

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

# THE BOOK OF THE STATES

1968-1969

---

VOLUME XVII



THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

THE BOOK  
OF THE STATES



# THE BOOK OF THE STATES

1968-1969

---

VOLUME XVII



THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

COPYRIGHT, 1968, BY  
THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS  
1313 EAST SIXTIETH STREET  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

---

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: 35-11433

PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Price, \$11.50

Price with two 1969 *Supplements*, \$15.00

## 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 XVII, is published biennially, and emphasis is given to developments of the two years preceding publication. It is issued at a time in 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 late 1967. A *Supplement* will be published early in 1969 listing elective officials and legislators as of that time. A second *Supplement*, in mid-1969, 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 1968-69 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  
March, 1968

THE BOOK OF THE STATES  
IS PUBLISHED BIENNIALY BY THE  
COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS AT  
1313 EAST SIXTIETH STREET  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

FRANK SMOTHERS, *Editor*

GEORGE S. RICHARDS, *Assistant Editor*

MARGARET B. HUBBELL, *Editorial Associate*

EDITH F. SMITH, *Editorial Associate*

# CONTENTS

## Section I. CONSTITUTIONS AND ELECTIONS

### 1. CONSTITUTIONS

State Constitutions and Constitutional Revision, 1965-1967 . . . . . 3

### 2. ELECTIONS

Election Legislation . . . . . 19

## Section II. LEGISLATURES AND LEGISLATION

### 1. LEGISLATIVE ORGANIZATION AND SERVICES

Structure and Procedures . . . . . 39

Legislative Services . . . . . 68

### 2. LEGISLATION

Trends in State Legislation, 1966-1967 . . . . . 79

Direct Legislation, 1966-1967 . . . . . 83

Uniform State Laws . . . . . 87

Suggested State Legislation, 1967-1968 . . . . . 94

## Section III. THE JUDICIARY

State Judicial Systems . . . . . 103

## Section IV. ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

### 1. ADMINISTRATION

State Administrative Organization and Management, 1966-1967 . . . . . 123

### 2. PERSONNEL SYSTEMS

Developments in State Personnel Systems . . . . . 154

State Employment in 1966 . . . . . 162

## Section V. FINANCE

### 1. REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, DEBT

State Finances in 1966 . . . . . 171

State and Local Government Finances in 1965-1966 . . . . . 185

## CONTENTS

### 2. TAXATION

Recent Trends in State Taxation . . . . .	196
State Tax Collections in 1967 . . . . .	206

## Section VI. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

### 1. INTERSTATE RELATIONS

The Council of State Governments . . . . .	221
Organization . . . . .	221
Activities . . . . .	222
Interstate Organizations Affiliated with the Council . . . . .	226
The National Governors' Conference . . . . .	226
The National Legislative Conference . . . . .	227
The Conference of Chief Justices . . . . .	227
The National Association of Attorneys General . . . . .	228
The National Conference of Lieutenant Governors . . . . .	229
The National Association of State Budget Officers . . . . .	229
The National Association of State Purchasing Officials . . . . .	230
The National Conference of Court Administrative Officers . . . . .	231
Among Organizations Cooperating with the Council . . . . .	232
The National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws . . . . .	232
The National Conference of State Legislative Leaders . . . . .	232
The Parole and Probation Compact Administrators' Association . . . . .	233
The Association of Juvenile Compact Administrators . . . . .	233
The Interstate Conference on Water Problems . . . . .	233
Interstate Compacts . . . . .	234
Representative Interstate Commissions . . . . .	240
Delaware River Basin Commission . . . . .	240
Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin . . . . .	240
Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission . . . . .	240
Upper Colorado River Commission . . . . .	241
Interstate Sanitation Commission . . . . .	241
New England Interstate Water Pollution Control Commission . . . . .	241
Great Lakes Commission . . . . .	242
Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission . . . . .	242
Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission . . . . .	243
Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission . . . . .	243
Northeastern Forest Fire Protection Commission . . . . .	243
South Central Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact Commission . . . . .	244
Southeastern States Forest Fire Compact Commission . . . . .	244
Palisades Interstate Park Commission . . . . .	245
Interstate Oil Compact Commission . . . . .	245
Southern Interstate Nuclear Board . . . . .	245
Port of New York Authority . . . . .	246
Delaware River Port Authority . . . . .	246
Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission . . . . .	246
Education Commission of the States . . . . .	247

## CONTENTS

Southern Regional Education Board . . . . .	247
Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education . . . . .	248
New England Board of Higher Education . . . . .	248
Vehicle Equipment Safety Commission . . . . .	248
2. FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS	
Recent Developments in Federal-State Relations . . . . .	249
3. STATE-LOCAL RELATIONS	
State-Local Relations in 1966-1967 . . . . .	257
State Aid to Local Governments in 1966 . . . . .	262
Section VII. MAJOR STATE SERVICES	
1. EDUCATION	
State Public School Systems . . . . .	273
Higher Education . . . . .	290
Library Services and Legislation . . . . .	302
2. HIGHWAYS, HIGHWAY SAFETY	
Highway Systems, Mass. Transportation . . . . .	307
Highway Safety . . . . .	323
3. HEALTH AND WELFARE	
State Health Programs . . . . .	331
State Mental Health and Retardation Programs, 1966-1967 . . . . .	343
Social Security in the United States . . . . .	352
State Programs for the Aging . . . . .	377
State Services for Children and Youth . . . . .	384
The Legal Status of Women . . . . .	392
4. CORRECTIONS	
Correctional Programs . . . . .	401
5. DEFENSE AND PUBLIC PROTECTION	
The Attorneys General in Public Protection . . . . .	409
State Police and Highway Patrols . . . . .	413
Emergency Preparedness in the States . . . . .	420
The National Guard . . . . .	427
6. PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT	
State Planning . . . . .	431
State Development Programs . . . . .	436

## CONTENTS

### 7. NATURAL RESOURCES

Water Resources	438
Outdoor Recreation	444
Cooperative Extension Work	447
State Agricultural and Forestry Research	452
Soil and Water Conservation	457
State Forestry Administration	463

### 8. LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Labor Legislation, 1966-1967	469
State Labor Legislation Affecting the Employment of Women	486
Employment Security Administration in the States	494

### 9. PUBLIC UTILITY REGULATION

Developments in Public Utility Regulation	509
---	-----

## Section VIII. THE STATE PAGES

The States of the Union—Historical Data	521
---	-----

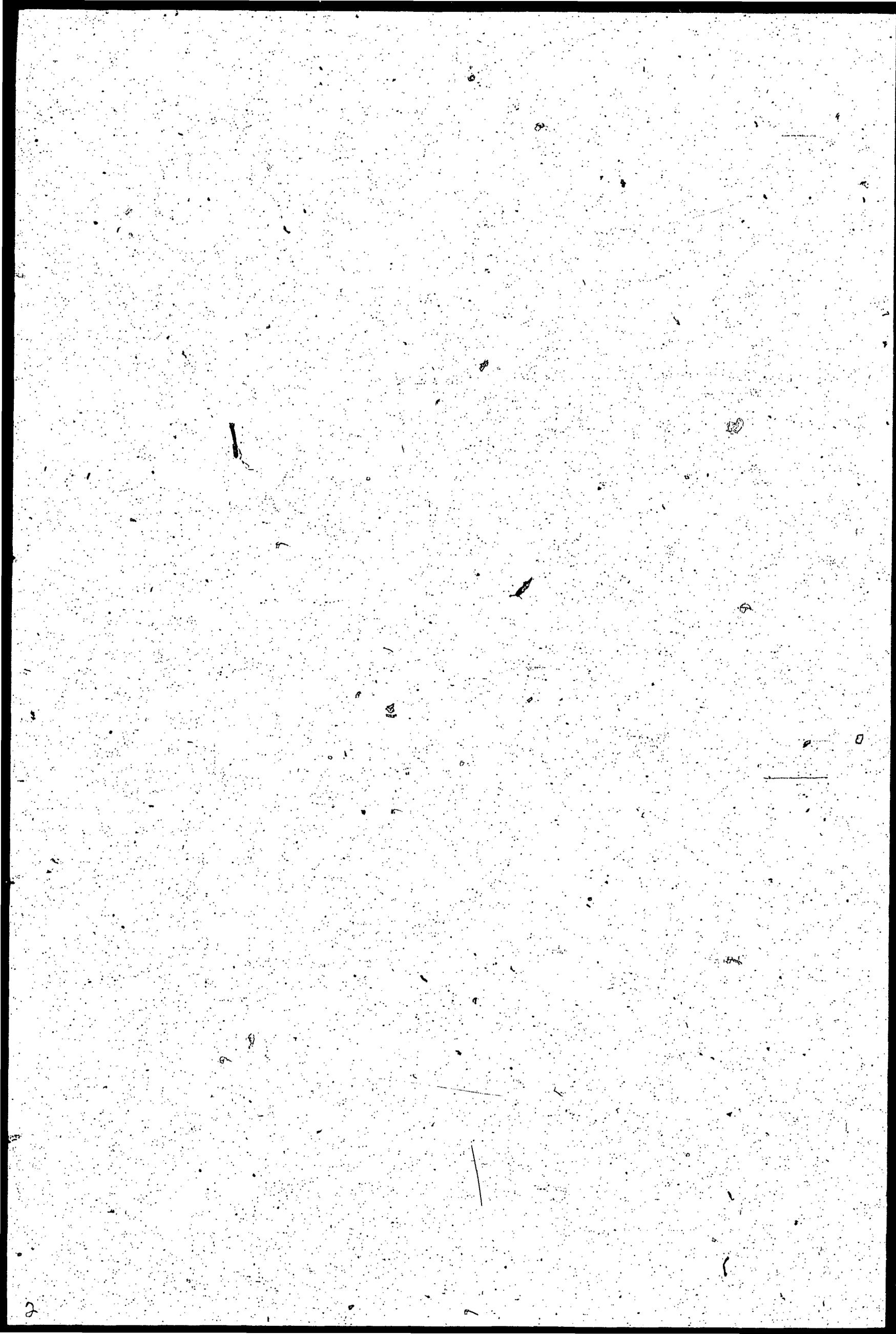
Alabama	522	Louisiana	540	Oklahoma	558
Alaska	523	Maine	541	Oregon	559
Arizona	524	Maryland	542	Pennsylvania	560
Arkansas	525	Massachusetts	543	Puerto Rico	561
California	526	Michigan	544	Rhode Island	562
Colorado	527	Minnesota	545	South Carolina	563
Connecticut	528	Mississippi	546	South Dakota	564
Delaware	529	Missouri	547	Tennessee	565
Florida	530	Montana	548	Texas	566
Georgia	531	Nebraska	549	Utah	567
Guam	532	Nevada	550	Vermont	568
Hawaii	533	New Hampshire	551	Virginia	569
Idaho	534	New Jersey	552	Virgin Islands	570
Illinois	535	New Mexico	553	Washington	571
Indiana	536	New York	554	West Virginia	572
Iowa	537	North Carolina	555	Wisconsin	573
Kansas	538	North Dakota	556	Wyoming	574
Kentucky	539	Ohio	557		

Index	577
-------	-----

Section I

CONSTITUTIONS AND  
ELECTIONS

1. Constitutions
2. Elections



# Constitutions

---

## STATE CONSTITUTIONS AND CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION, 1965-1967

BY JOHN E. BEBOUT\*

---

THE WIDESPREAD activity in state constitutional revision that has characterized the sixties continued to expand through 1967 and appears certain to be sustained during the next biennium. The mounting interest in the condition of state constitutions reflects the realization, sparked by the findings of the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations<sup>1</sup> in 1955, that the future of the federal system depends at least as much on the vigor and effectiveness of state and local government as on action in Washington. The rising demands of an affluent, largely urbanized, society and the insistent claims of its underprivileged members have accelerated the growth of domestic government and increased the areas of intergovernmental collaboration to an extent that has highlighted the inadequacies of constitutional provisions devised for a simpler era. Finally, the U. S. Supreme Court's mandating of the one-man, one-vote principle in 1962 and 1964 has forced revision of legislative apportionment provisions, in some cases by constitutional convention, and has reduced opposition to general constitutional revision by those who formerly feared that it would open the door to alteration of apportionment patterns not based exclusively on population.

These developments have been accom-

\*Professor Bebout is Director of the Urban Studies Center, Rutgers, The State University, New Jersey.

<sup>1</sup>Commonly known as the Kestnbaum Commission.

panied and to some extent supported by an unprecedented show of civic and official interest in the strengthening of state government and the adjustment of state constitutions to that end. Following the cue of the 1955 report of the Kestnbaum Commission, the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations subsequently has issued numerous reports carrying suggestions for eliminating or altering constitutional provisions that restrict the ability of state and local governments to play active roles in partnership federalism, to deal effectively with metropolitan area problems, or to meet the special needs of old central cities now plagued by rising human and physical problems and declining local resources. The Council of State Governments and associations of county and municipal governments have issued or sponsored reports and suggestions in similar vein. For example, a staff study report for the Committee on State-Urban Relations of the National Governors' Conference in October, 1967, "The States and Urban Problems," pointed to the need in many States for a wide range of constitutional changes to enable them to deal effectively with contemporary problems of cities.

The likelihood that constitutional revision will continue apace is indicated not only by specific activities under way or projected in many States but also by the appearance of a spate of publications emanating from influential private sources that call for the modernization or strengthening of state and local gov-

ernment and for specific constitutional changes designed for this purpose. For example, the Committee for Economic Development has issued three statements, all calling for state constitutional changes: *Modernizing Local Government* (1966), *Modernizing State Government* (1967), and *A Fiscal Program for a Balanced Federalism* (1967). The Chamber of Commerce of the United States has issued reports on modernizing both local and state governments which call for corresponding updating of constitutions. After a two-year, foundation-financed enterprise known as "A Study of American States," former Governor Terry Sanford of North Carolina issued a book in 1967, *Storm Over the States*. Governor Sanford asserts: "State constitutions, for so long the drag anchors of state progress, and permanent cloaks for the protection of special interests and points of view, should be revised or rewritten into more concise statements of principle." In addition, the author makes numerous specific suggestions for conforming state constitutional provisions affecting the executive and legislative branches, local governments and fiscal operations to his conception of the needs of a responsible State. A new organization, the Citizens Conference on State Legislatures, has concentrated on the need for more effective Legislatures and has stimulated and assisted groups in a growing number of States in developing programs for legislative improvement that require constitutional change. Meantime, older organizations, notably the National Municipal League, have intensified their educational efforts in behalf of better state constitutions. These and other activities have been supported either by substantial foundation grants or by contributions from private business and other organizations, or by both.

Continuing state constitutional change is, then, for the first time in history, backed by a wide national cross-section of substantial interests. The impact of this coalition of resources is just beginning to be felt.

#### AMENDMENT AND REVISION

A great many more specific constitu-

tional amendments are adopted as a result of legislative referral than by any other method. The 1966-67 biennium has seen a substantial increase over preceding periods in this type of amendment activity. For the comparable years 1964 and 1966, the increase was about 50 per cent: from 212 referred in 1964 to 299 in 1966 and from 156 passed in 1964 to 236 in 1966. It is not possible here to analyze the products of the piecemeal amendment process, except to say that they clearly reflect the accelerating obsolescence of many parts of state constitutions.

In a substantial number of States, the people voted on amendments to reorganize or strengthen the legislative and executive branches, to effect judicial improvement or to make significant changes in state-local relations. A notable example of substantial constitutional modernization by the amendment route occurred in Massachusetts. In November, 1966, its voters approved four general amendments that added up to more extensive constitutional revision than has resulted from limited conventions in some States or from efforts of constitutional revision commissions in some others. In brief, the Massachusetts amendments provide for:

1. Joint election of Governor and Lieutenant Governor as a team.
2. Executive reorganization by order of the Governor provided the plan is not acted on adversely by the Legislature within sixty days.
3. State and local authority to aid industrial development.
4. Municipal home rule on the residual powers basis.

The fourth amendment resulted from extensive studies by an ad hoc home rule commission. Based on the proposition that local governments should be able to exercise powers and functions not specifically denied to them, the amendment elaborates on the model originally proposed by Dean Jefferson Fordham of the University of Pennsylvania Law School and now substantially embodied in the National Municipal League's *Model State Constitution*.

During the biennium, twenty-two States either have been engaged in or have initiated or completed efforts at constitutional revision involving conventions or studies by commissions or other

special agencies. In addition, Governors (and bodies of other officials) in at least a dozen other States have pointedly asserted a need for such efforts. In short, constitutional revision has been an active issue in more than two-thirds of the States.

Constitutional conventions were in session at some time in 1966-67 in five States: Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island. The voters of Tennessee in 1966 approved the proposals of a limited convention held the previous year (see *The Book of the States*, 1966, p. 6). Hawaii, under a reapportionment mandate, authorized the calling of a convention, the delegates to be elected June 1, 1968, and to meet July 15. The Legislatures of Illinois and New Mexico submitted questions on the calling of conventions, to be voted on by the people in November, 1968.

Amendments initially proposed by commissions were approved by the voters of California, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, while commission proposals were defeated in Idaho, Kentucky, North Dakota and Utah. Constitutional commissions were also in existence during all or part of the biennium in Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana (the State Law Institute), South Carolina, Texas and Washington, and an Interim Joint Legislative Committee in Maine recommended in 1967 that a continuing Joint Legislative Study Committee be created to consider constitutional change. At the November, 1967, election, the people approved an amendment permitting the codification of the Maine constitution. Several commissions are continuing into the new biennium. In Texas, the lower house of the Legislature established a constitutional study commission in 1967 to recommend a new constitution.

The Governors in most of these States played important roles in recommending or guiding the revision efforts, and in a number of those with commissions they suggested the further step of holding a convention. In addition several Governors including those of Georgia, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Oregon, Vermont and West Virginia suggested constitutional conventions, and those of Arizona and Minnesota urged consideration of

constitutional revision by some method. The Governor of Colorado observed that an amendment recently adopted to reorganize the executive branch into twenty departments should be the prelude to more general constitutional revision.

#### CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS

Although nine States were involved during the biennium in some stage of the process of constitutional revision by convention, the record of accomplishment by this method is not so impressive as the unusually large number would suggest.

*Tennessee.* The affirmative action by the voters in Tennessee was on the work of a convention called because of the mandate for reapportionment, and was limited to matters pertaining to the Legislature. The apportionment changes were relatively slight, and were associated with a stipulation that if the U.S. Supreme Court were to reverse its earlier decision, or if a permissive national constitutional amendment were passed, some basis other than population might be used in one house. Among the other changes were an extension of terms of Senators from two years to four, and a provision permitting the Legislature to set its members' compensation.

*New Jersey.* The New Jersey convention was also occasioned by the apportionment problem and limited by the act calling it to dealing with that problem. (See *Book of the States*, 1966, p. 5, for background of the New Jersey convention.) Since the convention was called directly by the Legislature, without giving the people an opportunity to vote on the question of limitation, there was question of the constitutionality of the limitation. However, the political situation, reinforced by selection of the delegates so that the convention would be evenly divided between the two parties, was proof against efforts of a few delegates to induce it to consider other matters.

The convention's amendment, approved by the people at the general election in 1966, provided for a Senate of forty members and a General Assembly of eighty. Senate districts must so far as practicable be composed of a single county, or

of two or more contiguous counties. In one-county districts, Senators are elected from the county-at-large. The Senate districts are divided into two-member assembly districts. Future apportionments are to be made by a commission of ten members, five to be appointed by the chairman of the state committee of each of the two major parties. If the commission fails to certify an apportionment by a given date, the Chief Justice appoints an eleventh member.

*New York.* The New York Constitutional Convention elected in November, 1966, in accordance with a call approved by the voters in 1965, completed its business and submitted a revised constitution that was voted on by the people in November, 1967. Their overwhelming defeat of the proposed constitution brought down the curtain on another act in a long-drawn out revision drama that had begun with the appointment of the Temporary State Commission on the Constitutional Convention in 1956.

As in the cases of Tennessee and New Jersey, the specific reason for submission in 1965 of the question of the call of a convention was the need to do something about apportionment. However, unlike New Jersey and Tennessee, New York cannot have a limited convention. Consequently, many looked to the 1967 body to carry on the work of simplification and modernization undertaken originally by the Commission on Revision and Simplification of the Constitution some ten years earlier.

Columbia University's Academy of Political Science followed a precedent it had established prior to the constitutional convention of 1915 and devoted its *Proceedings* to a series of papers on the various procedural and substantive aspects of constitutional revision. A new preparatory commission produced a sizeable shelf of material for the convention but was hampered by dissension among members and by its consequent failure to develop a stable staff until a few months before the convention was to meet. Thus, the convention met in 1967 against a ten-year background of more or less specific preparation, albeit the materials were not so well integrated and focused as they could

have been if the latest commission had been able to work effectively throughout its full term.

A preelection effort for agreement between the leaders of the two parties to de-emphasize partisanship in the election of delegates having failed, the convention, which was narrowly controlled by the Democrats, was organized along strict party lines. While the divisions on some of the most controversial issues were by no means along party lines, the convention was conducted more or less in the spirit of party battles. In the end, although Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller personally declared his support for the new document, the Republican organization generally opposed the new constitution, partly, at least, because of the apportionment provision. The defeat of the document was so overwhelming, however, that it cannot be attributed to this or any other one factor.

The convention's proposed document would have shortened the constitution greatly and would have simplified a number of its articles. In fact, the proposed constitution would have been about half the length of the present one. The reduction was accomplished, however, without any appreciable simplification of the very long and complicated judicial, state finance, local finance and local government articles. The suffrage article was greatly shortened without much substantive change except for the provision that the Legislature might reduce the voting age from 21 to not less than 18.

The most important change relating to the executive branch would have given the Governor power to reorganize it subject to veto by either house of the Legislature. The only significant change, other than essential reapportionment, in the legislative article had to do with redistricting following each decennial census. This task would have been taken out of the Legislature and given to a commission of five—two Democrats, two Republicans and a fifth chosen by the Court of Appeals. The commission was also to receive the responsibility for Congressional redistricting.

Although the proposed constitution still would have regulated state and local

finances in great detail, existing constitutional restrictions would have been relaxed to some extent.

Provisions that proved highly controversial, especially upstate, were one that would have required the State to pick up all costs of the judicial system and a second requiring the State over a ten-year period to take up the costs of welfare. Fiscal restrictions on localities would have been relaxed by removal of debt and tax limits of city school districts other than those of the six largest cities and a provision permitting a local government to ask the Legislature to change its debt or tax limit subject to referendum. Perhaps the most important change in the local government article would have outlawed the prevailing system of representation of towns in boards of county supervisors by requiring local redistricting on the basis of equal population districts and forbidding members of local legislative bodies to hold public office in any other local government. A change that was of much interest to persons concerned with economic development would have relaxed prohibitions against gifts or loans of state or local money or credit to any private person, association or corporation; they would have been permitted under certain restrictions for economic and community development purposes.

The most controversial act of the convention was to replace the so-called Blaine Amendment, prohibiting direct or indirect aid to any religious school, with the language of the First Amendment to the United States Constitution. At the same time the new constitution would have absolutely forbidden discrimination by any school supported in whole or in part by public funds, on account of race, religion or national origin.

Many people, including members of the League of Women Voters, had set their hearts on a substantial revision and simplification of the judicial article. Failure to achieve this and a number of other ardently desired reforms, it was clear, weighed heavily in the decision of numerous people to vote against the constitution. Likewise, many argued that one or more of the most controversial provisions, like the repeal of the Blaine Amendment,

should have been submitted separately, and that if this had been done the main body of the revised constitution might have been adopted.

Immediately following defeat of the constitution, various groups began to discuss the possibility of achieving some of its objectives through separate amendments. This is what had occurred in the years following defeat of the constitutional revision proposed by the New York Convention of 1915.

The New York Constitutional Convention of 1967, with 186 members, was the most expensive in history. This was because the constitution stipulates that convention delegates shall be paid the same annual salary as members of the Legislature, which is now \$15,000 each. Convention officers and staff aides were paid at rates corresponding to those paid by the Legislature.

*Rhode Island.* If New York in 1967 concluded the most expensive constitutional convention, Rhode Island in the same year brought the longest one of history to a somewhat inconclusive end when, on December 4, it submitted a new constitution to be voted on by the people at a special election on April 16, 1968. The convention had convened December 8, 1964, and had adjourned tentatively on September 11, 1967, with a decision to submit the new constitution to a vote in November. However, following objections raised to the document at hearings arranged by the convention, the body reconvened, made some further changes, and postponed the date of submission.

The convention approved the charter by a vote of 57 to 13, with twenty-seven delegates absent and the chairman of the convention, former Governor Dennis J. Roberts, voting in the negative. Governor John H. Chafee early announced his opposition. As in New York, public attitudes on the constitution appeared to be affected almost as much by disappointment over improvements not made as by active disapproval of changes proposed.

The new constitution, if adopted, would reduce the State Senate from fifty to forty members and would include a reapportionment formula based on the one-man, one-vote principle in place of an old

provision guaranteeing each city and town its own representative. The present constitutional provision to pay legislators only \$5 a day for only sixty days would be replaced with authority of the Legislature to set its own compensation. The Governor would have thirty days instead of ten to act on a bill after adjournment.

The draft tentatively submitted on September 11 provided four-year terms for the Governor and other major officers, as well as for legislators. In the face of criticism, directed particularly at the extension of legislative terms, the convention when it reconvened retreated altogether on the term extension issue. And it wrote in a new stipulation that the Legislature might incorporate, merge or change boundaries of cities and towns only with approval of the local electors.

The substantive powers provision of the local government article was revised in accordance with the so-called Jefferson Fordham formula to give every city and town the right to exercise any legislative power or perform any function not specifically denied to it by the constitution, charter or the general laws of the State. The charm of this provision was somewhat reduced for some people by inclusion of another provision which would subject local indebtedness to regulation by both general and special legislation.

Proposed changes in the judicial article include provisions for retirement of judges at age 70, and for determining disability, while eliminating removal by the General Assembly. Advisory opinions would be prohibited.

Another provision would permit the Legislature to authorize a lottery, but only with the consent of the voters.

The proposed constitution is much shorter than the present one, is completely reorganized, and integrates numerous amendments that have made the existing document hard to read.

*Maryland.* One of the most carefully planned and efficiently managed constitutional conventions held in recent years convened in Maryland on September 12, 1967. It was scheduled to adjourn on December 12, but under a proviso permitting it to extend to not later than January 12, 1968, it continued into early January.

The proposed new constitution will be voted on as a whole at an election on May 14, 1968.

The revision effort was carried out in accordance with plans developed by a twenty-seven-member Constitutional Convention Commission established by executive order of Governor J. Millard Tawes on June 16, 1965. In accordance with legislation of 1966, a referendum held on September 13, 1966, yielded a vote of 160,280 to 31,680 in favor of holding a convention. The 1967 General Assembly adopted an enabling act, based on a draft prepared by the Constitutional Convention Commission, which became law in March, 1967. It provided for the election, on nonpartisan ballots, of 142 delegates on June 13, 1967.

The convention elected H. Vernon Eney, who had been Chairman of the Constitutional Convention Commission, as its President. The convention was organized and committees were selected without regard to party affiliation. And to minimize both partisanship and parochialism, delegates were seated alphabetically.

The convention began its work with the benefit of a 600-page report by the commission, as well as other background material. The commission's report included a complete draft constitution, along with comments and comparisons with the existing constitution.

The constitution prepared by the convention showed the strong influence of the commission draft, particularly in its treatment of local government and in its adherence to the classic conception of a constitution as basic law. The convention, however, reviewed every proposal thoroughly, and submitted a document that was distinctively its own.

In addition to a very great shortening and simplification from beginning to end, and a reorganization of the document, the proposed constitution submitted presents the following significant features, among many others:

1. *Legislature.* The House of Delegates is not to exceed 120 members, and the number of Senators is to be one-third of the number of Delegates, all legislators to be elected by districts. A five-member legislative redistricting commission, one member to be appointed by the presiding

officer and one by the minority leader of each house, plus a chairman appointed by the Governor, is to be established. The Legislature is not required to adopt the districting plan prepared by the commission, but if the Legislature has not adopted an alternative plan within seventy days of the transmission of the commission plan, the latter becomes law. The redistricting commission is also required to submit a Congressional redistricting plan to the Legislature, which it may accept or not.

2. *Executive.* The power of the Governor is greatly strengthened. The State Administration is to be reorganized in not more than twenty principal departments by law. The Governor, however, may make changes in the organization of the executive branch by executive order, which, if it is to have the force of law, will be subject to disapproval by a majority of either house of the Legislature within fifty days of its submission.

3. *Judicial.* The long judicial article is greatly shortened and streamlined. Judges are to be nominated by nominating commissions more or less according to the Missouri Plan, appointed by the Governor and then subjected to appeal to the voters after two years in office. The Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals is made the administrative head of the judicial system.

4. *Local Government.* A great deal of attention was paid both by the commission and by the convention to local government. In accordance with Maryland tradition, the counties are to be the basic unit of general local government, Baltimore City being treated as a county. Each county is to have a charter, or as the proposed constitution says, "a written instrument of government." The convention's document gives a county any power other than judicial power not denied to it by the constitution, its charter or general law, except that it may exercise only those taxing powers granted to it by the General Assembly. Existing municipal corporations are retained, but new municipal corporations and intra-county governmental units may be created and governed by laws enacted by the county. The metropolitan area problem is recognized by provision for multi-county governmental units, "including intergovernmental authorities and popularly elected representative regional government" consisting of all or part of two or more counties. Such units are to be provided for by act of the General Assembly.

Before adjournment, the convention provided for a committee of public information with staff and offices to carry out a program of public information on the proposed constitution and to preserve the files, records and other documents of the convention.

*Pennsylvania.* A limited constitutional convention opened in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on December 1, 1967, under a mandate to adjourn by February 29, 1968. The convention act was approved by the voters on May 16, 1967. A bipartisan preparatory committee composed of the

Lieutenant Governor and six officers of each house of the Legislature engaged a staff to conduct studies and assemble material for the convention.

One hundred and fifty delegates were elected at the general election in November on the basis of state Senatorial districts. The two major parties nominated two candidates for each district. As three were to be elected, this insured minority representation. In addition, the act provided that there should be thirteen ex-officio delegates, six legislative officers from each party and the Lieutenant Governor. To reduce the effect of party spirit, the convention organized on a strictly bipartisan basis, dividing the principal offices equally between the two major parties and providing co-chairmen representing both parties for each committee. As in Maryland, delegates were seated alphabetically.

The convention was limited to revising constitutional articles dealing with taxation and finance, the judiciary, local government and legislative apportionment. And it was specifically forbidden to change the tax uniformity clause, which has been interpreted by the State Supreme Court to bar enactment of a graduated income tax. Convention proposals were to be voted on at a primary election in April, 1968.

*Illinois.* As previously noted, Illinois voters will pass on the calling of a convention at the regular election in November, 1968. In preparation for that convention, should it be called, a preparatory commission has been established with an appropriation and authorization to engage a staff and start work before the vote in November. In accordance with the present constitution, the convention call must be approved by a majority of all the voters who vote at the election. Since 1968 is a presidential year, this means that a very large affirmative vote will be required.

#### CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSIONS

As already indicated, of the seven constitutional commissions that reported proposed constitutional changes during the biennium, three saw their recommendations adopted and four suffered defeat, at least for the time being.

The Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention already described was called to bring to a conclusion a constitutional revision effort that had extended over a period of years. It had involved several Governors, a constitutional revision commission, and a number of civic and professional organizations, including the Pennsylvania Bar Association. A Commission on Constitutional Revision consisting of thirty-three citizens was appointed by Governor William W. Scranton in 1963. At an election in May, 1967, at which the convention call was approved, eight constitutional amendments were adopted.

These amendments, based on recommendations of the Constitutional Revision Commission, do the following things: forbid state or local governments to discriminate on account of race, color, creed or sex; make the Legislature, like Congress, a continuing body over a two-year period, with even-numbered year sessions no longer restricted to fiscal matters; simplify procedures in the General Assembly; permit the Governor, the Auditor General and the State Treasurer to succeed themselves once; reduce residence requirements for voting from one year to ninety days; permit swift amendment of the constitution in emergency; repeal outmoded provisions of the constitution relating to railroads and canals; and eliminate the Secretary of Internal Affairs as an elective officer.

In the case of Idaho, the defeat in 1966 of a commission-proposed amendment which would have authorized constitutional revision by an amendment dealing with more than one subject was a setback to an effort to achieve fairly substantial revision by the amendment process. However, the Legislature on the commission's recommendation, repassed this gateway amendment, which will be submitted to the people again in 1968. The commission also proposed revision of the judiciary article to establish an integrated court system with the Chief Justice as the administrative head. The commission has been continued and is to report again in 1969 and 1971.

The Wisconsin voters ratified eight constitutional amendments in April,

1967, that included recommendations made to the Legislature by the Wisconsin Commission on Constitutional Revision in 1965. These amendments provide, among other things, for joint election of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor for four-year terms and for extension of the terms of Secretary of State, State Treasurer and Attorney General to four years. The Legislature did not submit other commission proposals which would have (1) eliminated a constitutional provision that in effect prohibits the State from going into debt, (2) provided for annual sessions of the Legislature, and (3) allowed submission of related constitutional changes as a single amendment.

In November, 1966, Utah's voters defeated overwhelmingly a proposal to call a convention to rewrite the entire constitution, along with four constitutional amendments relating to the legislative branch recommended by a legislative study committee. The amendments would have provided for annual sessions of the Legislature and continuing functioning of legislative committees between sessions, and for legislative salaries fixed at \$1,000 a year unless otherwise provided by law.

Washington is one of a number of States with a constitutional provision for calling a constitutional convention that is so difficult as almost to prohibit general revision. A convention call requires a two-thirds vote by the Legislature and approval by a majority of the people voting in the election, not just on the question. This is compounded by the fact that submission of individual amendments requires a two-thirds vote by both houses of the Legislature and separate submission of each amendment, so that no broad or general revision is possible by the amendment route.

A Constitutional Advisory Council of nine voting members and three academic, nonvoting members established in 1966 made revision of the amendment article its principal recommendation to the 1967 Legislature. Specifically, the council recommended that either an amendment or the question of calling a convention be submitted by a three-fifths instead of a two-thirds vote of the Legislature, and

that the popular vote on the calling of a convention be by a majority voting on the question. It recommended that the amendment provision be changed to permit submission of the entire constitution or any portion or portions thereof as a single question.

The council made the following additional recommendations: that the Legislature be a continuous body during the two-year term of the lower house, and that it meet annually as provided by law and in special session as called by the Governor or a majority of each house; that if the Legislature does not reapportion itself on schedule, it be reapportioned either by a master appointed by the State Supreme Court or by a commission; and that the Governor and Lieutenant Governor run as a team. The council also recognized the need for other changes, especially to relax existing restrictions on taxing and borrowing powers and to bring some judicial reform. These and other matters, it said, should be given further study. The Legislature took no action on any of the council's proposals, including one to continue the council. However, the Legislative Council was authorized to continue to study constitutional revision.

A subcommittee on constitutional revision of the Legislative Research Committee of North Dakota submitted its second biennial report to the 1967 Legislature. In the preceding report, the committee had recommended substantial changes in the Declaration of Rights and in the legislative, executive and judicial branches. The Legislature submitted most of the committee's recommendations, except for major changes proposed for the executive branch, to the voters, who narrowly defeated them in the general election of November, 1966. In its 1967 report, the committee proposed changes in most of the remainder of the constitution and reported that during the next biennium it would restudy the executive branch article and some miscellaneous provisions. The committee took the 1966 defeat philosophically, asserting that "experience in other States indicates that the public is seldom sufficiently informed to accept such basic and complex changes the first

time they are presented." In a strong statement repeated from its 1965 report, the committee asserted the need to restore the constitution to a statement of basic principles and so to unshackle state and local governments from unreasonable restrictions. The Governor recommended continuation of the committee.

Two of the most substantial efforts at revision by commission were submitted to voters in November, 1966, with opposite results. The people of Kentucky rejected, almost four to one, a revision of its constitution prepared by a Constitution Revision Assembly of fifty delegates. On the same day California's electorate by a wide margin approved Proposition 1-A, which embodied a drastic revision of most of the basic structural provisions of the California constitution, as the first phase of a planned three-phased revision of the entire document.

The proposed Kentucky revision was submitted as a single proposition by the Legislature, in accordance with the so-called "revolutionary" provision of the Kentucky Bill of Rights, which asserts the inherent right of the people to "alter, reform or abolish" their government in such manner as they may deem proper. The fifty delegates of the Constitution Revision Assembly were appointed by a committee consisting of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Speaker of the House and Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals; the assembly itself included all living former Governors. The original draft prepared by it was amended by the Legislature, before submission of the document to the voters, with respect to elections, terms of office and succession.

The proposed constitution was much shorter than the existing one. It eliminated a great deal of detail with respect to such matters as election procedures, local government and taxation and finance, as well as much essentially statutory material on corporations, railroads and commerce. Legislative terms would have been extended to four years for members of the House and six years for members of the Senate. All statewide elected public officers except the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Auditor of Public Accounts and Attorney General

would have been dropped from the constitution and the remaining constitutional officers permitted to succeed themselves once. The court system would have been completely reorganized. Complete control over the structure of local government would have been restored to the Legislature except that no county could be abolished, consolidated or subjected to boundary change without the approval of the voters. However, the draft asserted that "units of local government may create any democratic form of government or perform any function not denied to them by the constitution, by law or by their own charter." Thus, the constitution embraced the so-called residual powers doctrine embodied in the Fordham approach to home rule. Both amendment of the constitution and its revision by convention would have been made easier. One of the most significant changes would have eliminated existing constitutional limitations on remuneration of public officers and would have authorized the General Assembly to provide for their compensation by law.

Despite considerable bipartisan support, opposition sparked by county officials, the Farm Bureau Federation and some conservative political leaders overwhelmed the proponents at the polls.

After repeated failures to call a constitutional convention to revise the California constitution, one of the longest in the Nation, the people in 1961 approved a constitutional amendment empowering the Legislature itself to submit a revision of the constitution. Pursuant to this amendment, the Legislature in 1963 established the California Constitution Revision Commission to be appointed by and to include as ex-officio members the members of the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization. The commission—the authorized membership of which was increased to sixty in 1966—consisted of "a broad spectrum of distinguished California citizens."

Proposition 1-A, approved by the voters in 1966, was substantially based on the recommendations of the commission for "the core of constitutional revision." It amounted to a complete revision of six articles dealing with the separation of

powers and the legislative, executive and judicial branches of government. It cut 16,000 words from the 22,000 words previously embraced in these articles. Among other things, the revision as described in the ballot title "provides for annual, general legislative sessions; provides compensation of members of legislature shall be prescribed by statutes passed by two-thirds vote, and limits rate of annual future adjustment; . . . signatures necessary on petition for initiative statute reduced from eight to five per cent; eliminates initiatives to legislature." The amendment also authorizes the Legislature to grant extensive powers to the Governor for reorganization of the executive branch.

In anticipation of the vote on Proposition 1-A, the Legislature enacted statutes embodying provisions to be dropped from the constitution but which the commission felt should be preserved as law. The commission noted that enactment of the first-phase program left twenty long and detailed articles dealing with such matters as state institutions and public buildings, land and homestead exemptions, education, local government, corporations, public housing, old age security, water rights and harbor frontages to be revised. The landslide vote of 4,129,558 for to 1,475,680 against Proposition 1-A reflected the strong bipartisan and civic support that had been mustered for the proposal.

In Louisiana, the Louisiana State Law Institute continued its work under a long-term mandate, somewhat similar to that of the California commission, to work over the constitution with a view to such ultimate simplification and modernization as might be achieved by amendment.

For the last twenty years, Florida has been engaged in a fairly continuous but so far unfulfilled effort at constitutional revision. The effort has engaged the interest of successive Governors, the League of Women Voters, the organized bar and numerous legislative committees. During 1967 a joint committee of the Legislature reviewed and revised a draft constitution prepared by the Florida Constitution Revision Commission, created in 1965. The commission consisted of the Attorney General and thirty-six other members ap-

pointed by five different authorities: the Chief Justice, the Governor, the presiding officers of the two houses of the Legislature and the President of the Florida Bar. The draft would cut the 38,896-word constitution to about 17,000. It would take limited steps toward strengthening the legislative and executive departments—providing for annual sessions but limited to sixty days, giving the Governor two more days to consider bills, permitting the Governor to succeed himself once, and giving him the power by executive order to propose reorganization of the executive branch. Many other provisions of the constitution would be reorganized and simplified. One of the salient features provides for county and municipal home rule and city-county consolidation. The Legislature adjourned without acting on the document in 1967.

The Arkansas Constitutional Revision Study Commission, created under an act of the 1967 Legislature, completed its work by the end of the year. Appointment of this commission, of thirty members, was divided among the Governor, Speaker of the House, President of the Senate, Chief Justice, and President of the Arkansas Bar Association. The commission's major recommendation was that the Legislature at a special session in 1968 place the question of calling a constitutional convention on the November, 1968, ballot, and provide for the election of delegates at the same time. It suggested that the convention should consist of one hundred delegates elected from present House of Representative districts and five additional delegates—two appointed by the Governor, one each by the President Pro Tem of the Senate, the Speaker of the House and the Chief Justice. It was further suggested that the convention meet in April, 1969, and submit its proposals to the people in November of that year.

As background for a convention, the commission prepared numerous studies and a tentative draft of a revised constitution. Salient recommendations include strengthening the office of Governor and reorganization of the executive branch into not more than twenty departments to be established by law, with power vested in the Governor to suggest reorganization

by order; strengthening of the Legislature by providing for annual sessions, although limited to ninety days, in place of the present sixty-day biennial session; a grant of so-called residual home rule to municipalities; liberalization of limitations on taxing and borrowing power; selection of judges by the Governor from three names submitted by a nominating committee; consolidation of law and equity courts; abolition of justice of the peace courts; and further judicial reorganization.

At its regular session in 1967, the lower house of the Texas Legislature passed a resolution creating a Constitutional Revision Study Commission of twenty-five members—ten to be appointed by the Governor, five by the Lieutenant Governor, five by the Speaker of the House and five by the Chief Justice. The Lieutenant Governor did not make his appointments, so, in accordance with the resolution, five were appointed by the other twenty committee members. Robert G. Storey, former Dean of Southern Methodist University Law School, became chairman of the commission. No state funds were appropriated, but the commission appointed a director paid by private funds. The commission planned to have a suggested revision of the constitution ready to submit to the Legislature in January, 1969.

#### STUDIES OF METHODS

The number and variety of experiences during the last two years with constitutional revision by convention and by commission or by a combination of both has led to increased study of the methods and techniques of revision. This has involved examination of constitutional conventions and commissions as political institutions and agencies for reform. An increasing number of persons interested in modernizing constitutions are naturally anxious to learn why New York, for example, did not succeed in spite of a long background of preparation and a very large financial investment. In a speech at the National Conference on Government in Boston more than a year before the Rhode Island convention adjourned, its Chairman, former Governor Dennis J. Roberts, analyzed what he regarded as

the errors in organization and procedure which he then felt had prevented that long-drawn-out convention from achieving a notably successful result. At the same conference, Professor John E. Reeves of the Kentucky Constitution Revision Assembly concluded that in his State a constitutional convention of elected delegates would have been able to update the constitution with less risk of making it "so idealistic" that it would be misunderstood by the people. On the other hand, the first very substantial segment of the revision of the California constitution proposed by a similar commission in that State had just ridden to an overwhelming popular victory.

The National Municipal League has taken the lead in organizing comparative studies of current and recent constitutional conventions. This effort is largely supported by the Carnegie Corporation. Professor Elmer Cornwell of Brown University had assumed responsibility for a study of several of the conventions.

Results of these researches should be useful to citizens and officials charged with responsibility for attempting constitutional revision in the future. It is possible now to study comparatively such matters as the uses of the limited convention, different ways of dealing with partisanship in the election of delegates and the organization and proceedings of a convention, the effects of time limitations and different levels of compensation on the way conventions conduct their business, different methods of structuring and defining the missions of constitutional commissions or of relating them either to a convention or to the Legislature, and a host of other matters upon which experience in earlier periods has been either sparse or nonexistent. The systematic study of constitutional revision is still in its infancy.

#### SELECTED REFERENCES

*Modernizing Local Government*, Committee for Economic Development, A Statement by the Research and Policy Committee. July, 1966.

*Modernizing State Government*, Committee for Economic Development, A Statement by the Research and Policy Committee. July, 1967.

*A Fiscal Program for a Balanced Federalism*, Committee for Economic Development, A State-

ment by the Research and Policy Committee. June, 1967.

*The States and Urban Problems*; A Staff Study for the Committee on State-Urban Relations of the National Governors' Conference. October, 1967.

*Ninth Annual Report*, Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. January 31, 1968.

"Fiscal Balance in the American Federal System," Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. 1967.

*Storm Over the States*, Terry Sanford. McGraw-Hill. 1967.

"State Constitutional Commissions: Fifteen Years of Increasing Use," Albert L. Sturm and James B. Craig, Jr., *State Government*, published by the Council of State Governments, Volume XXXIX, No. 1. Winter, 1966.

"State Constitutional Conventions: 1950-1965," Albert L. Sturm and James B. Craig, Jr., *State Government*, published by the Council of State Governments, Volume XXXIX, No. 3. Summer, 1966.

*Report of the Constitutional Convention Commission, Maryland-1967*, the State of Maryland for the Constitutional Convention Commission. August 25, 1967.

*A Comparison . . . The Present, The Proposed Kentucky Constitutions*, James T. Fleming and John E. Reeves, Legislative Research Commission, Frankfort, Kentucky. September, 1966.

"The Drafting of State Constitutions: Working Papers for a Manual," Frank P. Grad, Legislative Drafting Research Fund of Columbia University, *State Constitutional Studies Program*, National Municipal League, Inc. 1967.

*Modernizing State Government: The New York Constitutional Convention of 1967*, Proceedings of the Academy of Political Science, Columbia University, Volume XXVIII, No. 3. January, 1967.

*Constitutions of the United States: National and State*, 2 vols., looseleaf. Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, New York. 1962.

*Index Digest of State Constitutions*. William A. Edwards, Ed. Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, New York. 1959. Prepared by the Legislative Research Fund, Columbia University, revising and updating its 1915 volume prepared for the New York State Constitutional Convention of 1915.

*State Constitutional Studies*, 10 vols., in two series. National Municipal League. 1960-1965.

*The Constitutional Convention, a Manual on Its Planning, Organization and Operation*, John P. Wheeler, Jr., National Municipal League. 1961.

*Major Problems in State Constitutional Revision*. W. Brooke Graves, Ed. Public Administration Service, Chicago. 1960. A series of papers on methods and procedures, and on the contents of state constitutions, with an extensive bibliography. Edited and published for Pi Sigma Alpha, National Honorary Political Science Society.

*Constitutional Studies*, 3 vols. Public Administration Service, Chicago. 1955. Prepared for the Alaska Statehood Committee, for the Alaska Constitutional Convention.

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	106,000	408	266
Alaska.....	1	1956	1959	14,400	43	1
Arizona.....	1	1911	1912	16,000	116	56
Arkansas.....	5	1836; 1861; 1864; 1868; 1874	1874	40,170	(a)	52
California.....	2	1849; 1879	1879	82,570	600	350
Colorado.....	1	1876	1876	40,190	(a)	70
Connecticut.....	1	1818(b)	1818	7,959	(a)	60(c)
Delaware.....	4	1776; 1792; 1831; 1897	1897	22,000	(a)	80
Florida.....	5	1839; 1861; 1865; 1868; 1885	1887	36,230	205	142
Georgia.....	8	1777; 1789; 1798; 1861; 1865; 1868; 1877; 1945	1945	500,000(d)	730	549
Hawaii.....	1	1950	1959	14,260	11	9
Idaho.....	1	1889	1890	22,280	105	70
Illinois.....	3	1818; 1848; 1870	1870	21,580	33	13
Indiana.....	2	1816; 1851	1851	11,120	612	22
Iowa.....	2	1846; 1857	1857	11,200	(a)	24
Kansas.....	1	1859	1861	14,500	81	54(e)
Kentucky.....	4	1792; 1799; 1850; 1891	1891	21,500	42	18
Louisiana.....	10	1812; 1845; 1852; 1861; 1864; 1868; 1879; 1898; 1913; 1921	1921	253,830	607	460
Maine.....	1	1820	1820	15,000	111	10
Maryland.....	4	1776; 1851; 1864; 1867	1867	35,000	169	133
Massachusetts.....	1	1780	1780	34,450	102	85
Michigan.....	4	1835; 1850; 1908; 1963	1964	23,270	none	none
Minnesota.....	1	1858	1858	20,080	180	90
Mississippi.....	4	1817; 1832; 1869; 1890	1890	25,742	104	35
Missouri.....	4	1820; 1865; 1875; 1945	1945	33,260	33	19
Montana.....	1	1889	1889	28,000	50	35
Nebraska.....	2	1866; 1875	1875	23,170	165	106
Nevada.....	1	1864	1864	17,000	98	57
New Hampshire.....	2	1776; 1784 (f)	1784	8,800	121	52(f)
New Jersey.....	3	1776; 1844; 1947	1947	16,040	14	11
New Mexico.....	1	1911	1912	26,136	149	66
New York.....	6	1777; 1801; 1821; 1846; 1868; 1894	1894	47,000	182	139
North Carolina.....	2	1776; 1868	1868	17,000	(a)	(a)
North Dakota.....	1	1889	1889	31,470	(a)	84
Ohio.....	2	1802; 1851	1851	29,110	169	92
Oklahoma.....	1	1907	1907	61,520	161	67
Oregon.....	1	1859	1859	22,000	249	124
Pennsylvania.....	4	1776; 1790; 1838; 1873	1873	24,750	103	73
Puerto Rico.....	1	1952	1952	9,000	5	5
Rhode Island.....	1	1843(b)	1843	21,040	70	36
South Carolina.....	6	1776; 1778; 1790; 1865; 1868; 1895	1895	45,740	364	251
South Dakota.....	1	1889	1889	30,290	142	73
Tennessee.....	3	1796; 1835; 1870	1870	15,150	34	19
Texas.....	5	1845; 1861; 1866; 1869; 1876	1876	52,270	281	178
Utah.....	1	1896	1896	20,990	76	50
Vermont.....	3	1777; 1786; 1793	1793	7,600	200	44
Virginia.....	5	1776; 1830; 1851; 1868; 1902	1902	34,250	154	95
Washington.....	1	1889	1889	26,930	87	48
West Virginia.....	2	1863; 1872	1872	22,970	64	37
Wisconsin.....	1	1848	1848	11,000	131	87
Wyoming.....	1	1890	1890	23,170	54	30

\*Extensive word recounts or estimates of constitutions were undertaken in 1967 in preparation for this table, leading in some instances to substantial changes in totals from those shown in the previous edition of *The Book of the States*.

(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 adopted since 1955 were incorporated in the revised constitution of 1965.  
 (d) The Georgia constitution includes many locally adopted provisions, applying only locally, which in previous editions were not included in the total.  
 (e) If a single proposition amends more than one section of the constitution it may not be counted as more than a single amendment.  
 (f) The constitution of 1784 was extensively amended, rearranged and clarified in 1793. Figures show proposals and adoptions since 1793.

## CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PROCEDURE: BY THE LEGISLATURE

State or other jurisdiction	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)	(d)	MA	None
Delaware.....	2/3	Yes	None	None
Florida.....	3/5	No	MA	None
Georgia.....	2/3	No	MA	None
Hawaii.....	(e)	(e)	MA	None
Idaho.....	2/3	No	MA	None
Illinois.....	2/3	No	(f)	None(g)
Indiana.....	Maj.	Yes	MA	None
Iowa.....	Maj.	Yes	MA	None
Kansas.....	2/3	No	MA	3
Kentucky.....	3/5	No	MA	2
Louisiana.....	2/3	No	MA	None
Maine.....	2/3	No	MA	None
Maryland.....	3/5	No	MA	None
Massachusetts.....	(h)	Yes	MA	None
Michigan.....	2/3	No	MA	None
Minnesota.....	Maj.	No	ME	None
Mississippi.....	2/3	No	MA	None
Missouri.....	Maj.	No	MA	None
Montana.....	2/3	No	MA	3
Nebraska.....	3/5	No	MA(i)	None
Nevada.....	Maj.	Yes	MA	None
New Hampshire.....	3/5	No	(j)	None
New Jersey.....	(k)	(k)	ME	None
New Mexico.....	Maj. (l)	No	MA(l)	None
New York.....	Maj.	Yes	MA	None
North Carolina.....	3/5	No	MA	None
North Dakota.....	Maj.	No	MA	None
Ohio.....	3/5	No	MA	None
Oklahoma.....	Maj.	No	ME(m)	None
Oregon.....	Maj.	No	MA	None
Pennsylvania.....	Maj.	Yes	MA	None
Puerto Rico.....	2/3(n)	No	MA	3
Rhode Island.....	Maj.	Yes	(o)	None
South Carolina.....	2/3	Yes(p)	MA	None
South Dakota.....	Maj.	No	MA	None
Tennessee.....	(q)	Yes	ME(r)	None
Texas.....	2/3	No	MA	None
Utah.....	2/3	No	MA	None
Vermont.....	(s)	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 vote in each house in two sessions or  $\frac{3}{4}$  vote in each house in one session.

(e) Approval by  $\frac{3}{4}$  vote in each house in one session or by majority in two successive sessions.

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

(g) 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.

(h) Majority of members elected sitting in joint session.

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

(j) Two-thirds of voters on amendment.

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

(l) Amendments dealing with certain sections on elective franchise and education must be proposed by  $\frac{3}{4}$  vote of the Legislature and ratified by  $\frac{3}{4}$  vote of the electorate and  $\frac{3}{4}$  vote in each county.

(m) The Legislature, by  $\frac{3}{4}$  vote, may require a special election on amendments. If the amendment is voted upon at a special election, ratification is by a majority vote on the amendment. The Legislature may amend certain sections of the constitution relating to the Corporation Commission by simple majority vote, without popular ratification.

(n) If proposed amendment is approved by a  $\frac{3}{4}$  vote in the Legislature, it is submitted to voters at a special referendum; if approved by a  $\frac{3}{4}$  vote in the Legislature, the referendum is held at next general election.

(o) Three-fifths of voters on amendment.

(p) Final approval in Legislature by majority of quorum after popular ratification.

(q) Majority members elected, first passage;  $\frac{2}{3}$  members elected, second passage.

(r) Majority of all citizens voting for Governor.

(s) 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.....	5% 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
Massachusetts...	3% of total vote for Governor at preceding biennial state election, no more than 1/4 from any one county	35% 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 and 10% of the voters who voted in the entire State at the last general election	Majority vote on amendment in two consecutive general elections
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.....	10% of the total votes cast for the Judge of the Supreme Court who received the highest vote at the last general election	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.

**THE BOOK OF THE STATES**  
**CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS**

<i>Procedure for calling constitutional convention</i>				
<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Vote required in legislature(a)</i>	<i>Approval by two sessions</i>	<i>Referendum vote</i>	<i>Popular ratification of convention proposals</i>
Alabama.....	Maj.	No	ME	ME
Alaska.....	Maj.(b)	No	MP	MP
Arizona.....	Maj.	No	MP	MP
Arkansas.....	Maj.(c)	No	MP	MP
California.....	2/3	No	MP	ME
Colorado.....	2/3	No	MP	ME
Connecticut.....	2/3	No	ME	X
Delaware.....	2/3	No	MP	X
Florida.....	2/3	No	MP	MP
Georgia.....	2/3	No	None	MP
Hawaii.....	Maj.(b)	No	MP(d)	MP(d)
Idaho.....	2/3	No	MP	MP
Illinois.....	2/3	No	ME	ME
Indiana.....	Maj.(c)	No	MP	MP
Iowa.....	(b)	No	MP	MP
Kansas.....	2/3	No	MP	X
Kentucky.....	Maj.	Yes	MP(f)	X
Louisiana.....	Maj.(c)	No	MP	X
Maine.....	2/3	No	None	ME
Maryland.....	(b)	No	ME	MP
Massachusetts.....	Maj.(c)	No	MP	X
Michigan.....	Maj.(b)	No	MP	MP
Minnesota.....	2/3	No	ME	(g)
Mississippi.....	Maj.	No	None	X
Missouri.....	(b)	No	MP	MP
Montana.....	2/3	No	MP	ME
Nebraska.....	3/5	No	MP(h)	MP
Nevada.....	2/3	No	MP	X
New Hampshire.....	Maj.(b)	No	MP	(i)
New Jersey.....	(e)	—	—	—
New Mexico.....	2/3	No	MP	MP
New York.....	Maj.(b)	No	MP	MP
North Carolina.....	2/3	No	ME	X
North Dakota.....	(e)	—	—	—
Ohio.....	2/3(b)	No	MP	MP
Oklahoma.....	(b)	No	MP	MP
Oregon.....	Maj.	No	MP	X
Pennsylvania.....	Maj.(c)	No	MP	MP
Puerto Rico.....	2/3	No	MP	MP
Rhode Island.....	Maj.(c)	No	MP	MP
South Carolina.....	2/3	No	ME	X
South Dakota.....	2/3	No	ME	X
Tennessee.....	Maj.(j)	No	MP	MP
Texas.....	Maj.(c)	No	MP	MP
Utah.....	2/3	No	ME	ME
Vermont.....	(e)	—	—	—
Virginia.....	Maj.	No	MP	X
Washington.....	2/3	No	ME	ME
West Virginia.....	Maj.	No	ME	ME
Wisconsin.....	Maj.	No	MP	X
Wyoming.....	2/3	No	ME	Y

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) The question of calling a convention must be submitted to the electorate every 10 years in Alaska, Hawaii, Iowa, New Hampshire; every 16 years in Michigan; every 20 years in Maryland, Missouri, New York, Ohio and Oklahoma.

(c) In the following States—Arkansas, Indiana, 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, court decisions and precedents.

(d) 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.

(e) In New Jersey North Dakota and Vermont the constitution does not provide for the calling of a constitutional convention and there appears to be no established procedure in this regard.

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

(g)  $\frac{1}{2}$  voting on question.

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

(i)  $\frac{1}{2}$  voting on question.

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

## Elections

## ELECTION LEGISLATION

BY THOMAS M. SCOTT\*

DEVELOPMENTS in state election laws and administration during the past two years indicate less emphasis on major change and innovation and more concern with adjustment and refinement in the basic election structure. It may be that this is because recent action involving reapportionment has occupied the major attention of Legislatures in coping with the electoral process. In any case, aside from reapportionment, significant interest has been directed toward six problem areas: extension of the franchise, electronic voting and vote recording procedures, campaign financing, party control of the electoral process, length of campaigns, and terms of office for state officials.

## EXTENSION OF THE FRANCHISE

One of the most persistent trends in election legislation has been the reduction of residency requirements for voting in national elections. The July 28, 1968, edition of the *Congressional Quarterly* discussed some of the background to the recent state and federal interest in residency requirements:

"There are no exact figures on the number of American citizens barred from voting by residence requirements. The U.S. has always had high population mobility, with about one of five Americans moving each year. Most of these moves are within a single state, however, and the residence requirements in a single county or municipality tend to be lower than that for new residents of a state. Generally,

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

three kinds of Americans are most likely to lose their right to vote through registration laws: corporate employees shifted from one part of the country to another, migrant workers who never stay in one locality long enough to establish residence, and citizens living temporarily abroad (students, businessmen, missionaries, etc.) who do not benefit from special state legislation that facilitates registration and voting by members of the armed forces and government employees.

"Estimates of the number of U.S. citizens legally barred from voting by residence laws in any single election have ranged from 3%, based on a 1924 study in Chicago, to the finding of the American Heritage Foundation that eight million Americans, or 7½% of those otherwise eligible, were so affected in 1960. A more careful estimate, based on 1960 census figures regarding population mobility, indicates that 5.4 million adult Americans (5%) were unable to vote in 1960 because of residence requirements."

Several States have recently taken action in this area. Included was Oklahoma, where voters in May, 1966, approved a constitutional amendment permitting United States citizens who were qualified electors in another State to vote in Oklahoma for President and Vice President even though they had moved to Oklahoma less than six months prior to the election. In November, 1966, voters in several other States took similar action. In New York the residency requirement was reduced from one year to three months, and in Wisconsin from one year to six months. Under another enactment, a person in North Dakota qualified to vote in his previous State of residence

may vote for President and Vice President. Georgia voters permitted the Legislature to establish varying residency requirements for national and state offices.

At the federal level, an Administration-sponsored bill, a Residency Voting Act (S. 1881), would provide that no citizen otherwise qualified to register and vote shall be deprived of casting a presidential vote if he has been a resident in his State or political subdivision since September 1 of the presidential election year, and that any State which permits absentee voting for President must also make provision for absentee registration. The measure remained pending late in 1967.

Both the New York voters and the New Hampshire Legislature have moved to alleviate registration problems in a mobile society. In New York absentee registration is permitted for those who are in the State but not in their home towns, and in New Hampshire procedures were established in 1967 for registering persons temporarily outside the United States.

Several States are still making adjustments in their poll tax requirements following the ratification of the Twenty-Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution in 1964. In February, 1966, a special session of the Texas Legislature provided for voter registration without payment of a poll tax and set up an annual registration system without a fee. Under this law counties will receive 25 cents per registrant from state funds. The law was contingent either on passage of a state constitutional amendment abolishing the poll tax as a prerequisite for voting or on a United States Supreme Court ruling invalidating poll taxes in state and local elections. Subsequently, in November, 1966, the Texas voters amended their constitution to repeal the poll tax. Meantime, the U.S. Supreme Court, acting on Virginia litigation, had ruled against the poll tax as a prerequisite for voting in state elections.

A special session of the Vermont Legislature in 1966 abolished the poll tax as a prerequisite for voting in state and local elections, and in 1967 the Nevada Legislature removed the statutory poll tax (the constitutional tax had been repealed earlier).

Finally, the question of lowering the voting age was considered in Michigan. The 1966 legislative session agreed to put the question of lowering the age to 18 on the ballot, but the proposal was defeated by the electorate in the November, 1966, general election.

#### ELECTRONIC VOTING

Actions by two States indicate that the trend toward greater use of electronic voting, vote counting and record keeping continues. The 1966 Arizona legislative session provided that county boards of supervisors may buy and use small electronic and electro-mechanical voting machines, and that they may also count ballots by computer. A unique use of computerized facilities, reportedly the first of its kind in the United States, has been established in South Carolina. A new state office has been created which will keep up-to-date records of all voters and their addresses on computers. The operation of these computers will be carried out in part by trained inmates in the state's correctional institutions, who will receive some pay for their work as well as invaluable work experience.

One computer-related problem—high speed election predictions before polls in western time zones have closed—prompted the National Governors' Conference in 1966 to suggest that the President of the United States initiate a study on the feasibility of a uniform, nationwide, twenty-four hour voting period for elections, so that polls would open and close simultaneously, regardless of the time zone.

#### CAMPAIGN FINANCING AND ETHICS

Campaign financing is another area of concern for both the state and federal governments.

In April, 1966, Columbia University's American Assembly concluded that "Both the Congress and state legislatures should consider adoption of tax incentives such as limited tax credits and deductions, to encourage wide-spread popular financial support of candidates and parties. We also urge the exploration of the possibility of government financing of legislative campaigns."

The 1967 New Hampshire legislative session established a new formula to limit campaign spending which permits candidates for statewide office to spend up to the equivalent of 10 cents per each registered voter, and parties to spend up to \$1 per registered voter.

Proposed federal legislation for election reform was pending in Congress late in 1967, including provisions for reporting of campaign contributions and expenditures.

#### PARTY CONTROL OF THE ELECTORAL PROCESS

Several States have taken action to alter the role of political parties in the election process, either at the primary or general election stages. The 1966 Massachusetts Legislature specified that any candidate failing to receive 20 per cent of state party convention votes must collect 10,000 signatures in lieu of the original 1,500 required in order to be eligible for the primary. In 1967 the New York Legislature enacted a direct primary system under which candidates for statewide office will be designated by the State Central Committee and the state nominating convention is eliminated. Anyone receiving 25 per cent of the vote of a committee or obtaining 10,000 signatures may require that a primary be held. The 1967 New Mexico legislative session also established a direct primary system, replacing the former process under which candidates for office were selected by pre-primary party convention.

The 1967 Alaska session provided for an open primary, but voters may only vote for candidates of one party. In a similar vein, the Utah Legislature of 1967, repealed a 1965 law requiring voter registration by party. On the other hand, the Arkansas lawmakers specified that voters in party primaries must have their party affiliation entered on their voter registration certificates.

The new Connecticut constitution, approved in December, 1965, provides that pulling the party lever on voting machines when voting a split ticket is now optional; previously it had been required. In a related action, the 1967 Arkansas Legislature eliminated the option of

straight ticket voting by pulling a single party lever.

Finally, the voters of Massachusetts in 1966, and those of Pennsylvania and Wisconsin in 1967 provided for joint elections of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor in their respective States.

#### LENGTH OF CAMPAIGNS

Two years ago it appeared that many States were concerned enough about the length and expense of political campaigns to reduce the time span involved by moving primary dates closer to the general election dates. Since 1965, however, this apparent trend has not been so clear-cut. Although the 1966 session of the Alaska Legislature did reduce campaign time by moving the party primary from the Tuesday after the second Monday in August to the fourth Tuesday in August and filing deadlines from May 1st to June 1st, at least two other States have taken contrary action. The Montana Legislature in 1967 moved the primary election date from August to the first Tuesday in June and in the same year the New Jersey Legislature moved the primary election date for state officers back from September to June to coincide with elections of delegates to national party conventions.

#### TERMS OF OFFICE

In another aspect of election legislation, one State during the biennium lengthened terms of certain state officers and two adopted constitutional amendments permitting succession in office. By contrast, three States had increased terms and one had authorized succession in the preceding biennium.

The 1965 Wisconsin legislative session gave initial approval to a measure permitting four-year terms for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer and Attorney General. This measure was seconded by the 1967 session and subsequently approved by Wisconsin voters in referendum in April, 1967.

Louisiana and Oklahoma voters in 1966 approved constitutional amendments making the Governor eligible for two consecutive terms of office. Oklahoma's action also made the Secre-

tary of State, Auditor and State Treasurer eligible to succeed themselves. West Virginia voters in the same year rejected a proposal that would have permitted gubernatorial succession.

#### ADDITIONAL CHANGES

In addition to the general topic areas discussed above, several States have recently enacted interesting and significant changes in other aspects of their election procedures. In 1965, the South Carolina Legislature passed a bill requiring that constitutional amendments having state-wide effect should be printed on separate ballots from those containing local measures. The 1966 West Virginia legislative session passed a bill (to be voted on by the electorate) permitting submission of constitutional amendments to the voters at any election during any year. Previously, action on constitutional amendments was permitted only during general elections in even-numbered years.

Hawaiian lawmakers in 1966 set up enabling legislation for a 1964 constitutional amendment making State School Board positions elective rather than appointive. Henceforth, candidates for the State School Board will run for four year terms on partisan ballots or as independents.

The 1967 session of the Utah Legislature repealed the portion of a 1965 law requiring that partisan and nonpartisan candidates appear on separate ballots.

Two other States took action involving write-in balloting during the 1967 legislative sessions. In Arkansas, lawmakers specified that write-in votes must be handwritten; prepared stickers, stamps, etc. are prohibited. In addition, the new law specifies that the write-in line shall be left off the ballot if there are no qualified candidates for a write-in vote. In Vermont the Legislature specified that write-in candidates in primary elections cannot win if they receive fewer votes than the number of signatures required to qualify candidates for a place on the ballot.

#### SUMMARY

In summary, recent major developments in election legislation and administration indicate continued effort to extend the franchise to various groups of people who, because of mobility or other facts, have been unable to vote under traditional requirements. In addition, a slow but steady trend toward increased use of electronic voting, vote counting and record keeping continues. Concern for increasing the participation of the general electorate in the nominating process has been maintained, as several States have recently adopted variations of the direct primary system. Finally, there is indication that more vigorous attempts will be made in the near future at both the state and national levels to deal with the problem of high campaign costs and the reporting of large contributors to particular campaigns and candidates. Two earlier trends, decreasing the length of political campaigns and increasing the terms of state offices, have not continued so markedly during the past two years.

#### SELECTED REFERENCES

*The American Ballot*. Spencer D. Albright. American Council on Public Affairs, Washington, D.C. 1942.

"American Voting Participation," William G. Andrews. *Western Political Quarterly*, December, 1966, pp. 639-52.

*Registration of Voters in the United States*. Joseph P. Harris. 1929.

*Election Administration in the United States*. Joseph P. Harris. Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C. 1934.

*Model Voter Registration System*. National Municipal League. Revised, 1957.

"Electoral Revision," symposium. *Congressional Digest*, April, 1956.

*State and Local Government in America*, Daniel Grant and H. C. Nixon. Allyn and Bacon. Ch. 6, 1963.

"The Size of the Franchise," *Congress and the Nation*, Congressional Quarterly Inc., p. 1530.

*Residence Requirements on Voting*. Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 1960.

*Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report*, No. 30, July 28, 1967; p. 1320.

PRIMARY ELECTIONS FOR STATEWIDE OFFICERS

State	Dates of 1968 primaries for officers elected by statewide vote (a)		General provisions		
	Primary 1968	Run-off primary (b) 1968	Voters receive ballots of		Nomination of candidates elected by statewide vote*
			All parties participating	One party	
Alabama	May 7	June 4		X	C,P
Alaska	Aug. 27	None	X(c)		P
Arizona	Sept. 10	None		X	P
Arkansas	July 30	Aug. 13		X	P
California	June 4	None		X	P
Colorado	Sept. 10	None		X	P(d)
Connecticut	(e)	None		X	X(e)
Delaware	None	None			C
Florida	May 7	May 28		X	P
Georgia	Sept. 11	Sept. 25		X	C,P
Hawaii	Oct. 5	None		X	P
Idaho	Aug. 6	None		X	P
Illinois	June 11	None		X	CP
Indiana	None	None			C
Iowa	Sept. 10	None		X	X(f)
Kansas	Aug. 6	None		X	P
Kentucky	May 28	None		X	P
Louisiana	(1969) May 27	None		X	P
Maine	Aug. 17	Sept. 28		X	P
Maryland	None	None		X	P
Massachusetts	Sept. 10	None		X	CP
Michigan	None	None			P(d)
Minnesota	Aug. 6	None	X(g)		CP
Mississippi	Sept. 10	None	X(c)		P
Missouri	June 4	June 25		X	P
Montana	Aug. 6	None		X	P
Nebraska	June 4	None	X(g)		P
Nevada	May 14	None		X	P
New Hampshire	Sept. 3	None		X	P
New Jersey	Sept. 10	None		X	P
New Mexico	(1969) Sept. 9	None		X	P
New York	Aug. 27	None		X	P
North Carolina	June 18	None		X	CC,P(h)
North Dakota	May 4	June 1		X	P
Ohio	Sept. 3	None	X(g)		P
Oklahoma	May 7	None		X	P
Oregon	Aug. 27	Sept. 17		X	P
Oregon	May 28	None		X	P
Pennsylvania	April 23	None		X	P
Rhode Island	Sept. 10	None		X	P
South Carolina	June 11	(i)		X	C,P
South Dakota	June 4	None		X	CX(f)
Tennessee	Aug. 1	None		X	P
Texas	May 4	June 1		X	P
Utah	Sept. 10	None	X(g)		X
Vermont	Sept. 10	None		X	P
Virginia	(1969) July 8	(1969) Aug. 12		X	CP
Washington	Sept. 17	None	X(c)		P
West Virginia	May 14	None		X	P
Wisconsin	Sept. 10	None	X(g)		P
Wyoming	Aug. 20	None		X	P
Puerto Rico	(j)	(j)		X	CP

\*Abbreviations: C—convention; P—direct primary; CP—some candidates in convention, some in direct primary; X—combination of convention and direct primary; CX—some candidates in convention, some combination of direct primary and convention; CC,P—State Central Committee or direct primary. C,P—usually the Democratic Party nominates in primary and the Republican Party in convention, although the Republicans now conduct primaries.  
 (a) Primaries for statewide offices in 1969 include 1969 before the date.  
 (b) Runoff primary if necessary.  
 (c) May vote in the primary of more than one party.  
 (d) Pre-primary endorsing assemblies are held in Colorado and pre-primary conventions are held in Massachusetts.  
 (e) A post-convention primary can be held if convention

action is contested by a candidate receiving at least 20 per cent of convention vote.  
 (f) If for any office no candidate receives 35 per cent of votes cast at the primary, a convention is held to select a candidate.  
 (g) Party column ballot; voter is restricted to marking on one column only.  
 (h) Candidates for statewide offices are designated by State Central Committees. Anyone receiving 25 per cent of the votes of a committee may require that a primary be held. Primaries also may be required by candidates who secure 10,000 signatures on petitions.  
 (i) First runoff held two weeks after primary; second runoff held two weeks after that if necessary.  
 (j) Primaries are not mandatory unless the party regulations require them.

## GENERAL ELECTIONS IN 1968 AND 1969

Including All Elections for State Officers with Statewide Jurisdiction\*

All dates are for 1968 except those identified as 1969

State or other jurisdiction	Date of general elections in 1968 (a)	State officers with statewide jurisdiction to be elected	State Legislatures: (b) Members to be elected		U.S. Congress: Members to be elected	
			Senate	House	Senate	House
Alabama	Nov. 5	President of Public Service Commission, 2 Associate Supreme Court Justices	None(c)	None(c)	1	8
Alaska	Nov. 5	None	½	All	1	1
Arizona	Nov. 5	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	1	3
Arkansas	Nov. 5	Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, Auditor, Commissioner of State Lands, 2 Supreme Court Justices	(d)	All	1	4
California	Nov. 5	None	½	All	1	38
Colorado	Nov. 5	1 Member of State Board of Education, 2 Regents of University of Colorado	½(e)	All	1	4
Connecticut	Nov. 5	None	All	All	1	6
Delaware	Nov. 5	Governor, Lt. Governor, Treasurer, Auditor of Accounts	½(e)	All	0	1
Florida	Nov. 5	1 Public Service Commissioner, 2 Supreme Court Justices	All	All	1	12
Georgia	Nov. 5	1 Public Service Commissioner, 4 Supreme Court Justices, 6 Court of Appeals Judges, 35 Superior Court Judges, 35 Solicitors General	All	All	1	10
Hawaii	Nov. 5	None	½(e)	All	1	2
Idaho	Nov. 5	2 Supreme Court Justices	All	All	1	2
Illinois	Nov. 5	Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Auditor, Clerk of Supreme Court	None	All	1	24
Indiana	Nov. 5	Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, 2 Supreme Court Justices, 4 Appellate Court Judges, Reporter of Supreme Court and Appellate Court	½(e)	All	1	11
Iowa	Nov. 5	Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, Auditor, Secretary of Agriculture	½(e)	All	1	7
Kansas	Nov. 5	Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, Auditor, Insurance Commissioner, Superintendent of Public Instruction, State Printer, 3 Supreme Court Justices	All	All	1	5
Kentucky	Nov. 5 (1969) Nov. 4	None None	None ½	None All	1 0	7 0
Louisiana	Feb. 6	Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, Comptroller, Superintendent of Public Education, Commissioner of Agriculture, Register of State Lands, Commissioner of Insurance, Custodian of Voting Machines, 3 Members of State Board of Education, 1 Public Service Commissioner	All	All	0	0
	Nov. 5	None	None	None	1	8
Maine	Nov. 5	None	All	All	0	2
Maryland	Nov. 5	2 Court of Appeals Judges, 5 Court of Special Appeals Judges	None	None	1	8
Massachusetts	Nov. 5	None	All	All	0	12

CONSTITUTIONS AND ELECTIONS

GENERAL ELECTIONS IN 1968 AND 1969—Continued  
Including All Elections for State Officers with Statewide Jurisdiction\*  
All dates are for 1968 except those identified as 1969

State or other jurisdiction	Date of general elections in 1968 (a)	State officers with statewide jurisdiction to be elected	State Legislatures: (b) Members to be elected		U.S. Congress: Members to be elected	
			Senate	House	Senate	House
Michigan.....	Nov. 5	2 Supreme Court Justices, 2 State Board of Education Members, 6 Trustees of State Universities	None	All	0	19
Minnesota.....	Nov. 5	1 Public Service Commissioner, 2 Supreme Court Justices	None	All	0	8
Mississippi.....	Nov. 5	4 Supreme Court Justices	None	None	0	5
Missouri.....	Nov. 5	Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, 2 Supreme Court Justices	½	All	1	10
Montana.....	Nov. 5	Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1 Railroad and Public Service Commissioner, 2 Associate Supreme Court Justices	½(e)	All	0	
Nebraska.....	Nov. 5	2 Railway Commissioners, 2 Members of Board of Regents, 2 Members of State Board of Education, 3 Supreme Court Justices	½(e,f)	-	0	
Nevada.....	Nov. 5	3 State Board of Education Members, 6 University Board of Regents Members, 3 Supreme Court Justices, 9 State Board of Fish and Game Commissioners	½	All	1	1
New Hampshire...	Nov. 5	Governor, 5 Executive Councilors	All	All	1	2
New Jersey.....	Nov. 5 (1969) Nov. 4	None Governor	None None	None All	0 0	15 0
New Mexico.....	Nov. 5	Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, Auditor, Commissioner of Public Lands, 1 Corporation Commissioner, 1 Supreme Court Justice, 4 Court of Appeals Judges	None	All	0	2
New York.....	Nov. 5	1 Court of Appeals Judge	All	All	1	41
North Carolina....	Nov. 5	Governor, Lt. Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Commissioner of Agriculture, Commissioner of Labor, Commissioner of Insurance, 2 Supreme Court Justices, 6 Court of Appeals Judges, 8 Superior Court Judges	All	All	1	11
North Dakota.....	Nov. 5	Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, Auditor, Commissioner of Insurance, Commissioner of Agriculture, 1 Public Service Commissioner, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Tax Commissioner, 1 Supreme Court Justice	½(e)	All	1	2
Ohio.....	Nov. 5	3 Supreme Court Justices	½	All	1	24
Oklahoma.....	Nov. 5	1 Corporation Commissioner, 3 Supreme Court Justices, 1 Court of Criminal Appeals Judge	½	All	1	6
Oregon.....	Nov. 5	Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, 2 Associate Supreme Court Justices	½	All	1	4
Pennsylvania.....	Nov. 5	Treasurer, Auditor General, 2 Superior Court Judges	½	All	1	27
Puerto Rico.....	Nov. (g)	Governor, Resident Commissioner	(h)	(h)	—	—
Rhode Island.....	Nov. 5	Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, General Treasurer	All	All	0	2
South Carolina....	Nov. 5	None	All	All	1	6
South Dakota.....	Nov. 5	Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Commissioner of School and Public Lands, 1 Public Utilities Commissioner	All	All	1	2

GENERAL ELECTIONS IN 1968 AND 1969—Concluded  
Including All Elections for State Officers with Statewide Jurisdiction\*  
All dates are for 1968 except those identified as 1969

State or other jurisdiction	Date of general elections in 1968 (a)	State officers with statewide jurisdiction to be elected	State Legislatures: (b) Members to be elected		U.S. Congress: Members to be elected	
			Senate	House	Senate	House
Tennessee.....	Nov. 5	1 Public Service Commissioner	All	All	0	9
Texas.....	Nov. 5	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, 2 Court of Criminal Appeals Judges	½(e)	All	0	23
Utah.....	Nov. 5	Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, Auditor, 4 Board of Education Members, 2 Supreme Court Justices	½(e)	All	1	2
Vermont.....	Nov. 5	Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, Auditor	All	All	1	1
Virginia.....	Nov. 5 (1969) Nov. 4	None. Governor, Lt. Governor, Attorney General	None None	None All	0 -	10 0
Washington.....	Nov. 5	Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, Auditor, Insurance Commissioner, Land Commissioner, Superintendent of Public Instruction, 3 Supreme Court Justices	½	All	1	7
West Virginia.....	Nov. 5	Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, Auditor, Commissioner of Agriculture, 1 Supreme Court Justice	½	All	0	5
Wisconsin.....	Apr. 2 Nov. 5	1 Supreme Court Justice Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer	None ½(e)	None All	0 1	0 10
	(1969) Apr. 1	1 Supreme Court Justice	None	None	0	0
Wyoming.....	Nov. 5	1 Supreme Court Justice, 5 District Court Judges	½	All	0	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 1968 or 1969.

(a) Elections in 1969 are indicated by "(1969)" before the date.

(b) For numbers, terms and party affiliations of state legislators see table on page 49.

(c) In the 1966 edition it was reported that no members of the Senate or House were to be elected November 8, 1966; however, all Senate and House members were elected at that time.

(d) Under normal circumstances, ½ of the members of the Senate are elected every two years for four-year terms. As a

result of a reapportionment suit, 26 of the 35 Senators were elected at the 1966 general election. Unless further clarified by court order, only 9 Senators will be elected at the 1968 election.

(e) Approximately.

(f) Unicameral Legislature.

(g) The date of the election is in November, but the Legislature has the right to choose the day.

(h) Twenty-seven members of the Senate and 5 members of the House will be elected November, 1968. The constitution 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.

CONSTITUTIONS AND ELECTIONS

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			★
Arkansas			★	New Jersey		★	
California			★	New Mexico	★		
Colorado		★		New York	★		
Connecticut	★			North Carolina			★
Delaware	★			North Dakota			★
Florida		★		Ohio			★
Georgia			★	Oklahoma			★
Hawaii			★	Oregon			★
Illinois		★		Pennsylvania		★	
Indiana		★		Rhode Island	★		
Iowa			★	South Carolina			★
Kansas			★	South Dakota		★	
Kentucky	★			Tennessee		★	
Louisiana	★			Texas		★	
Maine			★	Vermont			★
Maryland	★			Virginia			★
Massachusetts			★	Washington		★	
Michigan		★		West Virginia			★
Minnesota			★	Wisconsin			★
Mississippi			★	Wyoming			★
Missouri			★				

\*Replies received in a survey conducted by the Council of State Governments indicate that voting machines are not used in Idaho, Nebraska, Puerto Rico, Utah and the Virgin Islands.

*THE BOOK OF THE STATES*  
**POLLING HOURS: GENERAL ELECTIONS\***

<i>State</i>	<i>Polls open</i>	<i>Polls close</i>	<i>Notes on hours</i>
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.	
Arizona.....	6 a.m.	7 p.m.	
Arkansas.....	8 a.m.	7:30 p.m.	
California.....	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
Colorado.....	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	
Connecticut.....	6 a.m.	8 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.
	8 a.m.	8 p.m.	
Kansas.....	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	In cities.
	8 a.m.	6 p.m.	In rural areas.
Kentucky.....	6 a.m.	6 p.m.	
Louisiana.....	6 a.m.	8 p.m.	
Maine.....	Between 6 a.m. & 10 a.m.	8 p.m.	The municipal officers of each municipality shall determine the time of opening the polls between the times given.
	As above	9 p.m.	In precincts using voting machines exclusively.
Maryland.....	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
Massachusetts.....	May open as early as 5:45 a.m.; must be opened by 10 a.m.	8 p.m.	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.
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.	
Missouri.....	6 a.m.	7 p.m.	In areas where voter registration is required.
	6 a.m.	Sunset	Where no registration.
Montana.....	8 a.m.	8 p.m.	
	1 p.m.	8 p.m. or earlier when all registered in precinct have voted.	In precincts of less than 100 registered voters.
Nebraska.....	8 a.m.	8 p.m.	
Nevada.....	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	Washoe and Clark counties.
	8 a.m.	6 p.m.	Other 15 counties.
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 a.m.	6:30 p.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.	
	8 a.m.	6 p.m.	Upon written request of 3 or more electors in a precinct the county election board is authorized to order polls opened at 6 a.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	Between 6:30 a.m. and 10:30 p.m.	9 p.m.	
South Carolina	8 a.m.	7 p.m.	
South Dakota	8 a.m.	7 p.m.	
Tennessee	9 a.m.	4 p.m.	
	9 a.m.	7 p.m.	In cities having a population of 15,000 or more and in heavily populated suburban precincts.
Texas	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	
	8 a.m.	7 p.m.	In counties having less than 100,000 the polls may be opened at 8 a.m.
	6 a.m.	7 p.m.	In counties of more than one million population.
Utah	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
Vermont	Not earlier than 6 a.m.	No later than 7 p.m.	Polls are 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.
Virginia	6 a.m.	7 p.m.	
Washington	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
West Virginia	6:30 a.m.	7:30 p.m.	
Wisconsin	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	1st, 2nd and 3rd class cities.
	9 a.m.	5:30 p.m.	4th class cities, villages and towns. These hours may be extended, but not earlier than 7 a.m. nor later than 8 p.m.
Wyoming	9 a.m.	7 p.m.	
Puerto Rico	9 a.m.	2 p.m.	The polls are open between 9 a.m. and 2 p.m. for identification purposes only. Voters must be inside voting place by 2 p.m. when the voting begins.
Virgin Islands	8 a.m.	6 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 August, 1967.

## 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.	X	★
Arizona	1 yr.	30 da.	30 da.	X	
Arkansas	1 yr.	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.	X	★
Florida	1 yr.	6 mo.		X	
Georgia	1 yr.	6 mo.			
Hawaii	1 yr.		3 mo.		★
Idaho	6 mo.	30 da.		X	
Illinois	1 yr.	90 da.	30 da.	X	
Indiana	6 mo.	60 da. (h)	30 da. (i)		
Iowa	6 mo.	60 da.	10 da.		
Kansas	6 mo.	30 da. (h)	30 da.	X	
Kentucky	1 yr.	6 mo.	60 da.		
Louisiana	1 yr.	6 mo.	3 mo. (j)		★
Maine	6 mo.	3 mo.	3 mo. (k)	X	★
Maryland	1 yr.	6 mo.	6 mo.	X	
Massachusetts	1 yr.		6 mo. (k)	X	★
Michigan	6 mo.		(l)	X	
Minnesota	6 mo.		30 da.	X	
Mississippi	2 yrs.		1 yr. (n)		
Missouri	1 yr.	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.			X	★
New Jersey	6 mo.	40 da.		X	
New Mexico	1 yr.	90 da.	30 da.	X	
New York	3 mo.	3 mo.	3 mo.	X	
North Carolina	1 yr.		30 da.	X	★
North Dakota	1 yr.	90 da.	30 da.	X	
Ohio	1 yr.	40 da.	40 da.	X	
Oklahoma	6 mo.	2 mo.	20 da.	X	
Oregon	6 mo.		30 da.	X	
Pennsylvania	90 da.		60 da. (p)		
Rhode Island	1 yr.		6 mo.		
South Carolina	1 yr. (q)	6 mo.	3 mo.		★
South Dakota	1 yr.	90 da. (r)	30 da. (r)		
Tennessee	1 yr.	3 mo.			
Texas	1 yr.	6 mo.	6 mo.	X	
Utah	1 yr.	4 mo.	60 da.		
Vermont	1 yr.		3 mo. (h)	X	
Virginia	1 yr.	6 mo.	30 da.		★
Washington	1 yr.	90 da.	30 da.	X	★
West Virginia	1 yr.	60 da.			
Wisconsin	6 mo.		10 da.		
Wyoming	1 yr.	60 da.	10 da.	X	★
Guam	2 yrs.		90 da.		
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.

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

(a) Special residence qualifications for voting in presidential elections have been established by 30 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, California, 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) Local option registration for bond issue on home rule city and borough elections.

(e) All except irrigation district elections.

(f) All except certain minor elections.

(g) For state and federal elections.

(h) Township.

(i) All except town elections if not required by town ordinance.

(j) Municipality, four months; precinct, three months.

(k) In city or town.

(l) By 5th Friday preceding any election.

(m) All except school district elections.

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

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

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

(q) Ministers of the Gospel, teachers in public schools and their spouses may vote after 6 months' residence.

(r) 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.

CONSTITUTIONS AND ELECTIONS  
 QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTING—Continued

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

(s) Constitution provides for registration in cities of 10,000 and above.

(t) All areas except in some cities.  
 (u) All except township elections.

## 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	1,2,3,4,5	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.....	(b)	(b)	No	No	No	No	None	No	No	No	No	No	No
Arizona.....	P,G	1,2,3,4(c), 5(c)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Receipts and expenditures within 5 days after election	Yes	No	No	No	Yes(d)	No
Arkansas.....	P,G	1,2,3,4,5	No	No	No	Yes	Corrupt practice pledge before election	No	No	No	No	Yes(e)	No
California.....	P,G	1,2,3,4,5	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	1,2,3,4,5	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... No	P,G	1,2,3,4,5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Within 30 days after election	Yes	No	Contributions by person under an assumed name	Yes	No	No
Delaware.....	(b)	(b)	No	No	No	No	.....	No	No	No	No	No	No
Florida.....	P,G	1,2,3,4,5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Before and after election	No	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	1,2,3,4,5	No	No	No	No	.....	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Guam.....	P,G	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Within 15 days after election	No	No	No	.....	.....	.....
Hawaii.....	P,G	1,2,3,4,5	No	No	Yes(f)	Yes	Within 20 days	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
Idaho.....	P	1,2,3,4,5	No	No	No	Yes	Within 20 days after election	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Illinois.....	P,G	1,2,3,4,5	No	No	No	No	.....	(g)	No	No	No	No	No
Indiana.....	P,G	1,2,3,4,5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Within 45 days after election	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

Iowa	P,G	1,2,3,4,5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Candidates: within 30 days after election; parties: within 30 days after general election	Yes	No(l)	Funds donated by a nonresident person, firm or corporation may not be used by any person or political organization for the purpose of conducting a campaign for political office	No	Yes	No
Kansas	P,G	1,2,3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	After election	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Kentucky	P,G	1,2,3,4,5	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	1,2,3,4,5	No	No	No	No	None	Yes	No	All state and city classified employees; members of state and city civil service commissions; registrars of voters and employees; certain classified police and firemen; all municipal officers and employees operating under commission form of government	No	No	No
Maine	P,G	1,2,3	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	1,2,3,4,5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7 days preceding an election and a number of times following an election	Yes	No	Limit of \$2,500 contribution by any one source not a candidate	Yes	Yes(i)	Yes
Massachusetts	P,G	1,2,3,4,5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Within 30 days after primary, second Tuesday preceding general election and within 30 days after general election	Yes	No	By public officers or employees	Yes	No	No
Michigan	P,G	1,2,3,4,5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	After election but before certification to office	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Minnesota	P,G	1,2,3,4,5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	8 days before and within 10 days following primary; 8 days before and 10 days following general election	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mississippi	P	1,2,3,4,5	No	Yes	No	Yes	Contribution statements filed on 1st and 15th each month of campaign and on Saturday preceding the primary	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Missouri	P,G	1,2,3,4,5	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Within 30 days after election	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
Montana	P,G	1,2,3,4,5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Candidates: within 10 days after election; parties: within 15 days after election	Yes	No	No	No	Yes(j)	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	1,2,4,5	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	After election	Yes	Only if union is a corporation	No	Yes	No	No
Nevada.....	(b)	(b)	No	No	No	No		No	No	No	No	No	No
New Hampshire	P,G (k)	1,2,3,4,5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1st statement Wednesday (6 days) before; 2nd, second Friday (10 days) after election (1)	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	Yes	Yes(m)	Yes
34 New Jersey....	P,G	1,2,3,4,5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Friday or Saturday before and 20 days after election	Yes(g)	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
New Mexico...	P,G	1,2,3,4,5	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(n)	No
New York.....	P,G	1,2,3,4,5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Before and after elections	Yes	No	Contributions by owners of polling places barred	No	Yes	Yes
North Carolina	P,G	1,2,3,4,5	Yes	Yes(c)	Yes	Yes(c)	Before and after elections	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
North Dakota..	P,G	1,2,3,4,5	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	Yes
Ohio.....	P,G	1,2,3,5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	By 4:00 p.m. 45th day after election	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Oklahoma.....	P,G	1,2,3,4,5	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	No
Oregon.....	P,G	1,2,3,4,5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	15 days after election	(o)	No	No	Yes	Yes(j,p)	No
Pennsylvania..	P,G	1,2,3,4,5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Within 30 days after each primary and general election	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No

Puerto Rico...	G	1,2,3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Quarterly: within 30 days after expiration of each quarter.	Yes	No	Individual contributions are restricted up to the amount of \$600 in an election year and \$400 in other years	(q)	No	No
Rhode Island..	(b)	(b)	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...
South Carolina	P,G	1,2,3,4,5	No	No	No	Yes	Before elections	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
South Dakota.	P,G	1,2,3,4,5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Within 30 days after elections	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes(r)	Yes
Tennessee.....	P,G	1,2,3,4,5	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
Texas.....	P,G	1,2,3,4,5	No	Yes	No	Yes	Before and after elections	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Utah.....	P,G	1,2,3,4,5	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
Vermont.....	P	1,4,5	No	No	No	Yes	Within 10 days after primary	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Virgin Islands:	(b)	(b)	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...
Virginia.....	P,G	1,2,3,4,5	No	No	No	Yes	Within 30 days after election, caucus, convention or primary election	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Washington...	P	1(s),2,3,4,5	No	Yes	No	Yes	After primary only	No	No	No	No	No	No
West Virginia.	P,G	1,2,3,4,5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Before and after elections	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wisconsin.....	P,G	1,2,3,4,5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	On Tues. preceding primary or election; Tues. following any primary or election	Yes	No	Contributions by cooperative associations	Yes	Yes	No
Wyoming.....	P,G	1,2,3,4,5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Within 20 days after election	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes(t)	Yes

\*P—primary election; G—general election.  
 †The following numbers are used as codes for the following offices: 1, statewide; 2, State Senator; 3, State Representative; 4, United States Senator; 5, 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, television and radio advertising exempt.  
 (b) No limitation.  
 (c) Only in primary election.  
 (d) 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.  
 (e) Travel and hotel expenses of candidate exempted.  
 (f) By agent or committee acting for or on behalf of any candidate.  
 (g) Illinois: by insurance corporations only; New Jersey: by public utilities, banks and insurance corporations.  
 (h) State statute prohibits contribution only if union is a corporation.  
 (i) Telegrams, telephoning, stationery, travel and board exempted.  
 (j) Expenditures of relatives and associates deemed to be those of candidate himself.

(k) Excludes presidential preference and delegate primaries.  
 (l) 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 (if not later than second Friday after primary or election).  
 (m) Candidates' 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.  
 (n) Exclusive of sums expended for necessary personal, traveling or subsistence expenses. No limit for candidate for State Representative in primary election.  
 (o) Certain corporations only.  
 (p) Primary election: 15 per cent of 1 year's compensation or salary of office for which he is a candidate; general election: 10 per cent of 1 year's compensation or salary for which he is a candidate. Not restricted to less than \$250.  
 (q) Act No. 11, 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.  
 (r) Printing or circulation of written or printed matter exempted.  
 (s) Partisan primaries only.  
 (t) Traveling expenses exempted.

VOTING STATISTICS: SELECTED DATA ON PERSONS REGISTERED  
AND VOTING, BY STATE, 1966\*

State	Registered	Numbers voting for Governor—primary(a)			Numbers voting for Governor—general election			
		Republicans	Democrats	Total	Republicans	Democrats	Other	Total
Alabama.....	(b)	(c)	851,838	851,838	262,943	537,505	47,653	848,101
Alaska.....	(d)	19,130	32,461	51,591	33,145	32,065	1,084	66,294
Arizona.....	553,144	84,506	140,738	225,244	203,438	174,904	...	378,342
Arkansas.....	634,114(b)	19,956	420,065	440,021	306,324	257,203	...	563,527
California.....	8,340,868	2,234,467	2,570,396	4,853,273(e)	3,742,913	2,749,174	11,358	6,503,445
Colorado.....	924,968(b)	79,919	87,831	167,750	356,730	287,132	16,201	660,063
Connecticut.....	1,333,974	(f)	(f)	(f)	446,536	561,599	...	1,008,135
Delaware.....	245,494†	(f)	(f)	(f)	97,374	102,797	...	200,171†
Florida.....	2,379,374	124,791	1,053,655	1,178,446	821,190	668,233	238(g)	1,489,661
Georgia.....	1,763,486	(h)	787,952	787,952	453,665	450,626	52,830	957,121(i)
Hawaii.....	253,242	36,001	109,226	145,227	104,324	108,840	...	213,164
Idaho.....	342,581	86,644	70,984	157,628	104,586	93,744	54,261	252,591
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†	(f)	(f)	(f)	901,342	1,164,620	...	2,072,915†
Iowa.....	(b)	173,113	80,201	253,314	394,518	494,259	4,398	893,175
Kansas.....	(b)	192,893	112,799	305,692	304,325	380,030	8,586	692,941
Kentucky.....	1,484,893§	179,032	396,838	575,870§	454,123	425,674	7,149	886,946§
Louisiana.....	1,108,996†	(j)	906,475	906,475†	297,753	469,589	6,048	773,390†
Maine.....	509,888	93,689	55,511	149,200	151,802	172,036	...	323,838
Maryland.....	1,409,756	118,482	491,265	609,747	455,318	373,543	90,899	919,760
Massachusetts.....	2,641,538	179,905	666,189	846,094	1,277,358	752,720	11,099	2,076,826
Michigan.....	3,750,000(k)	423,897	373,485	797,461(l)	1,490,430	963,383	8,096	2,461,909
Minnesota.....	(b)	282,230	508,006	790,236	680,593	607,943	6,522	1,295,058
Mississippi.....	(b)	(c)	684,005	684,005	133,379	315,318	...	448,697
Missouri.....	(b)	213,763	644,838	858,601†	678,949	1,110,651	...	1,789,600†
Montana.....	327,477†	56,425	128,677	185,102†	144,113	136,862	...	280,975†
Nebraska.....	(b)	181,024	114,542	295,566	299,245	186,985	166	486,396
Nevada.....	183,863	34,602	69,916	104,518	71,807	65,870	...	137,677
New Hampshire.....	355,626	75,644	28,815	104,459	107,720	125,882	40	233,642
New Jersey.....	3,253,603†	332,469	260,240	592,709**	915,996	1,279,568	98,312	2,293,876**
New Mexico.....	451,540	34,424	142,354	176,778	134,625	125,587	...	260,212
New York.....	7,170,001	(f)	(f)	(f)	2,690,626	2,298,363	1,042,493	6,031,482
North Carolina.....	1,933,763†	63,815	769,090	832,905†	606,165	790,343	...	1,396,508†
North Dakota.....	(d)	78,358	45,239	123,597†	116,247	146,414	...	262,661†
Ohio.....	(b)	651,255	547,825	1,199,080	1,795,277	1,092,054	...	2,887,331
Oklahoma.....	1,185,225	94,002	509,539	603,541	377,078	296,328	3,852	677,258
Oregon.....	950,659	246,278	241,925	488,203	377,346	305,008	508	682,862
Pennsylvania.....	5,453,277	1,071,284	1,117,746	2,189,030	2,110,349	1,868,719	71,600	4,050,668
Rhode Island.....	458,260	(c)	(c)	(c)	210,202	121,862	...	332,064
South Carolina.....	880,090	(c)	(c)	(c)	184,088	255,854	...	439,942
South Dakota.....	(b)	(c)	(c)	(c)	131,710	96,504	...	228,214
Tennessee.....	1,723,664	1,613	774,064	775,677	0	532,998	123,568	656,566
Texas.....	3,254,800(k)	49,568	1,255,400	1,304,968	368,025	1,037,517	20,319	1,425,861
Utah.....	448,463†	119,046	92,318	211,364†	171,300	226,956	...	398,256†
Vermont.....	208,221	37,413	11,805	49,218	57,577	78,669	16	136,262
Virginia.....	1,427,037	(c)	352,164	352,164**	212,207	269,526	81,056	562,789**
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.....	(b)	217,199	283,868	501,067	626,041	539,258	4,745	1,170,044
Wyoming.....	142,785	47,269	43,304	90,573	65,624	55,249	...	120,873

\*Figures are for 1966 except where indicated: †1967, \*\*1965, †1964, †1963.

(a) Includes figures for initial primary elections except Louisiana where figure is for run-off primary.

(b) Registration required. Alabama, Mississippi, South Dakota: no central records maintained; Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Wisconsin: in cities and counties over a certain size; Nebraska: legislation for statewide registration passed in 1967.

(c) No primary held. Alabama, Mississippi and Virginia: Republican Party nominates in convention. Rhode Island, South Carolina and South Dakota: candidates nominated

without opposition.

(d) Registration not required.

(e) Includes 48,410 scattered votes.

(f) Candidates nominated in party conventions.

(g) Write-in votes.

(h) Nominating petition used.

(i) Neither candidate received a majority of votes cast, therefore, according to constitutional provision, winner (Democrat) was determined by the General Assembly.

(j) No primary unless contest for office.

(k) Approximately.

(l) Includes 79 scattered votes.

## Section II

# LEGISLATURES AND LEGISLATION

1. Legislative Organization  
and Services
2. Legislation



# 1

## Legislative Organization and Services

---

### STRUCTURE AND PROCEDURES

BY WALTER J. GRIBBEN\*

---

APPORTIONMENT problems continued to stand out in legislative activities during the 1966-67 biennium, but the emerging theme was one of change in other respects also—modernization of the deliberative setting, removal of antiquated restrictions, acceptance of new technology, revision of structures and operating procedures, and improvement in compensation and working conditions. A spirit of modernization was marked in the state capitols, reflecting new public interest and involvement in legislative affairs and concern for restoration of the Legislature as an equal force in American state government.

#### APPORTIONMENT

Since the *Baker v. Carr* decision of the U.S. Supreme Court in 1962, apportionment has followed a long, and in some States arduous, course. By the end of 1967 every State had revised representational districts for at least one and in most cases both of its legislative houses, but only one State had managed to do so without litigation. Judicial intervention notwithstanding, the reapportionment record of the Legislatures was impressive. In only ten States were disagreements so substantial that a court was forced to draw new district lines for one or both houses. In all other States reapportionment was accomplished by legislative action or by a

\*Mr. Gribben is Midwestern Regional Director of the Council of State Governments and Secretary of the Committee on Legislative Rules of the National Legislative Conference.

commission provided for the purpose by the Legislature. In a few States apportionment plans are still temporary, and further action will be needed to fulfill judicial mandates, either legislatively or by constitutional amendment. Otherwise, 1966-67 was a time for perfecting apportionment programs in anticipation of further action after the 1970 census.

When a chapter corresponding to this was written in late 1965 for the preceding edition of *The Book of the States*, only three Legislatures had not been reapportioned since the decennial census of 1960: Minnesota's, where a 1965 apportionment plan was vetoed; Pennsylvania's, where the State Supreme Court assumed the task because of legislative disagreement; and Rhode Island's, where a legislative commission was established to supervise a state census and propose an apportionment plan. By the end of 1967, reapportionment had been accomplished in all States, although several were approved only for interim periods, and Legislatures began the job of making minor adjustments for problems which had been overlooked and those which subsequently appeared.

Temporary plans have been in effect in nine States where legislative apportionment efforts were approved only for short-term use: Delaware was required to reapportion again by January 10, 1968; Kansas had until April 1, 1968, to draw new Senate districts; it was necessary for Iowa, Nebraska, Ohio, Oregon and South Carolina to reapportion for the 1968 elec-

tions; Texas, acting under court orders, recently eliminated temporary flatorial districts. Hawaii's reapportioned Senate was to continue only until a 1968 constitutional convention could make permanent arrangements for both houses. The Governor of Alaska, invoking his executive powers, appointed a board to reapportion the Senate, and the action was upheld in a subsequent court dispute. Apportionment of both houses, however, will be reconsidered before the 1970 census.

During the biennium, constitutional amendments on apportionment were approved by voters in Colorado, Georgia, Maine, Montana, New Jersey, Tennessee and Wyoming, and a proposal was rejected in Nebraska. Parts of the Georgia plan subsequently were invalidated by a U.S. District Court. An apportionment plan based upon registered voters rather than population was invalidated by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. It was expected that apportionment also would be on the agenda of a Pennsylvania constitutional convention to be held in 1968.

Since *Baker v. Carr*, apportionment activities have been attended by litigation in forty-nine States; only Maine has avoided a court dispute.

With reapportionment completed, if only temporarily in a few cases, state actions may be recapitulated as follows:

- During 1966 and 1967, fifteen States reapportioned both House and Senate: Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Tennessee. Alaska, Maine, New Mexico and South Carolina apportioned their Senates, and Kansas its House.

- Since 1962, Legislatures have reapportioned themselves in thirty-three States.

- Both houses were apportioned by a court in eight States: Arizona, Florida, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

- Apportionment of both House and Senate was accomplished by a board or commission in four: Arkansas, Illinois, Missouri and Ohio.

- The Alaska House was revised by a

gubernatorial board, and in New York the Senate was reapportioned by a court, the House by a commission.

- The Alabama House and the Senates of New Mexico and Wyoming were reapportioned by courts, the other houses by the Legislature.

In theory at least, the one-man, one-vote principle should produce a representational ratio in which a majority of the legislators in each house are certain to be elected by a majority of the people. In practice, reapportionment did not quite reach that goal. In only two States—Arizona and Michigan—has the theoretical majority ratio been achieved for both houses. Representational majorities otherwise exist in the Colorado House and the Senates of Alaska, Delaware, Florida, Maine, Missouri and New Hampshire. It was nearly achieved in nine States in which an even 50 per cent of the legislators represent a majority of the people: the Florida House and the Senates of Colorado, Hawaii, Illinois, Massachusetts, Nevada, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island. In all other cases, a majority of legislators represent less than half the population, ranging down to 43 per cent for the Houses of Georgia and Maine, 46 per cent for the New Mexico Senate.

Although mathematical perfection was accomplished in so few cases, the contrast with pre-apportionment days is startling. In 1962, representation ranged from a high of 48 per cent in one House and two Senates to lows of 12 per cent in three Houses and 8 per cent in one Senate.

As Legislatures and other apportioning agencies sought to unravel the knotty problems of equal representation, they turned to experimental devices when division of population proved overly difficult or unwieldy. Among the most widely used were multimember and flatorial districts, the latter being groups of single-member districts which are combined for the purpose of electing one or more additional legislators. The States also use two kinds of multimember districts: those in which members are elected "at large," and those in which each candidate in a district runs for and is elected to a specific, numbered seat.

House and Senate districts are single-member in sixteen States: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah and Wisconsin. Multimember districts are used exclusively in the West Virginia Senate and the Houses of Arizona, Illinois and North Dakota. Combinations of the two (in some instances with flotalial districts) are used in twenty-two States for the Senate and thirty for the House.

The number of multimember districts follows no discernible pattern. For Senate use, they range in number from sixteen districts in West Virginia, which uses them exclusively, to two each in Alaska and Nevada. West Virginia excepted, the Senates of Maryland (fourteen of sixteen districts) and Hawaii (seven of eight districts) make the greatest proportionate use of multimember districts, and South Dakota (three of twenty-nine) the least.

Multimember House districts vary from 193 in New Hampshire (which has a House membership of 400) to eight in Arizona. Proportionate House use is high in Florida (twenty-one of twenty-four districts) and low in Tennessee (eleven of ninety-three districts).

The number of seats per multiple district is equally varied. Arizona has as many as fifteen seats in a Senate district and thirty in a House district. The Senate low is in North Carolina, with three seats; the House low, in Idaho and Minnesota, with two seats each for House districts.

Since the adoption of initial apportionment plans, six States have revised district patterns. California and New Mexico have eliminated all multimember Senate districts, and Pennsylvania all multimember House districts, to establish both houses on similar patterns. Tennessee changed its Senate to single-member districts, but the House remains a combination. In 1966, Colorado voters approved and the Legislature subsequently implemented a constitutional amendment requiring that all districts be single-member. In Iowa, a bipartisan commission created in 1967 is subdividing all multimember districts.

Although population is now the basis of apportionment plans in nearly all States, several Legislatures have experimented with other devices. Hawaii tussled for some time with the problem of a population distributed among eight widely-separated islands. A plan based upon registered voter distribution was finally approved by the court on the theory that it conformed generally to population patterns. At one point, the Nebraska Senate devised a system of districts weighted by both population and area, but it did not survive judicial challenge. Several States also have considered weighted votes; that is, assigning varying values to the votes of the various members of a legislative body, according to the size of the constituency. In the years immediately following the U.S. Supreme Court reapportionment decisions, this approach was suggested for expediency by courts in Maryland and Washington (where it was later withdrawn), and weighted voting plans were ruled invalid by courts in Mississippi, Oklahoma, New Mexico, New Jersey and New York. New Mexico voters rejected a constitutional amendment which would have permitted weighted voting in one house.<sup>1</sup>

#### SIZES AND TERMS

Apportionment also brought significant changes in the sizes of Legislatures. By November 1, 1967, there were 7,645 legislative seats in the fifty States, 219 less than in the previous biennium. Total Senate seats increased by fifty-six, while House seats were down by a net of 275.

Ten States made seating changes in both houses:

State	Senate	House
Arizona	+ 27	-20
Florida	+ 4	+ 7
Idaho	- 9	- 9
Montana	- 1	+10
Nevada	+ 3	+ 3
New Jersey	+19	+20
New Mexico	+10	- 7
New York	- 1	- 1
Ohio	+ 1	-38
Utah	+ 1	-10

<sup>1</sup>For extensive recent information on apportionment, see *Legislative Reapportionment in the States*, Council of State Governments, Chicago, July, 1967; and *Apportionment in the Nineteen Sixties*, National Municipal League, New York.

Senate changes were made in five other States: Iowa, up two; Maryland, up fourteen; Maine, down two; Rhode Island and South Carolina, up four each. Other House changes were all on the minus side: Connecticut, down 117; North Dakota, down eleven; Pennsylvania, down six; Vermont, down ninety-six. No change was reported in the remaining thirty-one States.

Delaware has the smallest Legislature, with eighteen Senate seats and thirty-five House seats. Alaska and Nevada are next, each with twenty Senate seats and forty House seats. Minnesota, with sixty-seven seats, and Iowa, with sixty-one, have the largest Senates. New Hampshire continues to have the largest House, with 400, followed by Massachusetts with 240, Georgia with 205, and Pennsylvania with 203.

A majority of States, twenty-six, have Senates of less than forty members; twenty are in the thirty-to-thirty-nine member category. Only seven States have Senates of more than fifty members. In the lower houses, a majority of States, also twenty-six, have one hundred or fewer members. The largest category is the 76-100 range, in fourteen States. The following table indicates the distribution of chamber sizes:

SENATE		HOUSE	
Size	States	Size	States
10-19	1	25-50	4
20-29	5	51-75	8
30-39	20	76-100	14
40-49	12	101-125	9
50-59	10	126-150	6
60-69	2	151-175	2
		176-200	2
		Over 200	4

House-to-Senate membership ratios did not change appreciably during the biennium. A majority of States, twenty-seven, have ratios of 2.5 to 1 or less. Only seven exceed 4 to 1. New Hampshire's ratio is the largest, with a distribution of nearly 17 to 1, and New Mexico's, the smallest, 1.6 to 1.

Only two States changed legislative terms during the biennium, both by constitutional amendment. New Jersey devised a unique decade-pattern under which Senate terms will run for a single

period of two years immediately after decennial reapportionment, then two consecutive periods of four years each. In Tennessee where the Senate terms had been two years, Senators will serve staggered terms of four years. Four-year terms are proposed in a constitutional amendment which will be submitted to Georgia voters in 1968. At a 1966 referendum, Kentucky voters rejected an amendment to establish four-year House terms and six-year terms in the Senate.

There now are four-year terms in the Senates of thirty-eight States. All are staggered except those of Alabama, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey and Virginia. House members serve two-year terms in all States except four—Alabama, Louisiana, Maryland and Mississippi—which have four-year, non-staggered terms.

#### SESSIONS

Annual sessions continued to gain support. At the beginning of the biennium, eleven States held annual sessions without limitation on subject matter: Alaska, Arizona, Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, South Carolina and South Dakota. By the end of 1967, four more States had joined the group: California, Kansas and Pennsylvania, the Legislatures of which had been meeting annually but were limited to budget and fiscal matters in alternate years, and Oklahoma, previously with biennial sessions. Six other Legislatures meet annually but are limited as to subject matter during the alternate-year sessions: in Colorado, Delaware, Hawaii, Louisiana, New Mexico and West Virginia.

Proposals for annual sessions were rejected by voters in Kentucky, North Dakota and Utah during the biennium. West Virginia voters also rejected a constitutional amendment which would have repealed restrictions on the alternate year session. A constitutional amendment for annual sessions was approved by New Hampshire's voters, but the State Supreme Court voided it on the grounds that the referendum question was worded vaguely.

With the burgeoning of legislative business in recent years, legislators continued to have difficulty in completing sessions within constitutional limitations on length and frequency. This is reflected in pressures for annual sessions, changes in time limitations and avoidance of *sine die* adjournment.

In 1968, voters will consider annual sessions in Idaho, Iowa and Wisconsin, and in Montana a change in session limits from sixty to eighty days. The Nevada Legislature has started the process for a referendum on annual sessions in 1969 or 1970. Majority and minority leaderships in Connecticut have announced approval of annual sessions, and they are favored by legislators in a number of other States. Indiana's Legislature has proposed that session frequency and limitations be set by law; if it approves a second time, in 1969, the proposal will be submitted to the voters in 1970.

Legislatures in five States which meet biennially achieve the effect of annual sessions by parliamentary means. Under a constitutional amendment approved in 1966, Tennessee divides the ninety days allotted to its Legislature between the two years, in split sessions. In the other four States, the Legislatures go into recess instead of adjourning *sine die*. Ohio's 1967 session recessed to January 15, 1968. Illinois legislators reconvened twice after the first major session of 1967, then recessed to March 4, 1968. The Vermont 1967 session recessed to January 8, 1968. Wisconsin has followed the same practice for a number of years; its Legislature met three times in 1967, then recessed subject to call of the chair.

Two biennial-session States also hold off-year budget sessions: In Missouri the Governor submitted an annual budget to the 1967 session, in view of his practice of calling a special session each even-numbered year. In Texas the 1967 Legislature adopted a one-year budget, forcing a special budget session for 1968.

Increasingly, also, Legislatures are using the so-called "continuous session" as a working tool to eliminate duplication and unnecessary routine in the processing of bills. The term is used to describe the practice of continuing or carrying over

unfinished legislation from one session to another without change in status. In States which do not follow the practice, all pending bills die on *sine die* adjournment. Bill carry-over is permitted by specific constitutional provisions in Georgia, Kansas, Michigan and Pennsylvania, and by legislative rules in Alaska and South Carolina. When Oklahoma changed to annual sessions the practice was approved by the Attorney General, but its validity has been questioned.

A process somewhat similar to the continuous session is used in a few other States. Rhode Island's Legislature, which meets annually, recesses its sessions instead of adjourning *sine die*. Bills on the calendars and in committee can be considered further if the General Assembly reconvenes; however, the recess ends automatically with the start of a new annual session and all unfinished business terminates. In Delaware, unfinished business from a general session is carried over and considered concurrently with new business during the limited even-year sessions. Bill status also is preserved in Illinois, Ohio, Tennessee, Vermont and Wisconsin through the split session and recessed session techniques. An additional and substantial benefit of the continuous session is that it permits standing committees to function during interim periods.

Further means related to sessions are being used to improve legislative effectiveness. Five Legislatures may now hold organizational meetings between election and convening dates: in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Oregon and Tennessee. A similar proposal will go to referendum in North Dakota in 1969. Time limits on legislative meetings have been repealed in Nevada and Oregon, and increased from seventy-five to ninety days in Tennessee. California, Connecticut and Louisiana sessions may now reconvene after adjournment to consider executive vetoes.

Legislatures in 1966-67 did not meet as frequently as during 1964-65, when reapportionment was so pressing a problem, but the total number of regular and special sessions continued well ahead of earlier years. The lessening of apportionment pressures was reflected principally in a reduced number of special sessions

during the biennium. The following table lists regular and special sessions of the past decade:

Period	Regular	Special	Total
1958-59	64	36	100
1960-61	69	42	111
1962-63	71	45	113
1964-65	69	65	134
1966-67	71	50	121

During 1966-67, the Legislatures of Pennsylvania and Tennessee were added to those which may call special sessions; the total is now fifteen. The Tennessee and West Virginia Legislatures also received authority to determine the subjects to be considered at special sessions; twenty-eight Legislatures may now do so. In thirty-five States there is no direct limitation on length of special sessions.

#### COMPENSATION

The trend toward modernization is marked in legislative pay and expense allowances. These were increased by half the States in the biennium. Several of the increases were substantial, reflecting the continuing expansion of legislative business, growing demands upon legislator time, and the trend in many States to "full-time" Legislatures. In 1966-67, the following States revised legislative compensation:

Alabama: an additional \$300 monthly expense allowance.

Alaska: a pay increase of \$3,500 a year.

California: a \$10,000 per year pay raise, with an additional \$2 per day for expenses; and \$25 per day for interim activity, limited to sixty days.

Colorado: a \$3,200 biennial increase, but interim allowances were cut by slightly more than half.

Delaware: a \$3,000 biennial addition, with \$200 a month and \$30 a day expenses.

Florida: a \$300 monthly expense allowance.

Georgia: an increase from \$10 a day, \$850 for the biennium (\$10 per day for two legislative periods of forty-five days and forty days respectively) to \$4,200 a year, with \$25 per month interim expenses; but expense allowances during session dropped by \$15 a day. Legislative leaders receive an additional \$2,400.

Idaho: an interim expense allowance of \$3.50 a day.

Iowa: \$40 per diem for interim committee activity.

Kansas: per diem expense allowance increased by \$10 and monthly interim expense allowance by \$50; even-year session extended from thirty to sixty days for pay purposes.

Massachusetts: \$2,500 a year extra, with a spe-

cial allowance for legislators who live more than forty miles from Boston.

Michigan: a \$2,500 increase per year.

Mississippi: \$2,000 more for the biennium, with per diem of \$12.50 for a maximum of sixty days.

Missouri: \$7,200 more per biennium (two increases voted).

Nevada: sixty-day session limit repealed; per diem remains \$40.

New York: \$5,000 a year more, with allowance in lieu of expenses increased from \$2,000 to \$3,000.

Oklahoma: the new scale is set at \$15 a day for seventy-five legislative days, then \$100 per month for the remainder of the year, with \$25 per diem for Legislative Council members and interim committees, and an additional \$100 a month for district office and travel expenses. The latter allowance was set at \$50 in 1966, moved to \$75 in 1967 and will reach \$100 in 1968.

Oregon: the 120 day limit on per diem payments was repealed.

South Carolina: \$5,000 more a biennium.

Tennessee: up from \$750 (\$10 per day for 75 days) to \$3,600 for the biennium, with \$25 a day more in expenses to a limit of ninety legislative days.

Texas: interim office expenses of \$200 a month for House members and \$1,000 a month for Senators.

Vermont: in 1967 salaries changed from \$80 a week to \$3,000 the biennium. Effective January 1, 1969, compensation will be \$150 per week, \$5 per diem for meals, up to \$40 per week for housing.

Virginia: \$1,200 more for the biennium, with expense allowances raised by \$400.

Washington: \$4,800 more each two years. Session expenses were dropped by \$15 a day; an interim allowance of \$50 per month was added.

Wisconsin: \$7,200 more a biennium (in two increases), session expenses dropped to \$15 per diem, but are up for the interim to \$40 a month. Additional variations are in effect for legislators from certain distant areas of the State.

Wyoming: a two-step increase—\$3 per day additional session expenses and per diem salary increase of \$15, then another \$3 per day for expenses in 1969.

Referendum proposals for legislative pay increases were defeated in Kentucky, Maryland, Nebraska, North Dakota, Utah and West Virginia during the biennium. Two bills to provide pay raises also were vetoed in 1967: in Indiana and South Dakota.

Legislators are paid in one of two ways: an annual or biennial salary, or on a daily or weekly basis for time spent in session.

Of twenty-nine biennial session States, sixteen pay salaries, ten pay daily, one pays by the week, and two pay both salary and per diem. Changes in the biennium occurred in Georgia and Tennessee, which switched from daily pay to salaries.

Thirteen salary-base States with biennial sessions pay \$5,000 or less, two between \$6,000 and \$10,000, and three more than \$10,000. Daily pay varies widely: one State pays \$5, two \$10, one \$12, one \$15, three \$20, one \$25 and two \$40.

Legislative salaries in nine annual session States are less than \$5,000 a year, four are between \$5,000 and \$10,000, and three are over \$10,000. Annual session States with daily pay plans provide, respectively, \$5, \$10, \$20 and \$50 each. One of these States pays on both bases—\$15 per day and \$3,200 per year.

The lowest paid legislators are in New Hampshire, \$200 for the biennium, the highest in California with salaries of \$16,000 a year.

Because of constitutional rigidities, legislators over the years have resorted to expense allowances for additional compensation in view of the investment of time and personal funds required by public office. Expense allowances are paid during legislative sessions by all States but nine: Arkansas, Colorado, Iowa, Louisiana, New Jersey, New Mexico, Ohio, Rhode Island and South Dakota. Interim allowances are paid to all legislators in twelve States, and for interim committee business in twenty-two. Several States also provide variable allowances for legislators who live long distances from the capitol: Arizona, Hawaii, Maine, Minnesota and Wisconsin as in past years, with Colorado, Massachusetts, Michigan and Vermont added during the biennium.

While not a form of direct compensation, retirement plans have assumed substantial importance as a legislative perquisite. Legislators in thirty-six States have some form of retirement system, Georgia having been added in 1967. Of these, twenty-eight are optional. Colorado legislators recently placed themselves under the Public Employee Retirement Act, and in California an escalator clause was added to the retirement program to reflect changes in the cost of living.

Although there is great diversity among the States in legislative pay, certain trends, patterns and common characteristics are evident.

With some notable exceptions, legislative compensation paid by a State tends to rank with its population. Of seventeen States with the highest compensation, twelve are among the most populous. Of twenty-one States which pay the least, twelve are among the least populous. Of the remaining twelve States with mid-range pay, eleven are mid-range in population. The downward trend from high population and high pay to low population and low pay is evident from the following table, which shows the number of States in each pay-population grouping:

Biennial legislative compensation	Rank of State by population		
	1-15	16-35	36-50
Over \$10,000	12	3	2
\$5,000-\$10,000	...	11	1
Under \$5,000	3	6	12

To a large extent, legislators are paid according to the frequency of regular sessions. When compensation is computed on a per-session basis, pay ranges in annual session and biennial session States are nearly parallel, as indicated below:

Pay per session	Annual session States	Biennial session States
\$10,000 or more	5	8
\$5,000-\$10,000	4	5
\$2,000-\$5,000	8	13
Under \$2,000	4	3

Salaries continue to gain in popularity at the expense of unit-pay plans as the basis of legislative compensation. In 1943, more than half of the States paid their legislators by the day, week or month. In 1947, the number had dropped to twenty-two, in 1957 it was down to nineteen, and by the end of 1967 only fourteen. Income comparison shows that pay under the salary plans runs distinctly higher than under the others. Biennial compensation is at \$10,000 or above in about half of the salary States but in only one per diem State. Ten of the fourteen per diem States have legislative pay below the \$5,000 level, but only nine of the thirty-three salary States. The following table shows the number of States in each income grouping:

Income level	Salary States	Unit-pay States
\$10,000 or more	16	1
\$5,000-\$10,000	7	3
\$2,000-\$5,000	8	7
Under \$2,000	2	3

Arkansas, Oklahoma and Oregon, which pay a salary-per diem combination, are not included in that computation.

#### COMMITTEES

The downward trend in the number of standing committees continued in 1966-67, and in several States the committee system underwent major revision.

Sixteen States dropped a total of seventy-two House committees, and fourteen committees were added by six other States, for a net biennial reduction of fifty-eight House committees. Among the State Senates, eighteen States eliminated ninety-nine committees and seven others added twelve, for a net reduction of eighty-seven. Florida accounted for the largest two-chamber decrease: House committees are down seventeen and Senate committees down nineteen. Michigan dropped ten standing committees in the House, Missouri twelve, and Washington cut House committees by one-third.

In two States, committee revisions are part of unprecedented programs of legislative reform. In Maryland, standing Senate committees were reduced from sixteen to six, only three of which are substantive; sharp reduction of House committees was expected in 1968. In the Oklahoma Senate, consolidation reduced the number of standing committees from thirty-six to twelve, of which nine have major responsibilities.

Although study groups continue to recommend greater use of joint committees, for the most part Legislatures still avoided them. The most significant changes of the biennium in this regard were in California, which added nine joint committees for a total of thirteen, and in Pennsylvania, which established thirteen to facilitate operations under its new plan of unrestricted annual sessions. Connecticut, Maine and Massachusetts continue as the only States with almost exclusive use of joint committees.

In addition to a decrease in the number of standing committees, the Washington Legislature decreased the membership of each committee, and limited the number of committees on which a member may serve and the number a member may chair.

#### EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES

Construction and improvement of physical facilities for State Legislatures also quickened during the biennium.

Among the examples, the Governor of Alaska acquired additional land for a new state capitol. In Hawaii a new capitol, replacing the Iolani Palace, was scheduled to open early in 1968 for both legislative and executive quarters. In Iowa administrative offices were moved to provide six new committee rooms, office space for five leaders, and House and Senate lounges.

Plans for two four-story office buildings in Michigan for legislative operations were approved, but construction was not to begin until space could be found. Approval was given in New Jersey for addition of legislative facilities to a capitol complex now in various stages of planning, construction and use. New Mexico dedicated a new legislative-executive building.

The New York Legislature approved a \$12 million legislative office building. South Dakota's State Building Authority was authorized to acquire land and supervise construction of a new legislative facility. A Texas building program is to be completed in 1969 providing private or semi-private offices for all legislators, legislative leaders and committee chairmen. Senators have had private offices for some years, but House members have had to share office spaces.

Other States also have taken or are considering expansion and renovation proposals.

New Mexico and New York added electrical voting equipment during the biennium. The New York Senate system was arranged to permit continuous "aye" voting, so that legislators may conduct other business without interruption when minor bills are being considered.

Automated technology is the newest development in legislative processing. Computer systems have been adapted for legislative histories, statutory retrieval, budget status, bill drafting and journal indexing; one or more of these services are now in use in thirty-one States. The most sophisticated system to date has

been developed in Pennsylvania, which opened a Legislative Data Processing Center in July, 1967. Featuring remote quick-retrieval facilities, it offers instant access to a variety of information, from bill history to legislative biographies.

#### A BROAD MOVEMENT FOR MODERNIZATION

The movement for legislative modernization has been broad and growing.

By early 1966, legislative improvement studies were underway in thirty-two States—twenty-three by legislative groups, four by citizens committees, four by commissions composed of both legislators and laymen, and one by a legislative commission assisted by a separate citizen group.

In 1967, Arkansas, Idaho, Oregon and West Virginia established study commissions by statute. The Legislative Councils of Connecticut and Iowa appointed select committees to work on legislative reorganization. In Hawaii, a Senate Interim Committee on Legislative Improvement established a citizens' advisory committee to work with it. Lay groups without legislative sponsorship became active in Kentucky and Minnesota. Illinois, Maryland and Montana authorized continuation of studies started in 1964-65. During 1967, fifty-one reports were made by study groups of twenty-five States, the Council of State Governments, and other interested organizations. In many cases, the work was done with the help of state universities and other professional consultants.

In addition to self-help programs, the Legislatures have the benefit of the work of new organizations devoted exclusively to legislative improvement, as well as new attention from older ones. The Citizens Conference on State Legislatures, established in 1965, provides much research,

information and advisory service. The American Assembly of Columbia University is undertaking a series of regional assemblies to explore legislative problems. The American Political Science Association has initiated a five-year series of orientation seminars for new legislators in twenty-five States. The Advisory Committee on Intergovernmental Relations sponsors periodic conferences for legislative leaders. In addition to its long-standing National Conference on Government, the National Municipal League now publishes a monthly newsletter on legislative activities. The University of California, in conjunction with the California Assembly, is conducting periodic seminars on legislative problems and improvement.

While it is too early to evaluate the effectiveness of so much work, it is apparent that legislators are taking modernization seriously. Illinois, for example, has adopted fifty-eight recommendations of its Commission on the Organization of the General Assembly; action on another twenty-nine has been deferred pending consideration of constitutional revision. An Oklahoma study led to extensive streamlining of House procedures and establishment of work flow controls. These are but two instances of substantial progress reported by States. Elsewhere, 1966 and 1967 produced committee reductions and consolidation, stringent new deadlines on introduction and movement of bills, new requirements for record keeping, limitations on committee chairmanships, memberships, meetings and hearings.

With such a background and such momentum, it appeared that the biennia beginning with 1968-69 could prove to be among the most eventful in American legislative history.

**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 House
Indiana, State of.....	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	(a)
Iowa, State of.....	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Kansas, State of.....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State House(b)
Kentucky, Commonwealth of..	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Louisiana, State of.....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Maine, State of.....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State House
Maryland, State of.....	General Assembly	Senate	House of Delegates	State House
Massachusetts, Common- wealth of.....	General Court	Senate	House of Representatives	State House
Michigan, State of.....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Minnesota, State of.....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Mississippi, State of.....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Missouri, State of.....	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Montana, State of.....	Legislative Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Nebraska, State of.....	Legislature	Unicameral		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, Common- wealth of.....	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	Capitol Building
Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, State of.....	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State House
South Carolina, State of.....	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State House
South Dakota, State of.....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Tennessee, State of.....	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Texas, State of.....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol(b)
Utah, State of.....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Vermont, State of.....	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State House
Virginia, Commonwealth of....	General Assembly	Senate	House of Delegates	State Capitol
Washington, State of.....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	Legislative Building
West Virginia, State of.....	Legislature	Senate	House of Delegates	State Capitol
Wisconsin, State of.....	Legislature	Senate	Assembly	State Capitol
Wyoming, State of.....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Guam.....	Legislature	Unicameral		Congress Building
Puerto Rico, Commonwealth of	Legislative Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	Capitol
Virgin Islands, Territory of....	Legislature	Unicameral		Government House

(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, 1967

State or other jurisdiction	Senate					House					House and Senate Totals
	Democrats	Republicans	Vacancies	Total	Term	Democrats	Republicans	Vacancies	Total	Term	
Alabama	34	1	..	35	4	105	..	1	106	4	141
Alaska	6	14	..	20	4	15	25	..	40	2	60
Arizona	14	16	..	30	2	28	32	..	60	2	90
Arkansas	35	..	..	35	4	97	3	..	100	2	135
California	20	19	1	40	4	42	38	..	80	2	120
Colorado	15	20	..	35	4	27	38	..	65	2	100
Connecticut	25	11	..	36	2	117	60	..	177	2	213
Delaware	9	9	..	18	4	12	23	..	35	2	53
Florida	28	20	..	48	4(a)	80	39	..	119	2(a)	167
Georgia	45	8	..	54(b)	2	184	21	..	205	2	259
Hawaii	15	10	..	25	4	38	12	1	51	2	76
Idaho	13	22	..	35	2	32	38	..	70	2	105
Illinois	19	37	2	58	4	77	98	2	177	2	233
Indiana	28	20	2	50	4	34	65	1	100	2	150
Iowa	32	29	..	61	4	35	88	1	124	2	185
Kansas	12	27	1	40	4	43	81	1	125	2	165
Kentucky	25	12	1	38	4	63	36	1	100	2	138
Louisiana	39	..	..	39	4	98	4	3	105	4	144
Maine	10	23	1	34(c)	2	54	95	2	151	2	185
Maryland	35	8	..	43	4	117	25	..	142	4	185
Massachusetts	26	14	..	40	2	166	69	4	240(b)	2	280
Michigan	18	20	..	38	4	54	56	0	110	2	148
Minnesota	Nonpartisan election			67	4	Nonpartisan election			135	2	202
Mississippi	51	1	..	52	4	120	2	..	122	4	174
Missouri	23	11	..	34	4	107	56	..	163	2	197
Montana	30	25	..	55	4	40	64	..	104	2	159
Nebraska	Nonpartisan election			49	4	Unicameral Legislature			..	..	49
Nevada	11	9	..	20	4	21	19	..	40	2	60
New Hampshire	13	10	1	24	2	155	241	4	400	2	424
New Jersey	17	7	5	29	2	39	17	4	60	2	89
New Mexico	25	17	..	42	4	45	25	..	70	2	102
New York	26	31	..	57	2	80	70	0	150	2	157
North Carolina	43	7	..	50	2	94	26	..	120	2	170
North Dakota	5	44	..	49	4	15	80	3	98	2	147
Ohio	10	23	..	33	4	37	62	..	99	2	132
Oklahoma	39	9	..	48	4	74	25	..	99	2	147
Oregon	19	11	..	30	4	22	38	..	60	2	90
Pennsylvania	20	26	4	50	4	99	104	..	203	2	253
Rhode Island	35	15	..	50	2	66	33	1	100	2	150
South Carolina	44	6	..	50(d)	4	107	17	..	124	2	174
South Dakota	6	29	..	35	2	11	64	..	75	2	110
Tennessee	25	8	..	33	4(e)	58	41	..	99	2	132
Texas	30	1	..	31	4	147	3	..	150	2	181
Utah	5	23	..	28	4	10	59	..	69	2	97
Vermont	8	22	..	30	2	55	93	..	150(b)	2	180
Virginia	36	4	..	40	4	88	11	..	100(b)	2	140
Washington	29	20	..	49	4	44	55	..	99	2	148
West Virginia	25	9	..	34	4	65	35	..	100	2	134
Wisconsin	12	21	..	33	4	46	53	1	100	2	133
Wyoming	12	18	..	30	4(f)	27	34	..	61	2	91
Puerto Rico	23(g)	9(h)	..	32	4	47(g)	16(h)	1	64	4	96(i)
Virgin Islands	15	..	..	15	2	Unicameral legislature			..	..	15

(a) Terms of legislators elected at the March 28, 1967, special election will expire with the 1968 general election.

(b) The following members in current Legislatures are not Democrats or Republicans: Georgia Senate, 1; Massachusetts House, 1; Vermont House, 2; Virginia House, 1.

(c) By State Supreme Court order, Senate total membership of 32 will be elected at general election in November 1968.

(d) By State Supreme Court order, Senate total membership of 46 will be elected on November 5, 1968.

(e) In 1968, Senators elected in even-numbered districts shall be elected for 4 years and those elected in odd-numbered districts shall be elected for 2 years.

(f) Fifteen Senators have 4 year terms and 15 have 2 year terms, determined by drawing.

(g) Popular Democratic Party.

(h) Statehood Republican Party.

(i) Constitution provides for selection of additional members from minority parties after each general election, based 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 subject
Alabama.....	Odd	May	1st Tues. (a)	36 L	36 L	No	2/3 vote those present
Alaska.....	Annual	Jan.	4th Mon.	None	30 C	3/5 of membership	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(e)	15 C(f)	No	(f)
California.....	Annual	Jan.	Mon. after Jan. 1	None(g)	None	No	No
Colorado.....	Annual(h)	Jan.	Wed. after 1st Tues.	160 C(c)	None	No	No
Connecticut.....	Odd	Jan.	Wed. after 1st Mon.	150 C(i)	None	Yes	Yes
Delaware.....	Annual(h)	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(j)	20 C(k)	(k)	Yes(k)
Georgia.....	Annual	Jan.	Odd-2nd Mon.	45 C(l)	(m)	Petition 3/5 members(m)	Yes(d)
		Jan.	Even-2nd Mon.	40 C			
Hawaii.....	Annual(h)	Feb.	Odd-3rd Wed.	60 L(n)	30 L(n)	(o)	(o)
		Feb.	Even-3rd Wed.	30 L(n)			
Idaho.....	Odd	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	Jan.	2nd Tues.	60 C(r)	30 C(c)	No	Yes
Kentucky.....	Even	Jan.	Tues. after 1st Mon.	60 L	None	No	No
Louisiana.....	Annual(h)	May	Even-2nd Mon.	60 C	30 C	Petition 2/3 elected members	No(s)
		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(i)	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.	None(t)	None(t)	No	No
New Hampshire.....	Odd	Jan.	1st Wed.	July 1(c)	15 L(c)	Yes	Yes
New Jersey.....	Annual	Jan.	2nd Tues.	None	None	(u)	Yes

New Mexico	Annual(h)	Jan.	Odd-3rd Tues. Even-3rd Tues.	60 C 30 C	30 C(v)	Yes(v)	Yes(v)
New York	Annual	Jan.	Wed. after 1st Mon.	None	None	No	No
North Carolina	Odd	Jan.	Wed. after 2nd 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	Annual	Jan.	Tues. after 1st Mon.	90 L	None	No	No
Oregon	Odd	Jan.	2nd Mon.	None	None	No	Yes
Pennsylvania	Annual	Jan.	1st Tues.	None	None	Petition of majority of members	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	Jan.	Odd-Tues. after 3rd Mon. Even-Tues. after 1st Mon.	45 L 30 L	None	No	Yes
Tennessee	Odd	Feb.	4th Tues.(w)	90L (c,x)	30 L(c)	Petition 2/3 members	Yes
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(y)	None(y)	No	Yes
Virginia	Even	Jan.	2nd Wed.	60 C(c,j)	30 C(c,j)	Petition 2/3 members	Yes
Washington	Odd	Jan.	2nd Mon.	60 C	None	No	Yes
West Virginia	Annual(h)	Jan.	Odd-2nd Wed. Even-2nd Wed.	60 C(z) 30 C(z)	None	Petition 2/3 members	Yes
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(i,aa)	20	No	No
Virgin Islands	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	60 C	15 C(ab)	No	No

Abbreviations: L—legislative days; C—calendar days.

(a) Convened quadrennially on second Tuesday in January after election to organize.

(b) Unless Governor calls and limits.

(c) Indirect restriction since legislators' pay, per diem or daily allowance stops but session may continue. Colorado 160 day limit is for legislative biennium, and New Hampshire travel allowance stops after July 1, or 90 legislative days, whichever occurs first.

(d) If Legislature convenes itself.

(e) May be extended by 2/3 vote of members in both houses for indefinite time.

(f) Governor may convene General Assembly for specific purpose. After that business is completed, a 2/3 vote of members in both houses may extend session up to 15 days.

(g) Reconvenes for limit of 5 days on the Monday after a 30 day recess to reconsider vetoed measures.

(h) Even year session (odd year in Louisiana) is basically limited to budget and fiscal matters; Delaware, to budget, fiscal and general state legislation.

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

(j) May be extended by 30 days by 2/3 vote in both houses. Florida not beyond September 1; Virginia: without pay.

(k) Twenty per cent of the membership may petition the Secretary of State to poll the Legislature; upon affirmative vote of 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.

(l) Convened for 12 days to organize, recesses and convenes on second Monday in February for limit of 33 calendar days.

(m) Limited to 70 days if called by Governor and 30 days if called by Governor at petition of Legislature, except for impeachment proceedings.

(n) Governor may extend to limit of additional 30 days.

(o) On 45th day after adjournment to reconsider bills submitted to Governor less than 10 days before adjournment if he notifies Legislature he plans to return them with objections.

(p) By custom Legislature adjourns by July 1, since bills passed after that day are not effective until July 1 of following year, except for emergency bills passed by a 2/3 vote. In 1967, instead of adjourning *sine die*, the General Assembly met again September 11–October 18, and was to meet again on March 4, 1968.

(q) Constitution requires Governor to tell Legislature the purpose for convening.

(r) In even years unless extended by 2/3 vote of members in both houses. Pay limited to 60 days in odd year.

(s) Unless Legislature petitions for special session. However, no special session may be called during the 30 days before or 30 days after the regular fiscal sessions in the odd years without the consent of 2/3 of the elected members of each house. Legislature may convene in special session on 31st day after *sine die* adjournment to act on all bills vetoed by the Governor if a simple majority of each house desires to reconsider at least one vetoed bill.

(t) There is no limit for length of regular and special sessions, but there is a limitation on pay to 60 calendar days for a regular session and 20 calendar days for a special session. No limitation on allowances.

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

(v) 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 2/3 of Legislature.

(w) Convened on first Tuesday in January for 15 days to organize and introduce bills.

(x) Legislature may divide session by recess to meet in even year also.

(y) Salary limitation only.

(z) Governor must extend until general appropriation is passed; may be extended by 2/3 vote of Legislature.

(aa) May be extended by joint resolution.

(ab) Aggregate length may not exceed 30 calendar days during calendar year.

## SALARIES AND COMPENSATION OF LEGISLATORS

State or other jurisdiction	Compensation set by	Salary and Daily Pay Plans							Travel and Expense Allowances					
		Regular session				Special session			During session			Between sessions		
		Amount per day	Limit on no. of days of pay		Annual salary	Biennial salary	Amount per day	Limit on no. of days of pay	Per mile	Round trips home to capital	Expenses per day†	Per mile	For expenses on committee business per day	Other per month
			Annual session	Biennial session										
Alabama	Const.	\$10	....	36 L	....	\$10	36 L	10c	One	\$20; 300(a)	....	....	\$ 300(a)	
Alaska	Stat.	....	....	....	\$ 6,000	....	....	15c	One	35; 500(b)	....	....	....	
Arizona	Const.	....	....	....	1,800	....	20(d)	20	10c	Unlimited	12(e)	10c	\$20(d); 12(e)	....
Arkansas	Const.	20	....	60 C(f)	....	\$ 2,400(f)	6	....	5c	One	....	....	....	....
California	Stat.	....	....	....	16,000	....	....	....	15c	One	21	15c	25(g)	....
Colorado	Stat.	....	....	....	3,200(h)	....	....	....	(i)	One	(j)	(i)	20(k)	....
Connecticut	Stat.	....	....	....	....	3,250	....	....	10c	Daily	750(l)	....	25(m)	....
Delaware	Const.	....	....	....	6,000	....	....	....	15c	Unlimited	25(n)	....	....	....
Florida	Const.	....	....	....	....	2,400	....	....	10c	Weekly	25	....	....	300
Georgia	Stat.	....	....	....	4,200	....	....	....	10c	Weekly	25	10c	25	....
Hawaii	Const. & Stat.	....	....	....	2,500(o)	....	(o)	....	20c	One	32.50; 45(p)	20c	(q)	....
Idaho	Const.	10	....	60 C	....	....	10	20 C	10c	One	25	....	25	3.50(r)
Illinois	Stat.	....	....	....	....	18,000	....	....	15c	Weekly	2,000(s); 50(c)	....	....	....
Indiana	Stat.	....	....	....	....	3,600	....	....	8c	Weekly	25; 30(t)	8c	25	....
Iowa	Stat.	40	....	(u)	....	....	40	....	10c	One	....	10c	40(v)	....
Kansas	Stat.	10(w)	....	....	....	....	10	30 C	9c	Weekly(x)	25(y)	....	....	100(z)
Kentucky	Stat.	25	....	60 L(aa)	....	....	25	....	15c	One	25; 50(n)	....	....	150
Louisiana	Stat.	50	60 C(ab)	....	....	....	50	30 C	10c	Eight(ac)	....	....	....	250
Maine	Stat.	....	....	....	....	2,000	20	....	9c	Weekly	5; 7(ad)	....	(i)	....
Maryland	Const.	....	....	....	2,400	....	....	30 C	(q)	One	25; 50(c)	....	....	1,500(ae)
Massachusetts	Stat.	....	....	....	10,000	....	(af)	....	8c(ag)	Daily	900(ah)	....	....	....
Michigan	Stat.	....	....	....	12,500	....	....	....	10c	Semi-monthly	2,500(ai)	....	(i)	....
Minnesota	Stat.	....	....	....	....	9,600	25	....	15c	One	21; 14(aj)	....	(q)	....
Mississippi	Stat.	....	....	....	....	5,000	22.50	....	7c	Weekly(ak)	12.50(al)	....	....	100
Missouri	Stat.	....	....	....	....	9,600(am)	....	....	10c	Semi-monthly	10	....	....	....
Montana	Stat.	20	....	60 C	....	....	20	60 C	8c	One	15	....	(q)	....
Nebraska	Const. & Stat.	....	....	....	....	4,800	....	....	10c	One	100(c)	....	....	....
Nevada	Stat.	40	....	60 C	....	....	40	20 C	10c	(an)	25; 60(c); 250(ao)	....	....	....
New Hampshire	Const.	....	....	....	....	200	3	15 L	25c(ap)	Daily	25	25c(ap)	(i)	....
New Jersey	Const. & Stat.	....	....	....	7,500	....	....	....	(aq)	....	(ar)	....	....	....
New Mexico	Const. & Stat.	20	60 C(as)	....	....	....	20	30 C	10c	One	(q)	10c	20	....
New York	Const. & Stat.	....	....	....	15,000	....	....	....	(i)	Weekly	3,000(i)	....	(i)	....
North Carolina	Const.	15	....	120 C	....	....	15	25 C	8c	Weekly	20	....	(q)	....
North Dakota	Const.	5	....	60 L	....	....	5	....	10c	One	25; 35(a)	....	....	35(a)
Ohio	Stat.	....	....	....	....	16,000	....	....	10c	Weekly	....	....	....	....
Oklahoma	Const.	15(at)	75 L	....	....	6,400	15	75 L	10c	Weekly	100(au)	....	25(av); 100(au)	....
Oregon	Stat.	....	....	....	....	6,000	....	....	....	....	20	8c	(q)	....
Pennsylvania	Stat.	....	....	....	7,200	....	....	....	10c	Weekly	4,800(aw)	....	....	....
Rhode Island	Const.	5	60 L	....	....	....	....	....	8c	Unlimited	....	....	....	....

South Carolina	Const. & Stat.	4,000	45	40 L	9c	Weekly	15(ax)		
South Dakota	Stat.	1,500	10		5c	One			
Tennessee	Const. & Stat.	3,600	10	30 L	10c	Weekly	30(al)		
Texas	Const.	4,800			10c	One	12(ay)		200;
Utah	Const. & Stat.	1,000			10c	Weekly	5		1,000(az)
Vermont	Stat.	150(ba)	30	40	8c	Weekly	5; 10(bb)	8c	5; 10(bb)
Virginia	Stat.	2,100	35	30 C	7c	One	600(aw)		
Washington	Stat.	7,200	25		10c	One	25	10c	25
West Virginia	Const.	1,500			10c	One	5(bc)	(q)	25
Wisconsin	Jt. Finance Committee	18,000			10c(bd)	(bd)	15(be)		25;
Wyoming	Stat.		12	40 C	8c	One	23(bg)		40(bf)
Puerto Rico	Stat.	2,700(bh)			15c	Weekly(bi)	10(bj); 20Q(ao); 200(c)	(q)	
Virgin Islands	Stat.	9,000			(q)	Weekly	30; 20(bk)		30; 20(bk)

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

†Unless otherwise noted.

(a) Additional monthly expense allowance.

(b) Additional annual expense allowance for presiding officers.

(c) Total postage and stationery allowance.

(d) Limited to \$1,800 total in one year for special session and interim committee work.

(e) Subsistence for legislators from outside capital city limits and for days required to attend interim committee meetings.

(f) Per diem pay continues if session extended by  $\frac{2}{3}$  vote in both houses; Speaker receives \$2,700.

(g) Limited to 60 days.

(h) Effective in 1969 for legislators elected in 1968: \$9,600 per biennium at \$200 per month and \$30 per day for 160 days.

(i) Actual and necessary expenses. Colorado, effective during session in 1969 for legislators elected in 1968; legislators living over 25 miles from Denver will receive expenses for one weekly round trip from home to Denver plus one round trip per session. Maine: mileage is paid at same rate received by state employees.

(j) Effective in 1969 for legislators elected in 1968; legislators living over 25 miles from Denver will receive limit of \$10 per night for lodging.

(k) Effective in 1969 for legislators elected in 1968: \$20 per day (\$25 for Speaker) limited to \$600 in one year plus travel expenses if legislators go out of Denver.

(l) Total session expense allowance.

(m) Or amount specified in act creating committee, whichever is more, plus necessary expenses.

(n) Total annual stationery and supplies allowance.

(o) \$2,500 per general session; \$1,500 per budget session; \$750 per special session.

(p) \$32.50 for legislators from Oahu; \$45 for legislators from neighbor islands.

(q) Amount not provided. Minnesota: for travel, mileage and meals; Montana: for travel and other expenses; New Mexico: for stationery, postage, telephone and telegraph expenses; North Carolina: reimbursement for subsistence and travel of Speaker and President pro tem; Oregon: for food and lodging; West Virginia: for mileage; Puerto Rico: for trip expenses; Virgin Islands: for full cost of travel.

(r) Per day.

(s) For biennial secretarial, clerical, research and technical assistance.

(t) For Speaker of the House and President of the Senate.

(u) Unlimited.

(v) Plus meals.

(w) Limited to \$900 in odd year by statute; in even year constitution limits per diem to 60 days.

(x) Mileage payable for 1 round trip for each full week of legislative session.

(y) Limited to \$2,250 for regular session and \$1,750 for special session.

(z) Monthly except January, February and March in odd years and January and February in even years.

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

(ab) Even years; 30 day budget session in odd years.

(ac) Plus 4 round trips during budget session.

(ad) \$5 per day for meals; \$7 limit per day for lodging plus a small allowance for postage, telephone and other expenses.

(ae) \$1,500 total for Delegates; \$2,500 for certain committee chairmen; \$5,000 for Speaker; \$4,200 for Senators; \$4,500 for certain committee chairmen; \$5,000 for Senate President.

(af) Not provided in constitution and may be fixed by special act of Legislature.

(ag) Within 40 miles, 8¢ per mile for 4 days to amount to minimum of \$7 weekly; beyond 40 miles, 8¢ per mile for one weekly round trip.

(ah) Annually plus up to \$60 living expenses per week for legislators living over 40 miles from Boston.

(ai) Total, plus postage, telephone and telegraph allowance.

(aj) \$14 for legislators not needing to leave home to attend session.

(ak) Plus 1 extra round trip weekly at 6¢ per mile.

(al) Limited to 90 legislative days.

(am) Effective in 1969: \$16,800 per biennium.

(an) Limited to \$700 per session and \$250 per special session.

(ao) Total telephone allowance. Nevada: limited to \$100 per special session.

(ap) For first 45 miles; 8¢ per mile for next 25 miles; 6¢ over 70 miles.

(aq) State railroad pass is only type of travel allowance.

(ar) Free stationery, postage and telegram privileges.

(as) Plus 30 calendar days even-year session.

(at) Legislators receive \$15 for first 75 legislative days including intervening nonlegislative days for regular or special session, then \$100 per month.

(au) Per month for office in district and travel.

(av) Limited to 20 days in lieu of expenses for interim State Legislative Council meetings or its committee work in the State, plus expenses for Council or its committee work outside the State.

(aw) Total annual expense allowance.

(ax) Limited to 40 days per annual session.

(ay) For first 120 days of regular session and 30 days of each special session plus postage, stationery, supplies, telephone and secretarial assistance.

(az) \$200 for Representatives; \$1,000 for Senators for district office expenses.

(ba) Per week during session. Salary and per diem limited to \$4,500 for biennium.

(bb) \$5 for meals; \$10 per day or \$40 per week, whichever is less, for rooms or travel expense.

(bc) For President of Senate.

(bd) For first round trip; thereafter 7¢ per mile for first 2,000 miles per month; 6¢ per mile for each additional mile once a week.

(be) For legislators required to establish a temporary residence in Madison.

(bf) \$25 for Assemblymen and \$40 for Senators in districts of one county or less plus \$15 and \$20 for each additional county or part of county in district.

(bg) Effective January 1969: \$26.

(bh) Presiding officers of both houses receive \$11,250; Vice Presidents, floor leaders of parties and committee chairmen receive \$3,300.

(bi) For minimum of \$10.

(bj) \$10 for legislators living within 25 kilometers of San Juan; \$15 for legislators living 25 to 50 kilometers distant; \$25 for legislators living beyond 50 kilometers.

(bk) \$30 per day December through April; \$20 per day May through November.

## LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE: OFFICIAL RECORDS

State or other jurisdiction	Published daily	Shows rulings of chair	Shows all votes	Journal		Permanent journal indexed	Verbatim record of proceedings of houses maintained	Records of committee hearings and proceedings taken
				Checked by				
Alabama.....	No(a)	No	Final passage	House—Committee on Rules; Senate—Committee on Revision of Journal	Yes—subject	No	No	
Alaska.....	Yes	Yes	Yes—except voice and standing votes	House—Chief Clerk; Senate—Secretary	Yes—bill	No	Sometimes	
Arizona.....	No(a)	Yes	Yes	House—Chief Clerk; Senate—Secretary	Yes—subject, bill, sponsor	No	Sometimes	
Arkansas.....	No(b)	Yes	Yes	Journal Committees	Yes(b)—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	Always(c)	Always(c)	
Delaware.....	No	No	Yes	House—Chief Clerk; Senate—Secretary	Yes—subject	No	No	
54 Florida.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	House—Clerk; Senate—Secretary	Yes—bill, sponsor, subject	No	Rarely(c)	
Georgia.....	No	No	Totals only	House—Committee on Auditing, Enrolling & Engrossing Journals; Senate—Administrative Affairs Committee	Yes—subject, bill, resolution	No	No	
Hawaii.....	Yes	Yes	Third reading	House—Speaker; Senate—President	Yes—subject	Usually	Sometimes	
Idaho.....	Yes	(d)	Yes	Journal Committees	Yes—subject, bill, gubernatorial action	No	Sometimes(c)	
Illinois.....	Yes	No	Yes	House—Speaker; Senate—President	Yes—subject, bill	No	No	
Indiana.....	No(a)	Yes	Yes	House—Committee on Legislative Procedures and Rules; Senate—Committee on Legislative Procedures and Rules	Yes—subject, bill, sponsor	No	Usually	
Iowa.....	Yes	Yes	Final passage, and when yes-no votes are taken	House—Chief Clerk, Journal Clerk and House members; Senate—Secretary, Journal Clerk and Senate members	Yes—sponsor, subject, bill	No	Usually(c)	
Kansas.....	Yes	Not always	Final passage	Journal Clerks	Yes—subject, bill, sponsor	No	No	
Kentucky.....	No	(e)	Yes—except voice votes	Legislative Research Commission	Yes—subject, bill, sponsor, committee	No	No	
Louisiana.....	Yes	(e)	Final passage	House—Clerk; Senate—Secretary	No	In part	No	

• Maine.....	House—Yes Senate—Yes	House—(e,f) Senate—Yes(f)	Yes(f)	House—Clerk; Senate—Secretary	Yes—subject, bill	Yes	No
Maryland.....	No	No	Roll call	Department of Legislative Reference	Yes—subject, bill	No	No
• Massachusetts..	Yes	Yes	Yes	House—Assistant Clerk; Senate—Clerk	Yes—subject	No	No
Michigan.....	Yes	Yes	Final passage.	House—Clerk; Senate—Secretary	Yes—subject, bill, sponsor	Rarely(f)	Always(g)
Minnesota.....	Yes	House—Yes Senate—Yes(e)	Yes	House—Assistant Chief Clerk; Senate— Secretary	Yes—subject, bill, sponsor	No	Sometimes(c)
Mississippi.....	No(a)	Yes	House—(h) 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(c)
Nebraska.....	Yes	Yes	No	Clerk	Yes—subject, bill, sponsor	Always	Always(c,i)
Nevada.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Legislative Counsel Bureau	Yes—subject, bill	Always(j)	Sometimes
New Hampshire	Yes	Yes	Yes	Journal Committees	Yes—subject, bill	House—No Senate—Usually	Always(c,k)
New Jersey.....	Yes	No	Yes	General Assembly—Executive Secretary; Senate—Secretary	Yes—subject, bill, sponsor	Always	Sometimes(l)
New Mexico.....	No	Yes	Yes	House—Rules Committee; Senate—Judici- ary Committee	Yes(m)	No	No
52 New York.....	No	Yes	Yes	Senate—Journal Clerk Assembly—Journal Clerk	Yes—subject, bill, sponsor, title	Always(n)	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—bill, sponsor	Rarely	Always
Ohio.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	House—Journal Clerk; Senate—Clerk	Yes—subject, bill, sponsor, code sec- tions	No	Always(o)
Oklahoma.....	Yes	No(p)	Yes	House—Journal Clerk Senate—Journal Clerk	Yes—subject, bill, sponsor, personnel	No	Yes(l)
Oregon.....	No(a)	Yes	Yes	House—Chief Clerk Senate—Secretary	Yes—subject, bill, sponsor, committee	No	Usually
Pennsylvania...	Yes	Yes	Yes	House—Chief Clerk; Senate—Official Re- porter	Yes—subject, bill, sponsor, legislative and gubernatorial action	Always	No
Rhode Island...	Yes(q)	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	Sometimes(c,r)
South Dakota...	Yes	(e)	Final passage	House—Committee on Engrossed and En- rolled Bills; Senate—Committee on Leg- islative Procedure	Yes—bill, sponsor, subject	No	Sometimes(c,r)

LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE: OFFICIAL RECORDS—Concluded

State or other jurisdiction	Published daily	Shows rulings of chair	Shows all votes	Journal		Permanent journal indexed	Verbatim record of proceedings of houses maintained	Records of committee hearings and proceedings taken
				Checked by				
Tennessee.....	No(a)	Yes	Yes	Clerks		Yes—bill, sponsor	Always(s)	Rarely
Texas.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Journal Clerks		Yes—subject, bill, sponsor	No	Always(t)
Utah.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Chief Clerks and Minute Clerks		Yes—subject, bill	Always(u)	Rarely
Vermont.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	House—Clerk; Senate—Secretary		Yes—subject, bill	Always	Always
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—Sometimes(f) Senate—No	House—Rarely(l) Senate—Rarely(v)
West Virginia...	Yes	Yes	Senate—Yes House—Final passage	House—Speaker; Senate—Clerk		Yes—subject, bill, sponsor	Always	Always(c)
Wisconsin.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Chief Clerks		Yes—subject, sponsor, lobbyists	No	Always(w)
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	Yes	Yes	Secretaries of House and Senate supervise Director of Journal		Yes—subject	Always	Sometimes
Virgin Islands..	Yes	Yes	Yes	Committee of the Whole		No	Always	Usually

- (a) Daily journal is prepared, but maintained in typed form. Permanent journal is printed after close of session.  
 (b) Daily journal is prepared, but maintained in typed form. Permanent journal is printed occasionally.  
 (c) In typed form only.  
 (d) Depends on importance of question.  
 (e) Ruling of chair is recorded only if it is appealed.  
 (f) Published in permanent journal.  
 (g) Records of standing committees always taken and kept; records of interim committees taken verbatim only on request of chairman.  
 (h) If Speaker submits written ruling.  
 (i) Reports of those appearing before committees and material presented in narrative are recorded.  
 (j) Both houses record all proceedings with mechanical recorders, but partial transcriptions are made only occasionally. The records appear in journals upon request.  
 (k) 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.

- (l) Upon request of committee or committee chairman. In New Jersey, request applies to hearings only.  
 (m) A separate bill history is published and bound with journals. Bill history is a numerical index giving legislative day of each stage of the bills.  
 (n) Senate records available only to members of the press.  
 (o) Records are sketchy. Generally contain the attendance, names of persons testifying and disposition of bills. Not available to public.  
 (p) Record maintained in separate notebook.  
 (q) Daily journal is permanent journal.  
 (r) Some public hearings and investigations recorded.  
 (s) Recordings are made by the library and archives for historical purposes only. The journal is the official record.  
 (t) 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.  
 (u) Tape recordings are made in both houses. Recordings are preserved by Utah State Historical Society and are not available to the public for a period of 10 years.  
 (v) Hearings only.  
 (w) Names of those appearing for and against legislation and committee votes recorded.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE: STANDING COMMITTEES AND HEARINGS

State or other jurisdiction	House committees appointed by Speaker	Senate committees appointed by	No. of standing committees at 1966 and 1967 regular sessions			Range in size of committees			Hearings open to public*
			House	Senate	Joint	House	Senate	Joint	
Alabama	★	President	19	31	0	7-15	3-21	.....	Dis.
Alaska	(a)	(a)	9	9	0	7-11	5-7	.....	Dis.
Arizona	★	President	14(b)	13(c)	0	5-15(d)	6-11	.....	Yes(e)
Arkansas	★	Comm. on Comms.	26	25	1	4-23	5-13	12	Dis.
California	★	Comm. on Rules	24	21	13	7-19	5-13	3-8	Yes
Colorado	★	Resolution	16	16(f)	1	4-19	5-15	6	Dis.
Connecticut	★	Pres. pro tem	0	0	28	.....	.....	27-41	Yes
Delaware	★	Pres. pro tem	26	22	1	5	5	10	Dis.
Florida	★	President	32	25	0	5-27	5-25	.....	Yes
Georgia	★	President	26(g)	22(h)	0	5-51	3-22	.....	Dis.
Hawaii	★	President	23	19(i)	0	3-17	1-10(j)	.....	Dis.
Idaho	★	President	14	15	0	7-17	5-11	.....	Dis.
Illinois	★	Comm. on Comms.	23	23	0	6-29	3-24	.....	Yes
Indiana	★	President	27	25	0	8-16	7-9	.....	Dis.
Iowa	★	President	21	14	0	11-43	5-35	.....	Yes
Kansas	★	Comm. on Comms.	45	31	1	3-32	5-13	12	Dis.
Kentucky	(k)	Comm. on Comms.	45	20	0	5-48	5-22	.....	Dis.
Louisiana	★	President	19	19	0	6-20	6-17	.....	Dis.
Maine	★	President	6	3	24	4-7	4-12	7-10	Yes
Maryland	★	President	12(l)	6(m)	1(n)	5-33(o)	3-16(p)	10(q)	Yes
Massachusetts	★	President	6	4	31	3-16	3-10	15-19	Yes
Michigan	★	Comm. on Comms.	31(r)	15(s)	1	9-13(t)	5-8(u)	7(v)	Dis.
Minnesota	★	Comm. on Comms.	32	14	0	4-29	7-27	.....	Yes
Mississippi	★	President	49	40	4	5-33	3-22	5-9	Dis.
Missouri	★	Pres. pro tem	35	28	3	5-30	5-13	15	Dis.
Montana	★	Comm. on Comms.	19	22	0	4-17	3-12	.....	Dis.
Nebraska	(w)	Comm. on Comms. (w)	14	(w)	(w)	(w)	1-9	(w)	Yes
Nevada	★	President	20	12	0	5-9	5-7	.....	Yes
New Hampshire	★	President	24	18	1	4-23	3-7	8	Yes
New Jersey	★	President	14	15	6	7-8	6-8	12	Dis.
New Mexico	★(x)	Comm. on Comms.	16	7(y)	0	8-17	10-16	.....	Dis.
New York	★	Pres. pro tem	36	28	0	5-20	6-25	.....	Dis.
North Carolina	★	President	46	34	1	10-62	8-27	29	Yes
North Dakota	★	Comm. on Comms.	14	11	0	11-15	19	.....	Dis.
Ohio	★	Pres. pro tem	16	8	0	7-20	8-11	.....	Yes
Oklahoma	★	Comm. on Comms. and Rules(z)	35	12	0	3-30	2-20	.....	Dis.
Oregon	★	President	16	20	1	7-11	5-11	14	Yes
Pennsylvania	★	Pres. pro tem	33(aa)	21	17(ab)	16-17(ac)	8-22	6-20(ad)	Dis.
Rhode Island	★	Named in rules	15	17	3	9-17	5-13	9	Dis.
South Carolina	★	Elected(ae)	8	26	5	5-27	5-18	6-15	Dis.
South Dakota	★	President	25	16	0	3-15	3-9	.....	Dis.
Tennessee	★	Speaker	17	17	0	17-36	10-21	.....	(af)
Texas	★	President	44	25	0	5-21	5-21	.....	Yes
Utah	★	President	16	14	1	7-26	5-18	44	Yes
Vermont	★	Comm. on Comms.	15	18	3	9-11	5-6	3-5	Yes
Virginia	★	Elected	34	21	1	3-18	2-16	2	Dis.(ag)
Washington	★	President	16	18	0	12-34	7-29	.....	Dis.
West Virginia	★	President	24	28	4	12-25	5-18	10-14	Yes
Wisconsin	★	Comm. on Comms. (ah)	25	13	5	3-11	3-13	5-14	Yes
Wyoming	★	President	18	15	1	7-9	2-5	5	Dis.
Puerto Rico	★	President	11	17	6	3-28	5-17	7-16	Dis.
Virgin Islands	(w)	President	(w)	10	(w)	(w)	3-7	(w)	Dis.

\*Abbreviation: Dis.—Discretionary.

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

(b) 22 in 1966 session; 14 in 1967 session.

(c) 20 in 1966 session; 13 in 1967 session.

(d) 11-16 in 1966 session; 5-15 in 1967 session.

(e) Except for executive sessions.

(f) 21 in 1966 session; 16 in 1967 session.

(g) 25 in 1966 session; 26 in 1967 session.

(h) 19 in 1966 session; 22 in 1967 session.

(i) 18 in 1966 session; 19 in 1967 session.

(j) 2-10 in 1966 session; 1-10 in 1967 session.

(k) Committee on Committees.

(l) 15 in 1966 session; 12 in 1967 session.

(m) 15 in 1966 session; 6 in 1967 session.

(n) 3 in 1966 session; 1 in 1967 session.

(o) 6-31 in 1966 session; 5-33 in 1967 session.

(p) 3-15 in 1966 session; 3-16 in 1967 session.

(q) 6-10 in 1966 session; 10 in 1967 session.

(r) 41 in 1966 session; 31 in 1967 session.

(s) 20 in 1966 session; 15 in 1967 session.

(t) 5-16 in 1966 session; 9-13 in 1967 session.

(u) 6-9 in 1966 session; 5-8 in 1967 session.

(v) 6 in 1966 session; 7 in 1967 session.

(w) Unicameral Legislature.

(x) With Committee on Committees' advice.

(y) Plus Committee on Committees.

(z) With election by Senate; appointments to temporary and special committees made by presiding officer.

(aa) 34 in 1966 session; 33 in 1967 session.

(ab) 10 in 1966 session; 17 in 1967 session.

(ac) 15-17 in 1966 session; 16-17 in 1967 session.

(ad) 6-10 in 1966 session; 6-20 in 1967 session.

(ae) Special committees appointed with seniority consideration.

(af) House: Dis.; Senate: yes.

(ag) Final vote in House committees must be held in open session.

(ah) With confirmation by Senate.

## LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE: BILL INTRODUCTION AND REFERENCE

State or other jurisdiction	Time limits on introduction of bills	Exceptions to limitations					Pre-session bill drafting service provided	Pre-session bill filing permitted	Bills referred to committee by		Committee must report all bills
		By indicated vote of appropriate house	For committee bills	Revenue and appropriation bills	At request of Governor	Other			House	Senate	
Alabama	No limitations	...					Yes(a)	No	Speaker	President	No
Alaska	1st annual session of two-year Legislature—no limit; second session—35th calendar day	2/3 membership	X		X		Yes	Yes	Speaker	President	No
Arizona	Senate—36th day House—36th day	2/3 elected					Yes(a)	No	Speaker	President	No
Arkansas	None last 3 days						Yes(a)	No	Speaker	President	No(b)
California	100th calendar day(c)	2/3					Yes(a)	No	Speaker	Rules Comm.	Yes(d)
Colorado	50th day	Majority		X			Yes(a)	Yes	Speaker	President	Yes(d)
Connecticut	3rd legislative Thursday		(e)	X	X		Yes(a)	Yes	Speaker	President	No(f)
Delaware	No limitations						Yes(a)	No	Speaker	P.O.	No
Florida	No limitations						Yes	No	Speaker	President	Yes
Georgia	No limitations						Yes(a)	Yes(g)	Speaker	President	No
Hawaii	Senate—50th day House—31st day	Unanimous					Yes(a)	No	Speaker	President	Yes
Idaho	25th day	Unanimous	(h)				Yes	No	Speaker	President	(i)
Illinois	May 1	Majority elected					Yes(a)	Yes	Speaker	Bills Comm.	No
Indiana	Senate—27th day House—30th day	2/3 elected					Yes(a)	No	Speaker	President	No
Iowa	March 8	2/3	X	X			Yes	No	Speaker	President	Yes(j)
Kansas	Fixed at session						Yes(k)	No	Speaker	President pro tem	No
Kentucky	No limitations						Yes(a)	No	Committee on Committees	Committee on Committees	No
Louisiana	Regular—15th calendar day Budget session—10th calendar day	2/3 elected				Const. amendments, 30 days	Yes	Yes	Speaker(l)	President(l)	No
Maine	4th Friday in January(m)	(n)	X			Bills to facilitate legislative business	Yes(a)	Yes	Joint Committee(n)		No(b)
Maryland	Regular—42nd 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(o)	Clerk(p)	Clerk(p)	Yes
Michigan	March 16			X		By concurrent resolution	Yes	Yes(q)	Speaker	President(r)	No
Minnesota	90th day				X		Yes(a)	No	Speaker	President	No
Mississippi	None last 3 days(s)						Yes(a)	No	Speaker	President	No
Missouri	60th legislative 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(a)	No	Speaker	President	Yes
Nebraska	20th day	3/5 elected	X(t)		X		Yes(u)	Yes	(v)	Ref. Comm.	No
Nevada	Senate—No limitations House—40th day odd years	2/3	X			Resolutions	Yes	No	Introducer	Introducer	No
New Hampshire	17th day(w)	2/3 elected	(x)				Yes(a)	Yes	Speaker	President	Yes(d)
New Jersey	No limitations						Yes(a)	No	Speaker	President	No
New Mexico	35th legislative 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	No limitations except for local bills						Yes(a)	No	Speaker	President	No

North Dakota	20th day	2/3 members present	41st day(y)	..	..	..	Yes	Yes	Speaker	President	Yes
Ohio	No limitations	3/5 elected	..	X	..	..	Yes(a)	No	Reference Comm.	Majority Leader	No
Oklahoma	Senate—no limitations	..	..	..	..	..	Yes(a)	Yes	Speaker	President	No
Oregon	House—35th calendar day	2/3 elected	X	..	..	..	..	..	Approved by Rules Committee	P.O.	No
Pennsylvania	36th calendar day	..	..	(z)	..	..	Yes(a)	Yes	..	P.O.	No
Rhode Island	No limitations	..	..	..	..	..	Yes(a)	No	Speaker	P.O.	No
Rhode Island	50th day	..	..	..	..	..	Yes(a)	No	Speaker	President	No
South Carolina	No limitations	..	..	..	..	..	Yes(a)	No	Unanimous consent	P.O.	No
South Dakota	No limitations	2/3 members present and majority of members elected	..	..	..	..	Yes	Yes	..	Speaker	President
Tennessee	By rule	..	..	..	..	..	Yes(a)	No	Local bills	Speaker	No(aa)
Texas	60th calendar day	4/5 members	..	X	..	..	Yes(a)	No	..	Speaker	No
Utah	Senate—30th day	Unanimous	..	(ab)	..	..	Yes	Yes	..	Speaker	Yes
Utah	House—35th day	2/3 present	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Speaker	..
Vermont	House—5 weeks	Majority	..	(ad)	..	..	Yes	No	..	Speaker	President
Vermont	Senate—6 weeks (ac)	Majority	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Virginia	(ae)	..	..	..	..	..	Yes(a)	No	..	Speaker	President
Washington	40th day	2/3 elected	..	X	X	..	Yes(a)	Yes	Substitute bills for bills pending	Speaker	President
West Virginia	50th day	2/3 present and voting(ag)	..	..	..	..	Yes	Yes	..	Speaker	President
Wisconsin	51st calendar day(ac)	2/3 members present	..	..	..	..	Yes(a)	(ai)	No limits for Legislative Council or for some committees(ah)	Speaker	P.O.
Wyoming	18th day	Unanimous	..	..	..	..	No	No	..	Speaker	President
Puerto Rico	60th day	Majority	X(ak)	..	..	..	Yes	No	..	Speaker	President
Virgin Islands	No limitations	..	..	..	..	..	Yes	No	..	(v)	President

Abbreviation: P.O.—Presiding Officer

(a) Continuous service.

(b) Done as a matter of practice.

(c) Joint rules prohibit introduction after 100th calendar day, including Saturdays and Sundays with certain exceptions.

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

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

(f) Many bills are never reported. Exceptional ones are petitioned out by signature of majority of House.

(g) In 1967 the House amended its rules to allow pre-filing and bills will be assigned to committees for study during interim. This filing is not official and bills will have to be introduced when sessions begin. The Senate plans to follow this same procedure informally.

(h) Exceptions for the 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.

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

(j) Can be excepted in House by affirmative vote of not less than 63 members.

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

(l) Upon motion of author.

(m) Requests shall be submitted to the Director of Legislative Research not later than fourth Friday, and in final form shall be introduced not later than the third following Tuesday.

(n) 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.

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

(p) Subject to approval of presiding officer.

(q) Pre-session filing permitted only at second session of biennium. Since January 1, 1964, all business, bills and joint resolutions carried over from odd-year session 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.

(r) Senate may determine by motion where bill is to go.

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

(t) A standing committee (by majority vote) may introduce a bill only if approved by a vote of 3/5 of the elected members of the Legislature.

(u) Established three months prior to session.

(v) Unicameral Legislature.

(w) Bills from state officers and departments must be filed with Legislative Services prior to October 1, preceding the session.

(x) Only those reported by Committee on Rules.

(y) Only bills approved by Delayed Bills Committee.

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

(aa) Bills may be forced out by 2/3 majority vote.

(ab) Appropriation bills only.

(ac) Except for proposals delivered to draftsmen by that time; in Wisconsin, proposals must be delivered to draftsmen by that time.

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

(ae) Time limit for introduction of general bills established by resolution; for municipal charter bills, twenty-day limit.

(af) Majority of elected members may force a bill out of committee.

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

(ah) Joint Finance Committee, Joint Committee on Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws, Senate Commission on Legislative Procedure, Assembly Committee on Rules.

(ai) Bills are printed to a limited extent.

(aj) 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.

(ak) In substitution of a bill already introduced.

## LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE: HOUSE AND SENATE ACTION

State or other jurisdiction	Number	Readings		Roll call on final passage; mandatory on request of		Electric roll call device	Majority of members required to pass bill(b)
		On separate days	In full(a)	Senate members	House members		
Alabama.....	3	Yes	3rd, very few	All bills(c)	All bills(c)	House	Present & voting
Alaska.....	3	Yes(d)	2nd, rarely	All bills(c)	All bills(c)	Both houses	Membership
Arizona.....	3	Yes	All that pass on 3rd	All bills(c)	All bills(c)	House	Elected
Arkansas.....	3	Yes(e)	1st, 3rd, rarely	5	5	House	Elected
California.....	3	Yes(e)	None	All bills(c)	All bills(c)	Assembly	Elected
Colorado.....	3	(f)	2nd, 3rd, less than 1%	All bills	All bills	No	Elected
Connecticut.....	3	(g)	None	1/5 present	1/5 present	House	Present & voting(h)
Delaware.....	2	Yes	None	All bills, joint and concurrent resolutions(c)		No	Elected
Florida.....	3	Yes(e)	2nd, 3rd, less than 1%	All bills(c)	All bills(c)	House	Present
Georgia.....	3	Yes	(i)	1/5 present	1/5 present	House	Elected
Hawaii.....	3	Yes	None	All bills(c)	All bills(c)	No	Membership
Idaho.....	3	Yes(e)	None	All bills(c)	All bills(c)	House	Present
Illinois.....	3	Yes	None	All bills	All bills	House	Elected
Indiana.....	3	Yes(e)	None	All bills(c)	All bills(c)	Both houses	Elected
Iowa.....	(j)	(k)	1st, 2nd, 3rd, very few	1(c)	1(c)	House	Elected
Kansas.....	3	Yes(e)	3rd, all	All bills and joint resolutions		House	Elected
Kentucky.....	3	Yes(l)	1st, all	All bills(c)	All bills(c)	House	2/5 elected & maj. voting
Louisiana.....	3	Yes	One reading	All bills and resolutions		Both houses	Elected
Maine.....	(m)	Yes(e)	None	1/5 present(h)	1/5 present(h)	No	Present & voting(h)
Maryland.....	3	Yes(e)	None	All bills and joint resolutions(c)		House	Elected
Massachusetts.....	3	Yes(k)	None	1/5 present	30	House	Present & voting(h)
Michigan.....	3	(f)	None	(c)	(c)	House	Elected & serving(n)
Minnesota.....	3	Yes(e)	None	1	15	Both houses	Elected
Mississippi.....	3	Yes(e)	3rd, all(o)	1/10 present	1/10 present	House	Present & voting(h)
Missouri.....	3	Yes	None	All bills and joint resolutions(c)		House	Elected
Montana.....	3	Yes	(p)	All bills and joint resolutions		Both houses	Present
Nebraska.....	2	(q)	1st, 3rd	1(c)	(Unicameral)	Yes	Elected
Nevada.....	3	Yes(e)	3rd, practically none	All bills and joint resolutions(c)		No	Elected
New Hampshire.....	3	(f)	(r)	2(c)	2(c)	No	(s)
New Jersey.....	3	Yes(t)	None	(c)	(c)	House	Membership
New Mexico.....	3	(u)	None	1	1	No	Present
New York.....	3	(v)	Less than half	1(c)	1(c)	No	Elected
North Carolina.....	3	Yes(e)	None	1/5	1/5	No	Present & voting(h)
North Dakota.....	2	Yes	None	All bills(c)	All bills(c)	Both houses	Elected(w)
Ohio.....	3	Yes(x)	None	All bills(c)	All bills(c)	House	Elected
Oklahoma.....	4	Yes	All(e)	All bills(c)	All bills(c)	No	Elected
Oregon.....	3	Yes(e)	3rd, rarely	All bills and joint resolutions		No	Elected
Pennsylvania.....	3	Yes	None	All bills(c)	All bills(c)	House	Elected
Rhode Island.....	2(y)	Yes(y)	2nd	1/5 present	1/5 present	No	Present & voting
South Carolina.....	3	Yes	2nd, all	5	10	No	Present & voting(h)
South Dakota.....	2	Yes	Less than 1%	All bills(c)	All bills(c)	No	Elected
Tennessee.....	3	Yes	3rd, all	All bills	All bills	Both houses	Membership
Texas.....	3	Yes	1st, 2nd, 3rd, virtually none	3(c)	3(c)	House	Present & voting
Utah.....	3	Yes(k)	3rd, 75%	All bills(c)	All bills(c)	No	Elected
Vermont.....	3	Yes(z)	2nd	1	5	No	Present & voting(h)
Virginia.....	3(aa)	Yes(aa)	None	1/5 present	1/5 present	Both houses	2/5 elected & maj. voting
Washington.....	3	Yes(ab)	2nd, 3rd, less than 1%	(ac,c)	(ac,c)	House	Elected
West Virginia.....	3	Yes	None	1/10(h)	1/10(h)	House	Present & voting
Wisconsin.....	3	(ad)	Almost never	1/6 present(c)	1/6 present(c)	Assembly	Present & voting(h)
Wyoming.....	3	Yes(ac)	About 25%	All bills	All bills	No	Elected
Puerto Rico.....	3	No	2nd, all	All bills	All bills	No	Elected
Virgin Islands.....	2	No	2nd, all	All bills(h)	Unicameral	No	Present & voting

## LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE: HOUSE AND SENATE ACTION—Continued

## (Footnotes)

(a) The entries indicate about what proportion of bills are read in full at a particular reading. When no determination was made, the reading or readings at which bills may be read in full were recorded.

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

(c) Constitutionally mandatory.

(d) Second and third readings on same day when  $\frac{3}{4}$  of members agree.

(e) Except by  $\frac{2}{3}$  vote.

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

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

(h) Determined by house rules or custom.

(i) All general bills are read in full on third reading, local bills by title.

(j) House: 2 readings; Senate: 3 readings.

(k) Unless rules suspended. Massachusetts and Utah: then all readings in one day.

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

(m) House: 3 readings of bills and 2 of resolves; Senate: 2 readings of bills and resolves.

(n) Michigan:  $\frac{2}{3}$  in each house required for appropriation of public money or property for local or private purposes.

(o) Local and private bills excepted.

(p) Appropriation bills only, not more than 5 per cent.

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

(r) In 1967, about 1 per cent of House bills and joint resolu-

tions, and about 9 per cent of Senate bills and resolutions.

(s) House: A majority of the members is a quorum for doing business, but when less than  $\frac{2}{3}$  of elected members are present, the assent of  $\frac{2}{3}$  of those members is necessary to render acts and proceedings valid. Senate: Not less than 13 Senators shall make a quorum for doing business; if less than 16 are present, the assent of 10 is necessary to render acts and proceedings valid.

(t) First and second readings may be on same day and second and third readings may be on same day upon roll call vote of  $\frac{3}{4}$  of members.

(u) Limit of 2 readings on the same day.

(v) Assembly: Second and third readings on same day by unanimous consent or special provision of Rules Committee; Senate: first and second readings are upon introduction before referral to committee.

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

(x) Except by  $\frac{3}{4}$  vote.

(y) Except by unanimous consent.

(z) If bill is advanced at second reading, it may be read third time on the same day.

(aa) Dispensed with for a bill to codify the laws and by a  $\frac{4}{5}$  vote in case of emergency.

(ab) Except 2 readings permitted on same day by  $\frac{2}{3}$  vote. In Senate, majority vote only required after forty-ninth day.

(ac) Roll call by electric roll call device in House, but  $\frac{1}{6}$  of the members present may demand an oral roll call.

(ad) Senate: no 2 readings on same day. Assembly: second and third readings on separate days.

(ae) Requirements often waived.

## 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	★	Majority elected	(b)	(b)
Alaska.....	15	20	..	★	Three-fourths elected	★	(c)
Arizona.....	5	10	..	★	Two-thirds elected	★	★
Arkansas.....	5	20(d)	..	★	Majority elected	★	★
California.....	12(e)	30	..	★	Two-thirds elected	★	★
Colorado.....	10(d)	30(d)	..	★	Two-thirds elected	★	★
Connecticut.....	5(f,g)	15(d,g)	..	★	Majority present	(b)	(b)
Delaware.....	10	..	30(d)	★	Three-fifths elected	(b)	(b)
Florida.....	5	20(d)	..	★	Two-thirds present	(b)	(b)
Georgia (h).....	5	30	..	★	Two-thirds elected	(b)	(b)
Hawaii (h).....	10(f)	45(f,i)	(f,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	(b)	(b)
Kansas.....	3	..	(l,m)	★	Two-thirds elected	(b)	(b)
Kentucky.....	10	10	..	★	Majority elected	(b)	(b)
Louisiana(h).....	10(d,g)	20(n)	..	★	Two-thirds elected	(b)	(b)
Maine.....	5	(o)	..	..	Two-thirds present	(p)	★
Maryland(h).....	6	..	6(g)	★	Three-fifths elected	(b)	(q)
Massachusetts.....	5(f)	..	5(g)	★	Two-thirds present	★	★
Michigan.....	14(d)	..	14	★	Two-thirds elected and serving	★	★
Minnesota.....	3	..	3	★	Two-thirds elected	(b)	(b)
Mississippi.....	5	(o)	..	★	Two-thirds elected	(b)	(b)
Missouri.....	(r)	..	45	★	Two-thirds elected	★	★
Montana.....	5	..	15(d)	★	Two-thirds present	★	★
Nebraska.....	5	5	..	★(s)	Three-fifths elected	★	★
Nevada.....	5	10	..	..	Two-thirds elected	★	★
New Hampshire.....	5	..	(g)	..	Two-thirds present	(b)	(b)
New Jersey.....	10(t)	45	(u)	★	Two-thirds elected	(b)	(b)
New Mexico.....	3	..	20	★	Two-thirds present	(b)	(v)
New York.....	10	..	30(d)	★	Two-thirds elected	(b)	(b)
North Carolina.....	(w)	(w)	(w)	(w)	.....	(b)	(b)
North Dakota.....	3	15(d)	..	★	Two-thirds elected	★	★
Ohio.....	10	10	..	★	Three-fifths elected	★	★
Oklahoma.....	5	..	15	★	Two-thirds elected(x)	★	★
Oregon.....	5	20	..	★(y)	Two-thirds present	..	★
Pennsylvania.....	10(d)	30(d)	..	★	Two-thirds elected	(b)	(b)
Rhode Island.....	6	10(d)	..	..	Three-fifths present	(b)	(b)
South Carolina.....	3	(o)	..	★	Two-thirds present	(b)	(b)
South Dakota.....	3	10(d)	..	★	Two-thirds present	★	★
Tennessee.....	5	10	..	★(z)	Majority elected	(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(g)	..	6(g)	★	Two-thirds present	(b)	(b)
Wyoming.....	3	15(d,j)	..	★	Two-thirds elected	(b)	(b)
Puerto Rico.....	10	..	30(d)	★	Two-thirds elected	(b)	(b)
Virgin Islands.....	10(g)	..	30(d,g)	★	Two-thirds elected	(b)	(b)

## 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, as case may be, by petition of the people in State.

(c) Petition to place referendum on ballot is filed only within 90 days after adjournment of legislative session in which it was passed. Thus Governor has had the opportunity to veto it.

(d) Sundays not excepted.

(e) If Legislature prevents the return of a bill by adjourning a special session, the bill does not become law unless signed within 30 days.

(f) Sundays and legal holidays excepted.

(g) After receipt by Governor. Massachusetts, in practice General Court not prorogued until Governor has acted on all bills.

(h) Constitution withholds right to veto constitutional amendments.

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

(l) Bills unsigned at the time of adjournment do not become law. In Vermont, if adjournment occurs within 3 days after passage of a bill and Governor refuses to sign it, the bill does not become law.

(m) In practice, 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.

(n) Unless an earlier or later date is set in the act.

(o) Bill passed in one session becomes law if not returned within 3 days after reconvening in Maine and Mississippi and within 2 days after convening of the next session in South Carolina.

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

(q) By court decision applies to local bills only; no referendum on statewide bills.

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

(s) Governor may not veto items in budget submitted by himself after it has passed Legislature with 3/5 vote.

(t) If house of origin is in temporary adjournment on 10th 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, subject to approval by Governor in amended form within 10 days after presentation to him.

(u) Bills not signed by Governor do not become law if the 45th day after adjournment sine die comes after the legislative year.

(v) Referendum exists only upon petition of the people on certain nonemergency bills after Governor has signed them.

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

(x) 3/4 in case of an emergency measure.

(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.

1966 AND 1967 SESSIONS, INTRODUCTIONS AND ENACTMENTS  
As of January 15, 1968

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 2, 1967	Aug. 31, 1967	1,866	781	36 L	Jul. 26, 1966 Mar. 2, 1967 Sept. 29, 1967	Sept. 2, 1966 May 1, 1967 Oct. 4, 1967	861 518 34	450 243 31	21 L 31 L 6 C
Alaska.....	Jan. 24, 1966 Jan. 23, 1967	Apr. 17, 1966 Apr. 9, 1967	387 551	168 139	84 C 77 C					
Arizona.....	Jan. 10, 1966 Jan. 9, 1967	Apr. 23, 1966 Mar. 13, 1967	621 573	120 134	103 C 64 C	May 31, 1967 Oct. 30, 1967 Nov. 27, 1967	Jun. 2, 1967 Nov. 17, 1967 Dec. 22, 1967	2 57 51	1 5 20	3 C 19 C 26 C
Arkansas.....	Jan. 9, 1967	Mar. 31, 1967	1,230	658	82 C(a)					
California.....	Feb. 7, 1966 Jan. 2, 1967	Apr. 4, 1966 Sept. 8, 1967	28(b) 3,671(b)	7 1,725	19 L 145 L	Feb. 10, 1966 Apr. 5, 1966 Sept. 5, 1967 Nov. 6, 1967 May 12, 1966	Jul. 7, 1966 Jul. 8, 1966 Sept. 7, 1967 Dec. 8, 1967 May 14, 1966	317(b) 23(b) 4(b) 19(b) 2	169 7 1 4 1	81 L 36 L 3 L 21 L 3 L
Colorado.....	Jan. 5, 1966 Jan. 4, 1967	Feb. 24, 1966 May 22, 1967	83 1,002	45 452	51 C(a) 139 C(a)					
Connecticut.....	Jan. 4, 1967	June 7, 1967	6,052(c)	1,779(c)	77 L					
Delaware.....	Feb. 1, 1966 Jan. 3, 1967	Nov. 8, 1966 Dec. 31, 1967	257 1,010	179 250	30 L 58 L	Jan. 10, 1968	Jan. 10, 1968	1	1	1 L
Florida.....	Apr. 4, 1967	Jul. 14, 1967	5,181	2,361	88 C	Mar. 2, 1966 Jan. 9, 1967 Jul. 24, 1967 Jul. 31, 1967 Aug. 21, 1967	Mar. 9, 1966 Jan. 28, 1967 Jul. 28, 1967 Aug. 18, 1967 Sept. 1, 1967	43 26 106 46 75	9 9 43 15 18	8 C 20 C 5 C 19 C 12 C
Georgia.....	Jan. 10, 1966 Jan. 9, 1967	Feb. 18, 1966 Mar. 17, 1967	1,572(d) 1,527(d)	947(d) 990(d)	40 C 45 C(e)					
Hawaii.....	Feb. 21, 1966 Feb. 15, 1967	Mar. 23, 1966 May 1, 1967	904 2,162	50 307	30 L 62 L					
Idaho.....	Jan. 2, 1967	Mar. 31, 1967	800	437	89 C	Feb. 14, 1966 Mar. 7, 1966 Jun. 19, 1967	Mar. 5, 1966 Mar. 17, 1966 Jun. 23, 1967	67 27 30	21 6 18	20 C 11 C 5 C
Illinois.....	Jan. 4, 1967	(f)	4,298(g)	2,202(g)	117 L(g)					
Indiana.....	Jan. 5, 1967	Mar. 6, 1967	1,377	359	61 C					
Iowa.....	Jan. 9, 1967	Jul. 2, 1967	1,749	470	175 C					
Kansas.....	Jan. 11, 1966 Jan. 10, 1967	Feb. 9, 1966 Apr. 21, 1967	71 1,113	43 494	30 C 102 C	Feb. 15, 1966	Mar. 9, 1966	16	14	23 C
Kentucky.....	Jan. 4, 1966	Mar. 18, 1966	1,143	410	60 L					
Louisiana.....	May 9, 1966 May 8, 1967	Jul. 7, 1966 June 6, 1967	1,548(h) 308(h)	577(i) 133(i)	36 L 17 L	Nov. 28, 1966 Jul. 17, 1967 Jan. 17, 1966 Oct. 2, 1967 Mar. 30, 1966 Jun. 22, 1967 Dec. 5, 1966	Dec. 12, 1966 Jul. 28, 1967 Feb. 9, 1966 Oct. 3, 1967 Apr. 5, 1966 Jun. 22, 1967 Dec. 28, 1966	43 2 216 10 26(j) 23(j) 19	22 2 163 10 10(j) 9(j,k) 7	9 L 5 L 14 L 2 L 7 C 1 C 11 L
Maine.....	Jan. 4, 1967	Jul. 8, 1967	1,744	765	102 L					
Maryland.....	Jan. 19, 1966 Jan. 18, 1967	Mar. 29, 1966 Mar. 28, 1967	2,163(j) 2,197(j)	972(j) 997(j)	70 C 70 C					
Massachusetts.....	Jan. 5, 1966 Jan. 4, 1967	Sept. 7, 1966 Jan. 2, 1968	5,107 6,995	840 1,073	136 L (1)	Oct. 2, 1967 Mar. 30, 1966 Jun. 22, 1967 Dec. 5, 1966	Apr. 5, 1966 Jun. 22, 1967 Dec. 28, 1966	26(j) 23(j) 19	10(j) 9(j,k) 7	7 C 1 C 11 L
Michigan.....	Jan. 12, 1966 Jan. 11, 1967	Dec. 9, 1966 Aug. 3, 1967	1,560(b) 2,051(b)	351 306	332 C 205 C	Oct. 10, 1967	Dec. 22, 1967	72	11	74 C
Minnesota.....	Jan. 3, 1967	May 22, 1967	5,015	928	103 L	Apr. 25, 1966 May 23, 1967 Nov. 9, 1966 Jun. 20, 1967	May 19, 1966 Jun. 2, 1967 Jan. 6, 1967 Jun. 30, 1967	18 169 226 27	1 60 139 22	16 L 8 L 33 L 9 L
Mississippi.....	Jan. 4, 1966	Jun. 17, 1966	2,102	967	101 L					

Missouri.....	Jan. 4, 1967	Jul. 15, 1967	1,287	259	195 C	Mar. 7, 1966	May 5, 1966	44	28	60 C
Montana.....	Jan. 2, 1967	Mar. 3, 1967	959	429	60 L	Mar. 3, 1967	Mar. 18, 1967	46	30	16 L
Nebraska.....	Jan. 3, 1967	Jul. 22, 1967	947	632	134 L	Jun. 6, 1966	Jun. 13, 1966	3	3	7 L
Nevada.....	Jan. 16, 1967	Apr. 15, 1967	1,269(c)	688(c)	90 C	May 9, 1966	May 26, 1966	68(c)	53(c)	18 C
New Hampshire.....	Jan. 4, 1967	Jul. 2, 1967	1,165	571	(1)	Jun. 13, 1966	Jun. 13, 1966	3	3	1 C
New Jersey.....	Jan. 11, 1966	Jan. 10, 1967	1,570(j)	345(j)	365 C					
	Jan. 10, 1967	Jan. 9, 1968	1,646(j)	301(j,m)	365 C					
New Mexico.....	Jan. 18, 1966	Feb. 18, 1966	106	66	30 L	Mar. 20, 1967	Mar. 20, 1967	5	3	1 C
	Jan. 17, 1967	Mar. 18, 1967	908	308	60 L					
New York.....	Jan. 5, 1966	Jul. 5, 1966	11,168	1,025	182 C					
	Jan. 4, 1967	Apr. 2, 1967	10,736	817	88 C					
North Carolina	Feb. 8, 1967	Jul. 6, 1967	2,184(c)	1,360(c)	128 L	Jan. 10, 1966	Jan. 14, 1966	28	11	5 L
North Dakota.....	Jan. 3, 1967	Mar. 5, 1967	995(c)	573(c)	60 L					
Ohio.....	Jan. 2, 1967	(f)	1,447(g)	411(g)	(g,1)					
Oklahoma.....	Jan. 3, 1967	May 11, 1967	982(h)	423(h)	75 L					
Oregon.....	Jan. 9, 1967	Jun. 14, 1967	1,462	638	157 C	Oct. 30, 1967	Nov. 21, 1967	47	19	23 C
Pennsylvania.....	Jan. 4, 1966	Nov. 15, 1966	676	155	(l)	Feb. 28, 1966	Nov. 15, 1966	34	7	(1)
	Jan. 3, 1967	Dec. 21, 1967	3,497	707	(l)	Mar. 2, 1966	Mar. 8, 1966	1	1	5 L
						Apr. 18, 1966	Nov. 15, 1966	31	6	(1)
Rhode Island.....	Jan. 4, 1966	May 21, 1966	1,792	916	78 L	Dec. 27, 1966	Dec. 27, 1966	4	3	1 C
	Jan. 3, 1967	May 26, 1967	1,859	864	(1)					
South Carolina.....	Jan. 11, 1966	May 20, 1966	1,176	544	130 C					
	Jan. 10, 1967	Jul. 14, 1967	2,140	880	109 L					
South Dakota.....	Jan. 4, 1966	Feb. 7, 1966	604(c)	294(c)	30 L					
	Jan. 17, 1967	Mar. 11, 1967	699(c)	373(c)	45 L					
Tennessee.....	Jan. 3, 1967	May 26, 1967	2,359	705	60 L	Mar. 14, 1966	Apr. 1, 1966	10	5	19 C
Texas.....	Jan. 10, 1967	May 29, 1967	1,991	825	140 C	Feb. 14, 1966	Feb. 23, 1966	6	2	10 C
Utah.....	Jan. 9, 1967	Mar. 9, 1967	563	226	60 C	Jan. 9, 1966	Jan. 19, 1966	30	22	11 C
						May 16, 1966	May 27, 1966	24	13	12 C
Vermont.....	Jan. 4, 1967	(f)	545(g)	265(g)	101 C(g)	Jan. 5, 1966	Mar. 12, 1966	183	84	67 C
Virginia.....	Jan. 12, 1966	Mar. 28, 1966	1,349	719	60 L					
Washington.....	Jan. 9, 1967	Mar. 9, 1967	1,628(h)	246(h)	60 C	Mar. 10, 1967	Apr. 30, 1967	1,466(n)	153	52 C
West Virginia.....	Jan. 12, 1966	Feb. 10, 1966	192	66	30 C					
	Jan. 11, 1967	Mar. 14, 1967	1,064	228	60 C					
Wisconsin.....	Jan. 11, 1966	(f)	1,975(g,j)	473(g,j)	(1)					
Wyoming.....	Jan. 10, 1967	Feb. 18, 1967	639(o)	255(o)	40 C					
Puerto Rico.....	Jan. 10, 1966	May 31, 1966	1,398	226	142 C	Oct. 31, 1966	Nov. 19, 1966	60	20	20 C
	Jan. 9, 1967	May 15, 1967	1,344	221	127 C	Nov. 28, 1966	Dec. 17, 1966	4	0	20 C
						Dec. 19, 1966	Dec. 22, 1966	2	1	4 C
Virgin Islands.....	Jan. 17, 1966	Mar. 17, 1966	274	199	60 C	Jun. 8, 1966	Jun. 9, 1966	78	71	2 L
	Jan. 16, 1967	Mar. 16, 1967	202	137	60 C	Aug. 13, 1966	Aug. 13, 1966	6	4	1 L
						Aug. 24, 1966	Aug. 24, 1966	13	12	1 L
						Sept. 9, 1966	Sept. 9, 1966	5	5	1 L
						Dec. 1, 1966	Dec. 1, 1966	15	15	1 L
						Apr. 17, 1967	Apr. 19, 1967	58	51	3 L
						Jun. 27, 1967	Jun. 27, 1967	56	49	1 L
						Aug. 7, 1967	Aug. 7, 1967	1	1	1 L
						Sept. 12, 1967	Sept. 12, 1967	35	33	1 L
						Oct. 11, 1967	Oct. 11, 1967	10	9	1 L
						Nov. 20, 1967	Nov. 20, 1967	27	0	1 L

\*Actual adjournment dates are listed regardless of constitutional limitations.

†C—calendar days; L—legislative days.

(a) Arkansas: includes 17 day recess; Colorado: includes recess of February 19–February 24, 1966, and recess of April 19–May 22, 1967.

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

(c) Includes bills and resolutions.

(d) Includes bills, simple and concurrent resolutions and resolutions proposing constitutional amendments.

(e) General Assembly convenes on 2nd Monday in January, meets for 12 days and recesses until the 2nd Monday in February for 33 day session.

(f) Illinois: recessed October 18, 1967–March 4, 1968; Ohio: recessed September 8, 1967–January 15, 1968; Vermont: recessed April 15, 1967–January 3, 1968; Wisconsin: recessed March 9–April 4, July 28–October 17, November 16–December 5, 1967, and from December 16 until reconvened.

(g) Illinois: as of October 18, 1967; Ohio: as of September 8, 1967; Vermont: as of April

15, 1967; Wisconsin: introductions as of December 16, 1967 and bills enacted as of January 8, 1968.

(h) Includes bills and joint resolutions.

(i) Includes joint resolutions proposing constitutional amendments.

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

(k) Includes 3 of 23 introductions and 6 vetoed bills from regular session.

(l) Massachusetts: House 197 L, Senate 200 L; New Hampshire: House 84 L, Senate 81 L; Ohio: House 131 L, Senate 132 L (both as of September 8, 1967); Pennsylvania: 1966 regular session House 52L, Senate 58L; 1966 special session House 46L, Senate 47L; 1966 special session 3 House 40L, Senate 39L; 1967 regular session House 101L, Senate 103L; Rhode Island: House 81 L, Senate 82 L; Wisconsin: Assembly 126 L, Senate 120 L.

(m) Governor had until March 1, 1968, to sign 53 remaining bills.

(n) Includes reintroduced bills from regular session.

(o) Includes bills, memorials and resolutions.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES  
—APPORTIONMENT OF LEGISLATURES\*

SENATE

State	Present apportionment by	Year of most recent apportionment	Number of seats	Number of districts	Number of multi-member districts		Per cent of deviation in actual vs. average population per seat			Average population each seat (thousands)	Minimum per cent of population necessary to elect majority	
					(a)	largest district	Greatest	Average	Present		1962	
Alabama	L	1965	35	26	3	7	29	14	8	93	48	25
Alaska	G	1966	20	11	2	7	29	13	8	10	51	35
Arizona	C	1966	30	8	5	15	7	16	3	43	52	13
Arkansas	B	1965	35	25	6	5	14	9	4	51	49	44
California	L	1965	40	40	0	1	13	15	7	393	49	11
Colorado	L	1967	35	35	0	1	7	6	2	50	50	30
Connecticut	L	1965	35	36	0	1	23	19	10	70	48	33
Delaware(b)	L	1964	18	18	0	1	12	16	6	25	53	22
Florida	C	1967	48	17	12	9	5	5	2	103	51	12
Georgia(c)	L	1962	54	54	0	1	30	28	7	73	48	23
Hawaii(d)	L	1965	25	8	7	4	28	7	5	10(e)	50	23
Idaho	L	1966	35	35	0	1	19	15	10	19	47	17
Illinois	B	1965	58	58	0	1	7	7	3	174	50	29
Indiana	L	1965	50	31	8	8	15	15	6	93	49	40
Iowa(f)	L	1965	61	49	7	5	32	23	11	45	45	35
Kansas(f)	L	1964	40	40	0	1	25	17	8	55	49	27
Kentucky	L	1963	38	38	0	1	51	22	12	80	47	42
Louisiana	L	1966	39	27	10	3	17	20	6	84	48	33
Maine	C	1967	32	32	0	1	9	10	4	30	51	47
Maryland	L	1965	43	16	14	7	18	16	7	72	47	14
Massachusetts(g)	C	1960	40	40	0	1	8	14	4	63(h)	50	45
Michigan	C	1964	38	38	0	1	1	0	0	206	53	29
Minnesota	L	1966	67	67	0	1	25	13	5	51	48	40
Mississippi	C	1967	52	36	10	5	13	11	7	42	49	35
Missouri	B	1966	34	34	0	1	5	4	2	127	52	48
Montana	C	1965	55	31	11	6	17	21	8	12	47	16
Nebraska(i)	L	1965	49	49	0	1	13	6	4	29	49	37
Nevada	L	1965	20	8	2	8	11	21	9	14	50	8
New Hampshire	L	1965	24	24	0	1	11	13	5	25	52	45
New Jersey	Con	1966	40	15	11	6	12	14	6	152	50	19
New Mexico	C	1966	42	42	0	1	29	28	13	23	46	14
New York	C	1966	57	57	0	1	9	6	4	285	49	41
North Carolina	L	1966	50	33	14	3	13	15	6	91	49	37
North Dakota	Con	1965	49	39	5	4	10	12	5	13	47	32
Ohio(j)	B	1966	33	33	0	1	9	10	4	294	50	41
Oklahoma	C	1964	48	48	0	1	28	15	6	49	49	25
Oregon	L	1961	30	19	5	8	25	49	13	59	47	48
Pennsylvania	C	1966	50	50	0	1	10	9	4	226	50	33
Rhode Island	L	1966	50	50	0	1	19	12	8	17	50	18
South Carolina(l)	L	1966	50	27	15	4	14	20	9	48	48	23
South Dakota	L	1965	35	29	3	4	16	17	9	19	47	38
Tennessee	Con	1966	33	33	0	1	16	14	6	108	49	27
Texas(m)	L	1965	31	31	0	1	11	10	4	309	49	30
Utah	L	1965	28	28	0	1	16	34	15	32	48	21
Vermont	L	1965	30	12	10	6	23	23	9	13	49	47
Virginia	L	1964	40	33	5	4	18	13	9	99	48	38
Washington	L	1965	49	49	0	1	22	16	6	58	48	34
West Virginia	L	1964	34	16	16	4	34	31	12	55	47	47
Wisconsin	C	1964	33	33	0	1	14	16	7	120	48	45
Wyoming	C	1965	30	17	7	5	36	35	12	11	47	27

\*The data for this table were adapted from *Apportionment in the Nineteen Sixties*, The National Municipal League, New York, New York.

Abbreviations: B—Board or Commission; C—Court; Con—Constitution; L—Legislature.

(a) A grouping of a flatorial district and one or more individual districts is counted as a multimember district. Flatorial districts are formed by combining two or more districts, at least one of which elects its own representative, into a larger

(flatorial) district for the election of one or more additional representatives. Flatorial districts are used in Nevada, New Jersey, Oregon, Tennessee and Virginia.

(b) The Federal District Court ruled on January 10, 1967, that the Delaware Legislature must enact another reapportionment plan by January 10, 1968.

(c) The 1967 Legislature passed a reapportionment amendment, but the Federal District Court has ruled that parts of the new plan must be changed.

APPORTIONMENT OF LEGISLATURES\*

HOUSE

Present apportionment by	Year of most recent apportionment	Number seats	Number of dis- tricts	Num- ber multi- dis- tricts (a)	Larg- est num- ber seats in district	Per cent of deviation in actual vs. average population per seat			Average popu- lation each seat (thousands)	Minimum per cent of population necessary to elect majority		State
						Greatest +	Average -	Average		present	1962	
C	1965	106	43	25	20	23	25	7	31	48	26	Alabama
G	1961	40	19	4	14	36	40	10	5	48	49	Alaska
C	1966	60	8	8	30	7	16	3	22	51	N.A.	Arizona
B	1965	100	44	27	13	14	15	6	18	48	33	Arkansas
B	1965	80	80	0	1	13	14	5	196	49	45	California
L	1967	69	65	0	1	13	12	5	27	54	32	Colorado
L	1965	177	177	0	1	38	35	13	14	44	12	Connecticut
L	1964	35	35	0	1	9	14	5	13	49	19	Delaware
C	1967	119	24	21	22	5	6	2	42	50	12	Florida
L	1965	205	127	35	N.A.	24	37	16	19	43	22	Georgia
L	1959	51	18	13	6	44	49	16	5(e)	43	48	Hawaii
L	1966	70	42	28	2	32	15	10	10	47	33	Idaho
B	1965	177	59	59	3	9	8	3	171	49	40	Illinois
L	1965	100	39	25	15	10	11	4	47	49	35	Indiana
L	1964	124	81	18	11	40	36	12	22	45	27	Iowa
L	1966	125	125	0	1	11	11	3	18	49	19	Kansas
L	1963	100	100	0	1	33	34	13	30	45	34	Kentucky
L	1966	105	49	28	7	21	17	8	31	47	34	Louisiana
L	1964	151	114	15	11	106	40	14	6	43	40	Maine
L	1965	142	29	20	22	36	29	6	22	48	25	Maryland
L	1963	240	170	42	3	43	80	9	10(g)	46	45	Massachusetts
C	1964	110	110	0	1	1	3	1	71	51	44	Michigan
L	1966	135	120	15	2	13	26	6	25	47	35	Minnesota
C	1967	122	52	34	10	10	11	5	18	48	29	Mississippi
B	1966	163	163	0	1	9	10	3	27	49	20	Missouri
C	1965	104	38	27	12	25	25	6	6	48	37	Montana
L	1965	40	11	5	16	19	22	10	7	48	35	Nebraska
L	1965	40	11	5	16	19	22	10	7	48	35	Nevada
L	1965	400	193	116	7	63	31	9	1	46	44	New Hampshire
Con	1966	80	40	38	4	12	17	6	76	50	47	New Jersey
L	1965	70	70	0	1	36	38	10	14	46	27	New Mexico
B	1966	150	150	0	1	9	10	3	108	49	33	New York
L	1966	120	49	41	7	14	14	7	38	48	27	North Carolina
Con	1965	98	39	39	8	10	12	5	6	47	40	North Dakota
B	1966	99	99	0	1	13	13	6	98	47	30	Ohio
C	1964	99	99	0	1	13	11	4	24	49	30	Oklahoma
L	1964	60	32	15	7	35(k)	36(k)	7(k)	29(k)	48(k)	48	Oregon
C	1966	203	203	0	1	16	14	6	56	47	38	Pennsylvania
L	1966	100	100	0	1	19	10	7	9	49	47	Rhode Island
L	1961	124	46	29	11	53	55	10	19	46	46	South Carolina
L	1965	75	39	22	9	19	14	8	9	47	39	South Dakota
Con	1966	99	93	13	3	28	16	7	36	47	29	Tennessee
L	1965	150	86	23	14	12	15	6	64	47	39	Texas
L	1965	69	69	0	1	7	31	7	13	48	33	Utah
L	1965	150	72	36	15	11	14	4	1(e)	49	12	Vermont
L	1964	100	63	20	9	20	22	8	40	47	37	Virginia
L	1965	99	56	42	3	18	27	7	29	47	35	Washington
L	1964	100	47	21	14	46	38	10	19	46	40	West Virginia
C	1964	100	100	0	1	32	44	11	40	45	40	Wisconsin
L	1963	61	23	12	11	47	43	9	5	46	36	Wyoming

(d) This plan is temporary until a constitutional convention meets in 1968.

(e) Average number of registered voters per seat.

(f) Under Court order to revise present apportionment plan.

(g) The State Supreme Court has ruled that population rather than registered voters must be the basis for apportionment.

(h) Average number of legal voters per seat.

(i) The Federal District Court has ruled this apportionment invalid for the 1968 elections. If a satisfactory plan is not

instituted, candidates will run at large.

(j) The State Supreme Court has held this plan invalid.

(k) These figures do not take account of the 1967 apportionment changes pertaining to Multnomah County.

(l) This plan has been held valid for only two years. A new one must be submitted by 1968.

(m) The Texas Legislature has since eliminated the bioterial districts which this information includes.

---

## LEGISLATIVE SERVICES

BY WALTER J. GRIBBEN\*

---

**P**ROGRAMS for the expansion and improvement of legislative services continued at an accelerated pace in the 1966-67 biennium. During this period state legislators began to experiment with new ideas in research operations and the organization and training of service personnel. Particularly significant developments included rapid growth in fiscal services, institutionalization of research activities, consolidation of service agencies, and production of specific programs for legislative staff training.

### FISCAL SERVICES

One of the most difficult tasks confronting state legislators is control of the public purse. As representatives of a socially aware and responsible society, they face constant demands for large sums of money and the need for expert evaluation which such demands entail. At the same time they confront a complex inter-governmental spending structure in which state activities must be coordinated with more than 400 federal aid programs and with the needs and responsibilities of county and municipal government.

Most legislators are not trained for such budgetary intricacies. For a time the Legislatures relied heavily for advice upon executive budget officers, but in recent years they began searching for budget services with greater legislative orientation. Thus has come into being a corps of legislative budget specialists, often called fiscal analysts, who serve as advisors to legislative budget committees.

By the end of 1967, budget review and similar fiscal services were available to Legislatures in all but ten of the States. In twenty-nine States, legislative fiscal services are provided by a staff agency or

by an individually staffed special committee; in eight States the work is done by standing committees of the Legislature which have professional staff services; and in three States budget review is provided by a separate board or commission.

Nearly half the present fiscal services were added or expanded during the 1966-67 biennium. Action in this period has included the following:

Arizona: creation of a Joint Legislative Budget Committee.

Florida: addition of an audit and appropriations committee to the Legislative Audit Committee, formerly responsible only for post audit activities.

Georgia: expansion of auditing services to include budget review.

Hawaii: addition of a Legislative Auditor for budget review purposes.

Idaho: a Legislative Budget and Fiscal Committee added by the Legislative Council.

Indiana: budget review services added in the Legislative Council.

Michigan: a legislative fiscal agency established for budget review.

Montana: a Legislative Fiscal Review Committee created, with a professional fiscal analyst.

North Dakota: provision made for a budget committee to work with staff of the Legislative Research Commission on budget matters.

South Dakota: fiscal review responsibilities given to the Legislative Research Council.

Pennsylvania: minority appropriation committees established in House and Senate, with professional staff services.

Tennessee: fiscal review committee created.

Utah: Legislative Budget Analysis Committee established.

Wisconsin: Legislative Audit Bureau added to service agencies.

More traditional in the service of State Legislatures is the post audit function. The agency in charge of it reviews state spending after the fact, to discover errors and irregularities and to recommend more efficient procedures. Auditing services now are provided in all States—in nineteen by elected officials, most of whom bear a generic title; in twenty-four by officers appointed by the Legislatures, and in nine by gubernatorial appointees.

---

\*Mr. Gribben is Midwestern Regional Director of the Council of State Governments and Secretary of the Committee on Legislative Rules of the National Legislative Conference.

In an especially significant addition during the biennium, the Montana Legislature established a Legislative Audit Committee as a permanent legislative service agency, with a Legislative Auditor as staff director.

#### RESEARCH AND LEGAL SERVICES

In most States, the principal responsibility for legislative research lies with a legislative council or agency of the legislative council type. Usually the council is a permanent, bipartisan, joint committee of legislators, which meets periodically between sessions, considers a wide variety of problems expected to confront the next session, directs staff research on the problems, and (in more than two-thirds of the councils) recommends specific courses of action for legislative consideration. Most councils have permanent research staffs; most of them undertake studies on their own initiative, in addition to those authorized or directed by the Legislature. In some cases, the councils also provide an assortment of other services, including bill drafting, reference and legal counselling, and are available for spot research when sessions are in progress.

The first successful council was established in Kansas in 1933. By the end of 1967, there were councils in all States except six: California, Hawaii, Mississippi, New York, Oregon and West Virginia. The most recent addition was in Delaware, where a council was activated in 1966—composed of two members each from the House and Senate and six members *ex officio*.

Membership and term provisions in council acts were changed in nine States during the biennium. Members were added in Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Maryland and Washington. The numbers of Senate and House members were reduced in favor of an increase in *ex officio* members in Illinois, Indiana and Utah, while the reverse occurred in Wisconsin. In Alabama the membership term also was changed, from two to four years. Nebraska, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania and South Dakota continue as the only States in which all members of the Legislature are members of the Council.

To some extent, legislative councils were an extension of the legislative reference bureau movement, which began in Wisconsin in 1901 and by the 1940's had spread to two-thirds of the States. These agencies supplied legislators with needed information based upon staff service in the form of spot research as well as more extensive research activity. They assembled specialized collections of reference materials, often employed research staffs and, occasionally, bill drafters. In most cases the bureaus were associated with library activities not restricted to legislative service, although a few were more closely attached to the legislative branch (those of Delaware, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin). Their relationship to the council movement can be seen in the fact that some States—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Iowa and Massachusetts—created a legislative reference or research bureau or service concurrently with, and as the staff agency of, a legislative council.

Legislative reference services are now provided in all States except Alaska. In 1966-67, the Illinois State Library added a formal Legislative Reference Unit, to function in addition to the Legislative Reference Bureau (established in 1913) and the reference services of the Legislative Council. The Indiana State Library also added reference and spot research to its program of legislative assistance.

Other formalized legislative staff services include:

Bill drafting—now provided in all States except Utah and Wyoming. In Nebraska, this function has been transferred from the Revisor of Statutes to the Legislative Council.

Legal counseling for legislators and committees—provided by one or more staff agencies in thirty-eight States. In 1967, the Utah Legislature created an office of Legislative Counsel by statute, but the Attorney General contested in a court action, claiming interference with his constitutional powers as the State's legal advisor. The statute was upheld in a lower court.

Statutory revision—now a staff function in forty-two States. In 1966-67, Florida and Michigan established or activated

new Law Revision Commissions, and in Nebraska the responsibility was shifted from the Supreme Court Reporter, who had acted as Revisor of Statutes, to a new Division of Statutes in the Legislative Council.

Among other developments of note:

In 1966, Utah established a Joint Legal Services Committee as a permanent legislative service agency, to perform such functions as bill drafting, formerly a responsibility of the Legislative Council, statute revision and preparation of summaries of bills and laws. Council activities were to be confined wholly to research matters. Utah voters, however, rejected a proposed constitutional amendment which would have permitted staffing of interim committees.

At its 1967 session, the Illinois Legislature authorized twenty staff positions for assistance to majority and minority leaders during sessions and general committee services between sessions. The Legislature also made legislative internships a permanent part of its staff program. The use of interns dates from 1963, under a cooperative arrangement with the Ford Foundation.

The New York Legislature has authorized a graduate center for legislative research in the State University of New York Graduate School of Public Affairs. The center will be funded by specific appropriations; it will be supervised by a committee composed of four legislators and three faculty members appointed by the Dean of the Graduate School. Personnel and facilities of the center will be devoted exclusively to legislative use.

Of interest also in the field of legislative research is a new technological program established through the joint efforts of the Smithsonian Institution and the National Legislative Conference Committee on Liaison with Other Research Organizations. Under their agreement, the Institution's Science Information Exchange is providing computer storage and retrieval for information on research projects in progress. Input is derived principally from the *Legislative Research Checklist* of the Council of State Governments, and project reports from legislative and executive agencies. All States

have access to the facility on an individual inquiry basis.

The National Legislative Conference research liaison group also is arranging for similar services on completed research projects. The committee plans a one-year pilot program, the results of which will be evaluated to establish guidelines for future efforts.

#### CURRENT TRENDS

Legislative improvement programs brought about two developments in 1966-67 that are of substantial importance to future legislative services: unification and consolidation of legislative service agencies, and initiation of training programs for legislative staff personnel.

The staff consolidation movement began in Michigan in 1965. Its Legislature, acting under constitutional mandate, adopted a broad statute which established a Legislative Council, recreated a pre-existing Legislative Service Bureau with a staff relationship to the council and as secretariat of the Interstate Cooperation Commission, and established two new services, a Law Revision Commission and a Legislative Fiscal Agency for the Senate Appropriations Committee. The Director of the Legislative Service Bureau is the department head for all of these except the fiscal body.

In 1967, the Indiana Legislature took substantially similar action. It created a Legislative Council and merged with it the preexisting Legislative Advisory Commission and Legislative Bureau. The expanded council is responsible for all bill drafting, statute revision, preparation of summaries, spot and substantive research, and budget review. Only continuing fiscal studies, post audit and reference services are outside its jurisdiction.

The Nebraska Legislature has placed all its staff and service personnel under the supervision of the Legislative Council.

Consolidation proposals also have appeared in Wisconsin and Oklahoma. The Wisconsin proposal was prepared by a joint legislative committee and introduced late in 1967. It would place all staff agencies and personnel in a single legislative services department. Each agency

would function as a separate division, but almost all personnel would be responsible, through specific lines of authority, to a single department head. The only exceptions would be senior administrative officers (Chief Clerks of House and Senate) and certain session employees.

By far the most comprehensive consolidation proposal was developed in Oklahoma by the Legislative Council's Committee on Legislative Procedure. It calls for consolidation of all legislative service personnel in four major divisions under the council: legal services, research and reference services, fiscal services and administrative services. The council would provide all committee staffing, adding to its personnel a new corps of subject matter specialists. The council's bill drafting and statute revision functions would be greatly expanded. The committee report urged adoption of the expansion and consolidation program as a means of providing needed staff services without proliferating independent research groups.

In direct opposition to these unification efforts are recent recommendations of consulting political scientists to Legislatures in several Eastern States. They would strongly deemphasize the role of legislative council and other interim research agencies, replacing them with an expanded system of interim committees, each with a group of staff specialists.

As such varied approaches as these indicate, a new period of evolution appears to be beginning for legislative services, from which may emerge better understanding of staffing and new concepts in the organization and use of services.

One of the more pressing problems confronting legislative service agencies is a chronic shortage of trained personnel. This is due in part to the rapid expansion of legislative services during the past decade. It results also from a lack of adequate preparatory programs in educational institutions. Because few universities have preparatory curricula for legislative service, staff agencies still rely largely upon on-the-job training to

qualify legislative aides.

During the 1966-67 biennium several programs were initiated to ease the training problem. In 1966 the New York Senate sponsored a week-long course in legislative administration. It was conducted at the State University of New York for Senate staff officers in New York and neighboring States. The success of that course led the National Legislative Conference to sponsor one of similar length in November, 1967. Legislative officials from fifteen States attended it. The course probably will be repeated under the same sponsorship in 1968, and briefer courses have been proposed for regional presentation.

At its annual meeting in September, 1967, the National Legislative Conference directed its Executive Committee to undertake several programs for the recruitment and training of legislative staff personnel. They are to include training institutes for fiscal and budget review staff, comparable to those arranged during recent years for state executive budget personnel, as well as seminars for other categories of legislative service aides.

At its annual meeting in 1967, the Executive Committee of the Council of State Governments designated a special subcommittee to work on legislative staff improvement. That group is cooperating with university personnel to develop program and curriculum ideas for graduate-level training, and also is undertaking an analysis of present and future legislative staff requirements to determine the extent of personnel shortages in all States. Simultaneously, the Midwest Conference of the Council of State Governments has initiated a study of job qualifications and specifications in legislative service agencies, for a pilot program on personnel recruiting to be established for twelve Midwestern States.

These programs will have the additional effect of increasing public awareness of career opportunities in legislative service, and this should be a further contribution to legislative staff improvement.

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	Dis-tricts		Other	At least quarterly
Alabama	Legislative Council	1945	4	6	8	18		8(b)	10(d)	4			★	★	
Alaska	Legislative Council	1953	4	4	2	10	8	2		2	★		★		(e)
Arizona	Legislative Council	1953	6	6		12	12			2		(f)	★		★
Arkansas	Legislative Council	1947	9	17	4	30	2(a)	4(b)	24(g)	(h)			★		★
Colorado	Legislative Council	1953	5	6	2	13	11(i)	2		(j)	★		★	★	
Connecticut	Legislative Council	1937	6	12	6	24		6(b)	18(k)	(l)	★		★	★	
Delaware	Legislative Council	1966	2	2	6	10	4(a)	6(b)		(j)	★		(c)	★	
Florida	Legislative Council	1949	12	12	2	26	24	2		(l)		★	★		(m)
Georgia	Legis. Services Comm.	1959			10	10		10(b)		(n)			(c)		★
Idaho	Legislative Council	1963	4	4	6	14	8	6(b)	8(k)	(j)	★		★	(o)	
Illinois	Legislative Council	1937	8	8	5	21	16	5(b)		2	★		★	★	
Indiana	Legislative Council	1945	4	3	10	17	17(a)	10(b)		(h)	★		(c)	★	
Iowa	Legis. Research Comm.	1955	5	5	6	16	10	6(b)		2	★		★	★	
Kansas	Legislative Council	1933	10	15	2	27	25(i)	2		2	★	★	(c)	★	
Kentucky	Legis. Research Commn.	1936			14	14		14(b)		(n)	★		(c)		★
Louisiana	Legislative Council	1952	8	8	2	18	16	2		4		★	★	(o)	
Maine	Legis. Research Comm.	1939	7	10	2	19	17	2		2	★		(c)	★	
Maryland	Legislative Council	1939	10	11	9	30	21(i)	9(b)		(h)	★		(f)	★	
Massachusetts	Legis. Research Council	1954	4	8		12	12			(j)	★		(c)		★
Michigan	Legislative Council	1965	6	5	3	14	11(a)	3(b)		(j)	★		★	★	
Minnesota	Legis. Research Comm.	1947	8	8		16	8(a)		8(p)	(h)		★	★	★	
Missouri	Comm. on Legis. Research	1943	10	10		20	20(a)			(j)	★		★	★	
Montana	Legislative Council	1957	6	6		12	12(a)			(g)	★		★		(r)
Nebraska	Legislative Council	1937	49	(Unicameral)		49			49(s)	(s)	★		★		(t)
Nevada	Legislative Commission	1945	4	4		8			8(d)	2	★		★		★
New Hampshire	Legislative Council	1951	3	9	3(a)	15	15(a)			(i)	★		(f)	★	
New Jersey	Law Revis. & Legis. Serv. Commn.	1954	6	6		12	12			(j)	★		★		★
New Mexico	Legislative Council	1951	5	6	2	13	11(a)	2(b)		2	★		★		★
North Carolina	Legis. Research Commn.	1963	5	5	2	12	10(a)	2(b)		(h)			(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)		(j)	★		★	★	
Oklahoma	State Legis. Council	1939	48	99		147			147(s)	(s)			(c)	(u)	(u)
Pennsylvania	Joint State Govt. Commn.	1937	50	203		253			253(s)	(u)			(c)		(v)
Rhode Island	Legislative Council	1939	3	4		7	7			2	★		★	★	
South Carolina	Legislative Council	1949			5	5		5(b)		(n)			★		(w)
South Dakota	Legis. Research Council	1951	35	75		110			110(s)	(s)			(c)	(x)	(x)

Tennessee	Legis. Council Comm.	1953	8	14	2	24	22	2	..	(j)	★	..	(y)	★	★	..
Texas	Legislative Council	1949	5	10	2	17	15	2	..	(i)	★	★	..	(c)	★	..
Utah	Legislative Council	1947	8	8	..	16	16(a)	..	..	2	★	..	..	★	★	..
Vermont	Legislative Council	1965	7	7	2	16	14(i)	2	..	2	★	..	..	★	★	..
Virginia	Advisory Legis. Council	1936	5	9	..	14	14	..	..	(h)	..	..	..	★	..	★
Washington	State Legis. Council	1947	14	15	14	43	29(i)	2(b)	12(z)	(j)	★	★	..	★	★	..
Wisconsin	Joint Legis. Council	1947	3	5	11	19	8(a)	11(b)	..	2	..	★	..	★	★	..
Wyoming	Legislative Council (aa)	1959	8	8	2	18	16	2	..	(j)	★	..	..	★	..	(e)

(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. C  
 Delaware: By President Pro Tem; Speaker; Minority Leader of each house.  
 Indiana: By President (three); Speaker (two); Minority Leader of each house (one each).  
 Michigan: In the same manner as standing committees are appointed, for Senate; Speaker.  
 Minnesota: By Speaker, for House.  
 Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio: By President Pro Tem; Speaker. In North Carolina, Senate President, if elected by Senate, makes appointments.  
 Montana, New Mexico, Wisconsin: By Senate Committee on Committees; Speaker. In Wisconsin, Senate members must be confirmed by Senate.  
 New Hampshire: Includes non-legislator citizens appointed by Governor (two of majority party, one of minority party).  
 Utah: Each party caucus in each house recommends four. Number must include President of Senate and Speaker of House, and if either chooses not to serve he appoints a member from his house.

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

Alabama: President; President Pro Tem; Speaker; Speaker Pro Tem; Chairman of Senate Finance and Taxation Committee; Chairman of House Ways and Means Committee; Chairman of Judiciary Committee of each house.  
 Arkansas: President Pro Tem; Speaker; Chairman and Vice Chairman of Joint Legislative Audit Committee.  
 Connecticut, Delaware, 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.  
 Illinois: President; President Pro Tem; Speaker; Minority Leader of each house.  
 Indiana: President; President Pro Tem; Speaker; Majority Leader of House; Minority Leader of each house; Majority and Minority Caucus Chairmen of each house.  
 Kentucky: President; President Pro Tem; Speaker; Speaker Pro Tem; Majority and Minority Leaders of each house; Majority and Minority Caucus Chairmen of each house; Majority Party Whip of Senate and Minority Party Whip of 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; Chairman of Senate Committee on Economic Affairs.  
 Michigan: Speaker; Majority Leader of each house.  
 New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Washington: 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.

Wisconsin: Members of Joint Committee on Legislative Organization (President Pro Tem, Speaker, Majority and Minority Leaders of each house); Speaker Pro Tem; Chairman and ranking minority member from each house of Joint Committee on Finance.

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

Delaware, Oklahoma: President Pro Tem and Speaker alternate as Chairman and Vice Chairman.  
 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.  
 North Carolina: President Pro Tem and Speaker are Co-Chairmen.  
 Pennsylvania, South Dakota: Chairman chosen by executive body.

(d) Elected by respective houses.  
 (e) Meets promptly after appointment and on call thereafter.  
 (f) Appointees represent all sections of the State.  
 (g) Six Senators and twelve Representatives elected (by Congressional district caucuses in their respective houses; two Senators and four Representatives chosen at large by entire membership of their respective houses).  
 (h) Members serve until next regular session of Legislature.  
 (i) Appointments subject to approval by respective houses.  
 (j) Members serve for term of office in Legislature and/or until successor is appointed.  
 (k) Selected by each political party in each house. In Connecticut, if they fail to do so, President Pro Tem and Speaker appoint them.  
 (l) Appointed members serve at pleasure of respective houses.  
 (m) Annual meeting in January, all others on call.  
 (n) All council members are ex officio and serve for term of office which entitles them to council membership.  
 (o) At least three times a year.  
 (p) Senate members chosen by caucus.  
 (q) Members serve for term of office in Legislature or until December 31 of year following year of appointment, whichever occurs first.  
 (r) Meetings arranged by members.  
 (s) All members of Legislature are members of council and serve for period of their term in the Legislature.  
 (t) Full council must meet at least once each biennium and may meet other times on call of Chairman.  
 (u) Executive Committee must hold organizational meeting by April 15th in odd-numbered years; subsequent meetings are held in June, September, November and December each year.  
 (v) Executive Committee must hold organizational meeting within thirty days after General Assembly convenes in odd-numbered years; subsequent meetings are on call of Chairman.  
 (w) Meets three times during interim; on call of Chairman or majority of members during sessions.  
 (x) Executive Board meets quarterly.  
 (y) Membership divided equally among the three grand divisions of the State.  
 (z) Special members appointed by council to serve on committees.  
 (aa) Column entries are as provided by statute. However, council has been inactive since 1963, as no appropriations have been made for its operation.

73

PERMANENT LEGISLATIVE SERVICE AGENCIES

State or other jurisdiction	Date agency established	Service agency	Reference library facilities	Bill drafting for legislature	Statutory revision	Legal counseling for legislators	Prepares bill and law summaries	Recommends substantive legislative program	Prepares research reports	Spot research	Continuous study of state revenues and expenditures	Budgetary review and analysis	Legislative post audit
Alabama	1945	Legislative Council	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	—	—	—	—
	1945	Legislative Reference Service*	★	★	★	★	★	—	★	★	—	—	—
	1947	Legislative Committee on Public Accounts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
	1947	Department of Examiners of Public Accounts†	—	—	—	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
Alaska	1953	Legislative Council	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	—	—	—	—
	1953	Legislative Affairs Agency*	★	★	★	★	★	—	★	★	★	★	—
	1955	Legislative Audit Committee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
	1955	Division of Legislative Audit†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
Arizona	1953	Legislative Council	★	★	★	—	—	—	★	★	—	—	—
	1937	Department of Library and Archives	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1966	Joint Legislative Budget Committee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	★	—
	1950	Post Auditor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
Arkansas	1947	Legislative Council	—	—	—	—	—	★	★	—	★	★(a)	—
	1947	Bureau of Legislative Research*	★	★	—	★	★	—	★	★	★	★(a)	—
	1953	Legislative Joint Auditing Committee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
	1953	Division of Legislative Audit†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
California	1913	Legislative Counsel Bureau	—	★	★	★	★	—	★	★	—	—	—
	1904	Administrative-Legislative Reference Service (State Library)	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	—	—
	1941	Joint Legislative Budget Committee	★	—	—	—	—	★	★	★	★	★	—
	1953	Law Revision Commission	—	—	★	—	—	—	★	—	—	—	—
	1955	Joint Legislative Audit Committee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
	1955	Legislative Audit Bureau†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
	1961(b)	Office of Research (Assembly Rules Committee)	—	—	—	—	—	★	★	★	—	—	—
Colorado	1953	Legislative Council	★	—	—	—	—	★	★	★	—	—	—
	1927	Legislative Reference Office (Department of Law)	—	★	—	★	★	—	—	★	—	—	—
	1951	Committee on Statute Revision	—	—	★	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1956	Joint Budget Committee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	★	—
	1965	Legislative Audit Committee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
Connecticut	1937	Legislative Council	—	★	—	★	★	★	★	★	—	—	—
	1947	Legislative Research Department	—	★	★	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1907	Legislative Reference Unit (State Library)	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	—	—
	1902	Auditors of Public Accounts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
Delaware	1966	Legislative Council	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	—	—	—
	1945	Legislative Reference Bureau	★	★	★	★	★	★	—	★	—	—	—
Florida	1949	Legislative Council	—	—	—	—	—	★	★	—	—	—	—
	1949	Legislative Reference Bureau*	★	—	—	★	★	—	★	★	★	—	—
	1939	Statutory Revision and Bill Drafting Department (Legislative Reference Bureau)	—	★	★	★	★	—	—	★	—	—	—
	1955	Legislative Appropriations and Auditing Committee (Legislative Council)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	★	★
	1967	Law Revision Commission	—	—	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

74

Georgia	1959(b)	Legislative Services Committee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1959	Office of Legislative Counsel*	★	★	★	★	★	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1914(c)	State Library	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	1923	Department of Audits and Accounts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
	1959	Research and Public Relations Division	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1950	Legislative Counsel to the Legislature	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	—
Hawaii	1957	Legislative Fiscal Analyst	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1943	Legislative Reference Bureau	★	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1959	Revisor of Statutes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	1959	Legislative Auditor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1963	Legislative Council	★	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	1967	Legislative Budget and Fiscal Committee (Legislative Council)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1937	Legislative Council	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indiana	1913	Legislative Reference Bureau	★	★	★	★	★	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1937	Budgetary Commission	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1957	Legislative Audit Commission	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1966	Legislative Research Unit (State Library)	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iowa	1945(b)	Legislative Council	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	.....	Commission on State Tax and Financing Policy	—	★	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	.....	State Library	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas	1955	Legislative Research Committee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1955	Legislative Research Bureau*	★	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1939	Legislative Reference Bureau (State Law Library)	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1951	Budget and Financial Control Committee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	1961	Office of Legislative Fiscal Director†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1933	Legislative Council	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909(c)	State Library	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	1929	Revisor of Statutes	—	★	★	★	★	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1936(b)	Legislative Research Commission	★	★	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	1966	Legislative Audit Committee (Legislative Research Commission)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1952	Legislative Council	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1946(c)	State Library	★	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1938	State Law Institute	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	1962	Legislative Budget Committee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1962	Office of Legislative Auditor†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1939	Legislative Research Committee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	1917	Legislative Reference Section (State Library)	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1907	Department of Audit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1939	Legislative Council	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	1916(b)	Department of Legislative Reference*	★	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1947	State Fiscal Research Bureau (Dept. of Legislative Reference)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	.....	State Library	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1954	Legislative Research Council	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1954	Legislative Research Bureau*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	1908	Legislative Reference Division (State Library)	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	.....	Senate Counsel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	.....	House Counsel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1946(e)	House Ways and Means Committee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	.....	Senate Ways and Means Committee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	.....	.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

PERMANENT LEGISLATIVE SERVICE AGENCIES—Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Date agency established	Service agency	Reference library facilities	Bill drafting for legislature	Statutory revision	Legal counseling for legislators	Prepares bill and law summaries	Recommends substantive legislative program	Prepares research reports	Spot research	Continuous study of state revenues and expenditures	Budgetary review and analysis	Legislative post audit
Michigan	1965	Legislative Council	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	—	—	—	—
	1941	Legislative Service Bureau*	★	★	—	★	—★	★	★	★	—	—	—
	1965	Law Revision Commission	—	★	★	—	—	★	—	—	—	—	—
	1965	Legislative Auditor General	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
	1965(e)	Senate Appropriations Committee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	★	—
1965	Legislative Fiscal Agency†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	★	—	
Minnesota	1947(b)	Legislative Research Committee	★	—	—	—	—	—	★	★	—	—	—
	—	State Law Library	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	—	—
	1939	Revisor of Statutes	—	★	★	★	★	—	—	★	—	—	—
	1964(e)	Senate Finance Committee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	★	★	—
1965(e)	House Appropriations Committee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	★	★	—	
Mississippi	—	State Library	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	—	—
	1944	Revisor of Statutes (Department of Justice)	—	★	★	★	—	—	—	★	—	—	—
	1955	Commission of Budget and Accounting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	★	—
Missouri	1943	Committee on Legislative Research	★	★	★	—	—	—	★	★	—	—	—
	1965	Committee on State Fiscal Affairs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	★	—
76 Montana	1957	Legislative Council	★	★	★	★	—	★	★	★	—	—	—
	1967	Legislative Audit Committee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
	1967	Legislative Fiscal Review Committee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	★	—
Nebraska	1937	Legislative Council	★	★	★	—	★	★	★	★	★	★	—
Nevada	1945	Legislative Commission	—	—	—	—	—	★	★	★	★	★	★
	1945	Legislative Counsel Bureau*	★	★	★	★	—	★	★	★	★	★	★
	—	State Library	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	—	—
New Hampshire	1951	Legislative Council	—	—	—	—	—	★	★	—	—	—	—
	1963	Office of Legislative Services	—	★	—	★	—	—	★	★	—	—	—
	1913	Legislative Service (State Library)	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	—	—
	1947	Legislative Budget Assistant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	★	★
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 Auditor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
New Mexico	1951	Legislative Council	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1951	Legislative Council Service*	★	★	★	—	★	—	★	★	★	—	—
	1957	Legislative Finance Committee	—	—	—	—	—	★	★	—	—	★	—
	1965	Legislative Audit Commission	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
New York	—	Legislative Reference Library (State Library)	★	—	—	—	—	—	★	★	—	—	—
	1901	Legislative Bill Drafting Commission	—	★	—	★	—	—	—	★	—	—	—
	1934	Law Revision Commission	—	—	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1959	Office of Legislative Research(f)	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	★	—	—	—

North Carolina...	1963(b)	Legislative Research Commission	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	★	—	—	—	—
	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)	—	★	★	★	—	—	—	—	★	—	—	—
	1931	State Library Institute of Government, University of North Carolina	★	—	—	—	—	★	—	★	★	—	—	—
North Dakota....	1945	Legislative Research Committee	★	★	★	★	—	—	★	★	★	★	★	—
	1963	Legislative Audit and Fiscal Review Committee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
Ohio.....	1943(b)	Legislative Service Commission	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	—
	1910	Legislative Reference Bureau	★	★	—	—	★	★	—	—	★	★	—	—
Oklahoma.....	1939(b)	Legislative Council	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	★	★	—	—	—
	1951	Legislative Audit Committee (Legislative Council)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	★	★
	1965	Division of Bill Drafting and Statutory Revision (Legislative Council)	—	★	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1917	Governmental Services Branch (Department of Libraries)	★	—	—	—	—	★	—	★	★	—	—	—
Oregon.....	1953	Legislative Counsel Committee	—	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	—	—	—
	1913(c)	State Library	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1959	Legislative Fiscal Committee	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	★	★	★	★	—
Pennsylvania.....	1937	Joint State Government Commission	★	—	—	—	—	—	★	★	★	—	—	—
	1909	Legislative Reference Bureau	★	★	—	—	★	★	—	—	★	★	★	—
	1959	Legislative Budget and Finance Committee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	★	—
	1874	House Majority Appropriations Committee	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	★	★
	1966	House Minority Appropriations Committee	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	★	★
	1883	Senate Majority Appropriations Committee	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	★	★
Puerto Rico.....	1966	Senate Minority Appropriations Committee	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	★	★	★
	1954	Office of Legislative Services	★	★	—	—	★	★	—	★	★	—	—	★
	1950	Commission for the Codification of the Laws	—	—	—	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1954	Joint Legislative Committee on Reports from the Controller	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1952	Office of the Controller†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	
Rhode Island.....	1939(b)	Legislative Council	★	★	—	—	★	★	—	★	★	—	—	—
	1907	Legislative Reference Bureau (State Library)	★	★	—	—	★	★	—	—	★	—	—	—
	.....	Assistant in Charge of Law Revision (Office of Secretary of State)	—	★	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina...	1939	Finance Committee of House of Representatives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	★	★
	1949	Legislative Council	★	★	—	—	★	★	—	★	★	—	—	—
South Dakota....	1954	Code Commissioner	—	—	★	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1951	Legislative Research Council	★	★	—	—	★	★	—	★	★	—	—	—
Tennessee.....	1951	Revisor of Statutes	—	★	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1943	Department of Audits and Accounts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
	1953	Legislative Council Committee	★	★	—	—	★	★	—	★	★	—	—	—
	.....	State Library and Archives	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas.....	1953	Code Commission	—	—	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1835	Department of Audit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	★
	1967	Fiscal Review Committee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	★
	1949	Legislative Council	—	★	★	—	—	—	★	★	★	—	—	—
Texas.....	1909	Legislative Reference Division (State Library)	★	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1949	Legislative Budget Board	—	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1943	Legislative Audit Committee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★

PERMANENT LEGISLATIVE SERVICE AGENCIES—Concluded

State or other jurisdiction	Date agency established	Service agency	Reference library facilities	Bill drafting for legislature	Statutory revision	Legal counseling for legislators	Prepares bill and law summaries	Recommends substantive legislative program	Prepares research reports	Spot research	Continuous study of state revenues and expenditures	Budgetary review and analysis	Legislative post audit
Utah.....	1947	Legislative Council	—	—	—	—	—	★	★	<sup>B</sup> ★	—	—	—
	1966	Joint Budget and Audit Committee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	★	—
	1966	Joint Legal Services Committee(g)	—	★	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont.....	1965	Legislative Council	★	★	—	★	—	—	★	★	—	—	—
	1957	Statutory Revision Commission	—	—	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia.....	1936	Advisory Legislative Council	—	—	—	★	—	★	★	—	—	—	—
	1914	Division of Statutory Research and Drafting*	★	★	★	★	★	—	★	★	—	—	—
	1948	Code Commission	—	—	★	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1928	General Assembly Auditing Committee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
1928	Auditor of Public Accounts†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	
Virgin Islands....	.....	Legislative Counsel	★	★	—	★	—	—	★	★	—	—	—
Washington.....	1947	Legislative Council	★	★	—	★	★	★	★	★	—	—	—
	.....	State Library	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1951	Legislative Budget Committee	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	★	★	—
West Virginia....	1951	Statute Law Committee	—	★	★	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1947	Joint Committee on Government and Finance(h)	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	—	—	—
	1953	Legislative Auditor (Joint Committee on Government and Finance)	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	★	★
	1965	Office of Legislative Services (Joint Committee on Government and Finance)	—	★	★	★	—	—	★	★	—	—	—
Wisconsin.....	1947	Joint Legislative Council	—	—	—	—	★	★	★	—	—	—	—
	1901(b)	Legislative Reference Bureau	★	★	—	—	★	—	★	★	—	—	—
	1909(b)	Statutory Revision Bureau	—	—	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1966	Legislative Audit Bureau	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	★
Wyoming.....	1959(b)	Legislative Council	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	.....	State Library	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	★	—	—	—
	1959	Statutes Revision Commission	—	—	★	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

\*Agency which provides staff services for legislative council or council-type agency, by statute given a different name, in twelve States.

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

(a) Also responsible for preparing a state budget.

(b) California: Assembly Legislative Reference Service created in 1961, combined with Chief Consultant's Office to form Assembly Office of Research in 1967; Georgia: Joint Committee on Operations of the General Assembly created in 1959, replaced by Legislative Services Committee in 1961; Indiana: Legislative Advisory Commission created in 1945, replaced by Legislative Council in 1967; 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, established as a state agency in 1966; 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 Commission 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.

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

(d) 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.

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

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

(g) Court decision has been construed to hold that office of Legal Advisor to the Legislature under the committee is unconstitutional, but committee may perform other services as indicated.

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

# 2

## Legislation

---

### TRENDS IN STATE LEGISLATION, 1966-1967

---

LEGISLATURES of twenty-four States met in regular sessions in 1966<sup>1</sup> and of forty-seven in 1967. In addition, more than half of the Legislatures had special sessions in one or both years.

Many chapters elsewhere in this volume, on different subject fields, include treatment of measures enacted in those fields. The following pages present a few examples and point to some of the overall trends of legislation during the biennium.

State budgets throughout the Nation were again at record highs, in line with the pattern of many years as populations and requirements for services have grown. Widespread legislative action to increase revenues included initiation of general sales taxes in five States and individual income taxes in two. Numerous Legislatures adopted measures to modernize and improve state governmental structures and administration. And there was much nationwide legislation to expand and strengthen public services.

#### FINANCE

The largest of the record budgets adopted in the biennium was that of California in 1967 for the year ahead—\$5.1 billion. This compared with a little less than \$4.2 billion adopted in 1965. Next largest was that of New York, voted in 1967—\$4.7 billion plus a supplemental budget of \$36.2 million; those figures compared with \$3.48 billion in 1965 and

<sup>1</sup>Including resumption of the 1965 regular session in Wisconsin.

a supplemental appropriation approximating \$200 million.

Considerably more than half of the Legislatures increased taxes during the two years. Highlights included initiation of sales taxes in Massachusetts, New Jersey and Virginia in 1966, and in Minnesota and Nebraska in 1967; voting of individual income taxes for the first time by the Michigan and Nebraska Legislatures in 1967; and launching of corporation income taxes the same year in those two States and West Virginia.

Besides the new sales taxes, action of 1966 included raising of cigarette taxes in two States, the gasoline tax in one, and the diesel fuel tax in another. Among 1967 highlights other than the new sales and income taxes were raising of general sales taxes in ten States, individual income taxes in six and corporate income taxes in nine. There were multiple increases of tobacco and motor fuel taxes.

#### GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION

Unusual attention was given by Legislatures to means for broad constitutional revision. Among measures adopted in 1967 were Illinois and New Mexico provisions for 1968 referendums on proposals to hold constitutional conventions. The Arkansas session proposed to the voters a constitutional amendment which would permit the Legislature to offer up to eight constitutional amendments at a given election, as compared with the current limit of three. Similarly, the Montana Legislature proposed a constitutional change under which its limit of three

amendments to be offered at any election would be raised to six. Constitutional proposals for modernizing government in varied additional ways were submitted by a number of sessions, and there were numerous enactments by Legislatures themselves for those purposes.

More than a fifth of the Legislatures in 1966 or 1967 adopted reapportionment bills or proposed reapportionment plans for action by the voters. The Idaho, Iowa, Nevada and Utah Legislatures of 1967 proposed constitutional amendments which, if approved at the polls, would provide for annual sessions. In 1966, the Delaware session created a Legislative Council; Colorado's provided for appointment of a legislative auditor; Kentucky's created a legislative audit committee and an office of legislative auditor; that of Utah established a joint legislative budget and audit committee with authority to engage a legislative auditor and analyst. Another feature of the biennium was creation of the Pennsylvania Legislative Data Processing Center in 1967.

Enactments of 1966 relating to executive branches included creation of a Budget Department in Arizona, an Office of Administration in the office of the Governor of Virginia, and a Department of Automated Data Processing in New Mexico. South Dakota's Legislature authorized establishment of a data processing system. Colorado's submitted to the voters, and they later approved, a constitutional amendment to consolidate the executive branch into not more than twenty departments.

Among notable legislation of 1967 was creation of a State Department of Personnel in Connecticut, a Department of Administrative Services in Idaho, a Department of General Services in Illinois, and a centralized automated data processing department in New Hampshire. Wisconsin's Legislature reduced the number of state agencies from eighty-four to twenty-eight. The Missouri session provided that any executive reorganization plan submitted by the Governor would go into effect unless voted down by the Legislature within sixty days. Alabama's Legislature approved for voter decision a proposed constitutional amendment under

which the Governor and seven other state elective officers now barred from succeeding themselves would become eligible for second terms.

There was much legislation to strengthen judicial systems. The means ranged from provisions for new courts or more judges to steps for better court administration. Several measures adopted or submitted to the voters were designed to improve judicial selection or to provide for removal of judges under specified circumstances.

A number of Legislatures adopted acts to set or uphold ethical standards for their own members or other elected state officers or employees. Numerous sessions raised salaries or other benefits of officials or employees in one or more of the three branches of government.

#### SERVICES

##### *Education*

Education, as has been the case for many years, received much more attention than any other service field and a much larger share of the budgets than any other. Appropriations rose for the schools at all levels, from elementary grades through the universities. In several cases specific provisions were made for increased teacher or higher-educational faculty salaries.

Action on state organization included provision in Hawaii for election of a State School Board, replacing an appointive board, and submission of a proposed constitutional amendment in Kansas to provide for an elective board of education, in place of an appointive one, and its appointment of a Commissioner of Education. (The amendment was adopted.)

In addition to expansion of standard state colleges and universities, various Legislatures adopted measures for growth of junior and community college systems. Vocational education received special attention in a number of States. As of the end of 1967, thirty-seven Legislatures had adopted the Compact for Education, under which the Education Commission of the States seeks means for strengthening education at all levels; all but one of these legislative adoptions were in 1966-67.

*Health and Welfare*

In the health and welfare fields, legislation was extensive and highly varied. As usual, acts to improve mental health services were especially prominent. These frequently included provisions for improving community clinics or adding new ones. A number of Legislatures adopted Medicaid programs, offering services to medically indigent persons in connection with Title XIX of the U.S. Social Security Act. There was much action designed to curb drug abuses, especially relative to LSD and other hallucinogenics. Several sessions passed legislation to combat mistreatment of children.

*Highways, Highway Safety*

Among financial provisions for highways, the largest was in New York, where the 1967 Legislature proposed and the voters later approved a \$2.5 billion transportation bond issue, half of it to be devoted to highway construction. (Of the remainder, \$1 billion was for mass transportation in major cities and \$250 million for aviation.) At least eleven States in the biennium raised motor fuel rates, and there were numerous increases in automobile registration and driver license fees.

Highway safety legislation prominently included enactments authorizing Governors to carry out programs related to the National Highway Safety Act of 1966. Among other features, a number of sessions set up mandatory motor vehicle inspection systems. New safety requirements for motorcyclists were numerous in 1967. Enactments of the biennium also were frequent for improved licensing, stricter action to curb drunken driving, and expansion or improvement of driver training.

*Natural Resources*

In the field of conservation and development of natural resources, measures against air and water pollution were much to the fore. It appeared that more Legislatures took action on air pollution in 1967 than in any previous year. Enactments included setting up new divisions or agencies for its control in a number of States and stronger enforcement and con-

rol provisions. One feature, in New York legislation, was creation of a vehicle electrification corporation to coordinate research on electrical alternatives to gasoline engines. Several sessions offered tax incentives for industrial concerns that install facilities to control water or air pollution or both.

Kentucky's Legislature in 1966 passed broad legislation for control of strip mining. Its action included adoption of the Interstate Mining Compact, which was approved in the same year by Pennsylvania's Legislature and in 1967 by North Carolina's.

*Consumer Protection*

The volume of consumer protection legislation was unusually large. Included, in the two years, was creation of consumer councils in Connecticut, Michigan and Rhode Island and an office of consumer protection in New Jersey. Truth-in-lending acts were adopted in Connecticut and Massachusetts, truth-in-packaging acts in Connecticut and Rhode Island, and a truth-in-sales act in Massachusetts. Among subjects of other acts across the country were installment contracts, small loans, insurance, and advertising practices. Indiana and Montana measures released persons from obligation to pay for unsolicited merchandise.

Exceptionally extensive consumer protection provisions were adopted in Hawaii. They included requirements that advertisers of installment sales show the full price, interest, other charges, and length of contract; regulations on advertisement and sales by subdivision developers; repeal of a fair trade act; prohibition of offers of gifts or prizes by telephone salesmen to stimulate sales; banning of commercial debt adjusters; and additional features.

*Economic Development*

Among enactments designed to serve economic development, several created new state bodies. These included an Alaska Business and Industrial Development Corporation, a Department of Economic Development in Nebraska, an office of economic policy and an economic advisory council in New Jersey, an In-

dustrial Park Authority in Vermont, and a division of foreign trade in Washington's Department of Commerce and Economic Development. An Arkansas Waterways Commission was established to promote and coordinate water transportation development, water recreation, and development of river harbors. Several sessions authorized bonds for industrial development purposes. A Mississippi special session dealt with projected construction of a shipyard at Pascagoula; its action included approval of a large bond issue to build and equip the yard.

#### *Law Enforcement, Corrections*

Training of police or other officers was one aspect in several States of legislation for improved law enforcement. Indiana and Iowa provided for new law enforcement academies and Utah also established a police academy and training program. A Colorado Bureau of Investigation was created to help local enforcement agencies in criminal investigations. In New Jersey a uniform crime reporting system was established under the Attorney General. Measures designed particularly to strengthen riot control were adopted in several States.

Rights of accused persons were subjects of a number of enactments; new provisions for defense of indigents were adopted in six or more States.

In the field of corrections, measures for rehabilitation stood out. Work-release programs for prisoners were authorized by nine or more Legislatures in the biennium. Among other enactments were provision of halfway houses to aid freed prisoners in Illinois, a rehabilitation camp system and a pre-release center in Iowa, a resident treatment facility in New York for prisoners ready to be paroled, and authorization in Virginia to establish halfway houses for juveniles who have completed their terms but do not

have suitable homes to which they can return.

#### *Other Subjects*

Other important fields were subjects of much legislation in the biennium. For example:

Affecting labor, more than a fifth of the Legislatures raised minimum wages in their States. Several banned lie detector tests as conditions of employment. Connecticut legislation prohibited use of professional strike breakers.

Many sessions took action designed to strengthen civil rights. Included were enactments against discrimination as regards housing, public accommodations, and employment. One new law, in Illinois, directed against "block-busting," provided up to five years imprisonment for convicted "panic-peddlers."

Among measures affecting local government, several authorizing interlocal cooperation were prominent. Thus the Arkansas Legislature authorized public agencies, including counties and municipalities, to exercise their powers jointly with other public agencies. Maryland's authorized counties to establish regional councils of government to study problems and formulate solutions. Rhode Island's authorized interlocal cooperation commissions to facilitate agreement among governments in providing services. A South Dakota act authorized local governmental units to enter into agreement for joint exercise of powers. New bodies established in the biennium included Departments of Community Affairs in Connecticut, Missouri, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, a Department of Urban Affairs in Ohio and a Department of Local Affairs and Development in Wisconsin.

Laws relating to elections and enactments in various aspects of uniform law were among other important fields of action.

---

## DIRECT LEGISLATION, 1966-1967

---

A LARGE number of proposals were adopted by the people in statewide elections of 1966 and 1967 as amendments to constitutions or as other propositions submitted at the polls. Voters passed upon such proposals in more than two-thirds of the States and adopted them in at least thirty—most of them in the elections of November, 1966.

The adoptions prominently included provisions on structures, powers and procedures of state legislative, executive and judicial branches. Many additional measures related to local government, elections and state finance. A large volume of bond issues was included.

The summary that follows by no means describes all of the enactments, but it indicates the scope involved. Unless otherwise indicated, all adoptions reported here were in elections of 1966.

### LEGISLATURES

Oklahoma's voters adopted a constitutional amendment providing for annual sessions of the Legislature. An annual session amendment likewise was approved at the polls in New Hampshire, but the State Supreme Court later declared it invalid on the grounds that the question on the ballot was worded ambiguously. In California and Kansas, which already were annual session States, the people provided for annual general sessions in place of odd-year general sessions and even-year budget sessions.

A Pennsylvania constitutional amendment adopted in May, 1967, made the General Assembly there a continuing body over a two-year period, comparable to Congress. Among other features, the amendment eliminated restriction of sessions in even-numbered years to fiscal matters. A Louisiana amendment initiated a method for calling special sessions to permit the Legislature to consider bills vetoed by the Governor after adjourn-

ment. The Florida electorate provided for the Legislature to meet for organization purposes on the first Tuesday after a general election.

One Tennessee amendment increased Senate terms from two years to four; another raised legislators' salaries to \$1,800 a year and provided for expense allowances. California's voters removed legislative salary provisions from the constitution.

Constitutional amendments for legislative apportionment were adopted in at least half-a-dozen States: Colorado, Maine, Montana, New Jersey, Ohio and Tennessee. (The Ohio amendment was voted in November, 1967.)

### ADMINISTRATION, EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Succession in executive office was the subject of several important amendments. One in Louisiana made the Governor eligible for two successive terms. Oklahoma action also permitted the Governor to run for a second term, and made the Secretary of State, State Auditor and State Treasurer eligible to succeed themselves. Pennsylvania's voters (May, 1967) permitted Governors, excepting the present incumbent, to succeed themselves for one term and permitted the Auditor General and State Treasurer to succeed themselves for one term. The same Pennsylvania amendment provided for joint election of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor and, with other provisions affecting the executive department, eliminated the constitutionally mandated four-year term of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, so that he would serve at the pleasure of the Chief Executive.

In Wisconsin (April, 1967) the people increased terms of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer and Attorney General from two years to four—effective with officers elected in 1970 and thereafter—and pro-

vided for joint election of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor from 1970 on.

In addition to Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, Massachusetts provided for joint election of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

Among additional adoptions affecting the executive branch, California provided machinery, with safeguards, for removing a Governor from office if he is unable to carry on its duties. A Colorado amendment was adopted to reorganize the executive branch into twenty departments. In Massachusetts the Governor was authorized to submit plans to the Legislature for reorganizing or abolishing any state agency—the plan to become law automatically within sixty days of filing unless rejected by either chamber. Louisiana's Governor received constitutional authority to require written information and reports from all state executive or administrative departments.

#### COURTS

Colorado voters adopted a constitutional amendment providing for a merit selection system for judges of all courts of record; those of Oklahoma (in 1967) provided for such a system for Justices of the Supreme Court and Court of Criminal Appeals. In both States judges were first to be appointed under the new plans, then run without opposition on their records at subsequent elections.

A Maryland amendment set up a Commission on Judicial Disabilities, authorized to conduct hearings relative to possible retirement or removal of any judge, and to make recommendations to the Legislature in this connection. New Mexico action (November, 1967) provided for a judicial standards commission comprising two judges, two lawyers and five citizens who are not judges or lawyers. The commission is authorized to investigate activities of judicial officers and, when necessary, recommend to the State Supreme Court that they be disciplined, removed or retired. Amendments creating judicial qualifications commissions also were adopted in Colorado, Florida and Nebraska. In Oklahoma a court on the judiciary was established by constitu-

tional amendment, with trial and appellate divisions, having exclusive jurisdiction to remove or compel retirement of persons exercising constitutional judicial powers.

Several amendments related to justices of the peace. One, in New Mexico, abolished the justice of the peace system in favor of establishing a salary system for magistrates. A Wisconsin amendment removed the judicial power of justices of the peace. Wyoming dropped all constitutional references to justices of the peace, clearing the way for the Legislature to abolish or greatly modify the office. Pennsylvania's voters authorized the Legislature to provide a three-month training program for newly elected justices of the peace (and aldermen) who are not lawyers. The training was to be at state expense; the authorization does not apply to Philadelphia magistrates nor to justices of the peace and aldermen already in office.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Constitutional amendments expanding local home rule powers were adopted in several States, including Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and North Dakota.

South Dakota eliminated county surveyors as constitutional elective officers and made the elective office of County Superintendent of Schools optional for counties. Wisconsin (April, 1967) removed a constitutional limit on the number of terms a sheriff can serve. A Louisiana amendment authorized the governing authority of any parish or municipality to abolish any governmental body created by it.

Affecting local finance, Idaho's voters increased the number and types of projects cities and villages may finance by revenue bonds; those of Maryland liberalized Baltimore's borrowing power; and a Pennsylvania amendment increased debt ceilings of local governments.

#### ELECTIONS

Residency requirements for voting were reduced in several States.

An Oklahoma amendment provided that any United States citizen who was a

qualified voter of another State can vote for President and Vice President although he has been an Oklahoma resident less than the six months required in other elections. A successful referred measure in North Dakota likewise provided that one who was qualified to vote in his previous State may vote for President although he has just moved into North Dakota. Washington adopted a constitutional amendment permitting otherwise qualified voters who have lived in that State sixty days to vote in presidential elections. A Georgia constitutional amendment authorized the Legislature to set different residence standards for voting eligibility in state and national elections.

In New York, the required period of residence to qualify for voting in state elections was reduced from a year to three months. Pennsylvania's electorate (May, 1967) reduced the residency requirement for voting there from one year to ninety days.

New York also liberalized absentee registration by authorizing it for voters who are away from their home communities but are still in the State. A Pennsylvania amendment (May, 1967), by dropping the word "unavoidable" from the absentee voting clause, permitted casting an absentee ballot if one is away from his voting district because of "duty, business or occupation."

#### FINANCE AND TAXATION

(See also "Bond Issues," below.)

Among provisions adopted by voters affecting state finances, Idaho approved a referendum measure to retain a sales and use tax of 3 per cent, and Massachusetts in a similar referendum upheld continuing its 3 per cent sales tax. In both cases the taxes had been initiated by the Legislatures.

New Jersey voted for night racing, with resulting tax revenue on betting, and New Hampshire approved retaining its sweepstakes lottery. Several tax propositions approved in California included providing tax exemption for blind persons on property up to \$5,000 in value; increase of insurance company taxes by limiting allowable deductions; and re-

moval from the constitution of a requirement that taxpayers file annual statements showing the real or personal property they own or control. Maine's electorate (November, 1967) authorized the State to borrow in anticipation of taxes—a right already held by municipalities.

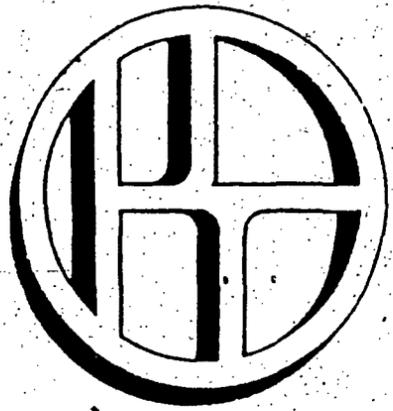
#### BOND ISSUES

Numerous bond issues were approved by voters during the biennium. Largest of the issues—and the largest ever approved in a state election—was one voted in New York (November, 1967) totalling \$2.5 billion. It included \$1.25 billion for highway construction, \$1 billion for mass transit in major cities and \$250 million for aviation.

Among provisions for education adopted in 1966, Alaska's voters approved more than \$24 million in bonds for construction of schools and university facilities; California authorized \$275 million in bonds for school classroom construction and \$230 million in bonds for college and university construction; New Mexico voted for \$42.5 million in state educational institution bonds; Rhode Island approved an issue of \$12.3 million for higher educational facilities; and Washington authorized \$57 million in bonds to construct higher educational and local school facilities.

Issues approved for other purposes in the same year included some \$38 million in Alaska for highway, airport and ferry construction and outdoor recreation facilities; up to \$6.3 million in Maine for varied purposes including \$1.5 million to match a Congressional appropriation for developing the Allagash Wilderness Waterway; \$200 million in New York to acquire and develop state lands for recreation; more than \$22 million in Rhode Island for varied purposes other than higher education, noted above; and \$200 million in general obligation water bonds in Texas.

Bond issues approved in 1967, aside from the \$2.5 billion New York transportation issue noted above, included \$5 million for highway construction in Alaska and more than \$26 million for a series of education projects in Maine;



**CONTINUED  
ON NEXT  
CARD**

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

Texas voters authorized \$75 million in bonds to finance acquisition and development of lands for state parks and recreational areas.

#### OTHER ASPECTS

In additional action, Massachusetts adopted a constitutional amendment permitting use of state funds to finance industrial expansion through tax incentives or construction of plants to be leased to private industry. A Montana amendment authorized the Legislature to provide for continuity of state and local government in event of enemy attack.

Oklahoma approved an amendment under which school districts can join together in financing and operating area technical and vocational schools. Another

Oklahoma amendment repealed a section of the constitution requiring the Legislature to provide separate schools for white and Negro children, and still another provided for automatic suspension from office of elected officials convicted of a felony.

Pennsylvania amendments (1967) incorporated in the constitutional declaration of rights a guarantee against discrimination by state or local government because of race, color, creed or sex, and authorized the Legislature to provide compulsory arbitration in labor disputes involving policemen and firemen. Wisconsin voters (also 1967) ratified a constitutional amendment permitting state transportation for private and parochial school children.

---

## UNIFORM STATE LAWS

BY WILLIAM J. PIERCE\*

---

THE YEARS 1966 and 1967 were significant ones for the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. In these years the Conference engaged in four major undertakings as well as in numerous other important but less time-consuming projects.

One of the major projects was completed in 1966 with approval by the Conference of the Model Anti-Discrimination Act. This act consists of two distinct legislative proposals to implement two different types of state policy, one for States wishing to enact a complete and modern state law against discrimination and the other for States wishing to accept responsibility for enforcement of laws prohibiting discrimination in public accommodations and employment in compliance with the Federal Civil Rights Act of 1964.

The Conference also has been engaged in drafting a comprehensive Consumer Credit Code which will incorporate in itself substantially all of the laws regulating credit extended to natural persons for personal, family or household purposes. Tentative drafts of the proposed code have been considered by the Conference at its annual meetings of 1966 and 1967, and a third draft will be presented for approval at the 1968 meeting.

The two other major projects are the drafting of a Uniform Probate Code which will unify and reform the law concerned with transmission of wealth at death, and an extensive study of divorce, marriage and family law to determine the desirability of drafting legislation in the field.

---

\*Mr. Pierce is a Professor in the University of Michigan Law School and President of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

### SUMMARY OF 1966-1967 ACTION

At its 1966 and 1967 annual meetings, the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws approved and promulgated the following uniform or model acts or revisions of prior uniform acts:

#### 1966

Uniform Land Sales Practices Act  
Model Anti-Discrimination Act  
Model Defense of Needy Persons Act  
Revised Uniform Deceptive Trade Practices Act  
Revised Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act  
Revised Uniform Federal Tax Lien Registration Act  
Revised Uniform Gifts to Minors Act  
Amendments  
Revised Uniform Post-Conviction Procedure Act

#### 1967

Uniform Certification of Questions of Law [Act] [Rule]  
Uniform Rendition of Accused Persons Act

The Uniform Land Sales Practices Act, approved in 1966, regulates promotional sale of land by requiring registration of subdivided land and examination of promotional offerings.

The Uniform Defense of Needy Persons Act provides for a needy person the same right to an adequate defense in criminal cases as the person of means and, to the extent he is unable to pay, to have his defense paid for by the State.

The revisions to uniform acts previously approved by the Conference were for the purpose of eliminating problems that have arisen since the approval of the earlier versions and to adapt them to recent developments.

The Uniform Certification of Questions of Law [Act] [Rule] assists federal courts in ascertaining state law when the state judiciary has not spoken definitively on the matter.

The Uniform Rendition of Accused Persons Act provides for effectuating a re-

turn of persons accused of crime in another State and released from custody by a court of that State, and whose presence in the State of enactment constitutes a violation of the terms of his release.

#### CONTINUING COMMITTEE PROJECTS

Conference committees are considering the possibility of drafting or are actually drafting legislation on the following:

- Uniform Anti-Trust Act
- Uniform Act on Student Loans
- Uniform Consumer Protection Act
- Uniform Probate Code
- Uniform Abortion Act
- Uniform Eminent Domain Act
- Uniform Act Regarding Community Property Brought into Separate Property States
- Uniform Landlord and Tenant Relationship Act
- Uniform Simplification of Real Property Transfers Act
- Uniform Narcotic and Hallucinogenic Drugs Act
- Uniform Choice of Court Act
- Uniform Public Provisions for Costs and Expenses of Civil Litigation Act
- Uniform Automobile Accident Claims Act
- Uniform Gift of Human Tissues Act
- Uniform Ombudsman Act
- Uniform Release on Bail Act
- Uniform Divorce and Marriage Laws
- Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Act
- Uniform Consumer Credit Code
- Uniform Juvenile Court Act
- Uniform Arrest Act
- Uniform Regulation of Detection Devices Act

Conference committees are also working on revisions of the following uniform and model acts previously promulgated by the Conference:

- Uniform Supervision of Trustees for Charitable Purposes Act
- Uniform Partnership Act and Uniform Limited Partnership Act
- Uniform Enforcement of Foreign Judgments Act
- Uniform Division of Income for Tax Purposes Act

- Uniform Acknowledgment Act
- Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act
- Uniform Adoption Act

#### AN EXPANDING PROGRAM

Because of the increase in its workload, the Conference has found it necessary to expand its annual meeting from the customary five-and-a-half days to a scheduled ten days in 1968. Since its organization in 1892 this will be the longest session the Conference has had. It has been occasioned by increasing demands for sound, well-drafted, modern legislation in many fields, and the tendency toward codifying various aspects of a field of law into one composite whole.

The Uniform Commercial Code, a compendium of the laws of commerce, drafted by the Conference in cooperation with the American Law Institute, has been adopted by all but one of the States. Experience with the Uniform Commercial Code has shown that it is possible to have large and comprehensive pieces of legislation adopted by the States. This has lent impetus to efforts of the Conference to draft a Uniform Consumer Credit Code and a Uniform Probate Code, and its inquiry into the possibility of drafting a Uniform Family Code.

In addition to their other work in the Conference, the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws of the various States have the duty of seeking legislative enactment in their States of the uniform acts promulgated by the Conference. During the 1966 and 1967 sessions of the State Legislatures there were approximately one hundred adoptions of Conference acts. One of the continuing projects of the Conference is that of seeking ways and means of enhancing the record of adoptions.

RECORD OF PASSAGE OF UNIFORM ACTS\*  
As of November 15, 1967

State or other jurisdiction	UNIFORM ACTS												
	Partnership (1917)	Limited Partnership (1916)	Fraudulent Conveyances (1918)	Declaratory Judgments (1922)	Fiduciaries (1922)	Federal Tax Lien Registration (1926) (1966)	Veterans' Guardianship (1928)	Principal and Income (1931) (1962)	To Secure Attendance of Out-of-State Witnesses (1931)	Narcotic Drug (1932) (1958)	Criminal Extradition (1936)	Common Trust Fund (1938) (1952)	Acknowledgment (1939) (1960)
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	44	23	41	25	35	43	29	48	50	45	34	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, 1967

State or other jurisdiction	UNIFORM ACTS—Continued												
	Insurers Liquidation (1939)	Simultaneous Deaths (1940) (1953)	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) (1953)	Photographic Copies as Evidence (1949)	Probate of Foreign Wills (1950)	Reciprocal Enforcement of Support (1950) (1958)	Commercial Code (1951) (1962)	Single Publication (1952)	Rules of Criminal Procedure (1952)
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	★	★		★				★		(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	24	48	14	17	10	9	1	37	2	51	50	7	0

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

LEGISLATURES AND LEGISLATION

RECORD OF PASSAGE OF UNIFORM ACTS—Continued  
As of November 15, 1967

UNIFORM ACTS—Continued

Rules of Evidence (1953)	Adoption (1953)	Aircraft Financial Responsibility (1954)	Civil Liability for Support (1954)	Disposition of Unclaimed Property (1954) (1966)	Supervision of Trustees for Charitable Purposes (1954)	Contribution Among Tortfeasors (1955)	Motor Vehicle Certificate of Title and Anti-Theft (1955)	Post-Conviction Procedure (1955) (1966)	Arbitration (1955)	Gifts to Minors (1956) (1965) (1966)	Securities (1956)	State or other jurisdiction
				★					★	★		Alabama
									★	★		Alaska
										★		Arizona
										★		Arkansas
			★	★	★					★		California
							★			★		Colorado
										★		Connecticut
										★		Delaware
										★		Florida
										★		Georgia
								★		★		Hawaii
										★		Idaho
									★	★		Illinois
★				★	★					★		Indiana
				★						★		Iowa
										★		Kansas
										★		Kentucky
										★		Louisiana
									★	★		Maine
									★	★		Maryland
		★				★				★		Massachusetts
		★			★					★		Michigan
								★		★		Minnesota
										★		Mississippi
	★									★		Missouri
				★						★		Montana
										★		Nebraska
		★	★					★		★		Nevada
										★		New Hampshire
										★		New Jersey
				★						★		New Mexico
										★		New York
										★		North Carolina
						★				★		North Dakota
	★									★		Ohio
										★		Oklahoma
				★	★					★		Oregon
										★		Pennsylvania
										★		Rhode Island
										★		South Carolina
								★		★		South Dakota
										★		Tennessee
									★	★		Texas
										★		Utah
										★		Vermont
										★		Virginia
										★		Washington
										★		West Virginia
										★		Wisconsin
									★	★		Wyoming
										★		District of Columbia
										★		Puerto Rico
1	2	3	5	15	4	2	1	0	9	49	21	Total

*THE BOOK OF THE STATES*  
 RECORD OF PASSAGE OF UNIFORM ACTS—Continued  
 As of November 15, 1967

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>UNIFORM ACTS—Continued</i>													
	<i>Chemical Tests for Intoxication (1957)</i>	<i>Division of Income for Tax Purposes (1957)</i>	<i>Repeal of Prisoners as Witnesses (1957)</i>	<i>Statutes of Limitation on Foreign Claims (1957)</i>	<i>Estate Tax Apportionment (1958) (1964)</i>	<i>Facsimile Signatures of Public Officials (1958)</i>	<i>Mandatory Disposition of Debitors (1958)</i>	<i>Simplification of Fiduciary Security Transfers (1958)</i>	<i>Perpetuation of Testimony (1959)</i>	<i>Paternity (1960)</i>	<i>Securities Ownership by Minors (1960)</i>	<i>Testamentary Additions to Trusts (1960)</i>	<i>Death Tax Credit (1961)</i>	<i>Military Justice (1961)</i>
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	11	7	3	5	16	5	38	1	3	5	23	0	5

RECORD OF PASSAGE OF UNIFORM ACTS—Continued  
As of November 15, 1967.

UNIFORM ACTS—Continued												
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)	Grand Jurors Practices Act (1966)	Certification of Questions of Law [Act] [Rule] (1967)	Revelation of Accused Persons Act (1967)	State or other jurisdiction
0	0	4	2	11	7	1	2	0	2	0	0	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
0	0	4	2	11	7	1	2	0	2	0	0	Total

---

## SUGGESTED STATE LEGISLATION, 1967-1968

---

**E**ACH 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—widely distributed 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 are designed to meet current problems, the suggestions set forth 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.<sup>1</sup>

In earlier volumes, proposals tended to deal with matters of interest primarily to state governments acting individually. Recent volumes, however, have contained an increasing number of proposals relating to interstate and other intergovernmental subjects. Among such proposals, by definition, are interstate compacts. The 1967 volume includes the Interstate Compact on the Mentally Disordered Offender and the Interstate Mining Compact. The Multistate Tax Compact is in the 1968 volume.

### 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. Chairman and Vice Chairman of the committee are, respectively, Carl M. Frasure of the West Virginia Commission on Interstate Cooperation, and Charles L. Wheeler, Director of the North Carolina State Commission on Higher Education Facilities.

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 U.S. 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 87. 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. This group decides if they should then 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 proposals have been prepared, they are distributed to members of the full committee in advance of

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

meetings, so that the members can review them and consult concerning them in their respective States.

The 1967 and 1968 volumes each contain four sections. One includes proposals in the form of draft bills. The second consists of statements on matters of interest to the States generally, but without accompanying draft legislation. The third presents texts of newly drafted interstate compacts carried for the information of the States. The fourth is devoted to texts of 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 last 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, in its judgment, which 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 of course 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 needed to fit given situations.

Selected proposals of the 1967 and 1968

volumes are summarized in the following pages.<sup>2</sup> An accompanying table lists, by major subjects, bills and statements presented in the committee's reports for those years.

#### THE 1967 PROPOSALS

*Suggested State Legislation*, Volume XXVI, for 1967, consists of fourteen proposals accompanied by draft legislation; nine statements regarding proposals of interest to the States generally but without draft legislation; two interstate compacts; and seven new or revised uniform acts and two model acts promulgated by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

A comprehensive air pollution control statute appears in this volume. It provides for appropriate organizational arrangements, setting and enforcement of air quality standards, emergency requirements, aid to local and regional programs, and other provisions. The draft was developed to serve as a State's entire law on the subject or to permit parts of it to be used as additional provisions of an existing air pollution control statute.

Abandoned motor vehicles are an aesthetic and economic burden. A suggested act provides for public impoundment and disposition of such vehicles while protecting the interests of motor vehicle holders and owners. The measure gives to law enforcement agencies authority to impound abandoned vehicles, including those abandoned in commercial garages; requires notification of impoundment be made to owners and lien holders; establishes an auction procedure; and provides for disposal to demolishers.

Two States, as well as New Zealand and Great Britain, already provide for compensation of victims of crime. A draft proposal on this subject would permit compensation only for personal injury suffered by innocent victims. It contains procedural provisions to effectuate its purposes, safeguards to prevent the filing or payment of fraudulent claims,

<sup>2</sup>For details, see *Suggested State Legislation*, Volume XXVI, and *Suggested State Legislation*, Volume XXVII. The Council of State Governments, Chicago.

limitations on the amount of compensation payable.

Another draft law would place all non-federally owned or controlled dams of stipulated dimensions and capacities under exclusive state regulation, provide for state inspection and supervision of their construction and use, and prescribe certain safety activities by the owners.

Two draft proposals relate to ionizing radiation. One suggests certain amendments to state workmen's compensation laws to assure adequate coverage of workers exposed to ionizing radiation. These amendments are consistent with proposals carried in earlier volumes of *Suggested State Legislation*; also presented is a requirement that adequate exposure records be kept. The other proposal in this subject field deals with a statute of limitations in ionizing injury radiation cases. While establishing a basic three-year limitation, it would permit action to be brought within thirty years in latent injury cases.

Consumer protection is the subject of two suggested acts. One is a comprehensive proposal dealing with unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices in the conduct of any trade or commerce. It is based on certain state acts, a uniform act developed by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, and the experience of the Federal Trade Commission. The other measure would regulate the selling and fitting of hearing aids to assure the competency and integrity of dealers and sales personnel and to assure quality standards in hearing equipment.

About half of the States have enacted community mental health service acts. The 1967 volume contains a comprehensive statement commenting on the major provisions of such acts. It offers suggestions for amendments, in some cases alternative suggestions, and other comments citing possible advantages and disadvantages of their enactment as amendments to state acts.

Catalyzed by a resolution of the National Governors' Conference in 1964, a National Conference on Comparative Statistics was held early in 1965. A statement in the volume contains the result of

these deliberations—a recommendation that each State establish a statistical unit to bring about improvement in reporting, analyzing and evaluating governmental statistics.

The Interstate Compact on the Mentally Disordered Offender was developed at the behest of the Midwestern Governors' Conference. It is open to joinder by all States. It would authorize cooperation among States, by contract if desired, in institutionalization, after-care treatment, research and personnel training. It also would authorize interjurisdictional procedures for early disposition of pending criminal charges against persons already adjudicated as mentally disordered offenders.

The Interstate Mining Compact was drafted pursuant to a resolution of the Southern Governors' Conference. It, too, is open to joinder by all States. This compact would set up a study and recommendatory body to deal with all facets of mining operations which have effects on the surface of the land. By joining, States also would agree to adopt and keep in force adequate programs for the conservation and use of mined lands.

Among other suggested acts, one deals with regulation of currency exchange operations of nonbanking institutions and individuals. Another would authorize payment without probate of small Social Security claims to close relatives of decedents. Under a further proposal, express legal sanction would be given to local units of government to devote resources to and develop arrangements for in-service training of their employees. Also of interest to local governments is a suggested act which would preserve, at the election of a teacher, his tenure, service credits and retirement rights while on leave for up to five years as an employee of the U.S. Department of Defense overseas dependents' schools. An additional proposal would authorize officers of the armed forces to perform notarial acts for members of these forces, their spouses and civilians serving with the armed forces outside the United States. And one draft act provides the legal basis for prosecuting persons who cause the waste or loss, through unauthorized or wrongful use,

of food commodities or entitlements to food commodities donated by the federal government.

Additional statements deal with a number of subjects. Three concern investment or deposit of state funds. One calls attention to the availability for purchase of participation certificates issued by the Federal National Mortgage Association; another suggests that States consider as collateral for the deposit of state and local funds the guaranteed portion of Small Business Administration loans; the third discusses certain problems, and possible remedial measures, in connection with state regulation of bank interest rates. In other fields, one statement calls attention to the availability of the Model Warehouse Bill drafted by the National Association of State License Warehouse Officials in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture. Another suggests that States consider legislation parallel to existing federal legislation dealing with postponement of filing income tax returns and making payments for armed forces personnel missing in action. An amendment to the State Employee Interchange Act is suggested, to extend the time limit for temporary assignment from twelve months to two or three years. Also carried is a statement updating one that appeared in *Suggested State Legislation*, Volume XXIV, for 1965, relating to the matching requirements of the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962.

#### THE 1968 PROPOSALS

Volume XXVII of *Suggested State Legislation*, for 1968, consists of twelve suggested acts; six statements without accompanying draft legislation; one interstate compact; and two new uniform acts and one revision of a uniform act, all three promulgated by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

One draft is a Code of Ethics for State Legislators. It combines prohibitions against certain conduct and specific requirements for disclosure of financial information relevant to performance of legislative duties. A Joint Legislative Committee on Ethics would be estab-

lished to investigate alleged misconduct and, when appropriate, recommend disciplinary action.

At the request of several State Legislatures, the Committee on Legislative Rules of the National Legislative Conference studied the use of the investigatory power. For its report, the committee prepared a set of guiding principles and a Model Code of Fair Procedures for Legislative Investigating Committees. The legislation, brought to an advanced drafting stage by the committee, is presented in *Suggested State Legislation* for 1968. It is intended to strike a proper balance between the Legislature's right to be informed and the rights and privileges of witnesses.

A suggested act relating to a fiscal note procedure is based on the experiences of fourteen States in which it is in current use. The purpose is to inform the Legislature, at a time when a proposal is under active consideration, what its estimated fiscal impact will be if it is enacted.

A draft proposal dealing with state deposits in banks is based on a Kansas law. It deals with funds which may be expected to be on deposit for long periods of time as well as those held for shorter periods. Although it is a comprehensive statute, many of its provisions are severable, for adoption by any State.

Under a draft dealing with a local sales tax supplement, a county tax rate (or one of another local unit if the county chose not to levy the tax) would be added to the state rate and both taxes would be collected by the state tax agency. An alternative section would permit a county in a standard metropolitan statistical area to adopt a sales tax if all counties in this area did so.

Another act would create a Birth Defects Institute to investigate causes, mortality, methods of treatment, prevention and cure of birth defects and allied diseases; to carry on professional education and training programs; and to conduct and support clinical counseling services. It also would require reporting of birth defects and allied diseases at birth by the attending physician or other licensed professional person.

A further suggested act would establish

a system of classification of drivers' licenses based on the skill required to drive various types of motor vehicles and not on the reasons for driving them. An individual would be entitled to drive only those types of vehicles for which he had been tested and granted a license. A non-resident would be permitted to operate any motor vehicle for which he had a valid license in his State or country of residence.

The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure served as the model for a suggested act relating to service of process on the United States. It would provide a sixty-day period for initial response, to permit sufficient time for the documents to be transmitted to the relevant party and receive his attention. After initial service, all time periods and other procedures contained in the generally applicable state statutes would apply.

The other suggested acts are amendments to proposals carried in earlier volumes of *Suggested State Legislation*. One would amend a comprehensive proposal for use of electronic voting devices to cover electromechanical devices. Another would add provisions to the Interlocal Cooperation Act to specify the procedure to be followed in negotiating an interlocal agreement. A third would amend three provisions of a minimum wage and maximum hours proposal carried in the 1966 volume. Still another would amend a currency exchange regulatory proposal carried in the 1967 volume, to make possible an alternative method for insuring the financial reliability of check-issuing firms.

Protection of the natural environment while providing for construction of highways and other means of transportation is the subject of a statement without draft legislation. Certain matters for consideration in state legislation on transportation planning are set forth.

A second statement calls attention to what may be a gap in the protection of security holders in corporations. Federal law leaves uncovered certain smaller cor-

porations, and it is therefore suggested that States may wish to examine their laws relating to investor protection.

Many state laws stipulate or presume that applicants for state licensure in numerous professions and occupations have work experience in private employment. Such laws inhibit recruitment of apprentices for public employment and work hardships on certain individuals. A statement in the volume for 1968 suggests that States consider amending their laws to recognize public work experience in meeting license requirements.

Additional statements include one calling to the attention of States the desirability of examining the adequacies of their remedies for fraud as these apply to counterfeiting of brand-name drugs and medicinal preparations. Another recites a series of food ordinances and codes, available from the U.S. Public Health Service, suitable for adoption by reference. A final statement refers to two statements carried in the 1967 volume of *Suggested State Legislation*. It suggests consideration for investment of public funds in obligations issued or guaranteed by any federal agency, and recognizing as collateral unpaid balances of loans covered by any federal guaranty.

The Multistate Tax Compact, included in the 1968 volume, deals with taxes to which businesses operating in more than one State may be subject. It (1) gives a taxpayer an option to be taxed under the Uniform Division of Income for Tax Purposes Act or other state laws which may be in effect; (2) permits a small corporate taxpayer to use a short form in place of a detailed computation of tax liability; (3) establishes an arbitration procedure available at the taxpayer's option only; (4) contains a sales and use tax credit provision; (5) provides for cooperative, multistate audits; and (6) sets up a Multistate Tax Commission to study all aspects of multistate tax matters and to issue recommendatory regulations and forms for States with uniform or similar laws.

PROPOSALS OF THE COMMITTEE  
ON SUGGESTED STATE LEGISLATION

Volumes XXVI and XXVII

1967 proposals are in roman type; 1968 proposals are in italics.  
Some titles are abbreviated.

BUSINESS REGULATION AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

1. Currency Exchanges
2. *Currency Exchanges (Amendment)*
3. *Food Ordinances and Codes\**
4. *Securities Legislation for Smaller Corporations\**
5. Selling and Fitting Hearing Aids
6. Unfair Trade Practices
7. Warehousing of Agricultural Commodities\*

CONSERVATION AND RECREATION

1. *Highway and Other Transportation Planning\**
2. Interstate Mining Compact
3. Safety of Dams and Reservoirs

GOVERNMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

1. *Electronic and Electromechanical Voting Devices*
2. *Fiscal Notes*
3. *Legislative Ethics*
4. *Legislative Investigating Committees*
5. State Employee Interchange Act\*
6. *State Deposits in Banks*
7. State Statistical Units\*

HEALTH AND WELFARE

1. Abandoned Motor Vehicles
2. *Birth Defects Institute*
3. *Community Mental Health Services Acts\**
4. Compensation for Victims of Crime
5. *Counterfeiting of Drugs\**
6. Interstate Compact on the Mentally Disordered Offender
7. State Air Pollution Control Act

LABOR

1. *Amendments to Fixed Minimum Wage Act*
2. *Professional and Occupational Licensing Credit for Governmental Experience\**
3. Statutes of Limitations in Ionizing Radiation Injury Cases
4. Workmen's Compensation Coverage of Ionizing Radiation Injury

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND COURTS

1. *Service of Process on the United States*

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND METROPOLITAN AREAS

1. In-Service Training for Public Employees
2. *Interlocal Cooperation Act (Amendment)*

MISCELLANEOUS

1. *Classification of Drivers' Licenses*
2. *Eligibility for Investment in Participation Certificates\**
3. *Interest on Deposits\**
4. *Investment in Participation Certificates (Revised)\**
5. *Payment of Social Security Claims Without Probate*
6. *Powers of Notary for Military Officers*
7. Small Business Administration Loans as Collateral; State Deposits\*
8. State Matching Funds; Manpower Development and Training Act\*
9. Teachers in Department of Defense Overseas Schools
10. Unauthorized Disposition of Foods Donated by Federal Government

\*Indicates statement only; no suggested legislation carried.

*THE BOOK OF THE STATES*  
 PROPOSALS OF THE COMMITTEE  
 ON SUGGESTED STATE LEGISLATION

Volumes XXVI and XXVII—Continued

TAXATION

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Multistate Tax Compact</i></li> <li>2. <i>Local Sales Tax Supplement</i></li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. <i>Postponement of Income Tax Filing: Armed Forces Missing Personnel*</i></li> </ol> |
|--|--|

UNIFORM LAWS†

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Uniform Certification of Questions of Law [Act] [Rule]</i></li> <li>2. <i>Amendment to Uniform Deceptive Trade Practices Act</i></li> <li>3. <i>Amendments to Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act</i></li> <li>4. <i>Revised Uniform Federal Tax Lien Registration Act</i></li> <li>5. <i>Amendments to Revised Uniform Gifts to Minors Act</i></li> <li>6. <i>Uniform Land Sales Practices Act</i></li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7. <i>Second Revised Uniform Post-Conviction Procedures Act</i></li> <li>8. <i>Uniform Rendition of Accused Persons Act</i></li> <li>9. <i>Revised Uniform Tax Lien Registration Act (Superseded)</i></li> <li>10. <i>Model Anti-Discrimination Act</i></li> <li>11. <i>Model Defense of Needy Persons Act</i></li> </ol> |
|---|--|

\*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\*

---

EFFORTS TO strengthen the judicial systems of the States continued during the 1966-1967 biennium. To a large extent, changes followed patterns which were developed over the past two decades or more, but some new trends became evident.

In line with previous patterns, the administrative authority of the Chief Justice or of the Supreme Court was strengthened in some States, and new administrative offices of the courts were created in several jurisdictions. Merit selection plans were adopted in some additional States. To meet the ever-increasing workload of the courts, additional trial court judges were authorized in a number of States. Reflecting the fact that appellate courts also now are being overburdened in many instances, new intermediate appellate courts were provided for in certain States, and a few others increased the number of judges on their courts of last resort. A new trend appeared with the adoption by several States of special machinery for the removal or retirement of judges who for one reason or another prove unable or unfit to discharge their duties. Finally, the biennium was marked by a variety of actions at the federal level which may have considerable impact on the operations of state and local courts.

These and other developments are summarized briefly in this chapter.

### STRUCTURE AND ORGANIZATION

Four States—Idaho, Oklahoma, Utah and Vermont—created administrative

offices of the courts during the biennium. In addition, Louisiana provided constitutional status for its administrative office. There now are thirty-five States with administrative offices of the courts, and similar positions have been created at the trial court level in most major metropolitan areas. The establishment of these offices reflects the increasing recognition by judges and others that effective administrative management is essential if the courts are to cope with their growing caseloads. Where administrative or supervisory authority over the courts of a State is vested in the Chief Justice or the Supreme Court, an administrative office provides the means by which this authority can be exercised effectively.

Five States during the biennium took action to establish intermediate appellate courts. Maryland adopted a constitutional amendment and subsequently passed implementing legislation to create an intermediate court of appeals with five judges. A New Mexico enactment set up a four-judge intermediate appellate court, and North Carolina created a five-judge court of appeals. Tennessee set up a court of criminal appeals to handle most appeals in criminal cases, although further appeals can be taken from its decisions to the Supreme Court. In Washington the Legislature approved a proposed constitutional amendment for submission to the electorate to create an intermediate court of appeals. The increasing use of intermediate appellate courts, which now exist in at least nineteen States, is a direct result of the growing number of appeals and the need to provide a

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

means for relieving the docket of state courts of last resort.

Alaska and Nevada each increased the number of Justices on their Supreme Courts from three to five. Only one State now has as few as three judges on its court of last resort, while twenty-four States provide for seven justices and seventeen States for five justices on these courts.

California enacted a constitutional amendment permitting the Legislature to increase the number of judges on its courts of appeal. In addition, the amendment gives the Supreme Court increased control of its own jurisdiction with respect to the cases it will hear on appeal. Florida and Texas also increased the number of judges on their intermediate courts of appeal. As usual, a number of States provided for additional trial court judges in an effort to meet the increased workload of these courts.

The trend toward reorganization of minor courts, including elimination of justice of the peace systems, continued. North Carolina extended its new district court system to an additional sixty-one counties. South Dakota adopted a constitutional amendment authorizing the establishment of county court districts, thus permitting the combining of some existing county courts. The amendment also reduced the number of circuit court districts and gave the Chief Justice supervisory authority over the courts of the State. Vermont established a district court system to replace its previous municipal courts. New Mexico adopted a constitutional amendment abolishing the office of justice of the peace, and a Wisconsin amendment removed the judicial power of justices of the peace. A constitutional amendment in Wyoming deleted all references in the constitution to justices of the peace, thus permitting the Legislature to abolish or greatly modify the office.

#### SELECTION AND TENURE

Colorado approved a constitutional amendment providing for a merit selection system for judges of all courts of record. A constitutional amendment ap-

proved in Oklahoma in 1967 provides for a merit selection system for Justices of the Supreme Court and Court of Criminal Appeals. In both States, judges appointed under the new plans will run on the basis of their records and without opposition at subsequent elections. Utah also provided for a merit selection system for Supreme Court Justices and District Court Judges; its plan varies somewhat from the usual pattern. Vermont legislation created a Judicial Selection Board which will submit lists of names to the appointing authority, either the Legislature or the Governor depending on the court involved, from which appointments must be made. The plan applies to Superior and District Court Judges. Thirteen States now have some form of a merit selection plan applicable to at least some of their courts.

A constitutional amendment approved in Colorado provides for mandatory retirement of judges at age 72. Amendments approved in Florida and Wisconsin provide for mandatory retirement at 70. Oklahoma amended its constitution in 1967 to permit the Legislature to establish a retirement system for judges. In Utah the Legislature has submitted to the voters a proposed constitutional amendment to permit legislation providing for mandatory retirement and removal of judges.

In recent years there has been a growing interest in the development of procedures for disciplining and removing judges. The traditional impeachment process is not a feasible remedy in most instances. A more flexible approach is widely recognized as necessary to deal with the variety of types of judicial misconduct which arise from time to time.

Six States acted during the biennium to meet this need. Voters in Colorado, Florida, Maryland and Nebraska in 1966 and New Mexico in 1967 approved constitutional amendments creating judicial qualifications commissions patterned after one which has proved successful in California. Oklahoma voters in 1967 approved an amendment setting up a special court on the judiciary, somewhat similar to an existing New York tribunal. The

Delaware Legislature gave initial approval to a constitutional amendment for the same purpose.

Ten States now have acted to provide an effective means of disciplining and removing judges who prove unfit for office, without endangering the independence of the judiciary.

#### COMPENSATION

During the biennium about one-half of the States increased the salaries of Supreme Court Justices. Increased salaries also were approved for judges of major trial courts in about half the States. A table accompanying this article indicates the current levels of compensation for appellate and general trial court judges.

Compensation of judges of state courts of last resort now ranges from \$16,500 to \$39,500, with additional amounts for Chief Justices in many instances. Thirty States now pay judges of their courts of last resort more than \$22,000. Ten years ago the median figure for these judges was approximately \$15,000. However, in view of inflation and the general rise in salary levels in the Nation, it appears that judicial compensation has not kept pace in many States.

#### OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

Several developments at the federal level suggest that the judicial systems of the States may be affected profoundly in the future by action taken at the federal level. One example is to be found in the report submitted early in 1967 by the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. The commission, which had a special task force on the courts, examined carefully the impact of the judicial process on the problem of crime and law enforcement in the United States. The task force on the courts dealt with all aspects of their work in the criminal law field, from indictment through post-conviction procedures. The commission's report included recommendations for upgrading the judiciary, improving sentencing practices, reorganizing lower courts, unifying the court system, and generally making the administration of

criminal justice in the courts fairer and more effective.

As an outgrowth of the commission's work, legislation was introduced in Congress in 1967 to provide for federal grants to state and local authorities involved in law enforcement and the administration of criminal justice. The provisions of the bill as introduced were modified greatly as it moved through Congress, and it is not certain as this chapter is written late in 1967 whether state or local courts will be able to qualify for grants under the legislation in the form in which it is enacted finally. However, the proposal of a federal grant program in this general field suggests that the administration of criminal justice in state courts is likely to be a matter of increasing federal concern.

An even greater impact on state court systems would come from the enactment of the proposed National Court Assistance Act, pending in Congress. Under its terms, grants would be made to state or local courts for studies of court organization, procedures and administration; for implementation of recommendations of such studies; and for educational programs for judges and other court personnel. The basic purpose of the grants would be to encourage and facilitate improvements in the operations of the courts. State court judges and others concerned with the administration of justice in the States are split on the desirability of legislation of this type, but the support the bill has received suggests that some such grant program may well be enacted in the near future.

In 1966 Congress passed the Highway Safety Act under which the National Highway Safety Bureau is authorized to issue standards concerning highway safety to which the States must conform or face reduction of highway grant funds, and to provide grants to the States to assist them in meeting the standards. One of the initial standards issued by the bureau pertains to traffic courts and their role in fostering highway safety. Already, a few States have submitted applications for grants designed to improve the operation of their traffic

courts. Leadership in this regard has been taken by the Chief Justices and the administrative offices of the courts in the States involved.

There is growing ferment in the States with regard to the method of financing the costs of operating courts. Two aspects have received attention during the biennium.

First, an increasing number of judges have expressed concern about the role of the executive and legislative branches in determining judicial budgets, and in regulating expenditures of funds appropriated for the courts. Serious and sometimes bitter disagreements have occurred over this matter in a few States. The National Conference of Court Administrative Officers and the Conference of Chief Justices have adopted a Statement of Principles which strongly asserts the need for the judicial branch of government to have full authority to manage its own fiscal affairs.

The second aspect of this general subject which has received special attention relates to the respective roles of state and local governments in financing the operations of the judicial branch. Alaska and Hawaii ever since statehood have provided for complete state assumption of all costs of running the courts. A provision to this effect was included in a proposed new constitution for New York which was defeated by the electorate in 1967. It appears, however, that the matter is far from settled in New York and in many other States. It

is increasingly clear that reliance upon local financing of the courts makes it difficult to operate a statewide court system and hampers the effective operations of the judicial branch.

#### NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Conference of Chief Justices during the last two years continued its emphasis on two areas of importance to the States—the administration of a state judicial system and the impact of recent court decisions in the criminal law field. At each of its annual meetings during the biennium the Conference scheduled business sessions on these topics.

The Conference also enlarged its committee structure, reflecting its concern with additional areas affecting state court systems. It now has standing committees on Post-Conviction Procedures, Allocation of Jurisdiction between Federal and State Courts, the National Court Assistance Act, and the Criminal Law Project.

The National Conference of Court Administrative Officers continues to grow in size as a result of the establishment of new administrative offices at both state and trial court levels. It has maintained its traditional concern with problems of judicial administration, including collection of statistics and methods of alleviating the backlog of cases. It also has given attention to the handling of traffic cases and, more recently, to the impact of federal grant programs on the courts and the use of data processing.

TABLE 1  
NUMBERS OF JUDGES.

State or other jurisdiction	Appellate courts		Major trial courts				
	Court of last resort	Intermediate appellate court	Chancery court	Circuit court	District court	Superior court	Other trial courts
Alabama	7	3		76			
Alaska	5					11	
Arizona	5	6				41	
Arkansas	7		22	23			
California	7	39				368	
Colorado	7				69		
Connecticut	6					35	
Delaware	3		3			7	
Florida	7	20		123			
Georgia	7	9				52	
Hawaii	5			17			
Idaho	5				24		
Illinois	7	24		560(a)			
Indiana	5	8		84		48	3(b)
Iowa	9				76		
Kansas	7				60		
Kentucky	7			68			
Louisiana	7	20			81		
Maine	6					10	
Maryland	7	5		53			17(c)
Massachusetts	7					46	
Michigan	7	9		109			13(d)
Minnesota	7				70		
Mississippi	9		21	21			
Missouri	7	9		95			
Montana	5				28		
Nebraska	7				36		
Nevada	5				18		
New Hampshire	5					8	
New Jersey	7	12				66	85(e)
New Mexico	5	4			21		
New York	7	26					173(f)
North Carolina	7	6				48	
North Dakota	5				19		
Ohio	7	34					185(g)
Oklahoma	9(h)				128		
Oregon	7			55			
Pennsylvania	7	7					164(g)
Puerto Rico	9					N.A.	
Rhode Island	5					11	
South Carolina	5			16			
South Dakota	5			21			
Tennessee	5	9(h)	22	44			18(b) 5(i)
Texas	9(h)	42			173		
Utah	5				19		
Vermont	5						6(e)
Virginia	7		8	58			21(j)
Washington	9					80	
West Virginia	5			32			
Wisconsin	7			47			118(e)
Wyoming	4				11		

N.A.—Information not available  
 (a) Including approximately 200 magistrates.  
 (b) Criminal courts.  
 (c) Courts of Baltimore City.  
 (d) Recorder's Court of Detroit.  
 (e) County courts.

(f) Supreme Court.  
 (g) Courts of common pleas.  
 (h) Also, three at Court of Criminal Appeals in Oklahoma and Tennessee, and five in Texas.  
 (i) Law-equity courts.  
 (j) 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	Intermediate appellate court	Chancery court	Circuit court	District court	Superior court	Other trial courts	Probate court	County court	Municipal court	Justice, magistrate or police court	Other courts
Alabama	6	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			6	4	(d)		6(e,f)
Connecticut	8					8		4				4(c,e,g)
Delaware	12		12			12				12	4	12(c,h)
Florida	6	6		6					4	2-4	4	4(e,i,j)
Georgia	6	6				4-8		4			4	4(j) 1-4(k)
Hawaii	7			6								4(l)
Idaho	6				4			2		(a)	2	
Illinois	10	10		6								6(m)
Indiana	6	4		6		4	4(n)	4		4	4	4(e)
Iowa	8				6						(a)(2)(b)	
Kansas	6				4			2	2	2	2	
Kentucky	8			6					4		4	
Louisiana	14	12			6(o)					4-6(p)	4	6-8(e)
Maine	7					7		4				7(l)
Maryland	15	15		15			15(q)	4		4-10(r)	2	
Massachusetts	Life					Life		Life		Life		Life (e,l,s)
Michigan	8	6		6			6(t)	6		6	4	6(c)
Minnesota	6				6			6		6	2	
Mississippi	8		4	4					4	4	4	
Missouri	12	12		6				4		2-4	4	4(c,u)
Montana	6				4					2	2	
Nebraska	6				6				4	4	2	6(e)
Nevada	6				4					4	2	
New Hampshire	To age 70					To age 70		To age 70		To age 70		To age 70(l)
New Jersey	7 with reappointment for life	7 with reappointment for life				7 with reappointment for life	5(v)			3		5(e,w)
New Mexico	8	8			6			2		2(d)	2	2(i)
New York	14	5(x)					14(v)	10 z	10	(aa)	4	10(h) 6(l) 9(m)
North Carolina	8	8				8			2-4	2	2-6	2(e,ab)
North Dakota	10				6				2		2-4	
Ohio	6	6					6(c)	6	4	6	4	6(e)
Oklahoma	6				4					2(d)		
Oregon	6			6					6	(a)	6	6(l)
Pennsylvania	21	10					10(c)	10	10		6	
Puerto Rico	To age 70					12					4	8(l)
Rhode Island	Life					Life		(d)			2	(h) 3(l)
South Carolina	10			4				4			(ac)	
South Dakota	6			4					2	4	2-4(ad)	
Tennessee	8	8	8	8			8(n)		(ae)	(af)		8(ag)
Texas	6	6			4			4	4		4	4(e,n)
Utah	10				6					6	4	6(e)
Vermont	2						6(v)	2			2	4(l)
Virginia	12		8	8			8(ah)		4	4		4-6(e)
Washington	6					4				4	4	
West Virginia	12			8					6	ab	(ai)	6-8(aj)
Wisconsin	10			6			6(v)				2	
Wyoming	8				6					(ak)	4	

# THE JUDICIARY

109

## TABLE 2—Continued TERMS OF JUDGES

(Footnotes)

(a) Magistrates in Alaska, police court judges in Iowa, and municipal judges in Idaho and Oregon at pleasure of appointing authority.

(b) For justices of the peace. Terms of city and town magistrates provided by charter or ordinance.

(c) Courts of common pleas. In Arkansas, presided over by county judges; in Missouri, by circuit judges.

(d) Dependent on municipal charters and ordinances; in New Mexico and Oklahoma usually 2 years; in Rhode Island usually 1 year.

(e) Juvenile courts; in New Jersey and Virginia, juvenile and domestic relations courts; in Texas, also domestic relations courts.

(f) Superior Courts.

(g) Circuit Court.

(h) Family courts. In Rhode Island, judges serve during "good behavior."

(i) Courts of record.

(j) Small claims courts.

(k) Civil and criminal courts.

(l) District courts.

(m) Courts of claims.

(n) Criminal courts; in Tennessee also law-equity courts.

(o) Judges in New Orleans serve 12 years.

(p) Judges in Baton Rouge serve 4 years.

(q) Supreme Bench of Baltimore.

(r) Also People's Courts.

(s) Land Court of Massachusetts.

(t) Recorder's Court of Detroit.

(u) St. Louis Court of Criminal Correction.

(v) County courts. In Vermont, 6 years for superior judges; 2 years for assistant judges. In New Jersey, judges have tenure on third reappointment, i.e., after 10 years.

(w) County district courts.

(x) Justices are designated for five-year terms while retaining status as elected Supreme Court Justices.

(y) Supreme Court, to age 70; judges may be certified thereafter for two-year terms, up to age 76.

(z) In New York City, 14.

(aa) In New York City, 10; outside New York City, determined by each city.

(ab) Domestic relations and recorders' courts.

(ac) Terms not uniform, fixed by General Assembly.

(ad) Township justices and police magistrates, 2 years; county justices of the peace, 4 years.

(ae) Six years for county chairmen; terms of county judges fixed by private acts.

(af) Varies according to legislative act creating the court.

(ag) Courts of general sessions, domestic relations and juvenile courts; if juvenile judge is designated by county court rather than elected, 6 years.

(ah) Corporation, hustings, law and equity courts, law and chancery courts.

(ai) Municipal and police courts variable.

(aj) Common pleas, domestic relations, criminal, intermediate and juvenile courts.

(ak) Police justice's term the same as that of other appointive officers of the municipality.

TABLE 3  
FINAL SELECTION OF JUDGES

<b>Alabama</b> .....	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.
<b>Alaska</b> .....	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. Re-elected on nonpartisan ballot—Supreme Court Justices every 10 years, superior court judges every 6 years. District judges and magistrates appointed by and serve at pleasure of Presiding Judges of Superior Courts.
<b>Arizona</b> .....	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, usually appointed by Mayor and council.
<b>Arkansas</b> .....	All elected on partisan ballot.
<b>California</b> .....	Supreme Court and 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.
<b>Colorado</b> .....	Judges of all courts, except municipal, appointed initially by Governor from lists submitted by nonpartisan nominating commissions; run on record for retention. Municipal judges appointed by city councils or town boards.
<b>Connecticut</b> ....	All selected by Legislature from nominations submitted by Governor, except that probate judges are elected on partisan ballot.
<b>Delaware</b> .....	All appointed by Governor with consent of Senate.
<b>Florida</b> .....	All elected on partisan ballot.
<b>Georgia</b> .....	All elected on partisan ballot except that county and some city court judges are appointed by the Governor with consent of the Senate.
<b>Hawaii</b> .....	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.
<b>Idaho</b> .....	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. Municipal judges appointed by city council; in case of villages, by board of trustees.
<b>Illinois</b> .....	All elected on partisan ballot; run on record for reelection. Magistrates, appointed by circuit judges, serve at pleasure of judges.
<b>Indiana</b> .....	All elected on partisan ballot except that judges of municipal and magistrates' courts are appointed by Governor.
<b>Iowa</b> .....	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 court judges elected on nonpartisan ticket and justices of the peace on partisan ticket. Police court judges appointed by city council, or ordinance may provide for election by entire electorate of the city.
<b>Kansas</b> .....	Supreme Court Judges appointed by Governor from list submitted by nominating commission. Run on record for reelection. All other judges elected on partisan ballot.
<b>Kentucky</b> .....	Judges of Court of Appeals and circuit court judges elected on nonpartisan ballot. All others elected on partisan ballot.
<b>Louisiana</b> .....	All elected on partisan ballot.
<b>Maine</b> .....	All appointed by Governor with consent of Executive Council except that probate judges are elected on partisan ballot.
<b>Maryland</b> .....	Judges of Court of Appeals, Court of Special Appeals, Circuit Courts and Supreme Bench of Baltimore City 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.
<b>Massachusetts</b> ..	All appointed by Governor with consent of Executive Council.
<b>Michigan</b> .....	All elected on nonpartisan ballot.
<b>Minnesota</b> .....	All elected on nonpartisan ballot.
<b>Mississippi</b> .....	All elected on partisan ballot, except that city police court justices are appointed by governing authority of each municipality.
<b>Missouri</b> .....	Judges of Supreme Court, appellate courts, circuit and probate courts in St. Louis and Jackson County and St. Louis Court of Criminal Correction appointed initially by Governor from nominations submitted by special commissions. Run on record for reelection. All other judges elected on partisan ballot.
<b>Montana</b> .....	All elected on nonpartisan ballot except that some judges of police courts are appointed by city councils or commissioners.

TABLE 3—Continued  
FINAL SELECTION OF JUDGES

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 in general election following initial term of 3 years. 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	Supreme Court Justices and Court of Criminal Appeals Judges appointed by Governor from lists of three submitted by Judicial Nominating Commission. If Governor fails to make appointment within 60 days after occurrence of vacancy, appointment is made by Chief Justice from the same list. Run for election on their records at first general election following completion of 12 months' service. District and associate judges elected from districts (or counties) on nonpartisan ballot. Municipal judges usually elected on nonpartisan ballot or appointed by governing body of municipality.
Oregon	All elected on nonpartisan ballot, except that municipal judges are appointed by city councils.
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	Supreme and district court judges appointed by Governor from lists of three nominees submitted by nominating commissions. If Governor fails to make appointment within 30 days, the Chief Justice appoints. Judges run for retention in office at next succeeding election; they may be opposed by others on nonpartisan judicial ballots. Juvenile court judges are initially appointed by the Governor from a list of not less than two nominated by the Juvenile Court Commission, and retained in office by gubernatorial appointment. Town justices are appointed by town trustees.
Vermont	Supreme Court Justices elected biennially by Legislature. Superior Court Judges (presiding judges of county courts) originally elected by Legislature from a list of three or more candidates selected by the Judicial Selection Board. District court judges appointed by Governor with consent of Senate from list of persons designated as qualified by the Judicial Selection Board. Superior and district court judges retained in office by vote of Legislature. Assistant judges of county courts and probate judges elected on partisan ballot in the territorial area of their jurisdiction.
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 the Legislature and some by city councils.
Washington	All elected on nonpartisan ballot except that municipal judges in first, third and fourth class cities are appointed by Mayor.
West Virginia	Judges of all courts of record 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.....	\$19,500	\$19,000		\$15,000(a)			
Alaska.....	26,000(b)					\$23,000	
Arizona.....	19,500	18,500				17,500(c)	
Arkansas.....	20,000(b)		\$18,000(d)	18,000(d)			
California.....	32,000(b,e)	30,000(c)				25,000(e,f)	
Colorado.....	22,000(b)				\$18,000		
Connecticut.....	29,000(b)					27,500	
Delaware.....	24,500(b)		23,500(g)			23,500(g,h)	
Florida.....	34,000	28,000		24,000-25,000(i)			
Georgia.....	26,500	26,500				18,000-30,000(a)	
Hawaii.....	27,000(b)			25,000			
Idaho.....	20,000(j)				16,500(j)		
Illinois.....	37,500	35,000		17,500-34,000(a)			
Indiana.....	22,500(d)	22,500(d)		12,000-22,000(a)		12,000-22,000(a)	12,000-22,000(a,k)
Iowa.....	22,000				19,000		
Kansas.....	21,500(b)				17,500		
Kentucky.....	20,000			12,500(l)			
Louisiana.....	25,000(b)	24,000			15,000-24,000(a)		
Maine.....	20,000(b)					19,500	
Maryland.....	32,500(b)	27,500(g)		20,000-30,000(a,m)			30,000(g,n)
Massachusetts.....	29,700(b)					26,400(g)	
Michigan.....	35,000	32,500		20,000-30,000(a)			30,000(o)
Minnesota.....	26,000(b)				22,000-23,500(a)		
Mississippi.....	19,000(b,g)		16,000(p)	16,000(p)			
Missouri.....	26,500	25,000		20,000-24,000(a)			
Montana.....	17,000(b)				15,000		
Nebraska.....	20,500				18,000-19,500(a)		
Nevada.....	22,000				19,500		
New Hampshire.....	22,880(b)					20,800(g)	
New Jersey.....	31,000(b)	27,000				27,000	27,000(i)
New Mexico.....	20,000	18,500			17,500		
New York.....	39,500(b,r)	33,500-40,000(g,r)					31,500-37,000(r,s)

North Carolina.....	27,000(b)	24,000(g)			20,000(l)	
North Dakota.....	18,000(b)			16,000		
Ohio.....	24,000(b)	21,000				9,500-20,500(t)
Oklahoma.....	16,500			14,500-15,500		
Oregon.....	23,500		21,000			
Pennsylvania.....	37,500(b)	35,500(g)				26,500-32,500(t)
Puerto Rico.....	22,000(b)				13,800-16,800(u)	
Rhode Island.....	25,000(b)				23,000(g)	
South Carolina.....	24,500(b)		24,500			
South Dakota.....	17,500		16,000			
Tennessee.....	24,000(b)	20,000(g)	17,500	17,500		17,500(k)
Texas.....	27,000	24,000			18,000-27,000(a)	
Utah.....	16,500(b)			14,000		
Vermont.....	21,000(b)					19,000(g,q)
Virginia.....	22,500(b,v)		17,500	17,500		17,500(w)
Washington.....	27,500				22,500	
West Virginia.....	25,500			14,000-21,500(a)		
Wisconsin.....	24,000(b)			20,000-25,000(a)		17,500-24,000(a,q)
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 Missouri, also by the City of St. Louis). In Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Texas and Wisconsin the lower amount of the range is the salary paid by the State. In Georgia, the state salary of \$18,000 is supplemented by circuits, in accordance with legislative determination, by \$1,000 to \$2,000, and \$12,000 in Fulton County (Atlanta). In Illinois, circuit court judges receive a state salary of \$25,000, supplemented by \$9,000 in Cook County (Chicago); associate judges of the circuit court receive a state salary of \$17,500 in counties with a population of up to 40,000 and \$20,000 in counties with a population over 40,000; in the latter, the county supplement is \$3,000, except \$9,000 in Cook County. Lawyer magistrates receive a state salary of \$15,000, supplemented by \$4,000 in Cook County. Non-lawyer magistrates downstate receive \$12,000 from the State. In Indiana, the State pays \$9,600; 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. In Missouri, a \$4,000 supplement is compulsory in two counties; in other instances optional supplements range from \$1,800 to \$4,000. In Nebraska, Lincoln and Omaha are authorized to pay and do pay a supplement of \$1,500. In Texas, numerous special legislative acts provide for local supplementation, up to \$9,000—in some instances optional, in others mandatory—not necessarily keyed to region or population. In West Virginia, the State pays \$14,000 to \$15,500; county supplements may not exceed \$21,500 in the aggregate.

(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, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, South Carolina and Utah; \$1,000 in Alaska, Hawaii, Kansas, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont and Wisconsin; \$1,100 in Massachusetts; \$1,500 in Maine and Montana; \$1,700 in Virginia; \$2,000 in California; \$2,500 in Arkansas, Louisiana and New York; \$3,120 in New Hampshire; \$4,000 in Connecticut (also for Chief Court Administrator).

(c) Half paid by State, half by county.

(d) In addition, expense allowance of \$2,400 in Arkansas and Indiana, and \$3,500 in North Carolina. In Arkansas, judges may elect to receive actual expenses incurred.

(e) Effective September 1, 1968, salaries shall be increased every fourth year by the percentage by which per capita personal income in California is increased, as determined by the U.S. Department of Commerce.

(f) Salaries paid partially by State, partially by county, based on statutory population formula whereby the State pays a larger portion in the less populated counties.

(g) 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 North Carolina, Rhode Island and Tennessee; \$1,100 in Massachusetts; \$1,500 in New York (1st and 2nd Departments); \$2,080 in New Hampshire.

(h) The Resident Associate Judge of Kent County receives an additional \$400 for officially reporting the opinions of the superior court and opinions on appeal therefrom.

(i) Effective July 1, 1968, there will be no county supplements, except that for ten judges in the Fourth Circuit the county supplements the state salary of \$24,000 by \$1,000 and pays the full salary of \$25,000 for one judge.

(j) A salary increment of 3 per cent of this base salary is to be added for each year of service following July 1, 1968, up to 60 per cent.

(k) Criminal courts; in Tennessee also law courts.

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

(m) In Prince George's County, \$2,500 for travel expenses included in the \$30,000 figure.

(n) Supreme Bench of Baltimore City.

(o) Recorder's Court of Detroit.

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

(q) County courts.

(r) In addition, judges of the Court of Appeals receive \$6,000 in expenses, those of the Appellate Division (3rd and 4th Departments) \$6,500 (\$7,500 for Presiding Judge), 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.

(s) Supreme Court.

(t) Courts of common pleas. Variations in salary based on population. In Ohio, State pays \$9,000; county a minimum of \$500, plus a per capita salary not to exceed \$11,000. In Pennsylvania, judges in districts with a population of more than 150,000 receive \$30,000, those where the population is between 100,000 and 150,000 receive \$27,500, and where the population is below 100,000, \$26,500; judges of the Commonwealth Court (Dauphin County) receive \$32,500.

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

(v) Plus \$1,500 travel expense in lieu of mileage.

(w) 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(a)

State or other jurisdiction	Minimum age	Years minimum service	Amount of annuity	Amount of judge's contribution	Judges to whom applicable
Alabama(b)	65(c)	15	\$7,200	none	Supreme, appeals, circuit
	Any age	25	7,200	none	Circuit
Alaska(d)	65	5(e)	up to $\frac{3}{4}$ pay(i)	none	Supreme, superior
	60(g)	20(e,g)	up to $\frac{3}{4}$ pay(f)	none	Supreme, superior
Arizona(b)	65	12(e)	up to $\frac{3}{4}$ pay(h)	5%	Supreme, appeals, superior
Arkansas(d)	65	15(e)	$\frac{1}{2}$ pay(i,j)	4%	Supreme, circuit, chancery
California(d)	60 to 70	20(e)	$\frac{3}{4}$ pay(i,j,k)	8%	Supreme, appeals, superior
	60 to 70	10(e)	65% of pay(i,j,k)	8%	Supreme, appeals, superior
	Over 70 <sup>h</sup>	(e)	$\frac{1}{2}$ pay(i,j,k)	8%	Supreme, appeals, superior
Colorado(d)	72	30	\$7,000	none	Supreme
	72	20	6,000	none	Supreme
	65	10	5,000	none	Supreme
	65(l)	10	$\frac{2}{3}$ pay(m)	6%	Supreme, district
	65(l)	16	$\frac{1}{2}$ pay(m)	6%	Supreme, district
Connecticut(d)	65	10	$\frac{2}{3}$ pay(n)	5% (o)	Supreme, superior
	Any age	25	$\frac{2}{3}$ pay(n)	5% (o)	Supreme, superior
Delaware(b)	Any age	24(p)	2% of highest salary times number of years served	5% (max. \$375 a yr. for 20 yrs.)	Supreme, superior, chancery
Florida(d)	65	10(e)	$3\frac{1}{3}$ % of aver. comp. for each year of service(k)	8%	Supreme, district courts of appeal, circuit
	55	10	(q)	8%	Supreme, district courts of appeal, circuit
Georgia(b)	70	10	up to \$12,000	none	Supreme, appeals
	65	20	up to \$12,000	none	Supreme
	Any age	19(e)	up to \$12,000	5%	Superior
	70	11(e)	up to \$12,000	5%	Superior
Hawaii(d)	55	10	3.5% for each year of service	6%	Supreme, circuit
	Any age	25	up to $\frac{3}{4}$ pay(k)	6%	Supreme, circuit
Idaho(d)	65	8	(r)	4% of base salary	Supreme, district
	Any age	20(e)	(r)	4% of base salary	Supreme, district
Illinois(d)	60	10(e)	$\frac{1}{4}$ pay(s)	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ % (t)	Supreme, appellate, circuit
Indiana(b)	65(e)	12(u)	up to \$4,800(v)	5% (w)	Supreme, appellate, circuit, superior, criminal
Iowa(d)	65	6	up to $\frac{1}{2}$ of last salary(x)	4%	Supreme, district
	Any age	25(e)	up to $\frac{1}{2}$ of last salary(x)	4%	Supreme, district
Kansas(d)	65	10	$3\frac{1}{3}$ % of pay for each yr. of service(y)	6%	Supreme, district
	70	8	$3\frac{1}{3}$ % of pay for each yr. of service(y)	6%	Supreme, district
Kentucky	65(e)	8	(z)	3%	Court of appeals, circuit
	Any age(e)	8	(z,aa)	3%	Court of appeals, circuit
Louisiana	75-80(e) No minimum		(i,ab)	none	Supreme, appeals, district
	70(e)	20	full pay(i)	none	Supreme, appeals, district
	65(e)	25(ac)	full pay(i)	none	Supreme, appeals
	65(e)	20	$\frac{2}{3}$ pay(i)	none	Supreme, appeals, district
	Any age(e)	23	$\frac{2}{3}$ pay(i)	none	Supreme, appeals, district
Maine(d)	70(e)	7	$\frac{3}{4}$ pay(j)	none	Supreme, superior
Maryland(d)	60	No minimum	up to \$12,000(ad)	none	Court of appeals, special appeals, circuit, Supreme Bench of Baltimore City
Massachusetts(d)	70	10	$\frac{3}{4}$ pay	none	Supreme, superior
Michigan(d)	70	12	$\frac{1}{2}$ pay	7%	Supreme, appeals, circuit, recorders
	65	16	$\frac{1}{2}$ pay	7%	Supreme, appeals, circuit, recorders
	60	20	$\frac{1}{2}$ pay	7%	Supreme, appeals, circuit, recorders
	Any age	30	$\frac{1}{2}$ pay	7%	Supreme, appeals, circuit, recorders
Minnesota	65(b)	15(e)	$\frac{1}{2}$ pay(ae)	none(af)	Supreme
	70(b)	12(e)	$\frac{1}{2}$ pay(ae)	none(af)	Supreme
	70(d)	12(e)	$\frac{1}{2}$ pay	none(af)	District
Mississippi(b)	65	15	(k,ag)	1.65%	Supreme, chancery, circuit
	Any age	30	$\frac{1}{2}$ pay(k,ah)	1.65%	Supreme, chancery, circuit
Missouri(d)	65	12	$\frac{1}{3}$ pay(i)	none	Supreme, appellate, circuit
Montana(d)	65	10	(ai)	6%	Supreme, district
Nebraska(d)	65(aj)	10(e)	$3\frac{1}{3}$ % of pay for each yr. of service	4%	Supreme, district
Nevada(b)	60	20	$\frac{2}{3}$ pay	none	Supreme, district
	60	12	$\frac{1}{3}$ pay	none	Supreme, district
New Hampshire(d)	60	No minimum(e)	up to $\frac{1}{2}$ pay(ag)	(ak)	Supreme, superior
New Jersey(d)	60	25(e)	$\frac{3}{4}$ pay	10% of \$5,000	Supreme, superior
	65	10(e)	$\frac{3}{4}$ pay	10% of \$5,000	Supreme, superior
	70	15(e)	$\frac{3}{4}$ pay	10% of \$5,000	Supreme, superior
	70	10	$\frac{1}{2}$ pay(l)	none	County
New Mexico(d)	64	10	$\frac{1}{2}$ av. ann. salary of last 3 years	6%	Supreme, appeals, district
	60	16	$\frac{1}{2}$ av. ann. salary of last 3 years	6%	Supreme, appeals, district

TABLE 5—Continued  
RETIREMENT AND PENSION PROVISIONS FOR  
JUDGES OF STATE APPELLATE COURTS AND  
TRIAL COURTS OF GENERAL JURISDICTION(a)

State or other jurisdiction	Minimum age	Years minimum service	Amount of annuity	Amount of judge's contribution	Judges to whom applicable
New York(d)	60	No minimum	up to 1/2 pay(ag)	varies(al)	Court of appeals, appellate, supreme
North Carolina(d)	75	8	2/3 pay(i)	none	Supreme
	65	12(e)	2/3 pay(i)	none	Supreme
	65	15(e)	2/3 pay(i)	none	Superior
North Dakota(d)	Any age	24	2/3 pay(i)	none	Supreme, superior
	70(am)	10(am)	1/2 pay(i,j,k,am)	5%	Supreme, district
	65(am)	20(am)	1/2 pay(i,j,k,am)	5%	Supreme, district
Ohio(b)	60	5	(ag)	7%	Supreme, appeals, common pleas
	55	25(an)	(ag)	7%	Supreme, appeals, common pleas
	Any age	35	(ag)	7%	Supreme, appeals, common pleas
Oklahoma(b)	65	10	3/4 pay up to \$10,000	none	Supreme, district, criminal appeals
	Any age	20	3/4 pay up to \$10,000	none	Supreme, district, criminal appeals
Oregon(d)	70(aj) (d)	12(e)	1/2 pay	7% of salary	Supreme, circuit
	65(aj,ao)	16	1/2 pay	7% of salary	Supreme, circuit
Pennsylvania	Any age	10	varies(k,al)	varies(al)	Supreme, superior, common pleas
Puerto Rico(d)	60	No minimum	varies(k,al)	varies(al)	Supreme, superior, common pleas
Rhode Island(b)	60	10(e,ap)	(k,ag)	7 1/2%	Supreme, superior, district
	70	15(ar)	1/2 pay	none	Supreme, superior
South Carolina(d)	65	20(ar)	1/2 pay	none	Supreme, superior
	72	No minimum	2/3 pay(j)	4%	Supreme, circuit
	70	15(e)	2/3 pay(j)	4%	Supreme, circuit
	65	20(e)	2/3 pay(j)	4%	Supreme, circuit
South Dakota(b)	Any age	25(e)	2/3 pay(j)	4%	Supreme, circuit
	65	15(e)	1/2 pay	4%	Supreme, circuit
Tennessee(b)	65	24(e)	1/4 of last pay(k)	8%	Supreme, appeals, circuit, criminal, law-equity
	54	12(e)	varies(as)	8%	Supreme, appeals, circuit, criminal, law-equity
Texas(d)	65	10(e)	1/2 pay(k,at)	5%	Supreme, appeals, district
	Any age	24(e)	1/2 pay(k,at)	5%	Supreme, appeals, district
Utah(b)	70(e)	10	1/2 pay up to \$6,000(j)	7% (max. \$420)	Supreme, district
	Any age(e)	20	1/2 pay up to \$6,000(j)	7% (max. \$420)	Supreme, district
	65(aj)	12	2/3 pay(k,au)	up to 10.21% (av)	Supreme, superior
Virginia(d)	65(e)	10	1/2 pay(k)	up to 3% (av)	Supreme, chancery, circuit, corporation, law and equity, law and chancery, hustings
Washington(d)	60(e)	25	1/2 pay	up to 3% (av)	Chancery, circuit, corporation
	70	10	1/2 pay	6 1/2%	Supreme, superior
	Any age	18(e,aw)	1/2 pay(aw)	6 1/2%	Supreme, superior
West Virginia	Any age	12(e)	(ax)	6 1/2%	Supreme, superior
	65	16	1/2 pay	6%	Supreme, circuit
	73	8	1/2 pay	6%	Supreme, circuit
Wisconsin(d)	55(aj)	No minimum	(ag,aj)	(ay)	Supreme, circuit
Wyoming(b)	65	18(az)	40% of salary(j,aaa)	none	Supreme, district

(a) The judges' retirement system is the same as for all public employees in Hawaii (but with better benefits for judges), Mississippi, New Hampshire, New York and Ohio. It is a separate system in Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming. Because the Alabama constitution prohibits and the Oklahoma constitution until 1967 prohibited payment of pensions, retired judges serve as supernumerary judges and are subject to call to assist judges in their respective States. A 1967 amendment to the Oklahoma constitution permits the Legislature, in its discretion, to establish a retirement system for judges.

(b) No compulsory retirement age.

(c) 60 if permanently and totally disabled.

(d) Failure of judges to retire at 70 causes them to lose all pension benefits in Arkansas and Minnesota, and at 73 in North Dakota. If retiring after age 70, judges' and widows' benefits are reduced in California. In New Mexico, a judge who does not retire at age 70 forfeits widow's benefits. In Maine, retirement must occur after the 70th and before the 71st birthday; in Massachusetts, within 30 days after reaching 70 or after 10 years' service, whichever is later. Retirement is compulsory at age 70 in Alaska, Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Puerto Rico, Vermont, Virginia (judges of courts of record), and Wisconsin, except that in Idaho, Kansas, Michigan and Montana a judge may complete a term started before reaching 70. Retirement is compulsory at age 72 in Colorado, Iowa and South Carolina, and at age 75 in Missouri (judges of Supreme Court and courts of appeals), Oregon, Texas, Virginia (Supreme Court Judges), and Washington. These respective provisions do

not apply to judges serving before they became effective in Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts and Texas. Retirement is optional at 65 in Nebraska and Vermont, and at 55 in Wisconsin.

(e) 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 2/3 pay), 7; North Carolina, 8; Florida, Idaho, Illinois, New Hampshire, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas and Washington, 10; 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 1/2 minimum. Retirement pension allowed regardless of length of service in Arkansas, California (at 65 per cent of pay), Indiana, Kentucky, Maine (with full retirement benefits), Nebraska (3 1/2% per year of service), New Jersey (for Supreme and Superior Court Judges, at full annuities), and Puerto Rico.

(f) 5 per cent of salary received per year of service; if payments start before age 65 for reasons other than incapacity, computed on actuarial basis.

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

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

(i) Retired judges, with their consent, may be assigned to any court in Arkansas, California and Louisiana; to the court from which they retired, in North Dakota; they may be called to serve as referees or commissioners in Missouri, and as emergency judges in North Carolina. In North Dakota, they also are eligible to serve as referees in civil cases or judicial proceedings; if requested, they may serve as legal counsel in the office of the Attorney General, in any executive department, commission or bureau of the State, or for any committee of the Legislative Assembly.

(j) Pension is listed portion of salary being paid to sitting

TABLE 5—Continued

(Footnotes)

- 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.
- (k) Options available for reduced annuities, with continuing annuities for surviving spouse and benefits to other named beneficiaries.
- (l) Under Public Employees Retirement System in lieu of pension.
- (m) Based on highest average salary during 5 consecutive years of last 10 years of service.
- (n) In case of retirement after less than 10 years' service, between ages 65 and 69, pension is number of years of service over ten or over number of years of service which would have been completed had the judge worked until age 70—which-ever number is less—divided into  $\frac{2}{3}$  of salary.
- (o) For judges first appointed after May 20, 1967; for those appointed earlier, none.
- (p) If not reappointed at end of 12-year term, eligible for pension upon reaching age 65.
- (q) 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.
- (r)  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of base salary per year served, up to maximum of 25 years.
- (s) Plus 5 per cent for each year in excess of 10 years' service, with a maximum of 75 per cent of pay, after 20 years.
- (t) Plus  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent if married, unless judge elects against coverage for widow's pension within 30 days of becoming a judge or of getting married.
- (u) Judges must contribute to pension system for 16 years. Can retire after 12 years by paying up for remaining 4 years.
- (v) Pension is 50 per cent of average salary received from State, but not more than \$4,800.
- (w) 5 per cent of salary paid by State but not to exceed \$500 annually nor payable for more than 16 years.
- (x) 3 per cent of average basic salary for last 3 years multiplied by years of service in one or more of the courts covered.
- (y) Up to 65 per cent of salary being drawn at date of retirement, including Social Security benefits.
- (z) 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.
- (aa) Equal to annuity upon retirement at age 65 if judge elects to have payments commence at age 65; if earlier, reduced actuarially.
- (ab) Proportion of salary which years of service bear to 20.
- (ac) Service need not have been on court of record.
- (ad) \$750 for each year of service; Judges of Court of Appeals allowed \$100 additional for each year of service up to \$13,600.
- (ae) Plus  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of annual salary for each year in excess of minimum service, but not exceeding 75 per cent of salary.
- (af) 4 per cent to widow's pension fund.
- (ag) Mississippi, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio and Wisconsin—based on length of service. In Mississippi, top retirement pay of 50 per cent of salary after 30 years of state or local service.
- (ah) Based on average salary for the 5 years preceding retirement.
- (ai)  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of salary up to 15 years of service, plus 1 per cent of salary for each additional year of service.
- (aj) Also under Social Security.
- (ak) 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.
- (al) Depending on age. In Pennsylvania, also on other factors, including length of service as judge, previous non-judicial state employment, average of salary of best 5 years, and retirement plan selected.
- (am) For each year between 65 and 70, required years of service reduced by two. If upon retirement required minimum years not completed, annuity reduced in proportion that years of service bear to required years of service.
- (an) On a commuted basis.
- (ao) 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.
- (ap) No minimum age required for pension if retirement is for reason of disability, or after 22 years of creditable government service, if at least 8 years were as judge.
- (aq) 25 per cent average salary plus  $\frac{25}{72}$  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.
- (ar) 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.
- (as) Actuarially determined.
- (at) Judges who retire at or before age 70 receive an additional annuity of 10 per cent of pay.
- (au) In addition to Social Security. Plus  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of salary for each year of service above 12, up to full pay after 30 or more years of service.
- (av) Depending on age upon taking office. Virginia, under 40, 2 per cent, to 55,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, over 55, 3 per cent.
- (aw) For additional years of service, 1.18 of full salary allowed per year, up to 75 per cent of salary at time of retirement.
- (ax) In proportion that years of service bear to 18, beginning 18 years after induction date.
- (ay) 3 per cent of compensation under \$6,600, 5 per cent in excess of that amount. In addition, judges may contribute up to \$2,000 in 1 year.
- (az) Reduced by 1 year for each full year by which judge exceeds age 70 at time of retirement (minimum 6 years).
- (aaa) 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—usually one year	
Arkansas	S.C.	★	..	Popular election	8 yrs.	
California	S.C.	★(a)	..	Appointed by Governor	Remainder of term as Justice	
Colorado	S.C.	★(a)	..	Appointed by Court	Unspecified	
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 yrs.	
Idaho	S.C.	★	..	Justice with shortest time to serve	Remainder of term as Justice	
Illinois	S.C.	..	★	Elected by Court	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 with consent of Council	7 yrs.	
Maryland	C.A.	..	★(a)	Selected by Governor	Remainder of term as Judge	
Massachusetts	S.J.C.	★(c)	..	Appointed by Governor with consent of Council	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 to age 70	
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.	★	..	Selected by State Judicial Council	5 yrs. or until expiration of term as Justice	
Ohio	S.C.	★	..	Popular election	6 yrs.	
Oklahoma	S.C.	..	★(a)	Elected 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.	★(e)	..	Elected by Legislature	Life	
South Carolina	S.C.	★(e)	..	Elected by General Assembly	10 yrs.	
South Dakota	S.C.	..	★	Appointed by Court-rotation	1 yr.	
Tennessee	S.C.	★(f)	..	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.	★(e)	..	Elected by General Assembly	2 yrs.	
Virginia	S.C.A.	★(e)	..	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.  
\*\*Title is Chief Justice, except Chief Judge in Maryland and New York; President in West Virginia; and Presiding Judge in South Dakota.

(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) Justices are elected by Legislature.

(f) 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.....	State Court Administrator	1959
Connecticut.....	Executive Secretary, Judicial Department	1937
Hawaii.....	Administrative Director	1959
Idaho.....	Administrative Assistant of the Courts	1967
Illinois.....	Administrative Director	1959
Indiana.....	Court Administrator	1967
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.....	Director, Administrative Office of the Courts	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
Oklahoma(b).....		
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
Utah.....	Administrator for the District Courts	1967
Vermont.....	Court Administrator and Clerk of Supreme Court	1967
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 Conference in Missouri and the Judicial Council in North Dakota are included because their staffs perform some of the same functions performed by court administrative officers.

(b) A 1967 constitutional amendment authorizes the Supreme Court to appoint an administrative director and staff, to serve at its pleasure, to assist the Chief Justice in his administrative duties and to assist the Court on the Judiciary.

THE JUDICIARY

TABLE 8  
SELECTED DATA ON COURT ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES

State or other jurisdiction	Administrator		Appropriation for administrative office	
	Appointed by*	Annual Salary	Amount†	Period
Alaska.....	CJ(a)	\$23,000	(b)	(b)
Arizona.....	SC	12,500	(b)	(b)
Arkansas.....	CJ(c)	18,000	\$ 67,730	7/1/67-6/30/69
California.....	JC	30,000	498,191(d)	7/1/67-6/30/68
Colorado.....	SC	18,144	114,898(e)	7/1/67-6/30/68
Connecticut.....	(f)	All 14,740-18,100	210,500	7/1/67-6/30/68
Hawaii.....	CJ(a)	15,800	86,400	7/1/67-6/30/68
Idaho.....	SC	13,500	54,350	7/1/67-6/30/69
Illinois.....	SC	25,000	520,100	7/1/67-6/30/69
Indiana.....	SC	12,000	(b)	(b)
Iowa.....	SC	serve 15,500	25,000(g)	7/1/67-6/30/68
Kansas.....	SC	14,000(h)	(b)	(b)
Kentucky.....	SC	17,000	(b)	(b)
Louisiana.....	JC	20,000	57,500	7/1/67-6/30/68
Maryland.....	CJ	at 23,700	71,922	7/1/67-6/30/68
Massachusetts.....	SC	18,000(i)	50,287	7/1/67-6/30/68
Michigan.....	SC	24,000	170,780	7/1/66-6/30/67
Minnesota.....	SC	21,500	62,000	7/1/67-6/30/69
Missouri.....	SC	pleasure (j)	(j)	
New Jersey.....	CJ	20,000(k)	300,000(l)	7/1/66-6/30/67
New Mexico.....	SC	11,000	108,763	7/1/67-6/30/68
New York.....	(m)	of 36,950	1,251,076	7/1/66-3/31/67
North Carolina.....	CJ	22,500	240,781	7/1/67-6/30/68
North Dakota.....	SC	(n)	None(o)	
Ohio.....	SC	(p)	(b)	(b)
Oregon.....	CJ	appointing 13,800	Not available	
Puerto Rico.....	CJ	16,000	339,560	7/1/63-6/30/64
Rhode Island.....	(q)	12,090-13,910	24,000	7/1/67-6/30/68
Tennessee.....	SC	20,000	92,000	7/1/67-6/30/68
Utah (r).....	NA	NA	NA	
Vermont.....	SC	16,000	19,424	7/1/67-6/30/68
Virginia.....	SC	18,000	33,565	7/1/67-6/30/68
Washington.....	SC(s)	authority 15,000	144,997	7/1/67-6/30/69
Wisconsin.....	SC	20,000	46,800	7/1/68-6/30/69
U.S. Courts.....	SC	27,000	2,074,000	7/1/67-6/30/68

\*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, but not including salaries of assigned judges.
- (e) Includes funds for Judicial Conference (\$18,500); Judicial Qualifications Commission (\$4,000); Judicial Nominating Commission (\$2,000); Pattern Jury Instruction Committee (\$5,000); per diem for assigned retired judges (\$20,000); National College of Trial Judges (\$1,700).
- (f) Chief Court Administrator—Justice of the Supreme Court.
- (g) Supported by a special trust fund derived from receipts from a special filing and docketing fee in the district courts.
- (h) Also serves as Clerk of Supreme Court and receives

separate compensation for both positions, but his combined salary cannot exceed that of a district judge, which will be \$17,500, effective January 1, 1969.

- (i) Fixed by Chief Justice; may not exceed 75 per cent of Associate Justice's salary.
- (j) There is no administrative office as such and no appropriation for these functions other than for the Judicial Conference and the Clerk of the Supreme Court. The Reporter of the Supreme Court also serves as Executive Secretary to the Judicial Conference. For these two functions he receives a combined salary of \$6,800.
- (k) Additional salary of \$7,000 for serving as Standing Master of the Supreme Court.
- (l) No separate appropriation for administrative office. Amount listed is approximate expenditure for salaries.
- (m) Appointed by the Administrative Board upon nomination by Chairman, who is Chief Judge.
- (n) Also serves as State Law Librarian.
- (o) State Bar has given \$300.
- (p) Discretion of the Court.
- (q) Appointed by Presiding Justice of Superior Court in his capacity as administrative judge.
- (r) Clerk of Supreme Court serves as administrator for the district courts.
- (s) Appointed from list of five submitted by the Governor.



## Section IV

# ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

1. Administration
2. Personnel Systems



# Administration

---

## STATE ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT, 1966-67

BY GEORGE A. BELL\*

---

**T**HE DYNAMICS of state government—the expansion of activities and the addition of new programs—inevitably affect organizational structure. Many States during 1966-67 established organizational units to perform new or growing activities. Such growth often creates conditions leading to overall studies of administrative problems, and there have been numerous instances of these in 1966-67.

### REORGANIZATION

A reorganization study in Iowa, which recommended broad changes, led to the reorganization there of tax and social welfare functions into two new departments—a Department of Revenue and a Department of Social Services.

A 1965 reorganization study in Utah sparked consolidation in 1967 of numerous services: a new Department of Development Services incorporates the functions of industrial promotion, aeronautics, travel, expositions, and history and fine arts; the Department of Natural Resources combines fish and game, water and power, oil and gas and state lands; and the Department of Health and Welfare combines health, welfare, corrections, pardons and Indian affairs. These departments, however, were not organized to enhance the authority of the Governor. Each of the divisions within the department is headed by a policy board to direct the operations of

the divisional executive, and each department has a coordinating council for policy making and appointment of the department head.

The Governor of Washington in 1965 established a Council for Reorganization of Washington State Government, patterned after businessmen's commissions set up previously in Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin. The Washington council was headed by seven civic and industrial leaders, and it utilized ninety executives and staff from 260 business organizations. Study teams made a ten-week survey and offered 670 recommendations, 80 per cent of which could be implemented by administrative action. They estimated that full implementation would provide a saving of \$70 million the first year, and that \$60 million of this would be annual. A number of the study commission recommendations have since been implemented.

Following an earlier study, the Wisconsin Legislature in 1967 enacted reorganization legislation which reduced the number of executive agencies of that State from eighty-four to twenty-eight. Five new departments were set up to consolidate related functions: departments of transportation, natural resources, health and social services, regulation and licensing, and local affairs and development. Only five of Wisconsin's major agencies, including three of the new ones, have heads directly responsible to the Governor.

Massachusetts in 1966 approved a constitutional amendment allowing the

---

\*Mr. Bell is Director of Research of the Council of State Governments.

Governor to submit reorganization plans to the Legislature which will become effective within sixty days unless the Legislature disapproves. Missouri has provided the same authority by statute. These States join six others utilizing this procedure. Massachusetts also has a \$722,000 major reorganizational study program under way. By tying this study into the problem of effective administration of federal grants, it has partially funded the survey through a grant from the Department of Housing and Urban Development. In addition, Massachusetts, with assistance from the business community, has completed a management task force study.

Colorado has a reorganization study in progress, mandated by a 1966 constitutional amendment requiring consolidation of the executive branch into twenty or fewer departments. Still other States with current reorganization studies are Arizona, Arkansas, Indiana, Louisiana and Nevada. And the Vermont Committee on Administrative Coordination, a permanent body consisting mostly of administrators and legislators, has prepared a reorganization proposal for the 1968 session of the Legislature.

A study affecting organization, but more concerned with management improvement, was made by the Business Management Study Commission of Illinois, established by executive order in 1966. The commission consisted of eleven private citizens supported by eighty-four business groups; three hundred recommendations were made by it. A fifty-two member Oklahoma Management Study Committee, also drawn from business and industry, reported in 1967 on a four-month survey; it produced 399 recommendations, designed to save \$45.5 million annually. A Governor's Task Force on Modern Management was scheduled to begin operating in Maryland. The Michigan Task Force on Expenditure Management, which reported in 1964 and 1966, was superseded by a body known as Total Research for Improved Management (TRIM), assigned to determine ways of providing necessary public services at more reasonable costs. TRIM meets monthly and

makes recommendations based on reports from its staff. It has focused on the content of programs, their assumptions and objectives, and whether better results could be achieved at lower costs.

Puerto Rico established a Citizens' Commission on Economy and Efficiency which has made a report that was under consideration late in 1967. Vermont has utilized private firms to make studies of information systems and other management aspects. This approach was patterned after California aerospace firm systems studies in 1965, on such diverse topics as transportation, waste management, crime prevention and control, and intergovernmental information systems.

Management studies on a continuing basis are scheduled by the New York State Business Advisory Committee on Management Improvement, established in April, 1967. The Governors of California, Georgia and Nevada also have announced their intentions of establishing businessmen's groups to help study state management.

The interest of States in training their executives to be better managers is illustrated in North Carolina, which has instituted a management development and training program, in an Ohio management advancement program, and in Massachusetts management institute seminars.

#### CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

All States have some type of central administrative machinery to coordinate and control operations within the diverse administrative apparatus of government. Arkansas, Idaho and Virginia have joined the ranks of more than twenty States with central departments of finance or administration. The Arkansas State Administration Department, established in 1967, has divisions for budget and accounting, local affairs and audit, administrative services, purchasing, and personnel. Idaho has established a Department of Administrative Services with divisions of the budget, management services (organization and management studies and data processing systems control), building services, and

communications. Virginia has initiated an Office of Administration, within the Governor's Office, which supervises the formerly independent divisions of budget, personnel and planning.

Illinois has created a Department of General Services to administer purchasing, state building architectural supervision, printing management, information services and other housekeeping functions, most of which were formerly under the jurisdiction of the Department of Finance. The latter department now becomes primarily a fiscal and management agency, with functions of accounting, budgeting, management information and property control.

The Oregon Department of Finance has been reorganized into budget, accounting and management services divisions. Accounting formerly was performed by the Secretary of State. The Management Services Division makes management studies and provides data processing services. A separate Department of General Services also has been established which handles purchasing, motor pool and other housekeeping activities.

Georgia and Louisiana have established management analysis sections in their budget agencies (Division of Administration in Louisiana). North Carolina, on the other hand, has eliminated the management services section as a separate entity in the budget division and has absorbed its function into general budgeting-managerial activities.

Arizona has added central purchasing to its newly established Finance Department, and the Kansas State Architects Office has been brought under that State's Department of Administration. In Pennsylvania a Bureau of Management Information Systems has been established in the Department of Administration, for review of data processing systems, long-range planning and selection of equipment. The budget office in Pennsylvania maintains its separate identity, but the positions of Secretary of Administration and Budget Secretary have been merged. The Utah Division of Finance has added a documents division and a communications function.

The Central Budget Agency in Washington has established a division of management services to conduct special surveys and assist agencies in management self improvement.

Under a 1967 reorganization, the Wisconsin Department of Administration now has units for budgeting, capital finance, state planning, management review, municipal audit, management sciences, communications services and federal aids. Massachusetts, after a trial beginning in 1965, has established an Office of Value Analysis. The office has instituted a three-year program of training for greater efficiency in nine project areas, including meal preparation, maintenance, inventories, transportation and automobile maintenance.

#### THE GOVERNOR

In action designed to provide the Governor more time to plan and carry out his programs, Wisconsin has lengthened his term from two years to four. This action also applies to other executive elected officials in the State—the Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General and State Treasurer. Future Governors in Pennsylvania, Louisiana and Oklahoma now will be eligible to succeed themselves, but in the latter two States will be restricted to two successive terms. Action to permit gubernatorial succession in West Virginia was defeated at the polls in November, 1966.

Thirty-nine Governors now have four-year terms, but in eleven States Governors cannot succeed themselves, and in twelve they may serve no more than two consecutive terms. Massachusetts, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania have been added to the States providing for election of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor as a team; this increases to nine the number of States requiring joint election.

Little action has been taken, however, to decrease the number of elected positions. Pennsylvania has dropped the Secretary of Internal Affairs as an elective officer. The Maine Commissioner of Agriculture, formerly elected by the Legislature, is now appointed by the

Governor and serves at his pleasure.

California has created a Commission on the Governorship, consisting of the President Pro Tem of the Senate, the Speaker of the Assembly, the Director of Finance, the President of the University of California and the Chancellor of the California State Colleges. This commission has authority to petition the State Supreme Court to resolve any question of the disability of the Governor or of vacancy in the office.

#### FEDERAL COORDINATION

With the rapid increase in federal programs in recent years, the States have become increasingly concerned about the impact of these programs on state activity. The Governor, as the central administrator and decision maker, especially feels the need to be informed on all federal grant programs, their interrelationships and their effects on state programs and finances. Forty-six States now have established offices or positions of federal-state coordinator. Twenty-five of these are in the Governor's office, eight in a budget office or a department of finance or administration, and seven in a state planning agency; six have other organizational arrangements.

Closely related to federal-state coordinating positions are coordinators or offices of local, urban or community affairs, which are active in channelling federal grants to localities. Forty-six States have designated local affairs coordinators. More than half of them, twenty-four, are in the same office or are represented by the same person as federal-state coordination; generally they are in the office of the Governor (ten) or in the state planning office (eight). A majority of the remaining twenty-two States having local affairs coordinators have lodged the function in a separate office, department or division of its own; thirteen States have this arrangement. In four others it is located in the Governor's office, and in three the planning agency.

The relatively large proportion of coordinators in the office of the Governor indicates, in part, a realization of the

importance of such positions in the Governor's overall control and decision-making apparatus. However, these special assistants typically have a personalized relationship to the Governor in office which does not carry over to his successor. The coordinating mechanisms are, in general, so newly developed that in many cases they have not become institutionalized. If they prove as valuable as expected, they may eventually be transferred to more permanent organizational locations.

Additional administrative mechanisms in federal-state relations have been developed. Thirty-seven States provide for central clearance of federal grant-in-aid applications from state agencies. This clearance may be for control purposes or for information only; it may cover all grant programs or only new ones. Thirteen States have set up liaison offices in Washington, D. C., and about one-fifth of the States have established uniform district boundaries within the State to coordinate comprehensive planning requirements of various federal grant programs administered on a regional basis.

#### FINANCE ADMINISTRATION

A significant development in state budgeting during the past two years has been a growing interest in systematic budget analysis geared into long-range program planning. This approach, developed from the planning-programming-budgeting system (PPBS) now used in major federal agencies, envisions the following:

1. Establishment of long-range goals and objectives for the State;
2. Definition of major state programs to accomplish the objectives, regardless of organizational lines;
3. Determination and evaluation of alternative methods for carrying out the programs;
4. Basing of current budget requirements on accomplishment of the planned programs.

Five States—California, Michigan, New York, Vermont and Wisconsin—have joined with five cities and five counties throughout the Nation in a pilot

project financed by the State-Local Finances Project of the George Washington University, to experiment with applications of the concept just described on the state and local levels. California has installed a planning and budgeting system (PABS); by training programs and otherwise it is developing the new approach with many agencies. The New York Division of the Budget has collaborated with the Office of Planning Coordination in preparing a program structure as a guide to agencies for systematic preparation of multi-year plans. In Pennsylvania a survey by an outside consultant is under way on the feasibility of the planning-programming budget and methods of implementation. The States of New Jersey and Washington also are developing the new approach.

Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, South Dakota, Utah and Puerto Rico have been added to the list of many States which require submission of budgets from agencies by program. Vermont, Pennsylvania and New York are studying means to develop program budget information in a central information system utilizing data processing equipment.

Two States—Hawaii and New Jersey—have recently broadened the fiscal management function to encompass analysis of the impact of state activities on the state economy. The Hawaii Governor established an Advisory Commission on Manpower and Full Employment to recommend steps to improve the economy, and New Jersey has created an Office of Economic Policy with an Advisory Council to evaluate the impact of international, federal and state programs on New Jersey. Two other States with agencies performing such functions are California and Massachusetts.

Kansas has made a major change in the management of state cash deposits. It has limited the number of checking accounts; other funds must receive interest equal to 70 per cent of the yield on ninety-day treasury bills. South Dakota now authorizes the investment of idle funds in government securities, including Federal Housing Administration

loans. Arizona and Louisiana also have adopted legislation on depositing state moneys to obtain interest on idle funds.

To improve investment procedures, West Virginia has established a Board of Investments consisting of the Governor, the State Treasurer and the State Auditor to replace the larger, ex-officio Board of Public Works in making investment decisions. Iowa has established the position of Investment Counselor within the Treasurer's office to advise in state fund investment.

Other moves to improve financial management were made in Delaware, with establishment of a state central property accounting system, and in South Dakota, which has taken its first comprehensive inventory of all state real and personal property. Maine has created the Office of State Archivist to conduct a program of records management, and South Dakota has initiated such a program in the Division of Administration, Department of Finance. South Carolina also has embarked on a records management program. The New York Office of General Services has established a new records storage center, a new central reproduction service, and a new central garage for the automotive fleet.

Delaware has established a State Distribution Agency to administer various distribution programs—federal commodities, surplus foods and school lunch. Kansas has replaced individual surety bonds for state employees with a blanket surety bond covering all state employees.

States increasingly utilize the public authority or public corporation organizational device for construction purposes. An authority customarily finances a project by floating revenue bonds, and pays off the bonds through charges to users. This procedure serves to bypass restrictions on debt that are found in most States. State building authorities were established in North Carolina, South Dakota and West Virginia in the biennium under review, and a special purpose educational authority was established in New Jersey. A corrections institution finance authority was established in Alabama.

Kentucky has established a Water Resources Authority with a revolving trust fund for the development and construction of water resources projects. In New York a Pure Waters Authority has been set up to assist local governments in design, construction, operation and maintenance of sewerage treatment and disposal facilities. The authority may issue bonds, and may build and operate projects under contract or lease them to local units.

In other uses of such bodies, Alaska and Vermont have established industrial development authorities, Missouri a turnpike authority and Maine a recreational authority to ensure payment of mortgage loans secured by recreational projects.

Delaware has set up a \$1 million revolving fund for advance planning of construction projects, to be replenished when appropriations for construction are made. The same State has provided a limit on debt-related general bond revenues, and borrowing bills introduced in the Legislature must be accompanied by a debt statement certified by the budget director. In Louisiana voters have liberalized debt procedures by approving a constitutional amendment to authorize full faith and credit debt by two-thirds vote of the Legislature.

#### VARIED FIELDS OF MANAGEMENT

##### *Data Processing*

States are moving rapidly to take advantage of electronic data processing equipment. A recent study estimates a 25 to 30 per cent growth in the number of computers in state governments in a one-year period. In the past two years Georgia, Kentucky, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming have established central data processing units to service agencies not having their own equipment. Many States are developing statewide information systems which utilize so-called third-generation computers, having remote terminals feeding into a central computer system. Alaska and Louisiana are among those with re-

cent plans in this direction. Financial and management information systems are also being developed in Hawaii, Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Washington and Wisconsin. Most of these States, along with Maryland, New Jersey and South Dakota, are providing for coordination of state data processing activities through the control activities of the central agencies. Studies on coordinating of data processing activities are under way in Maine, North Dakota and Puerto Rico.

##### *Planning*

Planning is becoming recognized increasingly as an important element of state administration; among other reasons, the determination of goals and objectives is seen as essential in determining the amount of state financial resources to be allocated for a budget period.

To emphasize the central role in state management that planning plays, many States have adjusted their organizational structures in the past two years. Alaska, Iowa, New York, Texas, Washington, Georgia, Missouri, South Dakota and Vermont have established state planning agencies, either as separate units or directly connected to the Governor's office. In many cases this has involved removing the function from another department. Virginia and Wisconsin have established divisions of planning in their departments of administration, which already contain budgeting and other central management functions. Connecticut has established a state planning council consisting of cabinet department heads.

##### *Audits*

The trend toward making the state audit a function of the Legislature continued with its transfer to a legislative agency in Colorado, Kentucky and Wisconsin. The legislative auditor in South Dakota, who formerly shared pre-audit functions, is now restricted to post-audit.

##### *Merit Systems*

Among other moves to improve management, Delaware and Iowa have established statewide merit systems. In

both instances, they have been assigned to agencies not attached to others. Connecticut has elevated the personnel function to departmental status, with a commissioner having cabinet rank.

#### *Statistical Coordination*

Partly as a result of stimulation from a Conference on Comparative Statistics initiated by the National Governors' Conference in 1966, several States have designated statistical coordinators. The New York Division of the Budget has assumed this function; it issues a "Statistical Reporter," a monthly catalogue of statistical series published by state agencies. North Carolina has established a Statistical Services Division in the Budget Division, Hawaii has created a position of State Statistician in the Department of Planning and Economic Development, and New Jersey has set up a statistical standardization committee in the Office of Economic Policy.

#### *State-Local Affairs*

The important and changing role of the States in relation to local units of government has been recognized in a number of States by the establishment of departments of community affairs. These departments exist primarily to centralize and coordinate state programs of assistance to or regulation of local government. Services may include not only information, research, technical assistance, in-service training, and supervision of local finances, but also administration of a State's grant programs to localities. A basic objective, as indicated in an earlier section of this review, is to assist local governments in administering federal aid programs.

Departments of community or urban affairs have been established recently in Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Ohio and Washington; Wisconsin now has a Department of Local Affairs and Development. Colorado also has set up a state office to assist local government with its problems, and Vermont has a Local Affairs Coordinator in the Office of Governor. California and North Carolina have established advisory committees, to help develop

policy with regard to state responsibility for urban affairs. Alaska has created a Rural Affairs Commission to advise the Governor on rural and native problems.

#### *The Tax Field*

Several administrative changes have been made in the tax field. In Idaho the duties of the tax collector, formerly the principal tax administrative agency, were transferred to the tax commission. In Iowa and Washington single-headed departments of revenue have been established to replace tax commissions; the latter State also has set up a Board of Tax Appeals. In Nebraska the jurisdiction of the tax commissioner has been expanded to cover all state revenue laws, bringing under him motor fuel, cigarette and motor vehicle taxes formerly administered by other agencies. The Wyoming Public Service Commission and Board of Equalization were separated into two agencies; the latter is now the State Tax Commission and Board of Equalization.

#### *Education*

Kansas has altered its structure for administration of education by adopting a constitutional amendment providing for the election of the State Board of Education, which appoints the Commissioner of Education. This arrangement supersedes an elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction and a gubernatorially appointed board. Pennsylvania adopted a constitutional amendment making the state superintendent responsible to the Governor, rather than serving a set term. Alaska followed the pattern found in most States by creating a board to head the Department of Education. This is the first instance in that State in which a major department has not been headed by a single commissioner.

Washington established a state board to oversee community colleges, and California did the same while removing their control from the Department of Education. Wisconsin reorganized its Coordinating Committee for Higher Education to place citizen representatives in the majority; it also provided

for a director and staff. Washington established a nine-member coordinating council for occupational education which will administer programs in community colleges, and in the public schools subject to powers of the State Superintendent of Education.

State interest in the subject, and the availability of federal funds, resulted in establishment of arts commissions in many States, including Alaska, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming and South Dakota. Formerly temporary commissions in Tennessee and Texas were made permanent.

#### *Social Services*

Moves to bring related services together in one body culminated in the establishment of new units in Iowa and Wisconsin—the Iowa Department of Social Services and the Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services. The Iowa department embraces welfare programs, mental and penal institutions and correctional activities. Wisconsin's combines health, vocational rehabilitation, and welfare. Nevada and Hawaii removed the vocational rehabilitation function from their departments of education and placed it in a social service-oriented agency. Massachusetts is attempting to achieve functional coordination through establishing an interagency council of four departmental heads with responsibilities in mental health and retardation. South Carolina has established a Commission on Mental Retardation to combine its three institutions for the mentally retarded under a central administration. Tennessee is coordinating services to the retarded through a special advisor responsible directly to the Governor. South Dakota also has coordinated mental health and mental retardation services through a state commission.

Maine has established a separate Department of Indian Affairs, taking that function from the Department of Health and Welfare.

Connecticut and North Carolina have

established departments of corrections, bringing together various programs in the correctional field and emphasizing the rehabilitative purpose of the activities.

Maryland created a State Department of Juvenile Services to focus attention on the various aspects of youth needs.

New Jersey established the Office of Defender General as a public defender, becoming the sixth State to have such a system on a statewide basis.

Hawaii, New Jersey and Pennsylvania have provided offices for consumer protection, and Connecticut, Michigan and Rhode Island have established councils for this purpose.

North Dakota split its former Department of Agriculture and Labor into separate agencies.

#### *Transportation, Highways*

The effort in many States to coordinate functionally related areas is dramatically illustrated by the establishment of departments of transportation. New Jersey created such a department in 1966. Its work includes highway, commuter railroad and aviation responsibilities. Similar activities are found in the New York Department of Transportation, established in 1967. The Wisconsin Department of Transportation, also initiated in 1967, deals with highway construction, motor vehicle regulation and aeronautics.

In the field of highway administration, Montana has authorized the State Highway Commission to appoint a Highway Administrator to head its highway program in place of the State Highway Engineer.

The Federal Highway Safety Act of 1966 requires the establishment of highway safety programs in the States unless grants are to be reduced. Under the impetus of this act, most States have set up a coordinating device to administer the program. Some, including Georgia, New Hampshire, Texas and Wyoming, have established a safety coordinator directly in the Governor's office. Hawaii, New Mexico and Washington, on the other hand, have set up divisions or commissions for this purpose func-

tionally separate from the Governor's office.

Kansas created a State Salvage Board to administer the junkyard control feature of its highway beautification program.

#### *Natural Resources*

Increased state attention for water and air pollution problems is another development that has affected organizational arrangements. California, Connecticut, Kansas and Kentucky have set up air pollution boards or commissions with control and enforcement authority. Arizona, Idaho, Kansas, Rhode Island and Wyoming have established similar agencies located within their departments of health. Delaware, Wisconsin and North Carolina have combined air and water resources administration. Colorado has a nine-member variance board for air pollution control, with enforcement powers lodged in the State Health Officer.

In the area of water resources, Alaska has created a Water Resources Board, South Carolina a Water Resources Committee, Texas a Water Quality Board, and Washington a Department of Water Resources, combining duties formerly performed in four separate agencies. Colorado has a new Water Pollution Commission.

Concerning natural resources generally, Wisconsin has set up a new Department of Natural Resources, combining the Conservation Commission and the Department of Resource Development. West Virginia and Tennessee have established agencies within existing departments concerned with reclamation procedures and strip mining activities.

Nationwide interest in the development of natural resources in the ocean has led to establishment of oceanography commissions in Alaska and Washington, and the Ocean Science Center of the Atlantic Commission in Georgia. Idaho now has a State Nuclear Energy Commission; it is one of sixteen States which thus far have entered into nuclear energy agreements with the federal government.

#### *Varied Additional Fields*

As one result of rising needs in the field of recreation, South Dakota has split its Division of Parks and Recreation from the Department of Fish and Game, and Wyoming has established a State Recreation Department which is concerned with historic sites, parks, and land and water agencies. South Carolina has established a Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism to consolidate activities that formerly were separately administered. Oklahoma has consolidated its Planning and Resources Board, Department of Commerce and Industry and Economic Development Commission into the Oklahoma Industrial Development and Park Department; increased coordination of industrial and tourist developmental activities was expected to result.

Trends in consolidating like activities of professional and occupational licensing boards continued. The Michigan Department of Licensing and Regulation has consolidated the investigatory functions of its fifteen boards governing healing arts. Alaska has centralized administrative services and controls for professional boards in a Department of Commerce. Wisconsin has established a Department of Regulation and Licensing in which routine clerical functions were to be centralized.

Involvement in new activities also affected organization, causing some States to establish additional agencies. A Public Employment Relations Board was set up in New York to deal with collective bargaining by state and local employees; an Office of Technical Services was launched in Vermont to assist small business; a new Division of Foreign Trade in the Washington State Department of Commerce and Economic Development undertakes special foreign trade promotion.

Among other developments, Arkansas and South Carolina have adopted comprehensive administrative procedures legislation to guide agency conduct in hearings and filing rules.

Hawaii became the first State to provide for establishing an Office of

Ombudsman, to offer an informal means of handling citizen complaints against government agencies. The date when the office would be activated was uncertain.

#### STATE PURCHASING

Arizona in 1967 established that State's first central purchasing agency—organized as a division in the Department of Finance. Delaware, which does not have a central purchasing agency, established a central purchasing and supply section in the Department of Mental Health to handle procurement for the State's nineteen mental health facilities. In addition, the Delaware State Distribution Agency, among other functions, will coordinate and encourage bulk buying for all agencies, including public schools. Although coordinating services are provided on a voluntary basis in Delaware, many agencies are now participating in statewide contracts for gasoline, fuel, paper, automobiles and school supplies.

Reorganization within Michigan's purchasing office has resulted in establishment of a Materials Management Section to implement a "total materials management" concept that is being practiced in that State. The section is responsible for standards and specifications, testing, inventory control, commodity classification and purchasing research. A statewide inventory control system has been established.

California has streamlined its purchasing operation by closing the San Francisco office, leaving offices in Sacramento and Los Angeles. Connecticut has raised the minimum that requires advertising for bids from \$1,000 to \$2,000. Bidding requirements may be waived for non-recurring expenditures of \$100 or less.

Among new undertakings of purchasing agencies, Connecticut has developed a food price index, and the Alaska Division of Supplies has responsibility for central mail distribution. Arkansas has established a marketing and distribution branch within the Division of Purchasing to provide for disposal of state surplus items to agencies. The Kansas Purchasing Division has added a section

to handle insurance, bonds and real estate leases, and is developing a blanket bond for all employees. As a consequence of bringing the State Architect into the Department of Administration, Kansas now empowers the Purchasing Division to make the final award in all contracts except those for road construction. Washington has placed the procurement and servicing of most insurance and fidelity bond contracts under an Insurance Manager within the Division of Purchasing.

Continuing recent trends, a number of States have expanded the use of contract purchases and uniform standards and specifications. Florida and North Dakota have established standards specification programs, and such a program in Connecticut has been expanded. Contract purchasing has been expanded in Pennsylvania, South Carolina and South Dakota. Connecticut also has widened its central motor pool operation and is adding additional items to its centralized food processing and warehouse operations.

States have reported increased use of automated data processing equipment in purchasing operations. The entire West Virginia purchasing program is being computerized. North Carolina is writing purchase orders by automation; it is considering utilization of ADP to obtain maximum savings through scheduled buying procedures and to reduce the number of items purchased under term contracts. Texas, on the other hand, is automating term contract purchase orders. Michigan and South Dakota are extending automated operations to the ordering of specific commodities and to reproduction of purchase documents.

Various actions have taken place concerning in-state preference in purchases. Nevada has established such a policy. Utah has adopted a law allowing bidders who grow or manufacture a product in that State a 5 per-cent preference—but only against bidders in States having a percentage preference law that applies against Utah. North Dakota also has adopted a reciprocal

*(Continued on page 153)*

THE GOVERNORS, January, 1968

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	Lurleen B. Wallace	(D)	Jan. 16, 1967	4	..	(a)
Alaska	Walter J. Hickel	(R)	Dec. 5, 1966	4	..	2
American Samoa	Owen S. Aspinall	(D)	Aug., 1967	(b)	..	..
Arizona	Jack Williams	(R)	Jan. 2, 1967	2	..	..
Arkansas	Winthrop Rockefeller	(R)	Jan. 10, 1967	2	..	..
California	Ronald Reagan	(R)	Jan. 2, 1967	4	..	..
Colorado	John A. Love	(R)	Jan. 10, 1967	4	1	..
Connecticut	John Dempsey	(D)	Jan. 4, 1967	4	(c)	..
Delaware	Charles L. Terry, Jr.	(D)	Jan. 19, 1965	4	..	2(d)
Florida	Claude R. Kirk, Jr.	(R)	Jan. 3, 1967	4	..	(a)
Georgia	Lester G. Maddox	(D)	Jan. 11, 1967	4	..	(a)
Guam	Manuel Flores Leon Guerrero	(D)	Mar., 1967	4	1	..
Hawaii	John A. Burns	(D)	Dec. 5, 1966	4	1	..
Idaho	Don Samuelson	(R)	Jan. 2, 1967	4	..	..
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. 12, 1967	2	2	..
Kansas	Robert Docking	(D)	Jan. 9, 1967	2	..	..
Kentucky	Louie B. Nunn	(R)	Dec. 12, 1967	4	..	(a)
Louisiana	John J. McKeithen	(D)	May 12, 1964	4	..	2
Maine	Kenneth M. Curtis	(D)	Jan. 5, 1967	4	..	2
Maryland	Spiro T. Agnew	(R)	Jan. 25, 1967	4	..	2
Massachusetts	John A. Volpe	(R)	Jan. 5, 1967	4	2(e)	..
Michigan	George Romney	(R)	Jan. 1, 1967	4	2(f)	..
Minnesota	Harold LeVander	(R)	Jan. 2, 1967	4	..	..
Mississippi	John Bell Williams	(D)	Jan. 16, 1968	4	..	(a)
Missouri	Warren E. Hearnes	(D)	Jan. 11, 1965	4	..	2(d)
Montana	Tim Babcock	(R)	Jan. 4, 1965	4	(g)	..
Nebraska	Norbert T. Tiemann	(R)	Jan. 5, 1967	4	..	2
Nevada	Paul Laxalt	(R)	Jan. 2, 1967	4	..	..
New Hampshire	John W. King	(D)	Jan. 5, 1967	2	2	..
New Jersey	Richard J. Hughes	(D)	Jan. 18, 1966	4	1	2
New Mexico	David F. Cargo	(R)	Jan. 1, 1967	2	..	2
New York	Nelson A. Rockefeller	(R)	Jan. 1, 1967	4	2	..
North Carolina	Dan K. Moore	(D)	Jan. 5, 1965	4	..	(a)
North Dakota	William L. Guy	(D)	Jan. 3, 1965	4	2(h)	..
Ohio	James A. Rhodes	(R)	Jan. 9, 1967	4	1	2
Oklahoma	Dewey F. Bartlett	(R)	Jan. 9, 1967	4	..	2
Oregon	Tom McCall	(R)	Jan. 9, 1967	4	..	2
Pennsylvania	Raymond P. Shafer	(R)	Jan. 17, 1967	4	..	(i)
Puerto Rico	Roberto Sanchez-Vilella	(j)	Jan. 2, 1965	4	..	..
Rhode Island	John H. Chafee	(R)	Jan. 3, 1967	2	2	..
South Carolina	Robert E. McNair	(D)	Jan. 8, 1967	4	(k)	(a)
South Dakota	Nils A. Boe	(R)	Jan. 3, 1967	2	1	2(l)
Tennessee	Buford Ellington	(D)	Jan. 16, 1967	4	1(m)	(a)
Texas	John Connally	(D)	Jan. 17, 1967	2	2	..
Utah	Calvin L. Rampton	(D)	Jan. 4, 1965	4	..	..
Vermont	Philip H. Hoff	(D)	Jan. 5, 1967	2	2	..
Virginia	Mills E. Godwin, Jr.	(D)	Jan. 15, 1966	4	..	(a)
Virgin Islands	Ralph M. Paiewonsky	(D)	Apr. 15, 1961	(b)	..	..
Washington	Daniel J. Evans	(R)	Jan. 13, 1965	4	..	..
West Virginia	Hulett C. Smith	(D)	Jan. 18, 1965	4	..	(a)
Wisconsin	Warren P. Knowles	(R)	Jan. 2, 1967	2(n)	1	..
Wyoming	Stanley K. Hathaway	(R)	Jan. 2, 1967	4	..	..

(a) Governor cannot serve immediate successive term.  
 (b) Indefinite term.  
 (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. Reelected in November, 1966.  
 (d) Absolute two-term limitation.  
 (e) Previous terms 1961-1963, 1965-1967.  
 (f) Previous terms 1963-1965, 1965-1967.  
 (g) 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.  
 (h) Previous terms 1961-1963, 1963-1965.  
 (i) Except for present Governor, Governor shall be eligible to succeed himself for one additional term.  
 (j) Popular Democratic Party.  
 (k) 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.  
 (l) Nomination for a third successive term prohibited by state law.  
 (m) Previous term 1959-1963.  
 (n) Four-year term effective January, 1971.

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY ELECTIVE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS\*

State	Governor	Li. Governor	Secretary of State	Attorney General	Treasurer	Auditor	Controller	Education	Agriculture	Labor	Insurance	Mines	Land	University Regents	Board of Education	Public Utilities Commission	Executive Council	Miscellaneous	Total Agencies	Total Officials
Alabama	C	C	C	C	C	C	..	C	C(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	S3	..	..	9	11
Alaska	C	C	C	C	C	C	..	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	C3	..	..	2	2
Arizona	C	C	C	C	C	C	..	C	..	..	..	C	..	..	..	..	..	Tax Commission—S3	9	13
Arkansas	C	C	C	C	C	C	..	C	..	..	..	..	C	..	..	..	..	..	7	7
California	C	C	C	C	C	..	C	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Board of Equalization—C4(b)	8	11
Colorado	C	C	C	C	C	..	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	C6	C5	..	..	..	7	16
Connecticut	C	C	C	S	C	C	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6
Delaware	C	C	C	C	C	C	..	C	..	..	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6
Florida	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	S3	..	..	8	10
Georgia	C	C	C	C	C	SL	C	C	C	C	..	..	..	..	..	C5	..	..	11	15
Hawaii	C	C	C	C	C	CL	..	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	C11	..	..	..	4	14
Idaho	C	C	C	C	C	C	..	C	..	..	..	S	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
Illinois	C	C	C	S	C	C	..	C	..	..	..	..	..	S9	..	..	..	..	8	16
Indiana	C	C	C	C	C	C	..	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7
Iowa	C	C	C	C	C	C	..	C	S	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7
Kansas	C	C	C	C	C	C	..	C	..	..	S	..	..	..	..	..	S6	Printer—C	10	15
Kentucky	C	C	C	C	C	C	..	C	..	..	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	Railroad Commission—C3	9	11
Louisiana	C	C	C	C	C	..	C	C	..	..	C	..	C	..	C11	C3	..	Custodian of Voting Machines—C	13	25
Maine	C	..	CL	CL	CL	SL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	CL7	..	6	12
Maryland	C	..	..	C	CE	..	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Massachusetts	C	C	C	C	C	C	..	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	C8	..	7	14
Michigan	C	C	C	C	C	C	..	C	..	..	..	..	..	C8	C3(c)	..	..	Highway Commissioner—S Board of Agriculture—C6	11	25
Minnesota	C	C	C	C	C	C	..	C	S(d)	..	S	..	S	L12	..	S3	..	Tax Collector—S	8	21
Mississippi	C	C	C	C	C	C	..	C	..	..	..	..	S	..	C	S3	..	Highway Commission—S3	14	18
Missouri	C	C	C	C	C	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6

131

Montana	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	S3	8	10
Nebraska	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C5	9	23
Nevada	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C5	11	44
New Hampshire	C	C	GL	C	CL	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C5	4	8
New Jersey	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C5	2	2
New Mexico	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C10	9	20
New York	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	CL15	5	19
North Carolina	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	CL100	11	110
North Dakota	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C3	12	14
Ohio	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C23	7	29
Oklahoma	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C3	13	15
Oregon	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C3	6	6
Pennsylvania	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C3	4	4
Puerto Rico	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C3	1	1
Rhode Island	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C3	5	5
South Carolina	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	CL7	14	28
South Dakota	C	C	C	C	C	C	SL	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	S3	10	12
Tennessee	C	C	SL	CL	C	CL	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	S3	6	8
Texas	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	S21	9	31
Utah	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C9	6	14
Vermont	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	L9	8	16
Virginia	C	C	C	C	C	CL	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	CL3	5	7
Washington	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	S12(f)	10	21
West Virginia	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	S	12	12
Wisconsin	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	6	6
Wyoming	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	5	5

\*Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Elective Offices of State and County Governments* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1946); modified in accordance with the most recent information available to the Council of State Governments. Symbols: C—Constitutional. L—Elected by Legislature. S—Statutory. Numbers indicate number of officials.  
 (a) Commissioner of Agriculture and Industries.

(b) Plus Controller, ex officio.  
 (c) Plus 1 ex officio.  
 (d) Commissioner of Agriculture and Commerce.  
 (e) Railroad Commission.  
 (f) Elected by local school board members in convention, plus 1 ex officio.

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	Planning	Personnel	Public Works and Buildings	Central Purchasing	Public Instruction	Health
Alabama	CE	CE	GS	CE	CE	DG	G	G	DG	G	DB	CO	DG	CE	DB
Alaska	CE	GB	GB	None	LA	None	GB	GB	DD	G	DD	GB	DD	BG	GB
Arizona	CE	CE	G	CE	CE	None	SE	G	†	DD	None	DD	DD	CE	DB
Arkansas	CE	CE	GS	CE	CE	G	GS	G	G	GS	GS	None	GS	DB	BG
California	CE	CE	GS	CE	†	CE	(a)	G	†	DD	GS	G	GS	CE	GS
Colorado	CE	CE	GS	CE	CE	CE	GS	†	CS	G	GS	CS	GS	DB	CS
Connecticut	CE	SE	G	CE	SE	CE	GE	GE	DG	CG	GE	GE	DG	DB	GE
Delaware	GS	CE	GS	CE	CE	None	†	†	GS	GS	None	None	None	DB	DB
Florida	CE	CE	GS	CE	GS	CE	CO	None	GO	GC	GO	DB	CO	CE	G
Georgia	CE	CE	G	CE	SE	CE	GS	†	G	G	DB	†	GS	CE	DB
Hawaii	None	GS	GS	†	CL	GS	GS	GS	†	GS	GS	†	†	DB	GS
Idaho	CE	CE	G	CE	CE	None	G	†	G	G	None	G	G	CE	DB
Illinois	CE	CE	G	CE	CE	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	DD	CE	GS
Indiana	CE	SE	G	CE	CE	None	G	G	G	LG	BG	G	†	CE	G
Iowa	CE	CE	G	CE	CE	GS	GS	†	†	G	DG	EC	EC	GS	GS
Kansas	CE	CE	GS	CE	CE	DG	G	G	CS	CO	CS	None	CS	CE(b)	BG
Kentucky	CE	CE	G	CE	CE	None	G	G	DD	DD	G	DD	DD	CE	DB
Louisiana	CE	CE	GS	CE	SL	CE	G	G	DD	G	CO	GS	†	CE	GS
Maine	CL	CL	G	CL	SL	BG	BG	GC	BG	None	DB	BG	BG	DB	GC
Maryland	GS	CE	GS	L	G	CE	†	None	G	G	G	G	DD	DB	G
Massachusetts	CE	CE	G	CE	GE	G	G	G	DG	G	DG	G	G	DB	G
Michigan	CE	CE	G	GS	LA	G	CS	†	G	DD	CS	CS	CS	DB	GS
Minnesota	CE	CE	G	CE	CE	None	GS	GS	DD	G	BS	DD	DD	DB	DB
Mississippi	CE	CE	GS	CE	CE	GS	GS	GS	CO	GS	—	SO	—	CE	DB
Missouri	CE	CE	GS	CE	CE	GS	GS	†	†	GS	G	GS	GS	DB	GS
Montana	CE	CE	G	CE	CE	G	GS	†	G	G	DB	DD	DD	CE	DB
Nebraska	CE	CE	G	CE	CE	None	GB	†	†	None	(c)	None	GB	DB	DB
Nevada	CE	CE	G	CE	LA	CE	CO	G	†	DB	DG	DB	DG	DB	DG
New Hampshire	CL	GC	GC	CL	None	GC	SC	†	†	GC	CGC	GC	DGC	DB	GC
New Jersey	GS	GS	GS	GS	CL	†	GS	†	GS	DD	GS	†	GS	GS	GS
New Mexico	CE	CE	G	CE	CE	None	GS	G	DD	G	DB	None	GS	DB	DB
New York	GS	CE	G	CO	†	CE	†	(a)	G	GS	GS	GS	GS	SL	GS
North Carolina	CE	CE	G	CE	CE	None	G	G	DD	G	DB	DD	DD	CE	BG
North Dakota	CE	CE	G	CE	CE	None	CE	G	†	G	None	None	†	CE	G
Ohio	CE	CE	G	CE	CE	DD	GS	GS	DD	GS	GS	GS	DD	DB	GS
Oklahoma	CE	CE	GS	CE	CE	†	GS	†	G	(a)	DB	GS	DB	CE	DB
Oregon	CE	SE	G	CE	†	None	G	G	†	DG	CO	†	†	CE	DB
Pennsylvania	GS	GS	GS	CE	CE	†	GS	G	G	GS	G	GS	GS	GS	GS
Rhode Island	CE	CE	G	CE	†	†	DD	GS	DD	G	DD	GS	DD	DB	GS
South Carolina	CE	CE	CE	CE	DB	CE	GS	†	†	B	DB	DB	DB	CE	GO
South Dakota	CE	CE	GS	CE	CE	SL	GS	GS	GS	G	G	GS	G	CE	GO
Tennessee	CL	SC	G	CL	None	CL	G	G	CO	G	G	CO	G	G	G
Texas	GS	CE	GS	CE	L	CE	CE	CE	G	G	None	DB	DB	DB	DB
Utah	CE	CE	G	CE	CE	†	GS	GS	DG	G	DG	DB	DG	DB	BGS
Vermont	CE	CE	SL	CE	CE	†	GS	GS	GS	G	GS	GS	GS	BG	BG
Virginia	GB	CE	GB	GB	CL	GB	GB	None	G	GB	G	†	GB	GB	G
Washington	CE	CE	G	CE	CE	†	GS	GS	GS	GS	G	†	DD	CE	GS
West Virginia	CE	CE	GS	CE	CE	†	GS	GS	†	G	GS	None	†	DB	DB
Wisconsin	CE	CE	G	CE	L	†	GS	GS	GS	CS	CS	CS	CS	CE	DB
Wyoming	CE	GS	G	CE	GE	None	DB	None	G	None	G	G	G	CE	DB
Puerto Rico	GB	GS	GS	GS	None	GB	†	†	G	GS	GS	GS	DD	GS	GS
Virgin Islands	None	GS	None	None	None	†	DG	GS	GS	None	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS

Legend: S — Statutory  
 CE — Constitutional, Elected  
 CL — Constitutional, Elected by Legislature  
 SE — Statutory, Elected  
 SL — Statutory, Elected by Legislature  
 LA — Legislative Auditor performs function

A Appointed by  
 G — Governor  
 GS — Governor  
 GE — Governor  
 GB — Governor  
 GO — Governor  
 GC — Governor  
 LG — Lieutenant Governor  
 L — Legislature  
 CS — Civil Service  
 SC — Judges of Supreme Court

A Appointed by  
 DD — Director of Department  
 DG — Director  
 DH — Director of Health Council  
 DS — Director  
 DB — Departmental Board  
 B — Board  
 BG — Board  
 BGS — Board  
 BS — Board  
 CGC — Commission  
 DGC — Controller  
 CO — Commission  
 CG — Commission  
 CC — Commission  
 EC — Executive Council  
 TR — Trustees  
 TG — Trustees

A Approved by  
 Governor  
 Senate  
 Governor  
 Governor and Senate  
 Governor and Council  
 Governor and Council  
 Senate  
 Governor  
 Senate  
 Governor

STATE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS:  
METHODS OF SELECTION\*

Mental Health	Welfare	Employment Security	Corrections	Conservation—Natural Resources	Agriculture	Highways	Police-Public Safety	Civil Defense	Labor	Commerce	Banking	Insurance	Public Utility Regulation	State or other jurisdiction
DB	DB	CS	DB	G	CE	G	G	G	G	None	GS	GS	S	Alabama
DD	†	DD	DD	GB	DD	GB	GB	DD	GB	GB	DD	DD	GB	Alaska
DB	DB	CO	GS	†	CO	CO	None	GS	CO	None	GS	CC	CO	Arizona
BG	GS	GS	BG	(a)	(a)	CO	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	Arkansas
GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	G	†	†	†	GS	GS	G	GS	G	California
GS	CS	CS	GS	GS	CS	CS	CS	CS	GS	CS	CS	CS	GS	Colorado
GE	GE	CG	DB	GE	GE	GE	G	G	GE	BG	GE	GE	GE	Connecticut
TR	DB	GS	DB	CO	DB	CO	CO	GS	GO	None	DB	SE	GS	Delaware
DB	DB	G	DB	DB	CE	BG	DB	CO	G	G	†	†	SE	Florida
DD	G	DD	DB	(a)	CE	DB	DB	†	CE	DB	GS	†	CE	Georgia
†	GS	GS	†	†	GS	GS	None	†	GS	GS	GS	†	DD	Hawaii
DB	G	G	G	†	G	DB	G	G	G	G	G	G	GS	Idaho
GS	GS	DD	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	Illinois
G	G	G	G	G	†	G	G	G	G	†	G	G	G	Indiana
DB	GS	GS	DB	DB	SE	CO	GS	DB	(a)	GS	GS	GS	CO	Iowa
BG	BG	DD	DD	None	DB	CGC	G	G	GS	None	G	SE	G	Kansas
G	G	G	G	G	CE	G	G	†	G	G	G	G	GS	Kentucky
—	DB	DD	DB	GS	CE	DB	GS	G	G	G	GS	CE	CE	Louisiana
DB	†	GC	GC	(a)	G	GC	GC	GC	GC	GC	GC	GC	GC	Maine
G	DB	GS	GS	DB	DB	GC	GS	G	G	None	G	G	G	Maryland
G	G	G	G	DB	G	†	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	Massachusetts
GS	GS	CO	CO	CO	CO	CO	GS	†	GS	GS	DD	GS	GS	Michigan
†	GS	G	GS	GS	G	GS	DS	GS	GS	(a)	GS	GS	SE	Minnesota
GS	GS	GS	—	(a)	SE	SE	GS	G	—	†	G	SE	SE	Mississippi
CO	GS	GS	GS	CO	GS	CO	GS	GS	GS	CG	GS	GS	GS	Missouri
DB	DB	GS	DB	None	GS	CO	DB	DD	GS	None	GS	†	SE	Montana
GB	CB	GB	GB	DB	GB	GB	G	G	GB	†	GB	GB	CE	Nebraska
DG	DG	G	G	G	DB	DB	DD	G	G	G	DG	DG	G	Nevada
GC	GC	GC	TG	GC	GC	†	GS	GC	GC	GC	GC	GC	GC	New Hampshire
BG	DB	GS	†	GS	BG	GS	GC	G	GS	†	GS	†	G	New Jersey
DD	DB	G	DB	None	DB	DB	DB	G	CO	G	GS	CO	GS	New Mexico
GS	GS	DD	GS	GS	GS	†	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	New York
BG	BG	G	DB	G	CE	G	DG	G	CE	BG	G	CE	GS	North Carolina
DH	DB	G	G	None	CE	G	G	(d)	CE	None	GS	CE	CO	North Dakota
DD	GS	None	DD	GS	GS	GS	GS	†	None	GS	GS	GS	GS	Ohio
DB	CO	DB	DB	DB	DB	CO	GS	GS	CE	CO	GS	CE	CO	Oklahoma
DB	CO	GS	CO	CO	CO	G	CO	G	SE	G	DB	G	G	Oregon
DG	GS	GS	†	GS	GS	GS	GS	G	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	Pennsylvania
DD	GS	G	GS	GS	†	†	G	G	GS	None	DD	†	DG	Rhode Island
CO	DB	CO	DB	CO	SE	CO	—	GS	GS	None	DB	CO	CL	South Carolina
DB	G	G	†	(a)	GS	CO	(a)	G	G	None	GS	GS	SE	South Dakota
G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	DD	G	G	G	G	SE	Tennessee
DB	BS	CO	DB	CO	SE	CO	CO	†	G	None	CG	BS	CE	Texas
BS	BS	CO	BS	BS	GS	CG	GS	BG	GS	†	GS	GS	GS	Utah
BG	GS	G	BG	BG	GS	BG	GS	†	GS	†	GS	†	G	Vermont
GB	GB	None	†	GB	GB	GB	GB	G	GS	None	CO	CO	L	Virginia
DD	GS	GS	DD	GS	GS	CO	G	GS	GS	GS	DD	CE	GS	Washington
GS	GS	GS	†	GS	CE	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	West Virginia
DD	DB	CS	CS	DB	DB	GS	(a)	G	GS	G	GS	GS	GS	Wisconsin
DD	DB	CO	CB	BG	DB	CO	None	G	G	None	GS	DB	GS	Wyoming
DD	DD	DD	DD	None	GS	CO	GS	GS	GS	GS	DD	DG	GS	Puerto Rico
DG	GS	GS	DG	G	GS	DG	GS	G	GS	GS	†	†	GS	Virgin Islands

\*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 11, July 1967, 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) Effective 1969, DB.  
(c) Approved by heads of four agencies receiving federal funds, in consultation with Governor.  
(d) Appointed by the Governor and the Adjutant General.

STATE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS: ANNUAL SALARIES\*  
Maximum or Current Figures as of Late 1967

State or other jurisdiction	Governor	Lieutenant Governor	Secretary of State	Attorney General	Executive Secretary to Governor	Adjutant General	Treasurer	Auditor
Alabama.....	\$25,000	(a,b)	\$15,000	\$18,000	\$15,000	\$14,000(c)	\$15,000	\$15,000
Alaska.....	27,500	None	24,922	23,789	22,300	23,789	None	(d)
Arizona.....	22,500	None	13,000	16,800	None	9,600	10,800	13,000
Arkansas.....	10,000	\$ 2,500	5,000	6,000	9,600	12,000	5,000	5,000
California.....	44,100	25,000	25,000	32,000	24,500(e)	(c)	25,000	—
Colorado.....	20,000(f,g)	4,800(b,g)	10,000	14,000	17,280	15,642	10,000(g)	18,000
Connecticut.....	35,000	10,000	15,000	20,000	18,860	21,380	15,000	20,000
Delaware.....	25,000	4,500	11,000	10,000	8,500	10,000	6,000	6,000
Florida.....	36,000(g)	None	34,000(g)	34,000(g)	16,320	19,109(c)	34,000(g)	23,710(g)
Georgia.....	42,500(f)	20,000	28,000	30,000	17,500	22,095(c)	22,500	26,740
Hawaii.....	33,500	27,500(b)	(h-1)	25,000	22,000	22,000(c)	22,000(i)	22,000
Idaho.....	17,500	None	12,500	12,500	12,600	13,900	12,500	12,500
Illinois.....	45,000	25,000	30,000	30,000	23,000	16,000	30,000	30,000
Indiana.....	25,000(f)	16,500(b,f)	16,500	18,000	17,000	13,500(r)	16,500	16,500
Iowa.....	30,000	(a,b,f)	16,000	21,000	17,000	16,300(c)	16,000	16,000
Kansas.....	20,000	6,000(f,g)	11,500(g)	14,000(g)	15,000(j)	6,000(g)	11,500(g)	11,500(g)
Kentucky.....	30,000	20,000(b)	18,000	20,000	18,000	16,000	18,000	18,000
Louisiana.....	20,000	16,500(b)	18,700	18,700	14,000	19,089(c)	14,800	18,500
Maine.....	20,000	None	12,500(g)	12,000(g)	15,704	12,500(g)	10,000(g)	12,000(g)
Maryland.....	25,000	None	10,000	20,000	None	19,109	2,500	16,000
Massachusetts.....	35,000	20,000	20,000	25,000	13,700	17,040	20,000	20,000
Michigan.....	40,000	22,500(b)	30,000	30,000	21,500(k)	22,104	30,000	30,000
Minnesota.....	27,500	9,600	20,500	22,000	21,250	16,200(c)	20,500	20,500
Mississippi.....	25,000	8,500(f,l)	16,000	16,500	—	—	16,000	16,000
Missouri.....	37,500	16,000(b)	25,000	20,000	12,000	15,000	20,000	20,000
Montana.....	23,250(m)	(a,b)	10,500(m)	15,500(m)	14,000	(c)	10,500(m)	10,500(m)
Nebraska.....	18,000	6,000	12,500	16,000	15,000	17,400	12,500	12,500
Nevada.....	25,000	4,500	15,000	18,000	18,400	15,000	15,000	17,000
New Hampshire.....	30,000	None	16,000	18,200	(e)	14,040	16,000	None
New Jersey.....	35,000	None	23,000	25,000	18,000	23,000	25,000	15,000
New Mexico.....	17,500	(a,b)	12,500	17,500	16,800	13,457(c)	12,500	7,200(g)
New York.....	50,000	30,000	32,265	40,000	29,875	—	—	(h-2)
North Carolina.....	25,000(g)	2,100(f,g)	18,000(g)	18,000(g)	13,468	16,000	18,000(g)	18,000(g)
North Dakota.....	18,000(g)	2,000(b,g)	11,000(g)	13,000(g)	12,000	19,680(c)	11,000	11,000
Ohio.....	40,000	17,000	25,000	25,000	24,290	17,459	25,000	25,000
Oklahoma.....	25,000	9,000(b)	12,600	16,500	None	12,000(c)	12,600	9,200
Oregon.....	25,000	None	21,000	20,000	20,000	16,500	21,000	None
Pennsylvania.....	45,000	32,500	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	32,500	32,500
Rhode Island.....	25,000	10,000	15,000	18,000	16,000	16,000	15,000	19,094
South Carolina.....	25,000	4,000	20,000	20,000	16,500	20,000	20,000	18,348
South Dakota.....	18,000	2,400(n)	10,800	14,000	6,000	4,800	10,800	10,800
Tennessee.....	18,500	(f)	17,500	15,000	17,500	17,500	17,500	None
Texas.....	40,000	4,500(b,f)	24,000	27,500	22,500	18,500	26,000	22,500
Utah.....	18,000	None	13,000	13,000	14,040	11,000	12,000	12,000
Vermont.....	25,000	12,000	13,000	19,000	15,000	12,650	15,000	15,000
Virginia.....	30,000	(b,f)	12,000	22,000	None	15,750	15,500(f)	17,500
Washington.....	32,500	10,000(b)	15,000	23,000	18,000	19,100(c)	15,000	16,500
West Virginia.....	25,000	None	17,000	18,500	—	8,000	17,500	18,000
Wisconsin.....	25,000	7,500(b)	13,500	20,000	19,950	19,104(c)	13,500	18,816
Wyoming.....	20,000	None	15,000	15,000	13,000	10,200	15,000	15,000
Puerto Rico.....	25,000	None	19,500	19,000	None	18,000	19,000	None
Virgin Islands.....	25,890	23,755	None	19,978	19,978	None	None	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 Assistant, Executive Secretary, Administrative Assistant, etc.) In subsequent columns the information is for the chief administrative officers in charge of the functions named. (See Supplement 11, 1967, to the previous edition of *The Book of the States* for the 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 and \$300 per month expense allowance during his term; Iowa, \$80 per diem during legislative sessions; Montana, \$25 per diem during legislative sessions; New Mexico, \$40 per diem when presiding over Senate.

(b) Pay, same as Governor when serving as Governor; Colorado, \$20 per diem while serving as temporary Governor; New Mexico, \$50 per diem when serving as Governor; Washington, \$10 per day while serving as temporary Governor; Wisconsin,

\$25 per day additional to salary when serving as temporary Governor.

(c) Paid according to military rank. Indiana, excluding allowances; Louisiana, Minnesota and North Dakota including allowances; Montana, salary of \$9,000 set by statute, but Adjutant General has elected to receive salary of Colonel, U.S. Army; New Mexico, plus allowances paid by federal funds as Director of Selective Service; Washington and Wisconsin, excluding quarters and subsistence allowance.

(d) Legislative Auditor performs functions on a part-time basis.

(e) California, fixed by Governor to maximum of \$24,500; New Hampshire, fixed by Governor, not published.

(f) Plus: Colorado, \$20 per diem; Georgia, \$50,000 to maintain and operate the Governor's Mansion; Indiana, Governor \$6,000 expenses, Lieutenant Governor \$1,800 as President of Senate in year of biennial legislative sessions and \$30 per diem during the session; Iowa, \$7,000 expenses; Kansas, \$25 a day session expenses; Mississippi, \$5,000 per year expenses; North Carolina, \$20 per day each day of regular session not to exceed

STATE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS: ANNUAL SALARIES\*  
 -Maximum or Current Figures as of Late 1967

Controller.	Overall revenue and/or taxation	Finance or administration	Budget	Planning	Personnel	Public works and buildings	Central purchasing	State or other jurisdiction.
\$14,000	\$17,000	\$18,000	\$15,000	\$13,000	\$13,000	\$13,800	\$13,200	Alabama
None	23,789	23,789	(o-1)	(h-4)	(o-1)	23,789	(o-1)	Alaska
None	13,000(p)	22,000	(o-1)	11,500	None	11,500	16,000	Arizona
(o-1)	13,000	18,000	17,000	15,000	14,000	None	14,000	Arkansas
25,000	—	30,319	(o-1)	20,000	—	24,500	(o-1)	California
22,044	18,000	(h-2)	20,000	17,280	20,000	20,004	18,144	Colorado
15,000	23,580	26,320	23,940	16,160	22,060	23,580	18,860	Connecticut
None	(o-2)	(o-2)	14,000	17,500	None	None	None	Delaware
29,000	17,820	None	21,420	—	16,320	16,320	16,320	Florida
22,500	21,600	(h-3)	25,000	22,500	22,668	(h-4)	20,400	Georgia
22,000	22,000	25,000	(o-1)	22,000	22,000	(h-2)	(h-2)	Hawaii
None	12,000	(o-2)	10,200	None	14,500	10,200	10,800	Idaho
21,000	23,000	23,000	18,000	23,000	23,000	25,000	17,640	Illinois
None	16,596	20,004	15,756	12,840	11,500(o-1)	17,000	10,875(o-1)	Indiana
20,000	(p)	(h-2)	(h-2)	16,560	10,800	12,420	(q)	Iowa
14,592(j)	17,000	20,000	18,624(j)	22,000	17,736(j)	20,000	17,736(j)	Kansas
None	20,000	20,000	12,576	12,576	18,000	(o-1)	13,200	Kentucky
14,850	15,200	17,500	13,320	(o-3)	15,480	15,600	(o-1)	Louisiana
15,288	17,420	20,436	14,924	None	13,702	15,756	14,300	Maine
20,000	(h-2)	None	25,300	22,500	22,500	22,500	18,227	Maryland
16,000	20,000	20,000	16,500	20,000	16,500	20,000	16,000	Massachusetts
22,000	25,410	(h-2)	24,000	19,500	27,248	23,657	23,657	Michigan
None	21,500	22,000	22,188	20,500	19,000	13,872	16,224	Minnesota
15,000	15,000	None	None	—	—	—	—	Mississippi
20,000	19,000	7,500	(h-2)	17,500	10,500	12,500	8,500	Missouri
12,000	10,000(m)	(h-2)	12,000	11,000	10,500	10,320	9,120	Montana
None	16,000	18,000	12,600	None	None	None	12,000	Nebraska
15,000	16,000	18,000	(o-1)	16,000	15,549	16,000	13,860	Nevada
18,200	16,000	(h-2)	(h-2)	14,040	14,040	20,500	14,040	New Hampshire
(o-2)	19,000	(h-5)	22,500	16,000	25,000	20,000	(o-3)	New Jersey
None	17,500	24,000	15,000	19,800	15,000	None	13,290	New Mexico
40,000	29,875	—	32,265	29,160	32,265	32,265	20,492	New York
None	19,500	21,500	19,000	16,000	17,500	13,500	16,750	North Carolina
None	12,000	14,000	(o-1)	12,600	None	None	(o-1)	North Dakota
(o-1)	24,960	24,960	20,384	24,960	24,960	24,960	13,800	Ohio
(o-2)	19,500	(o-2)	16,500	(o-2, o-4)	12,000	13,200	12,000	Oklahoma
None	17,100	21,120	(o-1)	21,120	17,700	None	(o-1)	Oregon
—	25,000	20,000	19,500	17,839	13,979	20,000	25,000	Pennsylvania
19,968	19,136	18,000	22,664	18,000	19,094	23,000(r)	17,368	Rhode Island
20,000	16,000	(h-3)	(h-3)	21,120	None	16,830	11,887	South Carolina
10,600	12,000	12,000	15,000	10,000	10,200	14,400	12,000	South Dakota
17,500	17,500	17,500	10,800	14,820	17,500	10,320	17,500	Tennessee
26,000	(h-2)	(h-2)	18,500	17,500	None	18,500(s)	(s)	Texas
(o-1)	12,000	18,336	15,468	10,524	14,736	15,300	12,732	Utah
(o-2)	17,250	20,400	17,250	19,058	15,000	13,000	13,800	Vermont
17,500	22,000	22,500	19,700	22,000	17,500	17,500	17,500	Virginia
(o-2)	21,000	21,000	24,500	22,000	18,000	(o-1)	13,300	Washington
(h-6)	16,000	15,000	(o-1)	None	10,000	—	(o-1)	West Virginia
None	22,500	22,500	16,440	16,440	19,260	20,556	16,032	Wisconsin
None	10,980	None	12,000	None	10,200	8,200	11,000	Wyoming
20,000	(h-5)	(h-5)	16,000	19,000	16,000	19,000	9,000	Puerto Rico
20,340	12,000	16,152	19,978	None	11,000	19,978	17,198	Virgin Islands

\$1,800 as presiding officer of the Senate; Tennessee, \$5,700 expenses and \$750 per session; Texas, \$12 per diem during legislative session; Virginia, Lieutenant Governor \$3,000 expenses, Treasurer \$2,000 as Secretary to Treasury Board.  
 (g) Colorado, effective January, 1970: Governor \$30,000; Lieutenant Governor \$10,000, Treasurer \$15,000; Florida, effective July, 1968: Kansas, effective January, 1968: Corrections \$15,000, Labor \$11,000 (\$8,000 base plus \$3,000 for services under employment security law), Banking \$12,000 and Public Utility Regulation \$15,000; effective January, 1969: Lieutenant Governor \$3,000, Attorney General \$17,500, and Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor and Insurance Commissioner each \$12,650; Maine, effective January, 1968: Labor and Industry Commissioner \$12,000, effective July, 1968: Secretary of State \$13,125, Attorney General \$13,000, Adjutant General \$13,500, Treasurer \$10,500, Auditor \$12,600, Education Commissioner \$20,000 and Employment Security Chairman \$13,650; New Mexico, effective July, 1968: Auditor \$5,100; North Carolina, effective January, 1969: Governor \$35,000, Lieutenant Governor \$5,000, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Agriculture, Labor and Insurance each \$20,000; Chairman of Public Utility

Commission \$21,000; North Dakota, effective January, 1969  
 (h) Chief administrative official in charge of function is:  
 (h-1) Lieutenant Governor  
 (h-2) Controller  
 (h-3) Governor  
 (h-4) Secretary of State  
 (h-5) Treasurer  
 (h-6) Auditor  
 (h-7) Attorney General  
 (h-8) Adjutant General  
 (i) Director, Department of Regulatory Agencies.  
 (j) Executive Secretary to the Governor, Comptroller, Chief Budget Officer, Personnel Officer and Purchasing Officer receive 5 per cent longevity increase after five years and an additional 5 per cent longevity increase after ten, twenty and thirty years each.  
 (k) Each of three secretaries.  
 (l) For each session of the Legislature.  
 (m) Salaries are maximum authorized. Present incumbents cannot receive these amounts until present term of office ends, due to constitutional provision.

STATE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS: ANNUAL SALARIES\*  
Maximum or Current Figures as of Late 1967

State or other jurisdiction	Public instruction	Health	Mental health	Welfare	Employment security agency	Corrections	Conservation—natural resources	Agriculture
Alabama.....	\$15,000	\$25,000	\$30,000	\$14,000	\$14,616	\$15,000	\$14,000	\$15,000
Alaska.....	23,789	23,789	(o-5)	(o-5)	(o-6)	(o-5)	23,789(u)	(o-7)
Arizona.....	13,000	20,000	22,500	13,500	18,072	12,600(v)	13,800(o-8)	10,000(w)
Arkansas.....	18,000	21,000	(o-5)	14,000	16,000	12,600	(x)	—
California.....	25,000	21,499(y)	24,806	19,101(y)	24,500	20,948(y)	18,522(y)	19,680
Colorado.....	25,000	29,532	29,532(z)	22,044	22,044	(z)	18,500	20,004
Connecticut.....	30,000	25,500	25,500	25,500	15,080	18,627(aa)	(o-9)	22,820
Delaware.....	14,000	15,000	26,800	14,000	9,500	12,000	10,000	7,500
Florida.....	29,000	25,980	25,980	19,500	13,800	19,500	17,850	29,000
Georgia.....	22,500	32,500	33,348	22,500	20,556	22,600	(h-3)	22,500
Hawaii.....	27,500	25,000	(o-5)	22,000(ac)	22,000	(ac)	25,000(o-8)	22,000
Idaho.....	10,000	22,500	12,024	13,000	14,400	10,200	(x)	12,000
Illinois.....	30,000	27,500	27,500	(ad)	24,840	23,000	20,000	20,000
Indiana.....	18,000	26,604	35,004	15,600	16,164	21,204	15,996	(h-1)
Iowa.....	21,000	27,500	29,800	13,000(p)	13,000	19,500	13,320	16,000
Kansas.....	13,500	25,000	27,000	18,000	17,736	11,000(g)	12,600	16,092
Kentucky.....	20,000	20,000	25,000	20,000	20,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
Louisiana.....	18,700	16,000	12,000	14,000	16,000	13,500	12,500	14,850
Maine.....	18,000(g)	19,656	28,496	(o-5)	13,000(g)	17,316	None	12,000
Maryland.....	27,500	22,500	22,500	17,500	16,200	16,334	8,323	25,000
Massachusetts.....	27,500	23,000	23,000	18,000	17,000	18,000	13,000	11,000
Michigan.....	30,000	27,500	35,000	27,000	22,500	24,000	24,000	20,000
Minnesota.....	21,500	20,000	(o-11)	21,500	19,000	20,500	20,500	17,500
Mississippi.....	16,000	12,500	—	15,000	—	12,500(aa)	(ae)	16,000
Missouri.....	18,000	17,000	25,000	19,000	18,000	15,000	12,360	16,000
Montana.....	13,750(e)	21,000	23,000	12,500	16,800	19,000	None	12,000
Nebraska.....	16,500	18,000	17,500	12,500	—	12,600	16,020	14,000
Nevada.....	20,000	21,000	23,000	17,154	16,000	15,000	17,600	17,154
New Hampshire.....	17,160	17,160	25,350	14,040	18,200	15,600	17,160	14,040
New Jersey.....	30,000	25,000	23,000	19,916	—	19,916	25,000	25,000
New Mexico.....	21,000	25,000	12,840	12,500	16,800	14,400	—	16,600
New York.....	45,000	32,265	32,265	32,265	—	32,265	32,265	32,265
North Carolina.....	18,000(g)	25,000	29,000	17,000	18,000	18,500	20,750	18,000(g)
North Dakota.....	12,000	20,000	20,000	15,840	13,608	None	None	11,000(g)
Ohio.....	39,950	24,960	27,539	24,960	24,960	20,384	24,960	24,960
Oklahoma.....	16,500	25,000	24,000	28,741	19,440	16,500	(af)	12,000
Oregon.....	20,000	24,240	26,800	20,400	19,020	21,120	15,420	17,700
Pennsylvania.....	30,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	19,664	(h-7)	20,000	25,000
Rhode Island.....	23,000	18,900	20,501	18,000	15,000	15,401	12,500	9,500
South Carolina.....	20,000	22,000	21,411	15,000	—	13,425	12,500	20,000
South Dakota.....	15,000	17,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	11,800	(x)	10,000
Tennessee.....	17,500	23,500	23,500	17,500	17,500	17,500	17,500	17,500
Texas.....	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	20,000	26,000	26,000	26,000
Utah.....	21,000	26,424	20,880	13,000	18,792	11,580	16,680	11,000
Vermont.....	20,700	20,400	25,000	18,000	15,000	14,400	(x)	14,400
Virginia.....	22,000	20,500	21,500	15,500	17,500	(o-11)	15,000	15,500
Washington.....	22,500	28,500	26,000	28,500	21,000	15,800	20,000	21,000
West Virginia.....	13,000	18,000	20,000	15,000	16,000	—	15,000	17,000
Wisconsin.....	20,000	30,656	30,656	32,000	20,260	23,364	20,500	20,500
Wyoming.....	15,000	(ag)	(ag)	12,000	12,000	10,200	(ag)	12,000
Puerto Rico.....	19,000	19,000	8,400	9,900	16,000	9,000	None	19,000
Virgin Islands.....	19,371	19,978	14,164	17,198	12,402	10,000	8,600	17,198

(n) For each regular legislative session held in odd numbered years and \$1,600 for each session held in even numbered years.

(o) Responsibility for function belongs to chief administrative official in charge of:

- |                                      |                             |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (o-1) Finance or Administration      | (o-8) Land                  |
| (o-2) Budget                         | (o-9) Agriculture           |
| (o-3) Public Works and Buildings     | (o-10) Transportation       |
| (o-4) Commerce                       | (o-11) Welfare              |
| (o-5) Health                         | (o-12) Banking              |
| (o-6) Labor                          | (o-13) Police—Public Safety |
| (o-7) Conservation—Natural Resources |                             |

(p) Each of three commissioners, except each of five commissioners in Illinois. Iowa, three-member State Board of Social

Welfare and three-member State Board of Control (Mental Health, Correctional and Juvenile Institutions) will be replaced by the Department of Social Services with a single commissioner as of July, 1968. The three-member Iowa Tax Commission will be replaced by a Director of Revenue in January, 1968.

(q) Function is under jurisdiction of Executive Council (Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer and Secretary of Agriculture).

(r) For Public Works Director; Chief of Public Buildings receives \$12,090.

(s) Executive Director, Board of Control (listed under "Public works and buildings").

(t) Office is Executive Secretary, Director or single Commissioner.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

STATE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS: ANNUAL SALARIES\*  
Maximum or Current Figures as of Late 1967

Highways	Police public safety	Civil defense	Labor	Commerce	Banking	Insurance	Public utility regulation	State or other jurisdiction
\$17,500(t)	\$14,000	\$12,000	\$12,000	None	\$15,000	\$13,000	\$18,500	Alabama
23,789(t)	23,789	(h-8)	23,789	\$23,789	(o-4)	(o-4)	12,960(t)	Alaska
17,400(t)	None	8,400	7,200(t)	None	15,000	14,400	13,000(t)	Arizona
20,000(t)	12,000	9,900	11,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000(ab)	Arkansas
(o-3,y)	(h-7)	(h-7)	23,500	20,000	24,500	24,500	25,000	California
25,512(t)	18,144	13,536	22,044	20,000	18,144	18,144	18,000(t)	Colorado
25,500	22,890	13,780	23,680	16,440	20,690	20,980	23,580	Connecticut
21,500(t)	8,800	9,000	7,200	None	12,000	9,000	4,500(t)	Delaware
25,980(ab)	17,820	13,620	19,500	19,500	(h-2)	(h-5)	18,000(ab)	Florida
25,000	20,800	(h-8)	22,800	22,500	20,556	(h-2)	22,500	Georgia
25,000(o-10)	None	(h-8)	22,000	22,000	22,000(i)	(i)	16,704(t)	Hawaii
16,800(t)	12,000	10,200	10,200	12,000	12,000	12,000	14,500(ab)	Idaho
(o-3)	25,000	15,000	23,000	23,000	20,000	23,000	19,000(p)	Illinois
11,400(ab)	16,404	10,128	12,000	18,000	21,204	20,004	22,200(ab)	Indiana
27,600(t)	15,000	10,500	12,000	12,000(o-6)	18,000	15,000	17,280	Iowa
20,000	—	6,000	7,500(g)	None	10,000(g)	11,500(g)	14,000(g)	Kansas
20,000(t)	18,000	(h-8)	16,000	18,000	18,000	16,000	10,000(ab)	Kentucky
17,500(t)	18,000	(h-8)	14,000	16,000	15,120	18,700	12,500(ab)	Louisiana
20,436(ab)	13,728	16,492	11,000(g)	18,928	15,796	14,000	13,650(ab)	Maine
25,000(ab)	20,000	10,500	9,000	None	14,000	20,000	9,000(ab)	Maryland
(o-3)	16,000	13,200	15,000	14,000	15,000	15,000	15,000(t)	Massachusetts
27,000	21,500(ah)	2,500(ah)	22,000	24,000	19,000	19,000	19,000(ab)	Michigan
21,500(t)	13,344	14,000	15,000(p)	17,500	16,500	16,500	17,000(ab)	Minnesota
15,000(ab)	12,500	8,000	—	(o-9)	(h-2)	16,000	15,000(ab)	Mississippi
22,500(t)	18,000	15,000	18,000	17,500	13,500	15,000	20,000(ab)	Missouri
16,200(t)	12,500	11,306(ai)	7,725(m)	None	12,000(m)	(h-6)	10,500(m,ab)	Montana
17,000(t)	14,580	15,300	14,000	None	12,000	13,000	12,000(ab)	Nebraska
19,000	14,094	11,000	11,500	17,600	15,000	15,000	16,000(ab)	Nevada
(o-3)	17,160	(h-8)	13,500	14,040	15,600	15,600	14,040(ab)	New Hampshire
25,000(t)	18,000	23,000	25,000	(o-7)	25,000	(o-12)	22,000(ab)	New Jersey
15,000(ab)	15,000	11,000	12,600	18,000	13,000	15,000	12,500(ab)	New Mexico
(o-3)	29,160	29,160	32,265	32,265	32,265	32,265	32,265(ab)	New York
21,000(ab)	14,472	11,000	18,000(g)	(o-7)	17,000	18,000(g)	19,000(g,ab)	North Carolina
16,020(t)	11,000	9,204	11,000	None	12,000	11,000	11,000(ab)	North Dakota
27,539(t)	24,960	(h-8)	24,960	24,960	15,600	24,960	24,960(ab)	Ohio
20,000	15,000	12,000	9,200	22,000	18,000	15,000	19,000(ab)	Oklahoma
24,240(t)	17,700	13,800	19,000	17,700	14,880	14,880	19,680	Oregon
25,000(t)	25,000	16,170	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000(ab)	Pennsylvania
(o-3)	14,000	12,026	12,500	(x)	10,250	10,250	10,250(t)	Rhode Island
19,000(t)	—	12,300	15,000	None	14,476	16,500	15,500(t)	South Carolina
16,200	11,100	9,300	9,600	14,000	15,000	17,500	10,800(ab)	South Dakota
19,000(t)	17,500	10,939	17,500	17,500	17,500	17,500	17,500(ab)	Tennessee
26,000	26,000	(o-13)	12,000	None	24,500	19,500	26,000(ab)	Texas
17,892	12,000	10,992	11,000	None	12,000	12,600	11,000(ab)	Utah
19,550(t)	16,500	(o-13)	15,000	(o-6)	13,225	(o-12)	16,500(t)	Vermont
19,500(t)	17,500	13,000	16,900	22,000	15,750	15,750	12,528(t)	Virginia
28,500(t)	15,000	16,000	21,000	21,000	13,300	16,500	15,000(ab)	Washington
22,000(t)	13,000	10,000	12,000	14,000	12,000	12,000	14,000(ab)	West Virginia
17,500(ab)	(x)	14,000	18,500(ab)	17,000	13,500	16,992(t)	18,500(ab)	Wisconsin
17,500(t)	None	(h-8)	10,200	None	12,000	12,000	12,500	Wyoming
16,800	18,000	10,200	19,000	19,000	9,000	12,000	16,000(ab)	Puerto Rico
—	16,675	10,000	15,106	17,550	—	—	—	Virgin Islands

(u) For each of two officials: Commissioner of Natural Resources and Commissioner of Fish and Game.  
 (v) Plus full maintenance.  
 (w) State Entomologist.  
 (x) No single agency or official.  
 (y) 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.  
 (z) Director, Department of Institutions.  
 (aa) Connecticut, State Prison Warden; Mississippi, Superintendent, state penitentiary.  
 (ab) Official is Chairman or President of Commission.

(ac) Director, Department of Social Services (listed under "Welfare").  
 (ad) Director, Department of Children and Family Services \$23,000, and Director, Department of Public Aid \$27,500.  
 (ae) State Forester \$12,000, and Game and Fish Commission Director \$11,000.  
 (af) Soil Conservation \$13,200, and Water Resources \$10,000.  
 (ag) Decided by Personnel Commission on individual merit. Conservation-Natural Resources salary fixed by Governor and Natural Resources Board.  
 (ah) Serves as Director, Department of State Police and Director of Civil Defense.  
 (ai) Adjutant General is head of Civil Defense. Salary shown is for Deputy Director.

*THE BOOK OF THE STATES*  
**AGENCIES ADMINISTERING MAJOR STATE TAXES\***  
 As of January 1, 1968

<i>State</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>Sales</i>	<i>Gasoline</i>	<i>Motor Vehicle(a)</i>
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 Commn.	Tax Commn.	Tax Commn.	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.....	Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.	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.	Commissr. Corp. & Tax.	Reg. Mot. Veh.
Michigan.....	Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.	Sec. of State
Minnesota.....	Dept. of Tax.	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.....	Tax Commissr.	Tax Commissr.	Tax Commissr.	Dept. of Mot. Veh.
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. 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 (b)	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.	Dept. of Tax.	Div. Mot. Veh.	Div. Mot. Veh.
Washington.....	Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.	Dept. Mot. Veh.
West Virginia.....	Tax Dept.	Tax Dept.	Tax Dept.	Dept. Mot. Veh.
Wisconsin.....	Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.	Mot. Veh. Dept.
Wyoming.....	.....	Tax Commn.	Tax Commn.	Tax Commn.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

AGENCIES ADMINISTERING MAJOR STATE TAXES\*

As of January 1, 1968.

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 Commn.	Tax Commn.	Tax Commn.	2	Idaho
Dept. of Rev.	Atty. Gen.	Dept. of Rev.	3	Illinois
Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.	Alcoh. Bev. Commn.	3	Indiana
Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.	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
Tax Commissr.	Tax Commissr.	Liquor Contr. Commn.	3	Nebraska
Tax Commn.	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.	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
Tax Commn.	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
Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.	Liquor Contr. Bd.	3	Washington
Tax Dept.	Tax Dept.	Liquor Contr. Commn.	3	West Virginia
Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.	Dept. of Rev.	2	Wisconsin
Tax Commn.	Tax Commn.	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).  
 (b) Tax Commissioner will begin administering this tax on July 1, 1969.

## 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 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	Department of Finance	Sept. 1 each year	By the 5th day of regular session	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
ARKANSAS.....	Legislative Council	Budget and Accounting Division in State Administration Dept.	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	Within first 30 days	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
COLORADO.....	Governor	State Budget Officer in Division of Accounts and Control under State Controller	Oct. 1	10th day of session	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
CONNECTICUT.....	Governor	Director of Budget	Sept. 1	1st session day after Feb. 14	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
144 DELAWARE.....	Governor	Office of Budget Director	Sept. 15; schools, Oct. 15	By 5th day of session	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
FLORIDA.....	Planning and 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	Planning and Budget Director, appointed by Governor to serve at pleasure of Planning and Budget Commission	Nov. 15 in even years, before meeting of Legislature in April in odd years	1st day of session	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
GEORGIA.....	Governor	Budget Bureau	Sept. 1	By 5th day of session or sooner	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
HAWAII.....	Governor	Budget Division, Dept. of Budget & Finance	Sept. 15 preceding each annual session	3rd Wed. in Feb., 20 days in advance to members of Legislature	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
IDAHO.....	Governor	Administrator, Division of the Budget	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	Division of Budgets, Dept. 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	Budget Agency	Sept. 1 in even years, flexible policy	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	Sept. 15 in odd years and Oct. 1 in even years	Within 3 weeks after convening of session in odd years and within 2 days after convening of session in even years	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
KENTUCKY.....	Governor	Division of Budget, Department of Finance	Sept. 15	As Governor desires	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
LOUISIANA.....	Governor	Budget Section of Division of Administration	Jan. 15 before annual session	Not later than seventh day of each regular session. New Governor-elect, five day grace period	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
MAINE.....	Governor	Bureau of the Budget, Dept. of Finance and Administration	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	Budget Division, Department of Administration	Oct. 1 preceding convening of Legislature	Within 3 weeks after inauguration of Governor	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
MISSISSIPPI.....	Commission of Budget and Accounting: Governor as ex officio chairman, Chairman House Ways & Means Committee, Chairman House Appropriations Committee, Chairman Senate Finance Committee and President Pro Tem of Senate	Commission of Budget and Accounting	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 Administrative Services	Not later than Oct. 15 in even years	30th day of regular session	Limited: Two-thirds vote required to increase Governor's recommendations; majority vote required to reject or decrease such items	Yes	July 1
NEVADA.....	Governor	Budget Director, Budget Division, Department of Administration	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 Accounting of Department of the Treasury	Oct. 1	Third Tuesday after opening of session	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
NEW MEXICO.....	Governor	Budget-Financial Control Division, Department 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 following the first day of the annual session, except on or before Feb. 1 in years following gubernatorial election.	Limited: May strike out items, reduce items or add separate items of expenditure.	Yes	April 1
NORTH CAROLINA	Governor	Budget Division, Department of Administration	Sept. 1 preceding session	1st week of session	Unlimited	No	July 1
NORTH DAKOTA..	Governor	Director of Accounts and Purchases by virtue of his office is Budget Director	July 15, even years, may extend 45 days	December 1, prior to biennial session	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
OHIO.....	Governor	Executive Affairs Division, Department of Finance	Nov. 1	1st week in Feb. in odd years	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
OKLAHOMA.....	Governor	Budget Director	September 1	1st day of session, except for new Governor, for whom the date is Monday following convening of session	Unlimited	Yes, in general appropriation act only	July 1
OREGON.....	Governor	Budget Division, Dept. of Finance	Sept. 1 of even year preceding legislative year	Dec. 1 of even year preceding legislative year	Unlimited	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
RHODE ISLAND....	Governor	Division of Budget, Department of Administration	Oct. 1	24th day of session	Unlimited	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 of even years	Jan. 14 or before unless change in Governor; then Mar. 1 or before	Unlimited	Yes	July 1
TEXAS	Governor, Legislative Budget Board	Budget Director, and Legislative Budget Board	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, Division of the Budget, Office of Administration	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 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	Bureau of Budget and Management, Department of Administration	Date set by Director, Bureau of Budget and Management	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
AMERICAN SAMOA	Governor	Governor & Director of Administrative Services	July 1	August	Recommend only	Yes	July 1
GUAM	Governor	Director, Bureau of Budget	Date set by Budget Director. Usually not later than Oct. 30	2nd Mon. in Jan.; opening day of regular 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

\*Limitations listed in this column relate to legislative power to increase or decrease budget items generally. Specific limitations, such as constitutionally earmarked funds or requirement

to enact revenue measures to cover new expenditure items, are not included.

**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 Commissioner of Finance (G)	Joint Legislative Budget Committee (L)	Commissioner of Finance (G) and Auditor (E)	Commissioner of Finance (G) and Auditor (E)	Auditor (E)	Auditor (E)	Treasurer (E)	Post Auditor (L)
ARKANSAS.....	Governor and Director of State Administration Department through the Budget and Accounting Division (G)	Legislative Council (L)	Director of Budget and Accounting Division of the State Administration Department (d)	Director of Budget and Accounting Division of the State Administration Department (d)	Auditor (E), Budget and Accounting Division of the State Administration Department (d)	Auditor (E)	Treasurer (E)	Legislative Joint Auditing Committee (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)	None	Comptroller (E)	Commissioner of Finance and Control (G)	Comptroller (E) and Auditors (L)	Comptroller (E)	Treasurer (E)	Auditors (L).
DELAWARE.....	Governor and Budget Director (G)	None	Budget Director (G)	Budget Director (G)	Budget Director (G)	Budget Director (G)	Treasurer (E)	Auditor of Accounts (E)
FLORIDA.....	Planning and Budget Commission (f) and Planning and Budget Director (G)	Legislative Auditing Committee (L)	Auditor (L)	Planning and Budget Commission (f)	Comptroller (E)	Comptroller (E)	Treasurer (E)	Auditor (G), Legislative Auditing Committee (L) and Auditor (L)
GEORGIA.....	Governor and Budget Officer (G)	None	Auditor (L)	Budget Officer (G)	Budget Officer (G)	Budget Officer (G)	Treasurer (E)	Auditor (L)
HAWAII.....	Governor and Finance Director (G)	Legislative Auditor (L)	Comptroller (G)	Comptroller (G)	Comptroller (G)	Comptroller (G)	Director of Finance (G)	Legislative Auditor (L)
IDAHO.....	Governor and Administrator, Division of the Budget	Legislative Council (L)	Bureau of Public Accounts, Division of the Budget	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)	Legislative Council (L)	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)	Commissioner of Finance (G)	Commissioner of Finance (G)	Accounts Division in Finance Department (d)	Commissioner of Finance (G)	Treasurer (E)	Auditor (E)
LOUISIANA.....	Governor, Commissioner of Administration (G) and Budget Section (k)	Legislative Auditor (L)	Budget Division of Division of Administration (k)	Commissioner of Administration (G) and Budget Division (k)	At agency level	Comptroller (E)	Treasurer (E)	Legislative Auditor (L)
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)	Senate Appropriations Committee, House Appropriations Committee and Legislative Fiscal Agency (L)	Department of Administration, Accounting Division (CS)	Department of Administration, Accounting Division (CS)	Department of Administration, Accounting Division (CS)	Treasurer (G)	Treasurer (G)	Auditor General (L)
MINNESOTA.....	Governor and Commissioner of Administration (G)	House Appropriations Committee, Senate Finance Committee (L)	Auditor (E) (n)	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 (o)	None	Auditor (E)	Commission of Budget and Accounting (o)	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)	Fiscal Analysis Committee (L)	State Examiner (G), Controller of Department of Administration (G)	Controller of Department of Administration (G)	Controller of Department of Administration (G)	Auditor (E)	Treasurer (E)	Legislative Post Auditor (L)
NEBRASKA.....	Governor and Budget Officer of Department of Administrative Services (p)	Legislative Fiscal Analyst of Legislative Council and Legislative Budget Committee (L)	State Accountant of Department of Administrative Services (p)	Budget Officer and State Accountant of Department of Administrative Services (p)	All department heads, and State Accountant of Department of Administrative Services (p)	Director of Administrative Services (G)	Treasurer (E)	Auditor (E) and Tax Commissioner (G)
NEVADA.....	Governor and Budget Director (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 (q)	Comptroller, head of Department of Administration and Control (G)	Director of Accounts in Department of Administration and Control (q)	Director of Accounts in Department of Administration and Control (q)	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—Financial Control Division, Department of Finance and Administration (d)	Legislative Finance Committee (L)	Budget-Financial Control Division, Department of Finance and Administration (d)	Budget-Financial Control Division, Department of Finance and Administration (d)	Budget-Financial Control Division, Department of Finance and Administration (d)	Budget-Financial Control Division, Department of Finance and Administration (d)	Treasurer (E)	Legislative Auditor (L)
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)

<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b> .....	Governor and Budget Division of Department of Administration (r), (s)	Advisory Budget Commission (L & G)	Budget Division of Department of Administration (r)	Budget Division of Department of Administration (r)	Budget Division of Department of Administration (r)	Budget Division of Department of Administration (r)	Treasurer (E)	Auditor (E)
<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b> .....	Budget Director within Department of Accounts and Purchases (G)	Budget Committee of Legislative Research Committee (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)
<b>OHIO</b> .....	Governor and Finance Director (G)	Legislative Service Commission (L) and Legislative Auditor (L)	Finance Director (G) and Auditor (E)	Finance Director (G)	Auditor (E) and Finance Director (G)	Auditor (E)	Treasurer (E)	Auditor (E)
<b>OKLAHOMA</b> .....	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)
<b>OREGON</b> .....	Governor and Director of Department of Finance (G)	Legislative Fiscal Committee (L)	Director of Department of Finance (G) and Secretary of State (E)	Director of Department of Finance (G)	Secretary of State (E)	Secretary of State (E)	Treasurer (E)	Secretary of State (E)
<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b> ..	Governor and Budget Secretary (G)	House and Senate Appropriations Committees (L) and Legislative Budget and Finance Committee	Secretary of Administration and Budget Secretary (G)	Secretary of Administration and Budget Secretary (G) and Director of Accounts (G)	Auditor General (E) and Departmental Comptrollers (G)	Auditor General (E)	Treasurer (E)	Auditor General (E)
<b>RHODE ISLAND</b> ..	Governor and Budget Division of Department of Administration (t)	House Finance Committee Staff (L)	Division of Accounts and Control in Department of Administration (d) Auditor (w)	Administration Department (d)	Administration Department (d)	Administration Department (d)	Treasurer (E)	House of Representatives Finance Committee (L), (u)
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b> .....	State Budget and Control Board (v)	None		Comptroller General (E)	Comptroller General (E)	Comptroller General (E)	Treasurer (E)	Auditor (w)
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b> .....	Governor and State Budget Officer (G)	Legislative Research Council (L)	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)
<b>TENNESSEE</b> .....	Governor and Budget Director (G)	Fiscal Review Committee (L)	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)
<b>TEXAS</b> .....	Governor, Budget Director (G) and Legislative Budget Board (L)	Legislative Budget Board (L)	Auditor (L)	Auditor (L)	Comptroller (E)	Comptroller (E)	Treasurer (E)	Auditor (L) and Legislative Audit Committee (L)
<b>UTAH</b> .....	Governor and Finance Director (G)	Legislative Budget Audit Committee (L)	Director of Finance (G)	Director of Finance (G)	Director of Finance (G)	Director of Finance (G)	Treasurer (E)	Auditor (E)
<b>VERMONT</b> .....	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)

**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
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 (y) and Commissioner of Finance and Administration (G)	Legislative Auditor (of Joint Committee on Government and Finance) (L)	Department of Finance and Administration (d)	Board of Public Works (y)	Commissioner of Finance and Administration (G) and Auditor (E)	Auditor (E)	Treasurer (E)	Tax Commission and Legislative Auditor (L)
WISCONSIN.....	Governor and Secretary of Administration (G)	Joint Committee on Finance (L)	Secretary of Administration (G)	Secretary of Administration (G)	Secretary of Administration (G)	Secretary of Administration (G)	Treasurer (E)	Auditor (L)
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)
AMERICAN SAMOA.....	Governor and Director of Administrative Services (G)	None	Comptroller (G)	Comptroller (G)	Assistant Director of Administrative Services (G)	None issued	None issued	Auditor (G)
GUAM.....	Governor and Budget Director (G)	Legislative Analyst (L)	Comptroller (CS)	Budget Director (G) and Comptroller (CS)	Comptroller (CS)	Comptroller (CS)	Treasurer (CS)	Legislative Auditor (z)
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 Department (d)	Controller (G)

152

\*Sources: 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 1967. Note: For more detailed information on state budgetary practices see table on pp. 144-147.

(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) With advice and assistance of Commissioner of Administration and Public Examiner.  
(o) Governor ex-officio Chairman, and Chairmen House Ways and Means, House Appropriations and Senate Finance Committees, and Senate President Pro Tem.  
(p) Appointed by Director of Administrative Services.  
(q) Director appointed by Comptroller, who is selected by the Governor.  
(r) Director, appointed by Governor, selects division chiefs, subject to approval of the Governor.  
(s) Budget division prepares budget subject to review of the Governor and Advisory Budget Commission.  
(t) Appointed by Director of Administration Department.  
(u) Selects independent auditing firm.  
(v) Governor as Chairman, Treasurer, Comptroller General, Chairman Senate Finance Committee, Chairman House Ways and Means Committee.  
(w) Appointed by State Budget and Control Board; heads Finance Division of this board.  
(x) Pre-audit of purchase vouchers is by Claims Division of Board of Control before forwarding to Comptroller.  
(y) Governor as Chairman, Secretary of State, Auditor, Attorney General, Treasurer, Superintendent of Schools, and Commissioner of Agriculture.  
(z) Audit firm hired by Legislature for the specific purpose of conducting post-audit.

purchase preference law; it has repealed a blanket 2 per cent preference for in-state bidders and now applies it only to bidders from other States having preference laws applicable against North Dakota contractors. West Virginia has repealed a law requiring in-state preference in printing.

The central purchasing division in Michigan no longer handles university purchasing, and the state colleges of Vermont have been exempted from the jurisdiction of the state purchasing agent there.

In North Dakota an opinion of the Attorney General now allows political subdivisions to participate in state contracts under certain conditions, and use of this privilege is being made. Maine

political subdivisions also have been authorized to make purchases through the State Purchasing Bureau, but the bureau has not as yet received additional staff to carry on this function. The Alabama Attorney General has ruled that a new bid law in that State does not require county and municipal governments to advertise for bids on items upon which the state purchasing agent has established contracts.

Among its activities for further progress, the National Association of State Purchasing Officials in 1966 conducted a one-week training seminar on standards and specifications, and it is intended that this will be followed with other training seminars in subsequent years.

# 2

## Personnel Systems

---

### DEVELOPMENTS IN STATE PERSONNEL SYSTEMS

By KEITH OCHELTREE\*

---

STATE PERSONNEL systems, along with other segments of government, have responded to the impact of social changes that have been prominent during the past two years. They have done so in an era of increasing challenges to traditional patterns of authority, ranging all the way from civil rights demonstrations to "hippies." They also have had to respond to new problems, quickly and creatively, in a time of massive efforts to bring the disadvantaged into the mainstream of social and economic life, our continuing involvement in war, increasing urbanization, and a growing role of government in society.

It is easy to identify trends in state personnel administration that are directly traceable to these trends in society. Perhaps the most noteworthy is the increasing number of States that are either permitting or mandating collective bargaining for state employees. Probably related to this trend is a tendency to relax restrictions on political activity by state employees, although this also undoubtedly indicates greater maturity of both the political and merit systems. The federal government is showing increasing interest in the quality of personnel administration at the state and local levels, related, no doubt, to the increasing concern for strengthening the over-all role of the States. Veteran preference is being extended, as might be expected, to veterans of the Vietnam conflict. Because of the

increasing needs of state governments for talented people, extra effort is being expended to employ the best of the college graduates. In another approach to the problem of the shortage of personnel, an approach that has social connotations as well, state governments are paying increasing attention to recruitment of the physically and mentally handicapped. Training is receiving more emphasis as a means of making up for shortages of skilled personnel. New ways are being found to train socially disadvantaged persons for jobs in state government.

#### STATE PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

One of the most significant developments in many years was the introduction in Congress of bills that would provide matching federal grants to improve state and local public personnel administration. In addition, the bills would provide, at the discretion of the President, for an extension of the merit system to cover additional programs that are financed with federal funds. Also provided would be grants for training of state and local public employees, as well as financing their attendance at federal training sessions. If passed, these bills are bound to have considerable impact on state and local personnel administration.

The need for orderly processes of personnel administration has been increasingly recognized, and several more States have taken steps to establish statewide merit systems. These States are Iowa, Idaho and Delaware. Arkansas, Ne-

\*Mr. Ocheltree is Assistant Director of the Public Personnel Association.

braska and West Virginia also have provided for more effective systems of statewide personnel management along lines that depart from traditional civil service practices. Bills to establish statewide merit systems were introduced in Mississippi and North Dakota, but failed of passage. Employees of mental hospitals in Alabama, not previously covered, now have been placed under the merit system.

Several States undertook studies aimed at the improvement and streamlining of their personnel administration. These include Connecticut, where a new organization for personnel administration already has been established, Wisconsin, Georgia, Massachusetts, and the Virgin Islands.

Three well-established systems celebrated anniversaries during the biennium. The Pennsylvania Civil Service Commission observed its twenty-fifth anniversary, the Oregon Civil Service Commission its twentieth, and the New Mexico State Personnel Board its fifth.

The personnel system of Illinois underwent a major reorganization through the transfer of all operating department personnel officers to the central Department of Personnel. This means, in effect, that the State Department of Personnel now has branch offices in the departments it serves and in major institutions. The purpose of the move was to provide greater efficiency and dispatch in personnel services, by making central agency services available at work sites. The new arrangement involves use of a central computer, with terminals located at major installations and institutions.

A different approach to the streamlining of statewide personnel operations was taken by the States of Pennsylvania and Oregon. In Pennsylvania, the administration of certain examinations was decentralized to institutions throughout the State. The Oregon State Civil Service Commission delegated position-classification and examination-monitoring activities to departments on a selective basis.

Another federal move of considerable impact on state pay practices was the extension of the minimum wage provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act to employees of governmental hospitals, insti-

tutions of higher learning, and related installations. This is the first time these federal standards have been applied to the employees of other levels of government, and it continues the trend toward greater involvement of the federal government in state and local personnel administration.

#### COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

Arrangements for collective bargaining between state governments and their employees were effected in a number of States. State employees now have the right to negotiate written agreements in Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Delaware, New York, Oregon and Washington. In Illinois and Alaska, the State is permitted but not mandated to bargain with employees. Hawaii also passed a law that formalized relationships with organized employees, but stopped short of actual collective bargaining. The New York law softens the strike penalties of the previous Condon-Wadlin law, and establishes a Public Employment Relations Board to solve representation disputes and provide mediation and fact-finding services for state and local jurisdictions except for New York City, which has established its own machinery. Written collective bargaining agreements are required. The Wisconsin law makes available the services of the Wisconsin Employment Relations Board, previously established to provide services to local jurisdictions.

#### THE QUEST FOR TALENT

Problems of finding qualified people for state government service continued to plague personnel administrators, who kept searching for new methods and new sources of supply. Given special emphasis were programs to attract college graduates to state service. The Kentucky State Department of Personnel and the Minnesota State Civil Service Department initiated summer training programs for college students, with the hope that this would develop an interest in a state government career on the part of those participating. Maine has established a single state service entrance examination to attract college seniors to eleven different

career ladders in the state service.

Several States set up programs to tap the previously unused sources of workers who are physically or mentally handicapped or who are socially disadvantaged. A New York program for hiring the mentally retarded will provide an annual Governor's Award for the state agency that demonstrates outstanding accomplishment in employing the retarded. A Minnesota program for hiring retardates establishes a new class of positions to be known as Service Worker, from which workers will be drawn to fill a variety of service positions. Pennsylvania's system, established for some time, has brought many capable persons to state employment. Michigan established a special staff unit within its Civil Service Commission to develop recruitment and placement programs for mentally and physically handicapped workers, non-whites, refugees, and other disadvantaged groups. North Carolina also established a program aimed at the recruitment of the mentally handicapped. Most of these approaches involve cooperative arrangements between the state personnel agency and the State's division of vocational rehabilitation.

Special steps have also been taken to employ the socially disadvantaged. In Connecticut, members of minority groups may receive special training to prepare them for the state police force, under provision of the federal Manpower Development and Training Act. If there are more cadets graduating from the program than can be absorbed by the state police force, referrals are made to local police forces and guard forces at state institutions. Michigan established an Affirmative Equal Opportunity Program jointly between the Civil Service Commission and the Department of Civil Rights. A study is being undertaken to determine if patterns of discrimination exist in state employment, and effectively to assure equal opportunity. New Jersey has established a Public Employment Career Development program to utilize the potential of disadvantaged groups and at the same time meet the needs of state and local governments for qualified personnel. In New York a Career Devel-

opment Program recruits trainees from high unemployment areas for a four-week orientation course to prepare them for vacancies in the state service. In another kind of effort to make maximum utilization of available skills, Maryland now permits the rehiring of retirees under certain conditions.

#### LOWERING BARRIERS TO MOBILITY

Several States took steps to provide greater mobility for public servants. Arizona now permits persons with permanent status under other comparable merit systems to transfer to the Arizona state service. Ohio provided for the transfer of employees between the state government and its political subdivisions and to allow temporary periods of service with other governmental units. Wisconsin law now permits on a temporary basis the interchange of Wisconsin state employees with other States, counties and municipalities, and the federal government, without the loss of benefits. Specialists may also be obtained from other governments on a temporary basis. A New Jersey law provides for interchange of employees among all levels of government, including the federal, for specified periods of time.

More States are viewing residence requirements as unnecessary deterrents to the recruitment of qualified people and are taking steps to eliminate them. West Virginia has waived all such requirements for positions under civil service, but preference may be given to West Virginia residents. Citizenship and residence requirements were suspended by Michigan, and were ruled unlawful in New Jersey by a state court. In Hawaii, when a qualified person who is a citizen and resident cannot be found, citizenship and residency requirements may be waived.

The continuation of hostilities overseas led many States to extend veteran preference to veterans of the Vietnam conflict. States now giving preference in selection to Vietnam veterans include Massachusetts, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Alaska and Illinois.

Other actions were taken to ease the recruitment problem and to lower unnecessary barriers to employment.

Michigan has virtually eliminated age and sex requirements from its specifications, except where bona fide occupational needs make them necessary. Minnesota agencies may now reimburse one-half of the first-class rail fare or equivalent for out-of-state candidates for hard-to-fill positions.

#### EMPLOYEE DEVELOPMENT

Training has continued to receive emphasis. Added to the list of States that are developing statewide training programs were Minnesota, Vermont, Tennessee and North Carolina. Hawaii established a Center for Governmental Development at the University of Hawaii, to provide in-service training scholarships, internships and other aids to the development of all governmental officers and employees. The center will be under the direction of the Director of Personnel Services.

Pennsylvania has established a four-year management training program, and has held conferences with community colleges to explore their curricula with reference to state employment requirements. An internship program has been established in Maryland, to provide for the training of twelve persons each year.

Some States also took steps to exploit the potential of persons who have not had the opportunity to finish college. New Jersey established a special training program involving an eighteen-month course of study leading to eligibility for promotion to classes which normally require college graduation for entrance. The North Carolina Personnel Department, in cooperation with the Highway Commission and a technical institute, established a program in cooperative education leading to an associate degree in civil technology. Trainees alternate three months of classes with three months of on-the-job experience until a total of eighteen months of schooling and fifteen months of work has been completed.

Restrictions on political activity, a time-honored feature of civil service systems, have been subject to some re-thinking among the States. A California court decision lifted the ban on political ac-

tivity, stating that the expansion of governmental enterprise makes this area of the law a crucial one. Referring to the growing number of governmental employees, the court held that such restrictions on political activity did not represent a compelling public interest commensurate with the waiver of civil rights. In Oregon, the Legislature removed political activity restrictions but adopted stringent restrictions against employees being coerced into giving influence, money, service or any other valuable thing to promote or aid any political candidate. The law also prohibits employee political activity during working hours.

Two years from now a review comparable to this undoubtedly will report that many of the trends listed here have continued and have become stronger. To be expected are greater activity in the area of public employee collective bargaining, greater emphasis on new approaches to recruitment and employee development, and more attention to the utilization of the handicapped and disadvantaged.

#### SELECTED REFERENCES

- Public Personnel Administration* (5th Edition). O. Glenn Stahl. Harper and Row. New York. 1962.
- Public Personnel Administration*. Felix A. Nigro. Henry Holt and Co. New York. 1959.
- The Law of Civil Service*. H. Eliot Kaplan. Matthew Bender and Co. Albany, New York. 1958.
- Practical Guidelines to Public Pay Administration, Vols. I and II*. Kenneth O. Warner and J. J. Donovan. The Public Personnel Association. 1963 and 1965.
- Public Management at the Bargaining Table*. Kenneth O. Warner and Mary L. Hennessy. The Public Personnel Association. Chicago. 1967.
- Collective Bargaining in the Public Service: Theory and Practice*. Kenneth O. Warner. The Public Personnel Association. Chicago. 1967.
- Elements of Position Classification in Local Government; How to Prepare a Sound Pay Plan; Strengthening Employee Performance Evaluation; The Oral Examination; Pricing Jobs Unique to Government; A Guide to Public Employee Safety; Decentralizing Position Classification; Extending the Horizons of Public Personnel Administration; Minority Groups and Merit System Practice; Political Activity Restrictions; A Fresh Appraisal of Basic Personnel Functions; Getting the Most for Your Training Dollar; The Public Personnel Review*: a quarterly journal. The Public Personnel Association. Chicago.

**THE BOOK OF THE STATES**  
**STATE PERSONNEL AGENCIES**  
 Coverage, Organization and Selected Policies\*  
 August, 1967

State or other jurisdiction	Coverage(a)	Number of employees covered	Board members			Work week for office workers		No. paid vacation days
			No.	How apptd.	Term (years)	Days	Hrs.	
<b>Alabama</b>								
State Personnel Department...	General	19,514	3	G(b)	6	5	40	12
Merit System Council.....	County Health	600	3	G(b)	6	5	40	12
<b>Alaska</b>								
Division of Personnel, Dept. of Administration.....	General	4,864	3	G(b)	6	5	37.5	15(c)
<b>Arizona</b>								
Merit System Board.....	Grant-in-aid	2,700	3	G(d)	6	5	40	varies
Merit System Council.....	Highway Patrol	560	3	G	(f)	5	40	15
<b>Arkansas</b>								
Merit System Council.....	Grant-in-aid	2,400	3	G	3	5	40	12(c)
<b>California</b>								
State Personnel Board.....	General	113,779	5	G(b)	10	5	40	10(c)
<b>Colorado</b>								
Civil Service Commn.....	General	17,000	3	G	6	5	40	15
Merit System Council.....	Local Welfare	1,600	3	G	3	5	40	15
<b>Connecticut</b>								
State Personnel Dept.....	General	26,245	7(g)	G	6	5	35	15(c)
<b>Delaware</b>								
State Personnel Commn.....	General	6,000	5	G(b)	3	..	..	..
<b>Florida</b>								
Merit System(h).....	Grant-in-aid(i)	18,000	5	GC	4	5	40	12(c)
<b>Georgia</b>								
Merit System of Personnel Administration.....	General	23,000	3	G(b)	7	5	37.5	15
<b>Hawaii</b>								
Dept. of Personnel Services....	General	9,000	7	G(b)	4	5	40	21
<b>Idaho</b>								
Personnel Council(h).....	Pub. Assistance(i)	279	3	G	3	5	40	12
Merit System Council(h).....	Grant-in-aid(i)	1,670	3	G(d)	3	5	40	12
<b>Illinois</b>								
Civil Service Commn.....	General(j)	51,421	3	G(b)	6	5	37.5	10(c)
Dept. of Personnel.....	State Police	1,500	3	G(b)	6	5	40	10(c)
State Police Merit Board.....	Non-academic	15,489	6	(k)	(f)	5	37.5-40	10(c)
Univ. Civil Serv. System.....								
<b>Indiana</b>								
State Personnel Division.....	Grant-in-aid(i)	14,500	4	G	4	5	40	12(c)
<b>Iowa</b>								
Merit Employment Dept.....	General	13,500	3	G(b)	6	5	40	5(c)
<b>Kansas</b>								
Pers. Div., Dept. of Admin.....	General	19,037	3	G(b)	4	5	40	12(c)
<b>Kentucky</b>								
Department of Personnel.....	General	23,500	5	G	4	5	37.5	12
Merit System.....	Local Health	754	5	(l)	3	5	37.5	12
<b>Louisiana</b>								
Dept. of Civil Service.....	General	45,000	5	G	6	5	40	12(c)
<b>Maine</b>								
Dept. of Personnel.....	General	9,700	5	(m)	(m)	5	40	12(c)
<b>Maryland</b>								
Commissr. of Personnel.....	General	23,493	1	G	6	5	35.5	10(c)
<b>Massachusetts</b>								
Div. of Civil Service.....	General	40,609	5	G	5	5	37.5	10(c)
<b>Michigan</b>								
Civil Service Commn.....	General	41,098	4	G	8	5	40	13(c)
<b>Minnesota</b>								
Dept. of Civil Service.....	General	19,280	3	G(b)	6	5	40	13(c)
County Welfare Merit Syst....	Local Welfare	1,688	3	G	3	5	varies	12(c)
<b>Mississippi</b>								
Merit Syst., Empl. Sec. Commn.....	Empl. Security	836	3	G	4	5	40	24
Merit System Council(n).....	Health	888	3	A	3	5	40	12
Merit System Council(n).....	Public Welfare(i)	1,140	3	A	3	5	40	15
Merit System Council(h).....	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.

(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

STATE PERSONNEL AGENCIES—Continued

Coverage, Organization and Selected Policies\*

August, 1967

Sick leave (working days)		Paid holi-days	Group insurance (including premium percentage or dollar amounts paid by States)			Statewide employee organizations		State or other jurisdiction
After 1 yr.	Cumulative		Hospitalization	Medical or surgical	Life	Non-affiliated with AFL-CIO	Affiliated with AFL-CIO	
12	90	13	100	100	X	X	Alabama	
12	90	13	100	100	none	X	State Personnel Department Merit System Council	
15	no lim.	11	100	100	X	X	Alaska	
12	90	11(e)	X	none	none	X	Division of Personnel, Dept. of Administration	
15	no lim.	11	X	X	none	..	Arizona	
15	90	8	none	none	none	..	Merit System Board <sup>1</sup> Merit System Council	
12	no lim.	11(e)	—\$6.00/mo.—	none	X	X	Arkansas	
15	180	11(e)	—\$5.00/mo.—	none	X	X	Merit System Council	
15	60	7(e)	none	none	none	X	California	
15	120	11	80	80	75	X	State Personnel Board	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Colorado	
12	no lim.	8	X	X	X	X	Civil Service Commn. Merit System Council	
15	90	11	60	60	50	..	Connecticut	
21	no lim.	11	50	50	50	X	State Personnel Dept.	
12	60	8	some	some	..	X	Delaware	
12	60	8	some	some	..	X	State Personnel Commn.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Florida	
12	no lim.	8	X	X	X	X	Merit System(h)	
15	90	11	60	60	50	..	Georgia	
21	no lim.	11	50	50	50	X	Merit System of Personnel Administration	
12	60	8	some	some	..	X	Hawaii	
12	60	8	some	some	..	X	Dept. of Personnel Services	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Idaho	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Personnel Council(h) Merit System Council(h)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Illinois	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Civil Service Commn. Dept. of Personnel	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	State Police Merit Board Univ. Civil Serv. System	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Indiana	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	State Personnel Division	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Iowa	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Merit Employment Dept.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kansas	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Personnel Division	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kentucky	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Department of Personnel Health Merit System	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Louisiana	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dept. of Civil Service	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Maine	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dept. of Personnel	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Maryland	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Commissr. of Personnel	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Massachusetts	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Div. of Civil Service	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Michigan	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Civil Service Commn.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Minnesota	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dept. of Civil Service County Welfare Merit Syst.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mississippi	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Merit Syst., Empl. Sec. Commn.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Merit System Council(n) Merit System Council(n)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Merit System Council(h)	

(d) Appointed from names submitted by covered agencies. (i) Plus some additional coverage.  
 (e) Plus election day. (j) Commission is an appeals and inspection body only.  
 (f) No fixed term. Personnel program is administered by the Department of Personnel, an arm of the executive branch.  
 (g) Three members appointed by Governor for six year overlapping terms, plus Commissioner of Finance and Control, Labor Commissioner, an officer of state system of higher education, and Personnel Commissioner. (k) Trustees of colleges and universities from among their own membership.  
 (h) Data shown as of August, 1965. (l) Appointed by State Health Commissioner.

STATE PERSONNEL AGENCIES—Continued  
Coverage, Organization and Selected Policies\*  
August, 1967

State or other jurisdiction	Coverage(a)	Number of employees covered	Board members			Work week for office workers		No. paid vacation days
			No.	How apptd.	Term (years)	Days	Hrs.	
<b>Missouri</b>								
Division of Personnel.....	Grant-in-aid(i)	15,000	3	G(b)	6	5	40	15(c)
Merit System(h).....	Crippled Children's Serv.	60	3	(o)	2	5	40	15
<b>Montana</b>								
Joint Merit System.....	Grant-in-aid	900	3	G(d)	6	5	40	15
<b>Nebraska</b>								
Joint Merit System.....	Grant-in-aid	1,600	3	GA	3	5	40	10(c)
<b>Nevada</b>								
Div. of Personnel.....	General	4,800	5	G	4	5	40	15(c)
<b>New Hampshire</b>								
Dept. of Personnel.....	General	6,050	3	GC	3	5	37.5	15
<b>New Jersey</b>								
Dept. of Civil Service.....	General	36,500	5	G(b)	5	5	35	12(c)
<b>New Mexico</b>								
State Personnel Board.....	General	9,381	5	G	5	5	40	15
<b>New York</b>								
Dept. of Civil Service.....	General	121,681	3	G(b)	6	5	37.5	13
<b>North Carolina</b>								
State Personnel Dept.....	General	37,000	7	G		5	40	15
<b>North Dakota</b>								
Merit System Council.....	Grant-in-aid	980	5	G(d)	5	5	40	12(c)
<b>Ohio</b>								
Dept. of State Personnel.....	General	43,424	3	G(b)	6	5	40	10(c)
<b>Oklahoma</b>								
State Personnel Board.....	General	16,705	7	G	7	5	40	15(c)
<b>Oregon</b>								
Civil Service Commn.....	General	23,000	3	G	3	5	40	10(c)
Merit System Council.....	County Health	850	3	A	3	5	40	10(c)
<b>Pennsylvania</b>								
Civil Service Commn.....	Grant-in-aid(i)	53,267	3	G(b)	6	5	37.5	15
<b>Rhode Island</b>								
Div. of Personnel.....	General	9,451	..	none	..	5	35	13(c)
<b>South Carolina</b>								
Merit System Council(h).....	Empl. Sec.	690	3	A	5	5	40	15(c)
Merit System Council.....	Public Welfare	1,079	7	(p)	3	5	38.85	18
Merit System Council.....	Health	1,300	12	G	7	5.25	42	18
<b>South Dakota</b>								
Merit System Council(i).....	Grant-in-aid(i)	750	3	G	3	5	40	14(c)
Civil Service Commn.....	State Police	125	5	G	5	5	40	14(c)
<b>Tennessee</b>								
Department of Personnel.....	Grant-in-aid(i)	5,046	3	G	6	5	38.75	12
<b>Texas</b>								
Merit System Council.....	Grant-in-aid	8,880	3	A	6	5	40	10(c)
<b>Utah</b>								
Merit System Council.....	General	7,800	5	G	4	5	40	12(c)
<b>Vermont</b>								
Personnel Division.....	General	4,116	6(q)	G	6	5	37.5	12(c)
<b>Virginia</b>								
State Div. of Personnel.....	General	51,400(r)	..	none	..	5	40	12(c)
Merit System Council.....	Grant-in-aid	5,343	3	A	6	5	40	12(c)
<b>Washington</b>								
Dept. of Personnel.....	General	20,000	3	G(b)	6	5	40	12(c)
<b>West Virginia</b>								
Civil Service Commn.(n).....	Grant-in-aid(j)	5,353	3	G(b)	6	5	40	15
Department of Personnel.....	Non-classified	9,000	..	none	..	5	37.5	15
<b>Wisconsin</b>								
Bureau of Personnel.....	General	23,893	5	G(b)	5	5	40	10(c)
<b>Wyoming</b>								
Personnel Commission.....	General	4,442	3	G	(f)	5	37.5	12
Joint Merit System(n).....	Grant-in-aid	500	3	G	3	5	37.5	12
<b>Guam</b>								
Dept. of Lab. & Pers.....	General	2,189	7	G(b)	3	5	40	13(c)
<b>Puerto Rico</b>								
Office of Personnel.....	General	49,750	..	..	..	5	37.5	30
<b>Virgin Islands</b>								
Div. of Personnel.....	General	4,505	5	G(b)	2	5	40	26

(m) Governor appoints three members for four years each; employees elect one member for two years; these four members choose a fifth member, who also serves for two years.

(n) Data shown from prior year.

(o) Appointed by Board of Curators, State University.

(p) Elected by General Assembly.

(q) Plus Board of Personnel Appeals with three members.

(r) Includes grant-in-aid agencies.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

STATE PERSONNEL AGENCIES—Continued  
Coverage, Organization and Selected Policies\*  
August, 1967

Sick leave (working days)		Paid holidays	Group insurance (including premium percentage or dollar amounts paid by States)			Statewide employee organizations		State or other jurisdiction
After 1 yr.	Cumulative		Hos- pitali- zation	Medical or surgical	Life	Non- affili- ated with AFL- CIO	Affili- ated with AFL- CIO	
15	120	11(e)	X	X	X	..	..	Missouri Division of Personnel Merit System(h)
15	45	5	X	X	X	..	..	
12	60	10(e)	50	X	none	X	..	Montana Joint Merit System
12	120	11	X	X	none	X	..	Nebraska Joint Merit System
15	90	8	100	100	X	X	..	Nevada Div. of Personnel
15	90	10	—\$33.00/yr.—		\$7.20/mo.	X	..	New Hampshire Dept. of Personnel
15	no lim.	11(e)	100	100	100	X	..	New Jersey Dept. of Civil Service
12	60	10	20	20	20	..	..	New Mexico State Personnel Board
13	120	10(e)	100	100	none	X	..	New York Dept. of Civil Service
10	no lim.	9	X	X	X	X	..	North Carolina State Personnel Dept.
18	120	11(e)		\$5.00/mo.		X	..	North Dakota Merit System
15	90	9	X	X	none	X	X	Ohio Dept. of State Personnel
15	45	7(e)	\$5.00/mo.	none	none	..	..	Oklahoma State Personnel Board
12	no lim.	9(e)	X	X	X	X	..	Oregon Civil Service Commn.
12	90	9	X	X	X	X	..	Merit System Council
15	90	12(e)	—\$4.00/mo.—		none	..	..	Pennsylvania Civil Service Commn.
15	120	11(e)	100	100	40	X	X	Rhode Island Div. of Personnel
15	90	12(e)	X	X	X	X	..	South Carolina Merit System Council(h)
15	26	12	X	X	X	X	..	Merit System Council
15	60	11(e)	none	none	none	X	..	Merit System Council
14	14	9(e)	X	X	X	..	..	South Dakota Merit System Council(i)
14	28	9	X	none	none	..	..	Civil Service Commn.
12	120	14	50	50	50	..	..	Tennessee Department of Personnel
12	36	12	X	X	X	X	..	Texas Merit System Council
12	90	12	86	86	50	X	..	Utah Merit System Council
12	no lim.	12	50	50	50	X	..	Vermont Personnel Division
15	no lim.	10(e)	X	X	16.6	X	..	Virginia State Div. of Personnel
15	no lim.	10(e)	X	X	40	X	..	Merit System Council
12	120	10(e)	—\$5.00/mo.—		none	X	X	Washington Dept. of Personnel
18	60	12(e)	none	none	none	..	..	West Virginia Civil Service Commn.(n)
15	60	12(e)	none	none	none	..	..	Department of Personnel
12	60	7.5	50	50	X	..	X	Wisconsin Bureau of Personnel
12	90	10(e)	—\$7.00/mo.—		none	X	..	Wyoming Personnel Commission
12	90	10(e)	X	X	X	X	..	Joint Merit System(n)
13	no lim.	10(e)	X	none	none	X	..	Guam Dept. of Lab. & Pers.
18	90	18(e)	—\$2.00/mo.—		none	..	..	Puerto Rico Office of Personnel
15	90	23	none	none	none	..	..	Virgin Islands Div. of Personnel

---

## STATE EMPLOYMENT IN 1966\*

---

STATE GOVERNMENT payrolls amounted to \$975 million per month in October, 1966. This compares with \$849 million in October, 1965, and with \$367 million in October, 1956.

During 1966, state employment reached a new high of about 2.2 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 \$321 per month in 1956 to \$523 per month in 1966. The average for state employees in the "Education" function, mainly employees of higher educational institutions, rose from \$358 per month in 1956 to \$614 in 1966.

Of the total number of persons on state government payrolls in October, 1966, 1,743,000 were employed on a full-time basis and 468,000 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 1,864,000 persons in October, 1966.

### 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 866,000 state educational employees include 804,000 working for institutions of higher education, 13,000 directly engaged with public elementary and secondary schools, and 49,000 others—mainly em-

ployees of central state educational agencies and offices. Altogether, this function involves more than 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 in them 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 11,479,000 persons on public payrolls in the United States—federal, state and local—in October, 1966. 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 \$5,473 million for the month of October 1966, the States accounted for 18 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 govern-

---

\*Adapted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census from its *Public Employment in 1966*.

mental employees engaged in highway, public welfare, health and hospital, and natural resources activities. These facts are reflected in Table 2, relating to employment and payrolls of state and local governments, and in the following summary distribution of civilian public personnel of all governmental levels as of October, 1966.

Function	Employees				
	Total	Federal (civilian)	State and local		
			Total	State	Local
Number (in thousands)					
Total	11,479	2,861	8,618	2,211	6,407
National defense and international relations	1,270	1,270			
Postal service	692	692			
Education	4,422	18	4,404	866	3,538
Highways	594	5	589	292	297
Health and hospitals	1,049	188	861	423	438
Police protection	437	24	413	44	369
Natural resources	379	216	163	130	38
Financial administration	315	89	226	82	143
General control	349	37	312	37	275
All others	1,973	323	1,650	335	1,315

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 em-

ployment in October, 1966, ranged from 320 per 10,000 inhabitants in South Carolina to 533 per 10,000 in Wyoming.

#### AVERAGE MONTHLY EARNINGS

Average monthly earnings of full-time state and local government employees in October, 1966, amounted to \$518. This compares with \$493 in October, 1965, and \$334 in October, 1956.

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, 1966, ranged from \$600 or more per month in three States, down to less than \$400 per month in four States.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY INDIVIDUAL STATES

More than one-third of all payrolls and employees of the fifty state governments are accounted for by six States. These, in descending order of number of employees, are California, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Texas, and Michigan.

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 *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, 1946-1966

Year	Number of employees (in thousands)									Average monthly earnings of full-time employees		
	Total			Full-time equivalent			Monthly payrolls (in millions of dollars)			All	Edu- cation	Other
	All	Edu- cation	Other	All	Edu- cation	Other	All	Edu- cation	Other			
October:												
1966	2,211	866	1,344	1,864	575	1,289	975.2	353.0	622.2	\$523	\$614	\$483
1965	2,028	739	1,289	1,751	508	1,243	849.2	290.1	559.1	485	571	450
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, *Public Employment in 1966*. N.A. indicates data not available.

TABLE 2  
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, BY FUNCTION: OCTOBER, 1966

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 governments	Local governments	Total	State governments	Local governments	
All functions	8,618	2,211	6,407	3,808.0	975.2	2,832.8	\$518
Education	4,404	866	3,538	2,030.0	353.0	1,677.1	558
Local schools	3,436	13	3,423	1,633.7	7.1	1,626.6	544
Instructional personnel	2,229	9	2,219	1,312.4	5.5	1,306.8	625
Other	1,207	4	1,203	321.3	1.5	319.8	339
Institutions of higher education	920	804	116	372.3	321.8	50.5	641
Other education	49	49		24.1	24.1		542
Functions other than education	4,214	1,344	2,869	1,777.9	622.2	1,155.7	480
Highways	589	292	297	254.9	139.0	115.9	459
Public welfare	190	70	120	81.3	30.7	50.6	447
Hospitals	752	382	370	277.3	149.4	127.9	384
Health	109	41	68	50.5	19.9	30.6	504
Police protection	413	44	369	201.6	24.4	177.2	557
Local fire protection	246		246	100.5		100.5	590
Natural resources	163	130	33	72.0	60.4	11.6	512
Correction	119	74	45	58.2	37.9	20.3	502
Financial administration	226	82	143	89.6	40.3	49.3	474
General control	312	37	275	106.0	21.4	84.6	505
Local utilities	253		253	139.1		139.1	570
All other	842	191	651	346.9	98.8	248.0	485

Source: Bureau of the Census, *Public Employment in 1966*. 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, 1966

State or other jurisdiction	All employees (full-time and part-time)		Full-time equivalent employment of state and local governments					
	State	Local	Total	Number		Number per 10,000 population		
				State	Local	Total	State	Local
United States, total.	2,210,598	6,407,484	7,397,926	1,863,746	5,534,181	377.7	95.2	282.6
Alabama.....	39,152	92,767	116,896	31,570	85,326	332.4	89.8	242.6
Alaska.....	7,174	6,209	12,293	6,563	5,730	452.0	241.3	210.7
Arizona.....	22,924	50,361	62,303	17,649	44,654	385.1	109.1	276.0
Arkansas.....	24,107	50,734	63,819	20,156	43,663	326.4	103.1	223.3
California.....	210,728	720,652	782,615	175,478	607,137	413.7	92.8	320.9
Colorado.....	34,090	78,040	92,195	26,379	65,816	466.3	133.4	332.9
Connecticut.....	34,266	73,392	95,758	30,895	64,863	333.1	107.5	225.6
Delaware.....	10,166	12,904	21,272	9,386	11,886	415.5	183.3	232.1
District of Columbia.....		37,494	34,257		34,257	424.0		424.0
Florida.....	59,099	208,382	244,402	53,753	190,649	411.4	90.5	320.9
Georgia.....	40,796	134,515	160,826	37,866	122,960	360.7	84.9	275.8
Hawaii.....	24,917	9,626	31,043	21,625	9,418	432.3	301.2	131.2
Idaho.....	10,959	23,533	27,740	8,693	19,046	399.7	125.3	274.4
Illinois.....	103,102	336,327	370,374	84,545	285,830	345.4	78.9	266.6
Indiana.....	59,808	160,258	188,015	46,117	141,898	382.3	93.8	288.5
Iowa.....	35,226	100,593	111,910	29,420	82,491	407.4	107.1	300.3
Kansas.....	35,970	90,382	104,177	27,466	76,710	463.0	122.1	340.9
Kentucky.....	40,074	78,416	104,318	34,502	69,816	327.7	108.4	219.3
Louisiana.....	59,335	104,880	142,260	50,148	92,112	394.8	139.2	255.7
Maine.....	13,949	32,069	35,074	12,379	22,695	356.8	125.9	230.9
Maryland.....	37,283	108,780	133,984	35,327	98,658	370.8	97.8	273.1
Massachusetts.....	49,148	164,159	193,551	46,498	147,053	359.6	86.4	273.2
Michigan.....	99,160	292,338	318,783	76,655	242,127	380.7	91.5	289.1
Minnesota.....	46,093	131,019	137,433	35,878	101,555	384.3	100.3	284.0
Mississippi.....	27,636	70,674	83,878	22,244	61,635	360.5	95.6	264.9
Missouri.....	49,469	136,475	156,612	40,213	116,399	347.4	89.2	258.2
Montana.....	13,108	24,495	30,719	10,481	20,238	437.6	149.3	288.3
Nebraska.....	20,109	53,720	60,464	15,835	44,629	415.3	108.8	306.5
Nevada.....	5,716	15,747	19,878	5,107	14,772	437.9	112.5	325.4
New Hampshire.....	9,576	24,968	23,910	7,880	16,030	351.1	115.7	235.4
New Jersey.....	47,860	207,141	223,296	43,173	180,123	323.7	62.6	261.1
New Mexico.....	20,159	31,146	43,618	16,044	27,573	426.8	157.0	269.8
New York.....	162,232	708,591	781,952	152,502	629,450	428.3	83.5	344.8
North Carolina.....	56,764	134,976	166,154	47,858	118,296	332.3	95.7	236.6
North Dakota.....	11,500	33,128	28,546	8,736	19,809	439.2	134.4	304.8
Ohio.....	83,143	330,588	350,215	68,730	281,485	339.8	66.7	273.2
Oklahoma.....	40,932	76,590	99,260	31,365	67,894	403.8	127.6	276.2
Oregon.....	36,200	66,347	84,791	28,252	56,539	433.7	144.5	289.2
Pennsylvania.....	110,611	335,837	388,129	100,325	287,805	335.1	86.6	248.5
Rhode Island.....	15,446	20,599	32,140	13,590	18,550	357.9	151.3	206.6
South Carolina.....	26,882	67,548	82,814	24,057	58,757	320.2	93.0	227.2
South Dakota.....	12,099	29,051	29,195	9,256	19,939	428.1	135.7	292.4
Tennessee.....	40,531	112,866	142,696	37,279	105,417	367.5	96.0	271.5
Texas.....	100,982	337,993	392,491	84,093	308,398	365.0	78.2	286.8
Utah.....	19,988	33,697	42,424	14,162	28,262	420.9	140.5	280.4
Vermont.....	7,499	10,997	14,750	6,529	8,220	364.2	161.2	203.0
Virginia.....	56,750	116,239	156,362	50,718	105,644	346.9	112.5	234.4
Washington.....	47,284	109,576	128,663	36,771	91,892	431.8	123.4	308.4
West Virginia.....	30,682	46,093	67,804	26,002	41,802	377.9	144.9	233.0
Wisconsin.....	52,061	161,079	164,354	37,454	126,900	395.0	90.0	305.0
Wyoming.....	7,853	13,494	17,522	6,148	11,374	532.6	186.9	345.7

Source: Bureau of the Census, *Public Employment in 1966*. 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, 1966

State or other jurisdiction	Amount of October payroll (thousands of dollars)			Per cent of October payroll		Average earnings of full- time state and local government employees		
	Total	State govern- ment	Local govern- ment	State govern- ment	Local govern- ment	Education employees		Other
						All		
United States, total . . . . .	3,807,978	975,184	2,832,794	25.6	74.4	\$518	\$558	\$480
Alabama . . . . .	46,761	14,060	32,701	30.1	69.9	402	442	362
Alaska . . . . .	9,507	5,275	4,232	55.5	44.5	777	738	809
Arizona . . . . .	34,222	9,655	24,566	28.2	71.8	550	612	483
Arkansas . . . . .	23,046	8,108	14,938	35.2	64.8	361	391	323
California . . . . .	531,386	119,100	412,286	22.4	77.6	681	730	640
Colorado . . . . .	44,867	14,022	30,845	31.3	68.7	492	529	447
Connecticut . . . . .	54,654	17,104	37,550	31.3	68.7	573	618	528
Delaware . . . . .	9,987	3,830	6,156	38.4	61.6	477	525	427
District of Columbia . . . . .	20,591	..	20,591	..	100.0	601	627	590
Florida . . . . .	106,364	23,362	83,002	22.0	78.0	436	487	394
Georgia . . . . .	62,612	16,783	45,829	26.8	73.2	391	428	355
Hawaii . . . . .	18,458	12,993	5,465	70.4	29.6	593	589	596
Idaho . . . . .	11,941	4,004	7,937	33.5	66.5	435	460	409
Illinois . . . . .	203,042	46,545	156,497	22.9	77.1	552	584	521
Indiana . . . . .	93,522	23,602	69,920	25.2	74.8	500	576	401
Iowa . . . . .	51,601	15,745	35,856	30.5	69.5	466	490	433
Kansas . . . . .	45,271	13,058	32,213	28.8	71.2	439	476	389
Kentucky . . . . .	43,307	15,066	28,241	34.8	65.2	419	456	374
Louisiana . . . . .	60,730	22,195	38,535	36.5	63.5	430	467	393
Maine . . . . .	15,574	5,955	9,618	38.2	61.8	446	464	427
Maryland . . . . .	68,341	17,267	51,074	25.3	74.7	512	563	461
Massachusetts . . . . .	104,549	25,501	79,047	24.4	75.6	544	581	519
Michigan . . . . .	187,272	48,432	138,841	25.9	74.1	595	638	545
Minnesota . . . . .	73,655	20,628	53,026	28.0	72.0	541	593	483
Mississippi . . . . .	28,086	8,714	19,373	31.0	69.0	337	375	299
Missouri . . . . .	69,548	18,313	51,235	26.3	73.7	448	479	415
Montana . . . . .	14,313	5,283	9,030	36.9	63.1	472	516	427
Nebraska . . . . .	25,789	7,021	18,767	27.2	72.8	429	451	407
Nevada . . . . .	10,914	3,113	7,802	28.5	71.5	551	586	525
New Hampshire . . . . .	10,789	4,072	6,717	37.7	62.3	457	508	415
New Jersey . . . . .	125,367	23,339	102,028	18.6	81.4	564	655	481
New Mexico . . . . .	20,429	7,729	12,700	37.8	62.2	470	517	414
New York . . . . .	467,530	86,912	380,617	18.6	81.4	601	669	560
North Carolina . . . . .	74,262	23,788	50,473	32.0	68.0	449	487	400
North Dakota . . . . .	12,528	4,269	8,259	34.1	65.9	443	482	393
Ohio . . . . .	169,107	32,725	136,382	19.4	80.6	489	526	451
Oklahoma . . . . .	39,995	13,501	26,494	33.8	66.2	407	462	351
Oregon . . . . .	45,455	16,143	29,312	35.5	64.5	541	555	526
Pennsylvania . . . . .	189,918	47,127	142,791	24.8	75.2	494	542	446
Rhode Island . . . . .	15,143	5,782	9,360	38.2	61.8	472	562	408
South Carolina . . . . .	31,609	10,300	21,309	32.6	67.4	384	419	342
South Dakota . . . . .	12,425	4,646	7,778	37.4	62.6	432	454	405
Tennessee . . . . .	58,190	14,772	43,418	25.4	74.6	409	464	362
Texas . . . . .	169,019	39,953	129,067	23.6	76.4	432	464	393
Utah . . . . .	20,434	7,574	12,860	37.1	62.9	490	514	453
Vermont . . . . .	7,194	3,453	3,741	48.0	52.0	492	514	468
Virginia . . . . .	70,318	22,752	47,566	32.4	67.6	453	490	411
Washington . . . . .	72,461	21,983	50,478	28.1	71.9	570	607	533
West Virginia . . . . .	28,166	11,249	16,917	39.9	60.1	416	467	359
Wisconsin . . . . .	89,585	25,334	64,251	28.3	71.7	551	598	502
Wyoming . . . . .	8,148	3,046	5,102	37.4	62.6	471	524	423

Source: Bureau of the Census, *Public Employment in 1966*. 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, 1966

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.....	1,863,746	517,484	57,137	286,854	68,372	373,934	38,632	43,190	115,900	80,935	29,847
Alabama.....	31,570	9,513	1,597	5,815	1,380	4,234	536	657	2,484	944	339
Alaska.....	6,563	782	1,143	1,721	158	307	196	147	554	139	427
Arizona.....	17,649	6,657	409	4,085	728	1,366	226	524	942	864	238
Arkansas.....	20,156	5,264	1,392	3,495	1,092	3,606	663	374	1,781	953	128
California.....	175,478	51,205	2,911	18,705	2,403	23,009	1,931	6,300	14,369	10,554	2,140
Colorado.....	26,379	11,121	351	2,809	532	5,406	279	514	1,389	1,080	422
Connecticut.....	30,895	4,961	1,712	5,385	2,307	6,956	863	827	705	1,211	1,174
Delaware.....	9,386	2,769	296	1,385	944	1,613	235	293	377	412	408
Florida.....	53,753	13,216	1,037	8,423	2,194	10,291	4,000	1,631	4,429	2,219	652
Georgia.....	37,866	11,007	2,104	7,565	340	5,678	1,552	873	3,570	1,271	691
Hawaii.....	21,625	3,299	11,704	803	338	869	711	...	847	667	406
Idaho.....	8,693	2,247	211	1,547	285	914	340	172	1,443	223	115
Illinois.....	84,545	26,779	1,244	9,440	3,799	18,681	1,578	1,667	3,388	2,795	1,939
Indiana.....	46,117	19,921	789	5,832	638	9,575	551	1,085	1,693	1,711	465
Iowa.....	29,420	10,860	605	3,690	1,949	4,866	267	624	2,180	783	240
Kansas.....	27,466	9,505	542	4,114	460	5,920	623	358	1,865	901	355
Kentucky.....	34,502	9,869	1,390	8,196	1,937	4,492	663	895	2,745	1,015	316
Louisiana.....	50,148	12,513	1,795	8,367	2,816	12,095	1,305	788	3,551	1,283	774
Maine.....	12,379	2,254	491	3,078	592	1,764	246	321	1,246	455	138
Maryland.....	35,327	10,825	547	4,277	132	8,878	1,431	1,136	1,393	1,641	502
Massachusetts.....	46,498	6,185	711	6,995	1,468	16,200	810	714	1,124	2,620	1,201
Michigan.....	76,655	34,585	1,329	5,299	3,795	15,292	917	1,766	3,074	2,103	769
Minnesota.....	35,878	12,642	615	5,508	92	7,680	368	514	2,433	934	682
Mississippi.....	22,244	6,775	640	3,198	1,613	3,813	745	642	2,305	612	207
Missouri.....	40,213	9,599	731	6,585	3,667	9,420	460	1,108	2,653	1,455	895
Montana.....	10,481	3,579	191	2,255	450	1,092	142	201	923	354	115
Nebraska.....	15,835	4,692	530	2,577	378	3,875	144	314	1,293	238	281
Nevada.....	5,107	1,162	130	1,397	182	259	104	91	426	232	167
New Hampshire.....	7,875	1,996	229	1,532	280	1,459	160	166	607	198	126
New Jersey.....	43,173	8,144	1,568	6,644	951	9,940	906	1,750	1,712	2,400	916
New Mexico.....	16,044	6,014	457	2,635	1,088	1,454	430	328	840	1,083	293
New York.....	152,502	23,253	2,717	16,398	2,034	52,583	2,389	3,439	7,420	13,319	3,394
North Carolina.....	47,858	12,053	1,393	11,180	501	8,933	654	1,163	3,687	2,051	315
North Dakota.....	8,736	3,394	137	1,525	173	1,284	155	96	742	302	91
Ohio.....	68,730	21,478	658	10,925	1,033	15,553	1,084	1,432	2,892	2,446	956
Oklahoma.....	31,365	10,193	812	4,039	2,620	6,685	314	549	2,561	1,029	354
Oregon.....	28,252	9,856	583	3,735	1,681	3,414	317	649	2,181	1,678	445
Pennsylvania.....	100,325	13,679	2,251	20,261	6,248	24,778	2,035	3,321	4,121	5,130	2,118
Rhode Island.....	13,590	2,393	534	1,232	961	4,452	356	155	372	469	505
South Carolina.....	24,057	5,551	1,125	4,577	1,021	4,591	455	633	2,520	1,157	163
South Dakota.....	9,256	3,093	176	2,008	449	1,151	134	153	829	278	142
Tennessee.....	37,279	10,630	1,470	6,537	1,947	6,018	1,325	605	3,712	863	283
Texas.....	84,093	27,272	1,717	17,729	3,287	15,291	2,011	807	4,090	1,870	789
Utah.....	14,162	5,733	592	2,260	648	1,563	201	234	826	510	247
Vermont.....	6,529	1,754	171	1,164	241	769	238	225	576	252	237
Virginia.....	50,718	11,458	1,077	13,340	363	10,426	2,253	1,186	3,018	1,478	151
Washington.....	36,771	11,789	640	5,242	2,632	4,730	426	719	3,417	1,681	353
West Virginia.....	26,002	5,826	877	7,712	2,037	3,715	401	409	1,152	831	254
Wisconsin.....	37,454	16,388	645	2,116	1,172	6,313	396	508	2,863	1,965	1,169
Wyoming.....	6,148	1,752	156	1,515	336	681	103	124	581	275	62

Source: Bureau of the Census, *Public Employment in 1966*.

TABLE 6  
STATE GOVERNMENT PAYROLLS, TOTAL AND FOR SELECTED  
FUNCTIONS, BY STATE: OCTOBER, 1966  
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Education			Selected functions other than education							
	All functions	State institutions of higher education	Other education	Highways	Public welfare	Hospitals	Health	Police protection	Natural resources	Financial administration	General control
50 States, total....	975,184	321,816	31,159	139,041	30,676	149,355	19,917	24,444	60,379	40,256	21,384
Alabama....	14,060	5,005	718	2,380	601	1,323	249	318	1,065	453	226
Alaska.....	5,275	670	786	1,684	89	169	131	125	413	91	315
Arizona.....	9,655	4,393	194	2,025	308	482	117	332	453	367	142
Arkansas....	8,108	2,741	555	1,245	405	1,001	204	148	715	381	94
California...	119,100	36,657	1,761	11,310	1,394	13,141	1,504	4,122	10,335	6,689	1,572
Colorado....	14,022	6,821	214	1,116	274	2,248	173	286	744	550	256
Connecticut..	17,104	3,045	1,153	2,875	1,116	3,358	495	481	446	672	1,016
Delaware....	3,830	1,037	158	560	327	601	113	152	190	139	259
Florida.....	23,362	7,668	560	3,127	929	2,962	1,722	700	1,810	944	468
Georgia.....	16,783	5,343	1,071	2,985	186	2,071	548	444	1,626	691	375
Hawaii.....	12,993	2,516	6,377	494	211	467	445	...	572	410	332
Idaho.....	4,004	1,092	105	771	136	316	167	84	638	103	82
Illinois.....	46,545	17,353	689	5,583	1,945	7,876	858	902	1,658	1,374	1,647
Indiana.....	23,602	12,417	407	2,621	254	3,579	333	562	685	699	291
Iowa.....	15,745	6,778	328	1,903	777	1,953	125	316	1,104	368	230
Kansas.....	13,058	5,431	272	2,008	185	2,142	248	191	744	392	219
Kentucky....	15,066	5,330	656	3,135	777	1,403	320	408	943	465	239
Louisiana....	22,195	6,267	960	3,626	1,289	3,873	539	390	2,123	606	420
Maine.....	5,955	1,244	250	1,365	288	715	136	178	643	214	87
Maryland....	17,267	5,355	331	2,190	83	3,530	826	656	718	716	410
Massachusetts	25,501	3,913	376	4,187	783	7,278	486	367	616	1,509	830
Michigan....	48,432	23,392	861	3,762	2,002	8,020	560	1,256	1,995	1,232	690
Minnesota...	20,628	4,148	332	3,137	35	3,195	198	289	1,269	441	401
Mississippi..	8,714	3,192	296	1,195	636	777	297	265	899	292	103
Missouri....	18,313	5,852	354	2,569	1,236	3,252	229	534	1,579	552	554
Montana....	5,283	1,861	109	1,325	196	377	80	101	462	155	77
Nebraska....	7,021	2,631	241	1,066	124	1,234	59	158	645	106	120
Nevada.....	3,113	816	91	847	94	118	67	56	264	125	119
New Hampshire	4,072	1,131	174	814	118	592	86	95	338	93	85
New Jersey...	23,339	5,680	950	3,459	498	4,085	535	953	1,042	1,165	659
New Mexico...	7,729	3,331	219	1,135	432	438	199	173	514	433	186
New York....	86,912	15,940	1,703	9,445	1,172	25,225	1,311	2,277	3,906	6,957	3,178
North Carolina	23,788	7,591	700	5,114	248	3,227	360	633	1,903	1,005	255
North Dakota	4,269	1,864	64	761	83	431	80	46	361	124	64
Ohio.....	32,725	12,492	352	5,599	374	5,208	579	743	1,375	1,118	591
Oklahoma...	13,501	5,324	392	1,623	1,070	2,006	150	256	1,099	413	230
Oregon.....	16,143	6,090	321	2,655	801	1,492	196	403	1,150	767	368
Pennsylvania	47,127	8,768	1,326	8,947	2,701	8,981	1,057	1,856	2,076	2,153	1,168
Rhode Island	5,782	1,252	276	603	406	1,226	200	96	179	222	333
South Carolina	10,300	2,938	572	1,516	421	1,505	221	348	1,135	504	146
South Dakota	4,646	1,708	80	975	174	340	56	69	497	136	101
Tennessee...	14,772	5,026	684	2,403	815	1,669	598	366	1,131	372	167
Texas.....	39,953	16,923	838	7,562	1,334	4,917	852	409	1,640	780	659
Utah.....	7,574	3,502	325	1,107	314	576	109	142	471	233	150
Vermont....	3,453	1,124	85	575	110	330	121	120	311	110	121
Virginia....	22,752	6,605	545	5,168	150	3,539	1,206	683	1,461	539	100
Washington..	21,983	8,724	360	3,225	1,295	2,030	259	402	1,855	866	223
West Virginia	11,249	3,362	429	3,004	756	1,032	189	182	544	360	240
Wisconsin...	25,334	13,537	483	1,455	642	2,808	262	292	1,728	1,044	753
Wyoming....	3,046	937	86	801	131	235	63	71	310	126	34

Source: Bureau of the Census, *Public Employment in 1966*.

Section V

FINANCE

1. Revenue, Expenditure, Debt
2. Taxation



# I

## Revenue, Expenditure, Debt

### STATE FINANCES IN 1966\*

**R**EVENUE OF state governments, from all sources totaled \$55.2 billion in fiscal 1966,<sup>1</sup> or 13.1 per cent more than in fiscal 1965. State government expenditure rose 11.8 per cent and amounted to \$51.0 billion in fiscal 1966. State revenue exceeded aggregate state expenditure by \$4.2 billion, as indicated by the following figures (in billions):

Fiscal year	Total revenue	Total expenditure	Excess of revenue or of expenditure (—)
1966.....	\$55.2	\$51.0	\$4.2
1965.....	48.8	45.6	3.2
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 in-

cludes gross amounts of purchases and other expenditures by state liquor stores, and payments of benefits and withdrawals by the state insurance trust systems.

Considering separately the amounts that pertain to liquor stores, insurance trust systems and the predominant remaining "general government" sector, it appears that during the fiscal year 1966 general revenue exceeded general expenditure by \$747 million, or 1.6 per cent; insurance trust revenue exceeded insurance trust expenditure by \$3.2 billion, or 80.4 per cent; and liquor store revenue exceeded liquor store expenditure by \$280 million, or 25.9 per cent.

State borrowing amounted to \$3.7 billion during the fiscal year 1966, and debt redemption totaled \$1.3 billion. State debt rose to a new high of \$29.6 billion at the end of the fiscal year, as compared with \$27.0 billion in 1965.

National totals of state finances for 1966 and selected years back to 1942 are presented in Table 1. Summary aggregates of income and outgo in fiscal 1966 are shown for individual States in Table 2.

#### GENERAL REVENUE

State general revenue totaled \$46.8 billion in fiscal 1966, up 14.2 per cent from the 1965 amount. Taxes provided \$29.4 billion, or nearly two-thirds of the 1966 total. Charges and miscellaneous general revenue increased 14.5 per cent to \$5.1 billion. Intergovernmental revenue from the federal government amounted to

\*Adapted by the Bureau of the Census from its *State Government Finances in 1966*.

<sup>1</sup>Fiscal 1966 data herein are for the state fiscal years ended on June 30, 1966, except for three States with other closing dates: Alabama, September 30; New York, March 31; and Texas, August 31.

\$11.7 billion, or 18.9 per cent more than the 1965 figure. Intergovernmental revenue from local governments amounted to \$503 million.

State tax revenue was up 12.5 per cent in 1966 from the 1965 total. The 1965-1966 rise, of \$3,254 million, was much larger than the 1964-1965 increase of \$1,883 million. The average annual increase reported for the ten-year period 1956-1966 was about \$1,601 million. All of the States reported an increase in tax yield between 1965 and 1966. The tax rise was more than 15 per cent for fifteen States, from 10 to 15 per cent for twenty States, and less than 5 per cent for only one State.

Table 3 presents a summary of 1966 figures on general revenue of each State. Later and more detailed data on taxes appear in the chapter on "State Tax Collections in 1967," beginning on page 206.

#### GENERAL EXPENDITURE

State general expenditure amounted to \$46.0 billion in fiscal 1966, or 13.8 per cent more than in 1965.

Of the 1966 total, education accounted for a considerably larger fraction of state spending than any other function. In 1966 the States spent \$17.7 billion for education, 22.1 per cent more than in 1965.

State fiscal aid to local governments for support of public schools amounted to \$10.2 billion in 1966, as against \$8.4 billion in 1965. Expenditure for state institutions of higher education totaled \$6.4 billion in 1966. This amount includes \$858 million for operation of commercial activities, such as dormitories and dining halls. State revenue from charges of these activities amounted to \$1,072 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 1966 amounted to \$10.3 billion, or 5.1 per cent more than in the previous year. More than \$1.7 billion was paid to local governments for highway purposes. Of the other \$8.6 billion, \$8.3 billion was for regular

state highway facilities, and only \$327 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 \$336 million from the previous year to \$6.8 billion in fiscal 1966. Capital outlay for state toll highway facilities amounted to only \$179 million in 1966. Current spending for the operation of state toll facilities amounted to \$148 million, and revenue from toll charges produced \$572 million.

Expenditure for public welfare totaled \$6.0 billion, which was 10.8 per cent more than in 1965. 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 \$2.9 billion in 1966. In turn, the States received \$3.6 billion from the federal government for public welfare programs.

Spending for hospitals, the fourth major state function, rose 8.6 per cent to total \$2.6 billion in 1966.

Some increase occurred from 1965 to 1966 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 one-third of total state expenditure (including amounts for liquor stores and insurance trust purposes as well as general-government purposes), amounted to \$16.9 billion in 1966, or 12.9 per cent more than in 1965. Capital outlay, mainly for contract construction, increased 9.5 per cent to \$10.2 billion. Insurance benefits and repayments decreased 5.2 per cent, from \$4.2 billion in 1965 to \$4.0 billion in 1966. Expenditure for assistance and subsidies rose 2.9 per cent to \$2.3 billion. Interest payments on

debt were up 8.7 per cent to \$894 million. Altogether, these various kinds of direct state expenditure totaled \$34.2 billion in 1966 as against \$31.5 billion in 1965.

Intergovernmental expenditure, mainly fiscal aid but also including reimbursements to local governments for services, amounted to \$16.8 billion in 1966. This compares with \$14.2 billion in 1965.

Total state spending for personal services was \$10.6 billion, or about one-fifth of all state expenditure in 1966. 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 262.

#### 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 intragovernmental 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 1966, as against \$3.2 billion in 1965. Their benefit payments decreased from \$2.3 billion in 1965 to \$1.9 billion in fiscal 1966. Reserves of the state unemployment compensation systems totaled \$8.8 billion at the end of 1966.

State-administered employee retirement systems had revenue from contributions and investment earnings that totaled \$2.9 billion in fiscal 1966, and made payments for benefits and withdrawals amounting to \$1.4 billion.

#### INDEBTEDNESS, BORROWING AND DEBT REDEMPTION

Of the \$29.6 billion of state debt outstanding at the end of fiscal 1966, all except \$1.1 billion was of long-term nature. In addition to \$12.7 billion of long-term obligations backed by the States' full faith and credit, \$15.8 billion of nonguaranteed debt was outstanding.

Net long-term state debt—allowing for debt offsets of \$4.0 billion—amounted to \$24.5 billion at the end of the 1966 fiscal year.

Nearly one-half of the \$3.7 billion total of state borrowing in fiscal 1966 was accounted for by five States—California, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Alabama. However, at least minor amounts of borrowing are reported for all of the remaining States. The \$1.3 billion devoted to redemption of debt in 1966 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 13.4 per cent higher at the end of fiscal year 1966 than at the beginning. Components making up the \$58.2 billion total moved differently during the year. Holdings for employee retirement systems were up \$2.6 billion to a total of \$24.7 billion; bond fund holdings increased \$621 million to total \$2.8 billion. Offsets to debt rose moderately, and unemployment compensation reserves rose 19.0 per cent to \$8.8 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: 1942-1966\*

Item	Amounts in millions													Per cent change 1965 to 1966	Per cent distribution 1966	Per capita 1966
	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1960	1958	1956	1954	1952	1950	1945	1942			
Revenue and borrowing.....	\$58,970	\$51,784	\$47,885	\$43,025	\$40,589	\$35,149	\$28,462	\$24,320	\$21,073	\$17,962	\$15,331	\$8,652	\$7,040	13.9	.....	\$302.33
Borrowing.....	3,724	2,957	2,717	2,032	2,994	2,312	2,271	2,121	2,239	1,147	1,428	77	170	25.9	.....	19.09
Revenue total.....	55,246	48,827	45,167	40,993	37,595	32,838	26,191	22,199	18,834	16,815	13,903	8,576	6,870	13.1	.....	283.24
General revenue.....	46,757	40,930	37,648	33,882	31,157	27,363	21,772	18,389	15,299	13,429	11,262	6,284	5,132	14.2	100.0	239.72
Taxes, total (a).....	29,380	26,126	24,243	22,117	20,561	18,036	14,919	13,375	11,089	9,857	7,930	4,937	3,903	12.5	62.8	150.63
Intergovernmental revenue.....	12,246	10,320	9,464	8,243	7,480	6,745	4,764	3,296	2,883	2,485	2,423	865	858	18.7	26.2	62.78
From federal government.....	11,743	9,874	9,046	7,832	7,108	6,382	4,461	3,027	2,668	2,329	2,275	802	802	18.9	25.1	60.20
Public welfare.....	3,573	3,133	2,977	2,707	2,449	2,048	1,793	1,452	1,426	1,149	1,107	432	369	14.0	7.6	18.32
Education.....	2,654	1,393	1,152	917	985	727	492	344	277	293	345	99	137	90.5	5.7	13.61
Highways.....	3,972	3,987	3,652	3,024	2,746	2,883	1,496	739	542	413	438	66	169	-0.4	8.5	20.36
Employment security administration.....	506	457	437	409	423	319	280	219	198	187	168	63	57	10.7	1.1	2.59
Other.....	1,037	902	828	774	504	406	400	273	225	288	217	140	69	15.0	2.2	5.31
From local governments.....	503	447	417	411	373	363	302	269	215	156	148	63	56	12.5	1.1	2.58
Charges and miscellaneous general revenue.....	5,131	4,483	3,942	3,523	3,116	2,583	2,089	1,718	1,328	1,087	909	482	370	14.5	11.1	26.31
Liquor stores revenue.....	1,361	1,270	1,195	1,161	1,134	1,128	1,058	1,019	974	924	810	798	373	7.2	.....	6.98
Insurance trust revenue.....	7,128	6,627	6,324	5,950	5,304	4,347	3,361	2,791	2,560	2,462	1,831	1,494	1,366	7.6	100.0	36.55
Employee retirement.....	2,918	2,638	2,369	2,136	1,942	1,558	1,224	919	757	579	425	193	115	10.6	40.9	14.96
Unemployment compensation.....	3,326	3,234	3,250	3,171	2,812	2,316	1,711	1,500	1,466	1,597	1,176	1,162	1,134	2.9	46.7	17.05
Other.....	884	755	706	642	550	472	426	371	337	287	229	140	117	17.1	12.4	4.53
Debt outstanding at end of fiscal year, total.....	29,564	27,034	25,041	23,176	22,023	18,543	15,394	12,890	9,600	6,874	5,285	2,353	3,257	9.4	100.0	151.57
Long-term.....	28,504	26,235	24,401	22,751	21,612	18,128	15,065	12,643	9,317	6,640	5,168	2,328	3,096	8.6	96.4	146.14
Full faith and credit.....	12,709	11,819	11,147	10,658	10,313	8,912	7,349	6,213	5,770	4,926	4,209	1,970	2,641	7.5	43.0	65.16
Nonguaranteed.....	15,795	14,415	13,254	12,093	11,300	9,216	7,716	6,430	3,547	1,714	958	358	455	9.6	53.4	80.98
Short-term.....	1,060	800	641	424	411	415	329	247	283	235	118	25	161	32.6	3.6	5.44
Net long-term.....	24,488	22,504	20,922	19,480	18,645	15,595	13,027	11,175	7,877	5,620	4,246	1,727	2,563	8.8	.....	125.55
Full faith and credit only.....	9,925	9,094	8,434	7,968	7,780	6,711	5,577	4,896	4,481	3,984	3,379	1,381	2,123	9.1	.....	50.89
Expenditure and debt redemption.....	52,305	46,769	43,620	40,560	37,392	32,496	28,699	22,211	19,184	16,329	15,373	7,296	5,746	11.8	.....	268.16
Debt redemption.....	1,262	1,130	1,036	976	990	900	619	524	497	495	291	231	403	11.7	.....	6.47
Expenditure, total.....	51,043	45,639	42,583	39,583	36,402	31,596	28,080	21,686	18,686	15,834	15,082	7,066	5,343	11.8	.....	261.69
General expenditure.....	46,010	40,446	37,242	34,377	31,281	27,223	23,537	18,857	15,788	13,697	12,250	5,245	4,549	13.8	100.0	235.89
Public welfare.....	6,020	5,434	4,904	4,631	4,285	3,704	3,191	2,672	2,552	2,386	2,358	1,056	913	10.8	13.1	30.86
Intergovernmental expenditure.....	2,882	2,436	2,108	1,919	1,777	1,483	1,247	1,069	1,004	976	792	376	390	18.3	6.3	14.77
Cash assistance, categorical programs.....	1,986	1,970	1,935	1,909	1,863	1,728	1,563	1,364	1,298	1,192	1,337	589	414	0.8	4.3	10.18
Cash assistance, other.....	57	62	59	60	61	76	55	37	32	37	92	35	72	-9.5	0.1	.29
Other public welfare.....	1,096	965	801	743	585	417	326	203	218	182	137	56	37	13.6	2.4	5.61
Education.....	17,749	14,532	13,129	11,711	10,744	8,857	7,325	5,679	4,645	4,017	3,412	1,471	1,182	22.1	38.6	91.00
State institutions of higher education.....	6,353	5,258	4,649	3,992	3,634	2,856	2,305	1,678	1,324	1,180	1,107	397	296	20.8	13.8	32.57
Intergovernmental expenditure.....	10,177	8,351	7,664	6,993	6,474	5,461	4,598	3,541	2,934	2,525	2,054	953	790	21.9	22.1	52.18
Other.....	1,220	924	816	726	636	540	422	460	391	314	251	121	95	32.0	2.6	6.26
Highways.....	10,349	9,844	9,374	8,841	7,961	7,317	6,674	5,351	4,125	3,284	2,668	952	1,134	5.1	22.5	53.06
Regular state highway facilities.....	8,297	7,853	7,437	6,991	6,374	5,812	4,714	3,314	2,777	2,266	1,953	606	771	5.7	18.0	42.54
State toll highway facilities.....	327	361	413	434	260	259	793	1,053	477	290	105	7	19	-9.4	0.7	1.67
Intergovernmental expenditure.....	1,725	1,630	1,524	1,416	1,327	1,247	1,167	984	871	734	610	339	344	5.8	3.7	8.85
Health and hospitals.....	3,241	2,943	2,699	2,538	2,351	2,072	1,909	1,602	1,402	1,258	1,042	447	311	10.1	7.1	16.61
State hospitals and institutions for handicapped.....	2,483	2,254	2,073	1,956	1,824	1,618	1,512	1,216	1,089	968	788	308	235	10.1	5.4	12.73
Other.....	758	688	626	582	527	454	397	387	312	290	254	139	75	10.1	1.6	3.88

174

Expenditure (continued)																
Natural resources.....	1,567	1,381	1,208	1,125	992	862	768	681	572	548	477	209	160	13.5	3.4	8.04
Correction.....	691	652	605	550	524	433	376	298	252	225	198	97	80	5.9	1.5	3.54
Police.....	390	352	319	303	281	251	218	161	133	108	85	45	40	10.7	0.8	2.00
Employment security administration.....	500	457	426	411	399	313	270	215	190	177	172	60	59	9.5	1.1	2.56
Financial administration.....	660	609	582	542	512	447	388	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.2	1.4	3.38
General control.....	377	350	301	299	259	216	190	485	426	368	322	195	166	7.8	0.8	1.94
Miscellaneous and unallocable.....	4,466	3,890	3,696	3,424	2,972	2,755	2,227	1,713	1,481	1,312	1,515	127	505	14.8	9.7	22.91
Veterans' services.....	21	20	19	20	95	112	121	89	103	143	462	54	1	4.4	.....	.11
State aid for unspecified purposes.....	1,281	1,102	1,053	1,012	839	886	687	631	600	510	482	357	224	16.2	2.8	6.57
Interest.....	894	822	765	721	635	536	396	311	193	144	109	84	122	8.7	1.9	4.58
Other (includes intergovernmental aid for specified purposes not elsewhere classified).....	2,276	1,946	1,859	1,671	1,402	1,300	1,023	682	585	515	462	216	158	17.0	4.9	11.65
Liquor store expenditures.....	1,081	1,022	977	900	882	907	869	845	803	723	654	663	288	5.7	.....	5.54
Insurance trust expenditure.....	3,952	4,170	4,364	4,306	4,238	3,461	3,675	1,984	2,096	1,413	2,177	1,158	505	-5.2	100.0	20.26
Employee retirement.....	1,398	1,238	1,125	995	933	700	587	437	355	247	163	92	65	12.8	35.4	7.16
Unemployment compensation.....	1,884	2,288	2,627	2,750	2,802	2,359	2,751	1,273	1,504	971	1,845	965	369	-17.6	47.7	9.66
Other.....	671	644	612	562	502	402	337	274	237	195	169	102	71	4.2	16.9	3.44
Total expenditure by character and object.....	51,043	45,639	42,583	39,583	36,402	31,596	28,080	21,686	18,686	15,834	15,082	7,066	5,343	11.8	100.0	261.69
Direct expenditure.....	34,195	31,465	29,616	27,698	25,495	22,152	19,991	15,148	13,008	10,790	10,864	4,974	3,563	8.7	67.0	175.32
Current operation.....	16,855	14,930	13,492	12,449	11,290	9,534	8,161	6,758	5,886	5,173	4,450	2,701	1,827	12.9	33.0	86.42
Capital outlay.....	10,193	9,307	8,820	8,110	7,214	6,607	5,946	4,564	3,347	2,658	2,237	368	642	9.5	20.0	52.26
Construction.....	8,287	7,600	7,263	6,717	5,960	5,509	5,022	3,872	2,831	2,323	1,966	292	560	9.0	16.2	42.49
Purchase of land and existing structures.....	1,360	1,176	1,134	1,000	903	802	653	489	342	178	131	33	N.A.	15.7	2.7	6.97
Equipment.....	546	531	424	393	351	296	271	203	173	158	141	42	N.A.	2.8	1.1	2.80
Assistance and subsidies.....	2,301	2,236	2,175	2,112	2,118	2,015	1,813	1,531	1,486	1,402	1,891	663	466	2.9	4.5	11.80
Interest on debt.....	894	822	765	721	635	536	396	311	193	144	109	84	122	8.7	1.8	4.58
Insurance benefits and repayments.....	3,952	4,170	4,364	4,306	4,238	3,461	3,675	1,984	2,096	1,413	2,177	1,158	505	-5.2	7.7	20.26
Intergovernmental expenditure.....	16,848	14,174	12,968	11,885	10,906	9,443	8,089	6,538	5,679	5,044	4,217	2,092	1,780	18.9	33.0	86.38
Cash and security holdings at end of fiscal year.....	58,201	51,329	45,862	41,379	38,543	33,940	30,358	28,899	25,536	21,492	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	13.4	100.0	298.39
Unemployment fund balance in U.S. Treasury.....	8,835	7,426	6,580	6,001	5,603	6,597	7,340	8,140	8,362	7,757	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	19.0	15.2	45.29
Cash and deposits.....	7,469	6,416	5,572	5,016	4,650	4,175	4,256	4,200	3,887	3,558	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	16.4	12.8	38.29
Securities.....	41,898	37,487	33,710	30,362	28,290	23,168	18,763	16,558	13,287	10,177	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	11.8	72.0	214.81
Total by purpose:																
Insurance trust.....	35,515	31,379	28,058	25,174	22,789	20,264	18,156	16,528	14,921	12,810	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	13.2	61.0	182.08
Debt offsets.....	4,016	3,730	3,479	3,272	2,968	2,533	2,038	1,468	1,440	1,019	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	7.7	6.9	20.59
Other.....	18,671	16,219	14,325	12,934	12,786	11,144	10,165	10,902	9,175	7,662	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	15.1	32.0	95.72

\*Source: Bureau of the Census, *State Government Finances*, for 1966 and 1965, and *Historical Statistics on Governmental Finances and Employment* (Vol. VI, No. 4 of the 1962 Census of Governments).

NOTE: State totals for 1960-66 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 1967," page 208.

TABLE 2  
SUMMARY FINANCIAL AGGREGATES, BY STATES: 1966\*  
(In thousands)

State	Revenue			Expenditure			Debt redemption			
	Total	General	Liquor stores	Insurance trust	Borrowing	Total		General	Liquor stores	Insurance trust
All States	\$55,246,097	\$46,756,897	\$1,360,891	\$7,128,309	\$3,723,690	\$51,043,284	\$46,010,291	\$1,080,718	\$3,952,275	\$1,262,363
Alabama	953,785	848,107	49,875	55,803	125,927	933,996	860,186	45,245	28,565	21,657
Alaska	198,561	184,503	.....	14,058	17,609	203,150	195,624	.....	7,526	1,883
Arizona	540,887	473,951	.....	66,936	7,550	510,923	472,938	.....	37,985	653
Arkansas	491,776	461,783	.....	29,993	11,616	459,716	441,311	.....	18,405	7,641
California	7,061,098	5,622,141	.....	1,438,957	658,575	6,820,752	5,836,468	.....	984,284	138,272
Colorado	645,858	581,804	.....	64,054	21,403	589,421	559,872	.....	29,549	9,624
Connecticut	760,897	661,602	.....	99,295	78,030	720,258	669,543	.....	50,715	61,558
Delaware	210,425	201,754	.....	8,671	68,316	208,508	203,284	.....	5,224	18,323
Florida	1,320,193	1,209,577	.....	110,616	55,871	1,206,977	1,154,627	.....	52,350	14,372
Georgia	1,058,330	975,794	.....	82,536	55,775	964,417	933,097	.....	31,320	28,293
Hawaii	354,309	314,304	.....	40,005	27,443	324,664	307,459	.....	17,205	13,267
Idaho	232,812	198,553	.....	17,200	2,550	211,325	190,771	.....	8,672	1,267
Illinois	2,270,260	2,023,781	16,659	246,479	103,740	2,031,443	1,876,685	11,882	154,758	48,697
Indiana	1,214,411	1,126,640	.....	87,771	23,136	1,107,996	1,056,864	.....	51,132	10,900
Iowa	797,768	697,457	54,385	45,926	5,737	716,912	656,067	40,786	20,059	3,195
Kansas	588,852	555,443	.....	33,409	5,404	541,407	522,216	.....	19,191	2,161
Kentucky	794,792	736,363	.....	58,429	123,976	790,423	760,419	.....	30,004	18,827
Louisiana	1,281,290	1,205,146	.....	76,144	87,282	1,180,615	1,141,371	.....	39,244	46,704
Maine	282,725	226,982	31,227	24,516	17,635	255,069	215,961	23,122	15,986	10,324
Maryland	940,820	833,838	.....	106,982	96,315	886,550	844,224	.....	42,326	56,533
Massachusetts	1,382,810	1,193,736	.....	189,074	103,266	1,302,098	1,156,153	.....	145,945	83,794
Michigan	2,672,437	2,179,330	223,045	269,162	53,116	2,413,348	2,170,397	178,939	114,012	58,345
Minnesota	1,113,918	1,032,624	.....	81,294	76,340	983,557	940,369	.....	43,188	16,761
Mississippi	551,931	515,448	.....	36,483	18,224	524,481	511,829	.....	12,652	14,389
Missouri	1,064,724	970,896	.....	93,828	29,426	926,748	885,255	.....	41,493	9,579

Montana.....	248,069	203,664	19,490	24,915	12,540	234,850	202,456	15,872	16,522	3,990
Nebraska.....	274,836	262,528	.....	12,308	19,815	273,357	263,476	.....	9,881	734
Nevada.....	180,166	148,138	.....	32,028	5,200	177,263	154,534	.....	22,729	788
New Hampshire.....	180,122	119,838	42,260	18,024	29,090	174,713	134,832	34,072	5,809	7,601
New Jersey.....	1,338,800	1,014,410	.....	324,390	2,804	1,152,792	932,317	.....	220,475	30,977
New Mexico.....	449,962	421,494	.....	28,468	21,063	412,221	397,788	.....	14,433	6,919
New York.....	5,730,116	4,605,179	.....	1,124,937	556,503	5,453,780	4,863,061	.....	590,719	112,984
North Carolina.....	1,254,707	1,146,763	.....	107,944	72,499	1,127,292	1,088,026	.....	39,266	25,761
North Dakota.....	211,565	198,622	.....	12,943	3,115	200,907	189,683	.....	11,224	1,239
Ohio.....	2,668,514	1,825,323	258,796	584,395	184,890	2,295,147	1,800,402	206,492	288,253	67,921
Oklahoma.....	758,492	723,322	.....	35,170	34,062	743,569	718,992	.....	24,577	9,437
Oregon.....	737,019	590,022	.....	103,091	28,220	689,632	596,290	40,232	53,110	27,094
Pennsylvania.....	3,230,115	2,406,540	63,906	527,099	275,510	2,818,872	2,342,760	245,546	230,566	92,714
Rhode Island.....	263,252	215,523	.....	47,729	93,700	264,818	232,952	.....	31,866	26,888
South Carolina.....	594,504	548,375	.....	46,129	44,394	528,253	508,534	.....	19,719	46,292
South Dakota.....	177,205	172,027	.....	5,178	2,750	180,808	178,480	.....	2,328	267
Tennessee.....	838,856	790,905	.....	67,951	60,362	841,020	813,550	.....	27,470	12,588
Texas.....	2,334,626	2,154,395	.....	180,231	95,945	2,056,259	1,966,979	.....	89,280	18,993
Utah.....	366,752	318,399	19,824	128,529	78,628	374,130	341,057	14,917	18,156	1,277
Vermont.....	166,519	138,510	14,668	13,341	10,497	156,629	136,344	14,622	5,663	6,220
Virginia.....	1,085,410	905,932	124,195	55,283	46,065	1,037,238	911,024	105,213	21,001	14,998
Washington.....	1,321,035	1,049,706	97,333	173,996	55,043	1,102,422	928,959	66,454	107,009	32,548
West Virginia.....	562,913	469,183	38,680	55,050	29,775	555,582	486,888	28,600	40,094	14,743
Wisconsin.....	1,281,399	1,149,971	.....	131,428	75,668	1,206,579	1,151,661	.....	54,918	4,252
Wyoming.....	165,874	146,571	9,172	10,131	11,290	170,397	156,256	8,724	5,417	1,119

\*Source: Bureau of the Census, State Government Finances in 1966.

**TABLE 3**  
**STATE GENERAL REVENUE, BY SOURCE AND BY STATE: 1966\***  
(In thousands)

State	Total general revenue	Taxes								Inter-governmental revenue	Charges and miscellaneous general revenue
		Total	Sales and gross receipts			Licenses		Individual income	Corporation net income		
			Total	General	Motor fuels	Total	Motor vehicles				
<b>All States</b> .....	\$46,756,897	\$29,379,758	\$17,043,680	\$7,873,187	\$4,626,586	\$3,496,073	\$2,079,189	\$4,287,842(a)	\$2,037,592(a)	\$12,245,732	\$5,131,407
<b>Alabama</b> .....	848,107	463,013	328,650	166,729	93,930	29,098	5,700	53,294	22,890	308,752	76,342
<b>Alaska</b> .....	184,503	52,799	14,394	.....	6,558	10,616	4,364	19,238	4,105	97,108	34,596
<b>Arizona</b> .....	473,951	274,200	174,963	96,171	47,855	19,038	12,613	21,702	13,379	143,931	55,820
<b>Arkansas</b> .....	461,783	264,826	175,869	84,415	60,039	33,406	23,571	27,423	20,848	164,134	32,823
<b>California</b> .....	5,622,141	3,437,731	1,974,070	1,099,383	552,638	261,168	188,678	454,313	433,825	1,705,339	479,071
<b>Colorado</b> .....	581,804	325,776	184,594	98,735	54,327	34,032	20,756	70,287	24,759	179,143	76,885
<b>Connecticut</b> .....	661,602	439,948	293,357	136,389	59,913	38,630	24,737	67,959	67,959	138,407	83,247
<b>Delaware</b> .....	201,754	129,601	32,503	.....	15,635	25,781	7,781	49,934	12,991	40,149	32,004
<b>Florida</b> .....	1,209,577	819,147	611,475	283,050	166,976	140,745	92,047	.....	.....	283,943	106,487
<b>Georgia</b> .....	975,794	611,763	428,590	227,205	114,476	38,060	22,979	80,291	59,288	287,256	76,775
<b>Hawaii</b> .....	314,304	189,088	127,451	93,499	12,031	2,892	67	47,349	9,950	82,058	43,158
<b>Idaho</b> .....	198,553	119,814	59,525	28,399	18,694	20,306	11,268	29,204	8,493	59,731	19,008
<b>Illinois</b> .....	2,023,781	1,365,226	1,151,752	669,508	180,296	166,502	135,375	.....	.....	477,031	181,524
<b>Indiana</b> .....	1,126,640	729,174	477,934	282,318	124,537	63,501	47,983	143,678	14,248	222,532	174,934
<b>Iowa</b> .....	697,457	420,192	231,455	114,027	73,684	78,205	65,388	86,802	7,793	197,880	79,385
<b>Kansas</b> .....	555,443	346,991	197,221	113,406	49,808	39,083	28,158	72,805	22,736	142,655	65,797
<b>Kentucky</b> .....	736,363	434,525	267,613	126,880	81,589	27,300	16,243	69,747	36,253	230,151	71,687
<b>Louisiana</b> .....	1,205,146	658,571	312,507	139,425	78,266	53,906	18,802	30,455	31,766	324,080	222,495
<b>Maine</b> .....	226,982	127,988	102,384	52,315	27,046	18,399	10,589	.....	.....	69,743	29,251
<b>Maryland</b> .....	833,838	587,885	319,217	127,277	85,527	43,112	32,951	159,910	32,729	153,589	92,364
<b>Massachusetts</b> .....	1,193,736	773,157	269,639	165,534	111,333	164,461(b)	30,390	253,893	49,830	309,610	110,969
<b>Michigan</b> .....	2,179,330	1,467,674	1,029,222	657,708	190,014	219,343	96,801	.....	.....	455,309	256,347
<b>Minnesota</b> .....	1,032,624	614,995	181,705	.....	83,907	68,288	52,758	221,276	75,298	283,461	134,168
<b>Mississippi</b> .....	515,448	287,415	221,048	121,039	62,592	24,817	8,892	9,710	15,849	173,247	54,786
<b>Missouri</b> .....	970,896	579,788	390,826	243,756	94,773	79,619	56,578	82,149	11,161	320,504	70,604

178

Montana.....	203,664	91,198	38,274	22,877	11,435	4,843	21,111	6,958	82,923	29,543
Nebraska.....	262,528	130,001	72,584	48,104	13,679	7,427	.....	.....	93,689	38,838
Nevada.....	138,138	84,256	67,381	15,289	13,147	8,050	.....	.....	52,156	11,726
New Hampshire.....	419,838	61,478	38,082	17,199	14,037	9,488	2,289	.....	39,524	18,836
New Jersey.....	1,014,410	589,146	331,115	145,117	150,381	85,602	9,731	42,916	261,088	164,176
New Mexico.....	421,494	201,911	117,017	29,795	23,907	17,314	19,051(a)	(a)	141,646	77,937
New York.....	4,605,179	3,415,746	1,169,087	268,706	330,852	216,649	1,270,881	392,358	766,091	423,342
North Carolina.....	1,146,763	776,887	406,706	131,675	78,400	41,112	165,070*	90,481	260,493	109,383
North Dakota.....	198,622	84,425	50,475	15,122	15,034	11,197	9,222	3,054	57,240	56,957
Ohio.....	1,825,323	1,122,741	849,150	261,466	203,775	123,100	.....	.....	486,596	215,986
Oklahoma.....	723,322	388,705	220,221	74,529	62,999	48,370	30,344	22,323	228,526	106,091
Oregon.....	590,022	299,988	59,808	48,686	51,007	35,086	147,367	31,076	202,964	87,070
Pennsylvania.....	2,406,540	1,674,675	1,128,289	269,976	227,738	95,679	.....	229,088	536,591	195,274
Rhode Island.....	215,523	144,150	100,902	20,084	15,256	9,569	.....	14,715	54,115	17,258
South Carolina.....	548,375	358,986	238,137	66,466	24,463	11,034	52,928	37,525	131,976	57,413
South Dakota.....	172,027	77,593	62,591	17,961	12,747	9,347	.....	586	64,656	29,778
Tennessee.....	790,905	480,949	342,040	102,596	78,241	37,822	8,216	38,032	257,698	52,258
Texas.....	2,154,395	1,267,084	786,163	242,158	198,585	112,727	.....	.....	582,318	304,993
Utah.....	318,399	168,192	90,926	25,597	12,376	7,913	38,031	8,008	108,867	41,340
Vermont.....	138,510	71,963	31,783	10,625	11,903	9,158	21,574	4,116	51,417	15,130
Virginia.....	905,932	528,962	203,313	116,584	79,393	47,960	165,171	47,864	249,856	127,114
Washington.....	1,049,706	696,522	568,234	89,255	54,941	32,837	.....	.....	240,384	112,800
West Virginia.....	469,188	264,245	206,796	40,947	27,167	19,991	23,729	.....	163,729	41,209
Wisconsin.....	1,149,971	822,880	274,742	90,055	70,893	52,120	319,667	92,342	211,209	115,882
Wyoming.....	146,571	55,788	32,000	9,273	13,409	9,325	.....	.....	70,237	20,546

\*Source: Bureau of the Census, State Government Finances in 1966.  
(a) Combined corporation and individual income taxes for New Mexico are tabulated with individual income taxes.  
(b) Amount for licenses includes \$95,000,000 corporation taxes measured in part by net income.

TABLE 4  
SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE, BY CHARACTER AND OBJECT AND BY STATE: 1966\*  
(In thousands)

State	Total	Current operation	Total capital outlay	Capital outlay				Interest	Insurance benefits and repayments	Inter-governmental expenditure	Exhibit: Total personal services
				Construction	Purchase of land and existing structures	Equipment	Assistance and subsidies				
All States	\$51,043,284	\$16,855,477	\$10,192,567	\$8,287,160	\$1,359,633	\$545,774	\$2,301,484	\$893,597	\$3,952,275	\$16,847,884	\$10,560,942
Alabama	933,996	310,708	204,204	161,924	26,480	15,800	100,917	14,692	28,565	274,910	156,486
Alaska	203,150	87,234	73,557	67,308	4,899	1,350	3,912	2,997	7,526	27,924	55,094
Arizona	510,923	164,197	116,856	95,602	11,192	10,062	30,969	1,097	37,985	159,819	102,899
Arkansas	459,716	157,407	101,366	86,567	5,673	9,126	49,501	3,300	18,405	129,737	87,584
California	6,820,752	1,818,055	1,214,892	899,824	283,213	31,855	20,462	128,766	984,284	2,654,293	1,367,594
Colorado	589,421	231,110	123,283	106,734	6,413	10,136	4,404	4,005	29,549	197,070	158,234
Connecticut	720,238	292,573	172,935	130,893	34,603	7,439	39,460	37,266	50,715	127,309	187,139
Delaware	208,508	71,045	60,860	46,847	10,041	3,972	7,636	8,404	5,224	55,339	41,358
Florida	1,206,977	394,615	267,177	221,738	28,738	16,701	83,146	31,329	52,350	378,360	254,378
Georgia	964,417	279,408	200,054	172,423	9,214	18,417	96,712	19,412	31,320	337,511	189,216
Hawaii	324,664	211,818	53,187	49,358	2,449	1,380	10,533	9,514	17,205	22,407	127,446
Idaho	211,325	89,259	52,696	46,731	1,990	3,975	9,900	420	8,672	50,378	46,845
Illinois	2,031,443	748,965	412,066	334,442	48,082	29,542	175,060	33,248	154,758	507,346	509,941
Indiana	1,107,996	399,128	232,412	183,079	30,152	19,211	6,028	17,569	51,132	401,727	248,175
Iowa	716,912	309,082	151,388	126,697	13,820	10,871	44,143	2,132	20,059	190,108	170,597
Kansas	541,407	204,130	118,037	101,609	8,433	7,995	2,237	8,435	19,191	189,377	145,911
Kentucky	790,423	285,974	200,825	170,648	19,082	11,095	69,398	26,816	30,004	177,406	156,624
Louisiana	1,180,615	379,541	215,833	183,998	17,508	14,327	159,176	21,795	39,244	365,026	232,580
Maine	255,069	131,456	48,990	44,872	1,631	2,487	17,982	5,186	15,986	35,469	62,198
Maryland	886,550	293,094	154,337	123,730	20,294	10,313	3,147	25,539	42,326	368,107	191,388
Massachusetts	1,302,098	412,835	222,642	180,618	36,983	5,041	7,351	59,866	145,945	453,459	276,942
Michigan	2,413,348	908,418	355,725	286,477	46,636	22,612	124,999	31,703	114,012	878,491	505,048
Minnesota	983,557	332,239	199,422	157,974	31,470	9,978	2,470	9,811	43,188	396,427	229,492
Mississippi	524,481	154,194	108,515	94,252	6,968	7,295	56,387	7,114	12,652	185,619	92,183
Missouri	926,748	309,103	220,169	177,333	30,376	12,460	123,880	3,518	41,493	228,585	195,504

Montana	234,850	91,776	82,246	70,685	6,486	5,075	9,015	2,382	16,522	32,909	57,986
Nebraska	273,357	111,265	82,904	68,274	9,951	4,679	1,936	1,431	9,881	65,940	74,208
Nevada	177,263	62,228	47,491	29,667	15,934	1,890	3,545	346	22,729	40,924	36,209
New Hampshire	174,713	102,142	42,817	39,861	1,223	1,733	8,369	3,327	5,809	12,249	44,788
New Jersey	1,152,792	390,581	197,913	147,328	44,428	6,157	6,726	29,910	220,475	307,187	256,401
New Mexico	412,221	141,424	108,231	98,569	10,303	4,359	22,525	2,880	44,433	122,728	82,434
New York	5,453,780	1,169,479	831,336	659,018	143,077	28,641	71,669	142,704	590,719	2,647,873	914,574
North Carolina	1,127,292	392,539	194,046	150,547	19,379	24,120	7,622	6,030	39,266	487,789	258,191
North Dakota	200,907	100,678	40,818	36,742	1,366	2,710	9,275	833	11,224	38,079	44,663
Ohio	2,295,147	721,464	509,249	393,242	99,323	16,684	63,340	25,768	288,253	687,073	364,869
Oklahoma	743,569	276,764	118,836	95,199	14,355	9,282	124,147	14,051	24,577	185,194	149,140
Oregon	689,632	299,098	129,164	111,806	9,249	8,109	34,434	11,968	53,110	161,858	177,819
Pennsylvania	2,818,872	1,025,885	550,973	476,368	54,652	19,953	232,336	53,935	230,566	725,177	531,012
Rhode Island	264,818	108,631	55,900	44,542	9,384	1,974	19,495	4,788	31,866	44,138	63,332
South Carolina	528,253	198,645	111,342	93,700	4,952	12,690	23,721	6,075	19,719	168,751	105,150
South Dakota	180,808	80,405	59,395	54,001	2,238	3,156	11,682	450	2,328	26,548	45,664
Tennessee	841,020	233,059	252,610	207,820	32,239	12,551	64,852	5,398	27,470	257,631	155,406
Texas	2,056,259	638,200	461,048	384,467	48,436	28,145	200,034	17,982	89,280	649,715	418,788
Utah	374,130	141,760	102,068	88,749	5,802	7,517	18,169	2,805	18,156	91,172	79,371
Vermont	156,629	78,606	42,788	39,484	2,175	1,129	6,877	1,421	5,663	21,274	37,552
Virginia	1,037,238	459,492	302,636	249,207	43,587	9,842	4,192	8,733	21,001	241,184	236,606
Washington	1,102,422	410,249	197,816	165,475	17,649	14,692	62,014	17,910	107,009	307,424	235,503
West Virginia	555,582	230,824	123,083	100,780	14,929	7,374	40,481	10,509	40,094	110,591	119,732
Wisconsin	1,206,570	352,306	200,526	171,871	11,231	17,424	5,085	7,151	54,918	586,593	246,055
Wyoming	170,397	62,389	65,903	62,480	975	2,448	133	876	5,417	35,679	34,833

Source: Bureau of the Census, State-Government Finances in 1966.



**CONTINUED  
ON NEXT  
CARD**

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

TABLE 5  
STATE GENERAL EXPENDITURE IN TOTAL AND FOR SELECTED FUNCTIONS, BY STATE: 1966\*  
(In thousands)

State	Total general expenditure	Education	Highways	Public welfare	Hospitals	Health	Natural resources	Correc-tion	Police	Employment security adminis-tration	Finan-cial ad-minis-tration	General control	Miscella-neous
All States.....	\$51,043,284	\$17,749,028	\$10,349,080	\$6,019,553	\$2,646,970	\$593,600	\$1,567,337	\$691,021	\$389,942	\$500,082	\$659,572	\$377,463	\$4,466,643
Alabama.....	933,996	388,185	203,912	126,165	34,061	7,848	20,145	6,338	5,208	6,848	8,085	5,049	48,342
Alaska.....	203,150	52,329	69,026	7,358	4,133	2,889	7,754	2,883	1,984	2,318	2,583	5,055	37,312
Arizona.....	510,923	206,828	115,569	35,519	7,799	4,529	14,891	4,976	6,105	7,337	8,622	3,442	57,321
Arkansas.....	459,716	167,246	124,398	69,779	19,210	5,000	16,367	2,489	3,086	4,925	6,172	2,389	20,250
California.....	6,820,752	1,863,492	1,098,462	992,349	208,330	79,722	445,621	110,224	53,986	73,325	100,731	36,099	774,127(a)
Colorado.....	589,421	223,189	120,070	92,951	38,820	4,899	18,900	8,044	5,957	5,077	9,483	3,980	28,502
Connecticut.....	720,258	181,517	181,822	92,309	52,594	10,978	17,209	12,552	7,056	8,499	12,287	15,234	77,486
Delaware.....	208,508	86,336	43,141	13,222	10,344	3,487	5,352	2,442	2,069	1,173	2,351	2,765	30,602
Florida.....	1,206,977	491,804	264,303	114,896	56,041	31,634	58,901	15,178	11,517	9,791	16,093	12,117	72,352
Georgia.....	964,417	443,154	184,662	123,175	45,578	13,127	38,809	9,646	6,135	6,826	10,863	5,956	45,166
Hawaii.....	324,664	133,391	26,934	19,921	15,467	7,492	13,486	3,384	37	2,245	4,284	7,213	73,605(b)
Idaho.....	211,325	64,484	61,195	17,429	6,753	3,219	14,149	2,292	1,650	3,166	2,435	1,555	12,444
Illinois.....	2,031,443	716,430	416,616	309,153	168,803	24,183	43,869	32,117	13,270	22,647	21,566	20,826	87,205
Indiana.....	1,107,996	515,173	260,068	52,271	57,362	8,445	23,581	14,712	8,953	8,457	13,589	5,560	88,693
Iowa.....	716,912	233,331	204,116	73,376	38,027	3,178	17,867	8,602	8,839	5,322	7,108	3,360	52,941
Kansas.....	541,407	217,448	132,579	56,392	36,760	3,431	18,534	7,396	3,787	4,221	6,945	3,758	30,965
Kentucky.....	790,423	288,906	206,810	103,537	31,943	11,904	27,609	6,925	7,137	4,689	11,608	10,858	48,493
Louisiana.....	1,180,615	426,581	226,249	207,870	65,595	9,398	30,576	8,472	7,529	7,065	9,772	7,836	134,428
Maine.....	255,069	64,490	65,065	29,607	12,062	2,756	13,136	4,408	2,861	2,322	3,101	2,411	13,742
Maryland.....	886,550	283,148	175,717	74,667	75,284	22,997	18,658	27,639	9,062	7,748	15,652	9,626	124,026
Massachusetts.....	1,302,098	202,971	196,567	240,859	119,135	17,126	13,792	23,097	6,860	16,801	21,015	16,708	281,222
Michigan.....	2,413,348	1,030,627	390,412	212,731	128,872	20,122	40,966	29,628	15,760	19,857	20,122	14,825	187,475
Minnesota.....	983,557	409,253	229,601	96,790	63,204	5,825	31,895	12,066	5,560	7,386	10,292	4,530	63,967
Mississippi.....	524,481	203,593	134,947	71,840	20,638	4,985	19,127	3,048	6,376	5,269	4,344	2,966	34,696
Missouri.....	926,748	330,891	234,284	163,019	51,674	8,172	24,712	8,787	7,801	10,289	10,080	8,627	26,919

189

Montana.....	234,850	79,068	15,423	6,782	1,313	10,264	2,979	1,851	2,438	3,161	1,285	9,472
Nebraska.....	273,357	92,792	32,546	19,012	1,833	16,586	3,699	2,713	2,616	1,806	2,369	11,302
Nevada.....	177,263	56,775	7,680	2,307	3,290	6,118	3,468	798	2,841	3,849	2,068	14,844
New Hampshire.....	174,713	46,620	13,152	9,248	3,338	7,107	1,688	1,919	2,092	2,251	1,714	13,629
New Jersey.....	1,152,792	219,292	110,964	70,519	21,810	32,545	16,304	17,086	20,284	18,313	11,342	96,902
New Mexico.....	412,221	99,905	36,552	7,817	3,886	11,924	4,658	3,054	2,779	7,488	3,641	20,104
New York.....	5,453,780	1,984,049	723,183	384,553	90,278	82,182	85,016	28,086	64,199	87,439	48,929	684,386
North Carolina.....	1,127,292	201,422	95,966	62,804	9,612	30,377	24,909	10,278	8,853	13,956	5,187	65,795
North Dakota.....	200,907	50,272	19,634	7,599	1,839	7,279	1,954	900	2,078	2,548	1,008	31,833
Ohio.....	2,295,147	600,386	236,052	92,526	13,675	41,206	29,371	12,255	22,390	22,360	9,316	131,486
Oklahoma.....	743,569	161,183	171,065	30,501	4,205	20,729	6,596	4,814	7,639	7,009	3,613	34,395
Oregon.....	689,632	163,515	59,510	25,036	6,628	32,789	9,219	5,029	6,188	15,808	3,766	46,967
Pennsylvania.....	2,818,872	554,196	299,920	176,094	32,368	53,373	29,250	26,726	30,366	33,449	16,963	176,374
Rhode Island.....	264,818	47,234	43,068	17,529	3,216	5,028	3,170	1,787	4,226	4,224	4,728	30,674
South Carolina.....	528,253	113,537	37,921	27,849	6,966	14,078	5,438	5,220	4,882	7,152	2,811	62,415
South Dakota.....	180,808	58,062	17,664	5,581	1,247	9,705	1,834	1,603	1,515	1,722	1,307	12,008
Tennessee.....	841,020	318,139	84,914	36,118	11,465	21,290	10,747	6,678	6,636	8,524	5,120	46,276
Texas.....	2,056,259	471,442	252,228	92,357	10,962	33,663	22,494	15,867	20,926	14,484	11,468	48,733
Utah.....	374,130	87,170	29,218	9,898	2,352	10,653	3,809	1,673	3,886	3,746	2,659	11,079
Vermont.....	156,629	42,415	12,974	5,581	2,506	6,192	1,916	1,725	1,540	1,948	2,500	7,601
Virginia.....	1,037,238	334,103	42,743	66,953	16,073	26,385	12,012	16,153	5,951	16,680	7,562	59,685
Washington.....	1,102,422	202,480	120,683	34,849	5,160	35,194	17,704	6,295	8,601	13,802	3,039	65,592
West Virginia.....	555,582	161,456	62,969	18,236	5,715	14,913	3,494	3,298	4,510	9,102	3,074	23,693
Wisconsin.....	1,206,579	401,288	196,650	64,040	6,453	33,582	20,286	4,536	7,539	17,220	8,434	301,264
Wyoming.....	170,397	52,088	5,970	4,692	1,064	8,269	1,661	1,013	1,504	2,348	815	7,847

\*Source: Bureau of the Census, State Government Finances in 1966.  
(a) Includes \$238,313,000 operation expenditures by the University of California for atomic research contracts, classified under education prior to 1965.  
(b) Includes \$12,445,000 for National Guard and civil defense.

TABLE 6  
STATE DEBT OUTSTANDING AT END OF FISCAL YEAR,  
BY STATE: 1966\*  
(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	\$29,563,791	\$28,503,521	\$12,708,849	\$15,794,672	\$1,060,270	\$24,487,882	\$9,925,330
Alabama	501,921	497,162	51,800	445,362	4,759	489,196	51,503
Alaska	126,181	62,085	35,535	26,550	64,096	60,181	35,261
Arizona	45,697	45,697		45,697		42,720	
Arkansas	105,927	105,927	37,243	68,684		93,616	29,180
California	4,208,793	4,201,494	3,866,373	3,351,121	7,299	2,910,019	2,589,052
Colorado	123,824	120,460		120,460	3,364	94,157	
Connecticut	1,234,054	1,091,104	754,663	336,441	142,950	1,013,409	676,968
Delaware	334,452	334,452	256,793	77,659		331,158	256,793
Florida	795,005	795,005		795,005		626,757	
Georgia	590,457	590,457	16	590,441		551,452	
Hawaii	304,225	302,749	209,063	93,686	1,476	258,336	206,029
Idaho	15,625	15,625	996	14,629		14,226	862
Illinois	1,150,070	1,147,082	376,731	770,351	2,988	997,581	277,500
Indiana	529,566	498,788	155	498,633	30,778	458,794	155
Iowa	70,412	70,412	19,555	50,857		62,926	12,940
Kansas	251,558	251,422	18,354	233,068	136	226,498	18,354
Kentucky	839,263	839,263	244,590	594,673		799,456	244,529
Louisiana	647,994	646,307	365,770	280,537	1,687	620,639	355,704
Maine	160,518	160,518	78,804	81,714		153,727	78,708
Maryland	813,431	813,431	374,559	438,872		756,509	346,723
Massachusetts	1,772,031	1,733,573	1,049,090	684,483	38,458	1,642,817	1,041,883
Michigan	949,158	942,707	58,450	884,257	6,451	870,954	58,450
Minnesota	322,630	315,630	272,577	43,053	7,000	304,348	264,497
Mississippi	263,911	251,355	123,832	127,523	12,556	240,466	121,408
Missouri	137,700	130,973	48,550	82,423	6,727	121,967	45,225
Montana	75,374	72,774	1,751	71,023	2,600	51,212	1,059
Nebraska	65,706	65,706		65,706		54,191	
Nevada	15,942	15,942	9,705	6,237		15,675	9,438
New Hampshire	134,300	115,300	112,062	3,238	19,000	113,945	110,707
New Jersey	1,023,398	1,022,225	536,150	486,075	1,173	970,175	509,152
New Mexico	125,779	124,562	23,221	101,341	1,217	104,601	19,511
New York	4,570,701	4,206,531	1,678,608	2,527,923	364,170	3,378,610	954,315
North Carolina	274,350	274,350	215,690	58,660		257,912	204,675
North Dakota	24,822	24,822	2,587	22,235		21,092	
Ohio	1,032,018	870,418	84,097	786,321	161,600	759,888	66,320
Oklahoma	416,120	415,882	84,225	331,657	238	394,137	83,492
Oregon	452,558	452,558	452,518	40		138,018	137,978
Pennsylvania	1,964,154	1,919,004	178,741	1,740,263	45,150	1,740,762	106,435
Rhode Island	250,072	240,972	194,618	46,354	9,100	230,916	186,062
South Carolina	238,670	238,670	170,727	67,943		213,313	152,655
South Dakota	19,021	19,021		19,021		17,940	
Tennessee	231,060	196,935	176,190	20,745	34,125	188,051	170,652
Texas	609,994	609,994	279,025	330,969		563,028	248,999
Utah	107,402	106,854	67,000	39,854	548	104,776	66,977
Vermont	77,551	77,551	70,139	7,412		76,124	69,991
Virginia	276,724	276,599	1,069	275,530	125	264,618	471
Washington	554,723	540,673	42,712	497,961	14,050	485,429	36,903
West Virginia	373,225	348,702	84,515	264,187	24,523	312,265	78,714
Wisconsin	330,867	278,941		278,941	51,926	264,438	
Wyoming	24,857	24,857		24,857		24,857	

\*Source: Bureau of the Census, *State Government Finances in 1966*.

Note: Debt figures include revenue bonds and other special obligations of state agencies as well as state general obligations.

---

## STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES IN 1965-66\*

---

**C**OMBINED revenue of state and local governments totaled \$97,619 million during the 1965-66 fiscal year.<sup>1</sup> This amount consisted of \$43,000 million raised directly by the state governments, \$41,499 million received from local government sources and \$13,120 million of intergovernmental revenue from the federal government.

National totals on state and local government finances for fiscal years back to 1962, as well as per capita amounts, are presented in Table 1.

### REVENUE

As shown in Table 1, the \$43,000 million of state-raised revenue consisted of \$34,511 million of general revenue, \$1,361 million gross sales revenue of state liquor stores, and \$7,128 million of insurance trust revenue. General revenue included \$29,380 million from taxes and \$5,131 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 \$23,836 million of the total \$35,404 million general revenue raised locally. The remaining general revenue of local governments from "own sources" consisted of \$2,041 million from general and selective sales and gross receipts taxes, \$1,484 million from licenses and minor taxes, and \$8,044 million of charges and miscellaneous general revenue (including school, hospital, and highway charges; housing

authority rentals; special assessments; etc.). Local governments also collected \$5,069 million as the operating receipts of utility systems, \$189 million in liquor store receipts, and \$837 million of insurance trust revenue. In addition to the amounts raised from their own sources, local governments received \$16,395 million as intergovernmental revenue from the States, and \$1,378 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 \$290 per capita for the Nation as a whole, the amounts for the various States ranging from \$181 per capita for governments in South Carolina up to more than \$400 in New York. Property tax collections varied from \$33 per capita in Alabama up to \$198 in California.

### EXPENDITURE

Direct expenditure of all state and local governments totaled \$94,906 million in fiscal 1965-66. (Table 1.) This sum was 9.6 per cent larger than the 1964-65 amount and was up 55 per cent from the 1960 figure (\$60,999 million). Of the 1965-66 aggregate, direct expenditure of the state governments accounted for \$34,195 million and that of local governments amounted to \$60,711 million. More than one-fourth of the local expenditure total was financed by state payments to local governments (\$16,848 million). Intergovernmental transfers, as such, are excluded from direct expenditures, but are reflected in any direct spending of the recipients that is financed by such transfers.

State direct expenditure consisted of

---

\*Prepared by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, based on its *Governmental Finances in 1965-66*.

<sup>1</sup>The data pertain to governmental fiscal years that ended between July 1, 1965 and June 30, 1966 (including also Alabama and Texas state and school district fiscal years ended in August and September, 1966).

\$16,855 million for current operation, \$10,193 million for capital outlay, \$2,301 million of assistance and subsidy payments, interest on debt totaling \$894 million and \$3,952 million of insurance trust benefits and repayments, the greater portion of which was for unemployment compensation benefits.

Current operation expenditure of local governments totaled \$43,357 million. The other components of local government direct expenditure were \$12,137 million for capital outlay; \$2,014 million for assistance and subsidies; \$2,374 million for interest on debt; and \$830 million of insurance payments (almost entirely employee retirement benefits and repayments).

Of the \$94,906 million spent by state and local governments in 1965-66, direct general expenditure amounted to \$82,843 million. More than one-third of this amount, \$33,287 million, was spent for education. Local schools took \$25,091 million, and \$7,207 million was for institutions of higher education. The remaining \$989 million was mainly for state supervision and for state schools for the handicapped. While state governments spent directly more than \$230 million for local schools, they provided through intergovernmental transfers \$10,177 million, or two-fifths of the sum spent for education by local governments.

The state governments made direct expenditures of \$8,624 million for highways, and local governments spent \$4,146 million for this function. About three-fourths of the total was for capital outlay, the remainder 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 \$6,757 million for welfare and \$5,911 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 programs to local governments. For example, the States spent directly \$3,138 million

for public welfare in 1965-66, and transferred \$2,882 million to local governments for welfare programs (including money from federal sources), thus providing a major portion of the \$3,620 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 \$6,042 million, of which \$2,716 million was for water supply systems, the remainder having been made in connection with electric power (\$1,949 million), gas (\$263 million), and transit systems (\$1,114 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 \$423 per capita nationwide, but varied from \$268 per person in South Carolina up to more than \$600 in three 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 \$118 per capita up to \$276 per person. Current spending for education, excluding any amounts for capital improvements, ran from \$95 up to \$220 per capita.

Statewide spending for highways ranged among the States from less than \$46 up to \$273 per person. For public welfare programs, spending by state and local governments varied from less than \$14 up to \$70 per capita. For health and hospitals, the range of per capita costs was from \$11 in one State up to \$54 in New York and \$80 in the District of Columbia.

#### RELATIONSHIP TO PERSONAL INCOME

In Table 6, state and local government financial aggregates for the fiscal year 1965-66 are related to personal income in the various States, as estimated for calendar 1965 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	\$120.28	— \$268.69
From federal government	12.53	— 119.25
Taxes	84.41	— 129.21
Charges and miscellaneous	13.27	— 57.76
General expenditure	117.20	— 294.90
Education	32.61	— 110.08
Highways	14.10	— 89.19
Public welfare	5.57	— 30.84
Health and hospitals	5.06	— 21.83

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 \$107,051 million at the end of fiscal 1965-66. Of the \$101,000 million of long-term debt outstanding, \$59,800 million was backed by the full faith and credit of the issuing governments. The remaining \$41,200 million represented nonguaranteed obligations. Net long-term debt, \$91,202 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 back through fiscal 1962-63 appearing in Table 1 are from the Census Bureau report, *Governmental Finances in 1965-66*. In annual reports of this series for 1963 and prior years, local government amounts were grouped in terms of fiscal years ended within the calendar year. Effective with "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, (195,857,000 for 1966) from *Current Population Reports* of the Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 1  
SUMMARY OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES:  
1962 TO 1965-66\*

	Amount (millions of dollars)						Per capita					
	1965-66			1964-65	1963-64	1962-63	1962	1965-66	1964-65	1963-64	1962-63	1962
	Total	State	Local									
Revenue, total	\$97,619	\$55,246	\$59,268	\$87,777	\$81,455	\$74,408	\$69,492	\$498.42	\$452.88	\$425.72	\$394.49	\$373.97
From federal government	13,120	11,743	1,378	11,029	10,002	8,663	7,871	66.98	56.90	52.28	45.93	42.36
Revenue from own sources	84,499	43,000	41,499	76,748	71,453	65,745	61,621	431.43	395.98	373.45	348.57	331.61
General revenue from own sources	69,916	34,511	35,404	62,971	58,440	53,606	50,381	356.97	324.90	305.43	284.21	271.13
Taxes	56,741	29,380	27,361	51,243	47,785	44,014	41,554	289.70	264.39	249.75	233.35	223.62
Individual income	4,760	4,288	472	4,090	3,791	3,267	3,037	24.30	21.10	19.81	17.32	16.34
Corporation income	2,038	2,038	.....	1,929	1,695	1,505	1,308	10.41	9.95	8.86	7.98	7.04
Sales and gross receipts	19,085	17,044	2,041	17,118	15,762	14,446	13,494	97.44	88.32	82.38	76.59	72.62
General	9,225	7,873	1,352	7,981	7,254	6,599	6,069	47.10	41.18	37.91	34.99	32.66
Selective	9,858	9,170	688	9,136	8,508	7,848	7,424	50.33	47.14	44.47	41.61	39.95
Property	24,670	834	23,836	22,583	21,241	19,833	19,054	125.96	116.52	111.02	105.15	102.54
Other taxes	6,188	5,176	1,012	5,521	5,296	4,963	4,662	31.59	28.49	27.68	26.31	25.09
Charges and miscellaneous	13,175	5,131	8,044	11,729	10,655	9,593	8,827	67.26	60.52	55.68	50.86	47.50
Utility revenue	5,069	.....	5,069	4,908	4,616	4,216	4,026	25.88	25.32	24.13	22.35	21.67
Liquor stores revenue	1,550	1,361	189	1,447	1,359	1,316	1,282	7.91	7.47	7.10	6.98	6.90
Insurance trust revenue	7,964	7,128	837	7,422	7,038	6,607	5,932	40.66	38.29	36.78	35.03	31.92
Direct expenditure, by character and object	94,906	34,195	60,711	86,554	80,579	74,698	70,547	484.57	446.57	421.14	396.03	379.65
Current operations	60,212	16,855	43,357	53,929	49,687	45,743	42,736	307.43	278.25	259.69	242.52	229.98
Capital outlay	22,330	10,193	12,137	20,535	19,087	17,637	16,791	114.01	105.95	99.76	93.51	90.36
Construction	17,801	8,287	9,514	16,413	15,389	14,253	13,625	90.89	84.68	80.43	75.57	73.32
Equipment	1,835	546	1,289	1,652	1,498	1,420	1,307	9.37	8.52	7.83	7.53	7.03
Land and existing structures	2,693	1,360	1,333	2,471	2,200	1,965	1,859	13.75	12.75	11.50	10.42	10.00
Assistance and subsidies	4,315	2,301	2,014	4,127	3,885	3,737	3,708	22.03	21.29	20.30	19.81	19.95
Interest on debt	3,268	894	2,374	3,012	2,826	2,595	2,424	16.69	15.54	14.77	13.76	13.04
Insurance benefits and repayments	4,782	3,952	830	4,950	5,094	4,986	4,888	24.42	25.54	26.62	26.43	26.30
Exhibit: Expenditure for personal services	40,059	10,561	29,498	36,095	33,310	30,739	28,729	204.52	186.23	174.09	162.97	154.60

Direct expenditure, by function.....	94,906	34,195	60,711	86,554	80,579	74,698	70,547	484,57	446.57	421.14	396.03	379.65
Direct general expenditure.....	82,843	29,162	53,680	74,546	69,302	63,977	60,206	422.97	384.62	362.20	339.19	324.00
Education.....	33,287	7,572	25,715	28,563	26,286	23,729	22,216	169.95	147.37	137.38	125.81	119.56
Institutions of higher education.....	7,207	6,353	855	5,863	5,278	4,466	4,043	36.79	30.25	27.59	23.68	21.75
Local schools.....	25,091	231	24,860	21,966	20,399	18,759	17,739	128.10	113.33	106.61	99.46	95.46
Other education.....	989	989	.....	735	609	504	434	5.04	3.79	3.19	2.67	2.34
Highways.....	12,770	8,624	4,146	12,221	11,664	11,150	10,357	65.20	63.05	60.96	59.11	55.74
Public welfare.....	6,757	3,138	3,620	6,315	5,766	5,420	5,084	34.50	37.58	30.13	28.74	27.36
Hospitals.....	4,969	2,533	2,436	4,525	4,171	3,928	3,673	25.37	23.35	21.80	20.83	19.77
Health.....	941	433	508	836	739	710	669	4.80	4.31	3.86	3.76	3.60
Police protection.....	2,776	385	2,391	2,549	2,366	2,231	2,130	14.17	13.15	12.36	11.83	11.46
Local fire protection.....	1,376	.....	1,376	1,360	1,222	1,161	1,124	7.02	6.74	6.38	6.16	6.05
Sewerage.....	1,707	.....	1,707	1,567	1,515	1,299	1,272	8.71	8.09	7.91	6.89	6.85
Sanitation other than sewerage.....	864	.....	864	793	752	697	686	4.41	4.09	3.92	3.70	3.69
Local parks and recreation.....	1,187	.....	1,187	1,104	1,022	902	886	6.05	5.69	5.34	4.78	4.77
Natural resources.....	2,039	1,532	507	1,730	1,835	1,497	1,371	10.41	8.93	9.59	7.94	7.38
Housing and urban renewal.....	1,406	24	1,382	1,250	1,142	1,179	1,153	7.18	6.45	5.97	6.25	6.20
Airports.....	424	44	380	415	359	361	373	2.16	2.14	1.88	1.91	2.01
Water transport and terminals.....	318	147	171	276	291	287	292	1.62	1.42	1.52	1.52	1.57
Parking facilities.....	128	.....	128	108	114	100	83	0.65	0.56	0.60	0.53	0.45
Correction.....	1,020	664	356	974	883	821	795	5.21	5.03	4.61	4.35	4.28
Libraries.....	486	37	449	444	401	375	340	2.48	2.29	2.10	1.99	1.83
Employment security administration.....	500	500	.....	457	426	411	399	2.55	2.36	2.23	2.18	2.15
Financial administration.....	1,333	655	678	1,267	1,180	1,108	1,064	6.80	6.53	6.16	5.87	5.72
General control.....	1,641	369	1,272	1,506	1,387	1,331	1,274	8.38	7.77	7.24	7.06	6.86
General public buildings.....	856	196	660	832	654	615	603	4.37	4.29	3.42	3.26	3.25
Interest on general debt.....	2,690	894	1,796	2,490	2,356	2,164	2,011	13.73	12.85	12.31	11.47	10.82
Other and unallocable.....	3,368	1,415	1,953	3,018	2,771	2,501	2,352	17.20	15.57	14.48	13.26	12.66
Utility expenditure.....	6,042	.....	6,042	5,886	5,067	4,704	4,445	30.85	30.36	26.48	24.94	23.92
Liquor stores expenditure.....	1,240	1,081	159	1,172	1,117	1,032	1,008	6.33	6.05	5.84	5.47	5.42
Insurance trust expenditure.....	4,782	3,952	830	4,950	5,094	4,987	4,888	24.42	25.54	26.62	26.44	26.30
Debt outstanding at end of fiscal year.....	107,051	29,564	77,487	99,512	92,222	85,056	81,278	546.57	513.43	481.99	450.95	437.40
Long-term.....	101,000	28,504	72,496	94,204	87,527	81,110	77,543	515.68	486.04	457.45	430.03	417.30
Full faith and credit.....	59,800	12,709	47,091	56,417	53,266	50,057	48,321	305.32	291.08	278.39	265.39	260.04
Nonguaranteed.....	41,200	15,795	25,405	37,786	34,261	31,053	29,222	210.36	194.96	179.06	164.64	157.26
Short-term.....	6,051	1,060	4,991	5,309	4,695	3,946	3,755	30.89	27.39	24.54	20.92	20.10
Long-term debt issued.....	12,129	3,597	8,532	11,249	11,243	8,744	9,585	61.92	58.04	58.76	46.36	51.53
Long-term debt retired.....	5,641	1,367	4,274	5,040	5,045	4,358	4,227	28.79	26.00	26.37	23.11	22.75

189

\*Source: Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1965-66*.  
 Note: Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals. Figures for 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.

TABLE 2  
 GENERAL REVENUE OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS  
 BY SOURCE AND BY STATE: 1965-66\*  
 (Millions of dollars)

State or other jurisdiction	Total general revenue	From federal government	All general revenue from own sources	Taxes			Charges and miscellaneous general revenue
				Total	Property	Other	
United States.....	\$83,035.9	\$13,120.4	\$69,915.5	\$56,740.6	\$24,670.1	\$32,070.5	\$13,174.9
Alabama.....	1,194.4	330.1	864.3	639.2	116.0	523.1	225.2
Alaska.....	228.7	101.5	127.2	78.0	18.7	59.4	49.2
Arizona.....	749.5	152.2	597.3	479.3	222.9	256.3	118.1
Arkansas.....	629.4	172.9	456.5	366.2	95.6	270.5	90.3
California.....	10,779.7	1,769.3	9,010.4	7,477.9	3,752.2	3,725.6	1,532.5
Colorado.....	1,028.1	199.4	828.7	661.6	308.9	352.7	167.0
Connecticut.....	1,220.4	154.1	1,066.3	907.7	464.1	443.6	158.6
Delaware.....	265.4	39.5	225.9	164.9	33.1	131.8	61.0
District of Columbia.....	409.0	109.9	299.1	251.1	88.2	162.9	48.1
Florida.....	2,279.9	322.3	1,957.7	1,490.6	583.6	907.0	467.0
Georgia.....	1,520.5	312.4	1,208.2	918.3	274.3	644.0	289.8
Hawaii.....	411.0	83.5	327.5	262.3	56.8	205.5	65.2
Idaho.....	309.4	61.3	248.1	199.2	78.7	120.4	48.9
Illinois.....	4,300.0	532.4	3,767.6	3,175.4	1,610.8	1,564.5	592.2
Indiana.....	1,965.6	230.2	1,735.3	1,400.1	686.7	713.3	335.3
Iowa.....	1,241.8	177.1	1,064.6	869.7	447.3	422.4	194.9
Kansas.....	979.1	146.2	832.8	681.5	333.3	348.2	151.3
Kentucky.....	1,049.0	253.5	795.5	614.9	164.7	450.2	180.6
Louisiana.....	1,540.2	334.0	1,206.2	883.6	190.4	693.2	322.6
Maine.....	361.0	70.1	290.9	248.8	122.4	126.4	42.1
Maryland.....	1,444.5	180.4	1,264.1	1,039.6	437.3	602.3	224.6
Massachusetts.....	2,393.9	326.5	2,067.4	1,804.0	1,020.6	783.4	263.3
Michigan.....	3,724.6	471.9	3,252.6	2,595.2	1,131.5	1,463.7	657.4
Minnesota.....	1,782.4	287.0	1,495.4	1,186.4	591.0	595.3	309.0
Mississippi.....	747.2	177.4	569.8	428.6	117.1	311.5	141.2
Missouri.....	1,686.7	339.2	1,347.5	1,105.2	435.1	670.0	242.3
Montana.....	347.6	85.8	261.8	203.5	114.1	89.5	58.3
Nebraska.....	558.6	90.7	467.9	360.9	258.6	102.3	107.0
Nevada.....	261.0	58.1	202.9	156.0	62.4	93.6	46.9
New Hampshire.....	234.9	39.1	195.8	163.3	103.4	59.9	32.6
New Jersey.....	2,640.4	275.1	2,365.2	1,985.7	1,283.1	702.6	379.5
New Mexico.....	552.1	163.6	388.5	267.1	61.6	205.5	121.4
New York.....	9,646.4	832.3	8,814.1	7,484.7	3,045.9	4,438.8	1,320.4
North Carolina.....	1,557.0	275.1	1,281.9	1,036.4	270.0	766.4	245.5
North Dakota.....	309.9	56.3	253.6	168.6	84.3	84.3	85.1
Ohio.....	3,685.1	539.4	3,145.7	2,502.8	1,295.8	1,207.1	642.9
Oklahoma.....	1,036.9	243.8	793.1	590.1	191.1	399.1	202.9
Oregon.....	979.2	218.7	760.5	584.7	277.0	307.7	175.8
Pennsylvania.....	4,182.7	579.1	3,603.5	3,020.9	1,016.7	2,004.3	582.6
Rhode Island.....	359.7	65.6	294.2	260.8	114.8	146.0	33.4
South Carolina.....	724.8	136.0	588.8	467.7	102.4	365.3	121.2
South Dakota.....	299.5	64.8	234.6	188.0	104.6	83.3	46.7
Tennessee.....	1,227.5	280.3	947.2	750.2	221.9	528.3	197.0
Texas.....	3,728.1	626.4	3,101.7	2,360.3	1,074.9	1,285.4	741.3
Utah.....	470.7	115.8	354.9	283.9	118.0	165.9	70.9
Vermont.....	191.0	51.2	139.8	120.3	47.0	73.3	19.5
Virginia.....	1,489.6	285.9	1,203.7	952.0	340.2	611.7	251.7
Washington.....	1,564.5	258.7	1,305.8	998.0	310.9	687.1	307.8
West Virginia.....	643.1	174.2	468.9	374.9	98.0	276.9	94.0
Wisconsin.....	1,883.2	195.7	1,687.6	1,425.4	636.0	789.3	262.2
Wyoming.....	221.4	74.7	146.7	105.2	55.9	49.3	41.5

\*Source: Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1965-66*.

TABLE 3  
PER CAPITA GENERAL REVENUE OF STATE AND LOCAL  
GOVERNMENTS, BY SOURCE AND BY STATE: 1965-66\*

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.....	\$423.96	\$66.98	\$356.97	\$289.70	\$125.96	\$163.74	\$67.26
Median State .....	427.48	76.24	349.88	286.84	121.02	154.29	68.17
Alabama.....	339.60	93.85	245.75	181.73	32.99	148.73	64.01
Alaska.....	840.66	373.09	467.56	286.81	68.64	218.29	180.72
Arizona.....	463.23	94.05	369.18	296.19	137.76	158.42	72.98
Arkansas.....	321.92	88.42	233.50	187.30	48.92	138.38	46.19
California.....	569.81	93.52	476.28	395.27	198.34	196.93	81.00
Colorado.....	520.02	100.86	419.15	334.66	156.23	178.42	84.49
Connecticut.....	424.46	53.58	370.88	315.72	161.42	154.29	55.16
Delaware.....	518.43	77.16	441.27	322.09	64.69	257.40	119.17
District of Columbia.....	506.19	136.01	370.18	310.70	109.11	201.59	59.47
Florida.....	383.76	54.24	329.52	250.90	98.23	152.67	78.61
Georgia.....	341.00	70.05	270.95	205.95	61.52	144.43	64.99
Hawaii.....	572.40	116.26	456.13	365.32	79.12	286.19	90.81
Idaho.....	445.77	88.26	357.50	286.98	113.43	173.55	70.51
Illinois.....	401.04	49.65	351.39	296.15	150.23	145.91	55.23
Indiana.....	399.66	46.81	352.85	284.68	139.63	145.04	68.17
Iowa.....	452.06	64.48	387.55	316.60	162.83	153.78	70.96
Kansas.....	435.14	64.98	370.15	302.90	148.14	154.75	67.24
Kentucky.....	329.56	79.62	249.93	193.19	51.75	141.43	56.74
Louisiana.....	427.48	92.69	334.77	245.24	52.84	192.40	89.54
Maine.....	367.27	71.34	295.92	253.12	124.55	128.57	42.79
Maryland.....	399.80	49.91	349.88	287.72	121.02	166.70	62.15
Massachusetts.....	444.71	60.65	384.05	335.13	189.59	145.53	48.91
Michigan.....	444.77	56.35	388.41	309.91	135.12	174.79	78.50
Minnesota.....	498.42	80.25	418.17	331.75	165.28	166.47	86.41
Mississippi.....	321.08	76.24	244.84	184.18	50.33	133.84	60.65
Missouri.....	374.15	75.23	298.91	245.15	96.52	148.63	53.75
Montana.....	495.08	122.19	372.89	289.91	162.46	127.44	82.97
Nebraska.....	383.63	62.27	321.35	247.86	177.61	70.25	73.48
Nevada.....	574.90	127.88	447.02	343.72	137.45	206.26	103.30
New Hampshire.....	344.89	57.34	287.54	239.74	151.80	87.94	47.80
New Jersey.....	382.77	39.88	342.88	287.86	186.00	101.85	55.02
New Mexico.....	540.22	160.10	380.14	261.35	60.27	201.09	118.79
New York.....	528.33	45.58	482.75	409.94	166.82	243.11	72.81
North Carolina.....	311.40	55.01	256.38	207.28	53.99	153.28	49.09
North Dakota.....	476.83	85.61	390.21	259.32	129.62	129.69	130.89
Ohio.....	357.60	52.34	305.25	242.87	125.74	117.13	62.38
Oklahoma.....	421.83	99.17	322.65	240.09	77.72	162.36	82.56
Oregon.....	500.88	111.88	388.99	299.07	141.68	157.39	89.92
Pennsylvania.....	361.13	50.00	311.13	260.83	87.77	173.05	50.30
Rhode Island.....	400.58	73.00	327.58	290.39	127.84	162.55	37.18
South Carolina.....	280.27	52.57	227.70	180.84	39.59	141.25	46.85
South Dakota.....	439.08	95.04	344.03	275.62	153.41	122.20	68.41
Tennessee.....	316.12	72.19	243.93	193.19	57.14	136.04	50.73
Texas.....	346.73	58.26	288.47	219.52	99.97	119.55	68.94
Utah.....	466.94	114.89	352.04	281.68	117.08	164.60	70.35
Vermont.....	471.53	126.33	345.19	296.92	115.93	180.99	48.26
Virginia.....	330.49	63.42	267.07	211.22	75.49	135.72	55.84
Washington.....	524.99	86.80	438.19	334.89	104.32	230.57	103.29
West Virginia.....	358.45	97.08	261.37	208.98	54.65	154.33	52.38
Wisconsin.....	452.58	47.02	405.58	342.56	152.85	189.69	63.01
Wyoming.....	672.95	227.06	445.89	319.65	169.84	149.81	126.23

\*Source: Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1965-66*.

TABLE 4  
 DIRECT GENERAL EXPENDITURE OF STATE AND LOCAL  
 GOVERNMENTS, FOR SELECTED ITEMS, BY STATE: 1965-66\*  
 (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.....	\$82,842.5	\$62,614.6	\$33,286.9	\$27,396.1	\$25,091.2	\$12,770.0	\$4,172.0	\$6,757.4	\$5,910.6
Alabama.....	1,201.3	863.4	473.0	375.6	314.8	236.6	80.6	128.3	81.0
Alaska.....	251.0	150.9	75.1	59.1	59.5	74.2	17.7	7.4	7.7
Arizona.....	722.7	553.1	340.1	287.7	224.0	130.6	29.6	38.2	27.8
Arkansas.....	631.3	439.4	240.0	196.4	169.0	125.2	44.7	70.4	38.2
California.....	11,036.3	8,458.9	4,145.1	3,418.1	3,148.0	1,302.4	359.4	1,128.6	665.2
Colorado.....	1,016.1	777.7	463.4	378.3	316.7	145.8	50.1	103.9	62.3
Connecticut.....	1,229.8	927.5	433.8	375.6	362.0	213.3	69.8	98.3	73.5
Delaware.....	296.2	179.1	116.8	78.3	84.6	71.6	16.0	12.7	14.6
Dist. of Columbia...	418.2	336.3	97.0	80.8	95.1	41.9	12.7	35.1	64.9
Florida.....	2,254.1	1,706.6	867.2	730.9	662.6	342.3	96.6	130.4	208.8
Georgia.....	1,485.5	1,104.6	590.2	477.8	445.9	232.0	74.7	126.8	164.3
Hawaii.....	405.0	305.2	134.7	114.3	90.6	40.5	13.7	20.0	29.4
Idaho.....	293.0	217.5	112.6	98.5	80.5	70.9	21.1	19.9	17.7
Illinois.....	4,090.9	3,193.9	1,739.6	1,432.5	1,321.6	511.0	188.3	346.0	316.0
Indiana.....	1,888.4	1,452.6	961.6	812.9	703.1	288.0	113.9	77.6	130.3
Iowa.....	1,190.8	923.9	545.6	481.6	391.5	263.1	98.3	88.7	73.9
Kansas.....	906.1	689.8	386.0	341.4	271.6	187.9	66.2	64.3	58.7
Kentucky.....	1,087.0	784.3	413.3	344.1	268.2	224.2	66.4	107.8	67.6
Louisiana.....	1,498.4	1,116.3	536.0	440.2	388.1	266.6	79.2	208.5	88.5
Maine.....	340.1	274.5	118.9	110.0	84.3	83.4	38.3	32.0	17.4
Maryland.....	1,496.5	1,103.2	624.3	484.4	501.7	197.7	58.0	76.1	132.5
Massachusetts.....	2,314.6	1,863.0	717.7	594.5	604.1	284.0	133.7	265.1	207.3
Michigan.....	3,744.7	2,851.5	1,728.4	1,408.7	1,186.3	442.1	137.2	215.2	318.4
Minnesota.....	1,702.3	1,255.0	707.3	585.7	518.5	312.1	106.6	147.5	118.4
Mississippi.....	758.8	538.2	274.2	230.2	185.7	167.2	55.3	73.6	64.6
Missouri.....	1,618.5	1,222.9	657.6	542.7	507.8	280.3	87.3	167.9	118.8
Montana.....	345.3	232.9	133.7	115.4	95.3	102.2	21.7	20.2	13.7
Nebraska.....	569.0	419.2	240.9	199.1	171.3	123.8	45.5	35.8	34.2
Nevada.....	300.3	197.1	96.7	72.6	77.3	65.8	16.0	9.1	22.8
New Hampshire.....	256.8	190.6	92.7	74.2	68.5	63.3	27.2	19.0	14.5
New Jersey.....	2,595.8	2,088.2	1,016.4	866.6	886.2	330.1	135.5	146.9	171.5
New Mexico.....	521.6	369.6	242.6	196.7	160.8	110.6	27.6	36.7	27.3
New York.....	9,678.8	7,646.7	3,466.5	2,798.4	2,787.2	929.2	355.7	843.9	990.5
North Carolina.....	1,503.7	1,153.6	685.6	576.2	485.3	226.4	79.9	116.9	113.3
North Dakota.....	309.7	233.4	124.1	104.0	85.9	67.8	22.0	21.4	10.3
Ohio.....	3,769.4	2,729.7	1,613.7	1,280.1	1,266.0	676.1	204.4	275.9	221.6
Oklahoma.....	1,035.4	815.3	413.2	350.5	281.5	173.0	64.3	172.8	59.8
Oregon.....	980.4	749.6	436.5	375.6	303.5	183.2	62.6	61.2	46.0
Pennsylvania.....	4,177.1	3,171.2	1,750.6	1,472.6	1,443.0	624.1	220.7	332.2	242.9
Rhode Island.....	386.7	286.5	137.4	108.7	101.0	58.9	16.5	43.6	22.6
South Carolina.....	692.5	528.1	305.2	259.2	229.1	120.9	35.9	41.4	59.3
South Dakota.....	300.1	219.0	128.4	111.0	92.0	87.3	29.2	19.7	7.7
Tennessee.....	1,300.9	872.7	472.1	367.1	340.8	289.8	77.2	89.5	113.1
Texas.....	3,685.6	2,692.1	1,617.5	1,342.9	1,251.4	681.8	190.1	262.7	214.7
Utah.....	500.0	344.2	257.7	198.1	167.3	96.5	21.0	30.1	19.0
Vermont.....	188.3	136.1	67.4	59.2	39.3	54.8	17.7	14.9	9.0
Virginia.....	1,564.9	1,091.2	660.3	528.3	518.6	360.2	86.3	62.3	94.2
Washington.....	1,457.4	1,075.0	618.1	515.8	417.8	243.2	71.3	112.7	64.5
West Virginia.....	641.4	492.1	249.1	221.8	181.0	167.7	65.1	64.9	32.6
Wisconsin.....	1,944.4	1,444.7	870.1	649.4	602.7	323.3	148.0	125.0	123.8
Wyoming.....	229.4	146.8	90.6	72.3	56.7	75.3	14.9	8.5	14.1

\*Source: Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1965-66*.

TABLE 5  
PER CAPITA DIRECT GENERAL EXPENDITURE OF STATE AND  
LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, FOR SELECTED ITEMS, BY STATE: 1965-66\*

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.....	\$422.97	\$169.95	\$30.07	\$139.87	\$65.20	\$43.89	\$21.30	\$34.50	\$30.17
Median State.....	422.15	165.43	27.16	136.73	73.99	49.58	23.16	29.86	25.52
Alabama.....	341.57	134.49	27.68	106.80	67.25	44.35	22.90	36.48	23.03
Alaska.....	922.64	275.98	58.76	217.22	272.69	207.44	65.25	27.07	28.29
Arizona.....	465.20	210.21	32.38	177.82	80.69	62.39	18.29	23.62	17.17
Arkansas.....	322.00	122.75	22.29	100.46	64.03	41.14	22.88	36.03	19.51
California.....	583.37	219.10	38.42	180.67	68.84	49.84	18.99	59.65	35.16
Colorado.....	513.96	234.37	43.05	191.32	73.74	48.42	25.32	52.53	31.53
Connecticut.....	427.74	150.87	20.23	130.63	74.18	49.92	24.26	34.17	25.56
Delaware.....	578.66	228.18	75.29	152.88	139.76	108.59	31.16	24.79	28.49
District of Columbia.....	517.60	120.03	20.00	100.02	51.90	36.15	15.75	43.44	80.35
Florida.....	379.41	145.97	22.95	123.02	57.61	41.35	16.25	21.95	35.15
Georgia.....	333.15	132.35	25.21	107.14	52.02	35.27	16.74	28.44	36.85
Hawaii.....	564.11	187.61	28.40	159.21	56.36	37.23	19.12	27.78	40.97
Idaho.....	422.15	162.22	20.29	141.93	102.11	71.66	30.45	28.73	25.52
Illinois.....	381.53	162.24	28.64	133.60	47.66	30.09	17.56	32.26	29.47
Indiana.....	383.98	195.53	30.24	165.28	58.56	35.40	23.16	15.77	26.49
Iowa.....	433.47	198.62	23.29	175.32	95.76	59.97	35.78	32.30	26.88
Kansas.....	402.69	171.57	19.86	151.70	83.52	54.08	29.43	28.55	26.08
Kentucky.....	341.49	129.85	21.74	108.11	70.42	49.58	20.84	33.86	21.23
Louisiana.....	415.88	148.75	26.56	122.18	73.49	52.02	21.97	57.85	24.57
Maine.....	346.00	120.99	9.05	111.93	84.84	45.83	39.00	32.54	17.69
Maryland.....	414.20	172.78	38.71	134.07	54.73	38.66	16.06	21.06	36.67
Massachusetts.....	429.97	133.32	22.90	110.42	52.75	27.90	24.84	49.25	38.50
Michigan.....	447.18	206.40	38.17	168.22	52.79	36.40	16.38	25.69	38.01
Minnesota.....	476.04	197.77	33.99	163.78	87.26	57.45	29.80	41.24	33.11
Mississippi.....	326.09	117.82	18.90	98.91	71.84	48.08	23.76	31.61	27.76
Missouri.....	359.02	145.88	25.49	120.39	62.17	42.80	19.37	37.24	26.35
Montana.....	491.91	190.50	26.09	164.41	145.63	114.74	30.88	28.72	19.52
Nebraska.....	390.80	165.43	28.69	136.73	85.03	53.77	31.25	24.62	23.47
Nevada.....	661.37	212.98	53.04	159.94	145.01	109.85	35.16	19.99	49.87
New Hampshire.....	377.10	136.18	27.16	109.02	92.97	53.06	39.90	27.86	21.28
New Jersey.....	376.30	147.35	21.72	125.63	47.84	28.20	19.54	21.29	24.85
New Mexico.....	510.32	237.41	44.98	192.42	108.25	81.26	26.98	35.90	26.68
New York.....	530.11	189.85	36.59	153.26	50.89	31.41	19.48	46.22	54.25
North Carolina.....	300.74	137.12	21.87	115.24	45.28	29.30	15.97	23.38	22.65
North Dakota.....	476.46	190.98	30.98	159.99	104.25	70.33	33.92	32.85	15.81
Ohio.....	365.78	156.59	32.37	124.21	65.61	45.78	19.83	26.77	21.50
Oklahoma.....	421.23	168.09	25.49	142.59	70.37	44.21	26.15	70.31	24.34
Oregon.....	501.50	223.27	31.14	192.12	93.71	61.71	32.00	31.31	23.53
Pennsylvania.....	360.65	151.15	24.00	127.14	53.88	34.82	19.05	28.68	20.96
Rhode Island.....	430.67	152.98	31.91	121.07	65.55	47.17	18.38	48.50	25.13
South Carolina.....	267.78	118.01	17.77	100.24	46.76	32.86	13.89	16.01	22.92
South Dakota.....	440.04	188.21	25.46	162.75	128.07	85.26	42.81	28.90	11.26
Tennessee.....	335.03	121.59	27.04	94.55	74.63	54.74	19.89	23.03	29.11
Texas.....	342.78	150.43	25.54	124.89	63.41	45.73	17.68	24.42	19.96
Utah.....	496.01	255.67	59.15	196.51	95.75	74.89	20.86	29.86	18.83
Vermont.....	464.87	166.47	20.18	146.29	135.18	91.37	43.81	36.83	22.25
Virginia.....	347.22	146.50	29.27	117.22	79.91	60.77	19.14	13.82	20.89
Washington.....	489.04	207.43	34.35	173.08	81.60	57.69	23.90	37.82	21.63
West Virginia.....	357.50	138.83	15.19	123.64	93.47	57.17	36.29	36.17	18.18
Wisconsin.....	467.27	209.11	53.04	156.06	77.69	42.12	35.56	30.03	29.76
Wyoming.....	697.09	275.26	55.52	219.73	228.81	183.60	45.20	25.91	42.86

\*Source: Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1965-66*.

TABLE 6  
RELATION OF SELECTED ITEMS OF STATE AND LOCAL  
GOVERNMENT FINANCES TO PERSONAL INCOME, BY STATE: 1965-66\*

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	General expenditure per \$1,000 of personal income			Health and hospitals
							Edu- ca- tion	High- ways	Public welfare	
United States average.....	\$156.04	\$24.65	\$131.38	\$106.63	\$24.75	\$155.67	\$62.55	\$23.99	\$12.69	\$11.10
Median State.....	165.04	30.22	132.43	105.32	26.40	167.88	67.69	32.27	11.76	9.93
Alabama.....	179.34	49.56	129.77	95.97	33.80	180.38	71.02	35.51	19.26	12.16
Alaska.....	268.69	119.25	149.44	91.68	57.76	294.90	88.21	87.15	8.65	9.04
Arizona.....	200.78	40.76	160.01	128.38	31.63	201.63	91.11	34.97	10.24	7.44
Arkansas.....	175.75	48.27	127.47	102.25	25.22	176.28	67.01	34.95	19.67	10.65
California.....	179.78	29.50	150.27	124.71	25.55	184.06	69.13	21.72	18.82	11.09
Colorado.....	194.63	37.75	156.88	125.26	31.62	192.37	87.72	27.60	19.66	11.80
Connecticut.....	126.77	16.00	110.77	94.29	16.47	127.75	45.06	22.15	10.20	7.63
Delaware.....	155.59	23.15	132.43	96.66	35.76	173.62	68.46	41.94	7.44	8.55
District of Columbia.....	137.52	36.95	100.57	84.41	16.15	140.62	32.61	14.10	11.80	21.83
Florida.....	162.37	22.95	139.42	106.16	33.26	160.53	61.76	24.37	9.28	14.87
Georgia.....	160.42	32.95	127.47	96.89	30.57	156.73	62.26	24.47	13.38	17.34
Hawaii.....	202.45	41.12	161.33	129.21	32.12	199.52	66.35	19.93	9.82	14.49
Idaho.....	186.36	36.90	149.46	119.98	29.48	176.49	67.82	42.69	12.01	10.67
Illinois.....	123.19	15.25	107.94	90.97	19.96	117.20	49.84	14.64	9.91	9.05
Indiana.....	141.16	16.53	124.62	100.55	24.07	135.62	69.06	20.68	5.57	9.35
Iowa.....	168.24	23.99	144.24	117.83	26.40	161.32	73.92	35.64	12.02	10.00
Kansas.....	165.04	24.65	140.39	114.89	25.50	152.75	65.07	31.67	10.83	9.89
Kentucky.....	161.65	39.05	122.59	94.76	27.83	167.51	63.69	34.54	16.60	10.41
Louisiana.....	209.29	45.38	163.91	120.07	43.84	203.61	72.83	36.22	28.32	12.02
Maine.....	160.81	31.24	129.57	110.83	18.73	151.50	52.97	37.14	14.25	7.74
Maryland.....	136.22	17.00	119.21	98.03	21.17	141.12	58.87	18.64	7.17	12.49
Massachusetts.....	146.42	19.97	126.45	110.34	16.10	141.57	43.90	17.36	16.21	12.67
Michigan.....	148.79	18.85	129.94	103.68	26.26	149.60	69.05	17.66	8.59	12.71
Minnesota.....	187.71	30.22	157.49	124.94	32.54	179.28	74.48	32.86	15.53	12.47
Mississippi.....	201.28	47.79	153.48	115.46	38.02	204.42	73.86	45.03	19.82	17.40
Missouri.....	141.01	28.35	112.65	92.39	20.26	135.31	54.98	23.43	14.03	9.93
Montana.....	202.77	50.04	152.72	118.73	33.98	201.47	78.02	59.64	11.76	7.99
Nebraska.....	145.61	23.63	121.97	94.08	27.89	148.33	62.79	32.27	9.34	8.91
Nevada.....	181.63	40.40	141.23	108.59	32.63	208.95	67.28	45.81	6.31	15.75
New Hampshire.....	137.03	22.78	114.24	95.25	18.99	149.82	54.10	36.93	11.07	8.45
New Jersey.....	120.28	12.53	107.75	90.46	17.29	118.25	46.30	15.03	6.69	7.81
New Mexico.....	248.25	73.57	174.69	120.10	54.59	234.51	109.09	49.74	16.49	12.26
New York.....	162.53	14.02	148.51	126.11	22.39	163.08	58.40	15.65	14.21	16.68
North Carolina.....	154.61	27.31	127.30	102.92	24.37	149.32	68.08	22.48	11.61	11.24
North Dakota.....	208.57	37.88	170.68	113.43	57.25	208.41	83.53	45.60	14.37	6.91
Ohio.....	127.19	18.61	108.57	86.38	22.18	130.10	55.70	23.33	9.52	7.65
Oklahoma.....	185.05	43.50	141.54	105.32	36.21	184.79	73.74	30.87	30.84	10.68
Oregon.....	183.03	40.88	142.14	109.28	32.85	183.25	81.58	34.24	11.44	8.59
Pennsylvania.....	131.46	18.20	113.26	94.95	18.31	131.29	55.02	19.61	10.44	7.63
Rhode Island.....	143.03	26.06	116.96	103.68	13.27	153.77	54.62	23.40	17.31	8.99
South Carolina.....	153.95	28.87	125.07	99.33	25.73	147.08	64.82	25.68	8.79	12.58
South Dakota.....	197.27	42.70	154.56	123.82	30.73	195.87	84.58	57.54	12.98	5.06
Tennessee.....	158.41	36.17	122.23	96.80	25.42	167.88	60.92	37.40	11.54	14.58
Texas.....	150.56	25.29	125.26	95.32	29.93	148.84	65.32	27.53	10.60	8.67
Utah.....	201.05	49.47	151.58	121.29	30.29	213.57	110.08	41.23	12.85	8.11
Vermont.....	204.46	54.78	149.68	128.75	20.93	201.57	72.18	58.61	15.97	9.65
Virginia.....	139.32	26.73	112.58	89.04	23.54	146.37	61.76	33.68	5.82	8.80
Washington.....	181.05	29.93	151.11	115.49	35.62	168.65	71.53	28.14	13.04	7.46
West Virginia.....	174.79	47.33	127.45	101.90	25.54	174.32	67.69	45.58	17.63	8.86
Wisconsin.....	166.97	17.34	149.62	126.38	23.24	172.39	77.14	28.66	11.08	10.98
Wyoming.....	262.32	88.51	173.81	124.60	49.20	271.80	107.35	89.19	10.10	16.70

\*Source: Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1965-66*.

TABLE 7  
INDEBTEDNESS OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS,  
AT END OF 1965-66 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.....	\$107,050.9	\$101,000.0	\$84,083.0	\$6,050.9	\$546.57	\$515.68
Alabama.....	1,563.0	1,491.3	1,228.3	71.6	444.40	424.03
Alaska.....	260.9	185.9	153.4	75.0	959.29	683.45
Arizona.....	755.9	748.4	456.8	7.6	467.20	462.52
Arkansas.....	561.8	537.1	450.2	24.6	287.34	274.75
California.....	12,509.6	12,328.3	9,813.1	181.3	661.25	651.67
Colorado.....	974.4	958.8	739.3	15.6	492.85	484.98
Connecticut.....	2,277.8	1,951.9	1,907.6	325.9	792.27	678.92
Delaware.....	621.5	615.5	560.4	6.0	1,213.87	1,202.19
Dist. of Columbia.....	324.9	239.4	217.2	85.5	402.06	296.24
Florida.....	3,067.2	3,027.2	2,250.8	40.0	516.27	507.54
Georgia.....	1,820.5	1,696.4	1,419.3	124.1	408.27	380.45
Hawaii.....	534.4	511.5	469.9	22.9	744.27	712.41
Idaho.....	174.7	173.9	154.9	0.8	251.73	250.63
Illinois.....	5,224.2	4,790.4	4,183.7	433.7	487.23	446.78
Indiana.....	1,537.4	1,454.8	1,348.9	82.6	312.61	295.81
Iowa.....	572.4	561.2	482.5	11.2	208.37	204.30
Kansas.....	1,009.5	965.0	720.9	44.5	448.68	428.89
Kentucky.....	1,702.0	1,622.1	1,427.8	79.8	534.70	509.62
Louisiana.....	2,095.8	2,069.0	1,787.4	26.8	581.68	574.24
Maine.....	302.6	288.9	238.0	13.7	307.83	293.86
Maryland.....	2,364.5	2,340.8	2,100.6	23.7	654.43	647.87
Massachusetts.....	3,413.6	3,118.2	2,860.5	295.4	634.14	579.26
Michigan.....	4,180.2	3,946.5	3,574.9	233.6	499.18	471.28
Minnesota.....	1,801.4	1,742.8	1,604.4	58.7	503.76	487.35
Mississippi.....	862.4	823.9	756.9	38.5	370.62	354.06
Missouri.....	1,536.5	1,472.1	1,241.5	64.4	340.83	326.55
Montana.....	250.4	245.1	227.7	5.4	356.73	349.08
Nebraska.....	777.1	760.4	381.7	16.7	533.70	522.25
Nevada.....	270.1	266.7	230.8	3.5	595.03	587.33
New Hampshire.....	277.8	255.6	247.3	22.1	407.86	375.38
New Jersey.....	3,516.3	3,219.7	3,090.0	296.6	509.75	466.75
New Mexico.....	391.4	389.6	332.3	1.8	382.94	381.22
New York.....	17,745.3	15,941.2	12,911.8	1,804.0	971.91	873.11
North Carolina.....	1,232.4	1,153.9	943.9	78.5	246.47	230.78
North Dakota.....	192.1	188.5	136.2	3.6	295.46	289.97
Ohio.....	4,524.6	3,981.2	3,596.1	543.3	439.06	386.33
Oklahoma.....	1,163.9	1,158.2	957.6	5.7	473.51	471.19
Oregon.....	947.7	927.3	827.4	20.3	484.73	474.34
Pennsylvania.....	6,782.9	6,432.8	6,007.6	350.1	585.64	555.41
Rhode Island.....	538.3	482.7	456.1	55.7	599.47	537.49
South Carolina.....	566.9	553.7	432.9	13.2	219.22	214.12
South Dakota.....	98.4	97.2	76.6	1.2	144.31	142.52
Tennessee.....	1,978.1	1,849.7	1,180.4	128.5	509.43	476.34
Texas.....	5,382.3	5,288.2	4,325.3	94.1	500.58	491.83
Utah.....	464.0	461.4	395.1	2.6	460.27	457.73
Vermont.....	136.2	128.7	111.4	7.5	336.31	317.73
Virginia.....	1,660.1	1,602.4	1,444.7	57.8	368.34	355.52
Washington.....	3,621.0	3,578.9	1,418.9	42.2	1,215.10	1,200.96
West Virginia.....	608.8	580.0	544.4	28.8	339.37	323.30
Wisconsin.....	1,736.8	1,656.7	1,539.2	80.0	417.38	398.15
Wyoming.....	139.0	138.8	118.7	0.2	422.45	421.75

\*Source: Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1965-66*.

## Taxation

## RECENT TRENDS IN STATE TAXATION

BY LEON ROTHENBERG\*

FROM THE BEGINNING of 1966 through November, 1967, more than half of the States raised taxes.<sup>1</sup> This volume of tax increases was not as large as in 1964-65, when nearly three-fourths of the States expanded their tax systems, but it was approximately equivalent to the output in 1962-63 and in 1960-61. Moreover, a substantially larger number of States raised taxes in 1967 than had been indicated in Governors' fiscal messages early in the year. In many States where surpluses and rising yields were expected to keep the next budgets in balance, higher taxes were enacted as a response to pressures either for added spending or local property tax relief.

Many of the tax programs enacted in 1966-67 involved major amounts of new revenue. More States adopted new income and sales taxes in this biennium than in 1964-65. Also, more States increased sales taxes, and almost as many raised income taxes.

In 1967, individual income taxes were adopted by two States, corporation income taxes by three States, and sales taxes by two States. In 1965, there were two new sales taxes and no new income taxes. In 1967, seven States raised individual or corporation tax rates or both,

compared with nine in 1965. Sales taxes were raised by nine States in 1967 as compared with seven in 1965; motor fuel taxes by nine States in 1967 and eight in 1965.<sup>2</sup> The number of cigarette tax rate increases, however, dropped from twenty-two in 1965 to ten in 1967, and the number of alcoholic beverage tax rate increases fell from six to four.

A highlight of legislative sessions in 1966 and 1967 was widespread concern over rising property taxes. In the past five years, more than half of the States have passed laws to provide property tax relief, for all taxpayers or for business taxpayers or senior citizens. In the past two years, some ten States reduced or eliminated taxes on inventories or all forms of business personalty; more than half a dozen States reduced the property tax burden of senior citizens; about a dozen provided for general property tax relief.

In its impact on state tax systems, general property tax relief legislation was particularly significant. In some States, such action took the form of direct relief—through property tax credits or exemptions or the use of state funds to offset local levies. In a larger number, the relief was given indirectly, usually by increasing state aid to local governments and sometimes by authorizing them to impose sales or income taxes. In each instance, however, the property tax relief programs required replacement revenue, and this was one of the principal factors impelling States

\*Mr. Rothenberg is Research Director of the Federation of Tax Administrators.

<sup>1</sup>Several States raised taxes after this article was written. See note on page 202.

<sup>2</sup>A 1965 Connecticut law raising the motor fuel tax rate effective in mid-1967 is included in the 1965 total.

during 1966 and 1967 to enact new sales and income taxes and to raise existing taxes.

#### ACTION IN 1966

Although taxes were raised by only five States out of twenty-four that held regular legislative sessions in 1966, the action taken was often major in scope. Massachusetts, New Jersey and Virginia enacted new general sales taxes. Oregon voters approved a new cigarette tax submitted to them by the 1965 legislative session. Mississippi, where liquor prohibition was replaced by a local option law, adopted a system of alcoholic beverage taxes. Massachusetts imposed a new, 5 per cent hotel tax.

In Massachusetts and New Jersey, the new sales taxes were imposed at a 3 per cent rate with food exempted; that of Virginia was initiated at a 2 per cent rate with food included in the tax base, and with the tax scheduled to rise to 3 per cent on July 1, 1968. Massachusetts also provided for a credit against income taxes for taxpayers in low income brackets.

Proceeds of the new tax in Massachusetts were dedicated in total for local governments as a measure of property tax relief, and in New Jersey and Virginia the yields in major part were distributed for local use. Virginia, in addition, authorized local governments to adopt 1 per cent state-collected sales taxes.

New Jersey's Legislature repealed local taxes on business personalty and adopted a program of replacement revenue which included an increase in the state corporation income tax rate from 1.75 to 3.25 per cent, a new state tax on business personalty, and new taxes on the gross receipts of retail stores and unincorporated businesses. After passage of state enabling legislation, New York City adopted new personal income and corporate income taxes. Maryland authorized local income taxes at a maximum rate of 1 per cent through June 30, 1967.

Oregon's new cigarette tax, the forty-ninth state cigarette tax (only North Carolina does not tax cigarettes), is

imposed at a rate of 4 cents per pack. Two other States raised cigarette taxes: New Jersey, from 8 to 11 cents per pack, and Massachusetts, from 8 to 10 cents per pack. Virginia, in adopting its general sales tax, reduced its cigarette tax rate from 3 to 2.5 cents per pack and repealed its tax on cigars. Motor fuel taxes were raised by Wisconsin, from 6 to 7 cents per gallon, and by Mississippi (diesel fuel and kerosene only), from 8 to 10 cents per gallon.

Other tax legislation in 1966 included the following:

*Individual income taxes:* Some personal exemptions were raised by a number of States: Virginia, for dependents; Massachusetts, for persons over 65 years old; and Georgia, dependency exemptions for college students and mentally retarded persons. Several States liberalized deductions for military personnel.

*Corporation income taxes:* Massachusetts raised its maximum rate on the net income of banks from 8 to 10 per cent. California and Kentucky adopted the provisions of the Uniform Division of Income for Tax Purposes Act recommended by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. Kentucky accelerated its schedule for the payment of estimated corporation income taxes.

*Sales taxes:* California allowed a credit against its use tax for sales and use taxes paid to the State where goods were purchased.

#### ACTION IN 1967

##### *Individual Income Taxes*

Michigan imposed a 2.6 per cent tax on individual income, effective October 1, 1967; the tax is on federal adjusted gross income with modifications. Nebraska adopted a flat rate income tax, effective January 1, 1968. A unique feature of its law is that the rate will be determined annually by the state board of equalization and assessment as a percentage of the taxpayer's federal income tax liability for the taxable year. The rate for 1968 will be 10 per cent. The Michigan and Nebraska adoptions raised to thirty-five the number of States

with broad-based individual income taxes.

Four States raised individual income tax rates, and a fifth, Vermont, raised taxes for some taxpayers by replacing its graduated rate structure with a tax of 25 per cent of federal tax liability. The four other rate increases were: in California from a range of 1-to-7 per cent to 1-to-10 per cent; in Iowa—where 0.75 per cent was added to the tax rates on taxable income over \$7,000; in Maryland—where a graduated rate range of 2-to-5 per cent replaced a flat 3 per cent tax; and in Montana—which changed its rate range from 1.1-to-7.9 per cent to 2-to-10 per cent.

In Massachusetts and Michigan, where taxes on income are levied at a flat rate, constitutional amendments authorizing graduated taxes (individual and corporate) were submitted to the electorate to be voted on at the next general elections. One State, Kansas, cut income taxes, reducing the rate on the first \$2,000 of taxable income from 2.5 to 2 per cent.

Maryland replaced its temporary 1966 authorization for locally imposed and collected income taxes with a permanent measure authorizing local governments to impose state-collected taxes on individual residents up to 50 per cent of the state tax liability.

Michigan's Legislature, in adopting new individual and corporate income taxes, also passed a law permitting any city with a uniform income tax ordinance, as provided by state law in 1964, to enter into an agreement with the state revenue department for state collection of such taxes.

California substituted tax credits—\$25 for single persons, \$50 for married persons, and \$8 for dependents—in place of personal exemptions of \$1,500 for single persons, \$3,000 for married persons, and \$600 for dependents. Iowa raised its tax credit for dependents from \$7.50 to \$10, and North Carolina its dependent's exemption from \$300 to \$600. Nebraska in its new tax allowed a \$7 credit, as an offset for sales taxes paid, for each personal exemption against income tax liability. Indiana raised its sales tax

credit from \$6 to \$8, and Iowa amended its income tax law to provide for graduated credits ranging downward in eleven steps from \$12 to \$2. Hawaii, which had enacted systems of graduated tax credits—for consumer taxes, for students in institutions of higher learning, and for students in kindergarten through twelfth grade—revised the systems, reducing the number of steps in the graduated scales to five.

Nebraska and Vermont provided for taxing individual income on the basis of federal tax liability. Kansas and North Dakota implemented 1966 constitutional amendments defining taxable income by reference to the federal code. Michigan, in its new law, taxes income on this basis. Maryland adopted a similar provision. Massachusetts and Oklahoma submitted constitutional amendments authorizing taxation by reference to the Internal Revenue Code. In addition, some States incorporated specific provisions of the federal income tax law into their statutes.

New York required the filing of semi-monthly, rather than monthly, remittances of withholding collections by employers whose aggregate semiannual withholding can reasonably be expected to exceed \$3,000. Kansas reduced its withholding rate from 15 to 10 per cent of federal withholding. California, which has no general withholding, required estimated tax payments from individuals with annual tax above \$200 through 1968, and those with tax above \$400 thereafter. North Dakota, another State without general withholding, required withholding and declarations of estimated tax from nonresidents.

#### *Corporation Income Taxes*

Three States adopted new corporation income taxes: Michigan, effective January 1, 1968, at 5.6 per cent on business corporations and 7 per cent on financial institutions; Nebraska, effective January 1, 1968, at 20 per cent of the tax rate imposed on individuals (the corporate tax rate in 1968 will be 2 per cent of net taxable income); and West Virginia, effective July 1, 1967, at 6 per cent.

Seven States raised tax rates, as follows: California, on business corporations—from 5.5 to 7 per cent, on banks—the range at which the tax rate is adjusted annually—from 5.5 to 9.5 per cent to 7 to 11 per cent; Iowa—from a flat 4 per cent to a range of 4 to 8 per cent; Maryland—from 5 to 5.25 per cent; Minnesota—(basic rates) from 7.5 to 8.5 per cent on business corporations and on banks from 9.5 to 10.5 per cent—in both cases for taxable years beginning before January 1, 1970; Montana—from 5.25 to 5.5 per cent; Pennsylvania from 6 to 7 per cent in 1967 and 1968 and to 7.5 per cent in 1969; and Tennessee—from 4 to 5 per cent.

North Dakota raised its tax rate on the net income of financial institutions from 4 to 5 per cent. Iowa, which had allowed full deduction of federal corporation income tax payments, revised its law to permit deduction of only 50 per cent of such payments. As an incentive for hiring the unemployed, Indiana allowed a series of credits against income tax to companies providing basic training and hiring trainees. The credits are as follows: 5 per cent of salaries paid to trainees; 5 per cent of salaries for project personnel; 5 per cent of salaries of trainees for the first three months on the job after their training periods. Connecticut, North Carolina, Oklahoma and Oregon allowed deductions or credits for expenditures for water or air pollution control.

Hawaii, North Carolina, Oklahoma and Utah amended their laws to provide for the apportionment of interstate income on the basis of the three-factor Uniform Division of Income for Tax Purposes Act. The new corporation income tax laws of Michigan and Nebraska also incorporated the Uniform Act. West Virginia provided for apportionment on a property-payroll, two-factor basis.

Kansas, Maryland, North Carolina and North Dakota defined the taxable income of corporations by direct reference to the definition of federal taxable income in the Internal Revenue Code, with adjustments. Michigan, Nebraska and West Virginia, in their new laws,

made federal taxable income with adjustments the state tax base. California increased prepayment requirements from 50 per cent to 75 per cent of estimated tax for income years beginning after January 1, 1967, and before January 1, 1970, and provided for a revised prepayment schedule thereafter.

#### *Sales Taxes*

Minnesota and Nebraska adopted general sales taxes, which raised to forty-four the number of sales tax States. Nebraska imposed its tax at a 2.5 per cent rate, and Minnesota at 3 per cent. Minnesota exempted food from its tax base. Nebraska taxed food but allowed a \$7 credit against income taxes.

Nine States raised sales tax rates: California from 3 to 4 per cent, Illinois from 3.5 to 4.25 per cent, Iowa from 2 to 3 per cent, Maine from 4 to 4.5 per cent, North Dakota from 2.25 to 3 per cent, Ohio from 3 to 4 per cent, Rhode Island from 4 to 5 per cent, Washington from 4.2 to 4.5 per cent, and Wyoming from 2.5 to 3 per cent. Wyoming also repealed an authorization to local governments to levy a 0.5 per cent sales tax.

Several States authorized state-collected local sales taxes in 1967. Colorado made a general authorization for this; some home-rule cities already imposed sales taxes. Nevada required all counties to impose a 1 per cent tax. Ohio authorized counties to impose a 1/2 of 1 per cent tax. And Texas authorized cities to impose a 1 per cent tax. Illinois raised its local sales tax authorization from 0.5 to 0.75 per cent.

At the end of November, 1967, two States—Pennsylvania and Rhode Island—had a 5 per cent state sales tax, and two others—California and Illinois—each had a combined state-local 5 per cent rate which was statewide in scope. There are local jurisdictions in Colorado and New York where a 5 per cent combined state-local sales tax is imposed. In Alabama, combined rates vary, ranging as high as 6 per cent.

New Hampshire, which has no general sales tax, provided a new 5 per cent meals and rooms tax. Michigan repealed its business activities tax—a

modified gross receipts tax—when it adopted an income tax.

Action broadening the sales tax base included the following: Iowa applied its sales tax to a wide range of enumerated services. Illinois made prescription drugs taxable and extended its service occupation tax to include specially-made machines and equipment. Ohio limited a direct-use exemption and repealed one for cigarettes and beer. Tennessee dropped an exemption for manufactured tobacco products. Rhode Island included hotel rentals and takeout food orders in the sales tax base. Wyoming extended its tax to several services, among them dry cleaning and laundering. Florida made rentals of motor vehicles and farm equipment subject to its sales tax.

New exemptions were provided for pollution control equipment in Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Ohio and Washington. Idaho exempted the sale of prescription drugs and sales to hospitals, educational institutions, and canal companies. Use tax credits for sales or use taxes paid to other States were enacted by Colorado, Hawaii, North Carolina, Utah and Washington. In Minnesota and Nebraska, such provisions were included in new sales tax laws. Arkansas adopted a credit applicable to contractors' equipment only. Florida, Idaho, and Tennessee eliminated reciprocity requirements in allowing such credits.

#### *Motor Fuel Taxes*

Of the ten States raising motor fuel tax rates, two, Illinois and Wyoming, increased them from 5 to 6 cents per gallon; one, Montana, from 6 to 6.5 cents per gallon; six, from 6 to 7 cents per gallon—Connecticut (by 1965 legislation, effective July 1, 1967), Idaho, Michigan, Minnesota, New Mexico (which repealed local motor fuel taxes) and Oregon—and one State, Washington, 7.5 to 9 cents per gallon.

Three Legislatures passed laws relating to taxation of aviation fuel. Alabama, which had imposed its regular 7 cents per gallon gas tax on aviation fuel, reduced the tax to 1.5 cents on

fuel used to propel aircraft powered by reciprocating engines, and to 0.5 cents on fuel used to propel jet-powered aircraft. Idaho raised its tax on aircraft fuel from 2.5 to 3.5 cents per gallon, and Washington imposed a new 2-cent-per-gallon tax on such fuel.

Motor fuel use-tax legislation included a new Arkansas law imposing a tax of 11.5 cents per gallon on unlicensed users importing gasoline into the State in motor vehicle supply tanks; licensed users are taxed at 7.5 cents per gallon. Texas provided for a mileage basis of taxation on imports or exports to or from the State in the fuel supply tank of motor vehicles having a capacity of more than thirty gallons. Maryland adopted a new road tax which included the repeal of (1) an authorization for reciprocal agreements with abutting States having a similar tax, and (2) a 1964 law enacting an interstate bus fuel tax compact. Minnesota provided for taxation of commercial vehicles on the basis of motor fuel used in the State. The administration of motor fuel taxes was transferred in Iowa from the State Treasurer to the Department of Revenue effective July 1, 1968, and in North Dakota from the State Auditor to the State Tax Commissioner effective July 1, 1969.

#### *Tobacco Taxes*

Ten States raised cigarette taxes: Alabama, from 7 to 10 cents; California, 3 to 7 cents per pack on August 1, to 10 cents per pack on October 1; Illinois, 7 to 9 cents; Iowa, 8 to 10 cents; Maine, 8 to 9 cents on July 1, to 10 cents on November 1; New Hampshire, 21 to 30 per cent of retail price (on all tobacco products); Ohio, 5 to 7 cents; Pennsylvania, 8 to 13 cents; Tennessee, 7 to 8 cents; and Wyoming, 4 to 8 cents.

Iowa adopted a new tobacco products tax at 10 per cent of wholesale price. On the basis of 1967 legislation authorizing such action, Georgia provided for the collection of its tax on cigars on a report basis rather than through the use of stamps, and Tennessee took similar action for tobacco products other than cigars and cigarettes.

### *Alcoholic Beverage Taxes*

Among States in which liquor is sold by licensed sellers rather than by state-operated stores, distilled spirits taxes were raised by California, from \$1.50 to \$2 per gallon; Florida, on beverages containing more than 48 per cent alcohol, \$5 to \$5.04 per gallon; and Tennessee, \$2.50 to \$4 per gallon. Minnesota continued for another two years a temporary 15 per cent surtax on intoxicating liquors. Beer taxes were raised by Iowa, from \$2.48 to \$3.72 per barrel, and wine taxes by Tennessee, from 70 cents to \$1.10 per gallon.

North Carolina substituted the report method for stamps in the collection of taxes on malt beverages and wines. South Carolina created a new alcoholic beverage control commission. Texas provided for the payment of taxes on malt liquors by returns rather than by stamps.

### *Property Tax Relief*

California, in adding 1 per cent to its sales tax rate, provided that the increase would be cut in half on June 30, 1968, if the Legislature failed to appropriate certain funds for property tax relief in 1968. Indiana dedicated 8 per cent of state sales and income tax collections to a property tax relief fund for the period January 1, 1967 to September 1968. Iowa, which increased sales, income and excise taxes, used the proceeds to allocate 40 per cent of state individual income tax collections to school districts, provide a major program of state equalization aids for schools, and allow a personal property tax exemption of \$2,500 assessed valuation.

Maryland increased its individual income tax rates and devoted the bulk of additional funds for increased state aid payments for local schools and local police protection. Michigan, in adopting new individual and corporation income taxes, allowed credits to property taxpayers and renters against the new taxes. The credit is graduated inversely to the amount of property taxes paid, ranging from 20 per cent of the first \$100 of property taxes to 4 per cent of

the amount in excess of \$10,000; renters treat 20 per cent of gross rent as property taxes. Seventeen per cent of revenue from the new individual income tax will be allocated to local governments on a per capita basis.

Minnesota, which enacted a 3 per cent sales tax, allocated part of the proceeds plus other revenues to a new property tax relief fund. The fund will be used to compensate local governments for their revenue loss from a 35 per cent reduction (up to \$250) in taxes on homestead property. In addition, renters will receive a credit. Aid to municipalities and school districts is distributed from the fund. Nebraska, where the state property tax levy, a major producer, was repealed last year, adopted new sales and income taxes to replace the repealed levy, and in part to replace local revenues lost by the 1967 repeal of intangible personal property taxes and head taxes.

Six States enacted laws in 1967 providing for gradual reduction or elimination of property taxes on inventories. These States were Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Minnesota, Ohio and Wyoming. Also, California provided for financing of a reduction in the tax on inventories in 1968; Maryland authorized counties to phase out such taxes; and Utah submitted a constitutional amendment to the voters at the next election that would permit an exemption of inventories. (In 1966, legislation affecting taxation of inventories was enacted in New Jersey, Rhode Island and South Carolina.)

States providing property tax relief to the aged through legislation of 1967 were California, Iowa, Maryland (which adopted a state law replacing a 1965 authorization to local governments for such relief) and Minnesota. (In 1966, New York legislation allowed local governments to grant tax relief to the aged, and Washington voters approved state relief of this type at the polls. In Tennessee, however, a proposed constitutional amendment that would have permitted exemptions for the aged was defeated in 1966.)

*(See author's note on following page.)*

## AUTHOR'S NOTE

After this article was written, several Legislatures enacted major revenue programs at sessions late in 1967. The principal changes, not reported in the article or in the tables which follow, were:

*Sales Tax:* Pennsylvania raised its sales tax rate from 5 to 6 per cent on January 1, 1968.

*Individual Income Taxes:* Arizona, effective January 1, 1968, raised its rates from a range of 1.3-to-5.9 per cent to a range of 2-to-8 per cent. Massachusetts, for taxable years beginning in 1968, increased its rate on income from professions, employment and business from 3.075 to 4 per cent; on interest, dividends and net capital gain from 7.38 to 8 per cent; and on income from annuities from 1.845 to 2 per cent. Massachusetts changed its personal exemption for a taxpayer's spouse; and its additional exemption for

taxpayers 65 years of age and over, from \$500 to \$600, and for dependents from \$400 to \$600. It also reduced its deduction for federal income taxes from 100 to 50 per cent of the amount paid.

*Corporation Income Taxes:* Arizona raised its rates from a range of 1.3-to-6.6 per cent to one of 2-to-8 per cent, effective January 1, 1968. Massachusetts, for tax years beginning in 1968, raised its rates on corporations from 6.765 to 7.5 per cent of net income and from \$6.15 to \$7 per \$1,000 of taxable tangible property (allocable net worth, for intangible property corporations). For corporations engaged exclusively in interstate or foreign commerce, Massachusetts raised its tax from 3.075 to 4 per cent of net income.

*Excise Taxes:* Arizona increased its cigarette tax from 6.5 to 10 cents per package, and its tax on distilled spirits from 9 to 12.5 cents on each 8 ounces, both effective March 22, 1968.

TABLE 1  
STATE INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAXES  
January 1, 1968\*

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)						x
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 — 10.0 (10)	2,000	14,000	25(c)	50(c)	8(c)	...
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.....	0.75— 5.25(6)	1,000	9,000	15(c)	30(c)	10(c)	x
Kansas.....	2.0 — 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.....	2.0 — 5.0 (4)	1,000	3,000	800	1,600	800	...
Massachusetts.....	3.075(h)†	Flat Rate		2,000	2,500(i)†	400†	x(e)†
Michigan.....	2.6	Flat Rate		1,200	2,400	1,200	...
Minnesota.....	1.5 — 12.0 (11)	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)(j)	1,000	9,000	1,200	2,400	400	x
Montana.....	2.0 — 10.0 (8)(k)	1,000	25,000	600	1,200	600	x
Nebraska.....	10% of U.S. tax(l)						...
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	600	...
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.....	25% of U.S. tax(o)						...
Virginia.....	2.0 — 5.0 (3)	3,000	5,000	1,000	2,000	300	...
West Virginia.....	1.2 — 5.5 (24)	2,000(p)	200,000(p)	600	1,200	600	...
Wisconsin.....	2.7 — 10.0 (15)	1,000	14,000	10(e)	20(c)	10(c)	...
District of Columbia..	2.5 — 5.0 (6)	2,000	10,000	1,000	2,000	500	...

\*Prepared by the Federation of Tax Administrators, on the basis of legislation enacted through November, 1967. (See Author's Note on page 202.)

†See Author's Note on page 202.

(a) Figure in parentheses is the number of steps in range.

(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) Massachusetts taxes interest and dividends at 7.38 per cent, annuities at 1.845 per cent.

(i) Minimum allowance. Massachusetts permits deduction of a spouse's earnings up to \$2,000.

(j) Missouri allows fixed deductions ranging from \$5 to \$135.

(k) Montana allows each taxpayer a credit of 5 per cent of tax liability.

(l) Nebraska tax is at a percentage of federal income tax liability; the rate is determined annually by the State Board of Equalization of Assessment. For 1968, the rate is 10 per cent.

(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) Under Vermont law, if tax liability for any taxable year exceeds Vermont tax liability determinable under federal laws in effect January 1, 1967, taxpayer will be entitled to a credit equal to excess plus 6 per cent of that amount.

(p) 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, 1968\*

State or other jurisdiction	Tax rate (per cent)	Federal income tax deductible	State or other jurisdiction	Tax rate (per cent)	Federal income tax deductible
<b>Alabama</b>		x	<b>Minnesota</b>		x
Business corporations...	5		Business corporations...	11.33(i)	
Banks and financial corporations	6		Banks	13.04(j)	
<b>Alaska</b>		—	<b>Mississippi</b>		—
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	
<b>Arizona</b>		x	<b>Missouri</b>		x
Business corporations:			Business corporations...	2	
\$0 to \$1,000.....	1.3†		Banks and trust companies....	7	
Over \$6,000.....	6.6†		<b>Montana</b>	5.5	—
Banks and financial corporations	5		<b>Nebraska</b>	(k)	—
<b>Arkansas</b>		—	<b>New Jersey</b>	3.2	—
\$0 to \$3,000.....	1		<b>New Mexico</b>	3	x
Over \$25,000....	5		<b>New York</b>		—
<b>California</b>		—	Business corporations...	5.5(l)	
Business corporations...	7(c)		Banks and financial corporations	4.5(m)	
Banks and financial corporations	7-11(d)		<b>North Carolina</b>		—
<b>Colorado</b>		—	Business corporations...	6	
Business corporations...	5		Banks	4.5(n)	
Banks and financial corporations	6		<b>North Dakota</b>		x
<b>Connecticut</b>	5.25(e)	—	Business corporations:		
<b>Delaware</b>	5	—	\$0 to \$3,000.....	3	
<b>Georgia</b>	5	—	Over \$15,000.....	6	
<b>Hawaii</b>		—	Banks and financial corporations	5(o)	
Business corporations:			<b>Oklahoma</b>	4	x
\$0 to \$25,000.....	5.85(f)		<b>Oregon</b>		—
Over \$25,000.....	6.435(f)		Business corporations...	6(n)	
Banks and financial corporations	11.7		Banks and financial corporations	8(n)	
<b>Idaho</b>	6(g)	—	<b>Pennsylvania</b>	7(p)	—
<b>Indiana</b>	2	—	<b>Rhode Island</b>	6(q)	—
<b>Iowa</b>			<b>South Carolina</b>		—
\$0 to \$25,000.....	4	(h)	Business corporations...	5	
Over \$100,000.....	8		Banks	4.5	
<b>Kansas</b>		x	Financial associations...	8	
Business corporations...	4.5		<b>South Dakota</b>		x
Banks and financial corporations	5		Banks and financial corporations	4.5(r)	
<b>Kentucky</b>			<b>Tennessee</b>	5	—
\$0 to \$25,000.....	5		<b>Utah</b>		x
Over \$25,000.....	7		National banks..	6	
<b>Louisiana</b>	4	x	Business corporations and state banks.....	6(s)	
<b>Maryland</b>	5.25	—	<b>Vermont</b>	5(t)	—
<b>Massachusetts</b>			<b>Virginia</b>	5	—
Business corporations...	6.765†		<b>West Virginia</b>	6	—
Banks and trust companies....	Not to exceed 10		<b>Wisconsin</b>		x(u)
Utility corporations...	5		\$0 to \$1,000.....	2	
<b>Michigan</b>			Over \$6,000.....	7	
Business corporations...	5.6		<b>District of Columbia</b>	5	—
Financial corporations...	7				

\* Prepared by the Federation of Tax Administrators, on the basis of legislation enacted through November, 1967. (See Author's Note on page 202.)

† See Author's Note on page 202.

(a) At federal income tax rates in effect on December 31, 1963.

(b) In addition, banks and other financial institutions are subject to a license tax of 2 per cent of net income.

(c) Minimum tax is \$100.

(d) Rate adjusted annually; maximum, 11 per cent, minimum, 7 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) Fifty per cent of federal income tax deductible.

(i) The permanent rate is 8.5 per cent. A temporary 1.8 per cent tax is in effect for tax years beginning before January 1, 1970. The permanent and temporary rates are increased 10 per cent for tax years beginning before January 1, 1970. The minimum tax is \$10.

(j) 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, 1970. The permanent and temporary rates are increased 10 per cent for tax years beginning before January 1, 1970.

(k) Twenty per cent of individual income tax rate, imposed on net taxable income. For 1968 the individual income tax rate is 10 per cent and the corporation tax rate, 2 per cent.

(l) Or \$25; or one 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.

(m) Minimum tax is \$10 or one mill per dollar of capital stock.

(n) Minimum tax is \$10.

(o) Minimum tax is \$50.

(p) By 1967 legislation, tax rate will be raised to 7.5 per cent for calendar 1969 and thereafter.

(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 one per cent of value of tangible property, whichever is greater, but not less than \$10.

(t) Minimum tax is \$25.

(u) Limited to 10 per cent of net income before federal tax.

TABLE 3  
STATE EXCISE RATES AS OF JANUARY 1, 1968\*

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	10	7	.....	Montana.....	.....	8	6.5	.....
Alaska.....	.....	8	8	\$4.00	Nebraska.....	2.5(w)	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.....	.....	6-6.5(n)	7	.....
California.....	4	10	7	2.00	New Jersey.....	3	11	6	1.80
Colorado.....	3	5	6	1.80	New Mexico.....	3(o)	8	7	1.50
Connecticut.....	3.5	8	7	2.00	New York.....	2	10	6	2.25(p)
Delaware.....	.....	7	7	1.15	North Carolina.....	3(q)	.....	7	.....
Florida.....	3(d)	8(e)	7	2.50(f)	North Dakota.....	3	8	6	2.50
Georgia.....	3	8	6.5	3.75	Ohio.....	4	7	7	.....
Hawaii.....	4(g)	40% of wholesale price	5-8(h)	20% of wholesale price	Oklahoma.....	2	8	6.58	2.40
Idaho.....	3	7	7(i)	.....	Oregon.....	.....	4	7	.....
Illinois.....	4.25	9	6	1.52	Pennsylvania.....	5†	13	7	.....
Indiana.....	2(j)	6	6	2.08	Rhode Island.....	5	8	7	2.00
Iowa.....	3	10	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	8	7(r)	4.00
Louisiana.....	2	8	7	1.68	Texas.....	2	11	5	1.68
Maine.....	4.5	10	7	.....	Utah.....	3	8	6	.....
Maryland.....	3	6	7	1.50	Vermont.....	.....	10	6.5	.....
Massachusetts.....	3	10	6.5	2.95	Virginia.....	2(w)	2.5	7(s)	.....
Michigan.....	4	7	7	.....	Washington.....	4.5(t)	11	9	.....
Minnesota.....	3	8	7	2.375(l)	West Virginia.....	3(u)	6	7	.....
Mississippi.....	3.5(m)	9	7	2.50	Wisconsin.....	3	10	7	2.25
Missouri.....	3	4	5	1.20	Wyoming.....	3	8	6	.....
					District of Columbia.....	3(v)	3	7	1.75

\*Prepared by the Federation of Tax Administrators, on the basis of legislation enacted through November, 1967. (See Author's Note on page 202.)

†See Author's Note on page 202.

(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
California.....	Liquefied petroleum gas	16
Iowa.....	Diesel	18
Kansas.....	Diesel	7
Mississippi.....	Diesel	10
Montana.....	Liquefied petroleum gas	8
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) 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. Only gallonage taxes imposed by States with license systems are reported in the table. (North Carolina has county-operated stores on a local option basis.)

(c) This rate is for retailers. Selected businesses are taxed at rates ranging from 0.375 per cent to 3 per cent.

(d) Motor vehicles and farm equipment are taxed at 2 per cent.

(e) Municipalities may impose a like tax at the same rate, with full credit given in such instances for the state tax.

(f) On beverages containing 14 per cent to 48 per cent alcohol. The tax rate on beverages containing more than 48 per cent alcohol is \$5.04 per gallon.

(g) Wholesalers, sugar processors and pineapple canners, 0.5 per cent; manufacturers 0.5 per cent; retailers, 4 per cent.

(h) The State imposes a 5 cents per gallon rate in three coun-

ties; an 8 cents 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.

(i) Scheduled to revert to 6 cents per gallon on January 1, 1970.

(j) In addition to the 2 per cent sales tax, Indiana imposes a gross income tax, which includes the following rates: wholesale sales, 0.5 per cent; retail sales, 0.5 per cent; miscellaneous income, 2 per cent.

(k) Heavy equipment motor carriers pay a 9 cents per gallon tax on a use basis.

(l) Includes a 15 per cent surtax effective through June 30, 1969.

(m) Among various other rates imposed under the tax; wholesale sales, 0.125 per cent; automobiles, trucks and truck tractors, 2 per cent; farm tractors, 1 per cent; contractors (on compensation exceeding \$10,000) 2 per cent.

(n) Tax rate is 30 per cent of usual retail selling price.

(o) This rate is for retailers and professions. Selected businesses are taxed at rates ranging from 0.375 per cent to 3 per cent.

(p) Includes a 75 cents per gallon tax on distilled spirits as a permit fee.

(q) 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.

(r) Also subject to a special privilege tax of 7/10 of 1 cent per gallon.

(s) A 9 cents per gallon tax is imposed on motor carriers of property on a use basis.

(t) Also has a gross income tax with rates varying from 0.01 per cent to 1 per cent, according to type of business. Retailers are subject to an 0.44 per cent tax under the business and occupation tax.

(u) Also gross income tax of 0.25 per cent to 7.85 per cent, according to type of business. Retailers are subject to a 0.5 per cent rate under this tax.

(v) Sale of food for off-premises consumption is taxed at 1 per cent; hotel rentals, 5 per cent.

(w) Sales tax rates scheduled to change: in Nebraska to 2 per cent on January 1, 1969; in Virginia to 3 per cent on July 1, 1968.

---

## STATE TAX COLLECTIONS IN 1967\*

---

STATE TAX collections in the fiscal year 1967 totaled \$31.9 billion.<sup>1</sup> This total was up 8.6 per cent from the \$29.4 billion collected in 1966.

Tax amounts recorded in this chapter 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 1967 figures are preliminary.

These tax figures relate to revenue from state taxes only. During the twelve months July 1966 through June 1967, collections of locally imposed taxes amounted to \$28.9 billion, or about 9.5 per cent less than the aggregate of state tax revenue.<sup>2</sup>

### MAJOR TAX SOURCES

General sales and gross receipts taxes totaled \$8,924 million in 1967, or 13.4 per cent more than in 1966. This sharp rise was accounted for mainly by recently adopted state sales taxes. The Massachusetts and New York taxes were initially applicable for only a portion of fiscal 1966, and the New Jersey and Virginia taxes became effective in fiscal 1967.

Sales taxes on motor fuel provided \$4,839 million in 1967, up 4.6 per cent from the previous year. Tobacco sales tax revenue was up 3.9 per cent to a new high of \$1,602 million. Alcoholic beverage sales taxes supplied \$1,041 million as against \$917 million in 1966.

Altogether, general and selective sales and gross receipts taxes were up \$1,509 million, or 8.9 per cent, to reach \$18,551

million. This sum accounts for nearly three-fifths of the total collected from all state tax sources.

Revenue from individual income taxes (imposed by thirty-six States) totaled \$4,909 million in 1967, or 14.1 per cent more than the 1966 amount. Corporation net income taxes yielded \$2,227 million, as against \$2,038 million during the previous year.

Motor vehicle licenses provided \$2,151 million in 1967, up 3.4 per cent from the 1966 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 3.4 per cent to \$862 million in 1967. 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 \$23.8 billion in fiscal 1965-66.

Severance taxes rose 5.8 per cent to \$577 million. Death and gift taxes declined slightly to \$795 million in 1967.

### INDIVIDUAL STATE COMPARISONS

All of the States reported higher total tax yields in 1967 than in 1966. The largest amounts of increase were reported by New York (up \$626 million), New Jersey (up \$245 million) and Massachusetts (up \$167 million). The sharpest rates of increase—15 per cent or more—appear for Hawaii, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York and Virginia. An increase of less than 5 per cent in total tax revenue appears for fifteen States.

While state tax yields are influenced by underlying economic trends, sharp year-

\*Adapted from *State Tax Collections in 1967*, Bureau of the Census.

<sup>1</sup>Tax revenue amounts reported here pertain to state fiscal years, which end on June 30 except for Alabama, New York and Texas. See Table 6.

<sup>2</sup>Bureau of the Census, *Quarterly Summary of State and Local Tax Revenue*, April-June 1967.

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.

New York collected \$4,056 million in state taxes and California \$3,485 million in 1967, far more than the next ranking States: Pennsylvania, \$1,769 million; Michigan, \$1,531 million; Illinois, \$1,450 million; and Texas, \$1,336 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, 1967</i>	<i>Number of States</i>
\$200 or more .....	7
\$180 to \$199 .....	8
\$160 to \$179 .....	9
\$140 to \$159 .....	13

\$120 to \$139 .....	9
Less than \$120 .....	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 1966 tax revenue data, are presented in Table 6.

TABLE 1

NATIONAL SUMMARY OF STATE TAX REVENUE, BY TYPE OF TAX:  
1965 to 1967\*

Tax source	Amounts (in millions)			Per cent increase or decrease (-)		Per cent distribution, 1967	Per capita, 1967
	1967 (prelim.)	1966	1965	1966 to 1967	1965 to 1966		
<b>Total collections</b> .....	\$31,910	\$29,388	\$26,127	8.6	12.5	100.0	\$161.92
Sales and gross receipts.....	18,551	17,042	15,059	8.9	13.2	58.1	94.13
General.....	8,924	7,873	6,711	13.4	17.3	28.0	45.28
Selective.....	9,627	9,169	8,347	5.0	9.8	30.2	48.85
Motor fuels.....	4,839	4,627	4,300	4.6	7.6	15.2	24.55
Alcoholic beverages.....	1,041	985	917	5.7	7.4	3.3	5.28
Tobacco products.....	1,602	1,542	1,284	3.9	20.1	5.0	8.13
Insurance.....	866	813	744	6.6	9.2	2.7	4.40
Public utilities.....	600	552	498	8.8	10.7	1.9	3.04
Other.....	679	651	605	4.2	7.7	2.1	3.44
License.....	3,632	3,496	3,218	3.9	8.7	11.4	18.43
Motor vehicles.....	2,151	2,079	1,869	3.4	11.2	6.7	10.91
Motor vehicle operators.....	165	157	152	5.0	3.3	0.5	0.84
Corporations in general.....	615	561	528	9.6	6.2	1.9	3.12
Alcoholic beverages.....	138	135	133	2.7	1.1	0.4	0.70
Other.....	562	564	535	-0.2	5.4	1.8	2.85
Individual income(a).....	4,909	4,303	3,657	14.1	17.7	15.4	24.91
Corporation net income(a).....	2,227	2,038	1,929	9.3	5.6	7.0	11.30
Property.....	862	833	767	3.4	8.6	2.7	4.37
Death and gift.....	795	808	731	-1.6	10.5	2.5	4.04
Severance.....	577	545	593	5.8	8.3	1.8	2.93
Other.....	357	323	263	10.5	23.1	1.1	1.81

\*Source: Bureau of the Census, *State Tax Collections in 1967*.  
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, 1967, were used to calculate per capita amounts (see Table 6).

(a) Individual income tax figures include corporation net income tax amounts for New Mexico for fiscal year 1965-1966.

TABLE 2  
SUMMARY OF STATE TAX REVENUE: 1965 to 1967\*

State	Amount (in millions)			Per cent increase or decrease (-)		Per capita, 1967
	1967 (Prelim.)	1966	1965	1966 to 1967	1965 to 1966	
All States .....	\$31,910	\$29,388	\$26,127	8.6	12.5	\$161.92
Alabama .....	483	463	421	4.3	10.0	136.46
Alaska .....	58	53	44	10.2	19.9	213.07
Arizona .....	298	276	238	8.1	16.1	182.35
Arkansas .....	284	265	218	7.2	21.6	144.18
California .....	3,485	3,438	3,132	1.4	9.8	181.87
Colorado .....	336	326	268	3.1	21.5	170.00
Connecticut .....	457	440	391	3.9	12.7	156.31
Delaware .....	140	130	121	8.1	7.2	267.93
Florida .....	877	819	762	7.0	7.4	146.23
Georgia .....	668	614	548	8.8	11.9	148.05
Hawaii .....	220	189	155	16.4	22.1	297.05
Idaho .....	129	121	92	6.0	31.5	183.88
Illinois .....	1,450	1,365	1,219	6.2	12.0	133.13
Indiana .....	771	729	649	5.8	12.4	154.29
Iowa .....	451	418	331	7.8	26.2	163.68
Kansas .....	355	347	265	2.4	30.8	156.12
Kentucky .....	466	435	391	7.2	11.0	145.94
Louisiana .....	695	659	581	5.5	13.3	189.87
Maine .....	133	128	118	3.5	8.7	136.20
Maryland .....	641	588	528	9.1	11.4	174.07
Massachusetts .....	942	775	675	21.6	14.8	173.85
Michigan .....	1,531	1,468	1,329	4.3	10.5	178.33
Minnesota .....	660	615	519	7.3	18.4	184.29
Mississippi .....	308	287	266	7.1	7.9	131.14
Missouri .....	615	580	517	6.1	12.1	133.57
Montana .....	93	91	80	1.8	14.6	132.42
Nebraska .....	136	127	115	7.2	10.5	95.09
Nevada .....	85	83	77	1.5	8.2	190.89
New Hampshire .....	66	61	54	7.6	13.8	96.61
New Jersey .....	834	589	544	41.6	8.4	119.07
New Mexico .....	206	202	190	1.9	6.5	205.15
New York .....	4,056	3,430	2,862	18.3	19.8	221.23
North Carolina .....	841	777	688	8.2	12.9	167.25
North Dakota .....	91	84	82	8.2	2.3	102.11
Ohio .....	1,158	1,123	1,036	3.1	8.4	110.67
Oklahoma .....	401	389	358	3.2	8.7	160.67
Oregon .....	323	300	279	7.6	7.5	161.45
Pennsylvania .....	1,769	1,675	1,555	5.7	7.7	152.19
Rhode Island .....	143	138	125	4.2	10.5	159.21
South Carolina .....	396	359	309	10.2	16.0	151.94
South Dakota .....	84	78	64	7.8	20.9	124.09
Tennessee .....	514	481	433	7.0	11.1	132.31
Texas .....	1,336	1,267	1,187	5.4	6.7	122.86
Utah .....	175	168	148	4.3	14.0	171.66
Vermont .....	79	72	63	9.3	13.9	189.12
Virginia .....	635	529	478	20.0	10.8	140.07
Washington .....	776	697	602	11.4	15.8	251.10
West Virginia .....	282	264	241	6.6	9.5	156.65
Wisconsin .....	921	823	732	11.9	12.4	219.93
Wyoming .....	58	56	48	3.5	16.4	183.37

\*Source: Bureau of the Census, *State Tax Collections in 1967*.  
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, 1967, were used to calculate per capita amounts (see Table 6).

TABLE 3  
STATE TAX REVENUE, BY TYPE OF TAX: 1967\*  
(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	42	49	29	6	16	11
All States .....	\$31,909,866	\$18,551,314	\$3,631,549	\$4,909,140	\$2,226,633	\$861,523	\$795,499	\$577,085	\$5,215	\$218,405	\$133,503
Alabama.....	483,064	338,660	30,711	58,082	29,949	20,141	2,154	1,794	...	1,573	...
Alaska.....	58,169	16,198	10,681	22,692	3,450	...	104	4,146	898	...	...
Arizona.....	298,135	186,397	25,792	26,481	14,407	43,338	1,720	...	...	...	...
Arkansas.....	283,895	185,464	35,047	31,200	25,131	557	671	4,474	...	...	1,351
California.....	3,485,125	1,949,955	273,232	499,470	452,574	194,267	114,176	1,451	...	...	...
Colorado.....	335,749	184,374	35,002	78,388	25,799	1,051	9,953	1,111	...	...	71
Connecticut.....	457,200	300,396	38,814	...	80,071	...	37,919	...	...	...	...
Delaware.....	140,125	33,197	31,269	54,296	12,723	256	6,608	...	...	1,776	...
Florida.....	876,821	657,992	155,938	...	...	23,616	11,276	186	...	27,813	...
Georgia.....	667,847	459,185	38,127	100,562	64,608	2,148	3,217	...	...	...	...
Hawaii.....	220,111	141,180	3,214	63,512	10,525	...	1,592	...	...	88	...
Idaho.....	128,534	64,392	20,745	31,227	9,579	598	1,794	199	...	...	...
Illinois.....	1,450,326	1,224,440	176,516	...	...	2,029	47,341	...	...	...	...
Indiana.....	771,300	504,442	64,900	158,475	14,462	15,806	12,907	308	...	...	...
Iowa.....	450,612	244,706	72,082	106,120	11,974	3,635	12,095	...	...	...	...
Kansas.....	355,165	205,184	39,549	71,028	23,931	8,614	6,351	508	...	...	...
Kentucky.....	465,707	282,215	29,527	80,620	40,450	22,777	8,936	246	...	936	...
Louisiana.....	694,906	327,449	57,187	35,758	34,446	19,228	5,502	215,336	...	...	...
Maine.....	132,524	105,697	18,771	...	...	3,183	4,871	...	2	...	...
Maryland.....	641,434	337,689	45,259	181,807	35,663	21,324	17,934	...	...	57	1,701
Massachusetts.....	942,450	406,711	171,444(a)	268,052	56,070(a)	323	38,102	...	...	1,757	...
Michigan.....	1,530,806	1,059,572	240,300	...	...	81,000	20,720	994	...	...	128,220(b)
Minnesota.....	660,112	193,741	71,084	247,939	69,604	41,208	14,164	21,036	...	1,336	...
Mississippi.....	307,909	239,719	24,562	10,405	16,977	3,502	1,561	11,177	...	...	6

210

Missouri.....	615,082	408,274	80,794	95,484	15,127	5,648	9,743	12	...	...	...
Montana.....	92,823	37,703	11,826	24,224	7,608	5,145	2,802	3,515	...	...	...
Nebraska.....	136,459	76,403	14,272	...	...	44,666	370	748	...	...	...
Nevada.....	84,754	68,108	13,915	...	...	2,428	...	48	...	...	255(c)
New Hampshire.....	66,181	40,911	14,828	2,708	...	2,694	3,508	67	1,465	...	...
New Jersey.....	833,970	565,397	154,751	10,845	48,479	...	54,498	...	...	...	...
New Mexico.....	205,765	119,186	23,527	11,580	6,460	12,669	1,047	31,273	...	...	23
New York.....	4,056,275	1,500,582	314,981	1,527,087	443,738	7,396	116,029	...	...	146,462	...
North Carolina.....	840,753	438,952	83,476	188,563	98,494	17,903	13,231	...	...	...	134
North Dakota.....	90,811	50,209	19,824	11,086	3,335	2,314	519	3,524	...	...	...
Ohio.....	1,157,817	871,246	216,028	...	...	53,438	17,105	...	...	...	...
Oklahoma.....	401,030	223,060	65,251	32,433	21,510	...	13,317	45,459	...	...	...
Oregon.....	322,742	77,142	49,429	153,317	32,190	1,545	8,334	785	...	...	...
Pennsylvania.....	1,769,332	1,192,724	242,960	...	244,503	1,888	62,966	...	...	24,291	...
Rhode Island.....	143,448	104,110	16,045	...	17,485	...	5,808	...	...	...	...
South Carolina.....	395,509	256,798	26,302	62,694	43,395	1,320	2,813	...	...	2,187	...
South Dakota.....	83,640	67,822	13,217	...	583	...	1,821	197	...	...	...
Tennessee.....	514,422	367,332	79,343	8,973	43,278	...	11,624	...	...	2,461	1,411
Texas.....	1,335,847	819,569	207,316	...	...	56,892	27,276	224,664	...	130	...
Utah.....	175,438	94,651	12,682	39,946	11,000	11,560	2,328	3,271	...	...	...
Vermont.....	78,675	32,877	12,674	25,065	4,902	270	2,064	...	823	...	...
Virginia.....	634,946	297,144	69,652	192,662	49,340	10,679	8,130	314	1,309	5,613	103
Washington.....	775,641	634,377	59,583	...	...	58,806	21,727	...	...	1,148	...
West Virginia.....	281,657	218,779	29,778	27,119	...	297	4,189	...	718	777	...
Wisconsin.....	921,051	303,267	77,172	369,240	102,813	46,083	22,113	135	...	...	228
Wyoming.....	57,763	35,736	12,170	...	...	9,281	469	107	...	...	...

211

\*Source: Bureau of the Census, *State Tax Collections in 1967*.  
 (a) Amount for licenses includes \$105,811 thousand corporation taxes measured in part by net income

(b) Business activities tax.  
 (c) 1966 data.

TABLE 4  
SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS TAX REVENUE: 1967\*  
(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	42	50	50	50	49	50	38	27	27	29
All States.....	\$18,551,314	\$8,924,409	\$9,626,905	\$4,838,999	\$1,041,088	\$1,601,552	\$866,481	\$599,925	\$423,055	\$28,989	\$226,816
Alabama.....	338,660	170,801	167,859	98,289	25,969	23,144	12,611	5,215	...	44	2,587
Alaska.....	16,198	...	16,198	7,077	3,406	3,665	1,803	247	...	...	...
Arizona.....	186,397	103,666	82,731	50,390	6,138	12,441	5,633	4,851	3,278	...	...
Arkansas.....	185,464	88,644	96,820	63,345	8,077	15,045	6,563	...	3,749	41	...
California.....	1,949,955	1,061,491	888,464	549,062	73,232	75,505	107,969	17,713	49,138	160	15,685
Colorado.....	184,374	98,765	85,609	52,442	8,668	11,475	9,332	312	3,345	34	1
Connecticut.....	300,396	145,636	154,760	64,307	17,504	32,392	10,127	26,784	...	1	3,645
Delaware.....	33,197	...	33,197	15,581	2,444	5,478	3,131	47	6,347	169	...
Florida.....	657,992	300,873	357,119	177,427	77,313	19,716	25,862	14,070	38,339	1,353	3,039
Georgia.....	459,185	241,784	217,401	122,721	40,840	37,615	16,224	...	...	...	1
Hawaii.....	141,180	104,309	36,871	13,509	5,797	4,669	3,932	8,964	...	...	...
Idaho.....	64,392	32,772	31,620	19,313	2,992	4,535	3,625	598	63	...	494
Illinois.....	1,224,440	712,946	511,494	185,893	49,650	102,993	40,269	91,320	35,285	1,258	4,826
Indiana.....	504,442	300,881	203,561	130,050	17,484	37,650	18,351	...	...	26	...
Iowa.....	244,706	113,555	131,151	85,394	8,699	24,128	12,367	...	...	...	563
Kansas.....	205,184	118,160	87,024	51,898	8,393	17,544	8,905	284	...	...	...
Kentucky.....	282,215	135,322	146,893	86,619	19,208	10,460	12,007	...	4,493	153	13,953
Louisiana.....	327,449	146,006	181,443	82,410	27,652	32,911	16,854	9,608	3,919	88	8,001
Maine.....	105,697	54,669	51,028	27,976	3,911	10,428	3,562	3,767	1,384	...	...
Maryland.....	337,689	135,974	201,715	90,472	12,806	25,047	16,181	15,251	12,484	1,377	28,097
Massachusetts.....	406,711	128,106	278,605	115,761	40,915	53,196	28,302	...	18,958	10	21,463
Michigan.....	1,059,572	680,360	379,212	190,848	58,410	77,940	34,959	...	16,989	66	...
Minnesota.....	193,741	...	193,741	88,885	24,742	32,693	15,450	28,664	...	8	3,299
Mississippi.....	239,719	128,732	110,987	69,392	8,115	18,638	9,393	300	...	459	4,690

Missouri.....	408,274	256,142	152,132	97,297	10,830	24,369	19,368	120	...	148
Montana.....	37,703	...	37,703	21,753	4,530	6,220	3,220	1,938	...	...
Nebraska.....	76,403	...	76,403	51,309	5,577	12,196	5,536	...	1,785	...
Nevada.....	68,108	23,381	44,727	17,921	3,428	5,366	2,049	...	15,963	...
New Hampshire.....	40,911	...	40,911	18,729	1,832	9,249	2,906	960	...	...
New Jersey.....	565,397	208,312	357,085	148,330	32,093	97,067	35,139	15,449	7,235	...
New Mexico.....	119,186	67,981	51,205	30,696	3,458	7,475	4,663	659	28,988	19
New York.....	1,500,582	604,327	896,255	275,808	68,167	218,453	92,088	93,493	761	3,486
North Carolina.....	438,952	201,642	237,310	140,665	33,236	...	21,568	41,841	...	...
North Dakota.....	50,209	23,238	26,971	14,976	3,875	4,930	2,574	...	...	616
Ohio.....	871,246	367,282	503,964	273,952	42,660	68,145	42,288	64,078	12,841	...
Oklahoma.....	223,060	75,760	147,300	77,924	15,048	24,446	16,167	7,357	...	12,761
Oregon.....	77,142	...	77,142	50,878	1,653	12,097	10,155	319	2,050	...
Pennsylvania.....	1,192,724	637,386	555,338	287,542	68,339	112,808	43,146	30,452	6,546	6,452
Rhode Island.....	104,110	48,955	55,155	20,999	3,840	9,967	3,971	6,937	8,596	865
South Carolina.....	256,798	113,812	142,986	70,907	32,169	13,582	10,396	7,357	1,188	7,387
South Dakota.....	67,822	30,905	36,917	18,676	3,786	5,250	3,040	34	1,095	5,036
Tennessee.....	367,332	188,445	178,887	110,651	14,536	30,565	19,191	2,443	...	1,380
Texas.....	819,569	259,435	560,134	246,868	47,732	133,411	42,664	28,691	...	59,294
Utah.....	94,651	55,846	38,805	26,827	1,995	5,101	3,838	194	...	850
Vermont.....	32,877	...	32,877	11,008	6,747	5,248	1,762	1,706	1,850	4,556
Virginia.....	297,144	87,079	210,065	123,485	27,287	13,225	20,108	25,937	835	...
Washington.....	634,377	425,822	208,555	99,111	30,168	33,832	11,901	31,471	1,237	...
West Virginia.....	218,779	127,302	91,477	43,738	3,930	13,518	8,723	16,897	8,116	13,452
Wisconsin.....	303,267	97,727	205,540	108,385	21,127	44,000	14,935	...	...	189
Wyoming.....	35,736	20,178	15,558	11,503	670	1,692	1,693	...	...	...

\*Source: Bureau of the Census, State Tax Collections in 1967.

TABLE 5  
**LICENSE TAX REVENUE: 1967\***  
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Total	Motor vehicles	Motor vehicle operators	Corporations in general	Public utilities	Alcoholic beverages	Amusements	Occupations and businesses, n.e.c.†	Hunting and fishing	Other
Number of States using tax .....	50	50	49	50	32	49	35	50	50	39
<b>All States.....</b>	<b>\$3,631,549</b>	<b>\$2,150,614</b>	<b>\$165,315</b>	<b>\$614,779</b>	<b>\$31,443</b>	<b>\$138,390</b>	<b>\$7,164</b>	<b>\$360,272</b>	<b>\$152,022</b>	<b>\$11,549</b>
Alabama.....	30,711	5,822	3,271	12,720	576	1,498	...	4,776	2,048	...
Alaska.....	10,681	4,306	190	116	...	699	91	3,694	1,585	...
Arizona.....	25,792	17,818	999	710	...	803	...	3,176	2,286	...
Arkansas.....	35,047	24,496	2,173	1,420	649	402	142	2,279	3,448	38
California.....	273,232	208,287	8,533	1,439	736	14,910	16	26,349	12,321	641
Colorado.....	35,002	21,476	859	991	75	1,127	44	4,030	6,355	45
Connecticut.....	38,814	24,701	5,557	638	...	3,981	97	3,043	697	100
Delaware.....	31,269	8,314	488	17,615	463	264	35	3,856	114	120
Florida.....	155,938	100,318	6,417	4,865	105	2,032	25	37,641	3,150	1,385
Georgia.....	38,127	24,756	2,924	2,734	...	401	...	5,279	1,884	149
Hawaii.....	3,214	65	...	240	301	...	...	2,500	75	33
Idaho.....	20,745	12,116	867	558	...	521	...	3,689	2,994	...
Illinois.....	176,516	143,788	8,592	8,062	...	1,101	158	11,034	3,547	234
Indiana.....	64,900	49,176	1,968	1,076	566	4,417	7	4,703	2,867	120
Iowa.....	72,082	61,969	4,177	506	29	34	...	2,705	2,245	417
Kansas.....	39,549	20,052	1,928	1,101	300	375	24	4,391	2,010	368
Kentucky.....	29,527	17,198	959	3,366	326	835	207	3,699	2,659	278
Louisiana.....	57,187	13,672	2,762	25,967	108	1,209	22	11,961	1,409	77
Maine.....	18,771	10,955	1,298	462	...	569	40	2,971	2,401	75
Maryland.....	45,259	34,299	2,823	1,110	...	168	257	5,085	1,425	91
Massachusetts.....	171,444	29,627	9,581	107,998(a)	9,696	414	369	12,032	1,478	249
Michigan.....	240,300	101,883	5,653	110,394	419	5,410	12	9,465	6,704	360
Minnesota.....	71,084	54,809	2,106	390	25	239	6	7,829	5,437	243
Mississippi.....	24,562	7,872	2,946	6,999	381	80	...	4,340	1,924	20

214

Missouri.....	80,794	57,176	2,260	9,024	599	1,525	35	4,681	5,299	195
Montana.....	11,826	5,092	821	121	...	1,218	...	2,136	2,438	...
Nebraska.....	14,272	7,821	468	658	...	136	133	2,712	2,344	...
Nevada.....	13,915	8,954	(b)	787	...	19	1,114	1,602	1,160(c)	279(c)
New Hampshire.....	14,828	10,028	962	388	163	271	24	1,399	1,397	196
New Jersey.....	154,751	87,692	10,193	44,713	645	979	...	8,198	2,112	219
New Mexico.....	23,527	16,863	890	1,846	54	43	761	1,516	1,554	...
New York.....	314,981	199,277	10,901	3,850	9,332	65,061	1,119	18,227	6,408	806
North Carolina.....	83,476	43,946	2,120	13,435	11	249	774	19,637	3,122	182
North Dakota.....	19,824	15,924	551	83	...	178	46	2,307	735	...
Ohio.....	216,028	125,559	1,677	64,621	546	9,932	87	9,626	3,112	868
Oklahoma.....	65,251	50,183	3,256	4,726	1	772	488	3,413	2,140	272
Oregon.....	49,429	33,895	2,160	1,218	450	640	336	5,761	4,194	775
Pennsylvania.....	242,960	101,168	16,023	75,980	2,649	8,096	9	28,126	9,461	1,448
Rhode Island.....	16,045	9,918	2,055	450	...	65	1	3,414	142	...
South Carolina.....	26,302	11,893	2,758	2,147	...	872	489	6,257	1,605	281
South Dakota.....	13,217	9,720	249	142	...	683	...	1,195	1,189	30
Tennessee.....	79,343	40,089	3,919	13,991	255	301	156	18,532	2,100	...
Texas.....	207,316	117,965	11,972	58,750	...	2,385	...	11,186	4,914	144
Utah.....	12,682	8,196	544	265	4	9	...	1,176	2,396	92
Vermont.....	12,674	9,675	668	65	12	226	38	648	1,272	70
Virginia.....	69,652	48,646	4,929	1,791	...	393	1	10,521	3,049	322
Washington.....	59,583	35,719	4,078	1,729	1,422	2,345	...	9,132	5,075	83
West Virginia.....	29,778	22,870	1,437	1,505	433	414	...	1,385	1,720	14
Wisconsin.....	77,172	57,368	3,152	833	112	79	1	6,709	8,688	230
Wyoming.....	12,170	8,193	201	184	...	10	...	249	3,333	...

215

\*Source: Bureau of the Census, State Tax Collections in 1967.

f.n.e.c. signifies not elsewhere classified.

(a) Includes \$105,811 thousand corporation taxes and surtaxes, measured in part by net

income and in part by corporate excess.

(b) Included at motor vehicles.

(c) 1966 data.

TABLE 6  
FISCAL YEAR, POPULATION, AND PERSONAL INCOME, BY STATES\*

State	Date of close of fiscal year in 1967	Total population (excluding armed forces overseas)(a)		Personal income, calendar year 1966(b)		State government portion of state-local totals (per cent)	
		July 1, 1967, (estimated)	July 1, 1966, (estimated)	Amount (millions)	Per capita	Tax revenue in fiscal 1965-66(c)	Payrolls for October 1966(d)
		All States(e).....		197,075,000	195,130,000	\$577,301	\$2,959
Alabama.....	Sept. 30	3,540,000	3,511,000	7,254	2,066	72.4	30.1
Alaska.....	June 30	273,000	265,000	907	3,421	67.7	55.5
Arizona.....	June 30	1,635,000	1,603,000	4,078	2,544	57.2	28.2
Arkansas.....	June 30	1,969,000	1,956,000	3,931	2,010	72.3	35.2
California.....	June 30	19,163,000	18,802,000	65,002	3,457	46.0	22.4
Colorado.....	June 30	1,975,000	1,955,000	5,700	2,916	49.2	31.3
Connecticut.....	June 30	2,925,000	2,878,000	10,621	3,690	48.5	31.3
Delaware.....	June 30	523,000	513,000	1,811	3,529	78.6	38.4
Florida.....	June 30	5,996,000	5,895,000	15,410	2,614	58.1	22.0
Georgia.....	June 30	4,511,000	4,446,000	10,579	2,379	66.6	26.8
Hawaii.....	June 30	741,000	724,000	2,230	3,124	72.1	70.4
Idaho.....	June 30	699,000	697,000	1,704	2,445	60.1	33.5
Illinois.....	June 30	10,894,000	10,785,000	38,089	3,532	43.0	22.9
Indiana.....	June 30	4,999,000	4,951,000	15,230	3,076	53.1	25.2
Iowa.....	June 30	2,753,000	2,760,000	8,258	2,992	48.3	30.5
Kansas.....	June 30	2,275,000	2,275,000	6,511	2,862	50.9	28.8
Kentucky.....	June 30	3,191,000	3,181,000	7,143	2,246	70.7	34.8
Louisiana.....	June 30	3,660,000	3,617,000	8,235	2,277	74.5	36.5
Maine.....	June 30	973,000	978,000	2,422	2,477	51.4	38.2
Maryland.....	June 30	3,685,000	3,612,000	11,573	3,204	56.6	25.3
Massachusetts.....	June 30	5,421,000	5,403,000	17,675	3,271	42.9	24.4
Michigan.....	June 30	8,584,000	8,468,000	27,685	3,269	56.6	25.9
Minnesota.....	June 30	3,582,000	3,572,000	10,373	2,904	51.8	28.0
Mississippi.....	June 30	2,348,000	2,337,000	4,153	1,777	67.1	31.0

Missouri.....	June 30	4,605,000	4,564,000	12,856	2,817	52.5	26.3
Montana.....	June 30	701,000	702,000	1,842	2,623	44.8	36.9
Nebraska.....	June 30	1,435,000	1,439,000	4,181	2,905	36.0	27.2
Nevada.....	June 30	444,000	431,000	1,507	3,497	54.0	28.5
New Hampshire.....	June 30	685,000	677,000	1,901	2,808	37.7	37.7
New Jersey.....	June 30	7,004,000	6,899,000	23,767	3,445	29.7	18.6
New Mexico.....	June 30	1,003,000	1,002,000	2,390	2,385	75.6	37.8
New York.....	March 31	18,335,000	18,205,000	63,669	3,497	45.6	18.6
North Carolina.....	June 30	5,027,000	4,972,000	11,321	2,277	75.0	32.0
North Dakota.....	June 30	639,000	643,000	1,533	2,384	50.1	34.1
Ohio.....	June 30	10,462,000	10,364,000	31,670	3,056	44.9	19.4
Oklahoma.....	June 30	2,496,000	2,477,000	6,099	2,462	65.9	33.8
Oregon.....	June 30	1,999,000	1,973,000	5,738	2,908	51.3	35.5
Pennsylvania.....	June 30	11,626,000	11,601,000	34,434	2,968	55.4	24.8
Rhode Island.....	June 30	901,000	896,000	2,730	3,047	55.3	38.2
South Carolina.....	June 30	2,603,000	2,588,000	5,310	2,052	76.8	32.6
South Dakota.....	June 30	674,000	679,000	1,643	2,420	41.3	37.4
Tennessee.....	June 30	3,888,000	3,866,000	8,611	2,227	64.1	25.4
Texas.....	August 31	10,873,000	10,747,000	27,319	2,542	53.7	23.6
Utah.....	June 30	1,022,000	1,007,000	2,502	2,485	59.2	37.1
Vermont.....	June 30	416,000	411,000	1,066	2,595	59.9	48.0
Virginia.....	June 30	4,533,000	4,468,000	11,641	2,605	55.6	32.4
Washington.....	June 30	3,089,000	3,041,000	9,797	3,222	69.8	28.1
West Virginia.....	June 30	1,798,000	1,809,000	3,937	2,176	70.5	39.9
Wisconsin.....	June 30	4,188,000	4,167,000	12,390	2,973	57.7	28.3
Wyoming.....	June 30	315,000	319,000	874	2,739	53.0	37.4

\*Source: Bureau of the Census, *State Tax Collections in 1967*.

(a) Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 373, September 5 1967.

(b) U.S. Department of Commerce, *Survey of Current Business*, August 1967.

(c) Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1965-66*, August 1967.

(d) Bureau of the Census, *State Distribution of Public Employment in 1966*, March 1967.

(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

---

#### 1. ORGANIZATION

**T**HE Council of State Governments is a joint agency of all the state governments, created, supported and directed by them. The reasons for its existence have been summarized concisely in its Articles of Organization:

"The purpose of the Council shall be to strengthen state government and its public services and to preserve its role in the American federal system; to assist the States in improving their legislative, administrative and judicial practices; to promote state-local and interstate cooperation; and to facilitate federal-state relations."

In keeping with that directive, the Council works in many ways 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 GOVERNING BOARD

The Council is directed and controlled by a Governing Board broadly representative of the States in all their branches. The Board comprises state delegate members representing all of the States and Puerto Rico, more than a score of *ex officio* members, twenty members-at-large, and one life member.

Each State selects its own delegate member. *Ex officio* members are the nine members of the Executive Committee of the National Governors' Conference; the ranking officer and one additional mem-

ber of each of seven other state organizations affiliated with the Council; the heads of two other prominent interstate bodies; and the Honorary President of the Council, its founder. Ten members-at-large are elected annually by the Board for two-year terms—two of them nominated by each of four Regional Conferences of the Council, and the two others representing interstate agencies established by compact. 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 is solely responsible for establishing Council policy positions.

An Executive Committee of the Board exercises general supervision over Council operations between Board meetings. It comprises the Chairman of the Board, who is a legislator; the President of the Council, a Governor; the Honorary President of the Council; three Vice-Chairmen, who are legislators; three Vice-Presidents, all Governors; the Auditor, who is a state fiscal officer; four regional members; and three additional members. (The officers and Executive Committee for 1967-68 are listed on page 225.)

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 assist States in pooling knowledge and resources.

#### ASSOCIATED ORGANIZATIONS

Along with its responsibility to all the state governments in all their branches, the Council provides secretariat and other staff services for a number of affiliated groups composed of separate categories of officials.

It performs such services 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, and the National Conference of Court Administrative Officers. All of these are formally affiliated with the Council.

In addition, it cooperates closely with a number of additional organizations that serve state government. These include the National Conference of

Commissioners on Uniform State Laws and the National Conference of State Legislative Leaders—the Presidents of both of which are on the Council's Governing Board. Among others with which the Council maintains continuing cooperative arrangements are the Parole and Probation Compact Administrators' Association, the Association of Juvenile Compact Administrators, the Interstate Conference on Water Problems, the Council of State Planning Agencies, the Adjutants General Association of the United States, the National Association of State Mental Health Program Directors, the National Conference on Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support, the Interstate Water Pollution Control Administrators, the National Association of State Boating Law Administrators, the National Association of State Civil Defense Directors, and the Association of State Correctional Administrators.

Because of its activities for and with 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; 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 on developments in the national government that can affect the States and assists in facilitating effective federal-state liaison.

## 2. ACTIVITIES

As the responsibilities of government grow, the States increasingly are working together for progress in their internal affairs, for solution of problems that cross state lines, and for improved federal-state relations.

The Council, as the agency of all the States, contributes to the realization of these objectives by numerous means. They include:

Conducting research projects on a broad variety of state programs and prob-

lems and by distributing the resulting 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.

Engaging in other important regional activities.

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 organizations listed on the preceding page, and cooperating with other interstate bodies.

In addition to research reports on individual subjects, the Council's publications include its biennial reference work, *The Book of the States*; its quarterly journal, *State Government*, with articles on state problems, accomplishments, goals and methods; a monthly newsletter, *State Government News*, which presents current items on developments in all the States; and *Legislative Research Checklist*, quarterly, with 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 the Council's meetings, research and publications, and through informal communication aided by the Council, 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's offices 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 over the 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, budgeting methods, 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 in the fifties and sixties have included, for example, *Higher Education in the Forty-eight States*, *The Mental Health Programs of the Forty-eight States*, *Training and Research in State Mental Health Programs*, *The States and Their Older Citizens*, *State Responsibility in Urban Regional Development*, *The States and the Metropolitan Problem*, *The Law and Use of Interstate Compacts*, *State Capital Budgeting*, and *Budgeting by the States*. A number of handbooks issued in the sixties deal with the structures, procedures, facilities and staff services of the Legislatures.

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 Council committees or committees of Council affiliates assisted by staff members. In addition to work involving its own staff, studies financed by grants to the Council from the Ford Foundation and the Carnegie Corporation were made in 1967 by the National Governors' Conference in regard to four important fields: revenues, state-urban relations, constitu-

tional revision, and governmental labor relations.

Such fact-finding and study, by and for the States, have contributed to steady intrastate progress in the organization, procedures and services of the state governments.

#### SERVICE FOR INTERSTATE ACTION

Numerous problems that confront government also call for interstate action. The States are adding new programs to meet these needs while developing and expanding those already in progress. A great deal of the Council's work is directed to this broad field.

Functional areas of interstate agencies and agreements now operative 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 laws may serve the public interest. Many of these now are on the statute books.

#### SERVICE IN FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS

Increasingly, likewise, America's needs have required federal-state consultation and cooperation. The Council is a prin-

cipal 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 the 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 a Commission on Intergovernmental Relations which reported 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 now is cooperating with the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, created as a permanent body by Congress.

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. Each monthly issue of *State Government News*, published by the Council, contains 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.

OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS  
1967-1968

*Chairman of the Governing Board*  
SENATOR EDWARD L. MARCUS, Connecticut

*President*  
GOVERNOR JOHN A. VOLPE, Massachusetts

*Honorary President*  
HENRY W. TOLL, Colorado

*Auditor*  
BILL B. COBB, Executive Budget Director, Texas

*Vice-Chairmen*  
REPRESENTATIVE RAY S. SMITH, JR., Arkansas    SENATOR CHARLES WELCH, JR., Utah  
SENATOR ROBERT P. O'BANNON, Indiana

*Vice-Presidents*  
GOVERNOR JOHN A. BURNS, Hawaii    GOVERNOR NILS A. BOE, South Dakota  
GOVERNOR BUFORD ELLINGTON, Tennessee

*Regional Members of the Executive Committee*  
SENATOR MARGARET R. MANNING, Delaware    SPEAKER WILLIAM J. LANTING, Idaho  
SENATOR EDWIN C. BECKER, North Dakota    SPEAKER BEN BARNES, Texas

*Additional Members of the Executive Committee*  
RALPH N. KLEPS, Director, Administrative Office of the Courts, California    SENATOR ALBERT M. SPRADLING, JR.,  
Missouri  
SENATOR JOHN J. MARCHI, New York

---

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*  
1735 DeSales Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036

---

## 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 American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

**PURPOSE:** To provide 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 attain greater efficiency in state administration, and to facilitate and improve state-local and state-federal relations.

**OFFICERS, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR 1966-67:** GOVERNOR WILLIAM L. GUY, North Dakota, *Chairman of the Conference*; GOVERNOR WILLIAM H. AVERY, Kansas; GOVERNOR WILLIAM A. EGAN, Alaska; GOVERNOR DANIEL J. EVANS, Washington; GOVERNOR HAROLD E. HUGHES, Iowa; GOVERNOR WARREN P. KNOWLES, Wisconsin; GOVERNOR GEORGE ROMNEY, Michigan; GOVERNOR HULETT C. SMITH, West Virginia; GOVERNOR JOHN A. VOLPE, Massachusetts.

**OFFICERS, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR 1967-68:** GOVERNOR JOHN A. VOLPE, Massachusetts, *Chairman of the Conference*; GOVERNOR SPIRO T. AGNEW, Maryland; GOVERNOR NILS A. BOE, South Dakota; GOVERNOR BUFORD ELLINGTON, Tennessee; GOVERNOR MILLS E. GODWIN, Virginia; GOVERNOR WALTER J. HICKEY, Alaska; GOVERNOR OTTO KERNER, Illinois; GOVERNOR JOHN W. KING, New Hampshire; GOVERNOR CALVIN L. RAMPTON, Utah.

**SECRETARY-TREASURER:** BREVARD CRIHFIELD, Executive Director of the Council of State Governments.

**PUBLICATIONS:** *Proceedings of the National Governors' Conference* (annual).

**ACTIVITIES:** For six decades 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 Governing Board. 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 1966-67:** THOMAS D. GRAHAM, Missouri, *President*; DONALD C. SAMPSON, Washington, *Vice President*; JACK A. RHODES, Oklahoma, *Immediate Past President*; ALBERT J. ABRAMS, New York; BEN BARNES, Texas; JOHN H. DEMOULLY, California; JOHN C. DOYLE, Alaska; C. R. HOYT, Oregon; WILLIAM S. JAMES, Maryland; DAVID A. JOHNSTON, Ohio; GARLAND LANE, Michigan; EDWARD D. SUMMERS, Kentucky; ROBERT J. TESTO, Connecticut; LOVICK O. THOMAS, South Carolina.

**OFFICERS, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR 1967-68:** DONALD C. SAMPSON, Washington, *President*; BEN BARNES, Texas, *Vice President*; THOMAS D. GRAHAM, Missouri, *Immediate Past President*; ALBERT J. ABRAMS, New York; W. HUGHES BROCKBANK, Utah; RALPH BRYANT, Colorado; JOHN H. DEMOULLY, California; ELMER O. FRIDAY, JR., Florida; WILLIAM S. JAMES, Maryland; DAVID A. JOHNSTON, Ohio; GARLAND LANE, Michigan; J. CURTIS MCKAY, Wisconsin; EDWARD D. SUMMERS, Kentucky; ROBERT J. TESTO, Connecticut; LOVICK O. THOMAS, South Carolina.

**SECRETARIAT:** The Council of State Governments.

**PUBLICATIONS:** Studies and reports relating to the work of legislators, legislative research and reference agencies, officials and librarians; and the quarterly *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 and one other member of the Conference are members of the Governing Board 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 COUNCIL FOR 1966-67:** CARLETON HARRIS, Arkansas, *Chairman*; ROBERT B. WILLIAMSON, Maine, *First Vice-Chairman*; ROGER J. TRAYNOR, California, *Second Vice-Chairman*; ROBERT W. CALVERT, Texas; THEODORE G. GARFIELD, Iowa; JAMES S. HOLDEN, Vermont; JOSEPH R. MOSS, South Carolina; B. K. ROBERTS, Florida; OBERT C. TEIGEN, North Dakota; JOSEPH WEINTRAUB, New Jersey.

OFFICERS, EXECUTIVE COUNCIL FOR 1967-68: ROBERT B. WILLIAMSON, Maine, *Chairman*; ROGER J. TRAYNOR, California, *First Vice-Chairman*; OSCAR R. KNUTSON, Minnesota, *Second Vice-Chairman*; ROBERT W. CALVERT, Texas; STANLEY H. FULD, New York; CARLETON HARRIS, Arkansas; FRANK C. HAYMOND, West Virginia; OBERT C. TEIGEN, North Dakota; KINGSLEY A. TAFT, Ohio; JOSEPH WEINTRAUB, New Jersey.

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 and First Vice-Chairman of the Conference are members of the Governing Board 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 1966-67: DAVID P. BUCKSON, Delaware, *President*; FRANK J. KELLEY, Michigan, *Vice President*; JACK P. F. GREMILLION, Louisiana, *Past President*; FORREST H. ANDERSON, Montana; BRUCE BENNETT, Arkansas; RICHARD J. DUBORD, Maine; ROBERT C. LONDERHOLM, Kansas; ROBERT MATTHEWS, Kentucky; WILLIAM B. SAXBE, Ohio; ALLAN G. SHEPARD, Idaho; ARTHUR J. SILLS, New Jersey.

OFFICERS, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR 1967-68: FRANK J. KELLEY, Michigan, *President*; ALLAN G. SHEPARD, Idaho, *Vice President*; DAVID P. BUCKSON, Delaware, *Past President*; ROBERT Y. BUTTON, Virginia; FRANCISCO CORNEIRO, Virgin Islands; DOUGLAS M. HEAD, Minnesota; DANIEL R. MCLEOD, South Carolina; WILLIAM B. SAXBE, Ohio; WILLIAM C. SENNETT, Pennsylvania; DARRELL F. SMITH, Arizona; BOSTON E. WITT, New Mexico.

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.

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 and one other member of the Association are members of the Governing Board of the Council of State Governments.

## THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS

**ORGANIZATION:** Organized in 1962. Composed of the Lieutenant Governors of the States and Territories of the United States and of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. In States and Territories which do not provide for the office of Lieutenant Governor, certain other officers are eligible for membership.

**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, to promote efficiency and effectiveness in the office of Lieutenant Governor, and generally to improve the efficiency of state and territorial administration.

**OFFICERS, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR 1966-67:** HARRY LEE WATERFIELD, Kentucky, *Chairman*; MALCOLM WILSON, New York, *Vice Chairman*; JOHN W. BROWN, Ohio; JOHN A. CHERBERG, Washington; JOHN CRUTCHER, Kansas; ROBERT H. FINCH, California; FRANK C. GORRELL, II, Tennessee; ROBERT W. SCOTT, North Carolina; SHERMAN W. TRIBBITT, Delaware.

**OFFICERS, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR 1967-68:** MALCOLM WILSON, New York, *Chairman*; JOHN A. CHERBERG, Washington, *Vice Chairman*; FRANCIS W. SARGENT, Massachusetts, *Vice Chairman, Eastern Region*; JAMES B. GOETZ, Minnesota, *Vice Chairman, Midwestern Region*; JOHN C. WEST, South Carolina, *Vice Chairman, Southern Region*; MARK HOGAN, Colorado, *Vice Chairman, Western Region*; MAURICE BRITT, Arkansas; JOHN W. BROWN, Ohio; JOHN CRUTCHER, Kansas; ROBERT H. FINCH, California; FRANK C. GORRELL, II, Tennessee; ROBERT W. SCOTT, North Carolina; SHERMAN W. TRIBBITT, Delaware.

**SECRETARIAT:** The Council of State Governments.

**PUBLICATIONS:** Resumes 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 and one other member of the Conference are members of the Governing Board of the Council of State Governments.

## THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE BUDGET OFFICERS

**ORGANIZATION:** Organized in 1945. Composed of budget officers, chief officers of departments of finance and administration, and assistants and deputies of budget officers of 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 1966-67:** T. NORMAN HURD, New York, *President*; BILL B. COBB, Texas, *Vice President*; ROY M. BELL, California; L. FELIX JOYNER, Kentucky; WAYNE F. MCGOWN, Wisconsin; JOHN C. MURRAY, Rhode Island; EUGENE F. SCHMIDT, Oregon; NILS K. UEKI, Hawaii; PAUL H. WILEDEN, Michigan.

OFFICERS, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR 1967-68: BILL B. COBB, Texas, *President*; ROY M. BELL, California, *Vice President*; T. NORMAN HURD, New York, *Immediate Past President*; LOREN M. CARLSON, South Dakota; WALLACE W. HENDERSON, Florida; L. FELIX JOYNER, Kentucky; WAYNE F. MCGOWN, Wisconsin; MARVIN R. SELDEN, JR., Iowa; 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, facilitation of professional development and training, 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 and one other member of the Association are members of the Governing Board 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 1966-67: WILLIAM H. FINNEGAN, Connecticut, *President*; PHILIP H. ANDERSON, Michigan, *Vice President*; JOHN N. AYRES, Washington; THOMAS B. BLANCO, Illinois; HENRY H. KNOUFT, Kansas; LOUIS S. MIDDLEMIST, Colorado; WALTER C. SHAW, New York; ALAN O. VESSEY, Minnesota; HUGH WHITE, South Carolina.

OFFICERS, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR 1967-68: HUGH WHITE, South Carolina, *President*; JOHN N. AYRES, Washington, *Vice President*; THOMAS B. BLANCO, Illinois; JOHN R. DYER, Maine; WILLIAM H. FINNEGAN, Connecticut; MILES A. KINLEY, Hawaii; JACKSON McCLAIN, Kentucky; WALTER C. SHAW, New York; JOHN E. SHORT, Wisconsin.

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 and one other member of the Association are members of the Governing Board 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 1966-67:** LAWRENCE N. MARCUS, New York, *Chairman*; RALPH N. KLEPS, California, *Vice Chairman*; GORDON W. ALLISON, Arizona; JOHN W. FREELS, Illinois; C. R. HUIE, Arkansas.

**OFFICERS, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR 1967-68:** RALPH N. KLEPS, California, *Chairman*; WILLIAM D. RADCLIFF, Ohio, *Vice Chairman*; RICHARD D. GEROULD, Massachusetts; ROBERT E. LECORNE, JR., Louisiana; MARVIN LINNEN, Arizona.

**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 and one other member of the Conference are members of the Governing Board of the Council of State Governments.

---

## AMONG 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 1966-67:** WILLIAM A. MCKENZIE, Ohio, *President*; MAURICE H. MERRILL, Oklahoma, *Vice-President*; TALBOT RAIN, Texas, *Treasurer*; JOSEPH MCKEOWN, Oregon, *Secretary*.

**OFFICERS FOR 1967-68:** WILLIAM J. PIERCE, Michigan, *President*; ROBERT BRAUCHER, Massachusetts, *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 Governing Board 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 1966-67:** C. GEORGE DESTEFANO, Rhode Island, *President*; JOHN L. O'BRIEN, Washington, *First Vice President*; STEWART LAMPREY, New Hampshire, *Second Vice President*.

**OFFICERS FOR 1967-68:** JOHN L. O'BRIEN, Washington, *President*; STEWART LAMPREY, New Hampshire, *First Vice President*; MAURICE A. DONAHUE, Massachusetts, *Second Vice President*.

**EXECUTIVE SECRETARY:** CHARLES O. DAVIS, JR.; **ASSOCIATE SECRETARY:** RICHARD E. McDONALD. 759 North Milwaukee Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202.

The President of the Conference is a member of the Governing Board of the Council of State Governments.

\*Other organizations cooperating with the Council are listed on page 222.

### 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 FOR 1966-67:** T. F. TELANDER, Minnesota, *President*; R. W. BOBZIN, Iowa, *Vice President*; SAUL H. CLARK, Idaho, *Treasurer*.

**OFFICERS FOR 1967-68:** R. W. BOBZIN, Iowa, *President*; PAUL WOLMAN, Maryland, *Vice President*; SAUL H. CLARK, Idaho, *Treasurer*.

Staff services for the Association are provided by 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 FOR 1966-67:** JUSTIN E. McCORMICK, Rhode Island, *President*; ELIOT SANDS, Massachusetts, *Vice President*; RAYMOND W. RIESE, Oregon, *Treasurer*.

**OFFICERS FOR 1967-68:** ELIOT SANDS, Massachusetts, *President*; THOMAS PINNOCK, Washington, *Vice President*; RAYMOND W. RIESE, Oregon, *Treasurer*.

Staff services for the Association 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 1966-67:** JOE D. CARTER, Texas, *Chairman*; OTHIE McMURRY, Iowa, *First Vice Chairman*; REINHOLD W. THIEME, Vermont, *Second Vice Chairman*; CALVIN T. WATTS, Louisiana, *Secretary-Treasurer*.

**OFFICERS FOR 1967-68:** OTHIE McMURRY, Iowa, *Chairman*; REINHOLD W. THIEME, Vermont, *First Vice Chairman*; CALVIN T. WATTS, Louisiana, *Second Vice Chairman*; FRANCIS MONTANARI, New York, *Secretary-Treasurer*.

Staff services for the Conference are provided by the Council of State Governments.

---

## INTERSTATE COMPACTS

BY FREDERICK L. ZIMMERMANN AND MITCHELL WENDELL\*

---

IN THE PAST, effort has been to make each of these biennial chapters on interstate compacts in *The Book of the States* a relatively self-contained unit. This never has been entirely possible, because the purpose of each periodic review is to report on a two-year segment of a continuing story. This time the task is especially difficult. The events of 1964-65, recorded in the last edition, were in larger measure than usual of a developmental character. Several important compacts discussed in our chapter then were close to the point of initial effectiveness (notably the Pest Control Compact and the New England Police Compact, both now in effect) but had not received enough enactments to be operative. To avoid undue repetition now, a number of these developments of two and three years ago will be referred to only briefly, so that the more current material can be introduced. Consequently, readers in some cases may have special need to consult the "Interstate Compacts" article in the 1966-67 edition.

There have been several major developments not cited in that edition. There are new compacts dealing with multistate taxation and air pollution control. Interstate-federal agreements have been proposed for water resource management in the Susquehanna and Potomac River Basins and for protection of scenic and historical amenities in the Hudson Valley and Lake Champlain. Moreover, in addition to the steady trend to increased utilization of the compact device—in the number of such agreements, their application to new problems, and the constant

growth of the number of States participating in instruments of potential national membership, such as the detainers compact—a pattern of compact use involving a future of new horizons seems to be emerging.

### THE MULTISTATE TAX COMPACT

The most prominent new compact is the Multistate Tax Compact. There are at least three prior examples of compacts in the field of taxation, all of them concerned with commercial motor vehicles. The Uniform Proration Compact (frequently referred to as the Western Proration Agreement) is an arrangement for the apportionment of registration and other fixed fees among the States in which a vehicular fleet operates. A substantively similar compact dealing only with buses in operation among a number of the Eastern States, and a compact for the apportionment of motor fuel taxes paid by bus companies enacted by six States and the District of Columbia are generally considered companion pieces to the proration agreement. Now a much more far-reaching application of the compact device to the field of taxation has come into existence in the Multistate Tax Compact. The importance of this agreement, which during the 1967 legislative sessions secured thirteen enactments, requires a full description.

Historically, its development has been coincident with a movement aimed at obtaining federal legislation to limit state and local jurisdiction to tax multistate businesses. On the plea that firms making sales or otherwise doing business in many States are unreasonably burdened when they must report and pay taxes to a multiplicity of States and local governments, and that a lack of uniformity can produce inequities and disputes, a portion of the business community has sought Congressional action to restrict

---

\*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*.

state and local taxing jurisdiction over multistate companies. The taxes most particularly involved have been corporate income taxes, gross receipts, sales, use and capital stock levies. Of course, in the case of sales and use taxation, the business concern is the tax collector in most instances, rather than the taxpayer. While the supporters of the kind of legislation sought have not phrased it so, their solution for the problems they allege to exist is to exempt certain firms partially or wholly from the offending taxes, thereby removing the problem by making nonuniformity and multiple reporting irrelevant or inoperative.

Opponents of the proposals for federal legislation assert that the burdens and inequities alleged are either nonexistent or much exaggerated and that, to the extent that they are real, state action is a much better way to supply remedies.

The Multistate Tax Compact is a mixture of substantive tax law provisions and procedural devices designed to overcome some of the inequities or burdens complained of, and to provide continuing machinery for the study and adjustment of state and local tax systems, so as to improve their effectiveness and coordination when dealing with the multistate taxpayer.

Among the substantive provisions is one that is particularly noteworthy in the history of compact firsts. The Uniform Division of Income for Tax Purposes Act is included virtually verbatim, except that its provisions are made applicable to apportionment and allocation of local as well as state income taxes. Consequently, in all States adopting the compact, the Uniform Act becomes part of the law, whether or not the State has otherwise enacted this offering of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

While some thought has been given in previous years to the interstate compact as a means of enacting uniform state laws, this is the first instance of its actually being done. It should be noted, however, that the compact does not compel a party State or its subdivisions to pursue the Uniform Act as the only method of apportioning and allocating income for tax

purposes. If a jurisdiction has alternative provisions on the subject, or later enacts them, the taxpayer may have a choice. What the compact does is to require that the Uniform Act be available for any multistate taxpayer electing to use it. At first blush this may seem to be a peculiar arrangement. It resulted from two considerations: the conviction on the part of the state officials responsible for development of the compact that the baneful effects of lack of uniformity were being overstressed by the supporters of restrictive federal legislation in order to achieve a political advantage; and a recognition that, to the extent to which uniformity may aid in the administration of tax laws and compliance with them, it is an advantage for the taxpayer much more than for the tax collector. (The latter is concerned principally only with the law of his own jurisdiction in any event.)

Other provisions of the Multistate Tax Compact relate to the formulation of uniform administrative regulations and forms to complement uniform or highly similar provisions of tax statutes; interstate audit of taxpayers' records; arbitration of disputed apportionments and allocations (at the taxpayer's option); and establishment of a "Multistate Tax Commission." The commission is given broad study and recommendatory authority, and power to administer those portions of the compact that are not self executing or required to be administered by the regular taxing authorities in the several party jurisdictions.

#### DEVELOPMENTAL AND PROTECTIVE COMPACTS

Thirty-seven States are participating in the Educational Commission for the States established by the Compact on Education, which was initially effective in 1966. Suggested by President Emeritus James B. Conant of Harvard University, this recommendatory body is composed of educators, Governors and legislators. It is designed to provide a forum for the development of public educational policy on all levels, from primary school to graduate education.

Three compacts related to the nuclear field have been brought to the final draft

or initial operations stage. Now operative is the New England Radiological Health Compact, open to the six New England States and so far enacted by Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont. This agreement provides for mutual assistance across state lines by personnel trained in coping with nuclear incidents. In addition, it affords legal authority for cooperative use by the party States of radiological equipment and facilities, thereby permitting the sharing of expensive and sophisticated instruments and procedures.

More closely related to earlier precedent are proposed recommendatory nuclear energy compacts for the Western and Midwestern States. Each of these is patterned after the Southern Interstate Nuclear Compact, which has been in operation for a number of years, but the western and midwestern instruments are characterized by somewhat broader language, designed to permit their use in a slightly broadened science-and-technology context.

Two important compacts to establish legal foundations for interstate coordination will be under consideration during 1968 and 1969. A proposed educational compact, the Interstate Agreement on the Qualification of Educational Personnel, would establish a legal pattern for the simplification of interstate acceptance of such personnel. The National Governors' Conference has approved the preparation of a compact which would permit aid to be rendered by the National Guard of a State or States upon the request of the Governor of another State whose available forces were insufficient to cope with a situation in which Guard forces could lawfully be employed. The agreement would be similar to an existing military mutual aid compact among some of the Northeastern States. It would legalize the extraterritorial powers and responsibilities of the aiding forces.

#### METROPOLITAN AREAS

The increasing urgency of metropolitan problems is reflected by wider use of the compact device in interstate urban areas for port authority type agreements to provide, maintain and operate re-

gional facilities such as piers, terminals, ports, airports, bridges, tunnels and mass transportation, using revenue bonds, tolls and charges to finance them. The Port of New York Authority remained unique until similar agencies were established for Philadelphia and St. Louis in the fifties. The last several years have seen interstate agencies of this type established in the Washington, D.C., Kansas City and Omaha areas. In the Washington metropolitan area two agencies, one regulatory and one for mass transportation, were created by Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia. Another three-state authority is now under consideration for the Cincinnati urban region.

In two major multistate metropolitan areas, New York and Philadelphia, regional planning commissions have been established by interstate compact—in the New York region among three States, in the Philadelphia region between New Jersey and Pennsylvania but contemplating eventual membership of Delaware. Originally, these bodies were oriented principally to transportation planning, but their provisions, while only advisory, were sufficiently broad in scope to secure recognition as area planning agencies by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. It seems likely that metropolitan planning commissions with even broader powers may be established by interstate compact in other multistate urban regions.

#### OTHER REGIONAL COMPACTS

Other regions than those whose boundaries are characterized by population density may require regional action. River basins, which have been described as "coherent hydrological units relevant to water control," are generally fairly well defined by drainage limits. Air sheds are, as yet, more difficult to describe with accuracy. Some broader regions, such as New England, are best described in geopolitical terms. The interstate compact has been utilized for regional purposes in all these categories. The New England Interstate Planning Compact went into effect in 1967 when Maine and Connecticut enactments were added to the previ-

ous ratifications by New Hampshire and Rhode Island. The agreement, which is designed to encompass all six New England States, establishes an advisory New England Interstate Planning Commission.

The Tahoe Regional Planning Compact, enacted in 1967 by California, would go further than any previous planning compact. Indeed, its name may be considered a misnomer, even though a comprehensive regional planning activity for the California and Nevada environs will be included if Nevada enacts the agreement.

The compact would establish a Tahoe Regional Planning Agency with equal numbers of representatives from the two States on its governing board. Aside from one representative of each of the two State governments, the board's membership would comprise county and municipal officials of the Lake Tahoe region. In that respect the compact may be said to create an agency more heavily weighted toward local representation than any previous interstate compact. Perhaps this is understandable in that, although an interstate compact, the instrument provides for the performance of local government functions within its jurisdictional area. The agreement specifically provides that the agency is to have ordinance-making and enforcement powers to implement its "regional plans."<sup>1</sup> Consequently, the Tahoe Regional Planning Compact comes close to establishing an interstate municipality, although it is probably best to use this characterization loosely. There is no hint that the agreement could provide for all the functions conceivable for a unit of general local government, and certainly no suggestion that existing counties and other local governments in the area are to be disbanded.

The California enabling act also is of more than passing interest. It parallels the compact provisions very closely, with

<sup>1</sup>Shortly before publication of this article, Nevada enacted a variant version of the compact, limiting the ordinance-making power to some extent and making some other changes. At the present writing, it is not known for certain whether California will agree to the Nevada changes.

the effect of setting up a California-Tahoe Regional Planning Agency to function in the California portion of the region until the compact comes into effect. Although specifically related to the context of this particular compact, the technique embodied in the enabling act is identical to that first seen in the New York and New Jersey enactments of the Waterfront Commission Compact in 1953. In that instance, however, the administration of compact powers by separate agencies of each State never occurred, because the compact itself came into effect very rapidly.

#### AIR POLLUTION

A major air pollution compact embracing the area of three States was enacted in 1967. Compact developments in the field of air pollution control have been rapid, and attended by not a little confusion. Our article in the 1966-67 edition of *The Book of the States* cited a compact between Indiana and Illinois which looked as though it would be the first regulatory interstate arrangement in the field. Although enacted by both States in 1965, that compact has failed to receive Congressional consent. Bills introduced for the purpose have lain neglected in the Congressional committees to which they were referred. This official silence means that no acknowledged reason can be assigned for the failure of the Indiana-Illinois compact to secure the consent that would make it operational. However, other events of the past two years would appear to be related.

When Congress enacted the "Clean Air Act of 1963," it copied many of the provisions verbatim from the existing federal water pollution control statute. Among these provisions was one ostensibly encouraging States to enter into compacts, but requiring that any air pollution compact be brought to Congress for specific approval before going into effect. The prototype provision in the water pollution field had never been a notable encouragement to development of compacts, and there was no reason to expect that air pollution control compacts would result from federal prodding or facilitation of state action under this pro-

vision, either. On the other hand, there was no special reason to believe that, if the States negotiated and enacted air pollution compacts on their own, they would be blocked by federal authorities.

Early in 1967, however, representatives of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare at conferences held under the Clean Air Act in the New York and Kansas City areas declared that air pollution compacts should be interstate-federal rather than interstate, in character. Although little if any mention had been made of it, this approach was undoubtedly based on the success of the Delaware River Basin Compact, whose record in its first six years of operation has received much favorable comment.

Almost immediately a "Mid-Atlantic States Air Pollution Control Compact" with standards-setting and enforcement powers was drafted. By its terms, it becomes effective when New York, New Jersey and Congress enact it. The two aforementioned States and Connecticut all had enacted the compact by June (although with one or two variant provisions) but by that time the Congressional committee process had not even begun to function with respect to the legislation. Still later in 1967, Congress enacted a new basic federal air pollution control statute containing a number of departures from the previous federal act. Among them was a provision giving the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare authority to establish federal regional commissions for certain air pollution control purposes.

The Mid-Atlantic Compact contains some novel jurisdictional provisions. In addition to the two States which had to become parties in order to bring the instrument into effect, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Delaware also are eligible. If Pennsylvania and Delaware join, as Connecticut has done, the compact area will stretch from Canada to the Maryland line and from the eastern Great Lakes to the Atlantic Seaboard. A number of river basin compacts comprehend large territories, but they take in only a drainage basin. The Mid-Atlantic Compact, by contrast, places all the territory of the party States within the jurisdiction of the

Mid-Atlantic Air Pollution Control Commission created by it. Consequently, a number of far-flung and widely disparate air pollution regions, as well as much open country between, are intended to come under the administrative jurisdiction of a single interstate-federal agency. The commission is intended to define "interstate regions" to which it will pay particular attention and within which its air pollution control jurisdiction will be plenary, but the compact also gives it sufficient jurisdiction to supercede other state and local agencies anywhere within the party States.

Another air pollution compact enacted during 1967 was between the States of Ohio and West Virginia. It is very similar to the Indiana-Illinois agreement mentioned above, but provides that in case of disagreement producing deadlock on the commission, a representative of the federal Department of Health, Education, and Welfare would be empowered to break a tie vote. It contains no other mention of a federal role. There has not yet been any Congressional action on this compact.

#### INTERSTATE-FEDERAL WATER RESOURCES COMPACTS

The 1961 compact which created the Delaware River Basin Commission representing four States and the United States has provided a new and dynamic dimension not only as to the question of the most suitable intergovernmental medium for regional water resources management but also as a desirable approach to one of the regional needs of American federalism: establishment of truly intergovernmental agencies. The legal instrument here involved is an interstate compact which, for the first time in American history, has been enacted by the federal government as a party thereto. The compact is not only law in all the party States but is federal law. The commission which it creates comprises Governors of the four member States—Delaware, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania—and a representative of the President of the United States; thus it achieves both effective intergovernmental coordination and political responsibility.

It utilizes rather than displaces federal, state and local agencies. Its powers are broader than those of the Tennessee Valley Authority, although not completely comprehensive. The Delaware compact has established a new prototype which seems destined to be widely followed, possibly for a variety of purposes. Such an interstate-federal agency, established by an interstate-federal agreement, was approved in 1967 by Maryland and New York for the Susquehanna River Basin and is awaiting enactment by Pennsylvania and the federal government. A proposed agreement for the Potomac River Basin, similar to those on the Susquehanna and the Delaware but including consideration of scenic and other amenities—to which Maryland, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Virginia and the United States are expected to become parties—is currently under consideration by officials.

Scenic, historical and other amenities, a group of subjects not covered in the Delaware instrument, have become a major concern in several new compact proposals. An interstate-federal Hudson Valley compact, enacted only by New York in 1966, is confined to those purposes. This proposed agreement with New Jersey and the federal government

has occasioned considerable controversy. First, on the grounds that by far the larger part of the valley is in New York, that State is given a greater voting weight; second, in the opinion of some, the commission does not have effective regulatory power. A Champlain Basin Compact enacted by New York and Vermont has the protection of the amenities of that valley as a major purpose, and to this end establishes an advisory commission. However, the agreement, which is awaiting New York concurrence in a minor change made by Vermont, provides for inclusion of an interstate-federal section on water resources management, presumably of a regulatory character. Another compact, for the Upper Mississippi region, would embrace Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin in an advisory commission to recommend joint policy to the various federal and municipal government agencies involved in land use throughout the watershed. The compact, which has been enacted by Illinois, goes into effect upon adoption by three of the four States.

Certainly, advances in use and application of the compact device, particularly the interstate-federal agreement, have been noteworthy during the past biennium.

---

## 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.

**COMPACT SIGNATORIES:** Delaware, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and the United States. Each has one representative. The state members, serving ex officio, are the Governors. The federal representative is appointed by the President. Each of the five members designates his alternate, who serves with full voting powers.

**CHAIRMAN, 1967-68:** RAYMOND P. SHAFER, Governor of Pennsylvania.

**VICE-CHAIRMAN, 1967-68:** STEWART L. UDALL, Secretary of the Interior.

**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, 1967-68:** MARVIN M. SUTHERLAND, 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, 1967-68:** FRANKLIN D. YODER, M.D., Illinois.

**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND CHIEF ENGINEER:** ROBERT K. HORTON.

**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, 1967-68:** 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, 1967:** 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, 1967-68:** DONALD C. CALDERWOOD, New Hampshire.

**EXECUTIVE SECRETARY:** AEFRED E. PELOQUIN.

**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, 1967-68:** ROBERT E. STOCKDALE, Ohio.

**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, 1967-68:** MILTON T. HICKMAN, Virginia.

**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR:** ERNEST MITTS.

**COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS:** P. O. Box 2784, Tallahassee, Florida 32304.

## 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, 1967-68:** JOHN R. WOODWORTH, Idaho.

**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, 1967-68:** VERNON K. SHRINER, Alabama.

**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR:** JOSEPH V. COLSON.

**COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS:** 400 Royal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana 70130.

## 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, 1967-68:** ALBERT W. GOTTLIEB, Vermont.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY-TREASURER: MILTON C. STOCKING.

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, 1968: DONALD E. STAUFFER, Oklahoma.

SECRETARY: LAMBERT H. ROMERO, Louisiana.

COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS: Louisiana Forestry Commission, P.O. Box 15239, Broadview Station, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70815.

### 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, 1967-68: GENE L. BUTCHER, Kentucky.

SECRETARY-TREASURER AND COORDINATOR: HUGH E. MOBLEY, U.S. Forest Service, Atlanta, Georgia.

COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS: The Chairman's office serves as commission headquarters during his term of office. Mr. Gene L. Butcher, the Chairman, is Director of the Division of Forestry, New Capitol Annex, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601.

## 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, 1967-68:** 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, West Virginia and Wyoming. Associate members: Georgia, Idaho, Oregon and Washington. The States' representatives on the commission are determined by the member States.

**CHAIRMAN, 1968:** JOHN J. MCKEITHEN, Governor of Louisiana.

**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, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.

**CHAIRMAN, 1967-68:** JOHN J. MCKETTA, Texas.

**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, 1967-68:** 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, 1967-68:** DAVID M. WALKER, Pennsylvania.

**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR:** PAUL MACMURRAY.

**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, 1967-68:** DAVID J. GOLDBERG, New Jersey.

**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR:** WILLIAM R. JOHNSON.

**COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS:** Administration Building, Morrisville, Pennsylvania 19067.

### EDUCATION COMMISSION OF THE STATES

**ORGANIZATION:** Organized in 1966 under the Compact for Education.

**PURPOSE:** To serve as an interstate body in which governmental leaders and educators can jointly explore means for improvement of education at all levels in each of the States, and to sponsor studies and make recommendations pointed to those objectives.

**MEMBER STATES:** As of December, 1967, thirty-seven States were members as a result of legislative action adopting the compact, six States by executive action. The commission is composed of seven members from each of the party States; these include the Governor, in most cases two legislators chosen by the Legislature, and four appointees of the Governor.

**CHAIRMAN, 1967-68:** CALVIN L. RAMPTON, Governor of Utah.

**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR:** WENDELL H. PIERCE.

**COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS:** Suite 822, Lincoln Tower, 1860 Lincoln Street, Denver, Colorado 80203.

### 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, 1967-68:** ROBERT E. MCNAIR, Governor of South Carolina.

**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, 1967-68:** GORDON SANDISON, Washington.

**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR:** ROBERT H. KROEPSCH.

**COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS:** University East Campus, Thirtieth Street, Boulder, Colorado 80302.

### 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, 1967-68:** MAURICE H. SAVAL, Massachusetts.

**DIRECTOR:** ALAN D. FERGUSON.

**BOARD HEADQUARTERS:** 15 Garrison Avenue, Durham, New Hampshire 03824.

### 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-three States and the District of Columbia.

**CHAIRMAN, 1967-68:** HARRY H. BRAINERD, Pennsylvania.

**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.\*

**R**ISING public expectations and the complexities of American society are reflected in increased demands on government for services and more interdependence among governments. Relations among the different levels of government, therefore, continue to grow in significance. Certain recent developments in federal-state relations are reviewed in this chapter. Particular attention is paid to developments which may indicate continuing trends.

#### FEDERAL GRANT TOTALS

One measure of the relationship between the national government and the States may be found in federal grant-in-aid figures. Total grants to States were greater by 29.1 per cent in fiscal 1966 than in 1964. Among major grant purposes, as the table in the next column shows, education increased markedly both in absolute and relative terms. All other categories gained in absolute terms, but declined or remained almost unchanged in relation to the total.

The changes among the three largest categories appear to indicate that assessment of national domestic purposes, at least as they may be measured in dollars, is coming to be more nearly in line with state assessment of state purposes.

Other data of the Bureau of the Census show that grants to States on a per capita basis rose from \$47.48 in fiscal 1964 to

\$60.20 in fiscal 1966. As a percentage of state general revenue, grants increased to 26.2 per cent from 24.0 per cent.

#### Federal Grants-in-Aid Fiscal Years 1964 and 1966 (In millions of dollars)

	Expenditures		Percentage of total	
	1964	1966	1964	1966
Highways	\$3,652	\$3,972	40.4	33.8
Public Welfare	2,977	3,573	32.9	30.4
Education	1,152	2,654	12.7	22.6
Employment				
Security Administration	437	506	4.8	4.3
Health and Hospitals	209	270	2.3	2.3
Natural Resources	154	205	1.7	1.8
Other	465	562	5.2	4.8
Total	9,046	11,743 <sup>(a)</sup>	100.0	100.0

Source: Bureau of the Census, *Compendium of State Government Finances in 1966*, Table 1.

(a) Because of rounding, details do not equal total.

Table 1, on page 253, shows federal grants, shared revenues and value of commodities distributed, by State, for fiscal 1965 and 1966. Table 2 relates the 1966 state totals for these outlays to state general revenue, expenditure, personal income and population.

#### CONGRESSIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE FEDERAL ACTION

As has been the case in all recent sessions, Congress during the last two sessions considered many items of legislation that were of major significance to inter-governmental relations, and in many instances enacted them. In addition, there

\*Mr. Schwan is Washington Office Director of the Council of State Governments.

was increased administrative preoccupation with interlevel governmental activities.

Much of what has occurred appears to be part of a pattern which can be expected to continue in future years.

#### *New Program Areas*

Perhaps the clearest example of federal involvement in a new program area is the Highway Safety Act of 1966, Public Law 89-564. It provides for federal assistance in the development of state highway safety programs. Such a program, to qualify for the assistance, must provide that the Governor be responsible for its administration, that components of the program meet federal standards, and that local area programs meet federal standards and be consistent with the state program.

Measures providing for major federal assistance in crime control were considered, and one was approved by the House of Representatives. Although important questions must be resolved before any legislation is enacted, it would appear that in this area a program is likely to be inaugurated differing sufficiently in degree to constitute a difference in kind from any previously authorized.

Although a flood insurance program was enacted in 1956, appropriations were never voted to implement it. Bills for this purpose now have been passed by both houses, differing from each other only slightly. By requiring that, for residents of a State or locality to qualify for flood insurance on a subsidized basis, the jurisdiction must have an adequate land management and regulation program, the legislation could have a profound effect on zoning, building code, stream encroachment, and other state and local land use management tools.

Consumer protection, too, has been a traditional activity of state responsibility. In electing to consider, and, in some instances, to enact legislation such as the Wholesome Meat Act, described below, the Truth-in-Lending legislation, on which subject both houses have approved bills, the natural gas pipeline safety measure, and the Flammable Fabrics Act, Public Law 90-189, Congress now has

given evidence of a strong, continuing federal interest in guarding the safety of consumers and protecting them against fraud or other sharp practices.

#### *Standards*

Continuing what is now a well-established trend in federal legislation, several measures enacted in 1966 and 1967 require that performance by participating States meet federal standards.

As indicated above, such a requirement is one feature of the Highway Safety Act of 1966. Traditionally this feature has appeared in law as a condition of federal financial assistance in the program immediately involved. So it is in the Highway Safety Act, but, in addition, this act provides that a failure to comply may cost a State up to 10 per cent of its allotted federal-aid highway funds.

In the Air Quality Act of 1967, Public Law 90-148, the device to enforce compliance is the threat of federal preemption. The act provides for the designation of air quality regions by the federal administering agency and its development of air quality criteria. States are expected to develop air quality standards consistent with such criteria, and to enforce them. If a State fails to establish standards that are consistent with the act in the view of the federal administering agency, the agency will establish them. Similarly an inadequate enforcement effort would trigger federal enforcement.

In the Wholesome Meat Act, Public Law 90-201, federal primacy is asserted to regulate all phases of the handling of meat and meat products, including sanitation, use of additives, labeling and packaging. This primacy may be waived if a State has a program "at least equal to" the federal program, and is enforcing the program. Similar legislation was introduced, with Administration support, early in the second session of the 90th Congress with respect to poultry and poultry products and fish and fish products.

Direct federal activity is proposed with respect to occupational health and safety, covering workers engaged in activities furthering interstate commerce. Author-

ity to set standards and to enforce them would be given to the Secretary of Labor under bills introduced with Administration support early in the second session of the 90th Congress. The Secretary would be given authority to waive the assertion of federal jurisdiction in States having programs judged adequate. Financial assistance provisions are included to assist States in improving their programs.

#### *Planning and Coordination*

There continues to be a strong concern for improving planning and making it more comprehensive, and for achieving a greater measure of coordination in meeting similar or complementary goals of related programs. The most dramatic single piece of evidence of this may have been the creation of the Department of Transportation, which brings together the federal agencies dealing with rail, highway and air transportation.

In the health field, Public Law 84-749—the so-called Partnership for Health Program—eliminated the several separate health grants previously set up, combining them in a single public health grant. Each State was given the responsibility of developing a comprehensive health plan to fit its needs.

One portion of Public Law 89-754, the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act, provides for a supplementary grant to localities to deal with a range of locally determined needs. Another provision calls for review and comment by metropolitan planning agencies on applications for physical development assistance originating in a given area. A third requires review by local governments of grant applications for physical development projects by special districts located within their boundaries.

During 1966 and 1967, four river basin commissions were set up under provisions of the Water Resources Planning Act, Public Law 89-80. Requested by the Governors in the regions concerned, Executive Orders were issued to establish the New England River Basins Commission (for the New England States and New York), the Great Lakes Basin Commission, the Souris-Red-Rainy River Basins Commission (Minnesota and

North Dakota) and the Pacific Northwest River Basins Commission (Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming). The commissions are made up of federal and state representatives, and are charged with developing comprehensive, coordinated water and related land resources plans.

Presidential interest in improved planning and coordination was manifested by a directive in September, 1966, requiring all federal agencies to provide for geographic consistency with established state planning districts and regions in their designation of districts for economic planning and development purposes. This directive was followed, in November, 1966, by a memorandum directing heads of all agencies administering grant-in-aid programs to afford representatives of the chief executives of state and local governments opportunity to advise and consult in the development and execution of programs directly affecting state and local affairs.

In August, 1967, a procedure of consultation was inaugurated to enable heads of state and local governments to comment on proposed federal regulations directly affecting these governments, in advance of formal publication of the regulations. During 1967, also, teams of federal officials visited forty state capitals to exchange views with Governors and other state administrators on federal-state relations.

#### *Reliance on State and Local Governments*

The traditional grant-in-aid, by definition, represents a reliance by the federal government on state and local governments to carry out what is conceived of as being a national purpose, at least in part. Some of the legislation enacted in 1966 and 1967—for example the Partnership for Health Program and the several provisions of the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act—as well as the executive actions described above, look to greater state and local initiative than has customarily been a feature of grant programs.

Certain provisions of the 1967 authorizing legislation for the Office of Economic Opportunity, Public Law 90-222,

give local governments control over funds allotted to community action agencies, strengthen the role of the States in Job Corps operations and require that States be consulted in program evaluation. Another indication of a continuing emphasis on state and local governments is found in legislation approved by the Senate in 1967 to provide federal assistance in improving state and local government personnel administration, to authorize federal assistance for and training of state and local employees, and to facilitate intergovernmental personnel interchanges.

Although it came to nothing in 1966 and 1967, great interest was expected to continue in proposals for legislation to share a percentage of federal income tax revenue with the States and local governments. Nearly one hundred separate bills were introduced in 1967 alone to accomplish this purpose. Studies of and recommendations concerning the subject were made by the National Governors' Conference, the National League of Cities, the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, and other bodies. Essentially these bills and recommendations foundered thus far on lack of agreement concerning what "strings" were to be attached to the grant and how the aid would be divided between States and local governments. Implementation of a plan, assuming that general agreement on principles could be reached, would depend also on the federal fiscal situation.

#### INCREASED STATE ACTION

Activity in intergovernmental relations has been growing at all levels of government. Particularly among the States in the past two years measures have increased for the purpose of improving performance of interlevel functions.

In each of forty-six States there now exists a position or office with federal-state coordination responsibility. The same number of States have local, community or urban affairs offices or positions. In thirty-seven States, state agencies must present their federal grant applications for clearance by a designated agency. Fourteen States have liaison of-

fices in Washington, and three more have authorized establishment of such offices.

Early in 1967, the National Governors' Conference opened an Office of Federal-State Relations in Washington. It is charged with two major functions: informing the Governors on a current basis of developments at the federal level affecting the States, and serving as the staff arm of the Conference in its relations with the federal government.

#### ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

The Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, established in 1959 by federal law, includes among its members representatives of the several levels of government and of their executive and legislative branches. In 1966 and 1967 it published four reports.

1. *Building Codes: A Program for Intergovernmental Reform* evaluates certain building regulatory practices that tend to inhibit advancement of housing and building technology. It makes a series of recommendations to the federal government and the States to produce a greater measure of uniformity in codes, strengthen code enforcement, facilitate products certification, permit local adoption of state codes by reference, and take other actions.

2. *Intergovernmental Relations in the Poverty Program* is based on a study of all federal programs that seek to eliminate or alleviate poverty. It analyzes major intergovernmental issues under four headings: effects on local government; the role of the States; the matching of anti-poverty needs and resources; and intergovernmental fiscal effects.

3. *State-Local Taxation and Industrial Location*. The commission examined effects on industry and governments arising from tax concessions to influence industrial location. As among States, it concluded that tax concessions had relatively little impact on plant location decisions. It found that certain practices could be harmful and proposed their elimination.

4. *Fiscal Balance in the American Federal System*. The study in preparation for this report covered significant features of

(Continued on page 256)

TABLE 1  
 FEDERAL GRANTS-IN-AID, SHARED REVENUES, AND  
 VALUE OF COMMODITIES DISTRIBUTED,  
 BY STATE, FISCAL YEARS 1965 AND 1966\*  
 (In thousands of dollars)

State	1965				1966			
	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	\$249,253	\$2,222	\$2,831	\$254,306	\$309,329	\$2,210	\$3,249	\$314,788
Alaska	88,901	9,555	177	98,633	122,466	7,905	112	130,483
Arizona	122,885	1,022	1,092	125,004	143,734	1,142	1,430	146,306
Arkansas	149,768	1,000	2,925	153,693	188,336	1,002	2,969	192,307
California	1,065,888	8,754	5,024	1,079,666	1,328,671	8,101	4,881	1,341,653
Colorado	145,176	3,676	1,301	150,153	175,063	3,358	1,052	179,473
Connecticut	135,997	1	691	136,689	159,138	1	721	159,860
Delaware	31,213	4	378	31,595	37,302	3	441	37,746
Florida	245,335	303	3,018	248,656	295,871	219	3,329	299,419
Georgia	265,224	431	2,774	268,429	316,807	426	3,982	321,215
Hawaii	46,594	—	333	46,927	62,718	—	295	63,013
Idaho	64,039	1,651	331	66,021	60,971	1,302	357	62,630
Illinois	488,720	113	3,729	492,562	497,954	128	4,114	502,196
Indiana	179,961	10	2,301	182,272	203,351	11	2,306	205,668
Iowa	129,142	116	2,026	131,284	158,170	204	2,208	160,582
Kansas	122,886	338	1,169	124,393	139,971	422	1,269	141,662
Kentucky	210,039	1,459	3,879	215,377	265,089	1,557	3,749	270,395
Louisiana	319,734	348	3,756	323,838	335,227	282	3,029	338,538
Maine	57,895	7	529	58,431	69,047	12	500	69,559
Maryland	145,630	15	1,286	146,931	156,588	2	1,579	158,169
Massachusetts	280,902	3	1,982	282,887	297,583	4	2,567	300,144
Michigan	350,146	239	4,444	354,829	414,818	187	4,022	419,027
Minnesota	222,802	241	2,242	225,285	258,847	263	1,979	261,089
Mississippi	162,199	1,180	4,255	167,634	194,928	1,372	6,504	202,804
Missouri	281,908	179	2,309	284,396	332,282	242	2,613	335,137
Montana	83,127	3,229	296	86,652	82,704	3,501	406	86,611
Nebraska	75,806	106	769	76,681	89,225	94	910	90,229
Nevada	54,842	875	102	55,819	58,078	948	132	59,158
New Hampshire	34,411	71	318	34,800	40,389	75	353	40,817
New Jersey	223,794	3	1,469	225,266	269,151	2	1,303	270,456
New Mexico	98,053	10,359	1,100	109,602	133,003	11,452	1,188	145,643
New York	777,889	4	8,390	786,283	918,622	4	10,247	928,873
North Carolina	214,625	325	3,782	218,732	275,360	338	3,932	279,630
North Dakota	58,078	545	381	59,004	56,452	568	514	57,534
Ohio	432,846	25	5,090	437,961	545,319	25	4,087	549,431
Oklahoma	217,902	477	4,307	222,686	252,616	530	5,056	258,202
Oregon	138,137	35,218	1,339	174,694	146,840	36,027	1,369	184,236
Pennsylvania	497,308	239	6,835	504,382	622,904	274	5,991	629,169
Rhode Island	65,096	—	302	65,398	64,380	—	284	64,664
South Carolina	105,964	426	1,217	107,607	148,300	532	1,164	149,996
South Dakota	71,737	314	514	72,565	65,072	267	660	65,999
Tennessee	240,151	5,244	3,191	248,586	286,673	6,222	2,928	295,823
Texas	535,399	719	4,815	540,933	604,264	846	5,291	610,401
Utah	99,351	3,896	748	103,995	100,651	3,827	785	105,263
Vermont	41,040	69	346	41,455	48,660	96	318	49,074
Virginia	268,202	140	1,863	270,205	277,428	161	1,990	279,579
Washington	195,057	5,487	2,462	203,006	220,089	5,744	2,360	228,193
West Virginia	157,692	139	2,827	160,658	187,995	290	2,488	190,773
Wisconsin	144,171	129	2,094	146,394	154,173	145	2,074	156,392
Wyoming	59,289	15,292	202	74,783	54,547	15,196	235	69,978
<b>Total, all States</b>	<b>\$10,395,111</b>	<b>\$116,105</b>	<b>\$113,989</b>	<b>\$10,625,205</b>	<b>\$12,243,914</b>	<b>\$117,519</b>	<b>\$106,093</b>	<b>\$12,467,526</b>

\*Source: Annual Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury for the respective years.

(a) Includes \$12,990,464 for 1965 and \$12,184,029 for 1966 paid directly to private schools for school lunch and special milk programs.

(b) Shared revenues are derived from the following programs: (1) national forest and school funds; (2) national grasslands;

(3) Army lease of flood control lands; (4) Federal Power Act; (5) certain special funds; (6) Mineral Leasing Act; (7) Migratory Bird Conservation Act and Alaska game law; (8) Tennessee Valley Authority.

(c) 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 1966 (a) (thousands)	State general revenue, fiscal 1966 (b) (thousands)	Grants, shared revenues and commodities distributed as per cent of revenues (c)	State general expenditures, fiscal 1966 (b) (thousands)	Grants, shared revenues and commodities distributed as per cent of expenditures (c)	Total personal income, calendar year 1965 (d) (millions)	Grants, shared revenues and commodities distributed as per cent of personal income (c)	Estimated population July 1 1966 (e) (thousands)	Grants, shared revenues and commodities distributed per capita (c) (dollars)
Alabama.....	\$309,329	\$848,107	36.5	\$860,186	36.0	\$6,660	4.6	3,517	\$ 87.95
Alaska.....	122,466	184,503	66.2	195,624	62.6	851	14.4	272	450.24
Arizona.....	143,734	473,951	30.3	472,938	30.4	3,733	3.9	1,618	88.83
Arkansas.....	188,336	461,783	40.8	441,311	42.7	3,581	5.3	1,955	96.34
California.....	1,328,671	5,622,141	23.6	5,836,468	22.8	59,958	2.2	18,918	70.23
Colorado.....	175,063	541,804	32.3	559,872	31.3	5,282	3.3	1,977	88.55
Connecticut.....	159,138	661,602	24.1	669,543	23.8	9,626	1.7	2,875	55.35
Delaware.....	37,302	201,754	18.5	203,284	18.3	1,706	2.2	512	72.86
Florida.....	295,871	1,209,577	24.5	1,154,627	25.6	14,041	2.1	5,941	49.80
Georgia.....	316,807	975,794	32.4	933,097	34.0	9,478	3.3	4,459	70.73
Hawaii.....	62,718	314,304	20.0	307,459	20.4	2,030	3.1	718	87.35
Idaho.....	60,971	198,553	30.7	190,771	32.0	1,660	3.7	694	87.85
Illinois.....	497,954	2,023,781	24.6	1,876,685	26.5	34,903	1.4	10,722	46.44
Indiana.....	203,351	1,126,640	18.0	1,056,864	19.2	13,924	1.5	4,918	41.35
Iowa.....	158,170	697,457	22.7	656,067	24.1	7,381	2.1	2,747	57.58
Kansas.....	139,971	555,443	25.2	522,216	26.8	5,932	2.4	2,250	62.21
Kentucky.....	265,089	736,363	36.0	760,419	34.9	6,489	4.1	3,183	83.28
Louisiana.....	335,227	1,205,146	27.8	1,141,371	29.4	7,359	4.6	3,603	93.04
Maine.....	69,047	226,982	30.4	215,961	32.0	2,245	3.1	983	70.24
Maryland.....	156,588	833,838	18.8	844,224	18.5	10,604	1.5	3,613	43.34
Massachusetts.....	297,583	1,193,736	24.9	1,156,153	25.7	16,349	1.8	5,383	55.28
Michigan.....	414,818	2,179,330	19.0	2,120,397	19.6	25,031	1.7	8,374	49.54
Minnesota.....	258,847	1,032,624	25.1	940,369	27.5	9,495	2.7	3,576	72.38
Mississippi.....	194,928	515,448	37.8	511,829	38.1	3,712	5.3	2,327	83.77
Missouri.....	332,282	970,896	34.2	885,255	37.5	11,961	2.8	4,508	73.71

254

Montana.....	82,704	203,664	40.6	202,456	40.9	1,714	4.8	702	117.81
Nebraska.....	89,225	262,528	34.0	263,476	33.9	3,836	2.3	1,456	61.28
Nevada.....	58,078	148,138	39.2	154,534	37.6	1,437	4.0	454	127.93
New Hampshire.....	40,389	119,838	33.7	134,832	30.0	1,714	2.4	681	59.31
New Jersey.....	269,151	1,014,410	26.5	932,317	28.9	21,950	1.2	6,898	39.02
New Mexico.....	133,003	421,494	31.6	397,788	33.4	2,224	6.0	1,022	130.14
New York.....	918,622	4,605,179	19.9	4,863,061	18.8	59,350	1.5	18,258	50.32
North Carolina.....	275,360	1,146,763	24.0	1,088,026	25.3	10,070	2.7	5,000	55.07
North Dakota.....	56,452	198,622	28.4	189,683	29.8	1,486	3.8	650	86.85
Ohio.....	545,319	1,825,323	29.9	1,800,402	30.3	28,972	1.9	10,305	52.92
Oklahoma.....	252,616	723,322	34.9	718,992	35.1	5,603	4.5	2,458	102.77
Oregon.....	146,840	590,022	24.9	596,290	24.6	5,350	2.7	1,955	75.11
Pennsylvania.....	622,904	2,406,540	25.9	2,342,760	26.6	31,816	2.0	11,582	53.78
Rhode Island.....	64,380	215,523	29.9	232,952	27.6	2,515	2.6	898	71.69
South Carolina.....	138,300	548,375	25.2	508,534	27.2	4,708	2.9	2,586	53.48
South Dakota.....	65,072	172,027	37.8	178,480	36.5	1,518	4.3	682	95.41
Tennessee.....	286,673	790,905	36.2	813,550	35.2	7,749	3.7	3,883	73.83
Texas.....	604,264	2,154,395	28.0	1,966,979	30.7	24,761	2.4	10,752	56.20
Utah.....	100,651	318,399	31.6	341,057	29.5	2,341	4.3	1,008	99.85
Vermont.....	48,660	138,510	35.1	136,344	35.7	934	5.2	405	120.15
Virginia.....	277,428	905,932	30.6	911,024	30.5	10,691	2.6	4,507	61.55
Washington.....	220,089	1,049,706	21.0	928,959	23.7	8,641	2.5	2,980	73.86
West Virginia.....	187,995	469,183	40.1	486,888	38.6	3,679	5.1	1,794	104.79
Wisconsin.....	154,173	1,149,971	13.4	1,151,661	13.4	11,279	1.4	4,161	37.05
Wyoming.....	54,547	146,571	37.2	156,256	34.9	844	6.5	329	165.80
<b>Total, all States.....</b>	<b>\$12,243,914</b>	<b>\$46,756,897</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>\$46,010,291</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>\$529,473</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>195,049</b>	<b>\$ 62.77</b>

(a) Source: Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the State of the Finance for the Fiscal Year 1966, Part A.  
 (b) Source: State Government Finances in 1966, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, Table 3.

(c) Computed.  
 (d) Source: Survey of Current Business, U. S. Department of Commerce, August 1966, page 12.  
 (e) Source: Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 350, October 5, 1966.

255

fiscal federalism; the history, development and present operation of the federal grant system; fiscal disparities among local governmental jurisdictions within metropolitan areas; and disparities between central cities and suburbs in twelve selected metropolitan areas. Among the report's proposals are recommendations seeking a broader combination of federal financial assistance programs and greater fiscal flexibility in federal aid; strengthen-

ing of state and local tax systems; greater involvement of private enterprise in urban programs; strengthening of local government organization and neighborhood initiative; reducing of disparities in educational financing; improved federal coordination and management; simplification of administrative controls under federal grants; and strengthening of the executive and legislative branches of state government.

# 3

## State-Local Relations

---

### STATE-LOCAL RELATIONS IN 1966-1967

BY GEORGE S. BLAIR\*

---

THE ROLE of the State in solving or ameliorating problems affecting local governments made exceptional advances in four directions in the past biennium. One course of legislative and voter action tended to remove unnecessary restrictions permitting local governments greater autonomy in meeting their problems. A second theme was granting of authority to political subdivisions to undertake cooperative actions for meeting common problems. Third, state agencies extended and expanded technical assistance to local governments in many areas. And fourth, States<sup>o</sup> increased amounts and forms of financial assistance to their localities. Highlights of action in each of these four broad areas follow.

#### STRENGTHENING LOCAL AUTONOMY

Greater home rule for cities and counties resulted from continued use of constitutional home rule, flexible optional charters, and liberal legislative grants of municipal powers. Connecticut's constitution, adopted in December, 1965, strengthened home rule powers for towns, allowing them to make local changes without legislative permission. Constitutional amendments in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, respectively, provided for local government exercise of residual home rule powers and forbade the Legislature to change local charters or forms

of government without approval by the affected voters. Two amendments in Georgia gave home rule powers to counties, and amendments in Iowa and North Dakota authorized home rule for cities. Missouri voters approved enlarged home rule powers for the people of St. Louis and St. Louis County; new legislation there permits optional forms of county government. A Maryland constitutional amendment prescribes an optional system of home rule power for non-charter counties. Philadelphia voters authorized creation of a home rule school district, granting it broad powers for administering and operating the city's schools. The Minnesota electorate revised a 1958 amendment, eliminating a requirement for local approval of laws affecting local communities. Voters in Jacksonville and Duval County, Florida, voted approval of a charter merging the two units. New home rule charters were adopted by Monroe and Schenectady Counties, New York, Multnomah County, Oregon, and Montgomery County, Virginia. Michigan legislation implemented the county home rule provisions of that State's constitution.

Local government structure was an object of reform in many States, and it promised to remain an area of active state and voter interest. Committees and commissions to consider problems of updating county governments and their finances were at work in Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee and Texas. In North Dakota, villages were eliminated as units of government; laws

\*Dr. Blair is Professor of Government and Chairman, Government Coordinating Committee, Claremont Graduate School, Claremont, California.

provided for their transition into cities, expanding their councils from three to five members, and extending the right to raise local levies. The office of county superintendent of schools was eliminated in twenty-six of Missouri's 114 counties; South Dakota counties were granted the option to retain that position as an elective post or make it appointive; and in Florida this office will now be filled by appointment by the county board.

Reforms in the local judiciary and law enforcement were implemented in several States. In New Mexico, one amendment abolishes the office of justice of the peace within five years in counties of over 30,000 population, and establishes magistrates courts. A second amendment there requires the appointment of a licensed physician as coroner in any county over 30,000 in population; smaller counties were granted the authority to do so at their option. South Dakota voters approved a proposal authorizing the Legislature to broaden the jurisdiction of county courts, and Florida voters ratified three amendments affecting the number, qualifications, remuneration, retirement and removal of county judges. Connecticut legislation abolished the coroner's inquest and eliminated the power of arrest by coroners.

In other actions pertaining to local government structure, the Pennsylvania Legislature enacted a new borough code, and in South Dakota the county surveyor became a nonelective office. California voters approved the establishment of assessment appeal boards in counties, and New Jersey legislation prescribed procedures relating to qualifications, certification and elimination of tax assessors. In Alaska it was provided that cities and rural areas in first-class boroughs may unite into a single unit of government. Mississippi voters ratified an amendment authorizing the Legislature to consolidate adjoining counties. And Iowa legislation now permits city and town consolidation as an alternative to annexation.

Annexation and incorporation procedures were changed in several States. Liberalized annexation procedures were enacted in Alabama, Georgia, New Mexico and West Virginia. North Dakota

legislation provided for the settlement of annexation disputes by a three-member panel of district court judges. Among several States enacting stricter incorporation provisions were Colorado, Kansas and Oregon.

Local planning responsibilities were broadened in many States. Authorization for metropolitan, regional or county planning agencies was granted or expanded in Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont and West Virginia. The Minnesota Legislature enacted the first major revision of its municipal planning laws since 1937. Kentucky legislation encouraged creation of city-county planning units and required counties of over 300,000 population to organize such agencies. In other counties, if one is to be set up, a city must ask the county to establish it. If the county agrees, the joint agency is established. If the county rejects the proposal, the city may organize its own agency, and it is granted a five-mile jurisdiction outside the city's boundaries for subdivision regulation.

Zoning authority was restricted to counties and larger municipalities in metropolitan areas in Indiana and Kansas. South Dakota cities were empowered to exercise planning, zoning and subdivision controls in fringe areas. In New Mexico, six-member city-county commissions were established to regulate zoning outside city limits; three-member arbitration boards were created to settle conflicts when commission stalemate occurs.

Legislation created a metropolitan governmental body in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area. The executive head and the fourteen members of a council are appointed by the Governor after consultation with state legislators from that area. The new council takes over the duties of the Metropolitan Planning Commission, which was abolished, but three regional associations of local governments—counties, municipalities, and school districts—remain. The Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) in the San Francisco area voted in December, 1966, to request the California Legislature to consider creation of a limited regional government for that area.

## INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

One of the most interesting and widespread developments of the past biennium was the creation of regional or metropolitan councils of local governments. Encouragement and stimulation for such councils were in part locally generated and in part were due to policies of the new Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development, which has elected to channel its funds through such councils or regional associations.

One of the many groups is the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), serving six counties and nearly sixty cities surrounding Los Angeles. A second is CRAG (Columbia Regional Association of Governments), serving four counties and nineteen cities in the Portland area. This is an interstate council, involving parts of Oregon and Washington. In the Phoenix, Arizona, area, the Maricopa Association of Governments (MAG) was created, and the Association of Central Oklahoma Governments (ACOG) was established in the Oklahoma City area. Among other recently created regional councils are the North Texas Council of Governments (Dallas-Fort Worth area), the Southeast Michigan Council of Governments (Detroit area), the Tusculoosa (Alabama) Area Council of Local Governments, the Sabine Neches (Texas) Council of Governments, and the Lehigh Valley (Pennsylvania) Congress of Governments.

Allied with the rise of these regional councils was the continued growth and support of regional planning commissions. Among new regional agencies established are the Southwest Pennsylvania Regional Planning Commission, serving six counties; the El Paso (Texas) Council of Governments; the Old Colony Planning Council for the Brockton, Massachusetts, area; Erie and Niagara Counties in New York; and the Capital District Regional Planning Commission, serving four counties in the Albany, New York, area. Wayne, Ontario and Yates Counties in New York joined for water resources planning and development, and thirteen cities in Albany County, New York, established a Joint Municipal

Water Survey Committee to develop long-range solutions for water shortages.

Authorization for local governments to exercise functions jointly or to contract with one another for performance of functions was enacted in Arkansas, Connecticut, Kansas, Kentucky, Iowa, Nevada, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah and Texas. Legislation adopted in Maryland permits such interlocal cooperation in health and sanitation. Interlocal cooperation across state lines was approved for six counties in the Philadelphia area to promote comprehensive study, planning and solution for health, safety and welfare problems.

New legislation in California, New Mexico and Oregon regulates the formation and alteration of special districts, and West Virginia's Legislature passed an act enabling cities and counties to form regional authorities for the construction and operation of airports.

## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Many States followed the federal example by establishing official agencies to enhance the voice of their urban communities and to provide assistance to them in meeting their problems. While their names, organization and status varied widely among the States, their duties, as a whole, followed a fairly uniform pattern. These were: (1) to study existing laws pertaining to structure and functions of local government and recommend necessary changes; (2) to provide advice and technical assistance to political subdivisions upon request; (3) to undertake special studies and serve as a clearinghouse of information concerning local government; and (4) to assist in coordinating activities and services of state agencies to local governments.

One of the agencies established was the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs, with an Office of Community Services designed to assist local governments in bringing their problems to the attention of appropriate state and federal agencies. In Pennsylvania a Department of Community Affairs was created to give all local governments a voice at the state level, as well as to provide technical assistance to them. Similarly, a Department

of Community Affairs to grant technical and financial aid to local governments was authorized by the Connecticut Legislature. Missouri created a Department of Community Affairs, Ohio a Department of Urban Affairs and Wisconsin a Department of Local Affairs and Development. Nebraska established a Division of Urban Affairs in its new Department of Economic Development. Special divisions or special assistants to handle local government problems were established in the executive offices of several States, including Colorado, Kentucky and Washington.

In other States, special commissions or standing or ad hoc committees were appointed to consider problems of local government. Massachusetts created a Municipal Problems Commission as a permanent agency of its General Court. An Urban Affairs Advisory Committee to expedite handling of urban problems was established in North Carolina. Advisory councils were created by the Governors of Arizona and Nevada; the Intergovernmental Council on Urban Growth fulfils a similar function in California. In Alaska a Rural Affairs Commission was formed to advise the Governor.

Special committees, commissions and task forces to study problems of local government and recommend remedial legislation completed their assignments during the biennium in some States, and others were established to begin similar studies. The Metropolitan Areas Study Commission in Virginia completed two reports, and the Joint Committee on Governmental Cooperation in Washington submitted its report to that State's Legislature. One result of its study, was new legislation in Washington permitting any county, city or town to establish a regional conference to study governmental problems of mutual interest. The Connecticut Commission to Study the Necessity and Feasibility of Metropolitan Government also completed its report. Among States where such studies remained in progress or were initiated are Colorado, Illinois, Maine, Michigan, Missouri and Wisconsin. The 1967 edition of *Metropolitan Surveys*, compiled and published by the Graduate School of

Public Affairs, State University of New York, Albany, reported that 632 surveys were in progress, in contrast to the 350 studies noted in its 1966 edition.

In the specific field of personnel, several States were providing new assistance for their local governments. Hawaii and Rhode Island enacted laws promoting the exchange of governmental personnel. Training and/or executive development programs were given legislative approval for local personnel in Tennessee and North Carolina, and for non-lawyer justices of the peace in Pennsylvania. Other recent legislation permits establishment of local retirement systems and authorizes collective bargaining by local personnel.

#### FINANCIAL AID

State Legislatures in general increased financial aid to local governments and expanded local powers to meet the financial problems facing them. In other actions, local debt limits were raised in several States, and laws were enacted in some to assess agricultural lands on the basis of factors relating only to agricultural use.

State aid for local sewage disposal and water facilities was initiated or increased in Maryland, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. The Pure Water Authority in New York was authorized to contract with communities for construction, operation and maintenance of treatment facilities; it provides state aid and finances 30 per cent of federal aid for such projects. Aid for library improvements and capital improvements was approved in Rhode Island, and the Ohio Legislature simplified the structure and financing of public assistance programs at the county level.

Economic development legislation empowering local governments to encourage economic growth was enacted in several States, including Rhode Island, Nevada and Massachusetts. Kentucky now provides technical and advisory assistance to local governments in marketing bonds and other long-term obligations. Increases in or new general sales and gasoline taxes were to be shared with local governments in a number of States.

One area—rapid transit—was particularly singled out for state aid. State finan-

cial assistance for urban transportation was approved or expanded in Georgia, Indiana, Maine, New York and Pennsylvania. Area-wide transportation authorities were authorized in California, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Minnesota, New York, Ohio and Virginia. Legislation restricting the location of junkyards and advertising along interstate and primary federal aid highways also was approved in a number of States.

#### OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

Among many other developments in state-local relations, one is particularly worthy of note. This concerns actions in several States to implement the "one man, one vote" standard in the composition of local governing boards. A local reapportionment act in Wisconsin repealed the old system of county board representation based on governmental units and established a system based on population. Four classes of counties were created based on population totals, with board members in each to be elected from county supervisorial districts. Offices of town board supervisor and county supervisor remain compatible in Wisconsin under the new law. Legislation in Michigan and South Dakota required that county boards of supervisors be elected from single member districts of equal population.

The new home rule charters of Monroe and Schenectady Counties in New York replaced their old boards of supervisors with smaller boards elected in line with the "one man, one vote" principle. In several New York counties, systems of weighted voting by county boards were struck down. In one ruling a federal judge found that the equality principle did not apply to local governmental units, negating the need for such a plan; in a second ruling, by the appellate division of the New York State Supreme Court, weighted voting systems were held to be of "doubtful constitutional validity."

Still another development to be noted relates to the broad area of civil rights. A South Carolina constitutional amendment now permits women to serve on juries. Legislation adopted in New Jersey prohibits discrimination in volunteer fire departments of local communities, and a

California amendment authorizes the re-assessment of property damaged by a major misfortune—including damage resulting from rioting. The Oregon Legislature restored full political rights to teachers and other public employees, repealing laws which had been in existence since the turn of the century. New Indiana legislation authorizes neighborhood associations, housing developers and others to establish and maintain multi-racial neighborhoods.

#### CONCLUSION

This summary of major developments in state-local relations, incomplete as it necessarily is, reflects a continuing concern on the part of States and their citizens, and efforts by them, to assist their local governments. The general trend of state action has been to provide leadership for and stimulus to local initiative, rather than extending state control or substituting state for local action. Many problems remain to be solved, but the prevailing interest of States to work with local governments in enhancing their effectiveness provides reasonable grounds for continued belief that governments at both levels will be better able to serve their citizens in the years ahead.

#### SELECTED REFERENCES

- Metropolitan Area Digest*. Graduate School of Public Affairs, State University of New York, Albany. (Bi-monthly).
- National Civic Review*. National Municipal League. New York. (Monthly).
- The States and the Metropolitan Problem*. The Council of State Governments. Chicago. 1956.
- Metropolitan America: Challenge to Federalism*. President's Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Washington, D. C. 1966.
- Metropolitan Councils of Government*. President's Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Washington, D. C. 1966.
- State and Local Governments*. Charles R. Adrian. 2nd edition. New York. 1967.
- American Local Government*. George S. Blair. New York. 1964.
- State-Local Relations*. Committee on State-Local Relations. The Council of State Governments. Chicago. 1946.
- The 50 States and Their Local Governments*. James W. Fesler (editor). New York. 1967.
- State and Local Government, Politics and Processes*. G. Theodore Mitau. New York. 1966.
- American State and Local Government*. Clyde F. Snider and Samuel K. Gove. 2nd edition. New York. 1965.

## STATE AID TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN 1966\*

STATE payments to local governments in fiscal 1966 amounted to \$16.8 billion, or \$86 per capita. The 1966 sum was up \$2.7 billion, or 18.9 per cent, from the 1965 amount. 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 changed relatively little—36.6 per cent in 1966, 35.3 per cent in 1957.

During the twenty-year period from 1946 to 1966, the annual amount of state payments to local governments was multiplied eightfold, moving up from \$2.1 billion to \$16.8 billion. Throughout these two decades, however, such payments made up a fairly consistent fraction of the annual nationwide total of state general expenditure. Between 1946 and 1956, this percentage relationship ranged between 34.4 and 39.9, and since then the percentage has varied only between 33.4 and 36.6. In the past decade, also, the proportion of all general revenue of local governments supplied by state distributive payments has shown limited variation, ranging between 28.2 and 31.7 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 inter-

changeably 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 1966 ranged from \$145.03 per capita in New York to \$17.99 in New Hampshire.

The per capita amount of fiscal aid was higher in 1966 than in 1965 for forty-eight States, but with considerable variation in the rates 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, Ken-

\*Adapted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census from its *State Payments to Local Governments* (Volume VI, No. 2 of the 1962 Census of Governments) and annual report, *State Government Finances*.

tucky, Maryland, Rhode Island and Utah, with percentages ranging down to less than 10 per cent elsewhere.

Payments to local governments in the Nation as a whole made up 36.6 per cent of all state government general expenditure in 1966. This relationship ranged widely, from less than 10 per cent in Hawaii and New Hampshire to more than 50 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 1966 only \$1,281 million, or 7.6 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 fourteen other States in which only a nominal amount (less than \$2.00 per capita) was thus made available in 1966. On the other hand, general support grants are highly significant in a number of States, equaling in 1966 \$63 per capita in Wisconsin, \$23 per capita in Arizona, and between \$10 and \$18 per capita in ten 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 1966 from more than \$100 per capita in Delaware and New Mexico down to less than \$15 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 1966 for about one-sixth of all state payments to local governments. This record is dominated however, by fifteen States in which all or most "categorical" public assistance

programs are administered by local governments, subject to state (and federal) cost-sharing.<sup>1</sup>

State payments to local governments for highway purposes amounted to \$1.7 billion in 1966, or about one-tenth of total state intergovernmental expenditure. Some of such distributive payments were made by all States except four (Alaska, Hawaii, Montana and West Virginia). The per capita amount was \$6 for the median State and ranged up to more than \$20 in Iowa and Wisconsin.

The total amount of \$783 million shown under "Miscellaneous and combined" in Table 4 includes \$275 million for health and hospitals, \$60 million for housing and urban renewal, \$45 million for libraries, and scattering amounts for other functions and combined or unallocable purposes.

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 associ-

<sup>1</sup>The 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 9 of the Census Bureau report, *State Government Finances in 1966*.

ate a particular distributive program with 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 im-

portant that such comparisons take adequate account of the aid concept employed and of the great variations which exist in the pattern of state-local responsibility for particular governmental functions throughout the Nation. Thus, State A directly provides public schools, local highways or public assistance; State B grants to its local governments funds for local performance of these functions under state supervision. Total cost to each State may be similar, although involving a different form of state expenditure.

Hasty conclusions and interpretations

therefore must be avoided in this area. Interstate comparisons can be made only with caution and, usually, some qualification.

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). A similar topical study from the 1967 Census of Governments is scheduled to be issued by early Fall in 1968.

TABLE 1  
SUMMARY OF STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL PAYMENTS TO  
LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: 1942-1966\*

Fiscal year	Amount in millions						Total state payments to local governments	
	Total	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	Percent
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	34.6
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
1965	14,174	1,102	13,072	8,351	1,630	3,091	73.43	34.6
1966	16,848	1,281	15,567	10,177	1,725	3,665	86.38	36.0

\*Source: Bureau of the Census, *State Payments to Local Governments* (Volume VI, No. 2, of the 1962 Census of Governments) and annual report, *State Government Finances*.

(a) Principally public welfare.

TABLE 2  
STATE INTERGOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE BY STATE:  
1957 TO 1966\*

State	Amount (in thousands of dollars)				Per capita amount				Per cent increase in per capita amount		
	1966	1965	1962	1957	1966	1965	1962	1957	1965 to 1966	1964 to 1965	1957 to 1962
	All States	\$16,847,884	\$14,173,733	\$10,906,400	\$7,439,321	\$86.38	\$73.43	\$58.94	\$43.88	18.9	9.3
Median State					73.97	57.39	49.15	38.02	22.0	6.9	29.3
Alabama	274,910	215,332	164,425	136,691	78.17	62.18	48.97	43.05	27.7	3.7	13.8
Alaska	27,924	22,439	14,217	(7,531)(a)	102.66	88.69	57.79	(33.03)(a)	24.4	14.1	(75.0)(a)
Arizona	159,819	123,934	96,663	51,718	98.78	77.03	64.06	46.47	29.0	4.2	37.9
Arkansas	129,737	87,387	75,455	46,806	66.36	44.59	41.39	25.80	48.5	3.5	60.4
California	2,654,293	2,378,373	1,642,908	1,130,287	140.31	127.81	96.81	79.40	11.6	13.9	21.9
Colorado	197,070	158,951	145,755	112,929	99.68	80.73	76.43	66.70	24.0	1.2	14.6
Connecticut	127,309	103,817	81,843	38,041	44.28	36.65	31.51	16.55	22.6	8.0	90.4
Delaware	55,339	64,017	39,997	15,840	108.08	126.77	85.28	37.71	-13.6	27.7	
Florida	378,360	348,078	246,277	137,130	63.69	59.96	45.11	32.30	8.7	14.4	39.7
Georgia	337,511	266,460	203,944	142,882	75.69	61.14	49.74	37.29	26.7	13.6	33.4
Hawaii	22,407	26,339	24,564	(18,989)(a)	31.21	37.05	35.45	(32.46)(a)	-14.9	7.8	(9.2)(a)
Idaho	50,378	36,385	32,323	20,241	72.59	52.58	46.31	31.68	38.5	4.7	46.2
Illinois	507,346	496,042	385,033	246,602	47.32	46.59	37.95	25.80	2.3	20.5	47.1
Indiana	401,727	350,350	238,911	165,399	81.69	71.70	50.67	36.43	14.7	17.8	39.1
Iowa	190,108	148,629	123,989	105,487	69.21	53.85	44.65	38.47	27.1	7.8	16.1
Kansas	189,377	123,754	117,478	91,818	84.17	55.40	52.94	43.27	53.0	-1.5	22.3
Kentucky	177,406	142,822	123,684	64,427	55.74	44.93	40.13	21.91	24.0	4.9	83.2
Louisiana	365,026	305,913	254,103	187,487	101.31	86.56	76.31	60.07	19.3	0.8	27.0
Maine	35,469	29,786	22,253	14,026	36.08	30.00	22.28	14.87	19.1	4.4	49.8
Maryland	368,107	326,497	256,798	131,090	101.88	92.73	80.48	45.61	12.7	15.1	76.5
Massachusetts	453,459	405,711	319,172	254,294	84.24	75.85	61.84	52.19	11.8	2.7	18.5
Michigan	878,491	728,462	609,724	485,509	104.91	88.62	76.30	64.42	20.6	7.7	18.4
Minnesota	396,427	345,893	264,495	165,097	110.86	97.30	76.11	49.82	14.6	11.3	52.8
Mississippi	185,619	151,960	127,409	82,423	79.77	65.44	56.68	38.64	22.1	6.5	46.7
Missouri	228,585	178,357	141,209	91,906	50.71	39.65	32.49	21.58	28.2	4.1	50.6
Montana	32,909	29,967	22,770	14,188	46.88	42.45	32.12	21.43	9.8	22.2	49.9
Nebraska	65,940	52,627	45,624	35,536	45.29	35.63	30.74	25.49	25.3	1.4	20.6
Nevada	40,924	33,601	23,706	12,435	90.14	76.37	70.76	48.39	21.8	5.9	46.2
New Hampshire	12,249	9,275	6,664	4,476	17.99	13.86	10.54	7.77	32.1	5.4	35.6
New Jersey	307,187	251,420	197,996	124,878	44.53	37.11	31.70	22.28	22.2	8.5	42.3
New Mexico	122,728	108,077	93,409	55,626	120.09	105.03	91.58	63.94	13.6	4.0	43.2
New York	2,647,873	2,054,710	1,521,419	926,054	145.03	113.68	87.43	57.15	28.9	10.5	53.0
North Carolina	487,789	389,576	336,181	214,478	97.56	79.28	71.06	48.28	25.2	6.1	47.2
North Dakota	38,079	29,786	24,289	19,185	58.58	45.68	37.83	30.50	27.8	-0.2	24.0
Ohio	687,073	575,883	499,389	376,732	66.67	56.20	49.46	40.59	19.3	6.4	21.9
Oklahoma	185,194	145,438	120,763	93,836	75.34	58.57	49.33	41.28	27.3	7.5	19.5
Oregon	161,858	123,709	101,440	69,036	82.79	65.11	54.42	39.79	30.8	6.2	36.8
Pennsylvania	725,177	611,641	461,048	419,588	62.61	53.08	40.53	38.33	18.6	7.3	5.7
Rhode Island	44,138	37,864	27,645	16,049	49.15	42.50	31.96	18.79	16.4	22.2	70.1
South Carolina	168,751	138,103	109,877	95,270	65.26	54.31	45.11	40.91	22.2	10.8	10.3
South Dakota	26,548	15,147	12,724	8,509	38.93	21.55	17.65	12.48	75.3	2.2	41.4
Tennessee	257,631	212,220	169,259	124,848	66.35	55.18	46.58	35.96	21.4	5.1	29.5
Texas	649,715	517,952	442,919	274,367	60.43	49.09	43.78	30.08	25.4	2.2	45.5
Utah	91,172	87,776	59,030	28,032	90.45	88.66	61.04	33.45	3.9	22.9	82.5
Vermont	21,274	17,397	12,086	9,868	52.53	43.82	30.99	26.18	21.2	14.7	18.4
Virginia	241,184	223,640	169,612	106,083	53.51	50.19	40.61	27.76	7.8	14.8	46.3
Washington	307,424	316,766	261,628	163,458	103.16	105.94	87.04	59.66	-3.0	9.7	45.9
West Virginia	110,591	78,906	72,017	60,721	61.64	43.55	40.62	32.23	40.2	2.5	26.0
Wisconsin	586,593	516,545	335,238	247,524	140.97	124.62	81.97	65.10	13.6	3.5	25.9
Wyoming	35,679	30,019	26,838	20,914	108.45	88.29	73.53	64.75	19.9	1.8	13.6

\*Source: Bureau of the Census, *State Payments to Local Governments* (Volume VI, No. 2, of the 1962 Census of Governments) and annual report, *State Government Finance*.

(a) Alaska and Hawaii figures appear here for 1957 only as exhibit data, not included in totals for "All States."

TABLE 3  
PER CAPITA STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE,  
BY FUNCTION, BY STATE: 1966\*

State	Total	General local government support	Specified functions			
			Education	Highways	Public welfare	Miscellaneous and combined
All States.....	\$86.38	\$6.57	\$52.18	\$8.85	\$14.77	\$4.02
Median State.....	73.97	4.95	50.64	6.00	5.68	3.97
Alabama.....	78.17	1.97	60.85	12.39	.....	2.96
Alaska.....	102.66	8.36	81.91	.....	.....	12.39
Arizona.....	98.78	23.13	63.13	11.15	.....	1.36
Arkansas.....	66.36	3.51	48.73	12.32	.....	1.81
California.....	140.31	5.47	60.42	13.65	51.29	9.47
Colorado.....	99.68	0.13	43.17	11.43	36.12	8.84
Connecticut.....	44.28	0.39	38.18	2.12	1.39	2.20
Delaware.....	108.08	.....	101.32	4.07	1.07	1.62
Florida.....	63.69	0.06	55.90	2.73	.....	5.00
Georgia.....	75.69	.....	65.65	6.00	1.78	2.27
Hawaii.....	31.21	13.04	12.66	.....	.....	5.51
Idaho.....	72.59	4.95	52.30	13.67	.....	1.66
Illinois.....	47.32	.....	29.53	11.62	5.68	0.49
Indiana.....	81.69	3.45	52.19	15.70	9.27	1.08
Iowa.....	69.21	13.31	30.72	22.18	.52	2.48
Kansas.....	84.17	4.76	49.41	6.00	22.61	1.39
Kentucky.....	55.74	0.66	50.66	.82	.....	3.60
Louisiana.....	101.31	17.17	75.86	5.52	.....	2.76
Maine.....	36.08	0.79	29.60	3.94	.82	0.93
Maryland.....	101.88	17.85	47.53	12.94	20.26	3.30
Massachusetts.....	84.24	15.85	16.72	2.70	40.33	8.65
Michigan.....	104.91	11.30	63.98	18.54	9.10	1.98
Minnesota.....	110.86	6.22	61.66	12.72	25.64	4.61
Mississippi.....	79.77	6.14	55.19	14.72	.....	3.73
Missouri.....	50.71	0.94	44.03	4.17	.08	1.49
Montana.....	46.88	.....	43.40	.....	.....	3.48
Nebraska.....	45.29	0.73	9.39	13.74	20.01	1.42
Nevada.....	90.14	10.31	68.44	10.51	.....	0.88
New Hampshire.....	17.99	4.30	11.55	.63	.06	1.45
New Jersey.....	44.53	0.51	24.17	2.30	13.77	3.78
New Mexico.....	120.09	3.43	109.72	5.18	.....	1.75
New York.....	145.03	11.30	79.83	5.68	38.92	9.29
North Carolina.....	97.56	4.66	73.09	1.76	16.35	1.71
North Dakota.....	58.58	2.16	39.31	14.29	1.09	1.74
Ohio.....	66.67	7.06	29.79	15.20	13.68	0.95
Oklahoma.....	75.34	0.91	54.35	17.72	.....	2.36
Oregon.....	82.79	10.90	49.49	19.72	.71	1.97
Pennsylvania.....	62.61	0.53	50.61	4.86	2.45	4.16
Rhode Island.....	49.15	8.02	35.28	.42	4.33	1.10
South Carolina.....	65.26	7.01	51.75	3.55	.....	2.94
South Dakota.....	38.93	-2.71	31.77	3.01	.11	1.33
Tennessee.....	66.35	5.28	48.09	11.44	.03	1.50
Texas.....	60.43	0.01	58.88	.72	.....	0.82
Utah.....	90.45	0.99	83.85	4.06	.....	1.55
Vermont.....	52.53	0.02	35.24	13.30	1.20	2.76
Virginia.....	53.51	3.12	36.61	3.46	7.80	2.52
Washington.....	103.16	5.64	74.75	12.71	2.81	7.24
West Virginia.....	61.64	.....	60.38	.....	.51	0.76
Wisconsin.....	140.97	63.07	35.21	21.10	16.19	5.40
Wyoming.....	108.45	11.71	69.70	8.33	15.39	3.32

\*Source: Bureau of the Census, State Government Finances in 1966.

TABLE 4

STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE BY FUNCTION  
AND BY STATE: 1966\*  
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Total	General local govern- ment support	Specified functions			
			Education	Highways	Public welfare	Miscellaneous and combined
All States.....	\$16,847,884	\$1,280,989	\$10,176,694	\$1,725,213	\$2,881,595	\$783,393
Alabama.....	274,910	6,943	213,997	43,575	.....	10,395
Alaska.....	27,924	2,274	22,279	.....	.....	3,371
Arizona.....	159,819	37,429	102,142	18,040	.....	2,208
Arkansas.....	129,737	6,860	95,266	24,076	.....	3,535
California.....	2,654,293	103,515	1,142,988	258,238	970,339	179,223(a)
Colorado.....	197,070	248	85,351	22,595	71,402	17,474
Connecticut.....	127,309	1,124	109,757	6,085	4,007	6,336
Delaware.....	55,339	.....	51,874	2,086	549	830
Florida.....	378,360	348	332,097	16,208	.....	29,707
Georgia.....	337,511	.....	292,723	26,764	7,923	10,101
Hawaii.....	22,407	9,361	9,092	.....	.....	3,954
Idaho.....	50,378	3,438	36,296	9,489	.....	1,155
Illinois.....	507,346	.....	316,662	124,551	60,903	5,230
Indiana.....	401,727	16,944	256,656	77,211	45,583	5,333
Iowa.....	190,108	36,552	84,379	60,934	1,432	6,811
Kansas.....	189,377	10,703	111,172	13,489	50,879	3,134
Kentucky.....	177,406	2,090	161,250	2,606	.....	11,460
Louisiana.....	365,026	61,859	273,325	19,892	.....	9,950
Maine.....	35,469	772	29,100	3,873	805	919
Maryland.....	368,107	64,508	171,720	46,739	73,208	11,932
Massachusetts.....	453,459	85,316	89,997	14,513	217,070	46,563
Michigan.....	878,491	94,636	535,795	155,286	76,165	16,609
Minnesota.....	396,427	22,251	220,513	45,492	91,703	16,468
Mississippi.....	185,619	14,286	128,420	34,243	.....	8,670
Missouri.....	228,585	4,230	188,466	18,810	352	6,727
Montana.....	32,909	.....	30,465	.....	.....	2,444
Nebraska.....	65,940	1,064	13,672	20,003	29,136	2,065
Nevada.....	40,924	4,680	31,072	4,771	.....	401
New Hampshire.....	12,249	2,929	7,866	430	39	985
New Jersey.....	307,187	3,539	166,748	15,848	94,967	26,085
New Mexico.....	122,728	3,509	112,131	5,299	.....	1,789
New York.....	2,647,873	206,405	1,457,596	103,693	710,587	169,592(b)
North Carolina.....	487,789	23,300	365,436	8,776	81,725	8,552
North Dakota.....	38,079	1,404	25,551	9,286	709	1,129
Ohio.....	687,073	72,778	306,946	156,669	140,941	9,739
Oklahoma.....	185,194	2,236	133,599	43,559	.....	5,800
Oregon.....	161,858	21,300	96,757	38,559	1,387	3,855
Pennsylvania.....	725,177	6,125	586,211	56,304	28,329	48,208
Rhode Island.....	44,138	7,200	31,683	376	3,891	988
South Carolina.....	168,751	18,135	133,833	9,173	.....	7,610
South Dakota.....	26,548	1,847	21,666	2,050	754	910
Tennessee.....	257,631	20,511	186,743	44,418	121	5,838
Texas.....	649,715	131	633,119	7,701	.....	8,764
Utah.....	91,172	1,000	84,519	4,094	.....	1,559
Vermont.....	21,274	9	14,271	5,388	488	1,118
Virginia.....	241,184	14,080	164,994	15,595	35,144	11,371
Washington.....	307,424	16,821	222,765	37,873	8,383	21,582
West Virginia.....	110,591	.....	108,316	.....	916	1,359
Wisconsin.....	586,593	262,448	146,496	87,812	67,374	22,463
Wyoming.....	35,679	3,851	22,932	2,741	5,063	1,092

\*Source: Bureau of the Census, *State Government Finances in 1966*.

(a) Includes \$91,452 thousand distribution of motor vehicle license fees to cities.

(b) Includes \$36,281 thousand housing subsidies to cities.

TABLE 5  
STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE BY TYPE OF  
RECEIVING GOVERNMENT AND BY STATE: 1966\*  
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Total	Counties	Municipalities	School districts	Townships and New England "towns"	Special districts	Combined and unallocable
All States	\$16,847,884	\$4,433,763	\$2,851,389	\$8,095,848	\$275,650	\$88,627	\$102,607
Alabama	274,910	54,772	5,070	213,997		403	668
Alaska	27,924	19,641	8,283				
Arizona	159,819	37,045	20,632	102,142			
Arkansas	129,737	19,150	14,880	95,142		262	303
California	2,654,293	1,245,100	270,594	1,117,383		20,897	319
Colorado	197,070	71,737	36,201	85,351		3,781	
Connecticut	127,309		53,037	648	73,231		393
Delaware	55,339	635	9,682	45,017			5
Florida	378,360	36,346	2,332	332,097		7,211	374
Georgia	337,511	33,918	6,911	290,904		5,778	
Hawaii	22,407	11,878	10,529				
Idaho	50,378	9,598	3,740	36,296		744	
Illinois	507,346	69,306	70,261	314,833	16,596	2,664	33,686(a)
Indiana	401,727	106,394	40,514	254,389		430	
Iowa	190,108	45,071	21,869	84,379		537	38,252
Kansas	189,377	67,722	9,841	109,168	1,365	362	919
Kentucky	177,406	12,197	1,474	160,350		99	3,286
Louisiana	365,026	21,805	25,654	271,666		4,513	41,388
Maine	35,469	205	573	91			34,600
Maryland	368,107	229,621	135,914			18	2,554
Massachusetts	453,459	4,788	431			27,506	420,734(b)
Michigan	878,491	171,323	122,016	535,795	26,757	93	22,507
Minnesota	396,427	136,025	21,870(c)	220,513(c)	1,413	765	15,841
Mississippi	185,619	52,595	4,176	128,420			428
Missouri	228,585	9,530	19,780	198,160		1,083	32
Montana	32,909	1,818	626	30,465			
Nebraska	65,940	47,539	4,002	13,672		562	165
Nevada	40,924	7,422	2,430	31,072			
New Hampshire	12,249	93	1,901		2,376		7,879
New Jersey	307,187	122,966	15,636(d)	(c)	(d)	222	168,363(e)
New Mexico	122,728	7,562	3,035	112,131			
New York	2,647,873	347,999	1,312,214	938,173	48,126	14	1,347
North Carolina	487,789	468,087	19,311			2	389
North Dakota	38,079	8,909	3,583	25,541			46
Ohio	687,073	225,715	76,255	300,031	19,854	272	64,946(d)
Oklahoma	185,194	39,295	11,573	133,447		208	671
Oregon	161,858	51,886	13,242	96,730			
Pennsylvania	725,177	46,676	40,153	586,211	28,226	4,167	19,744
Rhode Island	44,138		26,611	983	16,256		288
South Carolina	168,751	28,722	4,667	133,833		1,403	126
South Dakota	26,548	3,554	1,092	21,666	68	37	131
Tennessee	257,631	163,230	91,871	2,526			4
Texas	649,715	12,806	2,617	630,434		3,713	145
Utah	91,172	3,351	2,647	84,519			655
Vermont	21,274		3,325	3,183	14,766		
Virginia	241,184	142,395	98,765			24	
Washington	307,424	45,491	34,259	222,765		428	4,481
West Virginia	110,591	2,116	137	108,316		22	
Wisconsin	586,593	181,267	161,212	477	26,616	83	216,938(f)
Wyoming	35,679	8,462	3,961	22,932		324	

\*Source: Bureau of the Census, *State Government Finances in 1966*.

- (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



# 1

## Education

---

### STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEMS

BY J. ALAN THOMAS AND  
K. GEORGE PEDERSEN\*

---

**D**URING 1966 and 1967 state governments provided the additional professional personnel and educational facilities needed to meet the demands presented by a continuing pattern of rising enrollments. Annual salaries for instructional staff and classroom teachers increased, a reflection in part of a continuing demand for such services, an increasing teacher militancy, and an expanding economy. Through such efforts as school district consolidation and reorganization, attempts were made to increase the efficiency of local educational systems. Further attempts to provide a higher minimum level of educational opportunity involved changes in the provision of state funds to local systems, including a continued attempt to equalize opportunities among communities within the States.

Although the increase in enrollments in the public school systems continued to challenge the resources available for education, the rise in the 1967 enrollment in the public elementary and secondary schools fell below one million for the first time in seven years. To take care of the increase, approximately 60,000 additional teachers were employed. Some 72,600 new

classrooms were built to house the influx of additional students. An increase of \$2.0 billion in expenditures for the current operation of schools accompanied the rise in the public school population. Of this amount approximately 50 per cent was provided by the state governments.

A number of important forces in American society have created a demand for more and better education. One of the strongest has been a greater emphasis on the importance of knowledge and skills among members of the labor force. The increased demand for more highly educated individuals, in conjunction with a general decline in positions for semi- and unskilled labor, has resulted in strong pressures to reduce student attrition rates and to upgrade the quality of educational programs. Concern over problems associated with hard-core urban unemployment also has increased the need to provide students with more and better quality education. An increasing number of people have come to regard education as the production of human capital; from this standpoint, investments in education are regarded as an investment in the future earning power of individuals and in the prosperity of the States and Nation. (1)

Salaries paid to instructional personnel continued to constitute the largest single item of operating expenditure. Fiscal rewards to teachers showed substantial gains from 1965-66 to 1966-67. This growth can be attributed to three major causes. First, there was an increasing at-

---

\*Mr. Thomas is the Director and an Associate Professor in the Midwest Administration Center in the Department of Education at the University of Chicago. Mr. Pedersen is a Research Associate and Assistant Professor in the same institution.

NOTE: Throughout the text the reference numbers in parentheses are for the publications listed under "Selected References" at the end of the paper.

tempt to attract more and better candidates into the teacher profession. Second, the excess of demand over supply for professional educators resulted in salary increases. Third, the increasing militancy of teacher organizations played an important role in improving the economic position of teaching personnel. In addition to providing higher salaries, efforts continued to be made in many States to improve the training programs for teachers and to reduce the average class size in the public schools. Based upon the need to improve the equality of educational opportunity, considerable emphasis continued to be placed on the education of atypical children—on the physically, mentally and emotionally handicapped, on the gifted, and on the culturally deprived. (2)

The core areas of the larger urban centers continued to be faced with severe educational problems. (3) Their school systems contain disproportionate numbers of students whose educational progress is characterized by low achievement and retention rates. Much of this educational problem is a result of large-scale internal migrations in the United States since World War II, movements which have resulted in the major northern cities being populated by substantial numbers of people whose cultural environments frequently militate against educational progress. American cities also continued to be confronted with increasing financial problems resulting from an eroding tax base and the need to provide a broad range of governmental services. (4, 5) Big city school systems faced large numbers of students who require special programs of a vocational or atypical (mental, physical or emotional) nature which are usually very costly to provide.

As one aspect of financing, the federal government continued to demonstrate increased interest in public education. (6) Through such legislation as the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 and the National Defense Education Act of 1958, financial aid which is primarily categorical in nature is given to local school systems, either directly or through individual state departments of education. However, while the national govern-

ment is assuming an increasing role in education, the major burden of support and improvement in public educational systems continued to be borne by the States and local communities.

In the majority of States, the number of local school districts continued to decline as a result of consolidation and reorganization. Interest in improving the leadership role of the state school office remained high, as did the search for the most effective methods of selecting state school board members and chief state school officers. The need for more effective educational government at the state level was the focus of several studies, including one reported in a monograph by Campbell *et al.* (7), and studies of the Missouri and California state systems of education. (8, 9)

With respect to the portion of educational costs supported by the States, some type of equalization formula was employed in most States. The most commonly used method for allocating fiscal resources on some form of equalization basis was the Strayer-Haig type of foundation program. However, school finance experts continued to analyze the effects of "stimulation-type" formulas currently in use in such States as New York, Rhode Island and Wisconsin.

#### PUPIL POPULATION AND ENROLLMENT

Analysis of the size and nature of the pupil population and enrollment must consider three important characteristics—the actual and relative numbers, the extent of population mobility, and the retention of school-age youngsters. First, while the absolute numbers of school-age persons continued to grow, the relative numbers of the pupil population, in comparison with the total population, remained stable over the past two years. Second, because of population mobility, the absolute increases affected the various States in different degrees. Third, an increasing number of young persons are remaining in high school until graduation.

Since 1950 the school-age population of the United States has increased by more than 65 per cent. Comparative population figures for this segment of the popu-

lation are provided in Table A, below.

TABLE A

Total School-Age Population: 1950 and 1966\*

Year	School-age population (5-17)	Per cent of total population
1950-51	30,724,284	20
1966-67	50,814,000	26

\*Source: National Education Association, *Estimates of School Statistics, 1966-67*, Research Report 1966-R20, p.8.

When the increase in numbers for the past five years is considered, the growth is substantial—from 45,303,000 to 50,814,000—an increase of 12.2 per cent.

Although this chapter is a report on the public school systems, it is important to remember that the enrollment in nonpublic elementary and secondary schools in this country accounted for 13.4 per cent of total elementary and secondary school enrollment in 1965-66. This represented a relative decrease of more than 1 per cent in the past biennium. The reasons can be attributed, at least partially, to recent attempts to raise the quality of educational offerings, through smaller classes and employment of better qualified teaching personnel, in nonpublic schools. In addition, schools in this sector faced growing problems relating to finance, which resulted in increasing demands of the nonpublic schools for state and local support. Increased federal and state assistance has been provided from public funds in such areas as transportation, textbooks and shared-time programs. This in turn resulted in a number of law suits, in which it has been argued that the principle of separation of church and state was being violated.

Because of the highly mobile nature of the population in the United States, the pattern of public school enrollment growth differs from State to State. For example, Nevada and Alaska (with the smallest public school enrollment of the fifty States) and California (with the largest) have all increased their enrollments by more than 75 per cent over the past ten years. By contrast, West Virginia experienced a 5.9 per cent reduction in enrollment. In the one-year period from

1965 to 1966, Delaware, Kansas and Washington all had annual public school enrollment increases in excess of 4 per cent, while three States, North Dakota, West Virginia and Wyoming, had reduced numbers in the public schools. On the basis of projected state public school enrollments, it is anticipated that at least five States—Alaska, Arizona, California, Florida, and Nevada—will have experienced increases of 70 per cent or more during the decade of the sixties.

One of the consequences of the ever-increasing demands for higher levels of education has been the improved holding power of the schools. More and more young people are remaining in school for longer periods of time. For example, the high school graduates of 1966 equalled 77 per cent of the public school ninth-grade enrollment in 1962-63; by comparison only 66 per cent of the 1954-55 ninth-grade class graduated in 1958. Similarly, the number of high school graduates in 1958 represented 81 per cent of the number of persons 16 and 17 years of age, and this relative figure reached 87 per cent in 1965. In addition to the increased holding power of the schools, the absolute number of high school graduates has risen dramatically in recent years. (Table B).

TABLE B

Number Graduating from High School in the United States: 1957 and 1966\*

Year	Number of graduates	Percentage increase
1957-58	1,332,000	.....
1966-67	2,421,666	81.8

\*Source: National Education Association, *Estimates of School Statistics, 1966-67*, Research Report 1966-R20, p. 11.

*Desegregation*

The 1954 decision of the U.S. Supreme Court in the *Brown v. Topeka Board of Education* case provided the impetus for action in desegregation, and this continued unabated during the past two years. As a result of concern regarding arrangements for the education of Negro children, and following enactment of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, important changes in desegregation programs con-

tinued to take place. Undoubtedly the fact that Title IV of the Civil Rights Act prohibits racial discrimination in any federally aided program, under penalty of loss of federal assistance, contributed to the acceleration of the integration process.

In the summer of 1967, the seventeen-state region composed of Southern and Border States had 4,878 school districts; of these 3,179 had filed "assurances of compliance" with the desegregation requirements of the U.S. Office of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1,476 had submitted desegregation plans, and 223 were under federal desegregation orders. In only 102 school districts had federal aid been terminated, and of those, sixteen had provided assurance of compliance with the law, thus ensuring the restoration of their funds.

One of the most emotionally laden issues in education concerned *de facto* segregation in all parts of the country, but most particularly in the North. A legal question of major importance to all school systems in the Nation remained unanswered: whether the U.S. Supreme Court in its 1954 decision that "separate educational facilities are inherently unequal" simply outlawed compulsory segregation or went further to rule all school segregation unconstitutional, regardless of its source. A number of conflicting decisions have been handed down by several federal district and appellate courts, but through 1967, the Supreme Court had not addressed itself to the question. In a Federal district court case (*Hobson v. Hansen*) involving the Washington, D.C. public schools, the presiding judge ruled *de facto* segregation to be unconstitutional, although there are differing opinions on how far the ruling went toward providing a key legal weapon to end such discrimination. In reaching this decision, two important prior cases dealing with *de facto* segregation (*U.S. v. Jefferson County* and *Blocker v. Manhasset Board of Education*) served as precedents. At present the U.S. Office of Education is continuing to investigate complaints of public school discrimination in school systems which are receiving federal financial assistance.

#### TEACHER SUPPLY AND DEMAND

Teachers constitute the most important single determinant of quality in American education. An analysis of the supply of teachers and demand for them identifies two important problems. The first relates to teacher attrition. Each year large numbers of trained teachers leave the profession to take up a variety of new activities. Such persons form a potential reserve from which school systems draw in periods of shortage. In the second case, the supply and demand for teachers in the United States vary along a number of differing dimensions—from region to region, between grade or organizational levels, and among a number of teaching fields.

In terms of demand, the two most important considerations in any given year are: (1) the attrition rate from the profession; and (2) student enrollments for that particular year. Estimates for the 1966-67 school year indicate that 226,000 new teachers were required to replace elementary and secondary teachers leaving full-time service in education and teachers having substandard qualifications. The anticipated enrollment growth, of approximately 970,000 elementary and secondary school students, necessitated employing approximately 46,000 additional teachers. Thus, without any change in current student-teacher ratios, there was a total demand for about 270,000 teachers.

It is generally recognized that this number of professional personnel will have to be increased if the quality of education is to be substantially improved. More teachers are needed to eliminate overcrowded classrooms, replace inadequately prepared teachers, and provide special education programs to students who require them. Specially trained teachers are particularly needed to deal with educational problems faced in the large urban centers. (11)

In terms of the supply of professional personnel, more than 76,000 elementary and about 125,000 secondary teachers were certificated in 1966. Of these 201,000 new teachers, past experience demonstrated that only about 81 per cent of those certificated at the elementary level and 67 per cent of those certificated for

high school teaching would accept positions the following year. Thus, the actual supply of teachers new to the profession was only about 145,000. The difference between such an increase in supply and the increased demand must be satisfied by recruiting from the general population.

Of considerable importance are the differences in supply and demand between elementary and secondary teachers. It was expected in the fall of 1967 that there would be a total of 1,031,000 elementary school teaching positions. Newly certificated teachers at this level would occupy approximately 62,000, or 6.0 per cent, of existing positions. On the other hand, there were about 84,000 prospective new high school teachers—enough for 10.4 per cent of the 806,000 anticipated secondary positions. Thus, the most-critical shortage appeared to be in the supply of well qualified elementary school teachers.

Although the total number of secondary school teachers being prepared currently is encouraging, the situation is complicated by differences among subject areas. For example, the numbers of candidates in men's health and physical education and social studies exceed the demand considerably. In contrast, the number of teacher-training graduates in such areas as mathematics, the sciences and English do not meet present needs. Presumably, competition for mathematicians and scientists from other fields reduces the supply of teachers in these areas of preparation.

The high degree of teacher mobility makes it difficult to analyse teacher supply and demand on state or regional bases. It is very evident, however, that there is great variation among the States in terms of their ability to retain the teachers they train. In the period between September 1, 1964, and August 31, 1965, ten States were faced with a situation in which more than 30 per cent of the prospective elementary teachers who had prepared in their training institutions took teaching positions in other States. A similar situation existed with respect to prospective high school teachers who accepted positions in public schools of States other than those in which they had received their training.

#### SCHOOL FACILITIES

The shortage of classrooms has closely paralleled the shortage of teachers since the Second World War. Evidence as to whether this shortage is being alleviated is quite inconclusive. It is readily apparent from Table 5 that progress is being made in the construction of needed additional facilities. During the 1965-66 school term, approximately 72,600 new classrooms were completed in the United States, while in the same period about 17,700 rooms were abandoned; this represents a net increase of 54,900. The abandonment of classrooms takes place for a number of different reasons. In part, it means the elimination of unsafe or obsolete structures, but more frequently it is the consequence of closing inefficient facilities in rural areas and the consolidation of small school districts into larger ones.

Reliable data are not available concerning the extent of classroom shortage due to overcrowding or otherwise unsatisfactory facilities. Problems associated with the provision of space vary considerably among States and local districts, and are usually related to the rates of increase of the school population. Because the suburban districts in metropolitan areas have continued to bear the brunt of the population increase, they also have a heavy financial burden in terms of classroom-construction. These districts vary widely in wealth, and therefore in ability to provide adequate school accommodations. Many core areas of the large urban centers are also experiencing seriously overcrowded classrooms in obsolete facilities.

The role of the States in providing financial assistance for school facilities varies considerably across the Nation. A number of States recognize differences which exist among school districts in terms of their ability to construct new school facilities by including classroom construction costs as part of the foundation programs. Others provide various types of loan funds, particularly for school districts which are approaching their legal bonding capacities or tax limits.



**CONTINUED  
ON NEXT  
CARD**

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

## DISTRICT REORGANIZATION

Significant progress has been made in terms of reducing the number of small, inefficient school districts throughout the United States. Large numbers of such systems are too small to ensure the leadership or resources which are needed if high quality education is to be provided. Between 1964 and 1966, the number of school districts in the fifty States and the District of Columbia was reduced from 28,777 to 23,335, a decrease of 19 per cent. Of the 23,335 school districts, in 1966, 1,638 did not operate any schools. In terms of regions, the Plains States continued to have the greatest numbers of local school districts, despite recent successes in reorganization. (Table C).

TABLE C  
Number of School Districts in 1965-66  
and 1966-67\*

State	1965-66	1966-67	Decrease
Iowa	1,056	501	555
Kansas	1,500	349	1,151
Minnesota	1,374	1,250	124
Missouri	909	888	21
Nebraska	2,547	2,400	147
North Dakota	603	548	55
South Dakota	2,331	2,016	315

\*Source: National Education Association, *Estimates of School Statistics, 1966-67*, Research Report 1966-R20, Table 1.

The number of local school districts has been decreased from 127,422 in 1931-32 to 23,335 in 1966-67; a drop of about 82 per cent. Table 6 provides detailed information for each State for 1951-52 and 1966-67. During this sixteen-year period, the total number was reduced from 71,021 to 23,335 local units.

Problems relating to organization are not confined to small local educational units. Large urban centers are finding that centralization of city school districts can create problems of communication and insensitivity to the needs of individual attendance areas. As a result, a number of the larger cities are studying and introducing ways in which some decentralization can be brought about. (12)

## THE STATE SCHOOL OFFICE

Since 1947, the methods employed in selecting state school boards and, to a

greater extent, chief state school officers, have changed in a number of States. In 1947 only three States elected their state boards of education; this number had increased to eleven by 1967. In the majority of States, however, gubernatorial appointment is the means of selecting state school board members. In thirty-two States the Governor now makes such appointments, an increase of two States since 1947.

During the past twenty years, States have come to favor the appointment of the chief state school officer by the state board of education, rather than 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 1967, the chief state school officer was elected in twenty-one States and appointed by the board in twenty-five. In the majority of the remaining States he was appointed by the Governor.

Table 7 provides information about the methods by which state boards and chief state school officers were selected in 1947 and 1967. Important changes during the past biennium were made in Hawaii and Kansas, where, as results, the state boards of education are now elected, and in Wyoming where the board is now appointed by the Governor; in the case of the chief state school officer, Alaska and Kansas made provision for this official to be appointed by the state board of education.

Further efforts are being made to ensure that the state level of government plays a more prominent role in public education. The Compact for Education, composed of representatives from most States, has continued to explore means by which state departments of education could become more effective leaders in the field of public education. And under Title V of Public Law 89-10, federal funds continued to be used in a number of innovative ways to bring about strengthened state departments of education.

## SCHOOL FINANCE

Costs of education continue to rise throughout the Nation. From 1965-1966 to 1966-67, current expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools in-

creased by \$2.0 billion, or 10 per cent, to an all-time high of \$22.4 billion. An increase of 9.3 per cent in total expenditures may be compared with an increase in per pupil expenditures—from \$525 to \$564—of 7.4 per cent in the same period.

Such additional costs continue to challenge the States' revenue sources. State revenues devoted to public school systems increased from \$9.73 billion in 1965-66 to \$10.69 billion in 1966-67.

The increasing costs in education can be explained in part by higher enrollments. Furthermore, enrollment increases are heaviest at the secondary level, where costs are highest. A second reason is the demand for increases in the quality of education. This demand is two-fold in its impetus; first, it is a function of the increasing complexity of our society, and second it is related to the new developments in technology. Both of these lead to an increased demand for well educated young people. Another important factor in increased costs is the fact that new understandings about educability lead educators to believe it is possible, through the public schools, to assist students from disadvantaged backgrounds to enter the mainstream of the Nation's social, economic and cultural life.

Studies of school finance continue to emphasize sharing of educational costs among the three levels of government. (9, 13) While there has been a rapid change in total educational costs during the past decade, the relative share borne by each level of government has remained relatively stable up to 1965. However, as

shown in Table D, federal sources have shown a marked increase since 1964.

This relative stability in the share of educational costs borne by the three governmental levels, however, obscures some substantial interstate differences. As is shown in Table 9, there is great variation from State to State in the respective shares borne by federal, state and local governments. As an example, from 1963-64 to 1966-67, a number of States have manifested a considerable shift from local to state sources of revenue for the support of the public schools. (Table E).

TABLE E  
Local Share of Total State-Local  
Public School Revenue\*

(States showing a shift of at least 5 per cent)

State	Per cent 1963-64	Per cent 1966-67	Percentage change 1963-64 to 1966-67
Idaho	63.5	54.0	-9.5
Kansas	76.2	66.3	-9.9
Michigan	54.5	49.5	-5.0
New Jersey	75.0	68.7	-6.3
Florida	40.9	50.7	+9.8
Hawaii	21.6	29.2	+7.6
Nevada	29.8	38.7	+8.9
New Mexico	10.9	26.0	+15.1
Oklahoma	63.3	69.7	+6.4
Oregon	63.5	70.8	+7.3
Virginia	50.0	56.3	+6.3
Washington	33.5	38.6	+5.1
United States	56.4	56.7	+0.3

\*Source: National Education Association, *Ranking of the States, 1964*, Table 65 and *Ranking of the States, 1966-67*, Table 80.

One of the more important shifts during the past biennium has been the relative increase in federal support for public elementary and secondary education. (Table D): During the 1967 fiscal year the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 provided \$1.05 billion for support of educational programs for children of low income families; \$102 million for provision of school library resources, textbooks and other instructional materials; \$135 million for support of supplementary education centers and services; \$22 million for improvement of leadership resources of state education agencies; and \$48.5 million for expansion of educational research and training under the Cooperative Research Act of 1954. Under

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
1963-64	4.4	39.3	56.3
1965-66	7.7	39.2	53.1
1966-67	8.0	39.9	52.1

\*Source: National Education Association, *Financial Status of the Public Schools, 1967*. Committee on Educational Finance, Table 25.

the National Defense Education Act of 1958, more than \$450 million in federal funds was provided for improvement of programs, instruction, teacher training, student assistance, and research in 1967.

One of the important problems facing educational policy-makers concerns the development of financial provisions for sharing of educational costs between state and local governments. The majority of States have included as part of their educational support programs some type of equalization clause which provides that state financial assistance shall be given in inverse proportion to the taxpaying ability of the local school district. Three States—New York, Rhode Island and Wisconsin—have included provisions for higher levels of support as local expenditures or tax rates are increased, thus rewarding local fiscal effort.

It has become apparent in recent years that, while educational costs bear unevenly upon school districts, large urban centers experience special financial burdens. The cost of living is often higher in large cities and, in addition, these centers are required to assume a disproportionate portion of the costs for services other than education—services which frequently meet needs of suburban dwellers as well. Further, urban districts often include in their enrollments large numbers of children who require a wide range of special programs and services, all of which are more costly than regular services. Increasingly, state and federal governments have come to realize that it is necessary to make special contributions toward meeting the fiscal needs of large-city school systems.

## SELECTED REFERENCES

1. Mary Jean Bowman. "The Human Investment Revolution in Economic Thought," *Sociology of Education*, Vol. 39, No. 2 (Spring, 1966), pp. 111-137.
2. James S. Coleman *et al.* *Equality of Educational Opportunity*. Washington, D.C., U. S. Office of Education, 1966.
3. For a thoughtful discussion of many of the problems of urban education in America see the *Phi Delta Kappan*, Volume XLVIII, No. 7 (March, 1967).
4. H. Thomas James, James A. Kelly and Walter I. Garnis. *Determinants of Educational Expenditures in Large Cities of the United States*. Stanford University, School of Education, 1966.
5. Academy for Educational Development, Inc. *Quality Education in Milwaukee's Future*. New York: The Academy, August 1967.
6. J. Alan Thomas and C. Philip Kearney. "An Analysis of the Guidelines," *Theory into Practice*, Vol. V, No. 3 (June, 1966), pp. 105-110.
7. Roald F. Campbell, Gerald E. Sroufe and Donald H. Layton. *Strengthening State Departments of Education*. Chicago, Illinois: Midwest Administration Center, The University of Chicago, 1967.
8. Arthur D. Little, Inc. *A New Organizational System for State-Level Educational Administration*. A report submitted to the California State Board of Education, May, 1967.
9. Academy for Educational Development, Inc. *Looking Ahead to Better Education in Missouri*. New York: The Academy, 1966.
10. U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. *Racial Isolation in the Public Schools*, Vol. I. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Office of Education, 1967.
11. Jesse Burkhead with Thomas G. Fox and John W. Holland. *Input and Output in Large-City High Schools*. Syracuse, New York: Syracuse University Press, 1967.
12. Mayor's Advisory Panel on Decentralization of the New York City Schools. *Reconnection for Learning: A Community School System for New York City*. New York, 1967.
13. J. Alan Thomas. *Educational Opportunity and School Finance in Michigan*. Lansing, Michigan: Michigan State Department of Education, 1968.

TABLE 1

ESTIMATED SCHOOL-AGE POPULATION, 5 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE:  
 JULY 1, 1966; SCHOOL-AGE POPULATION AS PER CENT OF  
 TOTAL POPULATION: 1966; AND TOTAL INCREASE: 1965 TO 1966\*

State or other jurisdiction	Population age 5-17, 1966 (in thousands)	School-age population (5-17) as percentage of total population, 1966	Total increase 1965 to 1966	Percentage change in school-age population (5-17) 1965 to 1966
Alabama.....	995	28.3	32,000	3.3
Alaska.....	79	29.0	2,000	2.6
Arizona.....	446	27.6	8,000	1.8
Arkansas.....	510	26.1	8,000	1.6
California.....	4,735	25.0	98,000	2.1
Colorado.....	538	27.2	14,000	2.7
Connecticut.....	724	25.2	24,000	3.4
Delaware.....	140	27.3	5,000	3.7
Florida.....	1,460	24.6	41,000	2.9
Georgia.....	1,208	27.1	17,000	1.4
Hawaii.....	200	27.9	3,000	1.5
Idaho.....	197	28.4	1,000	0.5
Illinois.....	2,705	25.2	41,000	1.5
Indiana.....	1,325	26.9	32,000	2.5
Iowa.....	719	26.2	4,000(a)	0.6
Kansas.....	590	26.2	7,000	1.2
Kentucky.....	851	26.7	11,000	1.3
Louisiana.....	1,035	28.7	18,000	1.8
Maine.....	258	26.2	5,000	2.0
Maryland.....	965	26.7	30,000	3.2
Massachusetts.....	1,310	24.3	16,000	1.2
Michigan.....	2,337	27.9	44,000	1.9
Minnesota.....	995	27.8	25,000	2.6
Mississippi.....	674	29.0	6,000	0.9
Missouri.....	1,126	25.0	17,000	1.5
Montana.....	196	27.9	1,000(b)	0.5
Nebraska.....	377	25.9	2,000	0.5
Nevada.....	112	24.7	2,000	1.8
New Hampshire.....	176	25.8	16,000	3.5
New Jersey.....	1,680	24.4	34,000	2.1
New Mexico.....	314	30.7	7,000	2.3
New York.....	4,275	23.4	55,000	1.3
North Carolina.....	1,331	26.6	2,000	0.2
North Dakota.....	189	27.7	-2,000	-1.1
Ohio.....	2,765	26.8	42,000	1.5
Oklahoma.....	607	24.7	2,000	0.3
Oregon.....	509	26.0	9,000	1.8
Pennsylvania.....	2,868	24.8	27,000	1.0
Rhode Island.....	220	24.5	7,000	3.3
South Carolina.....	736	28.5	6,000	0.8
South Dakota.....	195	28.6	6,000	3.2
Tennessee.....	1,000	25.8	2,000	0.2
Texas.....	2,900	27.0	34,000	1.2
Utah.....	301	29.9	0	0.0
Vermont.....	108	26.7	3,000	2.9
Virginia.....	1,172	26.0	16,000	1.4
Washington.....	800	26.8	26,000	3.4
West Virginia.....	469	26.1	-10,000	-2.1
Wisconsin.....	1,135	27.3	31,000	2.8
Wyoming.....	90	27.4	-1,000	-1.1
District of Columbia.....	176	N.A.	3,000	1.7
50 States and District of Columbia.....	50,814	25.9	829,000	1.6

\*Source: National Education Association, *Ranking of the States, 1967*, Research Report 1967-R1, Table 4 for column 1, Table 5 for column 2, Table 6 for column 4. Column 3 computed from National Educational Association, *Estimates of School Statistics, 1966-67*, Research Report 1966-R20, Table 2, columns 2 and 6.

N.A.—Not available.  
 (a) Estimated by NEA Research Division.  
 (b) Estimated data by NEA Research Division confirmed by Montana Education Association.

TABLE 2

ESTIMATED PUPIL ENROLLMENT, PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND  
SECONDARY SCHOOLS, 1965-66 AND 1966-67, AND PER CENT CHANGE,  
1965-66 TO 1966-67\*

State or other jurisdiction	Elementary and secondary 1965-66 (total)	Public school enrollment, 1966-67			Per cent change in total enrollment, 1965-66 to 1966-67
		Elementary	Secondary	Total	
Alabama	830,207	484,000	378,000	862,000	0.4
Alaska	59,727	43,400	18,200	61,600	3.1
Arizona	373,659	275,500	105,500	381,000	2.0
Arkansas	447,427	251,366	203,061	454,427	1.6
California	4,227,129	2,814,500	1,565,000	4,379,500	3.6
Colorado	486,784	294,500	205,500	500,000	2.7
Connecticut	574,696	392,429(a)	204,353(a)	596,782(a)	3.8
Delaware	108,351	64,002(b)	48,778	112,780	4.1
Florida	1,220,581	704,284	555,855	1,260,139	3.2
Georgia	1,055,853	702,398	373,785	1,076,183	2.0
Hawaii	162,164	96,355	69,281	165,636	2.1
Idaho	173,696	91,725	82,804	174,529	0.5
Illinois	2,087,689	1,413,000	747,000	2,160,000	3.5
Indiana	1,124,175	712,600	442,200	1,154,800	2.7
Iowa	624,635	448,000	181,000	629,000	0.7
Kansas	503,675(c)	337,000	148,000(c)	525,000(c)	4.2
Kentucky	665,046	436,733	237,726	674,459	1.4
Louisiana	802,592	511,801	308,851	820,652	2.3
Maine	222,309(d)	151,325	75,210(d)	226,535(d)	1.9
Maryland	762,636	458,144	332,784	790,928	3.7
Massachusetts	1,008,000	628,000	396,000	1,024,000	1.6
Michigan	1,968,403	1,170,000	845,000	2,015,000	2.4
Minnesota	808,207	465,000	365,000	830,000	2.7
Mississippi	584,472	340,000	250,000	590,000	0.9
Missouri	949,372	708,999	259,029	968,028	2.0
Montana	166,765	110,500	58,500	169,000	1.3
Nebraska	317,247	194,000	125,000	319,000	0.6
Nevada	105,952	66,760	40,959	107,719	1.7
New Hampshire	128,857	83,426	50,258	133,684	3.7
New Jersey	1,290,371	876,000	454,000	1,330,000	3.1
New Mexico	266,457	154,000	119,000	273,000	2.5
New York	3,176,574	1,860,000(e)	1,390,000	3,250,000	2.3
North Carolina	1,181,552	849,848	333,842	1,183,690	0.2
North Dakota	148,908	103,109	44,466	147,575	0.9
Ohio	2,271,420	1,683,106	632,742	2,315,848	2.0
Oklahoma	595,688	346,967	251,421	598,388	0.5
Oregon	448,525	281,000	176,000	457,000	1.9
Pennsylvania	2,184,589	1,227,200	984,250	2,211,450	1.2
Rhode Island	154,501	91,259(f)	68,436	159,695	3.3
South Carolina	637,990	380,000	263,624	643,624	0.9
South Dakota	173,634	127,000	53,000	180,000	3.7
Tennessee	871,228	568,300	306,000	874,300	0.3
Texas	2,468,000	1,868,000	655,000	2,523,000	2.2
Utah	286,404	167,901	123,928	291,829	1.9
Vermont	84,255	56,590	29,870	86,460	2.6
Virginia	987,081	655,732	347,196	1,002,928	1.6
Washington	722,712	421,900	331,000	752,900	4.2
West Virginia	428,543	237,428	183,463	420,891	-1.8
Wisconsin	859,101(g)	533,528	355,686(g)	889,214(g)	3.5
Wyoming	86,308	49,675	36,022	85,697	-0.7
District of Columbia	144,016	92,250	52,394	146,644	1.8
<b>50 States and District of Columbia</b>	<b>42,018,433</b>	<b>27,122,540(h)</b>	<b>15,863,974</b>	<b>42,986,514</b>	<b>2.3</b>

\*Source: National Education Association, *Estimates of School Statistics, 1966-67*, Research Report 1966-R20, Table 2.

(a) Enrollment in middle schools included with secondary.  
(b) Includes about 2,000 kindergarten pupils.  
(c) Excludes data for vocational and vocational-technical high schools.  
(d) Excludes pupils attending publicly supported private academies and out-of-town schools.

(e) In addition, an estimated 26,000 pupils were enrolled in pre-kindergarten.

(f) Includes nursery school pupils.  
(g) Excludes data for vocational high schools not operated as part of the regular public school system.  
(h) Excludes nursery and Head Start enrollments unless otherwise noted.

TABLE 3

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF MEMBERS  
IN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, 1966-67  
AND NUMBER OF COLLEGE STUDENTS COMPLETING  
CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS, 1966\*(a):

State or other jurisdiction	Total instructional staff	Total 1966 graduates prepared for elementary school teaching	Total 1966 graduates prepared for high school teaching	Total 1966 graduates prepared for elementary or high school teaching
Alabama	32,500	863	2,133	2,996
Alaska	3,120	36	26	62
Arizona	17,850	1,054	1,215	2,269
Arkansas	20,503	925	2,032	2,957
California	181,200	4,271	5,456	9,727
Colorado	24,240	1,010	2,416	3,426
Connecticut	29,750	1,413	1,192	2,305
Delaware	5,339	128	188	316
Florida	58,212	1,557	2,316	3,873
Georgia	44,225	1,070	1,677	2,747
Hawaii	7,349	282	228	510
Idaho	7,905	240	574	814
Illinois	95,532	4,132	5,693	9,825
Indiana	51,000	1,923	3,942	5,865
Iowa	30,350	1,319	2,414	3,733
Kansas	26,467	1,233	2,184	3,417
Kentucky	29,500	1,401	2,654	4,055
Louisiana	36,100	1,534	1,951	3,485
Maine	10,380	416	528	944
Maryland	37,473	836	1,574	2,410
Massachusetts	53,200	2,531	3,212	5,743
Michigan	83,200	4,375	6,043	10,418
Minnesota	40,000	2,116	3,190	5,306
Mississippi	22,435	1,162	2,495	3,657
Missouri	41,798	1,513	3,248	4,761
Montana	8,345	463	956	1,419
Nebraska	16,925	1,171	1,723	2,894
Nevada	5,030	78	102	180
New Hampshire	6,293	245	412	657
New Jersey	66,700	1,977	2,636	4,613
New Mexico	12,200	304	580	884
New York	172,000	7,114	9,759	16,873
North Carolina	51,047	1,913	3,696	5,609
North Dakota	7,160	486	1,201	1,687
Ohio	97,000	5,150	9,001	14,151
Oklahoma	26,300	1,214	2,736	3,950
Oregon	22,810	1,013	1,394	2,407
Pennsylvania	97,100	4,451	7,952	12,403
Rhode Island	7,891	414	499	913
South Carolina	27,678	709	1,275	1,984
South Dakota	9,550	518	1,105	1,623
Tennessee	35,000	1,263	2,804	4,067
Texas	114,100	3,858	6,737	10,595
Utah	12,428	980	1,539	2,519
Vermont	4,361	217	173	390
Virginia	45,500	878	2,454	3,332
Washington	33,700	1,620	2,006	3,626
West Virginia	18,000	692	1,688	2,380
Wisconsin	41,104(b)	2,216	3,070	5,286
Wyoming	4,647	92	238	330
District of Columbia	7,122	218	298	516
50 States and District of Columbia	1,939,619	76,304	124,615	200,909

\*Sources: National Education Association: *Estimates of School Statistics, 1966-67*, Research Report 1966-R20, Table 6 for column 1; *Teacher Supply and Demand in Public Schools, 1966*, Table 4 for columns 2, 3 and 4.

(a) Excludes students meeting certificate requirements at 90-, 60-, and 30-hour levels.

(b) Includes central administrative staff, including administrators.

TABLE 4

ESTIMATED AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARIES OF TOTAL  
INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF AND OF CLASSROOM TEACHERS IN  
PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1966-67\*

State	Instructional	Classroom teachers		Total
		Elementary	Secondary	
Alabama	\$5,675	\$5,285	\$5,685	\$5,180
Alaska	9,200(a)	N.A.	N.A.	8,923
Arizona	7,410	7,065	7,645	7,230
Arkansas	5,140	4,804	5,224	5,013
California	9,000	8,075	9,025	8,450
Colorado	6,850	6,500	6,700	6,625
Connecticut	7,850	7,325	7,648	7,460
Delaware	7,700(b)	7,225	7,600	7,450
Florida	6,600	N.A.	N.A.	6,430
Georgia	6,075	5,845	5,970	5,895
Hawaii	8,092	7,850	7,950	7,902
Idaho	6,050	5,500	6,174	5,875
Illinois	7,525	7,125	7,825	7,400
Indiana	7,650	7,200	7,600	7,377
Iowa(c)	6,531	6,115	6,778	6,396
Kansas	6,270	5,925	6,275	6,100
Kentucky	5,600	5,250	5,675	5,400
Louisiana	6,587	6,257	6,560	6,388
Maine	5,850	5,575	6,160	5,825
Maryland	7,710	7,153	7,483	7,308
Massachusetts	7,575	7,125	7,500	7,300
Michigan	7,650	7,250	7,400	7,300
Minnesota	7,050	6,675	7,175	6,910
Mississippi	4,782	4,530	4,803	4,650
Missouri	6,400	6,163	6,411	6,250
Montana	6,100	5,725	6,550	6,000
Nebraska	5,800	5,233	6,098	5,619
Nevada	7,763	7,274	7,560	7,390
New Hampshire	6,200	5,930	6,210	6,050
New Jersey	7,647	7,175	7,625	7,356
New Mexico	6,720	6,650	6,625	6,630
New York	8,600	7,600	8,200	7,900
North Carolina	5,763	5,512	5,780	5,604
North Dakota	5,500	4,850	6,050	5,280
Ohio	6,750	6,300	6,900	6,534
Oklahoma	6,189	5,900	6,100	6,000
Oregon	7,253	6,850	7,135	7,000
Pennsylvania	7,050	6,755	6,880	6,815
Rhode Island	6,900	6,575	6,675	6,625
South Carolina	5,486	5,080	5,527	5,343
South Dakota	5,025	4,450	5,675	4,800
Tennessee	5,775	5,460	5,950	5,625
Texas	6,190	5,920	6,140	6,025
Utah	6,750	N.A.	N.A.	6,490
Vermont	6,000	5,500	6,200	5,700
Virginia	6,100	6,150(d)	6,650(b)	6,400
Washington	7,550	7,095	7,670	7,330
West Virginia	5,900	5,320	5,600	5,430
Wisconsin	6,860	6,375	7,000	6,700
Wyoming	6,600	6,400	6,500	6,450
District of Columbia	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
50 States and District of Columbia	\$7,119	\$6,609	\$7,095	\$6,821

\*Source: National Education Association, *Estimates of School Statistics, 1966-67*, Research Report 1966-R20, Table 8.  
N.A.—Not available.  
(a) All dollar amounts for Alaska should be reduced by about one-fourth to make the purchasing power of Alaska figures com-

parable to figures reported for other areas of the United States.  
(b) Includes all professional personnel except superintendents.  
(c) Based on a sampling study by Iowa Education Association.  
(d) Adjusted by NEA Research Division.

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 1965-66 school year		Abandoned during 1965-66 school year	Available beginning of 1966-67 school year
	Total	Per cent increase or decrease from 1964-65 completions		
Alabama	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	30,418
Alaska	131	+12.9	25	2,697
Arizona	960	-11.6	120	16,000
Arkansas	763	+40.0	367	17,990
California	7,500	0.0	400	163,200
Colorado	986	-5.6	230	20,264
Connecticut	1,046	+20.5	210	23,845
Delaware	368	+85.9	41	4,898
Florida	2,014	+9.7	262	43,992
Georgia	1,474	+52.0	506	40,216
Hawaii	N.A.	N.A.	107	6,545
Idaho	271	+39.7	86	7,259
Illinois	2,454	+25.6	N.A.	81,297
Indiana	1,988	+7.1	529	43,527
Iowa	422	-25.3	154	28,489
Kansas (a)	498	-36.4	244	25,127
Kentucky	1,514	+75.2	900	25,145
Louisiana	1,187	+8.7	389	33,018
Maine	631	-13.3	303	9,051
Maryland	1,748	+14.2	145	27,016
Massachusetts	669	+2.9	103	38,966
Michigan	3,667	+13.1	1,004	71,930
Minnesota	2,029	+26.7	682	34,686
Mississippi	1,281	+49.8	215	20,992
Missouri	3,175	+118.8	281	34,862
Montana	291	-28.5	128	7,946
Nebraska	638	-39.8	502	15,664
Nevada	390	-39.4	95	4,529
New Hampshire	541	+76.8	104	5,652
New Jersey	1,750	-20.5	250	50,500
New Mexico	699	+12.6	244	11,135
New York	5,480	+27.4	900	124,600
North Carolina	2,545	+50.3	1,107	48,061
North Dakota	329	+6.1	253	7,106
Ohio	3,000	+20.0	550	86,225
Oklahoma	1,404	+32.8	342	25,000
Oregon	855	+2.9	154	19,435
Pennsylvania	2,091	-12.2	678	81,222
Rhode Island	299	+17.3	73	6,166
South Carolina	993	+225.6	270	23,548
South Dakota	315	+22.1	175	8,159
Tennessee	739	+36.3	794	32,182
Texas	5,426	+8.9	552	102,530
Utah	614	-21.8	252	10,469
Vermont	233	+53.3	141	3,681
Virginia	2,206	+1.7	837	38,301
Washington	367	-10.5	200	30,361
West Virginia	406	+53.2	391	16,377
Wisconsin (a)	1,944	+27.1	443	34,357
Wyoming	168	-6.7	88	4,358
District of Columbia	240	+169.7	0	4,701
50 States and District of Columbia	72,600(b)	+13.6(b)	17,700	1,653,455

\*Source: Carol Joy-Hobson and Samuel Schloss, *Fall 1966 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, 1967), Table 11.

N.A.—Not available.  
(a) Excludes vocational high schools not operated as part of the regular public school system.  
(b) Includes an estimate for nonreporting States

TABLE 6

NUMBER OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS (BASIC ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS)  
1951-52 TO 1966-67, AND NUMBER OF NONOPERATING DISTRICTS,  
1966-67\*

State or other jurisdiction	Number of school districts		Per cent change, 1951-52 to 1966-67	Number of non- operating dis- tricts, 1966-67
	1951-52	1966-67		
Alabama.....	108	118	+ 9.2	0
Alaska.....	27	27	no change	0
Arizona.....	329	298	- 9.4	1
Arkansas.....	425	398	- 6.4	2
California.....	2,044	1,187	-31.9	6
Colorado.....	1,333	183	-86.3	2
Connecticut.....	172	178	+ 3.5	1
Delaware.....	17	51	+200.0	0
Florida.....	67	67	no change	0
Georgia.....	204	195	- 7.0	0
Hawaii.....	1	1	no change	0
Idaho.....	281	117	-58.4	0
Illinois.....	3,413	1,340	-60.7	4
Indiana.....	1,115	404	-63.8	22
Iowa.....	4,649	501	-89.2	34
Kansas.....	3,704	349	-90.6	1
Kentucky.....	231	200	- 13.4	0
Louisiana.....	67	67	no change	0
Maine.....	492	323	-34.3	40
Maryland.....	24	24	no change	0
Massachusetts.....	351	397	+13.1	6
Michigan.....	4,736	900(a)	-76.8	5(a)
Minnesota.....	6,018	1,250	-79.2	15(b)
Mississippi.....	1,989	149	-92.5	0
Missouri.....	4,573	888	-80.6	135
Montana.....	1,886	900(c)	-35.1	70
Nebraska.....	6,499	2,400	-63.1	350
Nevada.....	177	17	-90.4	0
New Hampshire.....	238	189	- 20.6	13
New Jersey.....	555	593	+ 6.8	22
New Mexico.....	107	90	- 25.2	0
New York.....	3,175	939	-70.4	158
North Carolina.....	172	169	- 1.7	0
North Dakota.....	2,135	548	-74.3	66
Ohio.....	1,429	712	-50.2	0
Oklahoma.....	2,066	994	-51.9	0
Oregon.....	1,995	390	-60.8	5
Pennsylvania.....	2,514	595	-76.3	7
Rhode Island.....	39	40	+ 2.6	0
South Carolina.....	521	108	-79.3	0
South Dakota.....	3,390	2,016	-40.5	636
Tennessee.....	150	151	+ 0.7	0
Texas.....	2,281	1,303	-42.9	12
Utah.....	40	40	no change	0
Vermont.....	263	264	+ 0.4	10
Virginia.....	127	131(d)	+ 3.4	0
Washington.....	560	360	-35.7	13
West Virginia.....	55	55	no change	0
Wisconsin.....	5,463	545	-90.0	0
Wyoming.....	313	173	-44.7	2
District of Columbia.....	1	1	no change	0
50 States and District of Columbia.....	71,021	23,335	68.6	1,638

\*Source: 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 for column 1; National Education Association, *Estimates of School Statistics, 1966-67*, Research Report 1966-R20, Table 1 for columns 2 and 4.

(a) As of June 30, 1967, end of school year.  
(b) Law permits certain districts to send pupils to laboratory schools operated by state colleges.  
(c) Preliminary estimates by NEA Research Division confirmed by Montana Education Association.  
(d) Excludes 7 Special Town School Districts.

TABLE 7

STATE BOARDS OF EDUCATION AND CHIEF SCHOOL OFFICERS FOR THE COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEMS, 1947(a)-1967(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	1967	1947	1967	1947	1967	1947	1967	1947	1967	1947	1967	
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	11	30	32	8	5	31	21	11	25	8	4	

\*Sources: (a) Adapted from Council of State Governments, *The Forty-Eight State School Systems, 1949*, Tables 11 and 12, pp. 185-86. 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, 1966-67\*(a)

State or other jurisdiction	Total amount (in thousands of dollars)	Per pupil in ADA	Capital outlay (in thousands of dollars)	Total current expenditure, capital outlay and interest (in thousands of dollars)
Alabama(a)	\$ 310,000	\$390	\$ 35,000	\$ 349,500
Alaska	50,000	877	20,000	73,030
Arizona	197,000	568	27,000	229,800
Arkansas	161,724	390	28,000	196,649
California	2,520,000	613(b)	600,000	3,610,000
Colorado	265,500	571	48,000	335,500
Connecticut	360,000	657	33,000	410,600
Delaware	66,000	629	25,000	96,160
Florida	566,863	479	172,608	813,952
Georgia	423,494	430	58,000	502,994
Hawaii	90,952	588	14,000	115,952
Idaho	65,500	389	11,000	79,700
Illinois	1,175,500	603	175,000	1,460,500
Indiana	609,687	580	80,000(c)	707,487(c)
Iowa	317,000	529	39,000	367,700
Kansas	260,000	533	28,000	307,000
Kentucky	265,000	423	21,000(c)	297,500(c)
Louisiana	418,000(d)	554	50,000	484,020
Maine	93,000	435	14,200	113,700
Maryland	440,950	603	99,000	575,450
Massachusetts	550,000	572	50,000	606,500
Michigan	1,080,000	583	225,000	1,400,000
Minnesota	472,000	597	90,000	595,500
Mississippi	170,000	315	25,000	216,900
Missouri	425,782	496	68,000	516,582
Montana(e)	93,000	594	12,000	109,900
Nebraska	140,200	462	35,000	185,450
Nevada	60,302	591	15,000	80,672
New Hampshire	65,364(f)	523	24,000	92,240(f)
New Jersey	915,000	740	130,000	1,094,000
New Mexico(g)	144,290	556	28,188	179,612
New York	2,705,000(h)	912	315,000	3,239,000
North Carolina	456,904	411	78,000	558,443
North Dakota	67,750	485	13,000	84,550
Ohio	1,018,000	468	185,000	1,266,000
Oklahoma	253,698	461	35,000	295,398
Oregon	272,000	645	48,000	331,220
Pennsylvania	1,232,730	597	36,000(c)	1,347,730(c)
Rhode Island	87,789	597	12,000	104,289
South Carolina	223,000	373	35,000	268,000
South Dakota	81,500	467	15,000	98,250
Tennessee	329,900	395	38,000	390,500
Texas	1,026,000(i)	449	170,000	1,251,000
Utah	138,460(j)	500	43,000	188,102
Vermont	38,490	525	1,640	40,854
Virginia(k)	515,000	556	100,000	645,000
Washington	414,000	581	60,000	518,000
West Virginia	162,000	411	18,000	190,300
Wisconsin(l)	492,908	614	43,974	558,912
Wyoming	53,500	669	3,500	58,400
District of Columbia	93,500	705	23,000	123,600
<b>50 States and District of Columbia</b>	<b>\$22,434,237</b>	<b>\$564</b>	<b>\$3,553,110(c)</b>	<b>\$27,762,098(c)</b>

\*Source: National Education Association, *Estimates of School Statistics, 1966-67*, Research Report 1966-R20, Table 12.

ADA—Average daily attendance.  
 (a) Exclusive of repayments of principal.  
 (b) Based on an ADA adjusted to exclude excused absences.  
 (c) Does not include capital outlay expenditures by nonschool agencies in Indiana, Kentucky and Pennsylvania.  
 (d) Includes expenditures for nonpublic elementary and secondary day schools for textbooks, library books, school supplies, lunch programs, and transportation.  
 (e) NEA Research Division estimates confirmed by the Montana Education Association.  
 (f) Excludes State's share of teacher retirement and social security.

(g) Includes expenditures by the State Public School Finance Division which is not part of the state department of education.  
 (h) Estimates are based on a cash expenditure basis. Current expenditures for public day schools were adjusted to exclude current expenses for special programs, transportation, health, textbooks and other services to nonpublic school pupils.  
 (i) Excludes expenditures for kindergarten.  
 (j) Includes estimated deficit of \$3,200,000 for school lunch program.  
 (k) Includes estimated "cash" expenditures under U.S. Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.  
 (l) Excludes data for vocational schools not operating as part of the regular public school system.

MAJOR STATE SERVICES

289

TABLE 9

ESTIMATED REVENUE RECEIPTS, PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1966-1967  
AND STATE AND LOCAL TAX COLLECTION AS A PER CENT  
OF PERSONAL INCOME, 1965\*

State or other jurisdiction	Total receipts(a) (in thousands of dollars)	Receipts by source, percentages(a)			Total state and local tax collec- tions as a per cent of personal income(b)
		Federal	State	Local	
Alabama	\$ 375,000	13.1	64.3	22.6	8.7
Alaska	83,103	25.4	53.3	21.4	7.4
Arizona	279,000	11.2	49.8	48.0	11.5
Arkansas	223,032	18.4	45.0	36.6	8.7
California	3,810,000	6.1	38.7	55.2	11.8
Colorado	338,000	10.2	26.3	63.6	10.9
Connecticut	453,000	5.1	34.4	60.5	8.6
Delaware	97,500	4.9	76.8	18.4	8.9
Florida	724,836	5.8	46.5	47.8	9.6
Georgia	525,419	14.2	58.8	26.9	8.8
Hawaii	128,000	11.7	62.5	25.8	10.4
Idaho	82,641	9.2	41.7	49.0	10.2
Illinois	1,878,985	6.0	22.2	71.8	8.1
Indiana	773,462	6.0	38.8	55.3	9.0
Iowa	394,000	5.3	15.3	79.4	10.3
Kansas	341,298	8.1	30.9	61.0	10.3
Kentucky	337,000	13.9	52.3	33.8	8.6
Louisiana	540,101	10.2	63.7	26.0	10.7
Maine	126,700	10.6	29.9	59.4	10.3
Maryland	640,972	7.5	31.9	60.6	8.7
Massachusetts(c)	561,000	9.4	23.2	67.4	9.9
Michigan	1,492,000	5.5	47.7	46.8	9.5
Minnesota	675,000	6.1	38.3	55.7	11.2
Mississippi	236,000	19.5	50.5	30.0	10.6
Missouri	566,078	10.4	32.0	57.6	8.4
Montana(d)	131,000	7.9	28.7	63.3	10.9
Nebraska	179,400	10.3	5.4	84.3	8.5
Nevada	85,116	11.9	54.0	34.1	9.9
New Hampshire	101,398(e)	5.8	9.8(e)	84.3	8.6
New Jersey	1,175,000	5.7	29.5	64.8	8.3
New Mexico	192,500	15.8	62.3	21.9	11.3
New York	3,655,000	5.9	45.7	48.4	11.3
North Carolina	593,280	14.6	63.8	21.6	9.2
North Dakota	85,000	9.7	26.5	63.9	10.9
Ohio	1,414,000	7.0	25.2	67.9	8.0
Oklahoma	306,750	13.5	26.2	60.3	9.6
Oregon	338,000	7.4	27.0	65.6	10.0
Pennsylvania	1,499,624	6.1	43.9	50.1	8.9
Rhode Island	105,789	8.0	32.2	59.8	9.3
South Carolina	270,000	15.8	58.7	25.5	8.7
South Dakota	102,400	15.6	15.2	69.3	11.1
Tennessee	413,500	12.0	50.2	37.8	8.8
Texas(f)	1,435,000	9.3	49.3	41.3	8.8
Utah	172,176	6.9	52.8	40.3	10.8
Vermont	58,309	6.3	26.1	67.6	11.8
Virginia	670,000	11.2	38.8	50.0	7.8
Washington	518,000	6.4	57.5	36.1	10.2
West Virginia	201,000	14.1	49.5	36.5	9.5
Wisconsin	637,539	5.9	25.1	69.1	11.4
Wyoming	59,000	3.7	40.7	55.6	11.2
District of Columbia	123,000	22.0	...	78.0	...
50 States and District of Columbia	\$30,194,908	8.0	39.9	52.1	9.7

\*Source. (a) National Education Association, *Estimates of School Statistics, 1966-67*, Research Report 1966-R20, Table 10; (b) National Education Association, *Ranking of the States, 1967*, Research Report 1967-R1, Table 65; (c) Estimated by NEA Research Division; (d) NEA Research Division estimates confirmed by the Montana Education Association.

(e) Excludes State's share of teacher retirement and social security; (f) Excludes revenues for kindergartens; also excludes revenues for public junior colleges no longer under local school systems.

---

## HIGHER EDUCATION

BY OTIS A. SINGLETARY AND HARRY A. MARMION\*

---

GROWTH and pressure continue to be the most prominent characteristics of American higher education in the latter half of the 1960's. Expanding enrollments have predictably created an increased demand for more of everything: more teachers, more buildings, more institutions, more dollars.

These demands have, in turn, generated strong pressures for finding additional sources of support, for more and better coordination and planning, for experimentation and innovation, for seeking better ways to use the "new technology," for redefining the role of students, faculty members, administrators and trustees in institutional governance, and for attempting to halt the fragmentation and depersonalization of education that have eroded the sense of community in academic life.

It is the purpose of this paper not only to sketch the dimensions of that growth and change but also to identify some of the problems that have preoccupied those interested in higher education during the past two years.

### CAMPUS DEVELOPMENTS

#### Students

Opening fall enrollments for 1966, as reported by the U. S. Office of Education, totaled 6,438,477. This figure, representing a 7.9 per cent increase over 1965 figures, included both degree credit and non-degree credit enrollments. First-time enrollments in 1966 were 1,565,564, up 7.8 per cent over the previous year. Table 1 provides a detailed breakdown of enrollments for 1966.

Resident degree credit enrollments for

\*Mr. Singletary is Vice President of the American Council on Education and serves as Director of its Commission on Plans and Objectives. Mr. Marmion is a Staff Associate of the Council's Commission on Federal Relations.

the fall of 1966 were originally estimated to be 5,947,000. Of this number, 90 per cent were expected to be enrolled in undergraduate courses with the remaining 10 per cent in graduate work. The ratio of men to women was roughly 6-1, and of students in public to private institutions, roughly 6.7-3.3, continuing a trend that has been in evidence since the early fifties when enrollments in higher education were about evenly divided among public and private institutions. Future projections of degree credit enrollments are as follows:

Fall, 1967	6,541,000
Fall, 1970	7,299,000
Fall, 1975	8,995,000 <sup>1</sup>

Growth and expansion were also reflected in the number and types of degrees projected for 1966-67. While a steady increase has continued at all three degree-granting levels, the percentage of undergraduate degrees is growing less rapidly than that of graduate degrees. Earned doctorates have doubled since 1956, while recipients of master's degrees have grown at an even faster pace. Projections of future growth indicate a continuation of this trend, with the number of earned doctorates expected to double again by 1975. For more specific information about earned degrees, see Table 2.

Pressure of yet another kind has been generated by college and university students during the past two years. From Berkeley to Brooklyn and at numerous points in between, student unrest has brought into focus an altogether new set of problems. Student "activists" have been demanding freedom from the established doctrine *in loco parentis*, increased participation in the affairs of the campus, and greater relevance in their educational programs.

<sup>1</sup>A Fact Book on Higher Education, American Council on Education, Washington, D.C., 1967.

These "activists" fall into two general groups: (1) reformers, who act to bring about specific changes in existing conditions, and (2) radicals, who either want to transform the university or abolish it altogether. Their activism is in response to a number of issues or causes: Vietnam, selective service, civil rights, black power, student freedom, campus codes of conduct, and military or industrial recruiting on campus, to mention but a few. As a result of their activities, campus authorities have had to cope with demonstrations, picketing, sit-ins, lie-ins, blockage of access, restriction of movement, forcible entry and in some cases destruction of property and personal injury. The National Student Association reported over five hundred student arrests as a result of occurrences on more than forty campuses during a two-month period (October-November) in 1967.

A number of interesting student attitudes and opinions emerged in a recent survey of more than 180,000 entering freshmen at 252 colleges and universities:<sup>2</sup>

- -56 per cent stated that the chief benefit of a college education was to increase one's earning power.

- 32.5 per cent expected to receive a master's degree; 10.4 per cent planned to obtain a doctorate.

- Most popular major fields of study were business (16.2 per cent), education (10.5 per cent), engineering (9.5 per cent), fine arts (8.5 per cent) and selected social sciences (7.8 per cent).

- Among the more important objectives listed were: "developing a meaningful philosophy of life," "becoming an authority on a special subject," "keeping up to date with political affairs," and "being successful in a business of my own."

#### Faculty

Recruitment and retention of competent faculty members has continued to be a primary concern of colleges and universities. Mobility is an accepted feature of academic life, and while some faculty members leave the teaching profession for

<sup>2</sup>National Norms for Entering College Freshmen—Fall, 1967. ACE Research Reports, Vol. 2, No. 7, 1967.

more attractive or more lucrative positions, others merely move from one institution to another. Campuses are constantly searching not only for replacements but also for new professors to handle expanding enrollments. In the academic year 1964, for example, 4,200 professors left the teaching profession altogether; another 9,100 moved from one institution to another. Simply to maintain their established strength, colleges and universities needed to hire 13,300 faculty members. Another 15,200 new professors were needed to meet enrollment expansion.<sup>3</sup> Total instructional staff for resident degree credit courses in American colleges and universities were estimated at 432,000 for 1965-66 and were projected to rise to 503,000 in 1967-68.<sup>4</sup>

According to a report issued in June, 1967, by the American Association of University Professors, faculty salaries have continued to rise. The overall increase for 1966-67 was 6.8 per cent, somewhat lower than the 7.3 per cent increase in 1965-66.

In recent years an increasing faculty interest has been manifested in some areas in unionization and collective bargaining. Historically, the main area of union growth in educational circles was at elementary and secondary levels, but a growing number of professors are becoming union members. Junior colleges and former teacher's colleges, where many faculty members have been recruited from elementary and secondary schools, are thought by many to be the likeliest institutions of higher education to become unionized, but there are already some notable exceptions to this generalization.

#### FINANCING HIGHER EDUCATION

##### Expenditures

The estimated cost for new construction or for renovation and repair of existing higher educational facilities com-

<sup>3</sup>David G. Brown, *The Mobile Professors*. American Council on Education, Washington, D.C., 1967. pp. 25-26

<sup>4</sup>U. S. Office of Education, *Projections of Educational Statistics to 1975-76*. U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1966. p. 49.

pleted in 1967 was in excess of \$3 billion. When projected over the five-year period 1965-1970, the figure rises to almost \$17 billion.<sup>5</sup> Funds earmarked for capital outlay have doubled since 1961-62, as has the book value of physical plant in American colleges and universities. For a more detailed account of expenditures for physical facilities in both public and private institutions, see Table 3.

Current fund expenditures have nearly tripled since 1959-60. Total current fund expenditures in 1966-67 were in excess of \$13.8 billion. Public institutions accounted for more than half of these expenditures, \$7.9 billion; the private sector spent \$5.9 billion. As shown in Table 4, approximately 80 per cent of all current fund expenditures were in the area of instructional costs; the remaining 20 per cent covered expenditures in auxiliary enterprises and student aid.<sup>6</sup>

#### Student Charges

A little more than a decade ago (1956-57), student charges for room, board, tuition and fees averaged \$737 in public institutions and \$1,250 in private institutions. Estimates projected for 1966-67 indicate a rise in student charges at public institutions to \$1,006 and in private institutions to \$2,063; these reflect increases of 16 per cent and 24 per cent respectively during the past five years. The following figures provide a breakdown of charges that were projected for 1966-67:<sup>7</sup>

Type of charge	Public		Private	
	Per cent increase past		Per cent increase past	
	Amount 5 years	Amount 5 years	Amount 5 years	Amount 5 years
Tuition and fees	\$ 260	19	\$1,202	33
Board (7-day basis)	446	5	502	6
Room	300	32	359	25
	1,006		2,063	

These figures illustrate the fact that the already significant difference in student charges for tuition and fees as between

<sup>5</sup>E. Eugene Higgins, *College and University Enrollment and Physical Facilities Survey, 1965-1970*. U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1967.

<sup>6</sup>Compiled from unpublished data, U. S. Office of Education.

<sup>7</sup>Unpublished data from U. S. Office of Education.

public and private institutions is widening. Charges for dormitory rooms at public institutions remain somewhat lower than in private institutions but the rate of increase during the past five years has been greater in public institutions, due in part to the recent emphasis on construction of self-liquidating housing units on campus. Food costs are slightly higher at private institutions, but there appears to be no significant difference in the rate of increase in costs during the last five years at public and private institutions.

#### Voluntary Support

The Nation's colleges and universities procured voluntary support estimated at more than \$1.5 billion in the academic year 1965-66. A total of 239 institutions receives \$1 million or more in voluntary support, nearly twice the number attaining that goal in 1958-59. General welfare foundations were the largest single source of contributions (providing 24.8 per cent of the total amount) with non-alumni individuals a close second (24.3 per cent). Alumni were the third largest givers (21.5 per cent), and alumni annual giving programs recorded an impressive 13.6 per cent increase over the preceding year. Business corporations contributed 16 per cent of the total.

The twenty institutions receiving most voluntary support in 1965-66 were:

1. Harvard	\$44,464,234
2. Massachusetts Institute of Technology	40,739,792
3. California	34,615,757
4. Yale	27,716,579
5. Chicago	26,412,839
6. Cornell	25,124,574
7. New York University	21,326,666
8. Stanford	21,226,233
9. Columbia	18,815,053
10. Pennsylvania	18,334,842
11. Southern California	17,225,647
12. Michigan	16,780,896
13. Brigham Young	15,181,390
14. Wisconsin	13,730,956
15. Yeshiva	13,175,312
16. Washington University	12,780,996
17. Delaware	12,667,355
18. Johns Hopkins	12,578,565
19. Northwestern	11,747,651
20. Pittsburgh	10,723,650 <sup>8</sup>

<sup>8</sup>*Voluntary Support of Education, 1965-1966*, American Alumni Council and the Council for Financial Aid to Education, Washington, D.C., 1967.

### State Appropriations

State appropriations for operating expenses of higher education have tripled in less than a decade. In 1959-60, \$1.4 billion was appropriated; in 1967-68, the figure had risen to \$4.4 billion. For a state-by-state analysis of appropriations, see Table 5.

Two trends deserve special recognition. In the first place, operating costs have risen faster than enrollments. During the period that operating costs tripled, enrollments approximately doubled. A number of factors have contributed to this: inflation, a steady increase in faculty salaries (which make up about one-half of *all* annual operating expenses), the addition of new courses of study and degree programs, the need for new and costly equipment, and the increased number of students enrolled in costlier graduate and professional programs. Secondly, while state tax support has risen rapidly in terms of total dollars involved, it has *declined* as a percentage of total income for many public institutions. State tax support now accounts for an average of approximately 40 per cent of state college and university income.<sup>9</sup>

### Federal Support

The federal interest in higher education has been reflected in the expenditure of billions of dollars distributed by a number of government agencies to a large percentage of our institutions for a variety of purposes. Total federal obligations to colleges and universities for educational activities amounted to \$3 billion in the fiscal year 1966, a substantial increase over the \$2.3 billion obligated in 1965 and more than double the \$1.4 billion obligated in 1963.<sup>10</sup> In 1966, the total federal obligation represented less than one-half of 1 per cent of the Gross National

Product (\$740 billion) and less than one-fifth of higher education's total expenditures (\$15.2 billion).

Approximately 2,050 institutions (nearly four-fifths of *all* existing institutions of higher education) received federal funds in one form or another in 1966, an increase of 600 institutions over the preceding year, and two and one-half times the number of institutions, 840, that received them in 1963.

Among the more prominent federal agencies allocating funds for higher education were the Office of Education, Public Health Service, National Science Foundation, Department of Defense, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and Atomic Energy Commission. Federal funds were provided by these and other agencies for a variety of purposes: student aid, research and development, construction of academic facilities and of housing, purchase of instructional equipment and material, improving libraries, assisting developing institutions, and providing community services.

During the four years 1963-66, several trends in federal expenditures for higher education emerged:

-Support for academic science increased. This was accompanied by a marked emphasis on science education.

-Support for non-science activities increased even more rapidly than did support for academic science, representing nearly one-half of the increase in total federal obligations for higher education.

-Federal funds have become more evenly distributed among the States in terms of population, enrollments and degrees awarded. On a geographical basis, the proportion of federal support during the four-year period declined in New England, the Mid-Atlantic States and the East North Central States; the regions that ranked lowest in 1963 fared significantly better in 1966.

-Federal funds have been more widely dispersed among institutions. As already mentioned, the number of institutions receiving some form of federal financial assistance increased from 840 in 1963 to 2,050 in 1966, and although the number of institutions receiving \$10 million or more per year nearly doubled (from forty

<sup>9</sup>See M. M. Chambers, *Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of Higher Education, 1967-1968*, Office of Institutional Research, National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges.

<sup>10</sup>National Science Foundation, *Federal Support for Academic Science and Other Educational Activities in Universities and Colleges, Fiscal Years 1963-66*. U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1967.

in 1963 to seventy-nine in 1966), the one hundred institutions receiving the largest amounts of federal support in 1966 accounted for 70 per cent of the total as compared to 85 per cent in 1963. For an analysis of the top one-hundred institutions, ranked in order of total federal obligations, see Table 6.

#### RECENT FEDERAL LEGISLATION

A number of acts affecting higher education were passed during the second session of the 89th Congress. Certain of these were reflections of the Administration's emphasis upon improving programs already established; others were "new" legislation.

The Higher Education Amendments of 1966 amended the Higher Education Act of 1965 and modified the Higher Education Facilities Act by providing three-year authorization for its funding.

The Veterans Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966 contained provisions for educational assistance to veterans. In view of the statement by the Veterans Administration in late 1967 that an average of 67,000 persons were leaving the service each month, there was little doubt that this new "G.I. Bill" would have a pronounced impact on higher education in the years ahead.

The International Education Act of 1966 was designed to strengthen American educational resources for international studies and research by providing grants to institutions to operate graduate centers and grants to individuals for training in them, and by supporting various programs to improve teaching in international studies.

Other enactments of 1966 with a direct impact on higher education were the National Sea-Grant College and Program Act (authorizing the establishment of "sea-grant" colleges to study marine science) and a number of health bills, including the Comprehensive Health Planning and Public Health Services Amendments, the Veterinary Medical Education Act, and the Allied Health Professions Personnel Training Act.

Several other pieces of legislation having implications for higher education were enacted, although these were not

drafted with education specifically, or even primarily, in mind. For example, the Fair Labor Standards Amendment of 1966 made minimum wages applicable to certain nonprofessional employees in colleges and universities, a move that would have the inevitable effect of increasing operating costs on campus.<sup>11</sup>

On June 29, 1967, President Johnson signed the Education Professions Development Act, extending the Teacher Corps for three years and authorizing several new teacher training programs. A new two-year program, beginning in 1968, was authorized for institutes, sub-doctoral fellowships, traineeships and other programs to train college teachers, administrators and education specialists.<sup>12</sup>

#### STATEWIDE SYSTEMS OF COORDINATION

The tremendous growth and expansion described earlier have brought with them significant changes in the administration of higher education in the various States. As the financial demands of higher education rose to unprecedented heights, it was perhaps inescapable that public attention would generate pressure for some better basis than existed for educational decision-making. One result of this awakened interest has been the creation in many States of agencies or boards to "coordinate" higher education.

Several different types of boards have been established. Formal coordination (i.e., statutory boards) have generally taken one of two forms: boards whose primary function is to "coordinate" the activities of individual institutions, each of which has its own separate board of trustees, or boards whose primary function is to "govern," to serve as a single board of trustees for state institutions. A few States have informal or voluntary coordination, under which institutional representatives voluntarily come together and attempt to find agreement on matters

<sup>11</sup>For a more detailed survey of federal legislation, see a useful article by Charles A. Quattlebaum, "Enactments of the 89th Congress Relevant to Higher Education," *Education Record*, Vol. 48, No. 3 (Summer, 1967), pp. 285-290.

<sup>12</sup>*Higher Education and National Affairs*, Vol. XVI, No. 24, American Council on Education, June 30, 1967.

of common concern. Some States have no machinery for either voluntary or formal coordination.

Coordinating board responsibilities and activities vary from State to State, but certain functions appear to be in some degree common to all: program review, budget review, and long-range planning. In order to perform these and other assigned functions, coordinating boards must necessarily collect and analyze data pertaining to such varied topics as enrollments, costs and space utilization, to name but a few.

While it is still too early in many instances to assess with any finality the effectiveness of statewide coordinating efforts, several tentative generalizations appear to be defensible:

—Coordination is here, it is here in a rather big way, and it is in all probability here to stay. By 1967, thirty-nine States had one or another form of coordinating board,<sup>13</sup> and several others have been added in the meantime. Not only are more and more boards being created; they also tend over a period of time to grow more and more powerful.

—Coordination grew out of necessity. Rapidly expanding enrollments, the need to create new institutions, and the necessity to acquire costly machines and equipment to teach and learn the "new knowledge," all led to greatly accelerated demands for appropriations. These pressures, in turn, created a double demand in the name of the public interest: economy—meaning specifically the elimination of waste, inefficiency and unnecessary duplication, and the provision of some better basis for allocating the limited resources of the State.

<sup>13</sup>See Robert L. Williams, *Legal Bases of Coordinating Boards of Higher Education in Thirty-nine States*. Council of State Governments, Chicago, 1967.

—Coordination takes place whether or not a formal structure for it exists. In the absence of a coordinating board, decisions and allocations are made by the Governor, by the Legislature, or by a state agency that has some primary function other than higher education. An effective coordinating board offers the advantage of providing a balanced view of the needs of the State and the resources of the State.

—Directors of coordinating boards have extremely difficult jobs that require a wide range of skills. They are circumstantially forced to operate in a kind of "no-man's-land" between state government on the one hand and the institutions of higher education on the other. To be successful, they must maintain the confidence of both groups and somehow manage not to alienate either of them.

—Many institutions of higher education feel threatened by coordination. State college and university presidents not infrequently view coordinating boards with mixed feelings. While generally conceding the legitimacy of the expressed public interest, they often see the coordinating boards either as another layer of control imposed upon them or as yet another state agency "tampering" with the internal operations of the campus.

Institutional autonomy and academic freedom are highly valued and jealously guarded by the academic community, and any erosion of them, imagined or real, becomes a matter of grave concern. This concern is a basic cause of much of the tension that exists between our campuses and the larger society, a tension that, in the years immediately ahead, is not likely to diminish. At the same time, certainly, the interests of higher education and of the society at large require responsible interaction on the part of government and the institutions of learning.

TABLE 1

## TOTAL ENROLLMENTS, 1966\*

(Including Degree-Credit and Non-Degree-Credit Students)

Region, State or other Jurisdiction	Total enrollment		First-time enrollment	
	Number of students(a) 1966	Per cent change 1965-66	Number of students(a) 1966	Per cent change(b) 1965-66
U. S. & Outlying Parts	6,438,477	7.9	1,565,564	7.8
Fifty States & D.C.	6,389,872	7.9	1,554,337	7.8
New England	420,644	8.8	106,952	13.6
Connecticut	89,591	6.6	20,957	7.5
Maine	23,757	3.3	5,696	9.7
Massachusetts	232,821	10.2	58,732	14.6
New Hampshire	24,123	17.8	6,468	20.8
Rhode Island	35,062	3.9	10,032	15.5
Vermont	15,290	8.8	5,067	22.2
Mideast	1,254,158	6.6	231,507	9.4
Delaware	14,304	8.6	3,757	11.5
District of Columbia	64,034	5.2	7,770	4.2
Maryland	103,692	5.2	22,915	8.0
New Jersey	139,059	7.2	29,688	10.3
New York	609,164	3.9	100,289	11.7
Pennsylvania	323,905	12.6	67,088	6.6
Southeast	1,055,140	11.1	290,896	6.8
Alabama	81,124	20.8	22,941	19.9
Arkansas	45,583	5.9	14,113	0.1
Florida	160,926	13.7	44,923	11.4
Georgia	91,280	10.8	21,318	2.9
Kentucky	84,692	10.8	22,760	0.7
Louisiana	97,386	9.4	23,584	6.9
Mississippi	61,509	10.3	18,753	4.3
North Carolina	124,088	11.8	36,719	18.6
South Carolina	50,162	14.1	15,192	14.4
Tennessee	107,087	7.1	27,287	1.8
Virginia	101,384	10.6	29,523	0.9
West Virginia	49,918	5.3	13,783	— 8.9
Great Lakes Region	1,209,473	7.4	293,211	5.1
Illinois	323,522	6.0	73,849	0.5
Indiana	153,085	7.7	34,509	— 6.6
Michigan	295,905	9.2	71,039	8.9
Ohio	294,301	5.7	77,689	11.9
Wisconsin	142,660	10.3	36,125	6.5
Plains Region	550,089	6.2	143,674	— 4.2
Iowa	91,678	9.3	25,256	3.4
Kansas	85,424	4.7	23,542	— 3.5
Minnesota	126,291	6.5	28,821	— 11.9
Missouri	143,325	5.7	38,419	— 4.5
Nebraska	51,771	3.9	13,569	— 3.4
North Dakota	23,145	3.0	6,849	— 3.4
South Dakota	25,455	9.5	7,218	1.7
Southwest	518,463	6.5	131,277	0.6
Arizona	73,295	1.1	17,971	— 4.9
New Mexico	32,030	5.4	7,630	— 1.7
Oklahoma	92,573	3.6	24,962	4.1
Texas	320,565	8.8	80,714	1.1
Rocky Mountain Region	202,269	9.7	50,527	— 3.1
Colorado	83,313	12.2	20,758	4.2
Idaho	23,794	14.5	7,168	— 1.2
Montana	21,410	5.4	6,016	— 5.1
Utah	62,390	7.0	13,151	— 14.0
Wyoming	11,362	6.0	3,434	2.1
Far West	1,165,383	7.9	302,740	21.9
Alaska	5,590	18.1	1,472	— 14.8
California	915,260	5.6	230,649	22.0
Hawaii	22,762	18.3	5,207	35.6
Nevada	8,374	4.2	2,479	— 18.6
Oregon	80,259	12.1	23,713	16.8
Washington	133,138	21.5	39,220	28.6
U. S. Service Schools	14,253	4.6	3,553	— 2.9
Outlying Parts	48,605	4.4	11,227	1.1
Canal Zone	1,390	2.7	400	2.8
Guam	1,476	— 9.1	372	— 24.8
Puerto Rico	44,516	4.0	10,249	0.7
Virgin Islands	1,223	60.7	206	390.5

\*Source: U. S. Office of Education, *Opening-Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1966*. U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1967.

(a) Includes both degree-credit and non-degree-credit students.

(b) Changes are overstated. 1965 data included no-degree-credit students, 1966 data include them.

TABLE 2

EARNED DEGREES AWARDED BY COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES  
IN THE UNITED STATES AND OUTLYING PARTS, BY LEVEL OF  
DEGREE, SELECTED YEARS, 1947-48 THROUGH 1974-75\*(a)

Year	Earned degrees						
	Number				Per cent distribution		
	All earned degrees	Bachelor's and first professional(b)	Master's(c)	Doctor's	Bachelor's and first professional	Master's	Doctor's
1947-48.....	318,749	272,311	42,449	3,989	85	13	1.3
1948-49.....	422,511	366,698	50,763	5,050	87	12	1.2
1949-50.....	498,373	433,734	58,219	6,420	87	12	1.3
1950-51.....	456,822	384,352	65,132	7,338	84	14	1.6
1951-52.....	403,194	331,924	63,587	7,683	82	16	1.9
1952-53.....	374,189	304,857	61,023	8,309	82	16	2.2
1953-54.....	358,699	292,880	56,823	8,996	82	16	2.5
1954-55.....	354,445	287,401	58,204	8,840	81	16	2.5
1955-56.....	379,495	311,298	59,294	8,903	82	16	2.4
1956-57.....	411,058	340,347	61,955	8,756	83	15	2.1
1957-58.....	440,304	365,748	65,614	8,942	83	15	2.0
1958-59.....	464,095	385,151	69,584	9,360	83	15	2.0
1959-60.....	479,215	394,889	74,497	9,829	82	16	2.1
1960-61.....	490,628	401,784 (36,447)	78,269	10,575	82	16	2.2
1961-62.....	516,996	420,485 (37,663)	84,889	11,622	81	16	2.3
1962-63.....	554,832	450,592 (40,171)	91,418	12,822	81	17	2.3
1963-64.....	617,716	502,104 (41,637)	101,122	14,490	81	16	2.3
1964-65.....	667,592	538,930 (45,046)	112,195	16,467	81	17	2.5
1965-66(d).....	683,700	540,000	126,200	17,500	79	18	2.6
Projections							
1966-67.....	725,600	574,000	132,900	18,700	79	18	2.6
1967-68.....	833,800	678,000	134,800	21,000	81	16	2.5
1969-70.....	940,600	742,000	173,800	24,800	79	18	2.6
1974-75.....	1,159,600	902,000	221,800	35,800	78	19	3.1

\*Source: U.S. Office of Education data as published in *A Fact Book on Higher Education*, American Council on Education, Washington, D. C. 1967.

Note: Figures show degrees earned in colleges and universities in the United States and outlying parts during a twelve-month period ending June 30.

(a) Per cents for bachelor's and master's degrees are rounded to the nearest unit; those for doctor's degrees to the nearest tenth. Because of rounding, per cents may not total 100.

(b) Figures without parentheses are the totals of bachelor's and first-professional degrees; those within parentheses are

first-professional degrees requiring five or more years of study, such as bachelor's degrees in law or architecture or other first-professional degrees such as M.D., D.D.S., or D.V.M. Separate data for first-professional degrees requiring five or more years were not gathered prior to 1960-61.

(c) Second-level degrees, i.e., those beyond the bachelor's or first-professional but below the doctorate. These are generally master's degrees (except first-professional master's), but also include second-professional degrees such as Electrical Engineering.

(d) Estimates.

TABLE 3

CAPITAL OUTLAY AND VALUE OF PHYSICAL PLANT(a) OF  
INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES(b)  
1959-60 THROUGH 1967-68\*  
(In millions of current dollars)

Year	All institutions	Public institutions	Private institutions
	Capital outlay		
1959-60.....	\$ 1,339	\$ 790	\$ 549
1961-62.....	1,714	1,010	704
1963-64(c).....	2,878	1,800	1,078
1965-66(c).....	3,762	2,491	1,271
1967-68(d).....	3,701	2,438	1,263
	Value of physical plant(a)		
1959-60.....	13,549	7,815	5,734
1961-62.....	16,682	9,574	7,108
1963-64.....	21,279	12,453	8,827
1965-66(e).....	28,433	17,144	11,290
1967-68(f).....	35,773	22,008	13,766

\*Sources: (1) U.S. Office of Education, *Projections of Educational Statistics to 1975-76*, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1966, p. 88. (2) USOE, *Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, 1959-60*, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1964, pp. 147, 149, 151. (3) Unpublished data from USOE.

(a) Book value at end of fiscal year.

(b) Fifty States and District of Columbia.

(c) Estimated.

(d) Projected.

(e) Based on estimates of capital outlay for 1964-65 and 1965-66.

(f) Based on projections of capital outlay for 1966-67 and 1967-68.

TABLE 4

ESTIMATED CURRENT FUND EXPENDITURES OF INSTITUTIONS  
OF HIGHER EDUCATION, BY PURPOSE AND CONTROL,  
UNITED STATES, 1966-67\*

(Amounts in millions of current dollars)

	Public and Private		Public		Private	
	Amount	Per cent of total	Amount	Per cent of total	Amount	Per cent of total
<b>Total current fund expenditures.....</b>	<b>\$13,800</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>\$7,900</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>\$5,900</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Educational and general expenditures.....	11,100	80.4	6,400	81.0	4,700	79.7
Student education(a).....	7,700	55.8	4,700	59.5	3,000	50.9
Organized research.....	2,600	18.8	1,200	15.2	1,400	23.7
Related activities(b).....	800	5.8	500	6.3	300	5.1
Auxiliary enterprises and student aid(c).....	2,700	19.6	1,500	19.0	1,200	20.3

\*Source: Unpublished data from U.S. Office of Education.

(a) Includes general administration, instruction and departmental research, extension and public services, libraries, and operation and maintenance of the physical plant.

(b) Includes expenditures for such items as laboratory schools, demonstration schools, medical school hospitals, dental clinics, home economics cafeterias, agricultural college creameries,

college-operated industrial plants connected with instructional programs but not actually integral parts of it, etc.

(c) Auxiliary enterprises include student dormitories, dining halls, cafeterias, student unions, bookstores, faculty housing, athletic programs not part of the instructional program, lectures, concerts, etc. Student aid consists of scholarships, fellowships and prizes and includes remission of fees.

MAJOR STATE SERVICES

TABLE 5

APPROPRIATIONS OF STATE TAX FUNDS FOR OPERATING EXPENSES OF HIGHER EDUCATION, IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS, FOR SELECTED FISCAL YEARS FROM 1959-60 THROUGH 1967-68, WITH DOLLAR GAINS AND PERCENTAGE GAINS IN MOST RECENT TWO YEARS AND IN EIGHT YEARS\*

States	Fiscal years ending in even numbers				1966-68		1960-68	
	1959-60	1963-64	1965-66	1967-68	Two-year gain	Per cent	Eight-year gain	Per cent
Alabama	\$ 21,283	\$ 29,133	\$ 40,327	\$ 58,192	\$ 17,865	44½	\$ 36,909	173½
Alaska	2,111	4,817	6,108	8,619	2,511	41	6,508	308
Arizona	14,042	25,683	35,459	46,281	10,822	30½	32,239	229½
Arkansas	13,551	20,369	28,722	38,985	10,263	35¾	25,434	187¾
California	188,604	301,304	413,103	534,075	120,970	29½	345,471	183
Colorado	17,271	35,279	44,073	61,856	17,785	40½	44,585	258
Connecticut	12,273	18,585	31,060	53,655	22,595	72½	41,382	337
Delaware	3,731	5,831	7,390	11,313	3,923	53	7,582	203
Florida	40,392	68,143	95,476	128,109	32,633	34	87,717	217
Georgia	24,058	35,270	50,859	87,369	36,510	71¾	63,311	263
Hawaii	4,958	10,867	17,006	26,320	9,314	55	21,362	431
Idaho	8,799	11,203	15,490	20,101	4,611	30	11,302	128½
Illinois	90,289	148,170	204,403	301,136	96,733	47½	210,847	233½
Indiana	45,463	70,866	90,105	132,628	42,523	47	87,165	191¾
Iowa	34,630	48,275	61,284	85,773	24,489	40	51,143	147½
Kansas	25,036	38,390	48,598	59,003	10,405	21½	33,967	135½
Kentucky	14,954	32,164	49,507	74,371	24,864	50½	59,417	397½
Louisiana	40,062	55,847	72,318	93,123	20,805	29	53,061	132½
Maine	3,356	9,099	12,771	18,167	5,396	42½	14,811	441½
Maryland	23,818	34,812	48,275	67,700	19,425	40½	43,882	184¾
Massachusetts	12,167	19,874	32,022	57,667	25,645	80	45,500	374
Michigan	95,599	115,604	176,380	231,567	55,187	31½	135,968	142½
Minnesota	36,173	49,710	65,211	95,034	29,823	45½	58,861	162½
Mississippi	15,118	19,873	25,931	36,720	10,789	41½	21,602	143
Missouri	24,744	44,526	62,168	92,934	30,766	49½	68,190	275
Montana	11,230	12,177	14,749	21,375	6,626	45	10,145	90½
Nebraska	15,217	18,820	21,894	33,248	11,354	52	18,031	118½
Nevada	3,682	6,042	7,114	11,773	4,659	65½	8,091	220
New Hampshire	3,973	5,146	7,335	9,201	1,866	25½	5,228	131½
New Jersey	21,982	40,020	50,826	83,758	32,932	65	61,776	281
New Mexico	11,165	15,960	21,649	28,954	7,305	33¾	17,789	159½
New York	78,546	182,918	283,722	431,212	147,490	52	352,666	449
North Carolina	28,419	46,768	76,323	106,550	30,227	39½	78,131	275
North Dakota	9,368	12,079	13,989	19,888	5,899	42	10,520	112½
Ohio	43,331	60,670	85,045	150,527	65,482	77	107,196	247½
Oklahoma	27,014	33,505	41,867	46,858	4,991	12	19,844	73½
Oregon	28,719	39,923	49,252	67,305	18,053	36½	38,586	134½
Pennsylvania	43,471	66,064	102,611	150,000(a)	47,389(a)	46½(a)	106,529(a)	245(a)
Rhode Island	4,477	7,963	12,868	18,401	5,533	43	13,924	311
South Carolina	12,113	17,360	21,403	35,148	13,745	64½	23,035	190
South Dakota	8,128	10,133	15,987	16,992	1,005	6½	8,864	109
Tennessee	17,022	28,324	41,106	64,472	23,366	57	47,450	279
Texas	71,021	114,924	165,301	234,109	68,808	41½	163,088	229½
Utah	13,139	19,154	24,891	33,695	8,804	35½	20,556	156½
Vermont	3,264	4,986	6,395	10,304	3,909	61	7,040	215½
Virginia	25,544	35,858	40,830	74,335	33,505	83	48,791	191
Washington	46,909	69,913	94,979	137,051	42,072	44½	90,142	192
West Virginia	16,919	21,875	32,294	44,448	12,154	37¾	27,529	163
Wisconsin	37,834	51,490	78,451	131,505	53,054	67½	93,671	247½
Wyoming	4,935	6,707	8,771	11,123	2,352	26¾	6,188	125½
Totals	1,399,904	2,182,473	3,053,698	4,392,930	1,339,232		2,993,026	
Weighted averages						44		214

\*Source: M. M. Chambers, *Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of Higher Education, 1967-1968*. Office of Institutional Research, National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges.  
 (a) Estimated. Report not available when this tabulation was completed Sept. 30, 1967.

TABLE 6  
 FEDERAL SUPPORT TO UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES: 100 INSTITUTIONS RECEIVING THE  
 LARGEST AMOUNTS OF FEDERAL FUNDS IN 1966\*  
 (Dollar amounts in thousands.)

Institution (in order of total federal obligations, 1966)	Total federal obligations										
	Rank order based on total federal obligations			1963		1964		1965		1966	
	1963	1964	1965	Amount	Per cent of U.S. total						
Totals for 100 universities and colleges				\$1,192,334	85.37	\$1,360,899	84.74	\$1,747,245	76.40	\$2,125,654	70.44
1. University of Michigan	2	2	2	45,524	3.26	45,862	2.86	58,806	2.57	66,265	2.20
2. Massachusetts Institute of Technology	1	1	1	53,750	3.85	70,681	4.40	59,601	2.61	63,232	2.10
3. Stanford University	7	4	8	32,817	2.35	41,794	2.60	42,700	1.87	60,621	2.01
4. Columbia University	3	3	4	44,944	3.22	43,853	2.73	51,862	2.27	60,041	2.00
5. University of Illinois	8	6	6	32,718	2.34	36,339	2.26	44,898	1.96	58,491	1.94
6. Harvard University	5	5	10	34,326	2.46	39,568	2.46	40,803	1.78	54,008	1.79
7. University of California—Los Angeles	9	7	3	31,005	2.22	35,301	2.20	51,883	2.27	51,298	1.70
8. University of California—Berkeley	4	8	7	39,556	2.83	34,623	2.16	42,735	1.87	50,315	1.67
9. University of Chicago	6	9	14	32,834	2.35	33,545	2.08	35,689	1.56	45,286	1.50
10. Ohio State University	19	19	19	18,230	1.31	20,088	1.25	25,389	1.11	39,025	1.29
11. University of Pennsylvania	17	17	16	22,729	1.63	25,319	1.58	32,712	1.43	38,908	1.29
12. University of Wisconsin—Madison	11	10	11	26,767	1.92	31,111	1.94	39,788	1.74	38,756	1.28
13. University of Texas	20	15	17	18,049	1.29	26,086	1.62	32,400	1.42	38,208	1.27
14. New York University	13	14	12	24,613	1.76	26,468	1.65	36,571	1.60	37,688	1.25
15. Pennsylvania State University	31	36	30	12,253	.88	12,388	.77	18,986	.83	37,659	1.25
16. University of Minnesota—Minneapolis-St. Paul	10	11	9	29,173	2.09	28,544	1.78	41,765	1.83	35,935	1.19
17. University of Washington	15	12	13	23,161	1.66	27,839	1.73	36,083	1.58	35,575	1.18
18. Cornell University	12	13	5	24,971	1.79	27,023	1.68	48,860	2.14	35,324	1.17
19. Johns Hopkins University	14	16	15	23,933	1.71	25,821	1.61	33,198	1.45	31,994	1.06
20. Yale University	16	18	18	22,954	1.64	24,919	1.55	26,485	1.16	29,830	.99
21. Washington University	25	25	25	13,631	.98	15,002	.93	20,315	.89	27,265	.90
22. University of Missouri	41	47	40	9,850	.71	10,057	.63	15,111	.66	26,644	.88
23. Indiana University	34	38	28	10,849	.78	12,015	.75	19,515	.85	26,397	.87
24. Purdue University	27	29	24	13,144	.94	13,893	.87	22,694	.99	26,157	.87
25. University of Florida	37	35	35	10,402	.74	12,808	.80	18,153	.79	25,202	.84
26. University of Pittsburgh	18	23	22	18,762	1.34	18,224	1.14	22,824	1.00	24,873	.82
27. University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	40	34	47	10,035	.72	13,110	.82	13,735	.60	24,591	.82
28. Duke University	32	20	33	12,221	.87	19,868	1.24	18,420	.81	23,693	.79
29. University of Rochester	21	22	32	16,756	1.20	18,437	1.15	18,502	.81	23,597	.78
30. University of Maryland	23	21	20	13,745	.98	18,439	1.15	25,192	1.10	23,425	.78
31. University of Southern California	35	33	26	10,713	.77	13,234	.82	20,315	.89	22,718	.75
32. Michigan State University	29	40	42	12,488	.89	11,516	.72	14,413	.63	22,369	.74
33. University of Tennessee	38	37	44	10,360	.74	12,290	.77	14,310	.63	21,671	.72
34. Northwestern University	22	27	38	14,171	1.01	14,195	.88	17,175	.75	21,204	.70
35. Rutgers, The State University	51	50	29	7,875	.56	8,867	.55	19,108	.84	21,053	.70
36. University of Arizona	62	66	56	7,059	.51	7,737	.48	11,596	.51	20,874	.69
37. University of California-San Diego	75	53	31	5,569	.40	8,688	.54	18,843	.82	20,810	.69
38. University of Colorado	26	24	23	13,442	.96	15,218	.95	22,812	1.00	20,483	.68
39. Yeshiva University	28	32	27	13,028	.93	13,497	.84	19,951	.87	20,400	.68
40. University of Nebraska	74	74	61	5,628	.40	6,712	.42	10,718	.47	19,981	.66
41. University of Utah	42	43	41	9,811	.70	11,020	.69	14,928	.65	19,374	.64
42. University of Hawaii	94	76	60	3,991	.29	6,446	.40	11,220	.49	18,662	.62
43. University of Louisville	106	114	127	3,193	.23	3,490	.22	3,891	.17	18,602	.62
44. Howard University(a)	30	31	39	12,341	.88	13,509	.84	15,647	.68	18,077	.60

45. Georgetown University.....	89	78	57	\$ 4,262	.31	\$ 6,060	.38	\$11,495	.50	\$17,927	.59
46. Western Reserve University.....	36	30	21	10,473	.75	13,520	.84	23,595	1.03	17,922	.59
47. Brown University.....	46	60	76	8,251	.59	8,372	.52	8,246	.36	17,680	.59
48. Tulane University.....	33	39	45	10,850	.78	11,944	.74	14,302	.63	17,660	.59
49. Louisiana State University & Agricultural and Mechanical College.....	55	62	65	7,478	.54	8,259	.51	9,994	.44	17,510	.58
50. Princeton University.....	24	28	34	13,652	.98	14,052	.89	18,158	.79	17,267	.57
51. University of Puerto Rico.....	59	49	49	7,224	.52	8,974	.56	13,064	.57	17,109	.57
52. University of Oregon.....	48	42	36	8,185	.59	11,092	.69	17,361	.76	16,460	.55
53. California Institute of Technology.....	43	26	37	9,169	.66	14,940	.93	17,286	.76	16,435	.55
54. North Carolina State University at Raleigh.....	54	58	63	7,526	.54	8,454	.53	10,493	.46	16,301	.54
55. University of Miami.....	58	46	43	7,267	.52	10,121	.63	14,333	.63	16,102	.53
56. University of California—Davis.....	64	63	55	6,633	.47	8,155	.51	11,932	.52	16,023	.53
57. University of Georgia.....	68	64	58	6,283	.45	7,807	.49	11,297	.49	15,939	.53
58. University of California—San Francisco.....	76	41	46	5,499	.39	11,329	.71	13,824	.60	15,899	.53
59. University of Kansas.....	53	59	54	7,693	.55	8,378	.52	12,218	.53	15,768	.52
60. Texas A&M University.....	44	44	53	8,711	.62	10,888	.68	12,557	.55	15,395	.51
61. University of Kentucky.....	63	55	52	6,808	.49	8,519	.53	12,595	.55	15,311	.51
62. University of Iowa.....	39	45	51	10,139	.73	10,500	.65	12,726	.56	15,268	.51
63. Boston University.....	67	69	67	6,353	.45	7,426	.46	9,649	.42	14,944	.50
64. University of Cincinnati.....	79	84	101	5,116	.37	5,396	.34	5,513	.24	13,543	.45
65. Oregon State University.....	57	61	64	7,410	.53	8,344	.52	10,370	.45	13,458	.45
66. Syracuse University.....	65	52	59	6,628	.47	8,726	.54	11,248	.49	13,368	.44
67. University of Connecticut.....	112	102	95	2,810	.20	4,107	.26	6,004	.26	13,204	.44
68. University of Alabama.....	70	56	71	5,946	.43	8,518	.53	9,104	.40	12,855	.43
69. Iowa State University of Science & Technology..	45	51	68	8,280	.59	8,843	.55	9,558	.42	12,269	.41
70. Wayne State University.....	50	71	69	8,068	.58	7,122	.44	9,422	.41	11,948	.40
71. Vanderbilt University.....	56	65	74	7,459	.53	7,801	.49	8,539	.37	11,929	.40
72. University of Virginia.....	66	68	50	6,504	.47	7,477	.47	12,965	.57	11,488	.38
73. Baylor University.....	49	48	66	8,178	.59	9,442	.59	9,811	.43	11,298	.37
74. West Virginia University.....	82	83	82	4,794	.34	5,399	.34	7,227	.32	11,230	.37
75. University of Arkansas.....	69	70	78	6,246	.45	7,403	.46	8,057	.35	10,992	.36
76. George Washington University.....	78	87	84	5,141	.37	5,175	.32	7,059	.31	10,672	.35
77. Florida State University.....	71	72	80	5,711	.41	6,959	.43	7,639	.33	10,514	.35
78. University of Oklahoma.....	47	57	72	8,229	.59	8,466	.53	8,983	.39	10,266	.34
79. Auburn University.....	81	80	85	4,878	.35	5,966	.37	7,045	.31	9,682	.32
80. New York Medical College.....	111	105	105	2,849	.20	3,966	.23	5,296	.23	9,575	.32
81. Loyola University.....	143	135	48	1,555	.11	1,988	.12	13,385	.59	9,546	.32
82. Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn.....	83	82	120	4,691	.34	5,630	.35	4,362	.19	9,491	.32
83. Emory University.....	60	77	70	7,190	.51	6,383	.40	9,217	.40	9,388	.31
84. Colorado State University.....	54	75	77	4,608	.33	6,563	.41	8,230	.36	9,260	.31
85. Oklahoma State University of Agriculture & Ap- plied Science.....	61	73	79	7,098	.51	6,909	.43	8,024	.35	9,048	.30
86. University of Massachusetts.....	101	109	81	3,419	.24	3,722	.23	7,554	.33	8,912	.30
87. State University of New York at Buffalo.....	52	79	87	7,697	.55	6,022	.38	6,824	.30	8,839	.29
88. University of Denver.....	109	90	96	2,978	.21	5,042	.31	5,989	.26	8,748	.29
89. Carnegie Institute of Technology.....	77	54	88	5,182	.37	8,683	.54	6,619	.29	8,328	.28
90. Case Institute of Technology.....	95	106	73	3,877	.28	3,876	.18	8,868	.39	8,295	.28
91. Rice University.....	107	92	75	3,025	.22	5,016	.31	8,256	.36	8,238	.27
92. University of California—Santa Barbara.....	170	153	102	694	.05	1,210	.08	5,433	.24	8,097	.27
93. Mississippi State University.....	88	94	89	4,340	.31	4,795	.30	6,576	.29	8,020	.27
94. Southern Illinois University.....	157	149	144	973	.07	1,445	.09	3,058	.13	7,815	.26
95. Tufts University.....	80	81	86	5,063	.36	5,947	.37	7,031	.31	7,770	.26
96. Washington State University.....	85	86	97	4,440	.32	5,185	.32	5,889	.26	7,743	.26
97. University of Notre Dame.....	100	101	112	3,549	.25	4,375	.27	4,815	.21	7,732	.26
98. Temple University.....	99	98	91	3,675	.26	4,595	.29	6,490	.28	7,729	.26
99. New Mexico State University.....	72	85	93	5,691	.41	5,359	.33	6,292	.28	7,695	.26
100. University of Alaska.....	117	93	114	2,545	.18	4,810	.30	4,766	.21	7,168	.24

\*Source: Published in *Higher Education and National Affairs*, Vol. XVI, No. 33, American Council on Education, September 29, 1967.

(a) These obligations for Howard University are federal appropriations for the operation of the institution.

---

## LIBRARY SERVICES AND LEGISLATION

BY ELEANOR A. FERGUSON\*

---

AUTOMATION, which has been so widely exploited by business and industry during the past fifteen years, has made relatively little progress in libraries until recently. Municipally or state owned computers are now being used for financial processing, production of records and forms for acquisition work, control of serials, and circulation procedures. The possibilities of information retrieval and statewide processing centers to perform repetitive tasks have remained in the realm of theory and experimentation. In the last two years, however, some steps have been taken which promise to bring the power of machines to bear on library problems.

### NEW AUTOMATION SYSTEMS

One of the most interesting, the MARC Project, is a pilot undertaking of the Library of Congress to put the cataloging information for all current monographs in English on magnetic tape. The tapes are distributed weekly to sixteen libraries, chosen for their access to local computers and for the variety of library types they represent; the sixteen in turn have made tapes available to neighboring libraries, so that about forty libraries (including at least two state libraries) have participated in the experiment. The next step, sale of the weekly tapes to any interested library, will begin July 1, 1968. The experiment appears to have made a successful attack on a process which is at once highly skilled and very repetitive. That is, each book requires individual cataloging by an expert; but when a thousand libraries buy it, each performs much the same cataloging process. It is expected that the procedures developed during the pilot period will eventually become part

\*Miss Ferguson is Executive Secretary of the American Association of State Libraries, a division of the American Library Association.

of the long-range goal of the Library of Congress for a large-scale, computer-based bibliographic system, to be implemented by 1972.

The Oregon State Library has distributed to 270 libraries in its State copies of a book catalog of its entire collection of nearly 700,000 items. Thus, all the libraries in the State will have ready access to information about what is available on loan from the State Library. It seems likely that the catalog will be widely used as a buying guide and a cataloging tool, as well as to facilitate the supplying of unusual material to library users. The book catalog, entirely computerized, will be brought up to date at regular intervals.

Both New York and Illinois have initiated studies of the feasibility of setting up processing centers to order, catalog and prepare books for use to serve all their public libraries. The possibility of using computer techniques economically, in light of the large number of volumes to be processed, seems to promise considerable savings not only in money but, more importantly, in scarce manpower and space in local libraries. Should the MARC Project prove successful, these statewide programs undoubtedly will adopt its procedures, eliminating some of the experimental steps which may prove so costly if undertaken by one State alone, and providing a standard product to facilitate exchange of information.

A number of States have established teletype networks between the state library and the larger public and college libraries in the State, to transmit requests for interlibrary loans rapidly; among them are Kansas, Indiana, Illinois, New York and Pennsylvania. Hawaii, with its peculiar geographical character, spreading over a distance of 1,600 miles and 122 islands, has gone a step further, and responds to requests for materials by tele-

facsimile transmission of the required texts from the State Library to the major libraries on the other islands. New York has developed plans for a similar program, now in the pilot project stage, which will link fourteen major libraries for transmission of printed material at a speed of one 8½" x 11" page in 4.75 minutes. It also will provide a unique switching arrangement whereby any station in the system may speak with any other station; it is said that it will be the largest library facsimile network in the world.

#### COOPERATIVE LIBRARY NETWORKS

As these steps are being taken to organize masses of information in the largest libraries for use by the individuals whose needs are specialized, the ordinary library user has not been overlooked. Just as electronic applications have demanded cooperation between the libraries of universities, major public libraries and state libraries, so cooperative efforts have begun between libraries in individual communities and across state lines. Interstate compacts for library purposes were adopted in Arkansas, Connecticut, Indiana, North Carolina and Oklahoma in the past two years. Programs have been slow to develop as authorized by the compacts because of the inherent difficulties of reaching agreements across state lines, but progress is being made here and there which promises well for the future.

One substantial factor in encouragement of cooperation is Title III, added to the Library Services and Construction Act as amended by Congress in 1966. This new title authorizes appropriations of \$5 million for the fiscal year ending in 1967, rising to \$15 million in fiscal 1971, to be distributed to the States under the same formula used for other titles of the act. The States are required to submit "plans for establishing and maintaining local, regional, state or interstate cooperative networks of libraries." The plans must be developed with the assistance of a "state-wide council which is broadly representative of professional library interests and of library users," and must include statements of objectives and evaluative criteria. Appropriations for the title were

limited to \$375,000 for 1967, to be used for planning only. With financing more nearly approaching the authorizations in 1968, genuine progress is to be expected.

Under Title IV, Part A supports library services to the inmates of state supported institutions such as prisons, reformatories, hospitals, and training schools; Part B supports library services to the physically handicapped, defined as persons "certified by competent authority as unable to read or to use conventional printed materials as a result of physical limitations." This title authorizes similar appropriations and requires an advisory council to develop plans suited to each State's needs. It, too, was funded for fiscal 1967 at \$375,000, an amount too small to do more than plan for services to these two groups, as yet receiving minimum service in most States.

The amended Act, passed in July 1966, required no state matching for Titles III and IV during its first year, since so little could be done in fiscal 1967; a technical amendment to the act has extended this provision to fiscal 1968. A number of other pieces of federal legislation, notably the Elementary and Secondary Education Act and the Higher Education Act, have important implications for library development. The interested reader is referred to the *ALA Bulletin*, October 1967 (Volume 61:9) which provides a comprehensive report of federal legislation related to libraries.

#### OTHER ADVANCES FOR COOPERATION

State Legislatures, in addition to approving interstate compact legislation already mentioned, took other action to encourage cooperation. Illinois authorized contracts for service between any types of libraries rather than simply between two or more public libraries. Indiana made possible the creation of library districts to serve more than one governmental unit; previously joint services could be developed only by annual contracts, which frequently proved awkward or unworkable in practice.

In Connecticut, \$132,336 was appropriated to assist law libraries around the State. Florida amended its county library law by providing an option in addition

to the present system whereby the Governor appoints a five-member board, by authorizing the County Commissioners to appoint an advisory board or to direct a county manager or county administrator to administer the library program.

Rhode Island, in revising its library statutes of 1964, added to its statement of policy the purpose of coordinating "on a cooperative basis the resources of academic, free public school and special libraries to meet the expanding needs of all citizens," and authorized the Department of State Library Services to designate "supplementary resource centers" to coordinate all library resources within their areas "to provide improved library services to students and other learners." Each such center is to receive a minimum grant of \$10,000 annually for performing this service. South Carolina broadened the responsibilities of its State Library Board to include—in addition to public library development—service to state institutions, the handicapped and the agencies and government of the State.

#### NEW CONSTRUCTION

The housing of libraries is receiving increased attention. The New Jersey Division of State Library, Archives and History moved into a new building in 1966, bringing all phases of its program under one roof. Under construction in 1967 are state libraries for Maine and North Carolina and new housing for the South Carolina Library Board. Public library buildings in 363 communities were started or completed under Title II of the Library Services and Construction Act in 1966; federal expenditures of \$29.8 million were matched by \$62.5 million of local money. The 1967 federal appropriation was \$40 million, which with local matching should result in four hundred to five hundred new buildings.

A problem faced by many States is that federal funds are too limited to make substantial contributions to new buildings for large cities. Rhode Island has met this problem in its 1967 statute revision by authorizing the payment of state grant-in-aid funds for construction over a period of years, not to exceed twenty, and by providing that when such an in-

stallment grant is made it shall include the "interest cost actually incurred . . . as a result of [the library's] having to borrow the state's portion of the total cost of the library project." Maryland and Rhode Island are the only States which permit the use of state funds for local library building, but demands are so great that other States may soon follow their example.

#### ADDITIONAL ASPECTS

The North Carolina Legislature removed the limitation on the tax rate for libraries which might be voted by referendum, and created a legislative commission to study library support, particularly as regards the financing of public libraries, to report to the General Assembly of 1969. Studies of library adequacy are also under way in Florida and Indiana. A number of States have published statewide surveys of library service—among them California, New York, North Dakota, Vermont and Wyoming. All of them, in one way or another, recognize the importance to the reader of having service close to his home, while urging stronger services to the libraries from state or multi-state sources, so that the local library may more adequately meet the needs of its patrons. The "concept of library systems," the major recommendation of *Minimum Standards for Public Library Systems* adopted by the ALA Public Library Association in 1966, is the subject of a nationwide study of systems serving more than one governmental unit, the results of which are expected to be published in mid-1968.

Oklahoma adopted a new library code, establishing a Department of Libraries with a governing board. The State Library is incorporated in the department. The department is authorized "to discharge the State's responsibility for library service, including service to State government, to public and special libraries and library services, cooperation with and rendering of services to local units of government in the establishment and operation of local libraries and library systems, and the performance of all technical and other services necessary to the Department." Further, "it shall assist with and supervise the establishment and

operation of libraries at all State institutions and agencies, except public schools and institutions of higher learning." In addition, the department is made a state documents depository and is given authority to approve combinations of local libraries in systems. Among other provisions, the act authorizes interstate systems through an interstate compact.

In addition to Oklahoma, four other States set up programs for deposit and distribution of state documents. Florida made the State Library the official depository. It was authorized to designate university, college and public libraries as deposits for public documents, set up a distribution system, and publish a periodic bibliography of the publications of the State. In Mississippi, the Research and Development Center Library was made a depository; other libraries may be so designated by the Secretary of State, who is to receive from the publishing agency sufficient copies so that two can be delivered to each depository. A recorder of documents is to be appointed by the Secretary of State to administer the provisions of the act.

The Montana State Library was authorized to establish a system of receiving and distributing state documents to appropriate libraries within the State. New Mexico established a records center, in which each agency of state government must deposit "any rule issued by any agency and purporting to affect one or more agencies besides the issuing agency or to affect persons not members or employees of such agency." The records center may set format and style requirements for rules; no rule is effective until the original and seven copies are filed with the center. Publications of agencies must also be filed with the records center, which will deliver three copies to the State Library. The State Library is designated an official depository of all state publications, and must keep one copy for public inspection at all times, although it may circulate other copies.

It is clear that the States in their library-

related activities are tending to broaden their missions from the traditional emphasis on helping the small public library—an emphasis encouraged by the 1956 Library Services Act, in which Congress limited benefits to "rural areas." Congress, in removing the rural limitation and adding successive titles for building construction, cooperative programs, and assistance to the handicapped, may have acted as a spur. But in a broader sense the federal government has reacted to a growing state realization that libraries, as one phase of education, are too important to be considered solely as a local responsibility—that they must increasingly become the concern of all levels of government if resources are to be used for the greatest benefit of all citizens.

## SELECTED REFERENCES

*The Library Functions of the States: Commentary on the Survey of Library Functions of the States.* Phillip Monypenny. American Library Association. 1966.

*National Inventory of Library Needs, 1965.* Prepared by the Library Services Branch, Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the American Library Association. Chicago. 1965.

*Minimum Standards for Public Library Systems, 1966.* Public Library Association, American Library Association. 1967.

*Costs of Public Library Service in 1963.* (Supplement to *Minimum Standards*. . . ) Public Library Association. American Library Association. 1963.

*Selected Statistics of Public Libraries Serving Populations of 35,000 and Above (1964-65).* Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Washington, D.C. 1968.

*Standards for Library Functions at the State Level.* American Association of State Libraries. American Library Association. 1963.

*Standards for School Media Programs.* American Association of School Librarians. American Library Association. 1968.

*State Library Extension: Resources and Services, 1960-61.* Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Washington, D.C. 1966.

*Statewide Long-Range Planning for Libraries: Report of a Conference [September 19-22, 1965] Chicago.* Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Washington, D.C. 1966.

APPROPRIATIONS, EXCLUSIVE OF FEDERAL GRANTS, FOR THE  
STATE LIBRARY AGENCIES THAT INCLUDE PUBLIC LIBRARY  
EXTENSION SERVICE AS ONE FUNCTION\*

(Fiscal year ending in 1967)

State	Name of agency and functions†	Appropriation for agency**	Appropriation for grants-in-aid to public libraries
Alabama	Alabama Public Library Service, 1, 8, 9, 10, 13	\$ 135,219	\$100,800
Alaska	State Library, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14	54,300	9,000
Arizona	Arizona Dept. of Library & Archives, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 13, 14	238,786	none
Arkansas	Arkansas Library Commission, 1, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14	155,236	320,000
California	State Library, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14	1,386,799	1,000,000
Colorado	State Library, 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14	198,587	320,000
Connecticut	State Library, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14	1,054,173(a)	160,000
Delaware	State Library Commission, 1, 2, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14	69,632	31,055
Florida	State Library, 1, 2, 6, 7, 8	123,560	206,000
Georgia	Public Library Unit, Dept. of Education, 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 14	272,152	2,433,990(b)
Hawaii	State Library System, 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12	2,764,396	(c)
Idaho	State Library, 1, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14	72,500	none
Illinois	State Library, 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14	923,080	3,316,834
Indiana	State Library, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14	439,130	none
Iowa	State Traveling Library, 1, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14	119,690	none
Kansas	State Library, 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 14	271,866	none
Kentucky	Dept. of Libraries, 1, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14	1,167,000	233,000(a)
Louisiana	State Library, 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14	295,496(a)	none
Maine	State Library, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14	195,180	18,250
Maryland	Div. of Library Extension, Dept. of Education, 1, 8, 9, 10	179,927	1,757,519
Massachusetts	Bureau of Library Extension, Dept. of Educ., 1, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14	194,560	1,270,000(a)
Michigan	State Library, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14	936,400	1,000,000
Minnesota	Library Div., Dept. of Educ., 1, 7, 8, 13, 14	37,500	200,000
Mississippi	Mississippi Library Commission, 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14	175,000	none
Missouri	State Library, 1, 6, 8, 13, 14	207,747	446,574
Montana	State Library, 1, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14	75,000	none
Nebraska	Public Library Commission, 1, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14	73,296	none
Nevada	State Library, 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14	198,493	none
New Hampshire	State Library, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14	254,361	30,500
New Jersey	Div. of State Library, Archives & History, State Dept. of Educ., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14	646,631	1,976,000
New Mexico	State Library, 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14	349,570(a)	20,000
New York	State Library, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14	1,535,000	12,800,000(a)
North Carolina	State Library, 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14	274,425	686,250
North Dakota	State Library Commission, 1, 7, 8, 10, 13	87,001	none
Ohio	State Library, 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14	237,106	331,040
Oklahoma	State Library, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14	370,000	none
Oregon	State Library, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 13, 14	425,229	none
Pennsylvania	State Library, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14	482,822	4,728,652
Rhode Island	Dept. of State Library Services, 1, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14	109,899	506,096
South Carolina	South Carolina State Library Board, 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14	70,799	71,000
South Dakota	State Library Commission, 1, 4, 8, 14	80,400	none
Tennessee	State Library & Archives, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	479,000	450,000(a)
Texas	State Library, 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14	306,506	none
Utah	State Library Commission, 8, 9, 12, 13	115,000(a)	none
Vermont	Free Public Library Service, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14	190,167(a)	1,079
Virginia	State Library, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 14	792,315	200,000
Washington	State Library, 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 13, 14	593,103	66,738
West Virginia	Library Commission, 1, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14	176,808	none
Wisconsin	Div. of Library Services, Dept. of Public Instruction, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14	353,374	none
Wyoming	State Library, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14	52,691	none
Total		\$19,996,912	\$34,690,377

\*Prepared by the American Library Association.

\*\*Exclusive of the appropriation for grants.

†The functions of state library agencies reported, designated by numbers in this column, are:

1. General library service, including reference.

2. Genealogy and history.

3. Archives and record management.

4. Legislative reference.

5. Law library.

6. Federal document depository.

7. State document depository.

8. Library extension, including traveling libraries and/or es-

tablishing public libraries.

9. Service to the blind and physically handicapped.

10. Service to correctional and custodial institutions.

11. Service to local schools.

12. Processing for local libraries.

13. Newsletter.

14. Publications.

(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.

# 2

## Highways, Highway Safety

### HIGHWAY SYSTEMS, MASS TRANSPORTATION

By GEORGE F. BASICH\*

**E**FFORTS to relate highway programs to a widening range of transportation, socio-economic and aesthetic concerns have been a feature of legislation in the sixties. Important action at the state and federal levels has extended this trend in 1966 and 1967.

Meantime, financing for highways by all levels of government continued to mount. Highway purpose receipts approximated \$14.4 billion in calendar 1965 and about \$16.4 billion in 1967. In both years, despite rising federal amounts, the States were the largest contributors to these sums, raising approximately 53 per cent of the totals. In 1967 the federal government accounted for about 30 per cent and local governments the remainder.

#### FEDERAL ENACTMENTS

Major 1966 enactments of Congress consolidated most federal non-maritime transportation responsibilities in a new cabinet-level Department of Transportation and established national programs for highway and motor vehicle safety.

The act creating the Department of Transportation authorized major constituent operating administrations for highways, railroads and aviation, each headed by a Presidential appointee. The Director of the Bureau of Public Roads, formerly in the Department of Commerce, continues in charge of the federal-aid highway program, but under the

supervision of the Federal Highway Administrator. The Federal Highway Administration also includes highway beautification and high-speed ground transportation programs, the bridge and toll functions of the Corps of Engineers, motor carrier safety responsibilities formerly lodged in the Interstate Commerce Commission, and new highway and motor vehicle safety programs.

The Secretary of Transportation is charged with developing standards and criteria for federal transportation investments, but none may be promulgated without Congressional approval. Also, the Secretaries of Transportation and of Housing and Urban Development share responsibility for promoting mass transportation programs and are directed to submit recommendations for centering them within the executive branch.

The Highway Safety Act of 1966 authorized a coordinated national effort featuring grants for planned improvements in statewide highway safety programs and more intensive highway safety research and development. It authorized \$322 million in appropriations over three years, \$55 million for research and the balance for grants to States. However, Congress appropriated only \$25 million for state grants in fiscal 1968, the first full year of the program.

Grant funds are apportioned among States, 75 per cent by population and 25 per cent as the Secretary may direct, on an equal matching basis. The Governor, the act stipulates, must be "responsible" for his state program, and at least 40 per cent

\*Mr. Basich is a member of the Staff of the Washington Office of the Council of State Governments.

of state grant allotments are earmarked for use by local programs which are part of the overall state program.

States without approved "uniform" safety programs on December 31, 1968, are subject to a 10 per cent reduction in federal-aid highway construction funds. The Secretary is directed to develop standards expressed as performance criteria for a wide gamut of state highway safety functions. However, because of development delays and financial strictures at all levels, standards and their administration are, and promise to be, more flexible than originally expected. A National Highway Safety Advisory Committee with several state and local representatives is available for consultation and recommendation.

The National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966 provided for the Secretary of Transportation to issue preliminary federal safety standards for new vehicles by January 31, 1967, followed by a first revision a year later. Standards for used vehicles are called for by September, 1968. Federal preemption is stipulated concerning any vehicle or equipment, including tires, for which a standard is promulgated. The state role in the standards process is confined to consultation with the Vehicle Safety Commission established by compact, state and local members of a National Vehicle Safety Advisory Commission consisting largely of general public and highway user members, and such other state or interstate agencies, including legislative committees, as the Secretary may deem appropriate.

(See the separate chapter, "Highway Safety," beginning on page 323, for additional treatment of legislation on highway and motor vehicle safety.)

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, pursuant to 1965 amendments to the Clean Air Act, issued air pollution standards for new motor vehicles beginning with 1968 models. Amendments of 1967 provide that no State other than California may issue exhaust standards more stringent than the federal for new vehicles, and authorize grants to States for up to two-thirds of the costs of such parts of vehicle inspection programs as relate to air pollution control.

Title II of the Model Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966 requires, in part, prior review and comment by area-wide bodies relating to consistency with comprehensive metropolitan plans before grant applications may be submitted to federal agencies for a wide range of public works, including highways.

Amendments of 1966 to the Urban Mass Transportation Act extended an existing annual \$150 million level of grant and loan authorizations through fiscal 1969. Also, fund limits for research and demonstration projects were raised to \$30 million in fiscal 1966, \$40 million in 1967 and \$50 million in fiscal 1968. A new section authorized grants to state and local agencies for up to two-thirds of the costs of planning and technical studies for urban mass transportation projects; funds for fellowships to mass transit managerial and technical staff; and grants for urban transportation research. The Department of Housing and Urban Development, in cooperation with the Department of Transportation, was directed to set up a research and demonstration program for improved transit systems for urban areas of all sizes. A 1967 amendment extended through October, 1968, emergency authority to make equal matching facility or equipment grants to incompletely planned mass transportation systems. Where plans are completed in three years, the emergency authority permits an increase in the federal share from a half to two-thirds of net project costs.

Amendments of 1967 to the Appalachian Regional Development Act added \$150 million for a new total of \$715 million in highway program authorizations for fiscal 1968 through 1971. Cumulative Appalachian road authorization totals since inception have reached \$1.02 billion. Also, economic development highways were increased from 2,350 to 2,700 miles and the local-access road net from 1,000 to 1,600 miles. The Appalachian Commission was authorized to designate instead of merely recommend new road locations, and member States were authorized to initiate construction from their own funds, with the possibility of future

federal reimbursement up to 70 per cent of costs.

A bill passed by the Senate in 1967 and a similar version reported in the House would extend without change the highway beautification act through fiscal 1968 and authorize a total of \$85 million from the general fund for the program—\$70 million for scenic enhancement, \$10 million for junkyard control, and \$5 million for billboard control. The Administration asked for a two-year extension, with larger appropriations from a newly proposed highway beautification trust fund.

#### *Highway Finance Legislation*

Because of increasing costs, the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1966 deferred the completion date of the interstate system by a year, to June, 1972. However, estimates of the American Association of State Highway Officials based on 1965 cost studies make late 1975 a more feasible target. In fact, later cost estimates, together with safety and other desired design improvements, could delay completion of the interstate system until 1977.

There is another possible cause of delay. The Administration, to ease inflationary pressures, temporarily reduced state authorizations to let contracts for construction on aided road systems based on 1968 grant allotments. The Administration planned to cut new state contracting authority for calendar 1968 to \$4.1 billion from \$4.7 billion, a reduction of 5 per cent from calendar 1967 levels.

The 1966 act increased trust fund appropriation authorizations by \$5.2 billion for the interstate system. Previous authorizations for fiscal 1968 through 1970, \$3 billion annually, were raised to \$3.4 billion, \$3.8 billion and \$3.6 billion, respectively. The fiscal 1971 figure was increased from \$2.89 billion to \$3.6 billion, and \$2.69 billion was authorized for the "final" year. Authorizations for the federal-aid primary and secondary systems and their urban extensions were continued at a \$1 billion annual level for fiscal 1968 and 1969, divided 45, 30 and 25 per cent, respectively, among the systems.

Other provisions authorized changes in

existing interstate project agreements to maximize four lane mileage; studies concerning advance acquisition of right-of-way for future aided road projects and additional assistance for persons displaced by aided construction; and increases in the emergency fund for disaster damaged roads to \$50 million from \$30 million annually, with 60 per cent in place of the entire amount financed from the Highway Trust Fund. Other measures shield that fund from use for purposes of highway beautification or any new highway safety programs.

Early in 1967 the Administration proposed increases in the federal rate on deisel fuel from 4 to 6 cents a gallon, an annual graduated tax based on weight for buses and combination trucks, and financing of public land and forest highways by the Highway Trust Fund instead of general revenues. Congress took no action on these proposals in 1967.

#### STATUS OF THE INTERSTATE SYSTEM

Almost 24,600 miles of the 41,000-mile interstate system were open to traffic by September 30, 1967, compared with almost 20,000 miles two years before. In addition, 6,046 miles were under construction, and engineering and right-of-way work was underway for another 9,065 miles. The remaining 1,294 miles were in preliminary stages or not yet in progress.

Of the total mileage in use, 19,000 miles met standards for future needs compared with almost 15,000 miles two years earlier. An additional 3,291 miles, presently adequate, would require improvement to meet full standards. Toll roads, bridges and tunnels comprised the remaining 2,304 miles of the interstate network.

#### REVENUES AND DISBURSEMENTS

Preliminary highway receipts figures of calendar year 1967 for all levels of government totalled \$16.4 billion, including \$1.3 billion in state and local bond proceeds. Comparable calendar 1965 figures were \$14.4 billion, of which \$1.07 billion were bond sales. Federal highway receipts approached \$4.9 billion in 1967, up from \$4.1 billion in calendar 1965. (Of these amounts \$4.4 billion in 1967 and \$3.8

billion two years earlier comprised Highway Trust Fund excises.) Preliminary figures for state and local vehicle registration, motor fuel, other highway user imposts and tolls and parking fees totalled \$7.7 billion, up from \$6.9 billion in 1965. The remaining \$3 billion, up from \$2.7 billion in 1965, was derived largely from property taxes and assessments and from general fund appropriations, primarily at the local level.

Preliminary 1967 highway disbursement totals amounted to \$15.1 billion plus \$968 million for debt retirement, compared with \$13.5 billion and \$855 million in calendar 1965. Capital outlays (rights-of-way, engineering, construction) accounted for \$9.4 billion in disbursements against some \$8.4 billion two years earlier. The interstate system took about 41 per cent of capital outlays in both years, the share of the remaining federally aided network declined from 35 to 33 per cent. Maintenance, including traffic control—almost exclusively a state and local function—cost almost \$3.7 billion in 1967, up from \$3.3 billion in 1965.

#### STATE ACTION

##### *Taxes*

Motor fuel taxes were raised in at least eleven States in the 1966-67 biennium. Illinois and Wyoming raised rates from 5 to 6 cents a gallon; Montana's rate moved from 6 to 6.5 cents; it rose from 6 to 7 cents in Connecticut (1965 act effective mid-1967), Idaho, Michigan, Minnesota, New Mexico (which repealed local motor fuel taxes), Oregon and Wisconsin; in Washington from 7.5 to 9 cents a gallon. Also, New Hampshire made permanent a 7-cent levy which had been scheduled to revert to 6 cents, and Mississippi increased deisel fuel and kerosene rates from 8 to 10 cents a gallon.

Idaho's increase will be used for matching highway construction grants. The proceeds of the Illinois raise are divided—two-thirds for the highway department and a third to local governments. The new Wyoming revenue is earmarked for a new primary, secondary and forest-road fund, and the New Mexico increase goes to municipalities and counties.

Michigan raised the municipal share of highway imposts to 20 per cent from 18 per cent, reducing the state and county shares by 1 per cent each. Oregon increased the cities' share from 10 to 12 per cent and the counties' share from 19 to 20 per cent. Washington revised highway fund distribution to permit allocations for state urban highways and city and county arterials.

Motor fuel purchase or rise laws, normally applying to interstate commercial vehicles, were enacted or altered in a number of States. Arkansas levied an 11.5-cent tax on untaxed fuel consumed by carriers not registered in the State, and the standard 7.5 cents per gallon on such fuel consumed by registered carriers. Maine provided for fuel tax refunds for common carriers on the portions of fuel used in local passenger service. New York allowed partial refunds for certain local carriers. And Minnesota provided for taxing commercial vehicles for fuel used within the State.

Maryland, in revising its fuel purchase tax provisions, dropped reciprocity authority for neighboring States and repealed an interstate bus fuel compact enactment. Connecticut provided for cooperative audits of carriers and otherwise revised motor carrier road tax provisions.

##### *Registration Fees*

Automobile and highway carrier registration fees and taxes, permit costs and related driver or vehicle charges normally demand considerable attention from Legislatures. The last two years were no exception.

Passenger car registration increases were voted in nine States, but four of these—in Colorado, Idaho, Oklahoma and South Carolina—involved an extension of a temporary supplement or minor amounts for reflectorizing plates or handling applications. Certificate of title fees were raised in nine States, including New Hampshire which adopted the Uniform Traffic Code Model titling law.

Driver license fees were increased in eleven States. Of these, Massachusetts adopted a \$10 charge for a four-year permit, and Florida a \$15 examination fee for drivers with revoked licenses. South

Carolina increased the uninsured motorist fee to \$50 from \$20 annually. A Georgia enactment and an Indiana constitutional referendum authorized taxation of motor vehicles as a separate class of property. Legislation establishing or extending local power to levy vehicle or fuel taxes was passed in Hawaii, Kansas, Nevada and Ohio. Similar powers confined to one or several places, or for very limited purposes, were voted in California, Georgia, Minnesota and Tennessee.

#### *Mass Transit Legislation*

California enacted a considerable supplement to earlier enabling and other authority for regional mass transit, mostly to assist or expand and clarify the powers of particular districts.

To finance planning activities of the Los Angeles and San Diego County transit districts, the Legislature provided a \$3 million appropriation, a \$900,000 loan and limited local powers to tax vehicles or property. The voting majority needed, before the San Diego county transit district may incur debts beyond ordinary annual income or issue general obligation bonds, was reduced to 60 per cent. Also, the Legislature authorized a referendum on whether the San Diego district should be consolidated with the Southern California (Los Angeles) Rapid Transit District. The bond issuing authority of the latter district was liberalized.

The West Bay (San Mateo County) Rapid Transit Authority was empowered to accept federal and state grants, take immediate possession of rights-of-way, and dispose of air rights over its property. In the adjacent bay area, an additional \$47 million in revenue bonds, for a new total of \$180 million, repayable from toll revenues of the San Francisco-Oakland Bridge, was authorized for a trans-bay rapid transit tunnel. The Marin County Rapid Transit District was authorized to impose taxes for district bond principal and interest charges in addition to the basic general levy of 5 cents per \$100 of assessed property value in the district.

A Georgia constitutional amendment approved in referendum makes possible the use of state funds for mass transit pur-

poses. Florida set up a joint interim study committee on mass transit problems; Illinois, in cooperation with the University of Illinois, authorized a continuing study of demand for high-speed ground transport; and Massachusetts established a special study commission on intercity rail transportation.

Indiana and Michigan adopted enabling legislation and a charter of powers for metropolitan mass transportation authorities. Minnesota set up a Twin Cities Area Metropolitan Transit Commission with revenue bonding and limited vehicle taxing authority.

New Jersey voted an additional \$2 million to continue commuter rail transit subsidies, and New York earmarked \$1 billion of a \$2.5 overall transportation bond issue for mass transit purposes. The responsibilities of the New York area's Metropolitan Commuter Transportation Authority were extended to include rapid transit, surface transit, bridge and rail commuter traffic. Also, the Legislature set up a Niagara Frontier Transportation Authority to coordinate mass transit in the Buffalo region.

Maine authorized municipalities to create districts to improve mass transportation, and Virginia amended an existing interstate transit regulatory compact to provide for the State's participation in the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, an agency created in 1965 to administer the region's mass transit program.

#### *Bond Financing*

In 1966-67 Legislatures or the electorates of seventeen States approved more than \$2.6 billion in bond issues solely for purposes of federally aided or other free highway systems. The States and the amounts approved in them were: Alabama, \$160 million; Alaska, \$10.5 million; Connecticut, \$55 million; Delaware, \$15.8 million; Georgia, \$284 million; Maine, \$17.3 million; Maryland, \$60 million; Massachusetts, \$112 million; Minnesota, \$100 million; Mississippi, \$35 million; New Hampshire, \$3 million; New York, \$1.25 billion (of a \$2.5 billion transportation issue); Rhode Island, \$17 million; Tennessee, \$47 million; Ver-

mont, \$37.7 million; Washington, \$400 million; and West Virginia, \$40 million.

Authorizations involving, in whole or in part, some highway purpose included these: Hawaii, \$81 million for varied state construction, including highways; Kansas, \$120 million for two tollways; Michigan, \$100 billion to refund Mackinac Bridge Authority bonds and permit toll reductions; and New York, \$2.5 billion (\$1.25 billion reported above for highways, \$1 billion for mass transit, \$250 million for aviation). Also, bonding authority was approved for constructing toll roads or bridges by Alabama, Illinois, Maryland, Oklahoma and Virginia.

Louisiana dedicated \$900,000 of sales tax revenues for part of the amortization of Larose-Lafitte Toll Road Authority revenue bonds. Rhode Island increased authority to issue interstate system bonds in anticipation of federal highway grant receipts from \$62 million to \$81 million. A Nebraska constitutional referendum was scheduled in 1968 to allow credit financing of highway construction, and the Wisconsin Legislature proposed a constitutional amendment permitting bond issues up to 5 per cent of taxable property values in the State for highway and other construction projects. Additional Wisconsin legislation permits borrowing to accelerate interstate road construction.

#### *Toll Roads*

Enactments in at least eleven States in the biennium looked to expansion of toll facilities.

Arkansas created a turnpike authority empowered to issue bonds backed by turnpike gasoline consumption revenues. Florida created a state authority to construct tollways from turnpike revenues. Illinois set up a state authority with bonding power financed by tolls to construct a proposed 1,335 mile system of toll roads at a cost estimated at \$1.34 billion. Massachusetts authorized a study by the turnpike authority for a north-south cross-state tollway. Mississippi authorized municipalities to collect tolls to finance local highway and street revenue bonds. Missouri created a turnpike authority within the highway department, with

bonding power backed by turnpike gasoline consumption. New Jersey authorized its turnpike authority to construct additional mileage from Newark to Ridgefield Park. Oklahoma approved construction of a 220-mile industrial tollway and an eight-mile Kansas City-Galena Turnpike link from revenue bonds backed by fuel taxes attributable to toll road operations.

Iowa authorized its highway commission to construct interstate toll bridges from revenue bond proceeds. Maryland authorized two additional toll bridges across the Chesapeake, a second tunnel under Baltimore Harbor and a toll facility across the Patuxent.

#### *Highway Beautification*

The Federal Highway Beautification Act of 1965 provides, in part, for landscaping and scenic enhancement and development of public rest and recreation facilities along an interstate and federal primary system. This part of the act is financed wholly by 3 per cent of the States' annual federal-aid highway apportionment.

The act also required States to control outdoor advertising and junkyards along the interstate and primary networks after January 1, 1968, and to provide for removal of nonconforming billboards and for screening or removal of existing junkyards after July 1, 1970. The federal share of the costs of compensating owners, 75 per cent, is financed from general revenues. Under the act, States without provision for such control after January 1, 1968, can lose 10 per cent of their subsequent federal highway-aid allotments. Bonuses to States authorized by earlier legislation for interstate system billboard controls, under agreements concluded before June 30, 1965, continue unaffected as long as controls meet requirements of the 1965 act.

Prior to administrative clarifications made in June, 1967, federal-state agreements were slow in developing. The Secretary of Transportation announced in June that the 10 per cent penalty clause would not be invoked before the end of 1969, or later in special cases. By the beginning of 1968 ten States—Connecticut,

Hawaii, Kentucky, Maine, Minnesota, New York, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont and Virginia—and the District of Columbia had concluded federal outdoor advertising control agreements. Fifteen States had concluded junkyard control agreements—Alabama, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia and Wyoming.

Legislatures of twenty-eight States in 1966-67 enacted billboard legislation intended to meet requirements of the 1965 act. In the same period thirty-five States passed laws to control junkyards, virtually all of them to meet federal standards. Similarly, forty-two States enacted legislation designed to maximize benefits from wholly federally financed landscaping and scenic enhancement provisions; for the most part, these enactments permit acquisition or easements beyond standard right-of-way limits.

#### *Tenant Relocation*

Eleven Legislatures in the biennium enacted new authority or revised existing laws relating to relocation assistance for tenants displaced by acquisitions for highway purposes. Most of this legislation takes advantage of a provision in the 1962 highway aid act for federal reimbursement of payments not to exceed \$3,000 per business or \$200 per individual.

Georgia authorized highway department payments for moving expenses of persons displaced by construction, consistent with federal reimbursement standards. Indiana provided for relocation payments to tenants displaced by condemnation of up to \$3,000 for businesses and \$300 for families. A Massachusetts amendment extends relocation payments up to \$3,000 for businesses and \$200 for individuals, or higher amounts as Congress may later allow, to those displaced by state highway acquisitions procured in ways other than eminent domain and to those who leave at state request because of a proposed acquisition. Montana authorized payments to property owners for removal of personal property from condemned land, not to exceed \$6,000 for a business or farm or \$400 in other cases.

New York raised the maximum tenant relocation payment for owners of commercial property from \$3,000 to \$25,000, and Washington increased limits to \$500 for families and \$10,000 for businesses.

Connecticut provided for relocation payments by the municipality in which displacement occurs, the payment to be reimbursed by the state highway fund. Maine legislation permits municipalities to finance relocation services and payments to persons or businesses displaced by acquisitions for a public purpose. A Michigan law requires localities to certify that persons displaced by acquisitions for roads have been relocated or offered suitable housing before highway contracts may be let. A New Jersey amendment prevents relocation pay claims by persons or businesses entitled to payments by other States or federal law. Tennessee extended relocation pay authorization to include the moving of livestock.

#### *Utility Reimbursement*

Nine States took action in 1966 and 1967 relating to reimbursement of public utilities for relocations required by highway projects.

The new Arkansas Turnpike Authority was required to pay for relocation of all utility transmission facilities interfering with its construction project. Connecticut legislation requires state payment for removal of public or private utilities from municipally owned highways. Louisiana and Maryland laws provide for highway department payment for removing or relocating municipally owned utilities interfering with interstate road projects. Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York and Rhode Island enactments facilitate land acquisitions for locating utilities displaced by highway construction. New Jersey also empowered the highway department, at its option, to defray the cost of extending water mains, in lieu of payment for new wells, when old wells have been destroyed by road projects. An Oregon law requires the highway commission to pay for relocation of all utilities located within rights-of-way of any state road.

*(Continued on page 322)*

TABLE 1  
EXISTING MILEAGE OF STATE-ADMINISTERED ROADS  
AND STREETS—SUMMARY—1966\*

Classified by System

State	Total mileage							Total state-administered roads and streets
	Rural roads			Total	Municipal extensions (a)	Total primary and secondary roads	Other state roads (b)	
	State primary system	State secondary system	County roads under state control					
Alabama.....	8,452		10,445	18,897	1,431	20,328	864	21,192
Alaska.....	3,281(c)			3,281	143	3,424	988	4,412
Arizona.....	5,091			5,091	273	5,364		5,364
Arkansas.....	12,882			12,882	1,282	14,164		14,164
California.....	12,245			12,245	2,021	14,266	2,362	16,628
Colorado.....	8,110			8,110	466	8,576	17	8,593
Connecticut.....	333	963		1,296	2,215	3,511	216	3,727
Delaware.....	440	1,287	1,717	3,444	894	4,338		4,338
Florida.....	9,765	5,934		15,699	2,125	17,824	266	18,090
Georgia.....	15,045			15,045	2,225	17,270	79	17,349
Hawaii.....	445	571		1,016	83	1,099	2	1,101
Idaho.....	4,640			4,640	281	4,921	50	4,971
Illinois.....	13,068			13,068	3,227	16,295		16,295
Indiana.....	10,065			10,065	1,121	11,186	157	11,343
Iowa.....	8,912			8,912	1,152	10,064	192	10,256
Kansas.....	9,794			9,794	609	10,403	236	10,639
Kentucky.....	21,031			21,031	973	22,004	122	22,126
Louisiana.....	3,796	10,371		14,167	1,441	15,608(d)	32	15,640
Maine.....	3,425	7,245(e)		10,670	770	11,440	251	11,691
Maryland.....	1,840	2,870		4,710	319	5,029	169	5,198
Massachusetts.....	785			785	1,836	2,621	307	2,928
Michigan.....	7,986			7,986	1,222	9,208		9,208
Minnesota.....	10,166			10,166	1,856	12,022	1,134	13,156
Mississippi.....	9,786			9,786	880	10,666		10,666
Missouri.....	7,915	22,036		29,951	1,681	31,632	1	31,633
Montana.....	5,860	5,664		11,524	253	11,777	19	11,796
Nebraska.....	9,137			9,137	433	9,570	235	9,805
Nevada.....	2,066	3,489	657	6,212	178	6,390		6,390
New Hampshire.....	1,714	2,193		3,907	364	4,271	43	4,314
New Jersey.....	936			936	1,036	1,972	851	2,823
New Mexico.....	11,491			11,491	779	12,270	12	12,282
New York.....	12,699			12,699	1,186	13,885	1,360	15,245
North Carolina.....	11,588		58,047	69,635	3,408	73,043	177	73,220
North Dakota.....	6,316			6,316	250	6,566	28	6,594
Ohio.....	15,766			15,766	2,900	18,666	776	19,442
Oklahoma.....	10,909			10,909	1,090	11,999	523	12,522
Oregon.....	4,399	2,590		6,989	547	7,536	1,758	9,294
Pennsylvania.....	12,723	25,265		37,988	5,477	43,465	5,740	49,205
Rhode Island.....	273			273	729	1,002	64	1,066
South Carolina.....	8,481	20,666		29,147	4,140	33,287	146	33,433
South Dakota.....	8,320			8,320	243	8,563	289	8,852
Tennessee.....	7,851			7,851	1,357	9,208	329	9,537
Texas.....	58,664			58,664	5,530	64,194	30	64,224
Utah.....	5,156			5,156	690	5,846		5,846
Vermont.....	2,171			2,171	199	2,370	120	2,490
Virginia.....	7,909		41,196	49,105	1,914	51,019		51,019
Washington.....	3,812	2,355		6,167	617	6,784	4,588	11,372
West Virginia.....	4,699		26,237	30,936	682	31,618	298	31,916
Wisconsin.....	10,112			10,112	1,633	11,745	492	12,237
Wyoming.....	5,489			5,489	135	5,624		5,624
Totals.....	417,839	113,499	138,299	669,637	66,296	735,933	25,323	761,256

\*Prepared by the Bureau of Public Roads, Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. 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 6,463 miles rural and 424 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—1966  
 MILEAGE CLASSIFIED BY SYSTEM  
 Data as of December 31, 1966\*

State or other jurisdiction	Federal-aid highways systems									
	Interstate highway system			Federal-aid primary system (a)			Federal-aid secondary system			Total federal-aid systems
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
Alabama	743	127	870	5,332	635	5,967	24,150	484	24,634	30,601
Alaska				1,604(b)	35	1,639(b)	1,770	15	1,785	3,424
Arizona	1,136	71	1,207	2,874	124	2,998	3,448	420	3,868	6,866
Arkansas	446	58	504	3,419	295	3,714	13,754	264	14,018	17,732
California	1,540	612	2,152	7,609	1,630	9,239	11,378	1,149	12,527	21,766
Colorado	862	89	951	3,906	408	4,314	4,091	67	4,158	8,472
Connecticut	106	165	271	719	516	1,235	909	327	1,236	2,471
Delaware	6	31	37	472	152	624	1,336	139	1,475	2,099
Florida	979	221	1,200	4,192	803	4,995	13,462	815	14,277	19,272
Georgia	954	166	1,120	7,329	724	8,053	19,426	541	19,967	28,020
Hawaii	21	28	49	445	69	514	581	26	607	1,121
Idaho	582	30	612	3,139	98	3,237	5,576	71	5,647	8,884
Illinois	1,342	335	1,677	9,621	1,681	11,302	13,926	447	14,373	25,675
Indiana	993	144	1,137	4,512	657	5,169	16,969	531	17,500	22,669
Iowa	617	63	680	9,139	577	9,716	33,181	246	33,427	43,143
Kansas	684	109	793	7,258	454	7,712	24,026	252	24,278	31,990
Kentucky	672	93	765	3,783	372	4,155	14,760	259	15,019	19,174
Louisiana	572	125	697	2,536	375	2,911	8,587	198	8,785	11,696
Maine	307	33	340	1,794	178	1,972	2,356	80	2,436	4,408
Maryland	184	170	354	1,617	467	2,084	6,964	601	7,565	9,649
Massachusetts	209	188	397	1,366	954	2,320	1,589	716	2,305	4,625
Michigan	727	348	1,075	5,599	1,176	6,775	25,885	539	26,424	33,199
Minnesota	734	223	957	7,054	873	7,927	30,160	537	30,697	38,624
Mississippi	564	123	687	5,713	402	6,115	16,040	237	16,277	22,392
Missouri	931	163	1,094	8,044	662	8,706	22,962	190	23,152	31,858
Montana	1,187	38	1,225	5,883	158	6,041	5,648	88	5,736	11,777
Nebraska	462	19	481	5,612	188	5,800	17,513	74	17,587	23,387
Nevada	515	19	534	2,227	63	2,290	3,463	98	3,561	5,851
New Hampshire	179	20	199	1,121	121	1,242	1,616	70	1,686	2,928
New Jersey	117	245	362	1,006	854	1,860	1,626	583	2,209	4,069
New Mexico	928	78	1,006	3,661	240	3,901	5,708	113	5,821	9,722
New York	810	450	1,260	9,032	2,402	11,434	16,691	1,887	18,578	30,012
North Carolina	721	98	819	3,831	512	4,343	28,126	919	29,045	33,388
North Dakota	563	18	581	4,605	70	4,675	13,311	21	13,332	18,007
Ohio	1,065	410	1,475	6,578	1,501	8,079	18,839	2,037	20,876	28,955
Oklahoma	647	148	795	7,060	591	7,651	12,865	598	13,463	21,114
Oregon	605	85	690	3,613	341	3,954	7,795	362	8,157	12,111
Pennsylvania	1,314	312	1,626	6,507	1,384	7,891	12,168	1,342	13,510	21,401
Rhode Island	20	49	69	130	307	437	290	237	527	964
South Carolina	695	42	737	4,469	399	4,868	20,114	274	20,388	25,256
South Dakota	696	21	717	5,593	103	5,696	12,938	38	12,976	18,672
Tennessee	863	194	1,057	5,520	694	6,214	11,529	183	11,712	17,926
Texas	2,344	681	3,025	14,564	2,158	16,722	36,373	1,037	37,410	54,132
Utah	834	72	906	2,166	176	2,342	3,652	192	3,844	6,186
Vermont	307	31	338	1,274	83	1,357	1,867	18	1,885	3,242
Virginia	919	150	1,069	4,651	605	5,256	18,109	541	18,650	23,906
Washington	529	196	725	3,276	557	3,833	10,706	1,091	11,797	15,630
West Virginia	543	60	603	2,380	232	2,612	10,580	116	10,696	13,308
Wisconsin	414	50	464	5,527	624	6,151	18,160	996	19,156	25,307
Wyoming	922	22	944	3,595	68	3,663	2,412	12	2,424	6,087
Dist. of Columbia		28	28		137	137		119	119	256
Puerto Rico				380	120	500	1,077	49	1,126	1,626
Totals	34,110	7,251	41,361	223,337	29,005	252,342	610,462	22,246	632,708	885,050

\*Prepared by the Bureau of Public Roads, Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. 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—1966\*(a)  
 (In thousands of dollars)

State	Current state income(b)							Payments from other governments					Total receipts		
	Highway-user revenues			Road, bridge and ferry tolls	Appropriations from general funds	Other state imposts (c)	Miscellaneous receipts	Federal funds		From counties and townships	Issue of bonds				
	Motor-fuel taxes	Motor-vehicle and carrier taxes	Total					Bureau of Public Roads	Other agencies		For capital outlay	For debt service including refunding			
Alabama.....	38,778	6,156	44,934	.....	.....	513	1,041	46,488	91,599	248	600	1,248	25,298	36	165,517
Alaska.....	5,469	3,412	8,881	3,476	3,769	.....	.....	16,126	63,121	.....	.....	229	.....	.....	79,476
Arizona.....	29,749	17,089	46,838	.....	105	.....	102	47,045	78,323	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125,368
Arkansas.....	43,729	19,365	63,094	535	.....	.....	1,110	64,739	51,116	678	.....	.....	.....	.....	116,533
California.....	297,509	160,825	458,334	13,472	.....	.....	22,024	493,830	370,471	38	24,009	3,229	.....	.....	891,577
Colorado.....	34,392	12,595	46,987	1,086	.....	.....	1,722	49,795	52,399	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	102,200
Connecticut.....	53,118	21,372	74,490	28,961	.....	.....	9,392	112,843	54,711	4,688	.....	3,789	35,032	.....	211,063
Delaware.....	13,999	7,507	21,506	12,712	.....	.....	4,830	39,048	20,439	.....	.....	.....	9,000	.....	68,487
Florida.....	149,596	8,637	158,233	24,947	.....	.....	18,589	201,769	82,528	67	4,071	614	43,135	25,969	358,153
Georgia.....	63,689	9,451	73,140	.....	.....	.....	1,442	74,582	87,290	3	461	10	16,609	19	178,974
Hawaii.....	9,245	.....	9,245	.....	.....	404	12	9,661	23,822	.....	.....	.....	1,155	39,600	74,238
Idaho.....	13,122	8,561	21,683	.....	.....	.....	249	21,932	25,119	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,051
Illinois.....	48,579	96,148	144,727	40,022	.....	.....	5,080	189,829	145,928	.....	3,464	6,044	14,108	38	359,411
Indiana.....	71,067	25,682	96,749	15,994	.....	.....	5,933	118,676	102,082	2,585	.....	130	.....	.....	223,473
Iowa.....	45,662	32,965	78,627	.....	1,814	9,479	6,221	96,141	59,395	3,367	.....	.....	.....	.....	158,903
Kansas.....	37,791	24,612	62,403	10,554	.....	.....	3,394	76,351	38,532	3,222	.....	626	.....	.....	118,731
Kentucky.....	74,063	24,530	98,593	9,612	5,138	3,437	6,104	122,884	90,158	222	15	.....	139,653	17,329	370,261
Louisiana.....	56,471	13,276	69,747	477	5,507	9,428	2,799	87,958	77,570	4,438	.....	80	60,000	46	230,092
Maine.....	25,378	11,745	37,123	7,832	295	.....	1,344	46,594	24,674	.....	1,123	578	.....	.....	72,969
Maryland.....	48,160	46,463	94,623	25,851	.....	.....	4,194	124,668	33,783	.....	.....	.....	42,000	57	200,508
Massachusetts.....	96,550	25,506	122,056	32,326	548	.....	5,963	160,893	97,311	289	.....	.....	12,281	34	270,808
Michigan.....	94,110	40,854	134,964	7,022	11,230	.....	5,510	158,726	146,173	.....	.....	4,491	24,100	52	333,542
Minnesota.....	53,145	30,913	84,058	.....	.....	.....	2,793	86,851	99,300	.....	.....	.....	2,280	.....	188,431
Mississippi.....	40,651	5,641	46,292	1,709	978	82	559	49,620	55,292	1,078	152	51	7,000	61	113,254

316

Missouri.....	73,169	55,264	128,433	1,488	.....	3,366	43	133,330	120,262	579	98	1,892	.....	.....	256,161
Montana.....	20,843	5,614	26,457	.....	87	.....	42	26,586	-53,893	1,068	.....	4	.....	.....	81,551
Nebraska.....	27,852	8,152	36,004	.....	952	.....	23	36,979	42,906	4	38	367	.....	.....	80,294
Nevada.....	10,930	4,725	15,655	.....	93	.....	824	16,572	34,432	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	51,034
New Hampshire.....	16,957	10,517	27,474	4,411	.....	.....	569	32,454	18,845	9	162	.....	.....	.....	51,470
New Jersey.....	52,242	31,439	83,681	89,955	.....	.....	9,476	183,112	87,409	.....	.....	113,699	62,697	.....	446,917
New Mexico.....	29,667	6,781	36,448	.....	.....	.....	1,075	37,523	63,810	27	161	295	3,004	.....	104,820
New York.....	172,545	203,572	376,117	133,590	.....	.....	19,165	528,872	181,325	.....	.....	.....	75,006	.....	785,203
North Carolina.....	128,474	47,710	176,184	258	.....	.....	2,380	178,822	53,685	.....	.....	844	.....	.....	233,351
North Dakota.....	11,369	7,174	18,543	.....	.....	60	.....	18,603	25,987	437	.....	394	.....	.....	45,421
Ohio.....	200,723	30,105	230,828	27,515	.....	.....	8,049	266,392	210,483	5	2,068	5,111	75,000	1	559,060
Oklahoma.....	45,407	15,235	60,642	10,963	.....	.....	1,040	72,645	52,738	733	1,963	485	90,126	94,884	313,574
Oregon.....	31,638	22,361	53,999	496	.....	.....	2,088	56,583	63,385	1,357	.....	110	.....	.....	121,435
Pennsylvania.....	215,729	105,076	320,805	62,710	.....	361	11,877	395,753	208,149	.....	677	6,091	126,513	318	737,501
Rhode Island.....	12,773	6,766	19,539	1,752	.....	.....	1,375	22,666	13,472	.....	.....	.....	47,683	4,409	88,230
South Carolina.....	59,690	11,293	70,983	.....	.....	.....	840	71,823	38,888	.....	.....	148	346	.....	111,205
South Dakota.....	15,951	8,527	24,478	.....	1,000	4,135	64	29,677	32,167	328	.....	.....	.....	.....	62,172
Tennessee.....	47,471	35,031	82,502	.....	.....	827	973	84,302	90,412	25	.....	.....	41,000	119	215,858
Texas.....	175,401	122,713	298,114	5,305	.....	1,697	6,400	311,516	198,297	391	608	5,693	.....	.....	516,505
Utah.....	24,534	3,212	27,746	.....	.....	.....	11	27,757	54,333	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,090
Vermont.....	4,335	12,092	16,427	.....	.....	.....	61	16,488	26,692	.....	375	63	.....	.....	43,618
Virginia.....	104,481	47,309	151,790	28,331	5,520	.....	5,046	190,687	138,381	700	119	2,352	.....	.....	332,239
Washington.....	51,868	33,725	85,593	16,983	.....	.....	1,499	104,075	90,630	48	934	178	.....	.....	195,865
West Virginia.....	41,882	31,634	73,516	5,597	11,094	391	1,133	91,731	74,132	973	.....	.....	20,000	93	186,929
Wisconsin.....	54,498	31,807	86,305	.....	.....	.....	1,692	87,997	48,563	26	20,319	2,369	.....	.....	159,274
Wyoming.....	6,509	6,717	13,226	.....	.....	.....	808	14,034	36,418	5,620	5	69	.....	.....	56,146
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>3,080,960</b>	<b>1,557,856</b>	<b>4,638,816</b>	<b>625,942</b>	<b>48,130</b>	<b>34,180</b>	<b>186,960</b>	<b>5,534,028</b>	<b>4,030,830</b>	<b>33,253</b>	<b>61,458</b>	<b>47,584</b>	<b>1,024,028</b>	<b>245,762</b>	<b>10,976,943</b>

\*Prepared by the Bureau of Public Roads, Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Compiled for calendar year from reports of state authorities.

(a) In addition to the receipts of the state highway departments for primary and secondary state highways and county roads under state control, includes (so far as reported) the receipts for roads and bridges of other state agencies, such as state park boards and special state and quasi-state toll authorities.

(b) For this analysis, gross nonhighway allocations of highway user revenues are offset, in the following amounts, against appropriations for state administered highways out of general revenue funds: Alabama \$3,593,000, Arkansas \$500,000, California \$7,196,000,

Florida \$6,235,000, Georgia \$9,255,000, Indiana \$698,000, Iowa \$4,215,000, Louisiana \$1,775,000, Maine \$1,000, Massachusetts \$5,891,000, Michigan \$7,120,000, Mississippi \$425,000, Montana \$1,405,000, Nebraska \$1,972,000, New Mexico \$3,685,000, Oklahoma \$15,819,000, Oregon \$4,007,000, Pennsylvania \$13,779,000, Tennessee \$20,328,000, Texas \$15 million, Utah \$5,000, Virginia \$643,000, Washington \$1,234,000, West Virginia \$263,000.

(c) Includes lubricating oil tax; state cigarette tax; sales and use tax; oil royalties; mineral leases; use (sales) tax on motor vehicles; motor vehicle and motor vehicle privilege tax; gross receipts tax on motor carriers.

TABLE 4  
DISBURSEMENTS FOR STATE-ADMINISTERED HIGHWAYS—1966\*(a)  
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Capital outlay for roads and bridges(b)					Maintenance and traffic services(b)							Subtotal current expenditures	Bond retirement (f)	Total disbursements	
	Primary state highways (rural)	Secondary roads under state control (c)	Municipal extensions of state systems	Other state roads (d)	Total (e)	Primary state highways (rural)	Secondary roads under state control (c)	Municipal extensions of state systems	Other state roads (d)	Total (e)	Administration and miscellaneous (e)	Highway law enforcement and safety				Bond interest
Alabama	87,010	195	23,095	1,208	111,508	11,790	6,933	1,786		20,509	5,270	4,439	4,980	146,706	7,991	154,697
Alaska	59,381		1,821		61,202	10,506		206		10,712	4,822	752	621	78,109	350	78,459
Arizona	88,525		14,536		103,061	9,187		878		10,065	6,473	6,474		126,073		126,073
Arkansas	61,549		5,195		66,744	21,923		1,814		23,737	8,677	3,799	1,491	104,448	5,925	110,373
California	399,401		324,075	474	724,850	38,176		22,398	44	60,618	28,623	76,403	5,181	895,675	5,990	901,665
Colorado	51,637		16,861		68,498	15,618		1,979		17,597	4,429	5,292	1,072	96,888	5,316	102,204
Connecticut	55,508		60,189	8	115,705	19,934		6,434	155	26,523	17,264	6,292	24,928	190,712	14,619	205,331
Delaware	5,135	6,381	40,636		52,152	5,477		4,541		10,018	4,678	1,752	8,572	77,172	8,999	86,171
Florida	100,159	31,636	84,556	15,846	232,197	23,428	5,138	799	3,860	33,225	10,875	9,351	26,374	312,022	20,793	332,815
Georgia	86,832		49,890		136,722	15,758		1,751		17,509	6,351	6,624	4,384	171,590	4,290	175,880
Hawaii	9,559	3,954	11,622		25,135	2,418	651	740		3,809	1,449		2,553	32,946	44,866	77,812
Idaho	30,700		2,679	28	33,407	7,252		431		7,683	3,533	2,356		46,979		46,979
Illinois	100,757		113,110	41	213,908	48,063		6,245		54,308	20,821	19,481	16,779	325,297	17,127	342,424
Indiana	98,258		40,218	222	138,698	37,261		3,810	3,203	44,274	12,737	8,213	9,324	213,246	6,416	219,662
Iowa	84,175		32,092	836	117,103	16,155		1,651	120	17,926	8,135	6,449		149,613		149,613
Kansas	53,119		16,623	1,842	71,584	20,768		1,257	2,091	24,116	7,139	4,450	6,707	113,996	268	114,264
Kentucky	144,188		22,952		167,140	34,085		1,819		35,904	14,023	6,556	22,262	245,885	11,667	257,552
Louisiana	46,790	42,995	47,891	148	137,824	11,849	10,982	3,778	61	26,670	20,255	6,806	8,865	200,400	6,972	207,372
Maine	32,188	6,463	2,502	36	41,189	11,512	5,494	361	1,822	19,189	3,536	2,452	3,953	70,319	10,968	81,287
Maryland	82,648	14,943	801		98,392	18,434				18,434	9,205	13,907	13,683	153,621	32,509	186,130
Massachusetts	60,981		48,582	10,470	120,033	18,762		6,417	14,128	39,307	17,714	8,845	32,619	218,488	37,575	256,063
Michigan	82,443		144,504	292	227,239	26,446		4,261		30,707	21,032	16,032	21,939	316,949	25,086	342,035
Minnesota	70,636		73,351		143,987	23,897		6,554		30,451	4,638	5,358	812	185,246	3,240	188,486
Mississippi	61,815		8,394	843	71,052	9,963		522		10,485	3,618	6,505	3,093	94,753	6,606	101,359

918

Missouri.....	77,735	18,235	62,478	.....	158,448	13,496	23,921	3,134	113	40,664	12,762	8,617	301	220,792	1,072	221,864
Montana.....	57,114	9,894	3,130	319	70,457	7,870	223	122	.....	8,215	1,989	2,007	.....	82,668	.....	82,668
Nebraska.....	48,561	.....	15,658	52	64,271	11,334	.....	172	196	11,702	3,914	3,423	.....	83,310	.....	83,310
Nevada.....	37,825	7,354	2,161	.....	47,340	2,844	2,399	180	.....	5,423	3,879	949	.....	57,591	.....	57,591
New Hampshire.....	25,065	2,126	373	2,598	30,162	5,934	4,598	171	1,212	11,915	4,370	1,961	1,791	50,199	4,852	55,051
New Jersey.....	23,754	.....	102,477	32,305	158,536	7,923	.....	10,225	19,732	37,880	17,624	16,566	26,548	257,154	40,132	297,286
New Mexico.....	62,590	.....	12,881	.....	75,471	14,466	.....	.....	.....	14,466	3,038	3,756	212	96,943	2,000	98,943
New York.....	338,560	.....	129,134	33,321	501,015	51,504	.....	33,983	34,370	119,857	43,889	29,358	44,230	738,349	50,990	789,339
North Carolina.....	92,193	41,353	4,106	1,869	139,521	22,229	40,180	2,239	.....	64,648	15,366	14,902	867	235,304	10,600	245,904
North Dakota.....	36,217	.....	1,370	.....	37,587	5,777	.....	.....	.....	5,777	3,626	1,345	.....	48,335	.....	48,335
Ohio.....	226,364	.....	172,954	4,395	403,713	37,703	.....	227	5,146	43,076	24,784	12,964	19,239	503,776	61,818	565,594
Oklahoma.....	59,703	.....	30,839	191	90,733	18,692	.....	.....	.....	18,692	5,548	4,490	11,515	130,978	3,646	134,624
Oregon.....	66,903	9,790	20,541	736	97,970	11,914	4,745	1,229	56	17,934	7,203	5,245	1,584	129,936	8,100	138,036
Pennsylvania.....	180,026	64,589	144,660	13,088	402,363	22,045	60,236	16,256	15,362	113,899	46,636	22,395	18,576	603,869	31,089	634,958
Rhode Island.....	3,768	.....	30,371	11,405	45,544	1,502	.....	4,486	1,247	7,235	1,214	1,338	2,746	58,077	2,757	60,834
South Carolina.....	50,231	14,900	9,013	137	74,281	11,587	9,165	1,844	5	22,601	5,252	4,498	233	106,865	3,530	110,395
South Dakota.....	44,206	.....	1,067	.....	45,273	7,231	.....	.....	.....	7,231	4,412	1,371	.....	58,287	.....	58,287
Tennessee.....	111,107	.....	33,861	2,017	146,985	16,993	.....	1,062	.....	18,055	8,603	5,660	2,990	182,293	5,665	187,958
Texas.....	247,767	.....	120,102	9,149	377,018	73,768	.....	15,046	.....	88,814	17,103	8,888	2,939	494,762	2,376	497,138
Utah.....	63,712	.....	2,815	.....	66,527	10,144	.....	137	.....	10,281	4,403	2,790	.....	84,011	.....	84,011
Vermont.....	37,654	.....	378	.....	38,032	7,566	.....	.....	205	7,771	2,242	1,218	1,027	50,290	3,550	53,840
Virginia.....	176,284	33,696	27,159	35	237,174	22,482	27,216	2,848	29	52,575	19,810	12,353	18,805	340,717	11,041	351,758
Washington.....	79,843	15,895	62,406	486	158,630	19,202	3,831	3,216	33	26,282	9,086	9,221	6,745	209,964	11,144	221,108
West Virginia.....	107,409	15,764	11,098	1,184	135,455	12,450	11,110	1,347	651	25,558	5,981	3,325	6,326	176,645	7,320	183,965
Wisconsin.....	54,752	.....	70,864	1,212	126,828	21,566	.....	391	137	22,094	8,611	6,356	.....	163,889	329	164,218
Wyoming.....	46,097	.....	1,556	36	47,689	5,823	.....	52	.....	5,875	4,082	1,129	.....	58,775	.....	58,775
Totals.....	4,308,834	340,163	2,260,527	146,829	7,056,353	902,707	216,812	178,799	103,978	1,402,296	530,714	414,683	386,866	9,790,912	539,584	10,330,496

619

\*Prepared by the Bureau of Public Roads, U.S. Department of Transportation. Compiled for calendar year from reports of state authorities.

(a) In addition to disbursements of the state highway departments for primary and secondary state highways and county roads under state control, includes state highway debt service transactions 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 (ten 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 redemption by refunding: Alabama (state-assumed bonds) \$40,000; Colorado \$2,412,000 (revenue anticipation warrants \$2,215,000, turnpike revenue bonds \$197,000); Florida, \$1,305,000 (county road revenue bonds \$895,000, toll road and bridge bonds \$100,000, turnpike and expressway authority bonds \$310,000); Hawaii state revenue bonds \$39,600,000; Pennsylvania (Delaware River Port Authority Bonds) \$345,000.

TABLE 5  
 APPORTIONMENT OF FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY FUNDS  
 Authorized for the Fiscal Year 1968\*

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 (\$3,400,000,000)	Total (\$4,400,000,000)
Alabama.....	\$ 8,741,851	\$ 6,662,569	\$ 3,374,511	\$18,778,931	\$ 73,170,176	\$ 91,949,107
Alaska.....	24,079,436	16,160,151	164,804	40,404,391		40,404,391
Arizona.....	6,400,349	4,147,506	1,876,478	12,424,333	52,053,048	64,477,381
Arkansas.....	6,615,868	5,241,805	1,367,746	13,225,419	26,463,662	39,689,081
California.....	21,870,869	9,921,880	27,171,577	58,964,326	329,097,662	388,061,988
Colorado.....	7,676,590	4,983,209	2,555,603	15,215,402	40,519,330	55,734,732
Connecticut.....	3,373,414	1,855,221	3,952,933	9,181,568	71,320,746	80,502,314
Delaware.....	2,225,250	1,483,500	576,250	4,285,000	6,052,680	10,337,680
Florida.....	8,708,284	5,415,022	7,058,144	21,181,450	74,380,712	95,562,162
Georgia.....	10,459,832	7,949,668	4,067,466	22,476,466	48,555,944	71,032,410
Hawaii.....	2,225,250	1,483,500	931,685	4,640,435	28,985,612	33,626,047
Idaho.....	4,965,984	3,564,413	530,583	9,060,980	19,872,966	28,933,946
Illinois.....	16,669,197	9,115,103	16,118,305	41,902,605	192,945,988	234,848,593
Indiana.....	9,781,221	7,094,974	5,632,378	22,508,573	73,909,948	96,418,521
Iowa.....	10,267,868	7,635,221	2,683,325	20,586,414	40,855,590	61,442,004
Kansas.....	10,248,673	7,150,939	2,463,029	19,862,641	25,118,622	44,981,263
Kentucky.....	7,459,391	6,299,111	2,505,906	16,264,408	70,278,340	86,542,748
Louisiana.....	6,941,080	4,979,787	3,928,976	15,849,843	85,342,788	101,192,631
Maine.....	3,323,509	2,523,309	851,816	6,698,634	14,997,196	21,695,830
Maryland.....	4,142,730	2,586,605	4,538,867	11,268,202	54,675,876	65,944,078
Massachusetts...	5,370,985	2,308,083	8,661,763	16,340,831	73,304,680	89,645,511
Michigan.....	13,608,455	8,535,549	11,383,427	33,527,431	100,339,984	133,867,415
Minnesota.....	11,727,019	8,249,405	4,115,147	24,091,571	78,214,076	102,305,647
Mississippi.....	7,217,723	6,023,230	1,474,175	14,715,128	37,089,478	51,804,606
Missouri.....	12,423,674	8,495,522	5,577,975	26,497,171	81,778,432	108,275,603
Montana.....	8,145,862	5,653,691	574,633	14,374,186	34,433,024	48,807,210
Nebraska.....	7,914,551	5,647,919	1,447,506	15,009,976	19,133,194	34,143,170
Nevada.....	5,013,559	3,334,432	378,694	8,726,685	21,184,380	29,911,065
New Hampshire...	2,225,250	1,483,500	663,980	4,372,730	16,274,984	20,647,714
New Jersey.....	6,086,295	2,023,886	10,785,627	18,895,808	88,873,518	107,769,326
New Mexico.....	6,824,274	4,605,273	1,213,493	12,643,040	40,418,452	53,061,492
New York.....	19,908,202	8,582,884	28,910,534	57,401,620	171,862,486	229,264,106
North Carolina...	10,693,143	9,516,965	3,292,513	23,502,621	30,835,042	54,337,663
North Dakota....	5,898,258	4,308,451	440,970	10,647,679	15,636,090	26,283,769
Ohio.....	14,890,742	9,258,314	14,184,890	38,333,946	208,212,192	246,546,138
Oklahoma.....	9,304,868	6,466,330	2,768,883	18,540,081	35,408,178	53,948,259
Oregon.....	6,942,008	4,850,073	2,097,205	13,889,286	59,215,386	73,104,672
Pennsylvania.....	16,078,382	10,299,251	15,975,859	42,353,492	162,884,344	205,237,836
Rhode Island.....	2,225,250	1,483,500	1,509,235	5,217,985	18,763,308	23,981,293
South Carolina...	5,736,527	5,004,542	1,797,712	12,538,781	21,688,770	34,227,551
South Dakota....	6,365,069	4,599,913	456,367	11,421,349	30,465,156	41,886,505
Tennessee.....	9,218,965	7,218,397	3,575,635	20,012,997	73,338,306	93,351,303
Texas.....	27,965,540	17,697,543	13,950,094	59,613,177	169,306,910	228,920,087
Utah.....	4,685,371	3,035,907	1,309,373	9,030,651	51,414,154	60,444,805
Vermont.....	2,225,250	1,483,500	268,872	3,977,622	24,076,216	28,053,838
Virginia.....	8,519,519	6,643,702	4,351,875	19,515,096	104,408,730	123,923,826
Washington.....	7,009,236	4,738,493	3,754,960	15,502,689	81,744,806	97,247,495
West Virginia...	4,548,241	4,050,503	1,321,086	9,919,830	77,373,426	87,293,256
Wisconsin.....	10,491,840	7,381,920	4,856,594	22,730,354	28,144,962	50,875,316
Wyoming.....	5,159,296	3,509,192	296,179	8,964,667	33,188,862	42,153,529
Dist. of Col.....	2,225,250	1,483,500	1,575,722	5,284,472	44,991,588	50,276,060
Puerto Rico.....	2,225,250	2,473,137	1,928,640	6,627,027		6,627,027

\*Prepared by the Bureau of Public Roads, Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

MAJOR STATE SERVICES

TABLE 6  
 APPORTIONMENT OF FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY FUNDS  
 Authorized for the Fiscal Year 1969\*

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 (\$3,800,000,000)	Total (\$4,800,000,000)
Alabama.....	\$ 8,760,669	\$ 6,674,049	\$ 3,369,393	\$18,804,111	\$ 81,654,400	\$100,458,511
Alaska.....	24,048,301	16,139,225	164,555	40,352,081	.....	40,352,081
Arizona.....	6,414,424	4,157,009	1,873,632	12,445,065	58,088,700	70,533,765
Arkansas.....	6,642,681	5,258,619	1,365,671	13,266,971	29,532,175	42,799,146
California.....	21,839,630	9,906,762	27,130,366	58,876,758	367,257,175	426,133,933
Colorado.....	7,709,423	5,005,220	2,551,727	15,266,370	45,217,625	60,483,995
Connecticut.....	3,796,131	2,137,189	3,946,938	9,880,258	79,590,525	89,470,783
Delaware.....	2,221,875	1,481,250	575,377	4,278,502	6,754,500	11,033,002
Florida.....	8,624,017	5,359,367	7,047,439	21,030,823	83,005,300	104,036,123
Georgia.....	10,429,275	7,928,422	4,061,297	22,418,994	54,186,100	76,605,094
Hawaii.....	2,221,875	1,481,250	930,272	4,633,397	32,346,550	36,979,947
Idaho.....	4,957,763	3,558,613	529,778	9,046,154	22,177,275	31,223,429
Illinois.....	16,636,457	9,095,719	16,093,859	41,826,035	215,318,450	257,144,485
Indiana.....	9,748,255	7,072,289	5,623,836	22,444,380	82,479,950	104,924,330
Iowa.....	10,263,662	7,631,420	2,679,255	20,574,337	45,592,875	66,167,212
Kansas.....	10,222,771	7,133,271	2,459,293	19,815,335	28,031,175	47,846,510
Kentucky.....	7,439,488	6,284,205	2,502,105	16,225,798	78,427,250	94,653,048
Louisiana.....	6,843,802	4,914,556	3,923,017	15,681,375	95,238,450	110,919,825
Maine.....	3,315,034	2,517,278	850,524	6,682,836	16,736,150	23,418,986
Maryland.....	4,350,557	2,725,204	4,531,983	11,607,744	61,015,650	72,623,394
Massachusetts.....	5,385,657	2,319,407	8,648,626	16,353,690	81,804,500	98,158,190
Michigan.....	13,601,700	8,531,677	11,366,162	33,499,539	111,974,600	145,474,139
Minnesota.....	11,569,013	8,143,626	4,108,905	23,821,544	87,283,150	111,104,694
Mississippi.....	7,182,081	5,997,986	1,471,939	14,652,006	41,390,075	56,042,081
Missouri.....	12,397,056	8,477,502	5,569,516	26,444,074	91,260,800	117,704,874
Montana.....	8,100,984	5,623,510	573,762	14,298,256	38,425,600	52,723,856
Nebraska.....	7,906,989	5,642,405	1,445,310	14,994,704	21,351,725	36,346,429
Nevada.....	4,984,092	3,314,806	378,120	8,677,018	23,640,750	32,317,768
New Hampshire.....	2,221,875	1,481,250	662,973	4,366,098	18,162,100	22,528,198
New Jersey.....	6,221,344	2,116,307	10,769,268	19,106,919	99,178,575	118,285,494
New Mexico.....	6,838,957	4,614,964	1,211,653	12,665,574	45,105,050	57,770,624
New York.....	19,924,585	8,599,521	28,866,686	57,390,792	191,790,275	249,181,067
North Carolina.....	10,702,351	9,520,127	3,287,519	23,509,997	34,410,425	57,920,422
North Dakota.....	5,889,603	4,302,209	440,301	10,632,113	17,449,125	28,081,238
Ohio.....	14,849,050	9,231,337	14,163,376	38,243,763	232,354,800	270,598,563
Oklahoma.....	9,210,357	6,403,046	2,764,683	18,378,086	39,513,825	57,891,911
Oregon.....	6,923,007	4,837,129	2,094,024	13,854,160	66,081,525	79,935,685
Pennsylvania.....	16,076,911	10,298,748	15,951,629	42,327,288	181,771,100	224,098,388
Rhode Island.....	2,221,875	1,481,250	1,506,946	5,210,071	20,938,950	26,149,021
South Carolina.....	5,756,130	5,016,127	1,794,985	12,567,242	24,203,625	36,770,867
South Dakota.....	6,304,410	4,559,064	455,675	11,319,149	33,997,650	45,316,799
Tennessee.....	9,184,495	7,194,098	3,570,212	19,948,805	81,842,025	101,790,830
Texas.....	27,370,253	17,302,230	13,928,936	58,601,419	188,938,375	247,539,794
Utah.....	4,695,949	3,043,047	1,307,387	9,046,383	57,375,725	66,422,108
Vermont.....	2,221,875	1,481,250	268,464	3,971,589	26,867,900	30,839,489
Virginia.....	8,529,160	6,648,912	4,345,275	19,523,347	116,515,125	136,038,472
Washington.....	7,077,400	4,783,785	3,749,265	15,610,450	91,223,275	106,833,725
West Virginia.....	4,518,817	4,029,644	1,319,082	9,867,543	86,345,025	96,212,568
Wisconsin.....	10,436,973	7,344,879	4,849,228	22,631,080	31,408,425	54,039,505
Wyoming.....	5,142,211	3,497,716	295,729	8,935,656	37,037,175	45,972,831
Dist. of Col. ....	2,221,875	1,481,250	1,573,332	5,276,457	50,208,450	55,484,907
Puerto Rico.....	2,221,875	2,470,274	1,925,715	6,617,864	.....	6,617,864

\*Prepared by the Bureau of Public Roads, Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

*State Departments of Transportation*

Four States—Florida, New Jersey, New York and Wisconsin—created Departments of Transportation in the biennium.

The Florida Department of Transportation contains divisions for Safety, Public Transportation and Commuter Operations, Planning and Administration. A Transportation Commission was created to approve rules and regulations adopted by the department. Also, a Transportation Authority was set up to coordinate the functions of the Department of Transportation, the State Road Department, and the Public Service Commission.

New Jersey established a Department of Transportation headed by a commissioner vested with powers of the highway commissioner. Other responsibilities include comprehensive master transportation planning, improvement of commuter

railroad and bus services and their coordination with other transportation, and fostering of efficient public transportation.

New York's Department of Transportation incorporates the Office of Transportation, responsible for program development and relations with federal regulatory agencies; the Bureau of Aviation, responsible for promoting airports and air routes; the Traffic Commission, responsible for highway safety standards; and the Department of Public Works, responsible for highway projects, canals and waterways.

Wisconsin's Department of Transportation contains the highway commission, the motor vehicle department, the aeronautics commission and the Governor's council on traffic law enforcement.

Studies on the feasibility of establishing departments of transportation were authorized in Illinois, Maine, Maryland and Washington.

---

## HIGHWAY SAFETY

BY HOWARD PYLE\*

---

**T**RAFFIC accidents continue to be the greatest single violent threat to life in the United States. Current statistical trends are somewhat less unfavorable than they have been in recent years, but this is no cause for complacency. The very enormity of the problem as it exists and the fact that we continue to have a rapidly expanding population, more drivers, more vehicles and more travel make it imperative that we expand our accident prevention efforts with all possible speed.

Fortunately there are rays of new hope on the horizon, in the form of greatly increased official program activity and a new and high degree of public interest in the problem.

In 1966 traffic deaths numbered a record 53,000 in the United States. This was an increase of 34 per cent from the toll ten years ago. Motor vehicle travel reached 935 billion miles for the year. The number of deaths per 100 million miles of travel was therefore 5.67. This was a slight increase over the rate for the previous year. Injuries disabling beyond the day of the accident numbered nearly two million. There was a staggering loss of \$10 billion as a result of traffic accidents. It is ironic that we spend less than one-tenth that amount on traffic safety efforts.

Analysis of experience during the first six months of 1967 gives some reason to hope that the rate trend, which has been increasing rapidly in recent years, may be leveling off. However, the overall traffic accident toll has grown to such enormous proportions that all possible efforts must be made to reduce it drastically. This is particularly critical in view of the trends toward more people, more

vehicles and more travel. It is anticipated that on the basis of present trends, population will increase 15 per cent in the next ten years. There will be a 50 per cent increase in both the number of vehicles and in the amount of travel. If the present mileage death rate is not brought down, the number of fatalities could reach eighty thousand per year by 1976. This is an intolerable prospect that need not materialize if everyone concerned does his best to prevent it.

There are a number of unfavorable factors operating in our traffic system to cause the accident problem to grow. First is congestion. Our roadways are being taxed far beyond their capacity. This leads to increased opportunities for accidents. Another major factor is a probable increase in the extent of drinking and driving. A number of special studies in many parts of the country clearly show that alcohol is involved in at least half of our fatal traffic accidents. Drugs also are undoubtedly involved in some accidents, but the dimensions of this problem are not yet clear. The number of motorcycles in our traffic stream is growing rapidly. While they do not have proportionately more accidents than other vehicles, the consequences to users are far more severe. An increasing number of young drivers continues to enter the traffic system, and they have a considerably higher accident rate than that of older, more experienced drivers. The popularity of small, compact cars is another factor. Like motorcycles, these vehicles do not have more accidents, but the occupant fatality rate is much higher when they do. Average speed of travel also has been increasing for many years. This contributes to accident severity.

In contrast, there are a number of favorable factors. More miles of the System of Interstate and Defense Highways

---

\*Mr. Pyle is President of the National Safety Council, Former Governor of Arizona, and Former Deputy Assistant for Federal-State Relations to President Eisenhower.

continue to be opened to traffic. Evidence clearly indicates that these high quality roadways have an accident rate one-third that of parallel roads. It is estimated that when the whole system is completed, about seven thousand lives per year will be saved. As older cars gradually are replaced, there are more and more cars on the roads with seat belts, which have been standard equipment since 1964. It is estimated that 50 per cent of the persons riding on our roads at any given time now have seat belts available to them. However, only about one-third of the belts are being used. Recently the National Safety Council, the American Medical Association, and the U.S. Public Health Service estimated that universal use of seat belts would save eight to ten thousand lives a year. More and more cars are appearing in traffic with additional safety features. Some of our older roadways are receiving engineering improvements at high accident locations. Much of this activity is being stimulated by the Spot Improvement Program of the Bureau of Public Roads.

Beginning in 1965 a series of events occurred that gave the traffic accident problem unprecedented prominence and aroused public interest and concern as never before. These events have also given rise to the federal government's taking official leadership in attempting to improve the situation.

#### FEDERAL ACTIVITY

In 1965 the Subcommittee on Executive Reorganization of the Senate Commerce Committee, under the chairmanship of Senator Abraham A. Ribicoff of Connecticut, instituted major hearings on the whole problem of traffic safety. Initial attention was centered on vehicle design and manufacture. Other committees of both houses of Congress, notably the public works committees, also instituted hearings. A result of these hearings was passage of the Highway Safety Act and the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act. Likewise adopted were a bill creating the new U.S. Department of Transportation and other legislation dealing with related matters.

#### *Highway Safety Act of 1966*

The Highway Safety Act of 1966 was signed into law on September 9, 1966. Briefly, its major provisions may be summarized as follows. The act:

1. Requires each State to have a highway safety program approved by the Secretary of Transportation. The Secretary is authorized to establish uniform standards for these programs but waive them at his discretion.

2. Requires that the Governor of each State be responsible for program administration and authorizes political subdivisions in each State to carry out traffic safety programs.

3. Provides that any State not having an approved program by December 31, 1968, will not be eligible for federal grants under this act and may also lose 10 per cent of federal highway funds.

4. Establishes the National Highway Safety Bureau to administer all federal activities in traffic safety.

5. Establishes a thirty-one-member National Highway Safety Advisory Committee to advise the Secretary in standard-setting and research matters.

6. Provides for a study of the relationship of alcohol to traffic accidents.

7. Authorizes the Secretary to conduct safety research and/or make grants to others for research or demonstration projects.

The Highway Safety Act authorized an appropriation of \$322 million over a three-year period, beginning with fiscal 1967. Of this total, \$267 million was for grants to States in meeting program standards, the money to be matched on a fifty-fifty basis. This appropriation subsequently was drastically cut; as of this writing its status is not clear.

As authorized by the act, the Secretary of Transportation has issued thirteen state program standards. These were promulgated in final form on June 27, 1967, and cover the following subjects:

1. Periodic motor vehicle inspection.
2. Motor vehicle registration.
3. Motorcycle safety.
4. Driver education.
5. Driver licensing.
6. Codes and laws.

7. Traffic courts.
8. Alcohol in relation to highway safety.
9. Identification and surveillance of accident locations.
10. Traffic records.
11. Emergency medical services.
12. Highway design, construction and maintenance.
13. Traffic control devices.

Two other standards, one on pedestrian safety and one on police traffic supervision, have been issued in draft form.

Subsequent statements and actions indicated that the penalty and timetable provisions of the Highway Safety Act would not be rigidly enforced but that States would be given a reasonable time to comply with the requirements. Nevertheless, the Highway Safety Act must be considered a major milestone in the traffic safety movement. Ultimately it should have profound effects on traffic safety programs at all levels of government. In addition to those actions taken under the act that directly affect state government, the National Highway Safety Bureau also has negotiated seventy contracts for research into traffic accident causes and prevention measures.

#### *National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966*

Briefly, in its main provisions, this companion act:

1. Requires the Secretary of Transportation to issue standards for the safety of motor vehicle design and equipment. The initial standards are to become effective January 1, 1968.
2. Directs the Secretary to conduct a study of motor vehicle safety standards of used motor vehicles and the adequacy of inspection requirements.
3. Directs the Secretary to establish standards for tires, including their detailed labeling.
4. Authorizes a detailed study of the feasibility of establishing a federal research and testing facility.
5. Expands the National Driver Register Service to include reports on all whose driver licenses have been denied, terminated or temporarily withdrawn.

#### *Department of Transportation*

The cabinet-level Department of Transportation came into being on April 1, 1967, and absorbed the functions of thirty-one federal agencies that administered transportation programs. Included within its structure is the National Highway Safety Bureau, which administers the traffic safety programs under the legislation described above. Creation of the new department probably will ultimately lead to much better national planning and coordination and integration of our transportation systems, including our traffic system. This could have a very beneficial effect on highway safety.

#### *Other Federal Activity*

Among other developments have been the establishment by the U. S. Public Health Service of a driver simulator center to conduct research into driver behavior and limitations. The Spot Improvement Program of the Bureau of Public Roads is continuing, and a new program has been instituted to lend federal financial aid to increase the safety and capacity of city streets.

#### STATE ACTION

Partially because of action to meet the requirements of the Highway Safety Act, partially because of the new public interest in highway safety, and partially because of existing state needs, 1967 was probably the most active legislative year for traffic safety in history. Forty-seven State Legislatures were in session, and a record number of safety bills were introduced. Many were enacted, and many were defeated. Following is a summary of highlights:

As a basic step in meeting the requirements of the new federal legislation, at least twenty-eight Legislatures enacted bills to authorize the Governor to act for the State in administering the programs called for in the federal act and to receive money thereunder. In some other States this authority already existed.

Since the motorcycle problem is new and rapidly growing, there was a great deal of interest in enacting control measures. At least twenty-four Legislatures

adopted laws requiring motorcycle riders to wear protective helmets. Several added provisions requiring use of goggles or other eye protection. In thirteen States laws were passed requiring either a special driver's license or an appropriate endorsement to operate a motorcycle.

Interest also was high in providing driver education in the secondary schools, but a large number of such bills were defeated. Legislation to provide the courses in the high schools themselves was passed only in Arkansas, Idaho, Nevada and Oklahoma. The Oregon Legislature, however, enacted a unique bill to permit school districts to contract with private driving schools to provide behind-the-wheel training. Legislation to license and regulate private driving schools was successful in at least nine States.

One of the major requirements of the federal standards is the enactment of laws requiring a driver who is arrested for drunken driving to submit to a chemical test to determine his blood alcohol level or face revocation of his driving privilege. Such laws were enacted in Colorado, Hawaii, Oklahoma, Ohio, Michigan and Florida—making a total of twenty-four States having this provision. "Implied consent" was defeated in seven States.

Considerable legislation was enacted in 1967 affecting driver licensing. Four States adopted classified licenses—that is, licensing for the specific type of vehicle to be driven. Three States established medical advisory boards for reviewing cases in which a driver's physical ability is called into question. Eight States added legislation concerning some form of periodic driver reexamination.

Another major federal requirement is that States have vehicle inspection programs. In addition to twenty States which already had such a program, the necessary legislation was enacted in thirteen States in 1967. In twelve States, such measures were defeated.

Following the example of the federal government, several States have created departments of transportation. Legislation establishing them was enacted in New Mexico, New York and Wisconsin,

and such proposals were introduced in others.

It is evident from this partial summary of highlights that States accomplished a great deal legislatively in meeting what will be required of them. However, it is also evident that there is a long way to go. Every State eventually must have such basic programs as vehicle inspection, driver education and alcohol determination in order to participate in the national program under the leadership of the Department of Transportation. In view of the time limits involved and inadequate communication, it is not surprising that all States were not able to accomplish everything in one legislative session. An encouraging beginning has been made, however. And even if there were no federal-aid program, States should upgrade their traffic safety programs in their own interest.

One of the recent significant accomplishments was achieved by the American Association of State Highway Officials. Concerned with the rising number of accidents in which the vehicle leaves the roadway and strikes a fixed object, it studied the problem in depth and produced a set of standards for highway roadside design and fixed object removal. These are contained in a booklet entitled *Highway Design and Operational Practices Related to Highway Safety*. Its standards and recommendations are excellent. They have been adopted by the Bureau of Public Roads for application on federal-aid highway projects and have stimulated a number of States to undertake programs of tree removal, sign relocation and other actions designed to give the out-of-control motorist a better chance for recovery.

#### ORGANIZATION ACTIVITY

While all of these major developments have been taking place, national organizations that have traditionally exercised leadership in the traffic safety field have not been idle. Besides carrying on its traditional public education and public support programs, the National Safety Council has instituted a Defensive Driving Course through which a good start has been made in reaching millions of

drivers. This course, which extends over eight hours, is designed to retrain licensed drivers in techniques for avoiding accidents. So far, fifteen thousand instructors have been trained, more than 400,000 students have been graduated, and the Governors of fifteen States have adopted the course to train state employees who drive. In addition, the National Safety Council's "Watch Out for the Other Guy" campaign has been reaching many millions through the mass media. The council also has been rendering on-the-scene assistance to States in preparing to participate in the federal-aid program, and has been furnishing data and technical assistance to the U. S. Department of Transportation.

The National Safety Council, the American College of Surgeons and the American Medical Association have instituted programs to improve emergency medical services. The National Committee on Uniform Traffic Laws and Ordinances is currently updating the Uniform Vehicle Code and the Model Traffic Ordinance. Such organizations as the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety and the National Education Association have continued to be active in such programs as promoting driver education.

Never before in history has there been so much activity and interest in traffic safety. After years of having "too little, too late" programs, the new legislation and interest justify great hope that the sins of the past can be eradicated and that we can meet the needs of the future. After such long neglect, it would be too much to hope that adequate results would be immediate. Our traffic problem is probably going to get worse before it gets better. But at least preparations are being made aiming at a truly effective program in the future. In this effort, the States must continue to exercise primary responsibility.

## SELECTED REFERENCES

*Uniform Vehicle Code*. Revised, 1962. National Committee on Uniform Traffic Laws and Ordinances, 525 School Street, S. W., Washington, D. C. 20024.

*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.

*Manual on Classification of Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents*, 1962. National Safety Council, 425 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

TABLE 1  
STATE MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS—1966\*

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.....	1,400,136	4,912	1,405,048	2,398	4,914	7,312	305,358	14,118	319,476
Alaska.....	70,367	837	71,204	326	21	347	33,779	2,798	36,577
Arizona.....	662,187	5,616	667,803	418	1,467	1,885	182,969	10,293	193,262
Arkansas.....	666,910	1,515	668,425	789	3,464	4,253	276,088	6,325	282,413
California.....	8,642,465	50,838	8,693,303	7,231	7,558	14,789	1,554,124	84,796	1,638,920
Colorado.....	909,967	6,615	916,582	2,143	994	3,137	267,370	13,688	281,058
Connecticut....	1,318,924	5,150	1,324,074	4,143	352	4,495	151,058	9,521	160,579
Delaware.....	215,875	1,882	217,757	807	71	878	36,187	1,659	37,846
Florida.....	2,799,159	17,659	2,816,818	2,436	5,145	7,581	372,222	24,686	396,908
Georgia.....	1,696,961	5,251	1,702,212	2,200	5,583	7,783	372,153	17,099	389,252
Hawaii.....	284,451	2,575	287,026	667	55	722	33,879	2,894	36,773
Idaho.....	303,652	2,441	306,093	276	1,239	1,515	130,213	8,002	138,215
Illinois.....	4,108,295	15,749	4,124,044	9,896	6,645	16,541	537,575	26,464	564,039
Indiana.....	2,063,106	6,579	2,069,685	7,106	3,460	10,566	454,642	15,646	470,288
Iowa.....	1,273,495	4,684	1,278,179	1,119	5,168	6,287	312,629	11,909	324,538
Kansas.....	1,015,324	5,966	1,021,290	616	1,716	2,332	367,431	14,203	381,634
Kentucky.....	1,250,836	3,067	1,253,903	2,097	4,163	6,260	302,946	11,523	314,469
Louisiana.....	1,231,878	6,520	1,238,398	6,062	1,669	7,731	298,039	11,487	309,526
Maine.....	348,101	1,596	349,697	921	653	1,574	78,912	3,708	82,620
Maryland.....	1,335,618	5,054	1,340,672	5,900	1,350	7,250	177,246	8,475	185,721
Massachusetts..	1,939,126	9,203	1,948,329	6,094	131	6,225	198,887	19,326	218,213
Michigan.....	3,500,820	14,909	3,515,729	4,927	7,330	12,257	466,638	29,496	496,134
Minnesota.....	1,572,858	4,611	1,577,469	4,139	5,188	9,327	342,009	13,976	355,985
Mississippi....	700,538	1,365	701,903	2,316	5,312	7,628	237,954	9,357	247,311
Missouri.....	1,768,449	5,225	1,773,674	4,320	3,840	8,160	425,786	13,238	439,024
Montana.....	292,562	1,696	294,258	887	501	1,388	136,332	7,168	143,500
Nebraska.....	639,986	3,562	643,548	881	1,729	2,610	216,361	7,920	224,281
Nevada.....	208,076	2,166	210,242	184	483	667	61,542	6,549	68,091
New Hampshire..	277,244	2,211	279,455	866	133	999	47,398	6,200	53,598
New Jersey.....	2,777,566	11,931	2,789,497	6,789	1,536	8,325	299,251	25,803	325,054
New Mexico.....	403,213	4,487	407,700	2,418	298	2,716	130,884	7,906	138,790
New York.....	5,485,497	28,315	5,513,812	15,289	11,178	26,467	567,844	54,251	622,095
North Carolina..	1,821,462	13,671	1,835,133	5,833	12,462	18,295	417,922	35,658	453,580
North Dakota...	265,159	1,405	266,564	338	1,273	1,611	133,780	4,465	138,245
Ohio.....	4,668,683	12,500	4,681,183	6,076	10,550	16,626	515,279	25,410	540,689
Oklahoma.....	1,079,745	4,109	1,083,854	1,403	4,688	6,091	393,231	12,444	405,675
Oregon.....	945,542	6,061	951,603	1,231	2,498	3,729	199,156	12,624	211,780
Pennsylvania...	4,528,343	16,713	4,545,056	12,871	1,910	14,781	599,266	37,071	636,337
Rhode Island...	374,298	2,021	376,319	947	100	1,047	43,416	2,651	46,067
South Carolina..	938,228	4,168	942,396	1,466	5,863	7,329	187,650	9,745	197,395
South Dakota...	280,311	1,289	281,600	164	1,125	1,289	111,700	6,600	118,300
Tennessee.....	1,420,234	6,247	1,426,481	1,479	3,936	5,415	309,323	16,356	325,679
Texas.....	4,449,872	17,850	4,467,722	3,379	10,348	13,727	1,175,992	53,822	1,229,814
Utah.....	418,025	2,597	420,622	220	843	1,063	114,932	7,374	122,306
Vermont.....	137,960	801	138,761	368	228	596	38,173	1,927	40,100
Virginia.....	1,571,934	10,675	1,582,609	2,152	5,866	8,018	269,492	14,660	284,152
Washington.....	1,383,717	10,513	1,394,230	3,365	4,895	8,260	333,817	19,987	353,804
West Virginia..	580,233	3,767	584,000	689	2,111	2,800	138,573	5,507	144,080
Wisconsin.....	1,572,226	7,108	1,579,334	6,490	2,793	9,283	280,122	21,479	301,601
Wyoming.....	146,011	1,217	147,228	788	609	1,397	71,382	3,986	75,368
Dist. of Col....	213,662	5,302(e)	218,964	1,805	28	1,833	17,614	3,338	20,952
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>77,959,287</b>	<b>372,201</b>	<b>78,331,488</b>	<b>157,725</b>	<b>165,472</b>	<b>323,197</b>	<b>14,726,526</b>	<b>795,588</b>	<b>15,522,114</b>

\*Prepared by the Bureau of Public Roads, Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. 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

TABLE 1—Continued  
STATE MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS—1966\*

All motor vehicles			Comparison of total motor-vehicle registrations, 1965-1966			Motorcycles		State or other jurisdiction
Private and commercial	Publicly owned (a)	Total	Total 1965 registrations	Increase or decrease, 1966	Percentage change	Private and commercial	Publicly owned (a)	
1,707,892	23,944	1,731,836	1,663,481	68,355	4.1	25,017	327	Alabama
104,472	3,656	108,128	109,070	-942	-0.9	4,276	—	Alaska
845,574	17,376	862,950	825,396	37,554	4.5	17,122	227	Arizona
943,787	11,304	955,091	914,405	40,686	4.4	12,222	25	Arkansas
10,203,820	143,192	10,347,012	9,988,721	358,291	3.6	309,832	4,970	California
1,179,480	21,297	1,200,777	1,157,520	43,257	3.7	24,669	168	Colorado
1,474,125	15,023	1,489,148	1,414,565	74,583	5.3	21,146	181	Connecticut
252,869	3,612	256,481	241,322	12,159	5.0	3,475	25	Delaware
3,173,817	47,490	3,221,307	3,036,659	184,648	6.1	52,701	996	Florida
2,071,314	27,933	2,099,247	1,990,144	109,103	5.5	23,594	367	Georgia
318,997	5,524	324,521	309,907	14,614	4.7	11,909	107	Hawaii
434,141	11,682	445,823	434,315	11,508	2.6	19,882	76	Idaho
4,655,766	48,858	4,704,624	4,437,191	267,433	6.0	80,386	651	Illinois
2,524,854	25,685	2,550,539	2,427,044	123,495	5.1	63,237	315	Indiana
1,587,243	21,761	1,609,004	1,549,290	59,714	3.9	32,492	151	Iowa
1,383,371	21,885	1,405,256	1,369,179	36,077	2.6	27,302	713	Kansas
1,555,879	18,753	1,574,632	1,499,972	74,660	5.0	21,039	134	Kentucky
1,535,979	19,676	1,555,655	1,442,161	113,494	7.9	18,686	210	Louisiana
427,934	5,957	433,891	424,303	9,588	2.3	6,338	17	Maine
1,518,764	14,879	1,533,643	1,480,966	52,677	3.6	21,262	65	Maryland
2,144,107	28,660	2,172,767	2,104,000	68,767	3.3	36,352	—	Massachusetts
3,972,385	51,735	4,024,120	3,990,585	33,535	0.8	81,136	825	Michigan
1,919,006	23,775	1,942,781	1,889,715	53,066	2.8	49,827	130	Minnesota
940,808	16,034	956,842	921,087	35,755	3.9	9,804	12	Mississippi
2,198,555	22,303	2,220,858	2,084,755	136,103	6.5	37,252	47	Missouri
429,781	9,365	439,146	429,423	9,723	2.3	13,733	43	Montana
857,228	13,211	870,439	849,533 (d)	20,906	2.5	16,071	69	Nebraska
269,802	9,198	279,000	266,199	12,801	4.8	9,438	119	Nevada
325,508	8,544	334,052	334,273	-221	-0.1	7,197	—	New Hampshire
3,083,606	39,270	3,122,876	2,979,631	143,245	4.8	40,584	768	New Jersey
536,515	12,691	549,206	525,110	24,096	4.6	10,508	68	New Mexico
6,068,630	93,744	6,162,374	5,938,517	223,857	3.8	66,458	604	New York
2,245,217	61,791	2,307,008	2,155,821	151,187	7.0	26,503	350	North Carolina
399,277	7,143	406,420	395,649	10,771	2.7	7,886	44	North Dakota
5,190,038	48,460	5,238,498	4,935,295	303,203	6.1	93,304	522	Ohio
1,474,379	21,241	1,495,620	1,438,369	57,251	4.0	28,001	16	Oklahoma
1,145,929	21,183	1,167,112	1,119,345	47,767	4.3	33,593	224	Oregon
5,140,480	55,694	5,196,174	4,967,768	228,406	4.6	86,830	662	Pennsylvania
418,661	4,772	423,433	406,458	16,975	4.2	6,676	253	Rhode Island
1,127,344	19,776	1,147,120	1,094,412	52,708	4.8	12,413	97	South Carolina
392,175	9,014	401,189	397,729	3,460	0.9	9,350	14	South Dakota
1,731,036	26,539	1,757,575	1,654,682	102,893	6.2	26,030	127	Tennessee
5,629,243	82,020	5,711,263	5,609,865	101,398	1.8	73,676	1,114	Texas
533,177	10,814	543,991	525,063	18,928	3.6	13,857	87	Utah
176,501	2,956	179,457	174,504	4,953	2.8	4,950	—	Vermont
1,843,578	31,201	1,874,779	1,799,557	75,222	4.2	19,999	248	Virginia
1,720,899	35,395	1,756,294	1,658,623	97,671	5.9	55,476	469	Washington
719,495	11,385	730,880	696,108	34,772	5.0	13,416	60	West Virginia
1,858,838	31,380	1,890,218	1,838,633	51,585	2.8	40,182	417	Wisconsin
218,181	5,812	223,993	225,331	-1,338	-0.6	5,978	30	Wyoming
233,081	8,668	241,749	236,070	5,679	2.4	2,344	246	Dist. of Col.
92,843,538	1,333,261	94,176,799	90,360,721	3,816,078	4.2	1,735,411	17,390	Total

and restricted to use in the vicinity of the owner's farm, are not included in this table: Connecticut, 5,523; New Jersey, 9,018; New York, 15,453; and Rhode Island, 1,774.

(d) Additional information required the revision of the 1965 data for Nebraska.  
(e) Includes 3,131 automobiles of the Diplomatic Corps.

TABLE 2  
MOTOR VEHICLE LAWS\*  
As of December, 1967

State or other jurisdiction	New license plates can be used on	Driving License		Financial responsi- bility law (a)	Safety inspec- tion	Certificate of title required	Chemical test for intoxi- cation
		Minimum age	Renewal				
Alabama.....	Oct. 1	16	2 years	★	(b)	★	★
Alaska.....	Feb. 15	16	3 years	★	Spot	★	★
Arizona.....	Jan. 2	18 (c)	3 years	★	★	★	★
Arkansas.....	Dec. 1	16 (c)	annually	★	★	★	★
California.....	Dec. 1	16	4 years (d)	★(e)	Spot	★	★(g)
Colorado.....	Jan. 1	18 (c)	3 years	★	★	★	★
Connecticut.....	(f)	16	2 years	★	Spot	★	★(g)
Delaware.....	(h)	16	2 years	★	★	★	★
Florida.....	May 1	16 (c)	2 years	★	★	★	★(g)
Georgia.....	Jan. 1	16 (c)	2 or 5 years	★(i)	★	★(j)	★
Hawaii.....	Jan. 3	15	until revoked	★	★	★	★
Idaho.....	Dec. 1	16 (c)	3 years	★	★	★	★(g)
Illinois.....	Dec. 1	16	3 years (k)	★	Spot (b)	★	★
Indiana.....	Jan. 2	16½ (c)	2 years	★	★	★	★
Iowa.....	Dec. 1	16 (c)	2 years	★	Spot (b)	★	★(g)
Kansas.....	Jan. 1	16 (c)	2 years	★	★	★	★(g)
Kentucky.....	Dec. 29	16	2 years	★	★	(l)	★
Louisiana.....	Dec. 1	15	2 years	★	★	★	★
Maine.....	Dec. 25	17 (c)	2 years	★	★	(m)	★
Maryland.....	Mar. 1	16	2 years	★(n)	★(o)	★	★
Massachusetts.....	Jan. 1	17 (c)	2 years	★(p)	★	★	★
Michigan.....	(q)	16 (c)	3 years	(n)	★	★	★
Minnesota.....	Nov. 15	16	4 years	★	Spot (b)	(r)	★(g)
Mississippi.....	Nov. 1	15	1 or 2 years (i)	★	★	★	★
Missouri.....	(f)	16	3 years	★	★	★	★(g)
Montana.....	(f)	15	2 years	★	★	★	★
Nebraska.....	Jan. 1	16	4 years	★	★	★	★(g)
Nevada.....	Dec. 18	16	5 years	★	★	★	★
New Hampshire.....	Mar. 1 (s)	18-(c)	2 years	★(e)	★	★	★(g)
New Jersey.....	(f)	17 (c)	1 or 3 years (i)	★(n)	★	★	★(g)
New Mexico.....	Dec. 15	18 (c)	2 years	★	★	★	★
New York.....	(f)	18 (c)	33-42 months (t)	★(e,n,p)	★	★	★(g)
North Carolina.....	Jan. 1	16	4 years (k)	★(p)	★	★	★(g)
North Dakota.....	Oct. 23	16 (c)	2 years	★(n)	Spot	★	★(g)
Ohio.....	Mar. 16	16 (c)	3 years	★	Spot	★	★(g)
Oklahoma.....	Dec. 11	16	2 years	★	★	★	★(g)
Oregon.....	(f)	16 (c)	2 years	★(e)	Spot	★	★(g)
Pennsylvania.....	Mar. 15	18 (c)	2 years	★	★	★	★
Rhode Island.....	Mar. 1	16	2 years	★(p)	★	★	★(g)
South Carolina.....	Sept. 5	16 (c)	4 years	★(e,n)	★	★	★
South Dakota.....	Jan. 2	16 (c)	4 years	★	★	★	★(g)
Tennessee.....	Mar. 1	16 (c)	2 years	★	(b)	★	★(g)
Texas.....	Feb. 1	18 (c)	2 or 4 years (i)	★	★	★	★
Utah.....	Jan. 1	16	4 years (u)	★	★	★	★(g)
Vermont.....	Jan. 1	18 (c)	annually	★	★	★	★(g)
Virginia.....	Apr. 15	18 (c)	3 years	★(e,n)	★	★	★(g)
Washington.....	Jan. 1	16	2 years	★	Spot	★	★
West Virginia.....	June 1	16	4 years	★	★	★	★
Wisconsin.....	(f)	16 (c)	4 years	★	Spot	★	★
Wyoming.....	(f)	16	3 years	★	★	★	★
Dist. of Columbia.....	Mar. 1	16	3 years (v)	★	★	★	★

\*Compiled from data prepared by the American Automobile Association, and the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators.

(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) Optional.  
(j) Required on 1963 and later model vehicles.  
(k) Complete reexamination of all drivers for renewal. In Illinois only for all drivers over 69.

(l) Bill of sale must be filed.

(m) Registration expires on transfer of ownership, and seller must return registration card to Secretary of State with written notice of transfer.

(n) Unsatisfied claim and judgment fund.

(o) Required only for purposes of titling used vehicles.

(p) Compulsory insurance. (In Rhode Island affects minors only.)

(q) Discretion of Secretary of State.

(r) Required for initial registration of vehicles previously registered in other States.

(s) Plates expire on a monthly schedule.

(t) Converting to staggered expiration date system.

(u) Licenses issued prior to January 1, 1936, remain valid until revoked.

(v) Special tests required for renewal of licenses of drivers over 65.

# 3

## Health and Welfare

---

### STATE HEALTH PROGRAMS\*

---

**I**N RECENT decades rapid progress has been made in preventive and curative medicine. The provision of high-quality health and medical services for our mobile, urban, and aging population through coordinated, community-based programs continues to be a primary 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 1965 rate was 9.4.

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 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. The expectation of life at birth was 70.2 years in 1965 as compared with 69.6 in 1954.

The infant mortality rate declined slightly between 1954 and 1965, with 24.7

deaths per 1,000 live births as compared with 26.6. However, the recent decline has been small as compared with earlier years. The major problem is that of infants dying before the twenty-eighth day; these deaths comprised some 72 per cent of all infant deaths in 1965 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 was first recorded. It averaged 72.8 per 10,000 live births for the period 1915-19, 5.2 in 1954 and 3.2 in 1965.

While death rates for the infectious diseases have been declining over the decades, those for the chronic diseases have been increasing. In 1965, 61 per cent of the 1,828,136 deaths in the Nation were at ages 65 and over, and 82 per cent of these were assigned to the major cardiovascular-renal diseases and malignant neoplasms.

The crude birth rate in 1965 was 19.4 live births per 1,000 population. This continued a downward trend that has been in progress since 1957, when the rate was 25.3. The fertility rate also has declined since 1957; it was 122.9 live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years in that year, and 96.6 in 1965.

Although the 1965 fertility rate was below the high levels of the late 1950's, it is still above the 76-79 range of the 1930's. The recent decline is associated with a trend toward a higher age at marriage and childbearing. It also may be due in part to a decline in the average size of completed families.

\*Prepared by the Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

## STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENTS

*Functions*

The interests of state health departments continue 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 \$944 million were reported for fiscal year 1966 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 overall increase over 1964 of 21.5 per cent. Of the total outlay reported by the States for 1966, 16 per cent was from federal grant money.

*Staffing*

A slight but steady upward trend in the number of personnel in state and local departments continues. The supply of professional and technical personnel nevertheless remains far short of demand. Between 1962 and 1964, the number of personnel increased 7 per cent, to a total of 70,641. A little more than one-half were professional and technical personnel, representing a rate of 20.8 per 100,000 population. This was only 11 per cent higher than the 1954 rate, of 18.8. The rate for physicians was actually a little less in 1964 than it had been in 1954, and the rate for nurses and sanitation workers was only a little higher than then.

In recent years a growing national shortage of professional medical and public health personnel has received much attention from Congress. Under the Health Professions Educational Assistance Act of 1963 and subsequent amendments, federal funds are available for the construction of teaching facilities for training of physicians, dentists and other professional health workers; for educational improvement; and for loans and scholarships to students. 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. In 1966, funds were authorized to provide scholarships for needy nursing students who otherwise could not attend school. The Allied Health Professions Personnel Training Act of 1966 authorizes funds for the construction of teaching facilities in training centers in colleges and universities, including junior colleges, and for educational improvement, traineeships and other purposes.

Although these programs will 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 rapidly. 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 has resulted in Congressional passage of many acts designed to deal with specific problems. Among major pieces of recent legislation which have had some effect on the organization and programs of state and local health departments 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. It is the Comprehensive Health Planning and Public Health Services Amendments of 1966, however, which will most directly affect the growth and development of state and local public health programs.

#### *Comprehensive Health Planning*

The Comprehensive Health Planning and Public Health Services Amendments of 1966, Public Law 89-749, are regarded as a landmark achievement in federal support for the delivery of public health services. Known popularly as the Partnership for Health Program, they remove categorical restrictions that limited the ability of States and local communities to apply federal funds for the greatest effectiveness in the areas of most critical need. The program, moreover, attacks the fragmentation that has encumbered approaches to health problems throughout the country. By bringing the various problems together, the various States and their communities are better able to make the critical decisions that decide what programs will be emphasized in terms of needs and the resources available to meet these needs.

Grants authorized by the law include:

- formula grants to States for comprehensive health planning;
- project grants for areawide comprehensive health planning;
- project grants for training, studies and demonstrations in comprehensive health planning;
- formula grants to States for public health services; and
- project grants for health services development.

Grant programs supporting the three health planning activities became effective July 1, 1966, and the grant programs supporting the health service formula and project activities became effective July 1, 1967.

All five areas in which grants are awarded are integrally oriented toward the overall objective of an optimum of efficiency from the Nation's health manpower and health services mechanisms. The broad grant concept provides States and local communities with the required flexibility to achieve this objective and to strengthen their role of leadership in the Nation's health efforts.

The Partnership for Health grant programs are administered principally by the nine Regional Offices of the U.S. Public Health Service. During fiscal 1967, the first thirty-seven project grants for training, studies and demonstrations in comprehensive health planning were awarded. They totaled more than \$1.2 million, and were awarded to public and nonprofit private agencies, institutions and organizations in twenty-nine States, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia.

#### HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL FACILITIES; MEDICARE

The Hill-Burton Hospital Construction Program provides technical and financial assistance to help build and improve hospitals and other kinds of health facilities throughout the Nation. The program was instituted in 1946 with the passage of the Hospital and Medical Facilities Survey and Construction Act. Subsequent amendments—particularly the Hospital and Medical Facilities Amendments of 1964—have broadened the program and increased its effectiveness to meet changing needs.

As of June 30, 1967, grants had been made for 9,049 projects in some 3,500 communities. These projects have added 388,918 beds in hospitals and nursing homes and helped to finance 2,618 other health facilities, such as public health centers, diagnostic or treatment centers, state health laboratories, and rehabilitation centers. The total cost of the projects is more than \$9.2 billion, of which the

federal government has contributed approximately \$2.9 billion.

The program is presently focussing its attention on such areas as modernization of obsolete facilities, better organization and administration of health facilities, and improved design to help bring about greater efficiency in hospital operation.

Since 1956, the program has been awarding grants for research and demonstration projects. As of July 1, 1967, 171 projects had been awarded \$25 million in grants for studies covering a wide range of subjects. A high priority is being given to computer studies aimed at improved patient care and better control of hospital costs through more efficient administration and operation.

#### *Nursing Homes*

The Nursing Home and Related Facilities program of the U.S. Public Health Service 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. Currently, major emphasis is being placed on training programs, made possible by short-term grants, for professional and subprofessional personnel in nursing homes.

#### *Medicare*

The Division of Medical Care Administration of the PHS works closely with the Social Security Administration and the state health departments to certify hospitals, extended care facilities, home health agencies, and laboratories for participation in the Medicare program. The Public Health Service through its regional offices and staff assigned to state health departments directs training sessions for surveyors, reviews recommendations from state agencies, provides interpretations of the conditions of participation, and advises the Social Security Administration on certification decisions.

### INDIVIDUAL PROGRAMS

#### *Cancer Control*

In their cancer control programs, state public health agencies operate clinics, provide hospitalization for certain classes

of patients; offer local public health nursing and other services, and maintain statistical and educational services. During the past two years, they received nearly \$7 million in federal money to strengthen these programs. During the same period, federal grants totaling nearly \$24 million were awarded to qualified non-profit-making institutions and groups to demonstrate proven techniques for the detection and treatment of cancer. The grants were administered by the Cancer Control Program of the Public Health Service.

Since July 1, 1967, all these federal funds have been combined administratively, in accordance with provisions of P.L. 89-749. The Cancer Control Program, which is now a part of the new National Center for Chronic Disease Control, PHS, continues to give technical consultation and guidance for those grants already in operation and for newly proposed cancer control plans. In addition, through direct staff operations, the program continues to support the exploration, development, evaluation and demonstration of a broad spectrum of cancer control measures, to subsidize related professional and technical training, and to inform the health professions and the public concerning cancer control measures. These activities speed the integration into the Nation's health care systems of the latest developments in the prevention, early detection and cure of cancer.

#### *Chronic Disease—Varied Programs*

About 75 million Americans are afflicted with one or more chronic illnesses, replacing contagious diseases as a primary cause of disability and death. Increasingly, automated and computerized multiphasic screening and laboratory testing techniques are being applied to the early detection of predisposing conditions or symptoms of chronic disease. Technical assistance, consultation, and developmental project contracts to state and local programs are provided through the Health Protection Systems Development Program of the PHS National Center for Chronic Disease Control.

The center's mission is to advance the Nation's health through prevention and

control of chronic diseases. In its effort to meet this responsibility, it provides (1) applied research to develop new and improved approaches to prevention and control, (2) adaptation and translation of basic research findings into new and improved community programs, (3) training of professional and technical personnel in specialized categorical activities, and (4) operation of programs for primary prevention and early detection of chronic disease. The center offers technical consultation and financial support for state and community projects. It carries on an extensive public education and information program, employing all media. The center embraces nine programs. Six of these are disease control programs, dealing with cancer control, diabetes and arthritis, kidney disease control, heart-disease control, neurological and sensory diseases, and chronic respiratory control. Three are preventive measures programs—on nutrition, smoking and health, and health protection systems development.

*Diabetes and Arthritis.* Since 1961, when a Diabetes and Arthritis Control Program was established in the Public Health Service, there has been an impressive increase in the number of persons screened for diabetes, as reported by the States. Almost a million persons were blood tested by mid-year 1967. Even so, at least 1.6 million cases are still undetected in the United States. The program, therefore, continues to stress the importance of screening high-yield groups—those who are over 40 years old, overweight, relatives of diabetics, and mothers who have given birth to babies weighing more than 9 pounds.

Efforts also are proceeding to improve public health programs in arthritis. Toward this end, a Cost-Benefit Analysis of existing and proposed programs was prepared at the center. This document provides a meaningful rethinking of the national arthritis problem and the best approaches to deal with it. It has stimulated increasing concern about arthritis programs among health agency personnel and community leaders at state and local levels.

*Heart Disease.* The Heart Disease Control Program of the center develops and

evaluates methods of preventing and controlling the cardiovascular diseases that can be applied at state and local levels. The program has been a major force in stimulating development of specialized hospital coronary care units for acute heart attack victims and has been instrumental in establishment of the bulk of the 350 units now in operation throughout the country. Thirteen centers have been established to train nurses to serve in coronary care units.

*Kidney Disease Control.* Since 1963, with the help of project grants, fourteen community artificial kidney centers have been established in twelve States to demonstrate that the lives of many of the 50,000 Americans who each year are stricken by chronic kidney failure could be preserved. Increased federal interest in the problem has contributed to the establishment and support in eleven States of twelve additional home artificial kidney programs. These projects are designed to train patients in the use of dialysis machines at home and to evaluate the utility and financial advantages of the technique.

Kidney disease projects receiving U.S. Public Health Service support now total forty-nine, located in twenty-four States and the District of Columbia. In addition to the development of techniques for early diagnosis and methods of treating terminal renal disease, emphasis is being placed on statewide comprehensive planning for kidney disease control programs.

*Respiratory Diseases.* The Chronic Respiratory Diseases Control Program of the Center for Chronic Disease Control administers a multiphase campaign for control of emphysema, chronic bronchitis and related chronic lung diseases in adults and children. Deaths from emphysema and chronic bronchitis are doubling every five years, and thousands of Americans are disabled yearly by shortness of breath associated with these diseases.

Working cooperatively with other PHS units, this program, established in 1965, provides technical and financial support to special projects and applied research activities in the areas of case-finding, epidemiology, early treatment, comprehensive outpatient care, patient education in self-care, intensive care for

respiratory failure, and pulmonary rehabilitation. Pilot activities show tremendous potential in all these areas.

*Neurological and Sensory Diseases.* The Neurological and Sensory Disease Control Program of the center works toward development of improved methods for early detection and control. It supports applied research, training for medical and allied personnel for clinical service, informational activities and demonstrations leading to implementation of community service programs in control of speech and hearing disabilities, vision defects and neurological disorders, including epilepsy. Particularly important is clinical research into effective electronic and other screening methods of examining infants and preschool children, to provide the earliest possible detection of visual and auditory defects leading to blindness, hearing loss and learning disabilities.

#### *Communicable Disease Control*

Cooperative efforts of state and local health departments and the National Communicable Disease Center of the Public Health Service to reduce the toll of illness and death from communicable diseases continue. Measles is the latest disease to be sharply curtailed by massive eradication-control efforts. In 1967 more than seven million children not previously protected were immunized against this disease, and the number of cases has already dropped dramatically. The Immunization Program at the NCDC, which administers the Vaccination Assistance Act of 1962, offered direct assistance to localities through 103 projects.

Upon request by state health departments, the NCDC helps investigate outbreaks of disease. It also maintains surveillance records of disease incidence in this country and conducts training programs for state and local health workers. NCDC research focuses on practical problems of diagnosis and disease and vector control.

Since 1962, the NCDC has been the Public Health Service headquarters for a national laboratory improvement program. It has special responsibilities for standardizing tests, for generally improving laboratory diagnostic procedures, and

for working closely with state and local health department laboratories to help them in upgrading their performance.

*Veneral Disease Control.* After eight years of increases in the number of cases of primary and secondary syphilis in the United States, there was a slight decline in the fiscal years 1966 and 1967. In 1967 21,089 cases were reported compared to 23,250 in 1965, according to the National Communicable Disease Center. This decline has taken place in the face of improved identification of persons suspected of infection.

Thirty-two States, plus the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico, have now passed legislation or adopted health regulations requiring that health departments be notified of all reactive laboratory tests for syphilis.

Reported cases of gonorrhea have increased steadily over the past several years. The 373,510 cases of gonorrhea reported in 1967 were exceeded only by the number of cases of scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat on the list of nationally notifiable communicable diseases.

*Tuberculosis Control.* So that an entire generation might grow up free of tuberculosis infection, the National Communicable Disease Center is promoting a program of skin testing of children entering school. This program began modestly in 1965, with the testing of 200,000 children and was increased to 400,000 during the 1966-67 school year. It is expected that from one to one-and-a-half million children entering school will have been tested in 1967-68, and perhaps four million in 1968-69.

The NCDC is urging that those testing positive be treated with isoniazid to prevent them from developing the active disease. The long-term effectiveness of this drug in preventive treatment was reaffirmed by scientific evidence presented at the 1967 annual National Tuberculosis Conference.

Chemoprophylaxis has become a major emphasis of the total nationwide tuberculosis control program. More than 300 participants from state and local health programs at the National Tuberculosis Conference joined with the NCDC's Tuberculosis Program in developing plans

to incorporate preventive treatment in control activities involving all segments of the population.

#### *Emergency Health Services*

States are continuing to prepare to meet the health needs of the civilian population in the event of a national disaster. Health mobilization representatives of the Public Health Service are assigned to each of its nine regions and to most of the States. They assist in planning, organizing and conducting programs to increase emergency preparedness. In accordance with a plan inaugurated in 1966, medical supplies which could be used for emergency care of disaster victims are being placed in community hospitals. Plans for use of these supplies and the coordination of hospital action in emergencies are being incorporated into state emergency health services programs.

More than four million individuals now have attended medical self-help training courses designed to help them meet their own needs and those of their families and neighbors until the services of a physician become available.

#### *Environmental Health, Pollution Control*

Metropolitan planning for more adequate environmental health conditions is receiving greater emphasis from many state health departments. Cooperation in this field has been growing among city, metropolitan, regional and state planning agencies. Services involved deal with a wide variety of problem areas, including housing, recreation, and travel accommodations.

Important aspects of environmental health services in the Nation at large include action on air and water pollution; water supply and sea resources; food, milk and shellfish sanitation; and disposition of solid wastes. To cite two of these fields in particular:

*Air Pollution Control.* Passage of the Clean Air Act of 1963 and subsequent amendments which provide federal funds on a matching basis to state and local air pollution control agencies for the development, establishment, improvement or maintenance of air pollution control programs, has resulted in a substantial

growth of non-federal control activities. Prior to the Clean Air Act, an annual total of \$6.6 million of non-federal funds was spent. Stimulated by federal grants, \$16 million was spent in 1967. Including federal matching funds, 1967 saw a total expenditure of \$26 million by state and local control agencies. Prior to the law, legislative authority to control air pollution at the state level existed in fourteen States. In 1967, laws providing for state control authority existed in forty-four States.

*Solid Waste Disposal.* The Solid Waste Disposal Act of 1965 authorized a comprehensive program of research, training and grant support for demonstrations and planning of local and state programs in solid waste disposal. Program planning grants have been awarded to thirty-five States and Puerto Rico. In fifty-three demonstration projects, communities around the Nation are learning improved ways of disposing of solid wastes.

#### *Injury Control, Occupational Health*

Accidental injuries on the highway, at home and in public places are our fourth greatest killer, and they rank as the leading cause of death between the ages of 1 and 35. More than 100,000 Americans are killed and 50 million are injured in a given year.

Most States now have accident control units. The U.S. Public Health Service, through the Injury Control Program of the National Center for Urban and Industrial Health in Cincinnati, works closely with them to teach people how to avoid accidents and to minimize the results of those which occur. It also encourages private industry to reduce the potential injury hazards of such products as glass doors, plastic bags, flammable fabrics and rotary-blade lawnmowers.

Increased attention is being given to the detection, prevention and control of occupational ailments and chronic diseases contracted by the ingestion of metals and other contaminants in the air at places of employment. Most of the States, Puerto Rico and numerous local health departments now have active occupational health programs. They employ

(Continued on page 342)

TABLE 1  
 AMOUNTS EXPENDED FOR PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES, STATE BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 1966\*(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.....	\$944,377,748	\$402,598,579	\$374,702,417	\$13,644,387	\$153,432,365	\$64,696,181	\$85,961,213	\$2,774,971
Alabama.....	11,066,832	246,096	3,489,255	31,667	3,299,814	1,242,362	2,057,452	.....
Alaska.....	2,730,252	1,156,849	85,800	.....	787,603	423,600	364,003	.....
Arizona.....	5,223,686	1,398,674	2,671,018	35,907	1,118,087	491,186	626,901	.....
Arkansas.....	5,806,622	2,689,800	1,127,642	27,802	1,961,269	766,910	1,194,359	.....
California.....	117,218,821	53,363,799	55,332,847	.....	8,522,245	4,277,458	4,244,787	.....
Colorado.....	9,309,280	2,607,964	4,062,094	313,407	2,325,815	1,148,834	1,114,706	62,275
Connecticut.....	10,444,230	5,796,951	1,743,649	1,593,074	1,610,556	710,493	900,063	.....
Delaware.....	1,934,638	1,279,017	.....	.....	655,621	340,852	314,769	.....
Florida.....	24,916,497	10,469,280	9,256,081	.....	5,191,136	1,829,656	2,368,688	992,792
Georgia.....	20,312,972	9,657,290	6,585,951	.....	4,069,231	1,438,192	2,631,039	.....
Hawaii.....	7,512,171	5,134,212	9,062	182,033	2,186,864	1,590,904	595,960	.....
Idaho.....	3,107,322	1,133,951	655,945	34,907	1,282,519	661,497	619,681	1,341
Illinois.....	41,603,518	17,932,190	11,709,271	3,616,106	8,345,951	2,579,033	5,724,597	42,321
Indiana.....	10,761,027	4,636,002	2,735,455	1,031,767	2,357,803	920,770	1,437,033	.....
Iowa.....	8,170,611	3,492,461	1,894,137	541,574	2,242,439	833,248	1,409,191	.....
Kansas.....	6,802,516	2,322,491	2,629,533	654,867	1,195,625	482,127	713,010	488
Kentucky.....	13,053,888	6,814,254	2,324,358	467,117	3,448,159	989,595	2,458,564	.....
Louisiana.....	12,756,823	10,361,934	3,891,104	6,739	3,197,120	1,322,166	1,874,954	.....
Maine.....	3,667,844	2,334,193	440,245	.....	893,406	379,263	514,203	.....
Maryland.....	23,259,799	13,976,272	6,824,814	10,751	2,447,962	848,584	1,599,378	.....
Massachusetts.....	17,967,781	14,936,615	12,643,134	288,989	3,031,166	1,556,938	1,474,228	.....
Michigan.....	33,707,200	14,264,233	4,821,435	295,160	5,510,844	2,226,769	3,284,075	.....
Minnesota.....	12,756,823	4,473,380	1,614,793	2,337	3,166,848	1,358,778	1,808,070	.....
Mississippi.....	6,644,509	2,428,805	1,614,793	.....	2,598,574	1,047,571	1,542,124	8,870
Missouri.....	14,765,370	5,757,534	6,254,365	.....	2,753,471	1,138,628	1,568,013	46,830

Montana.....	2,332,809	716,038	533,411	45,735	1,037,625	538,008	462,995	36,622
Nebraska.....	3,691,028	1,213,484	1,262,803	263,423	951,318	348,245	573,362	29,711
Nevada.....	2,512,942	966,324	793,681	53,066	699,871	275,779	410,241	13,851
New Hampshire.....	2,067,300	1,256,349	32,360	.....	778,591	408,626	369,965	.....
New Jersey.....	30,920,896	9,066,666	18,866,580	50,000	2,937,650	1,635,524	1,302,126	.....
New Mexico.....	3,957,343	1,857,658	406,885	33,181	1,659,619	680,875	928,871	49,873
New York.....	176,860,245	45,757,495	122,801,924	.....	8,300,826	4,316,789	3,984,037	.....
North Carolina.....	21,745,450	7,087,058	9,482,903	.....	5,175,489	1,710,606	3,464,883	.....
North Dakota.....	2,559,478	748,966	743,736	44,580	1,022,196	582,879	403,166	36,151
Ohio.....	30,747,739	5,649,536	17,326,057	1,706,764	6,065,382	2,700,001	3,365,381	.....
Oklahoma.....	7,912,878	3,408,911	2,416,871	.....	2,087,096	996,642	1,062,028	28,426
Oregon.....	10,617,219	3,810,505	5,023,925	213,556	1,569,233	639,502	929,731	.....
Pennsylvania.....	44,299,611	28,463,067	6,793,434	940,255	8,102,855	4,155,751	3,947,104	.....
Rhode Island.....	4,228,794	2,000,260	1,107,919	.....	1,120,615	484,222	636,393	.....
South Carolina.....	8,471,423	3,795,267	2,007,287	.....	2,668,869	983,626	1,685,243	.....
South Dakota.....	1,428,238	542,510	188,484	65,905	631,339	340,459	263,416	27,464
Tennessee.....	15,909,149	7,013,210	5,061,078	146,178	3,688,683	1,402,362	2,236,392	49,929
Texas.....	35,034,859	14,910,198	12,751,936	.....	7,372,725	3,357,047	4,015,678	.....
Utah.....	3,696,048	1,105,648	1,399,447	107,753	1,083,200	600,861	443,506	38,833
Vermont.....	2,609,914	1,783,193	.....	122,832	703,889	381,476	322,413	.....
Virginia.....	20,565,814	9,780,468	6,772,167	102,201	3,910,978	1,502,459	2,408,519	.....
Washington.....	12,544,689	3,192,119	6,575,976	535,389	2,241,205	891,425	1,349,780	.....
West Virginia.....	6,123,935	2,560,570	1,446,090	19,508	2,097,767	773,277	1,324,490	.....
Wisconsin.....	15,021,164	5,358,907	6,676,720	188,758	2,796,779	1,303,515	1,421,478	71,786
Wyoming.....	1,537,805	508,533	428,755	60,477	540,040	274,937	232,621	32,482
District of Columbia.....	16,889,230	12,831,957	.....	105,132	3,952,141	1,409,715	1,337,509	1,204,917
Guam.....	768,566	416,191	.....	5,490	346,885	177,138	169,747	.....
Puerto Rico.....	25,502,410	20,269,257	.....	.....	5,233,153	1,028,590	4,204,563	.....
Virgin Islands.....	3,619,596	3,163,378	.....	.....	456,218	190,491	265,727	.....

\*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, water pollution control, hospital and medical facilities construction, and crippled children's services.

(a) Includes encumbrances incurred during fiscal year 1966 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.

TABLE 2

STATUS OF FEDERAL-STATE CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS FOR HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL FACILITIES  
July 1, 1947 — June 30, 1967\*

State or other jurisdiction	Cost of construction (in thousands)		Total projects	Facilities provided		Inpatient care facilities						Outpatient facilities			
	Total cost	Federal share		Inpatient beds	Other facilities	General hospitals		Tuberculosis hospitals		Mental hospitals		Long-term care facilities(a)		Public health centers: projects	Diagnostic or treatment centers: projects
						Projects	Beds	Projects	Beds	Projects	Beds	Projects	Beds		
Totals.....	\$9,232,308	\$2,859,341	9,049(b)	388,918	2,618(c)	4,982(d)	289,500	77	7,424	194	20,367	1,304	71,627	1,157	876
Alabama.....	186,553	93,758	297	10,204	96	149	7,860	5	550	2	375	47	1,419	67	16
Alaska.....	16,452	4,877	22	422	5	13	329					4	93	3	2
Arizona.....	70,403	23,653	94	3,286	23	49	2,269	2	240			22	777	3	13
Arkansas.....	115,752	57,877	184	6,442	33	109	4,664			6	500	40	1,278	11	6
California.....	521,028	128,202	365	18,025	123	183	14,659	1	73	10	331	52	2,962	70	31
Colorado.....	93,885	27,367	98	3,895	38	48	3,156					16	739	12	14
Connecticut.....	155,578	18,943	128	4,245	41	72	3,602	1	16	1	66	13	561	6	25
Delaware.....	25,672	7,559	31	1,640	14	9	481	1	164	3	519	4	476	2	8
Florida.....	256,649	83,504	291	12,603	118	135	9,695	2	850	1	100	36	1,958	65	26
Georgia.....	274,461	104,303	417	12,695	187	189	10,204	2		2	200	39	2,291	152	22
Hawaii.....	33,739	12,156	49	1,498	18	16	903	1	108	7	146	7	341	7	7
Idaho.....	39,967	14,812	77	2,163	20	46	1,480	1	50	1	150	13	483	4	9
Illinois.....	456,843	92,361	249	15,645	52	151	12,676	1	100	2	143	44	2,726	8	30
Indiana.....	245,350	68,574	180	9,435	40	107	7,594	2	50	2	169	33	1,622	1	25
Iowa.....	174,348	50,804	167	8,577	13	124	6,552			2	212	28	1,813		5
Kansas.....	103,503	37,135	111	4,442	13	73	3,471			2	114	24	857	2	4
Kentucky.....	168,639	76,834	255	8,149	105	113	6,108	8	64	5	793	25	1,184	90	9
Louisiana.....	204,200	80,437	253	10,751	101	101	7,108	1	102	15	1,990	35	1,551	72	15
Maine.....	60,814	20,630	80	2,444	19	46	2,047	1	26	1		13	371		15
Maryland.....	224,514	38,607	132	8,071	44	66	6,042	1	60			23	1,969	21	12
Massachusetts.....	335,400	56,707	250	11,304	62	161	9,309	1	36	1	32	25	1,927	3	49
Michigan.....	340,287	95,636	271	13,961	60	170	10,855	3	170	6	422	39	2,514	15	26
Minnesota.....	208,660	60,730	180	8,705	22	119	6,148			1	60	38	2,497	4	7
Mississippi.....	118,933	71,467	307	7,201	173	127	6,217	1	154	1	260	11	570	76	88
Missouri.....	205,103	66,856	179	8,519	37	108	6,207	1	69	6	405	28	1,838	16	13

048

Montana.....	35,768	12,319	75	2,096	5	44	1,167	...	...	...	26 <sup>a</sup>	929	...	2
Nebraska.....	94,525	26,322	121	3,511	18	78	2,644	...	...	1	90	777	1	11
Nevada.....	20,179	7,407	41	1,040	7	20	544	...	...	4	210	286	...	7
New Hampshire....	45,881	13,644	77	1,697	32	34	1,226	...	...	...	11	471	...	25
New Jersey.....	262,989	52,503	165	10,618	56	74	7,339	...	...	13	1,838	1,441	5	38
New Mexico.....	54,211	20,334	106	2,937	31	55	2,083	1	30	2	92	732	7	17
New York.....	603,145	134,417	310	19,504	32	220	15,668	...	...	3	178	3,658	7	8
North Carolina....	288,899	123,487	430	14,452	126	261	11,730	2	100	6	587	2,035	91	21
North Dakota.....	45,097	15,769	66	2,301	6	45	1,252	...	...	1	204	845	...	1
Ohio.....	481,902	113,936	339	19,144	99	185	14,116	5	453	5	128	4,447	18	53
Oklahoma.....	128,927	52,178	264	8,430	66	153	5,321	5	247	17	1,849	1,013	26	13
Oregon.....	110,402	26,976	128	5,514	20	78	3,978	...	...	4	590	946	8	6
Pennsylvania.....	534,356	152,133	308	18,970	45	215	14,726	...	...	4	197	4,047	5	27
Rhode Island.....	65,799	14,033	63	1,849	18	35	1,494	...	...	2	150	205	106	12
South Carolina....	131,186	70,247	272	7,460	133	83	4,463	9	481	16	1,101	1,415	...	18
South Dakota.....	39,711	16,391	84	2,309	5	60	1,474	...	...	...	19	835	...	...
Tennessee.....	215,167	87,092	265	10,379	100	118	6,306	4	526	13	1,740	1,807	63	21
Texas.....	496,431	172,254	400	25,699	85	263	18,504	8	1,357	5	1,579	4,259	17	36
Utah.....	47,946	17,512	62	1,848	12	29	1,128	...	...	7	62	658	3	5
Vermont.....	31,586	11,106	42	1,363	14	21	1,085	...	...	...	7	278	...	10
Virginia.....	214,154	83,514	201	8,841	84	96	7,479	...	...	...	24	1,362	58	10
Washington.....	136,944	38,545	119	4,194	36	70	3,424	...	...	...	13	770	13	16
West Virginia.....	120,417	46,645	105	4,762	25	51	3,132	4	166	9	485	979	6	6
Wisconsin.....	198,108	59,018	157	6,785	18	110	5,233	...	...	1	240	1,312	...	10
Wyoming.....	20,656	7,351	46	1,086	10	28	903	...	...	...	8	183	...	9
Dist. of Columbia	26,081	8,150	32	712	13	15	566	...	...	1	12	134	...	6
Guam.....	251	167	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Puerto Rico.....	143,027	81,208	89	7,025	54	52	2,809	3	1,182	3	2,048	986	5	9
Virgin Islands....	1,740	894	8	70	4	5	70	...	...	...	...	...	1	2

\*Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Division of Hospital and Medical Facilities. The figures, representing facilities aided under the Hospital and Medical Facilities Survey and Construction Act of 1946 (Hill-Burton Act) and subsequent amendments, are cumulative for the two decades covered.  
(a) Nursing homes, chronic disease hospitals and long-term care units of hospitals.  
(b) Of this total, 7,559 projects constructed at a cost of \$6,902,021,000 were in operation

as of June 30, 1967; 1,249 projects costing \$2,053,436,000 were under construction; and 241 projects estimated to cost \$276,851,000 were not yet under construction.  
(c) Includes 126 public health centers built in combination with general hospitals, 1,157 separate public health centers, 876 diagnostic and treatment centers, 421 rehabilitation facilities, and 38 state health laboratories.  
(d) Includes 126 public health centers built in combination with general hospitals.

341

such professional personnel as engineers, physicians, nurses, chemists and physicists. In addition to promoting health services for employees, as well as training and health information activities, many of these units perform epidemiological research on occupational diseases.

#### *Other Preventive Programs*

*Dental Public Health.* Controlled fluoridation of community water supplies is the best method known for preventing tooth decay. By the end of 1967, nearly 72 million people in 3,200 communities were drinking fluoridated water, an increase of 10 million people in one year. 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.

*Nutrition.* The National Center for Chronic Disease Control, in its Nutrition Program, conducts epidemiological studies to identify nutrition-health problems in selected vulnerable population groups, with emphasis on pregnant women, infants and preschool children. Recommendations are made to ongoing nutrition assistance programs, and technical assistance is offered where needed.

*Radiological Health.* By the end of fiscal year 1967, forty-five States and Territories had enacted legislation for radiation protection; forty had adopted regulatory programs, many patterned after model regulations suggested by the Council of State Governments; and seventeen had entered into agreement with the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission to assume responsibility for certain AEC-controlled radioactive materials.

In fiscal 1967, fifty States and two Territories were allocated a total of \$2.5 million in federal formula grants for radiological health programs. This was used for personnel and equipment needs and to help finance state assumption of the Atomic Energy Commission's licensing and inspection authority.

The States, assisted by the Public Health Service, intensified their radiation safety programs. By the end of fiscal 1966, approximately 86 per cent dental, 60 per cent medical, and 80 per cent industrial X-ray installations in the United States had been surveyed at least once; 33 per cent of all licenses for byproduct, source and special nuclear materials are now under state jurisdiction; 1,656 radium and radon facilities had been inspected, of which 631 were brought into compliance with regulations or accepted radiation safety standards. Many state agencies are beginning to register particle accelerators, license tritium targets, and license the total amount of tritium.

*Smoking.* The National Clearinghouse for Smoking and Health was established in October, 1965, in response to a recommendation of the Surgeon General's Advisory Committee on Smoking and Health for "appropriate remedial action" on the problem of cigarette smoking.

In the past two years the clearinghouse, with an annual budget of approximately \$2 million, has supported and continues to support more than fifty educational, research and demonstration projects relating to cigarette smoking and its effects on health.

Two of the projects are long range "community laboratory" experiments, in San Diego, California, and Syracuse, New York, to test methods by which organized community action can change cigarette smoking habits.

Typical of nationwide projects is the program of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers to enlist parents of seventh and eighth graders to combat smoking. Begun a year ago in twenty-one States, the program this year will include all fifty States.

The clearinghouse also provides support to health departments of a number of States to help statewide interagency programs on smoking and health. There are more than eighty state and local interagency smoking and health groups—with membership from official, professional and other lay health and education organizations.

---

## STATE MENTAL HEALTH AND RETARDATION PROGRAMS, 1966-1967

By RUTH TURK\*

---

**T**WO YEARS AGO, at the end of 1965, the States were engaged in intensive planning to develop comprehensive and integrated programs for care and treatment of the mentally disabled. In an increasing number of States during the 1966-67 biennium, planning has become a continuing process. And aside from the planning function, action has progressed in implementing programs of many kinds on mental health and retardation.

These developments have been aided by a series of federal laws—the Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act of 1963, a 1965 amendment to that act providing grants for staffing of centers, and the Comprehensive Health Planning Act of 1966. Federal grants involved have been substantial. The great bulk of the costs for the state mental health and retardation programs, however, is provided by the States themselves.

### COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

#### *The Mentally Ill*

State support for development of community mental health services and comprehensive centers generally has increased. In a matter of just two years, as one example, Georgia has increased its outlay for community services in this field by more than 1,000 per cent—from an expenditure of \$77,692 in 1965-66 to an appropriation of \$950,000 for 1967-68; the amount is expected to rise to \$1.3 million for 1968-69. Maryland's increase was close to 700 per cent. Within this same two-year period, state funds are up between 230 and 750 per cent in five States, and between 100 and 200 per cent in another five. Lesser increases, under 100 per cent but significant indeed, occurred in

at least sixteen States. Local financial participation in these community programs, moreover, has shown comparable expansion in many of the same and in some other States.

#### *New Services*

Many new community mental health services were established between 1965 and the end of 1967. For example, five new clinics started operating in Arizona, and two in Idaho, where the services of a third have been expanded. Several of Iowa's sixteen centers got under way in 1966-67. Many of nineteen local clinics in Kansas now provide day care programs and limited inpatient service in cooperation with local hospitals. In Louisiana four clinics are under construction. Of a total of thirteen full-time clinics in New Hampshire, six were established from 1965 through 1967, along with five branch offices. Two new clinics were opened in South Carolina. One new Vermont service was to begin in 1967-68, and another the following year. Of thirty clinics in Wisconsin, eight now have branch offices in sixteen communities, and seventeen have arranged for evening or Saturday hours. Suicide prevention, crisis intervention, and emergency services are on the increase.

A variety of community services for emotionally disturbed children have been or are being added in many States, including Arizona, California, Connecticut, Florida, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Vermont and Washington. In Connecticut a small appropriation was made in 1967 for development—jointly by the Division of Mental Retardation of the Department of Health and by the Department of Mental Health—of a center for emotionally disturbed retarded children. Units for intensive treatment of such children were to be added to two schools for the retarded in Wisconsin.

\*Mrs. Turk, of the Council of State Governments staff, is its specialist on mental health programs.

Services to alcoholics are emphasized in a growing number of States. In Arizona and Maryland, industrial alcoholism programs have been started. A sixth clinic for alcoholics and drug addicts opened recently in Connecticut. Outpatient services to alcoholics, including emergency treatment, have been stepped up in Maryland. Five of thirteen halfway houses in Wisconsin specifically provide care for alcoholics, and one clinic has employed two full-time alcoholism counselors to provide information, education and referral services.

In addition to provision of direct services by community mental health agencies, much attention has been paid to consultation and coordination to make best possible use of limited professional manpower. In some States, 15 to 30 per cent of staff time has been devoted to consultation with teachers, ministers, physicians, health and welfare workers, law enforcement personnel and others in an effort to help them recognize and deal with emotional problems.

In a growing number of States, these efforts are reinforced by work of central office staff in communities. Florida has twenty-four mental health workers out in the field. Hawaii has established a special mental health team to provide services to courts and correctional agencies. In Kentucky, interdisciplinary district teams, installed at each state hospital, travel throughout that hospital's region to provide technical assistance and consultation. Also, each comprehensive center employs a community coordinator. Under the community mental health services law, Maryland's Commissioner of Mental Hygiene appoints regional representatives whose functions include coordination of local programs and consultation with local health officers. In New Hampshire, under a project financed by the Office of Economic Opportunity, consultation is provided to public health nurses and welfare caseworkers in three northern counties to promote casefinding. Four area representatives offer consultation and information in South Dakota. In Wisconsin, sixteen mental health consultants serve defined geographic regions in the State.

#### *The Role of State Hospitals*

State hospitals are intensifying their participation in community mental health services. Representatives of the Arizona State Hospital have been placed in various areas of the State for liaison between the hospital and community resources. Under California's revised Short-Doyle Act, state facilities are authorized to provide services on a contract basis to meet community needs. Idaho's State Hospital North has established an extension unit for preadmission evaluation, post-hospital followup, community consultation, emergency service, and limited outpatient service for families of patients. A Topeka (Kansas) State Hospital team consults with local agencies regarding emotionally disturbed children. Eight of Pennsylvania's state hospitals have established outpatient clinic services in metropolitan areas they serve; two operate day care centers away from the hospital. Liaison persons placed in each mental health center in South Carolina relate to counterparts on the staffs of the state hospitals.

Aftercare services have been stepped up by state hospitals in Colorado, Georgia, Kansas and New Jersey, among others. In additional instances, responsibility for aftercare services is increasingly assumed by community clinics and public health nurses. And such services have been made more effective in several States through free dispensing of tranquilizers and other drugs to medically indigent patients.

State hospitals in many jurisdictions are becoming active parts of comprehensive centers, and sometimes the key units, by providing backup services—assuming responsibility for certain elements of center programs. Such a role is facilitated where hospitals have been reorganized into geographic units. Each unit then provides a full complement of services for a specified area, working in close cooperation with a defined group of communities and their respective mental health and related services, and providing continuity of care for hospitalized patients.

#### *Community Mental Health Services Acts*

The expansion of community services is attributable at least in part to the

stimulating effect of legislation under which local expenditures for such services are matched by state grants-in-aid. By 1965, about one-half of the States had community mental health services acts. Several have enacted such legislation since then; they include Florida, Maryland, Montana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Washington. These laws emphasize local responsibility for services. Usually participation is voluntary. In Pennsylvania participating local governments are required to provide, by direct program or purchase, a comprehensive constellation of mental health services. Under a different approach in its statute of 1966, Massachusetts is responsible for the delivery of services at the local level.

A number of States have revised or amended community mental health services laws since 1965, partly to adapt them to the requirements of the federal legislation for comprehensive community mental health centers. California and New Jersey revisions, for example, make all components of comprehensive centers eligible for matching. To facilitate utilization of federal construction funds by localities, authorization for state participation in the cost of construction has been provided by law in Illinois—up to 30 per cent—and in New Jersey, where close to \$4.5 million was appropriated for this purpose in 1967. New York's Mental Hygiene Facilities Improvement Fund has been authorized to assist localities by long-term financing of their third of construction costs. Other States—including Connecticut, Kentucky, Maryland, Montana, Pennsylvania and Utah—have provided by appropriation for financial assistance in center construction.

Many revisions in community mental health services acts have increased state matching. This applies in Colorado, Michigan, New Jersey, New York and South Carolina. Connecticut legislation makes additional organizations eligible for state grants-in-aid. Eligibility has been broadened in North Dakota and Wisconsin by permitting communities which do not render mental health services to receive matching grants for purchase of services from other communities. The Wisconsin law also now authorizes pur-

chase of services across state lines. Similar legislation has been adopted in Washington.

The federal comprehensive center legislation authorizes interstate cooperation. Some projects involving several States are under consideration. One, in Maryland, would serve sections of Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Another involves portions of Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana; a third, Minnesota and North Dakota. A comprehensive center in Bristol, Tennessee, on the Virginia border, will benefit citizens of both States.

#### *The Mentally Retarded*

Day care programs for mentally retarded persons have been growing, and many receive state support. Of twenty-two such centers in Colorado, two were newly established in 1965-66. The State pays up to 60 per cent of the cost of operation—approximately \$700,000 in 1966-67. By 1966 legislation, Georgia is permitted to purchase day care for the mentally retarded, provided by private organizations, if approved by the Health Department; the 1967-68 appropriation for this is \$100,000. Illinois has appropriated \$3.1 million for 1967-69 for grants-in-aid to private day care centers. Kentucky's Department of Mental Health provides 50 per cent matching for the operation of fifteen day care centers, all established in 1966-67. The State also participates in construction and expansion of sheltered workshops; six of these were activated in 1966-67, and another five were to get under way in 1967-68. Michigan had a 1967-68 appropriation of \$2 million for support of thirty-four centers. Minnesota shares with local government the cost of operating sixty-five daytime activity centers; the state appropriation is \$450,000 a year.

Missouri is establishing nine regional diagnostic centers for mentally retarded, of which three already are in operation. All will include day care programs. Day care services are being established in Nebraska. In New Hampshire, four such centers were set up in 1966-67; three more are in the planning stage. New Jersey's 1966-67 appropriation for day care centers for the retarded was \$435,000. As

of September, 1967, forty-nine day training centers and sheltered workshops for retarded were approved for state aid in New York; of these, twenty-six were established since 1965. Funds for construction of a day care center and for an educational and training center have been made available in Oklahoma. Pennsylvania supports the operation of workshops and sixty-two day care centers for retarded. Rhode Island's Legislature in 1966-67 initiated state support for eight regional day care activity centers operated by local mental retardation associations. There are twenty-nine day care centers in Washington, seven of them established in 1966-67. Sixty-three such centers in thirty Wisconsin counties provide a variety of programs for all types of mentally handicapped of all ages. State aid for them rose from \$421,051 in 1965-66 to an estimated budget of close to \$1 million in 1968-69.

More diagnostic and evaluation services and other outpatient services are being developed. Arizona's Legislature in 1967 authorized the Children's Colony to establish mental retardation centers throughout the State; they also must provide outpatient services for children ineligible for public school programs. A clinic and treatment center is under construction at the colony, and a residential and day care center in Tucson. Child development centers recently have been or are being established or expanded in Idaho, Oklahoma, Rhode Island and Wyoming. A Mental Retardation Services Act passed by the Washington Legislature in 1967 calls for coordination of services and for consultation and staff training for state and local personnel. It also authorizes state grants-in-aid for local services, and a 1/10 mill property tax to be imposed by counties to finance mental retardation and mental health services. The state appropriation for support of community facilities is \$312,863 for 1967-68 and \$672,315 for 1968-69.

#### *Special Education Programs*

School programs for educable mentally retarded are conducted in practically all States, and for trainable children in many; the number of States providing

special classes for emotionally disturbed children is increasing. More of the programs, especially for the emotionally disturbed, have become mandatory. Even where this is the case, however, progress sometimes is slow, due to lack of local funds, facilities and manpower. A considerable number of States are using funds available under the various titles of the federal Elementary and Secondary Education Act for support of special programs and for training manpower. In Connecticut and New York, where all three types of classes now have become mandatory, interdepartmental cooperation has been used to plan implementation and coordination of programs. Interdepartmental liaison for better services to exceptional children has been established in Maryland and Wisconsin. By 1966 legislation, local school districts in New Jersey are required to identify and classify all handicapped children to determine the program best suited to each child.

#### *Testing for Phenylketonuria*

Beginning in 1963, States have been enacting laws calling for testing of newborn babies for phenylketonuria and other metabolic diseases. The latest additions are Connecticut, Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, Ohio and Virginia, in 1966, and Nebraska and North Dakota, in 1967, for a total of at least forty States now having such laws.

### INPATIENT FACILITIES

#### *The Mentally Ill*

Of about thirty jurisdictions that recently reported average daily state mental hospital populations for 1965-66 and 1966-67, all but three showed continuing reductions—decreases of from 1.3 per cent in Kansas to 12.2 per cent in Colorado. At the same time, admissions have been going up to such an extent that in half of these States they have been exceeding average daily resident patient populations. The reduction in the average resident populations results mainly from the fact that most new admissions are released within short periods of time. For example, 52 per cent of first admissions to

Minnesota state hospitals in 1966-67 were released within ninety days, and 81 per cent within 180 days. Most state hospitals still have large backlogs of "old customers." In California and Rhode Island, however, contrary to the general situation, the number of patients hospitalized less than a year exceeds the number hospitalized more than two years.

Most Legislatures have recognized that reduction in average patient population is possible only through intensive treatment of each patient, which requires high staff-patient ratios. Therefore expenditures and/or appropriations for the operation of state hospitals generally have continued to rise. Of thirty States providing information on this recently, only two estimated that their 1967-68 budgets would be lower than for 1965-66. Rhode Island estimated an increase of close to 70 per cent; Georgia, over 50 per cent; West Virginia, almost 40 per cent; Washington, over 30 per cent. Anticipated increases were between 20 and 30 per cent in twelve States, between 10 and 20 per cent in eight, and below 10 per cent in four.

Collections from patient fees have gone up in about half of the States reporting such income. These include payments by patients, by their estates or liable relatives, and by third parties. As state hospitals become eligible to receive payments under Title XVIII and especially Title XIX of the 1965 Social Security Act Amendments—which some already have—this will be an increasingly significant source of income. Corresponding developments can be anticipated for institutions for mentally retarded as well as community mental health services. Significant improvements are being made in patient care due to standards required by Titles XVIII and XIX. Improvements also are noticeable as a result of availability of federal grants for in-service training and hospital improvement projects, which favorably affect staffing patterns.

Many state hospitals have adopted the geographic unit system. Not all States, and sometimes not all hospitals within a State, follow this pattern, some preferring to divide all patients by program needs. And where the geographic unit system is

used, division by program usually is maintained for certain groups, particularly children, alcoholics and geriatric cases.

*Specialized programs for children* have increased. A new adolescent unit, for example, is to be put in operation at Colorado's Fort Logan Mental Health Center in 1968-69. Colorado State Hospital has established a special program for emotionally disturbed children, up to age 12, too sick to live at home but able to attend public school. Such children have been housed in cottages in groups of four, under supervision of college students as house parents. Residential cottages are under construction for a children's unit at Connecticut Valley Hospital; expansion also is projected at the State's special facility for emotionally disturbed children, High Meadows. In Florida, a new psychiatric facility for forty-eight children will be activated in the Spring of 1968. A \$550,000 rehabilitation center for fifty-six emotionally disturbed children 14 years old and under was opened at Georgia's Milledgeville State Hospital in 1966. Three regional hospitals under construction in that State will have separate buildings for emotionally disturbed children and adolescents.

Hawaii plans a residential center for emotionally disturbed children. The Illinois Legislature in 1967 appropriated funds to construct three children's and adolescent villages. Kansas' Topeka State Hospital is setting up a maturational training unit for certain emotionally disturbed adolescents. The same hospital operates a preschool nursery for the study of children of emotionally disturbed mothers receiving treatment at a day center. In Louisiana, one inpatient adolescent unit has been established, and two others will be. In cooperation with the Department of Public Welfare, the Maryland Department of Mental Hygiene operates a group home for delinquent girls in Baltimore. Two special facilities for children's programs are about to be constructed in Michigan. Similar building programs are anticipated at three state hospitals in Missouri.

A twelve-bed adolescent inpatient unit was established at the Nebraska Psychi-

atric Institute in 1966. An \$850,000 appropriation has been made to the New Hampshire Hospital for construction of a forty-bed children's center. New York's capital budget provides for seven new children's psychiatric hospitals. Small programs for emotionally disturbed children have been set up at state hospitals in South Carolina, and South Dakota. The Virginia Treatment Center for Children has established a travelling team which will regularly visit five areas in the State for follow-up of former patients and consultation with agencies. Under direction of a central office staff, a children's consultation service has been added to the child-adolescent programs of Wisconsin's two state hospitals.

*State hospital programs for alcoholics* are expanding. New services have been or shortly will be added in Connecticut, Hawaii, Kansas, Missouri and Tennessee, among others. Some States, including Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey and New York, also are establishing or expanding services for drug addicts.

More *geriatrics programs or units* have been or are being developed. A forty-two-bed transitional care facility for geriatric patients—Gateway House—recently was dedicated at Chicago State Hospital. At one of Missouri's state hospitals new buildings for such patients are under construction. The New Jersey Division of Mental Health and Hospitals has developed an agreement for a geriatric-psychiatric unit to be operated on the grounds of Bergen County Hospital. Pennsylvania has in operation two geriatric centers for patients unable to benefit from psychiatric treatment, and more are planned. The South Carolina Legislature in 1967 approved plans for construction of a long-term care center for patients primarily in need of nursing care; also, a former TB sanatorium is being used for geriatric patients transferred from other institutions to place them nearer to their home areas. Funds are available for construction of three geriatrics buildings and two continued treatment buildings at two of Virginia's state hospitals.

*Partial hospitalization services and halfway houses* exist in many States, and

more are being provided. Halfway houses frequently are operated by private organizations. They are state-operated or supported in Colorado, Georgia and Pennsylvania, among others. Several Wisconsin county hospitals have established "quarterway houses," for independent living on hospital grounds. Night hospital care is available in many hospitals. Pennsylvania recently recorded that significantly increased numbers of patients work full time in communities. This was the case with regard to sixty patients at Allentown State Hospital alone. Day-night hospital services have been initiated at Idaho's State Hospital South. New day care centers are to be constructed at the Mental Health Center in Chicago and at Kansas' Osawatomie State Hospital, and will be provided at Missouri's state hospitals once the geographic unit system is in full effect. New Hampshire Hospital recently inaugurated a small day treatment center.

#### *The Mentally Retarded*

Despite greater availability of services in the community, inpatient facilities for the retarded remain inadequate to meet the needs, and most States have long waiting lists for admission.

Intensive efforts are under way to step up active treatment and help patients develop to the maximum of their capabilities. For more effective programming, some institutions have divided the patients into homogeneous groupings according to age and functional level. Various federal grant programs have been helpful in adding staff and acquiring educational aids and have permitted greater attention to physical handicaps and their correction. Foster grandparent programs have been praised for their effectiveness.

These efforts at program improvement generally have been supported by increased state appropriations. Among twenty-five States recently reporting comparable financial data, there was only one in which the state-financed budget was to be reduced between 1965-66 and 1967-68; this was due to anticipation of Medicare and Medicaid income. Increases in estimated expenditures or appropriations for 1967-68 over 1965-66 were as high as

105 per cent, in Arkansas; 63 per cent, in Missouri; 50 per cent, in Washington; and 47 per cent, in Nebraska. They were between 30 and 40 per cent in ten States, between 20 and 30 per cent in four, between 10 and 20 per cent in five, under 10 per cent in one. In addition, some States, including California, Illinois, New Jersey and Pennsylvania provide state funds for support of mentally retarded persons placed in non-state facilities until or instead of admission to a state institution.

Considerable amounts of state funds go into improvement and expansion of plants. Expansion of existing facilities—nurseries, toddlers' buildings, infirmaries, activity and rehabilitation units, etc.—is scheduled in many States. So are new centers or institutions. New York is at various stages of planning and designing eight new state institutions. In Illinois, \$80 million has been authorized for six new residential care facilities and for the addition of 1,200 staff personnel to existing facilities, as well as funds for a mental retardation research center. A research and training unit is under construction at the Neuropsychiatric Institute at Los Angeles, and a research building is being erected at Parsons State Hospital and Training Center, Kansas. In 1967-68 the Maryland Department of Mental Hygiene has \$65,700 available to assist communities in developing small residential centers for retarded. Pennsylvania, assuming some of the cost of construction of community facilities, appropriated \$677,583 for this purpose for 1965-67.

#### RESEARCH AND TRAINING

Many States do not provide separate budgets for research and training although some activities in these areas are proceeding in numerous institutions—partly financed from institutional budgets and partly from other sources, especially federal grants. States which spend significant sums for mental health research include California, Connecticut, Illinois, Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania. Most of these have reported increases in allocations of between 20 and 50 per cent within a two or three year period. In some

of these same States, major research efforts are concentrated in psychiatric institutes. In Georgia, by administrative action, a Research and Training Branch has been established in the Health Department's Division of Mental Health, comprising the Mental Health Institute, the Mental Retardation Center now under construction, and the Alcoholic Rehabilitation Service. The institute also is responsible for training mental health professionals. Its budget has increased from \$2.5 million in 1966-67 to \$3.5 million in 1967-68 and \$4.4 million in 1968-69.

#### Research

Research efforts are being more systematically coordinated in at least nine States where a research bureau or a position of research director or coordinator has been established, at the central office level and/or at the institutional level. A State Psychiatric Research Center is to be put in operation in Maryland in 1968. In Washington, a Division of Research has been set up in the Department of Institutions; the staff of the discontinued Mental Health Research Institute of the Division of Mental Health was merged into it. Program development and evaluation sections with some responsibility for research supervision have been established in several other States. A committee on research was established at the North Dakota State Hospital. In Connecticut, each mental health facility is required to have a standing research committee.

Also, an intensive care and study unit and new research facilities for biological research have been established at the Connecticut Mental Health Center. In Kansas, the Parsons State Hospital and Training Center, the University of Kansas and its Medical Center jointly established in 1966 the Kansas Center for Research in Mental Retardation and Related Aspects of Human Development. In New York, several New England States and Illinois, a "Multi-State Information System on Psychiatric Patients" has received more than \$6 million in federal support for its first five years of operation to provide automated patient data records and research facilities.

*Training*

Much emphasis is put on formal and in-service training of mental health personnel at all levels of skill, including volunteers and the coordinators of their activities. Increasingly, all are considered part of the therapeutic team. In Kentucky, for example, in-service training includes such institutional employees as cooks, drivers and gardeners, under a concept of "comprehensive staff development."

Many States report significant increases in state expenditures for training. Several, including Alabama, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland and Ohio, have embarked on training of psychiatric technicians, leading to an associate baccalaureate degree from a junior or community college and involving classroom and field training. Trainees receive stipends and are obligated to provide two years of service upon completion of their course.

Stipend programs for traditional mental health professions, often including therapists, have become a widely accepted method for States to recruit personnel. States which offer such opportunities to new recruits and/or staff members who wish to improve their skills include Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina and Wisconsin. In Kentucky, stipends also are available for pharmacists and hospital administrators.

Several States have stepped up psychiatric residency training programs. Increasing emphasis is placed on exposure of psychiatric residents to community service experience in various States, including Louisiana, Maryland and Wisconsin.

Colorado will start a psychiatric residency training program and a psychologist intern program in July, 1968. Florida is planning and constructing two facilities which are to provide training in all mental health disciplines, in affiliation with universities. Such affiliations also are promoted in other States.

Innumerable workshops, conferences and seminars are being held for various types of mental health personnel as well

as for caretakers in the communities. Several States offer courses in psychiatry to general practitioners.

Another growing trend is the use of young people's services during the summer months. The effectiveness of such programs has been stressed by authorities in Connecticut, Louisiana, New York and Rhode Island. New York also offers summer psychiatric education fellowships to medical students.

## ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

Major departmental reorganization occurred during the 1966-67 biennium in Iowa, Utah and Wisconsin. In each case several government agencies were combined into more comprehensive departments. Iowa's Board of Control, responsible for the mental institutions, was merged into a new Department of Social Welfare. Administration of the Utah State Hospital and of the community mental health program became the responsibility of a Division of Mental Health in a newly created Department of Health and Welfare; responsibility for the institution for the mentally retarded was assigned to the Division of Welfare in the same department. In Wisconsin, the Division of Mental Hygiene, administering an integrated mental health-mental retardation program, formerly was in the Department of Public Welfare; other agencies were merged with the latter into a new Department of Health and Social Services, and the division now is part of it.

Services for the mentally retarded received more organizational prominence in several States. A Department of Mental Retardation was created in South Carolina. In Pennsylvania, responsibility for mental retardation services was removed from the Office of Mental Health and placed in a separate Office of Mental Retardation in the Department of Public Welfare. Mental retardation services were placed in a separate division or office in the Nebraska and Rhode Island Departments of Health. A Bureau of Mental Retardation was created in Ohio's Division of Mental Hygiene of the Department of Mental Hygiene and Correction, where a new Division of Psychiatric

Criminology also was established. Inter-agency Councils on Mental Retardation were created in Kentucky and Michigan. And in the latter, full-time employees were designated in five relevant departments to foster coordination and integration of services to the retarded.

A division of Mental Health and Mental Retardation was placed in a newly organized Wyoming Bureau of Community Services, within the Department of Health. In South Dakota, responsibility for policy and coordination of community mental health services, and for assistance to local centers, was assigned to a new Commission of Mental Health and Mental Retardation.

Some States focused increased attention administratively on alcohol and drug addiction programs. In Connecticut a drug addiction program was added to the responsibilities of the Alcoholism Division, now the Alcohol and Drug Dependence Division. A coordinator of Alcoholism Services was assigned to the Division of Institutional Management in Kansas. A Narcotic Addiction Control Commission, established in New York, received appropriations of \$75 million for capital construction and \$6 million for operating expenditures to develop a program for narcotic addicts outside of the Department of Mental Hygiene. An Office of Alcoholism was set up in the Kentucky Department of Mental Health, which also was authorized to establish an Inter-

agency Council for Alcoholism. Three top level positions for an alcoholism program were created in the Missouri Division of Mental Diseases.

#### OTHER LEGISLATION

At least a third of the States enacted major or minor changes in their mental health codes in the biennium. In some instances these included changes in reimbursement laws. Perhaps the most incisive were California's revisions. With few exceptions, judicial commitment there has been eliminated. Voluntary admission for mentally retarded persons to state institutions was authorized for the first time in New Hampshire, Pennsylvania and Vermont.

Laws requiring licensing or registration of psychologists were enacted in Kansas, Nebraska, North Carolina and North Dakota, and of social workers in Illinois. Statutes regarding tests of insanity in criminal cases were revised in Connecticut and Maryland. In Massachusetts and Minnesota, mentally retarded individuals have been made eligible for civil service positions.

The Interstate Compact on Mental Health was adopted by Hawaii, Kansas and Wisconsin. A total of thirty-five States now are party to it. Illinois, New Mexico, North Dakota and Rhode Island became the first four States to enact the Interstate Compact on the Mentally Disordered Offender.

## SOCIAL SECURITY IN THE UNITED STATES\*

**M**AJOR AMENDMENTS to the Social Security Act have been enacted since 1965, and most of the changes were made in the Social Security Amendments of 1967. The only significant legislation affecting the social security program during 1966 was the provision in the Tax Adjustment Act for social security payments (\$35 a month, \$52.50 per couple under the original legislation) to certain persons aged 72 or over who are not insured under the program.

The Social Security Amendments of 1967 made changes in the cash benefits of the program and amended several provisions relating to health insurance for the aged. It also made changes in the public assistance and child health and child welfare provisions of the Social Security Act. The major alterations in the retirement, survivor, and disability provisions of OASDHI include:

- (1) A 13 per cent increase in monthly cash benefits, with a minimum amount of \$55 for persons retiring at or after age 65 or receiving disability benefits.
- (2) An increase to \$40 (to \$60 for a couple) in the special payments to the uninsured aged 72 or over.
- (3) An increase to \$1,680 in the amount a person may earn and still get full benefits for the year.
- (4) Monthly cash benefits for disabled widows and disabled dependent widowers at age 50 at reduced rates.
- (5) Liberalization of the eligibility requirements for benefits for dependents and survivors of women workers.
- (6) A liberalized insured-status test for workers disabled before age 31.
- (7) New guidelines for determining eligibility for disability insurance benefits.

(8) Additional noncontributory wage credits for servicemen.

(9) Automatic coverage of clergymen and members of religious orders who have not taken a vow of poverty (unless exemption from coverage is requested).

(10) An increase in the earnings base for contribution and benefit purposes from \$6,600 to \$7,800.

(11) A new contribution rate schedule (both for OASDI and Medicare), as follows:

CONTRIBUTION RATE SCHEDULE FOR  
EMPLOYEES AND EMPLOYERS (EACH)

Year	<i>Per cent of Covered Earnings</i>		Total
	<i>For Old-Age Survivors and Disability Insurance Benefits</i>	<i>For Hospital Insurance</i>	
	1968 .....	3.8	
1969-70 .....	4.2	.6	4.8
1971-72 .....	4.6	.6	5.2
1973-75 .....	5.0	.65	5.65
1976-79 .....	5.0	.7	5.7
1980-86 .....	5.0	.8	5.8
1987 and after	5.0	.9	5.9

CONTRIBUTION RATE SCHEDULE FOR  
SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

Year	<i>Per cent of Covered Earnings</i>		Total
	<i>For Old-Age Survivors and Disability Insurance Benefits</i>	<i>For Hospital Insurance</i>	
	1968 .....	5.8	
1969-70 .....	6.3	.6	6.9
1971-72 .....	6.9	.6	7.5
1973-75 .....	7.0	.65	7.65
1976-79 .....	7.0	.7	7.7
1980-86 .....	7.0	.8	7.8
1987 and after	7.0	.9	7.9

The 1967 amendments included changes in the program of health insurance for the aged (Medicare) to:

Provide a lifetime reserve of sixty days of added coverage for hospital care after the ninety days covered in a "spell of illness" are exhausted;

\*Prepared in the Social Security Administration and the Social and Rehabilitation Service, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Modify the method of paying physicians' bills under the supplementary medical insurance program;

Cover nonroutine podiatrists' services;

Eliminate the requirement of physician certification of the need for hospital care or outpatient services;

Provide for annual enrollment periods (January-March) for supplementary medical insurance;

Require the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to determine and promulgate the premium rate for supplementary medical insurance in December of each year for the twelve-month period beginning with the following July 1;

Provide payment for "emergency" services;

Revise the transitional provision on eligibility of those not now insured for hospital benefits;

Place all outpatient hospital services under supplementary medical insurance;

Make covered radiology and pathology services furnished by physicians to hospital inpatients payable under supplementary medical insurance; and

Cover, after June 30, 1968, under supplementary medical insurance, outpatient physical therapy services furnished under agreement with and under the supervision of hospitals and other providers of services, approved clinics, rehabilitation centers, and public health agencies.

The amendments also authorized the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to experiment with various methods of reimbursement to organizations and physicians under Medicare, Medicaid (medical assistance), and the child health programs that would provide incentives for limiting the costs of the programs while maintaining quality care. The experiments would involve only physicians and organizations that volunteer to participate in such experiments. No experiments are to be initiated until the Secretary obtains the advice and recommendations of specialists competent to evaluate the possibilities of securing productive results.

Changes in the child health and child welfare provisions of the Social Security Act called for increased authorizations for child welfare services and increased au-

thorizations and improvements in the child health programs. (See summary under *Children's Bureau*, below, for more detail.)

The following changes or additions in the public assistance provisions were included in the 1967 amendments:

Provision of earnings exemptions under the program of aid to families with dependent children.

Establishment of a new work incentive program for families receiving aid to families with dependent children and expansion of day care services for children of parents enrolled in work training.

Limitation of federal matching in AFDC for families with an absent parent.

Expansion of social services.

Limitation of federal matching in AFDC payments for children of unemployed parents to children of unemployed fathers. Establishment of a mandatory work and training program for families receiving AFDC.

Authorization of federal funds to support the training of social work personnel.

Requirement for the training and use of subprofessional staff, including welfare recipients, as service aides in the public assistance programs.

Extension of the 1965 provision permitting income exemption in determining eligibility of assistance recipients and the amount of their payments.

Modification in the medical assistance provisions to (1) limit the States, in setting income levels for federal matching, to 133 $\frac{1}{3}$  per cent of the payment level under AFDC, except that this provision does not affect matching for medical care for those receiving or eligible to receive cash assistance; (2) require that recipients be placed only in those licensed nursing homes meeting safety and other standards and that nursing-home administrators be licensed; (3) make federal funds available for institutional care that provides more than board and room but less than skilled nursing care.

#### SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICE

*Welfare Administration.* Established in 1963 by bringing together the major welfare programs of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Wel-

fare Administration has until recently been the chief federal point of contact for state departments of public welfare and a major source of support for statewide public assistance programs and public child welfare programs.

As of August 15, 1967, programs of the Welfare Administration were merged with those of the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration and Administration on Aging into a new agency in HEW, the Social and Rehabilitation Service.

Under the reorganization plan, SRS will continue to work with and provide grants (as did the Welfare Administration) to state health departments and other health agencies that administer maternal and child health and crippled children's programs. Social services and other programs authorized under the Older Americans Act of 1965 will also be continued.

The major thrust of the new Social and Rehabilitation Service is to make possible a more unified attack on the problems of needy Americans, with special emphasis on the family, and with a more concerted effort toward rehabilitation in the social and welfare programs of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Priority emphasis will be put on giving people who receive public assistance the help, skills, and incentives they need to become independent. A Social and Rehabilitation Service Commissioner has been assigned to each of the nine HEW regions. He will supervise all programs and activities of the service in his region and give approval to all state plans. This will enable States, communities, and voluntary private groups to establish closer working relationships with the federal government on all SRS programs.

Before the reorganization, the Welfare Administration carried out its activities through the Bureau of Family Services, the Children's Bureau, the Office of Juvenile Delinquency, the Cuban Refugee Program, and through an International Office and a Division of Research. The operational units in the Social and Rehabilitation Service are the following: the Office of the Administrator, the Office of Research and Demonstrations, and five new administrations headed by commis-

sioners. These are the Rehabilitation Services Administration (VRA); the Children's Bureau; the Administration on Aging; the Medical Assistance Administration; and the Assistance Payments Administration.

Programs of the Welfare Administration have assisted in the resettlement of more than 160,000 Cuban refugees in 2,200 United States communities, 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. Its research division, in addition to supporting studies of poverty and related social problems, has issued a monthly publication, *Welfare in Review*, which reports research findings and statistical data related to social welfare. These activities will be continued under the new SRS structure.

The following brings up to date, as of the time of the reorganization, action related to the two major bureaus of the former Welfare Administration.

#### BUREAU OF FAMILY SERVICES

The federal-state public assistance partnership made continued progress during 1966 and 1967 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 move toward self-care and self-support.

- Recruiting and training the increased number of welfare workers 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 large numbers of people.

By the end of fiscal year 1967, the Work Experience and Training Program under the Economic Opportunity Act had been put into action in fifty-three States and other areas. A total of 343 projects had been established for some 250,700 trainees with approximately 764,000 dependents.

The program, intended to move families and individuals toward self-support—by offering work experience and training, education, maintenance, medical care, and social services to improve their employability—has achieved some outstanding results:

- 63,700 trainees have been enrolled in adult basic education.
- 8,500 trainees have participated in high school equivalency courses.
- 25,500 trainees developed new work skills or upgraded existing skills through full time vocational education.
- 41,100 trainees immediately found employment upon leaving the project.
- 5,300 trainees left projects to take advanced vocational training.

The Social Security Amendments of 1965 included, in addition to 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. This program is popularly known as Medicaid.

At the end of fiscal year 1967, twenty-nine States and other areas had Medicaid programs in operation, and twelve more were planning to begin their programs within the next few months. Under Medicaid, participating States must 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 outside the hospital setting. States must adopt Medicaid no later than January 1, 1970, if they wish to receive federal funds for public assistance medical care after that date. Placing all medical care for public assistance recipients under this program results in a single formula for federal matching of state costs, thus equalizing the quality and scope of medical care available.

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 amounts of state funds going into the program.

To encourage needy people to make a greater effort to earn at least part of their living expenses, the 1965 amendments offered States certain optional income exemptions: By the end of fiscal year 1967, twenty-six States and other areas were permitting a child receiving aid to families with dependent children to earn up to \$50 a month without having that amount deducted from the family's assistance check; thirteen were permitting persons receiving aid to the disabled to keep up to \$50 a month of their earnings (the first \$20 and half of the next \$60); these thirteen and eighteen others permitted this exemption to persons receiving old-age assistance; and seventeen permitted any person receiving public assistance to keep \$5 a month from any source without a reduction in his public assistance payment.

Beginning January 1, 1966, States could receive federal sharing in the cost of assistance payments to aged persons in institutions for the care of the tubercular or the mentally ill. About a third of the States made such payments in fiscal year 1967. Changes in 1964 and 1965 gave States the option of continuing payments to dependent children up to age 21 if they are in school or college. During fiscal year 1967, thirty-six States and other areas were making such payments.

For the five categorical assistance programs and general assistance in the calendar year 1966, total expenditures for assistance (including vendor payments for medical care) amounted to \$6.3 billion.

In June, 1967, payments to unemployed-parent families were being made in twenty-two States under the program of aid to families with dependent children. Throughout the Nation, about 2,065,000 persons were receiving old-age assistance money payments; 4,976,000 were getting payments under aid to families with dependent children; 82,900 were recipients of aid to the blind; 615,000 were receiving aid to the permanently and totally dis-

abled; and 664,000 were recipients of general assistance.

By the end of June, 1967, of the forty-seven States and other areas that had been making payments under medical assistance for the aged (in behalf of elderly people who, because of their low incomes, needed assistance with their medical bills) only nineteen were still continuing the program. The other twenty-eight had begun the new medical assistance (Medicaid) program, which includes the medically needy aged. The state programs of medical assistance vary widely with respect to the amount of medical care available and eligibility conditions.

#### CHILDREN'S BUREAU

Under the basic act of 1912 which established it, 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 Titles IV and 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 child welfare services. It 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 care of children.

For the fiscal year 1967, Congress appropriated \$44 million for grants to the States for maternal and child health services; \$42 million for grants to the States for crippled children's services; \$45 million for grants to the States for child welfare services; \$28 million for grants to the States for special projects of maternity and infant care; and \$13 million for research projects relating to maternal and child health and crippled children's services.

Under the 1967 amendments, the amount authorized for grants to the States for child welfare services is increased from \$55 million to \$100 million for the fiscal year 1969 and from \$60 million for later years. Emphasis is to be placed on improvements in foster care. The law also moved the provisions for child welfare services from Title V of the Social Se-

curity Act to Title IV, where they form a new Part B.

Title III of the Social Security Amendments of 1967 was related to the improvement of child health and was designated as the "Child Health Act of 1967." It consolidates the separate child health authorizations under previous law into a single authorization with three general categories. Beginning with 1969, 50 per cent of the total authorized will be for formula grants, 40 per cent for project grants, and 10 per cent for research and training. By 1972 the States must take over responsibility for the project grants, and 90 per cent of the total authorization will then go to the States as formula grants.

Under the amendments, the authorizations for grants to the States for child health under Title V of the Social Security Act have been raised to the following amounts:

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>Authorization</i>
1969 .....	\$250,000,000
1970 .....	275,000,000
1971 .....	300,000,000
1972 .....	325,000,000
1973 and thereafter.....	350,000,000

At least 6 per cent of the amounts appropriated for the maternal and child health programs are to be available for family services.

#### SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

The Social Security Administration has responsibility for the only completely federal program under the Social Security Act—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 a cooperative research and demonstration grant program for developing research in the field of social security outside government.

Organizationally, the Social Security Administration, under the direction of the Commissioner, is made up of five staff offices—the Office of the Actuary, the Office of Research and Statistics, the Office of Program Evaluation and Planning, the Office of Administration, and the 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, the Bureau of Health Insurance, and the Bureau of Retirement and Survivors Insurance; three have specific functions relating to operations of the entire OASDHI program—the Bureau of Data Processing and Accounts, the Bureau of Hearings and Appeals, and the Bureau of District Office Operations. 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, 642 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 FOR THE AGED UNDER THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

Beginning in July 1966, most persons aged 65 and over were eligible for hospital insurance benefits and could elect coverage for medical insurance benefits as well. In the first eighteen months of operation, Medicare covered 7.6 million inpatient hospital-admissions, about 400,000 admissions to extended care facilities, and 350,000 home health care cases. Hospital insurance benefit payments amounted to about \$4.3 billion. About 28 million medical bills were paid under the medical insurance part of the program. Practically all of the nearly \$1.3 billion in medical benefit payments were for physicians' services.

The hospital insurance program pays

the cost of hospital and post-hospital care as follows:

(1) 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; also, under the 1967 amendments, the beneficiary may draw on a lifetime reserve of sixty days of added coverage after the ninety days covered in a spell of illness are exhausted (payment for mental hospital treatment is limited to 190 days in a lifetime);

(2) 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) Up to one hundred home health visits by nurses or other health workers in the 365 days after release from a hospital or extended care facility.

To finance these benefits, workers and their employers and the self-employed contribute an equal percentage of their earnings (up to \$7,800 beginning in 1968, at a rate of 0.6 per cent each). These contributions are placed in a separate hospital insurance fund from which benefits and administrative expenses are paid. For persons aged 65 and over not presently insured under social security, the hospital benefits are paid out of general revenues under a transitional provision.

Under the medical insurance plan, payments are made only for those who enroll for this type of protection and pay a monthly premium (\$3 through March 31, 1968; \$4 beginning April 1, 1968).

For persons enrolling under the medical insurance program, 80 per cent of the reasonable charges (after the first \$50) are paid for the following services in a calendar year:

- (1) Physicians' and surgeons' services.
- (2) Home health services—even without a hospital stay—up to one hundred visits a year.
- (3) Certain other medical and health services and items, such as surgical dressings and splints.
- (4) Blood furnished (after the fourth pint in a calendar year) while the individual is not a hospital inpatient.

(5) Help in paying for or renting medically necessary equipment, such as wheelchairs or hospital beds.

(6) Beginning April 1, 1968, hospital outpatient diagnostic services, as well as treatment (formerly diagnostic services not rendered by physicians were covered by hospital insurance).

#### RETIREMENT, SURVIVOR AND DISABILITY BENEFITS

Monthly benefits paid under the Social Security Act in 1967 to retired workers and their dependents, disabled workers and their dependents, and the survivors of deceased insured workers totaled \$21.2 billion. About \$311 million of this amount represented special payments made under 1966 legislation to certain persons aged 72 and over. Lump-sum death payments in 1967 amounted to \$252 million. About 23,707,000 persons were receiving these cash benefits for December 1967 at a monthly rate of \$1.8 billion, and more than two-thirds of them were aged 65 and over. Nearly 1,200,000 disabled workers were receiving benefits, as were more than 3,586,000 children. The average December benefit check was \$85 for a retired worker and \$98 for a disabled worker.

#### COVERAGE UNDER SOCIAL SECURITY

As of September 1967, about 69,300,000 persons in paid employment had OASDHI coverage. In December 1966 an estimated 4,500,000 state and local government employees had coverage under both OASDHI and their own retirement systems.

The 1967 Social Security Amendments made several improvements in the coverage of state and local government employees. These changes include (1) providing for compulsory coverage (under the self-employment provisions) of employees compensated solely on a fee basis, if the State does not cover them; (2) adding Illinois to the States that may extend coverage under the "divided retirement system" and adding Puerto Rico to the States that may cover policemen and firemen who are under a state or local retirement system; and (3) providing for coverage of firemen, on a restricted basis, in the

States where such coverage is not otherwise permitted.

#### SOCIAL WELFARE EXPENDITURES UNDER PUBLIC PROGRAMS

In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1967, total expenditures (including those for administration) from federal, state and local funds for social welfare programs passed the \$100 billion mark for the first time. The estimated total (\$100,238,500,000) represents expenditures for social insurance, public aid, health and medical programs, veterans' programs, education, housing, and other social welfare expenditures.<sup>1</sup>

Federal funds represented more than half of the total spent for social welfare purposes and 82 per cent of the \$371 $\frac{1}{3}$  billion expended for social insurance programs. The largest item in this category went for retirement, survivor and disability benefits under the OASDHI program.

State and local funds met 39 per cent of the \$8,902 million spent for public aid in fiscal year 1967. They accounted for about half of "other" social welfare services (vocational rehabilitation, institutional care, school meals, child welfare, special Office of Economic Opportunity programs, and certain other smaller items). With the OEO programs and other entirely federal expenditures excluded from the total of \$2,827 million, the state and local funds met about two-thirds of all "other" social welfare expenditures.

#### SELECTED REFERENCES

Social Security Administration Publications:  
*Social Security Bulletin*. Monthly periodical. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

o *Social Security Programs in the United States*. Office of Research and Statistics, Social Security Administration, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

*Social Security Programs Throughout the World*. Office of Research and Statistics, Social Security Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

*Social Welfare Expenditures Under Public Programs in the United States, 1929-66*, Research Report No. 25. Office of Research and Statistics, Social Security Administration, U.S. Department

<sup>1</sup>Ida C. Merriam, "Social Welfare Expenditures, 1929-67," *Social Security Bulletin*, December 1967.

of Health, Education, and Welfare.

*Retirement Systems for Employees of State and Local Governments, 1966—Findings of a Survey of Systems Whose Members Were Not Covered Under the OASDHI Program*, Research Report No. 24. Office of Research and Statistics, Social Security Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

*The Aged Population of the United States: The 1963 Social Security Survey of the Aged*, Research Report No. 19. Office of Research and Statistics,

Social Security Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

*State and Local Government Retirement Systems—1965*, Research Report No. 15. Office of Research and Statistics, Social Security Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

*Financial Experience of Health Insurance Organizations in the United States*, Research Report No. 12. Office of Research and Statistics, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

TABLE 1  
 SOCIAL WELFARE EXPENDITURES UNDER PUBLIC PROGRAMS  
 (INCLUDING ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS), FISCAL YEARS 1965-66  
 AND 1964-65\* (a)  
 (In millions)

Program	1965-66(b)			1964-65		
	Total	Federal	State and local	Total	Federal	State and local
<b>Total</b> .....	\$100,238.5	\$54,141.7	\$46,096.8	\$87,973.2	\$45,623.1	\$42,350.1
<b>Social insurance</b> .....	37,377.1	30,686.6	6,690.5	31,905.0	25,663.5	6,241.5
Old-age, survivors, disability, and health insurance (c).....	24,579.3	24,579.3	.....	20,295.3	20,295.3	.....
Hospital insurance for the aged (d).....	3,393.1	3,393.1	.....	63.6	63.6	.....
Railroad retirement.....	1,272.3	1,272.3	.....	1,211.6	1,211.6	.....
Public employees retirement (e).....	6,021.0	3,885.8	2,135.0	5,145.4	3,220.4	1,925.0
Unemployment and employment service (f).....	2,752.1	789.6	1,962.5	2,662.3	761.8	1,900.5
Railroad unemployment insurance.....	38.7	38.7	.....	52.4	52.4	.....
Railroad temporary disability insurance.....	38.7	38.7	.....	42.6	42.6	.....
State temporary disability insurance (g).....	520.0	.....	520.0	507.3	.....	507.3
Workmen's compensation (h).....	2,155.0	82.0	2,073.0	1,988.2	79.5	1,908.7
<b>Public aid</b> .....	8,901.6	5,399.1	3,502.5	7,301.4	4,366.3	2,935.1
Public assistance (i).....	7,780.4	4,277.9	3,502.5	6,497.5	3,562.4	2,935.1
Other (j).....	1,121.2	1,121.2	.....	803.9	803.9	.....
<b>Health and medical programs (k)</b> .....	8,113.3	4,163.8	3,949.5	7,161.0	3,391.9	3,769.1
Hospital and medical care.....	4,513.4	1,880.9	2,632.5	4,069.9	1,495.8	2,574.1
Maternal & child health services (l).....	312.8	134.6	178.2	281.5	113.4	168.1
Medical research (m).....	1,456.5	1,391.5	65.0	1,305.9	1,244.9	61.0
Other public health activities (n).....	900.9	342.1	558.8	723.7	228.8	494.9
Medical facilities construction.....	789.6	414.6	375.0	645.0	309.0	336.0
School health (educational agencies).....	140.0	.....	140.0	135.0	.....	135.0
<b>Veterans' programs</b> .....	7,011.7	6,989.5	22.2	6,360.3	6,339.0	21.3
Pensions and compensation (o).....	4,554.8	4,554.8	.....	4,423.8	4,423.8	.....
Health and medical services.....	1,369.2	1,369.2	.....	1,301.9	1,301.9	.....
Education.....	378.3	378.3	.....	36.9	36.9	.....
Life insurance (p).....	557.9	557.9	.....	455.4	455.4	.....
Welfare and other (q).....	151.5	129.3	22.2	142.3	121.0	21.3
<b>Education (r)</b> .....	35,632.8	5,232.9	30,399.9	32,566.9	4,571.9	27,995.0
<b>Housing (s)</b> .....	374.6	284.6	90.0	334.9	250.8	84.1
<b>Other social welfare</b> .....	2,827.5	1,385.3	1,442.2	2,343.8	1,039.7	1,304.1
Vocational rehabilitation.....	411.3	320.5	90.8	298.5	218.0	80.5
Institutional care (t).....	840.1	20.1	820.0	766.7	21.7	745.0
School meals (u).....	582.6	447.6	135.0	537.4	415.4	122.0
Child welfare (v).....	445.8	49.4	396.4	399.5	43.0	356.5
Special OEO programs (w).....	464.5	464.5	.....	287.3	287.3	.....
Other (x).....	83.1	83.1	.....	54.2	54.2	.....

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.

(b) Preliminary estimates.

(c) Excludes financial interchange transactions between OASDHI and railroad retirement.

(d) Hospital insurance and supplementary medical insurance included in total shown directly above. Benefit payments began July 1, 1966; 1965-66 data represent administrative expenses only.

(e) Excludes refunds of employee contributions; includes payments to retired military personnel and survivors. Data for administrative expenses not available for federal noncontributory retirement.

(f) Includes unemployment compensation under state programs, programs for federal employees and ex-servicemen, and cash training allowances.

(g) Cash and medical benefits in the 4 States with programs. Includes private plans where applicable and state costs of administering state plans and supervising private plans. Data for administrative expenses of private plans not available.

(h) Cash and medical benefits paid under federal laws and under state laws by private insurance carriers, state funds; and self-insurers; excludes administrative costs of private carriers and self-insurers.

(i) Payments (including vendor medical payments) under OAA, AB, AFDC, APTD, MAA, and MA and, from state and local funds, general assistance. (Initials represent programs identified in Table 2.)

(j) Work relief, other emergency aid, surplus food for the needy, food stamps, and Job Corps, Neighborhood Youth Corps, and work-experience programs under the Economic Opportunity Act.

(k) Excludes expenditures for domiciliary care in institutions other than mental or tuberculosis and services in connection

with OASDHI, state temporary disability insurance, workmen's compensation, public assistance, vocational rehabilitation, and veterans' and antipoverty programs. (Included in total expenditures for these programs.)

(l) Includes services for crippled children.

(m) 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.

(n) 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.

(o) Includes burial awards.

(p) Excludes servicemen's group life insurance.

(q) Includes vocational rehabilitation, specially adapted homes and automobiles for disabled veterans, counseling, beneficiaries' travel, loan guarantees, and domiciliary care.

(r) 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.

(s) In addition to public housing, includes rent supplements, housing rehabilitation grants, rural housing, and low-income demonstration grants.

(t) Includes surplus food for institutions.

(u) Cash and commodities under the National School Lunch Act; special milk, pilot school breakfasts, and nonfood cash assistance under the Child Nutrition Act of 1966; and surplus food for schools. State and local funds represent direct appropriations only.

(v) Represents primarily child welfare services under Title V of the Social Security Act.

(w) Includes community action, migrant workers, and VISTA programs and all administrative expenses of the Office of Economic Opportunity. Other OEO programs listed in appropriate subsections under public aid and education.

(x) Includes administrative expenses of the Commissioner of Welfare and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare; Indian welfare and guidance; aging activities; and certain manpower activities; and other items.

**TABLE 2**  
**FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATES UNDER THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT: CHECKS ISSUED BY THE**  
**TREASURY DEPARTMENT IN FISCAL YEARS 1964-65 AND 1965-66\***  
(In thousands)

State or other jurisdiction	Fiscal year 1965-66												
	Total, fiscal year 1964-65	Total	Old-age assistance	Medical assistance for the aged(a)	Medical assistance program	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)
<b>Total</b> .....	\$3,550,214	\$4,123,750	\$1,107,341	\$365,617	\$136,470	\$1,226,498	\$43,969	\$253,977	\$393,663	\$469,332	\$39,564	\$50,162	\$37,158
Alabama.....	90,290	99,083	74,122	760	.....	9,751	1,189	7,123	.....	3,234	977	927	1,000
Alaska.....	5,870	4,943	(d)	.....	.....	1,331	(d)	(d)	1,181	1,952	115	204	160
Arizona.....	24,377	27,992	7,130	.....	.....	10,955	520	2,330	.....	6,077	429	552	.....
Arkansas.....	54,498	59,917	35,471	2,089	.....	5,895	1,158	5,474	3,610	4,231	567	798	617
California.....	517,946	634,669	190,721	55,560	53,198	204,709	8,851	55,776	.....	59,456	2,623	2,106	1,668
Colorado.....	48,101	58,729	27,621	6,625	.....	13,986	153	3,869	.....	4,798	418	912	348
Connecticut.....	39,923	47,343	4,162	9,989	.....	18,645	212	6,231	.....	6,954	410	394	347
Delaware.....	6,024	6,500	938	151	.....	3,315	218	298	.....	1,091	134	179	176
District of Columbia.....	16,398	19,144	1,930	1,651	.....	7,381	154	2,516	.....	3,814	156	1,177	365
Florida.....	84,268	96,930	(d)	2,672	.....	20,097	(d)	(d)	60,853	9,629	1,207	1,482	990
Georgia.....	85,345	101,726	53,837	.....	.....	19,462	1,830	16,273	.....	5,750	1,131	2,098	1,345
Guam.....	.....	436	52	17	.....	76	1	16	.....	.....	89	101	83
Hawaii.....	7,936	10,695	(d)	1,229	348	4,413	(d)	(d)	2,053	1,919	207	214	311
Idaho.....	13,216	13,618	2,403	3,106	.....	2,875	76	1,623	.....	2,804	200	197	333
Illinois.....	163,334	184,027	(d)	1,855	21,539	80,002	(d)	(d)	52,622	20,726	1,553	4,438	1,292
Indiana.....	37,370	41,685	14,685	1,246	.....	13,666	1,095	1,198	.....	7,285	973	592	944
Iowa.....	40,465	44,916	18,800	5,195	.....	13,075	719	923	.....	4,186	620	423	967
Kansas.....	36,117	39,378	(d)	3,162	.....	11,968	(d)	(d)	19,832	3,252	464	296	405
Kentucky.....	70,295	82,066	(d)	4,542	.....	21,607	(d)	(d)	48,081	4,554	848	1,564	870
Louisiana.....	150,172	152,403	102,044	1,050	.....	26,666	1,822	12,001	.....	5,879	1,005	964	973
Maine.....	17,577	19,630	(d)	892	.....	5,738	(d)	(d)	10,112	2,194	250	172	270
Maryland.....	40,580	54,163	(d)	3,840	.....	26,713	(d)	(d)	13,428	7,111	533	1,729	810
Massachusetts.....	111,519	129,307	34,682	34,920	.....	30,557	1,479	8,847	.....	16,420	860	888	654
Michigan.....	107,039	130,775	29,706	23,472	.....	44,539	1,012	8,581	.....	18,270	1,635	1,823	1,736

362

Minnesota.....	60,954	82,317	19,608	17,051	15,597	17,242	680	2,908	.....	6,489	800	983	960
Mississippi.....	49,323	55,442	30,567	.....	.....	8,152	1,166	9,068	.....	4,241	745	912	590
Missouri.....	105,563	111,379	62,934	.....	.....	25,085	1,991	10,053	.....	8,632	840	1,088	757
Montana.....	9,107	11,871	2,998	2,197	.....	2,507	164	1,007	.....	2,318	219	197	264
Nebraska.....	17,413	22,656	2,464	3,312	.....	5,286	108	427	7,562	2,475	320	377	336
Nevada.....	5,641	7,669	1,554	1,327	.....	1,595	105	.....	.....	2,568	122	185	213
New Hampshire.....	7,513	7,664	2,643	743	.....	1,306	149	394	.....	1,903	176	165	186
New Jersey.....	63,610	81,743	10,227	8,927	.....	34,323	604	6,051	.....	19,898	1,015	500	198
New Mexico.....	23,793	26,129	(d)	427	.....	9,927	(d)	(d)	11,703	2,802	333	570	367
New York.....	376,376	428,384	(d)	107,035	.....	179,993	(d)	(d)	70,771	65,347	2,345	2,205	688
North Carolina.....	81,511	91,430	27,007	3,208	.....	29,175	3,351	15,892	.....	8,226	1,294	1,631	1,647
North Dakota.....	12,882	13,930	(d)	2,760	1,211	2,658	(d)	(d)	4,948	1,730	220	196	208
Ohio.....	128,096	148,397	53,267	.....	.....	50,496	2,114	12,175	.....	19,601	1,906	2,160	1,679
Oklahoma.....	96,489	119,466	(d)	1,717	14,805	23,033	(d)	(d)	71,975	6,286	603	512	534
Oregon.....	28,081	35,519	6,293	3,920	.....	12,174	363	5,846	.....	5,668	346	495	415
Pennsylvania.....	173,066	202,012	30,183	14,340	24,079	78,495	5,189	12,042	.....	31,130	1,939	2,479	2,135
Puerto Rico.....	12,824	23,924	(d)	430	5,725	5,555	(d)	(d)	3,520	3,931	912	2,771	1,080
Rhode Island.....	20,399	22,108	(d)	3,701	.....	7,284	(d)	(d)	6,331	3,947	225	369	251
South Carolina.....	32,316	32,841	12,831	2,792	.....	4,628	1,068	4,630	.....	4,347	727	918	900
South Dakota.....	11,492	11,853	4,610	990	.....	3,625	75	806	.....	1,278	220	85	165
Tennessee.....	56,733	69,854	27,173	4,015	.....	20,554	1,167	8,221	.....	5,587	982	1,141	1,014
Texas.....	195,034	210,294	154,454	.....	.....	21,441	2,861	5,766	.....	19,310	2,383	1,938	2,141
Utah.....	19,460	19,720	2,642	1,894	.....	7,574	109	3,240	.....	3,568	318	160	216
Vermont.....	8,838	9,000	(d)	246	.....	1,631	(d)	(d)	5,175	1,477	142	167	163
Virgin Islands.....	603	862	111	32	.....	150	5	18	.....	202	91	134	120
Virginia.....	32,272	37,537	8,758	2,456	.....	12,260	817	4,853	.....	5,055	907	1,207	1,223
Washington.....	69,929	68,962	19,517	9,120	.....	20,006	418	9,475	.....	8,525	593	712	595
West Virginia.....	47,595	48,187	7,640	3,045	.....	28,749	415	3,185	.....	3,351	417	781	602
Wisconsin.....	45,642	53,255	20,202	5,850	.....	13,233	542	4,441	.....	6,634	884	745	726
Wyoming.....	4,483	5,320	1,619	146	.....	1,233	34	462	.....	1,418	135	142	132
Other areas, undistributed, and adjustments(e).....	-15,486	8,954	-265	-88	-33	-294	-11	-61	-94	+9,799	.....	.....	.....

\*Prepared by the Social Security Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Source: Unpublished data of administrative agencies.

(a) States for which no grant is shown either had no approved plan or state plan was approved too late to receive grant during this period, except (for programs for adults) in States operating combined programs under Title XVI. Arkansas and Nebraska 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 and manpower activities.

(d) Reported under combined program.

(e) Minus entries represent difference between federal funds reported by States as being available in the year and actual disbursements as reported by Treasury for all public assistance grants. The difference is due primarily to operation of letter-of-credit system which resulted in minor variations in terms; that is, the date when Treasury considered funds disbursed in a few instances is different than the date States considered funds credited to their accounts. Distributed on a percentage basis.

TABLE 3  
 CASH BENEFITS AND BENEFICIARIES UNDER SOCIAL INSURANCE AND VETERANS' PROGRAMS,  
 BY RISK AND PROGRAM, SELECTED YEARS, 1940-1966\*(a)  
 (In thousands)

Risk aid program	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1966 (preliminary)
	<i>Amount of benefits (in thousands of dollars)</i>						
<b>Total</b> .....	\$1,540,259	\$2,604,095	\$6,321,473	\$12,166,803	\$22,610,138	\$32,552,067	\$34,991,595
<b>Retirement (b)</b> .....	330,819	591,701	1,423,471	5,157,390	10,759,614	16,791,783	18,276,960
OASDHI.....	17,150	148,107	651,409	3,747,742	8,196,131	12,541,519	13,417,056
Railroad retirement.....	83,342	106,240	176,925	335,880	594,446	705,311	739,060
Public employee retirement (c).....	206,210	283,974	536,929	998,028	1,921,382	3,525,654	4,104,546
Federal civil-service.....	49,069	64,816	135,267	260,388	547,367	896,649	1,128,911
Other federal employees (d).....	54,141	76,158	151,662	277,641	529,015	1,233,405	1,420,635
State and local government.....	103,000	143,000	250,000	460,000	845,000	1,395,000	1,555,000
Veterans' program (e).....	24,117	53,380	58,208	75,740	42,655	19,899	16,298
<b>Disability (b)(f)</b> .....	476,508	954,449	2,441,922	3,185,181	4,859,643	7,011,641	7,607,757
OASDHI.....					568,167	1,573,237	1,781,401
Railroad retirement.....	30,824	30,900	77,315	103,089	146,748	149,431	164,510
Public employee retirement (c).....	22,950	33,430	213,250	334,699	491,857	751,311	851,683
Federal civil-service.....	12,950	18,930	40,520	71,131	152,466	278,806	333,163
Other federal employees (d).....			148,730	208,568	244,392	317,505	348,520
State and local government.....	10,000	14,500	24,000	55,000	95,000	155,000	170,000
Veterans' program (e).....	293,734	644,450	1,674,000	1,981,775	2,529,673	3,026,384	3,173,248
Workmen's compensation.....	129,000	241,000	360,000	521,000	755,000	1,045,000	1,155,000
State temporary disability insurance (g).....		4,669	89,258	192,673	311,324	425,523	443,083
Railroad temporary disability insurance (h).....			28,099	51,945	56,874	40,755	38,832
<b>Survivor:</b>							
<b>Monthly benefits</b> .....	161,515	417,789	901,817	2,068,435	3,671,637	5,876,545	6,625,431
OASDHI.....	6,371	99,651	276,945	1,107,541	2,316,211	3,978,990	4,612,809
Railroad retirement.....	1,448	1,772	48,884	121,847	201,251	278,442	291,361
Public employee retirement.....	16,000	20,128	34,409	80,621	184,620	324,434	382,295
Federal civil-service.....		128	8,409	38,851	104,707	190,575	232,473
Other federal employees (d).....				1,770	4,913	8,858	9,822
State and local government.....	16,000	20,000	26,000	40,000	75,000	125,000	140,000
Veterans' programs (e).....	105,696	254,238	491,579	688,426	864,555	1,149,679	1,183,966
Workmen's compensation (i).....	32,000	42,000	55,000	70,000	105,000	145,000	155,000
<b>Lump-sum payments</b> .....	36,756	65,301	86,693	195,622	299,503	420,540	451,448
OASDHI.....	11,833	26,127	32,740	112,871	164,286	216,930	237,081
Railroad retirement.....	2,497	8,138	12,722	16,088	19,989	22,158	25,160
Public employee retirement.....	18,466	25,987	28,522	49,836	75,713	124,605	130,178
Federal civil-service.....	5,810	10,244	8,147	9,197	11,586	18,106	18,579
Other federal employees.....	156	243	375	639	1,127	1,499	1,599
State and local government.....	12,500	15,500	20,000	40,000	63,000	105,000	110,000
Veterans' program (e).....	3,960	5,049	12,709	16,827	39,515	56,847	59,029
<b>Unemployment</b> .....	534,661	574,855	1,467,570	1,560,175	3,024,741	2,451,558	2,029,999
State unemployment insurance (j).....	518,700	445,866	1,373,114	1,379,219	2,866,650	2,283,433	1,851,606
Railroad unemployment insurance.....	15,961	2,359	59,804	93,284	157,690	60,493	39,256
Veterans' unemployment allowances (k).....		126,630	34,652	87,672	401		
Training and related allowances (l).....						107,632	139,137

364

Beneficiaries (in thousands) (m)

<b>Retirement: (b)</b>								
OASDHI.....	77.2	591.8	1,918.1	5,443.2	10,309.7	13,918.2	14,573.5	
Railroad retirement.....	102.0	129.1	174.8	329.2	444.0	498.4	525.1	
Public employee retirement.....	193.8	256.1	406.3	606.1	977.2	1,482.4	1,617.2	
Federal civil-service.....	47.4	62.5	111.0	164.9	263.3	359.4	400.0	
Other federal employees (d).....	33.4	38.6	73.3	106.2	178.9	387.9	432.2	
State and local government.....	113.0	155.0	222.0	335.0	535.0	735.0	785.0	
Veterans' program (e).....	33.8	60.4	54.1	59.8	33.2	14.0	11.3	
<b>Disability: (b)</b>								
OASDHI.....	...	...	...	...	542.6	1,653.9	1,883.3	
Railroad retirement.....	39.3	39.0	76.0	87.1	96.6	102.5	101.3	
Public employee retirement.....	29.8	44.7	131.0	188.8	247.2	332.1	354.2	
Federal civil-service.....	15.5	23.7	43.0	61.3	102.1	149.3	161.0	
Other federal employees (d).....	...	...	56.0	85.5	90.1	107.8	113.1	
State and local government.....	14.3	21.0	32.0	42.0	55.0	75.0	80.0	
Veterans' program (e).....	576.3	1,083.8	2,314.1	2,609.0	2,976.0	3,202.9	3,189.6	
State temporary disability insurance (g).....	...	5.4	55.2	96.5	121.0	150.2	152.1	
Railroad temporary disability insurance (h).....	...	...	31.2	31.9	29.7	23.1	22.3	
<b>Survivor:</b>								
OASDHI.....	35.7	533.5	1,093.9	2,096.6	3,446.0	4,680.8	5,228.3	
Railroad retirement.....	3.0	4.4	136.3	196.5	251.0	288.4	294.6	
Public employee retirement (n).....	25.0	32.3	58.3	121.9	223.4	321.8	342.0	
Federal civil-service.....	...	.3	18.3	70.2	149.5	220.2	234.7	
Other federal employees (d).....	...	...	...	1.7	3.9	6.6	7.2	
State and local government.....	25.0	32.0	40.0	50.0	70.0	95.0	100.0	
Veterans' program (e).....	323.2	537.3	991.2	1,154.2	1,262.0	1,899.7	1,970.0	
<b>Unemployment:</b>								
State unemployment insurance (j).....	982.4	465.0	1,323.5	1,099.5	1,723.0	1,187.4	960.7	
Railroad unemployment insurance.....	41.5	3.3	76.8	63.1	69.9	31.1	22.6	
Veterans' unemployment allowance (k).....	...	88.9	32.1	72.4	1.6	...	...	
Training and related allowances (l).....	...	...	...	...	...	74.8	65.0	

\*Prepared by the Social Security Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Source: Based on reports of administrative agencies.

(a) For some programs, 1966 data are preliminary.

(b) Includes benefits to dependents 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. Survivor data include special allowances for survivors of veterans who did not qualify under OASDHI (Servicemen's and Veterans' Survivor Benefit Act of 1956). Lump-sum payments 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 employee's 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, \$11,675,000 to 12,100 veterans (average monthly number); for 1950, \$1,606,000 to 1,500 veterans; and a negligible amount thereafter.

(l) Under the Area Redevelopment Act of 1961 (November 1961–June 1966) and the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, training allowances based on unemployment insurance in the State of training and allowances for transportation and maintenance when training is away from home.

(m) For OASDHI, average monthly number; for the railroad retirement program, public employee 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 for state and local government retirement systems, number represents families.

**TABLE 4**  
**OLD-AGE, SURVIVORS, AND DISABILITY INSURANCE:**  
**Amount of Benefit Payments by Type of Program, by State, Fiscal Year\* 1967\***  
(In thousands)

State or other jurisdiction (a)	Total	OASI(b)						DI(g)		
		Total	Monthly benefits(c)			Lump-sum death payments(f)	Monthly benefits(c)*			
			Total	Retired workers	Dependents(d)		Survivors(e)	Total	Disabled workers	Dependents(d)
<b>Total</b> .....	\$20,746,553	\$18,885,763	\$18,639,613	\$12,304,763	\$1,665,933	\$4,668,917	\$246,150.	\$1,860,790	\$1,456,341	\$404,449
Alabama.....	297,820	255,235	251,437	145,073	24,964	81,400	3,798	42,585	31,857	10,728
Alaska.....	7,804	7,071	6,988	3,969	370	2,649	83	733	572	161
American Samoa.....	154	147	147	41	10	96	0	7	5	2
Arizona.....	155,731	136,598	134,910	88,463	12,254	34,193	1,688	19,133	14,476	4,657
Arkansas.....	196,926	170,780	168,511	107,722	18,539	42,250	2,269	26,140	19,534	6,612
California.....	1,816,989	1,654,360	1,633,318	1,122,734	129,047	381,537	21,042	162,629	131,335	31,294
Colorado.....	178,112	163,631	161,634	106,277	15,140	40,217	1,997	14,481	11,071	3,410
Connecticut.....	321,273	300,371	296,178	204,351	22,642	69,185	4,193	20,902	17,234	3,668
Delaware.....	48,435	44,125	43,572	28,688	3,351	11,533	553	4,310	3,484	826
District of Columbia.....	62,078	56,327	55,454	37,989	3,195	14,270	873	5,751	4,995	756
Florida.....	823,477	752,477	744,679	525,005	71,194	148,480	7,798	71,000	55,878	15,122
Georgia.....	332,382	280,832	276,047	164,821	22,115	89,111	4,785	51,550	39,977	11,573
Guam.....	240	228	228	77	18	133	0	12	7	5
Hawaii.....	46,022	41,802	41,298	27,411	3,704	10,183	504	4,220	3,242	978
Idaho.....	71,021	65,471	64,568	42,873	6,523	15,172	903	5,550	4,151	1,399
Illinois.....	1,187,095	1,097,744	1,081,819	724,725	91,094	266,000	15,925	89,351	73,429	15,922
Indiana.....	551,355	508,826	501,838	330,012	46,242	125,584	6,988	42,529	32,735	9,794
Iowa.....	345,711	326,468	322,486	218,756	35,039	68,691	3,982	19,243	14,982	4,261
Kansas.....	250,614	234,313	231,412	155,972	24,205	51,235	2,901	16,301	12,544	3,757
Kentucky.....	330,145	284,010	280,520	174,320	29,977	76,223	3,490	46,135	32,638	13,497
Louisiana.....	268,332	238,327	234,664	126,889	21,462	76,313	3,663	40,005	29,417	10,588
Maine.....	119,624	110,888	109,471	74,892	9,162	25,417	1,417	8,736	6,790	1,946
Maryland.....	288,120	264,708	261,435	165,907	20,161	75,367	3,273	23,412	18,943	4,469
Massachusetts.....	659,975	616,165	606,928	418,928	45,611	142,389	9,237	43,810	35,362	8,448

366

Michigan	927,579	852,130	841,205	545,602	79,447	216,156	10,925	75,449	59,494	15,955
Minnesota	397,862	375,374	370,958	252,223	37,772	80,963	4,416	22,488	17,334	5,157
Mississippi	181,026	155,984	153,520	92,877	15,396	64,247	2,464	25,042	18,799	6,243
Missouri	531,456	487,407	480,518	325,587	45,093	109,838	6,889	44,049	34,712	9,337
Montana	74,831	69,056	68,168	44,884	6,461	16,823	888	5,775	4,390	1,385
Nebraska	169,183	159,851	157,804	108,306	16,804	32,694	2,047	9,332	7,338	1,994
Nevada	29,493	26,816	26,430	17,473	1,651	7,306	386	2,677	2,129	548
New Hampshire	83,183	77,872	76,785	54,468	5,768	16,549	1,087	5,311	4,257	1,054
New Jersey	777,917	721,831	713,838	479,860	56,388	177,590	7,993	56,086	45,934	10,152
New Mexico	68,370	59,823	59,028	35,110	5,829	18,089	795	8,547	5,956	2,591
New York	2,187,670	2,021,469	1,994,199	1,380,817	156,061	457,321	27,270	166,201	136,799	29,402
North Carolina	406,435	352,473	346,794	213,795	30,010	102,989	5,679	53,962	42,353	11,609
North Dakota	64,662	61,081	60,313	40,329	7,082	12,902	768	3,581	2,677	904
Ohio	1,102,466	1,007,154	995,669	636,034	93,144	266,491	11,485	95,312	73,806	21,506
Oklahoma	261,233	231,781	228,849	148,437	23,698	56,714	2,932	29,452	22,296	7,156
Oregon	241,091	221,783	218,984	153,151	18,143	47,690	2,799	19,308	15,012	4,296
Pennsylvania	1,422,801	1,297,565	1,282,376	825,527	115,482	341,367	15,189	125,236	100,693	24,543
Puerto Rico	111,456	97,213	96,441	59,114	14,002	23,325	772	14,243	10,013	4,230
Rhode Island	112,436	103,600	102,118	71,316	7,273	23,529	1,482	8,836	7,289	1,547
South Carolina	193,247	161,923	159,064	93,336	12,395	53,333	2,859	31,294	24,416	6,878
South Dakota	76,500	72,285	71,354	47,909	8,190	15,255	931	4,215	3,186	1,029
Tennessee	340,010	297,568	293,334	182,852	28,324	82,158	4,234	42,442	31,904	10,538
Texas	865,016	778,976	767,815	474,423	76,961	216,431	11,161	86,040	65,680	20,360
Utah	79,742	73,792	72,913	45,418	7,187	20,308	879	5,950	4,444	1,506
Vermont	48,733	44,634	44,074	29,671	3,897	10,506	560	4,099	3,172	927
Virgin Islands	1,717	1,620	1,616	979	147	490	4	97	77	20
Virginia	355,136	309,042	304,639	187,810	26,033	90,796	4,403	46,094	35,004	11,090
Washington	343,842	318,258	314,142	215,551	26,182	72,409	4,116	25,584	19,999	5,585
West Virginia	236,459	192,116	190,018	110,544	21,710	57,764	2,098	44,343	30,076	14,267
Wisconsin	505,569	472,262	466,705	315,527	45,410	105,768	5,557	33,307	26,222	7,085
Wyoming	31,293	29,029	28,676	19,135	2,593	6,948	353	2,264	1,772	492
Abroad	158,734	153,091	151,724	100,803	15,381	35,540	1,367	5,643	4,453	1,190

\*Prepared by the Social Security Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

(a) Beneficiary by State of residence; based on benefit-check address.  
 (b) Benefits paid from the OASI trust fund to retired workers and their dependents and to all survivors. Includes also payments of "special benefits" authorized by 1966 legislation for persons aged 72 and over.

(c) Distribution by type of beneficiary and by State estimated.

(d) Wives, husbands, and children.

(e) Children, widows and widowers, widowed mothers, and parents.

(f) Distribution by State based on 10 per cent sample.

(g) Benefits paid from the DI trust fund to disabled workers and their dependents.

TABLE 5

HEALTH INSURANCE FOR THE AGED UNDER THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT—HOSPITAL INSURANCE  
 Monthly Number of Claims Approved for Payment and Amounts Reimbursed, by Type of Benefit, as of September 29, 1967\*(a)

Period claim approved (b)	Total		Inpatient hospital			Outpatient hospital diagnostic			Home health			Extended care facility		
	Number	Amount reimbursed (c)	Number	Amount reimbursed (c)		Number	Amount reimbursed (c)		Number	Amount reimbursed (c)		Number	Amount reimbursed (c)	
		(in thousands)		Total (in thousands)	Per claim		Total (in thousands)	Per claim		Total (in thousands)	Per claim		Total (in thousands)	Per claim
896 July 1966—August 1967.....	6,244,493	\$2,680,493	5,202,113	\$2,539,271	\$488	398,822	\$4,730	\$12	216,529	\$13,809	\$64	407,029	\$122,683	\$301
July 1966—December 1966.....	1,943,523	807,245	1,836,643	804,550	438	76,732	866	11	30,148	1,829	61	407,029	122,683	301
January 1967—August 1967.....	4,280,970	1,873,248	3,365,470	1,734,721	515	322,090	3,864	12	186,381	11,980	64	407,029	122,683	301
1967														
January.....	461,236	207,506	413,442	205,433	497	29,796	352	12	14,738	905	61	3,260	815	250
February.....	490,377	212,960	412,918	203,705	493	33,867	395	12	16,499	996	60	27,093	7,864	290
March.....	592,671	263,713	471,473	245,380	520	41,190	494	12	23,127	1,411	61	56,881	16,429	289
April.....	559,265	242,645	422,255	220,053	521	44,221	558	13	23,585	1,483	63	69,204	20,552	297
May.....	607,321	265,921	462,120	242,250	524	46,981	583	12	26,429	1,659	63	71,791	21,429	298
June.....	610,778	269,615	465,837	246,110	528	47,609	579	12	29,405	1,964	67	67,927	20,963	309
July.....	512,363	222,713	383,840	200,721	523	39,038	467	12	25,652	1,714	87	63,833	19,811	310
August.....	446,959	188,173	333,585	171,069	513	39,388	436	11	26,946	1,848	69	47,040	14,820	315

\*Prepared by the Social Security Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

(a) Only claims approved and recorded in the Social Security Administration central records before Sept. 29, 1967.

(b) Month in which the intermediaries approved the claims for payment.

(c) Amounts paid to the providers for covered services, based on an interim rate—either per diem or a per cent of total charges. Payments exclude deductibles, coinsurance amounts, and noncovered services as specified by law. Amounts paid to providers are adjusted at the end of each provider's operating year on the basis of audited reasonable costs of operation.

TABLE 6

HEALTH INSURANCE FOR THE AGED UNDER THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT—SUPPLEMENTARY MEDICAL INSURANCE

Number of Reimbursed Bills for Physicians' and Related Medical Services, Total Charges, and Amount per Bill, by Type of Service and Month Recorded, as of September 29, 1967\*(a)

Month recorded(b)	All services (c)	Physicians	Home health	Outpatient hospital	Independent laboratory	All other
July 1966—September 1967	17,661,778	14,980,237	269,834	1,535,700	242,002	455,493
July 1966—December 1966	995,047	933,609	10,697	24,178	10,334	14,489
January 1967—September 1967	16,666,731	14,046,628	259,137	1,511,522	231,668	441,004
January	760,379	677,956	12,955	47,832	9,035	11,356
February	1,036,101	899,128	18,233	86,818	14,045	15,721
March	1,297,101	1,126,218	18,254	106,721	18,495	22,093
April	1,593,047	1,313,892	31,014	162,273	19,973	43,563
May	2,160,292	1,838,533	30,621	172,360	30,246	55,864
June	2,347,843	1,994,947	31,357	188,285	41,529	71,277
July	2,307,249	1,910,845	37,981	226,763	32,791	66,492
August	2,771,955	2,358,453	40,985	239,473	33,313	84,651
September (preliminary)	2,392,764	1,926,656	37,737	280,997	32,241	69,987
Total charges (in thousands)(d)						
July 1966—September 1967	\$1,184,507	\$1,104,487	\$15,677	\$22,283	\$6,179	\$22,249
July 1966—December 1966	94,675	91,967	725	641	364	820
January 1967—September 1967	1,089,832	1,012,550	14,952	21,642	5,815	21,429
January	61,074	58,447	777	900	282	561
February	77,172	73,313	1,044	1,409	414	831
March	93,256	88,366	1,075	1,658	480	1,363
April	110,468	101,260	1,868	2,548	531	2,640
May	148,207	137,716	1,822	2,617	815	2,756
June	155,142	144,416	1,825	2,734	1,109	3,449
July	143,436	131,952	2,145	3,132	768	2,968
August	163,124	152,274	2,293	3,155	721	3,617
September (preliminary)	137,953	124,806	2,103	3,489	695	3,244
Amount per bill						
July 1966—September 1967	\$67	\$74	\$58	\$15	\$26	\$49
July 1966—December 1966	95	99	68	27	35	57
January 1967—September 1967	65	72	58	14	25	48
January	80	86	60	19	31	49
February	74	82	57	16	29	53
March	72	78	59	16	26	62
April	69	77	60	16	27	61
May	69	75	60	15	27	49
June	66	72	58	15	27	48
July	62	69	56	14	23	45
August	59	65	56	13	22	43
September (preliminary)	58	65	56	12	22	46

\*Prepared by the Social Security Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

(a) Only bills for which reimbursements were made by the intermediaries and which were recorded in the Social Security Administration central records before September 29, 1967.

(b) Determined by the date of summarization of the tape record. If days from more than 1 month are included in the summarization period, data are prorated by month according to the number of calendar days represented in each month.

(c) Includes 175,691 bills and \$13,373,938 in total charges for which type of service is unknown.

(d) Reasonable charges as determined by the intermediaries on the basis of customary charges for similar services generally made by the physician or supplier of covered services and on prevailing charges in the locality for similar services. A charge cannot be higher than that applicable for the carrier's own policyholder for comparable services under comparable circumstances.

**TABLE 7**  
**AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN: RECIPIENTS, PAYMENTS AND FINANCING\***

State or other jurisdiction	Number of money payment recipients, June 1967						Expenditures for money and medical vendor payments and for administration, services, and training, calendar year 1966 (in thousands)							
	Children			Per 1,000 children under 21 years old in population (b)	Average money payment per family, June 1967	Maximum money payment in State, October 1966				Family expenditures	Total expenditures	Medical vendor payments	Source of funds for total expenditures—percentage from	
	Families	Total (a)	Total			Adults		First child	Each additional child (c)				Federal funds	State and local funds
				First	Second									
<b>Total</b> .....	1,208,000	4,976,000	3,742,000	46	\$152.80	...	...	...	...	\$127(d)	\$2,265,346	\$74,059	57.4	42.6
Alabama.....	17,200	71,300	57,000	38	52.65	...	...	\$35	...	...	13,157	9	78.8	21.2
Alaska.....	1,400	5,100	3,900	30	130.50	\$50	...	30(e)	30	...	2,268	9	61.6	38.4
Arizona.....	10,100	43,300	32,900	45	122.25	...	...	80	27	220	15,551	648	74.9	25.1
Arkansas.....	8,800	36,600	27,800	34	81.20	5	\$5	60	10	130(f)	7,955	...	79.8	20.2
California.....	192,000	773,000	566,000	74	177.40	...	...	166	25-48-43-36-31-24	...	424,864	3,008	50.8	49.2
Colorado.....	13,800	53,900	41,200	50	146.45	...	...	...	19-12-7-6-7-6-7-6-(g)	...	26,117	1,925	58.5	41.5
Connecticut.....	14,100	56,100	42,100	37	190.75	...	...	...	...	...	38,847	2,728	46.0	54.0
Delaware.....	3,400	14,400	10,900	49	136.60	50	50	75	12-12-12-10-10-10-9	250(f)	5,329	...	69.0	31.0
District of Columbia.....	5,200	24,200	19,400	63	177.10	...	...	...	...	...	12,326	20	65.6	34.4
Florida.....	35,900	142,000	113,000	49	60.15	...	...	32	...	85	28,621	1,061	80.4	19.6
Georgia.....	24,100	95,700	73,800	38	93.85	27	27	36	27	144	28,160	670	76.4	23.6
Guam.....	160	850	720	17	124.10	...	...	...	...	...	197	22	46.8	53.2
Hawaii.....	4,200	18,100	13,400	42	186.25	...	...	...	...	...	8,730	...	53.3	46.7
Idaho.....	3,000	11,300	8,200	27	177.25	...	...	...	...	...	5,453	...	66.3	33.7
Illinois.....	54,700	257,000	201,000	46	194.50	...	...	...	...	...	140,359	...	56.2	43.8
Indiana.....	11,800	49,300	37,300	18	118.95	...	...	80(h)	23	...	22,432	3,981	66.3	33.7
Iowa.....	11,500	45,100	32,900	30	168.50	...	...	...	...	...	24,478	2,158	56.0	44.0
Kansas.....	8,800	36,300	28,500	31	177.65	...	...	...	...	...	22,197	2,934	53.6	46.4
Kentucky.....	24,600	96,800	70,200	53	110.15	...	...	...	...	260(i)	30,874	1,824	75.0	25.0
Louisiana.....	26,300	116,000	89,100	54	104.40	...	(j)	80	19-17-17-12-18	163(k)	38,105	145	75.7	24.3
Maine.....	5,600	20,900	15,300	39	110.85	40	40(l)	30	27	250(m)	8,243	223	73.9	26.1
Maryland.....	24,600	99,800	77,100	50	153.20	...	...	...	...	237(n)	44,599	...	61.9	38.1
Massachusetts.....	32,500	122,000	91,600	44	198.05	...	...	...	...	...	72,890	5,768	45.6	54.4
Michigan.....	40,500	168,000	127,000	35	174.75	(o)	(o)	(o)	(o)	296	78,538	2,278	60.9	39.1
Minnesota.....	15,400	56,400	43,700	29	177.90	...	...	...	...	...	34,046	...	50.1	49.9
Mississippi.....	22,400	93,200	75,300	70	38.95	...	...	25	15-10	90	10,518	...	78.3	21.7
Missouri.....	26,300	109,000	84,200	47	103.60	33(p)	...	33(p)	24(p)	...	40,654	728	72.4	27.6
Montana.....	2,400	9,300	7,200	24	145.80	...	...	...	...	...	4,201	4	64.5	35.5

370

Nebraska	5,200	20,900	16,100	27	117.70	...	100	15-15-15-10	...	8,050	580	69.2	30.8
Nevada	1,800	7,000	5,500	29	123.70	31(q)	31(q)	31(q)	...	2,626	153	66.6	33.4
New Hampshire	1,300	5,600	4,200	15	162.95	...	...	...	...	3,210	513	48.7	51.3
New Jersey	33,100	133,000	101,000	38	225.30	...	...	...	...	78,949	4,299	46.7	53.3
New Mexico	8,700	35,900	27,300	56	126.65	...	...	...	190	15,031	1,706	69.4	30.6
New York	173,000	703,000	516,000	75	223.65	...	...	...	...	429,261	13,045	46.6	53.4
North Carolina	26,300	109,000	82,200	39	102.35	...	...	...	...	39,938	4,031	76.0	24.0
North Dakota	2,200	9,100	6,900	25	183.75	...	...	...	...	4,982	...	64.0	36.0
Ohio	47,800	199,000	150,000	35	139.20	...	...	...	...	83,920	4,716	62.4	37.6
Oklahoma	22,100	87,000	65,500	68	135.45 (o)	(o)	(o)	(o)	277	35,898	...	71.5	28.5
Oregon	9,900	38,800	27,700	35	154.10	...	...	...	...	21,800	2,086	57.1	42.9
Pennsylvania	61,800	266,000	197,000	44	156.60	...	...	...	...	119,508	...	64.5	35.5
Puerto Rico	39,300	174,000	131,000	96	19.60	...	...	...	...	12,301	...	45.9	54.1
Rhode Island	7,000	27,500	20,200	59	162.35	...	...	...	...	14,028	816	54.6	45.4
South Carolina	6,400	24,800	20,000	17	66.90	5	30	21	99	6,172	302	79.3	20.7
South Dakota	3,500	13,200	10,000	34	155.65	...	...	...	...	5,708	...	68.3	31.7
Tennessee	22,500	90,500	69,700	44	107.40	45	45	15	150(f)	29,148	879	75.9	24.1
Texas	23,700	106,000	80,300	17	95.05	...	72(r)	21	135(f)	32,870	3,282	77.3	22.7
Utah	6,000	23,600	17,100	35	147.40	(o)	(o)	(o)	...	12,121	615	66.6	33.4
Vermont	1,900	7,100	5,200	30	110.70	45	45	25	...	2,314	...	72.5	27.5
Virgin Islands	360	1,400	1,200	47	111.15	...	...	...	...	437	1	41.8	58.2
Virginia	12,800	54,100	41,700	22	122.35	...	...	...	215(s)	18,307	646	74.2	25.8
Washington	15,500	59,100	42,500	34	168.25	...	...	...	325(t)	33,900	1,833	57.1	42.9
West Virginia	20,800	97,200	68,800	95	117.15	...	...	...	165(u)	36,069	2,368	75.8	24.2
Wisconsin	13,500	54,200	41,400	23	175.30	...	...	...	...	26,696	1,882	53.9	46.1
Wyoming	1,200	4,400	3,300	25	138.45	(o)	(o)	(o)	230	2,391	161	56.4	43.6

\*Prepared by the Social and Rehabilitation Service, 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, 1967.

(c) Amount of each child same as last figure shown unless family maximum specified.

(d) May be exceeded for special needs if paid from local funds.

(e) May be exceeded for training course approved by the agency. \$50 maximum for first child when no eligible adult included.

(f) Family maximum with no eligible adult included as follows: Arkansas, \$120; Delaware, \$150; Tennessee, \$135; and Texas, \$130.

(g) For families with one or no adult, the maximums are \$148 for the first child and with increments for each additional child of: \$24-49-42-37-30-25-18-13-6-7-6-6. May be exceeded for special needs if paid from local funds.

(h) May be exceeded for medical care. \$50 maximum for first child when no eligible adult included.

(i) Represents maximum in higher of two cost areas in each State; other maximum is \$220 in Kentucky.

(j) 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.

(k) May be exceeded for special needs, medical or dietetic—to \$168. Special medical allowance for ill or handicapped child—to \$263.

(l) The needs of the second adult can be included only if this adult is a parent.

(m) For families with two, one, or no adult(s), assistance plus other income cannot exceed \$300.

(n) Represents maximum in higher of two cost areas in State; other maximum is \$227. May be exceeded for special items in emergency situations.

(o) Maximums expressed in terms of number of persons in assistance unit as follows: for Michigan, 1 or 2 persons \$128, each additional person \$28 to family maximum of \$296; for Oklahoma, from 1-9 or more—\$35, \$120, \$150, \$175, \$200, \$220, \$239, \$255, \$277; for Utah, for all assistance in cases of 1-16 persons—\$86, \$138, \$163, \$185, \$205, \$226, \$246, \$260, \$274, \$288, \$302, \$316, \$330, \$344, \$358, \$372, which may be exceeded for special needs; and for Wyoming, 1—\$100, 2—\$170, 3 or 4—\$200, 5, 6, 7—\$215, 8 or more—\$230.

(p) When there is an employable person in the household, payment is limited to maximum based on number of eligible children in case. May be exceeded for completely bedfast and totally disabled recipients—to \$110.

(q) May be exceeded to provide 20 per cent of unmet need.

(r) For families with no adult, the maximum for first child is \$46.

(s) May be exceeded for special needs if paid from local funds, and for medical care and guardianship costs.

(t) May be exceeded for prevention of undue hardship.

(u) Represents household maximum. May be exceeded for child care, transportation and clothing for work, and initial wardrobe for children placed in foster care.

**TABLE 8**  
**OLD-AGE ASSISTANCE: RECIPIENTS, PAYMENTS AND**  
**SOURCE OF FUNDS\***

State or other jurisdiction	Recipients of money payments, June, 1967		Average money payment per recipient, June, 1967	Maximum money payment permitted in State, October, 1966	Expenditures for money and medical vendor payments and for administration, services, and training, calendar year 1966 (in thousands)			
	Total number	Number per 1,000 population aged 65 and over(a)			Total expenditures	Medical vendor payments	Source of funds for total expenditures—percentage from	
							Federal funds	State and local funds
<b>Total(b)</b> .....	2,065,000	109	\$68.05		\$2,071,912	\$277,766	66.5	33.5
Alabama.....	113,000	385	60.20	\$82(c)	99,432	14,805	76.0	24.0
Alaska.....	1,400	199	70.75	110	1,786	370	60.5	39.5
Arizona.....	12,900	102	56.70	85(d)	10,678	1,263	76.5	23.5
Arkansas.....	64,300	300	59.85	85	52,234	10,882	78.4	21.6
California.....	289,000	176	101.65	180(c)	371,734	6,566	50.4	49.6
Colorado(b).....	41,000	214	80.05	119	50,596	8,001	55.5	44.5
Connecticut.....	6,200	23	70.20		6,084	868	63.3	36.7
Delaware.....	1,700	42	63.95	100	1,502	225	66.7	33.3
District of Columbia.....	2,300	32	69.90		2,899	617	63.2	36.8
Florida.....	78,500	101	49.55	75(f)	67,731	16,277	76.9	23.1
Georgia.....	94,400	283	47.15	75	70,790	13,507	78.3	21.7
Guam.....	200	134	40.65		121	21	44.0	56.0
Hawaii.....	1,700	43	78.20		1,570		64.2	35.8
Idaho.....	3,800	58	66.45		3,431	363	72.0	28.0
Illinois.....	39,000	35	60.25		36,237		72.8	27.2
Indiana.....	19,400	41	46.25	80(g)	26,615	12,491	59.1	40.9
Iowa.....	24,000	69	61.00		32,240	12,575	63.1	36.9
Kansas.....	17,300	67	82.85		24,002	4,760	64.6	35.4
Kentucky.....	59,800	189	55.85		45,273	4,846	79.6	20.4
Louisiana.....	124,000	447	73.15	89(h)	126,497	15,568	74.3	25.7
Maine.....	10,200	92	54.60	115	9,762	2,494	74.7	25.3
Maryland.....	7,900	29	60.30	237(i)	9,208	3,191	66.1	33.9
Massachusetts.....	49,600	82	79.90		60,323	7,986	58.7	41.3
Michigan.....	39,700	53	68.20		44,078	7,130	61.9	38.1
Minnesota.....	26,400	67	60.45		22,856		73.4	26.6
Mississippi.....	74,900	364	39.15	50	39,002	1,443	80.1	19.9
Missouri.....	89,200	163	68.30	75(j)	94,709	13,868	68.3	31.7
Montana.....	3,900	58	63.10		4,274	700	70.6	29.4
Nebraska.....	9,300	53	53.75	110	10,471	2,876	69.0	31.0
Nevada.....	2,500	99	75.10		2,779	294	63.7	36.3
New Hampshire.....	4,200	56	98.85	104(k)	6,333	1,220	52.1	47.9
New Jersey.....	13,700	21	74.95		15,377	2,879	65.3	34.7
New Mexico.....	9,500	149	57.55		10,471	2,767	75.2	24.8
New York.....	69,200	36	84.45		78,782	5,430	61.5	38.5
North Carolina.....	39,400	107	60.85		35,562	5,583	75.8	24.2
North Dakota.....	4,400	69	77.30		4,704		70.3	29.7
Ohio.....	71,500	74	78.00		85,756	12,418	55.4	44.6
Oklahoma.....	80,400	292	74.60	120(l)	79,017		72.3	27.7
Oregon.....	11,100	53	51.20		12,168	3,898	66.6	33.4
Pennsylvania.....	43,800	36	74.85		41,759		65.3	34.7
Puerto Rico.....	24,300	152	8.80		3,876		47.2	52.8
Rhode Island.....	4,500	47	57.00		5,680	571	62.7	37.3
South Carolina.....	22,000	125	41.35	75	17,798	4,900	78.1	21.9
South Dakota.....	5,500	71	62.75		7,134	2,435	70.4	29.6
Tennessee.....	46,600	134	53.20	90(m)	37,882	7,789	77.1	22.9
Texas.....	229,000	253	61.95	100	211,993	37,657	75.1	24.9
Utah.....	4,600	64	60.05	86(n)	3,779	380	74.8	25.2
Vermont.....	4,200	94	65.45		4,990	1,548	68.9	31.1
Virgin Islands.....	400	160	38.25		264	6	43.4	56.6
Virginia.....	11,000	33	54.60		12,436	3,964	75.1	24.9
Washington.....	26,400	86	67.35	325	26,631	3,675	66.0	34.0
West Virginia.....	12,000	65	56.00	165(o)	8,725	1,188	78.8	21.2
Wisconsin.....	17,300	38	57.80		29,455	14,946	55.2	44.8
Wyoming.....	2,300	76	70.55	100(p)	2,728	525	63.1	36.9

\*Prepared by the Social and Rehabilitation Service, 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, 1967.

(b) Except for recipient rate, includes recipients aged 60-64 in Colorado and payments to these recipients without federal participation. There were 3,700 such recipients in June 1967.

(c) May be exceeded for personal care in licensed nursing home.

(d) \$65 maximum for recipient living with self-supporting relative.

(e) May be exceeded for attendant services in own home—to \$300.

(f) \$135 maximum when accepted for Demonstration Project on Foster Home Care which is limited to a maximum of 300 cases.

(g) May be exceeded for medical care.

(h) \$83 for each of two or more recipients; \$60 additional if recipient has needy spouse under 65 years of age. May be ex-

ceeded for special diet—to \$101; nursing or custodial care—to \$119 (\$224 if needs of disabled spouse under age 65 are included and both receive nursing care).

(i) Represents maximum in higher of 2 cost areas in State; other maximum is \$227. May be exceeded for special items in emergency situations.

(j) May be exceeded for completely bedfast and totally disabled recipients—to \$110; and for persons in nursing homes—to \$80.

(k) May be exceeded for care in nursing home, nursing care in own home and other special needs.

(l) \$192 maximum for two recipients in family.

(m) May be exceeded for special needs—to \$100.

(n) Maximums for all assistance in cases including 2-16 persons as follows: \$138, \$163, \$185, \$205, \$225, \$246, \$260, \$274, \$288, \$302, \$316, \$330, \$344, \$358, and \$372. May be exceeded for special needs.

(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 9**  
**AID TO THE BLIND: SELECTED DATA ON RECIPIENTS,**  
**PAYMENTS AND FINANCING\***

State or other jurisdiction	Recipients of money payments, June, 1967		Average money payment per recipient, June, 1967	Maximum money payment permitted in State, October, 1966	Expenditures for money and medical vendor payments and for administration, services, and training, calendar year 1966 (in thousands)			
	Total number	Number per 100,000 population aged 18 and over (a)			Total expenditures	Medical vendor payments	Source of funds for total expenditures—percentage from	
							Federal funds	State and local funds
<b>Total (b) (c)</b> .....	82,900	66	\$67.30		\$101,123	\$5,623	66.3	43.7
Alabama .....	1,800	84	70.20	\$70(d)	1,609	54	74.0	26.0
Alaska .....	96	79	86.90	110	129	4	65.0	35.0
Arizona .....	720	75	70.40	90	750		72.6	27.4
Arkansas .....	1,900	154	71.10	85	1,805	286	72.4	27.6
California (b) .....	12,300	102(e)	132.20	184(f)	22,072	416	44.8	55.2
Colorado .....	210	18	72.75		276	50	54.3	45.7
Connecticut .....	260	14	81.50		387	96	50.6	49.4
Delaware .....	340	106	84.05	125	396	23	57.3	42.7
District of Columbia .....	200	38	82.85		224	7	63.2	36.8
Florida .....	2,600	67	63.00	75	2,344	204	74.6	25.4
Georgia .....	3,200	117	57.25	75	2,493	186	75.8	24.2
Guam .....	6	20	(g)		3	(g)	48.2	51.8
Hawaii .....	67	17	97.55		82		54.6	45.4
Idaho .....	110	25	82.40		109	1	71.3	28.7
Illinois .....	1,900	27	75.75		2,085		61.4	38.6
Indiana .....	1,600	50	63.60	95(h)	2,403	723	49.8	50.2
Iowa .....	1,100	59	93.60		1,484	199	49.8	50.2
Kansas .....	410	28	88.10		616	119	59.3	40.7
Kentucky .....	2,500	127	69.95		2,276	136	66.9	33.1
Louisiana .....	2,500	117	76.30	101(i)	2,614	41	71.2	28.8
Maine .....	220	37	73.45	115	246	22	66.6	33.4
Maryland .....	340	15	75.50	237(j)	372	49	62.8	37.2
Massachusetts .....	2,300	65	116.60		4,135	241	37.5	62.5
Michigan .....	1,500	28	83.90		1,783	156	54.8	45.2
Minnesota .....	840	38	77.55		910		64.9	35.1
Mississippi .....	2,500	178	46.65	50	1,502	32	77.6	22.4
Missouri (b) .....	4,000	133(e)	80.00	80	3,896		57.4	42.6
Montana .....	170	40	79.60		246	4	67.6	32.4
Nebraska .....	400	44	72.00	110	577	149	57.2	42.8
Nevada .....	150	57	88.60		240	18	48.1	51.9
New Hampshire .....	250	56	103.95	104(k)	376	61	43.7	56.3
New Jersey .....	900	20	91.10		1,167	147	54.0	46.0
New Mexico .....	350	64	73.55		422	85	67.1	32.9
New York .....	3,200	26	102.95		5,113	461	51.7	48.3
North Carolina .....	4,700	152	74.55		4,717	275	71.4	28.6
North Dakota .....	85	22	82.90		88		61.5	38.5
Ohio .....	3,000	45	76.45		3,903	315	55.5	44.5
Oklahoma .....	1,600	97	104.70	120(l)	2,094		53.4	46.6
Oregon .....	510	39	87.75		692	106	52.5	47.5
Pennsylvania (c) .....	9,900	128	108.10	105(m)	13,254		47.3	52.7
Puerto Rico .....	1,100	76	8.50		182		46.9	53.1
Rhode Island .....	110	20	71.45		141	12	61.7	38.3
South Carolina .....	1,900	124	55.25	85	1,608	246	73.4	26.6
South Dakota .....	110	28	82.10		114	6	69.8	30.2
Tennessee .....	1,800	74	67.20	90(n)	1,611	53	74.4	25.6
Texas .....	4,200	64	74.90	96	3,941	13	72.8	27.2
Utah .....	140	24	66.20	86(o)	146	20	71.3	28.7
Vermont .....	110	41	73.30		107	11	72.5	27.5
Virgin Islands .....	10	39	(g)		6	(g)	45.2	54.8
Virginia .....	1,100	41	72.55		1,184	164	70.7	29.3
Washington .....	520	27	84.65	325	665	93	59.8	40.2
West Virginia .....	650	55	53.25	165(p)	546	68	75.3	24.7
Wisconsin .....	620	23	73.65		919	255	55.8	44.2
Wyoming .....	49	26	(g)	100(q)	66	15	52.8	47.2

\*Prepared by the Social and Rehabilitation Service, 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, 1967.

(b) Data include recipients and payments made without federal participation. The number of such recipients for June 1967 are as follows: California 120 and Missouri 590.

(c) Does not include 7,700 recipients under the State Blind Pension program in Pennsylvania administered under state law without federal participation.

(d) May be exceeded for special needs—to \$75.

(e) Includes recipients of payments made without federal participation. Recipient rates excluding these recipients are as follows: California 101 and Missouri 113.

(f) May be exceeded for attendant services in own home—to \$300.

(g) Average payment not computed on base of fewer than fifty recipients; amount less than \$500.

(h) May be exceeded for medical care.

(i) May be exceeded for nursing or custodial care—to \$113.

(j) Represents maximum in higher of 2 cost areas in State; other maximum is \$227. May be exceeded for special items in emergency situations.

(k) May be exceeded for care in nursing home, nursing care in own home, and other special needs.

(l) \$192 maximum for 2 recipients in family.

(m) May be exceeded for care in nursing home.

(n) May be exceeded for special needs—to \$100.

(o) Maximum for all assistance in cases including 2-16 persons as follows: \$138, \$163, \$185, \$205, \$226, \$246, \$260, \$274, \$288, \$302, \$316, \$330, \$344, \$358, and \$372. May be exceeded for special needs.

(p) Represents household maximum. May be exceeded for nursing home care, custodial care, and room and board.

(q) \$170 maximum for 2 recipients in family.



**CONTINUED  
ON NEXT  
CARD**

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

**TABLE 10**  
**AID TO THE PERMANENTLY AND TOTALLY DISABLED:**  
**SELECTED DATA ON RECIPIENTS, PAYMENTS AND FINANCING\***

State or other jurisdiction	Recipients of money payments, June, 1967			Maximum money payment permitted in State, October, 1966	Expenditures for money and medical vendor payments and for administration, services and training, calendar year, 1966 (in thousands)		Source of funds for total expenditures—percentage from	
	Total number	Number per 1,000 population aged 18-64 (a)	Average money payment per recipient, June, 1967		Total expenditures	Medical vendor payments	Federal State and local funds	
							Federal funds	State and local funds
<b>Total</b> .....	615,000	5.7	\$76.90		\$646,176	\$78,485	57.9	42.1
Alabama.....	15,200	8.1	45.35	\$79(b)	9,846	1,040	76.5	23.5
Alaska.....	350	3.1	77.20	110	467	174	47.2	52.8
Arizona.....	5,400	6.5	66.15	80	3,749		72.0	28.0
Arkansas.....	11,200	10.8	64.15	85	10,139	3,125	69.2	30.8
California.....	108,000	10.4	116.00	(c)	139,366	2,720	47.1	52.9
Colorado.....	6,900	6.8	64.95		8,334	1,497	52.0	48.0
Connecticut.....	5,300	3.2	83.95		8,399	2,029	61.0	39.0
Delaware.....	810	2.9	93.10		615		58.4	41.6
District of Columbia.....	4,100	9.4	83.35		4,415	459	58.9	41.1
Florida.....	20,900	6.8	60.25	75	17,841	2,717	74.0	26.0
Georgia.....	28,300	12.0	55.55	75	22,537	2,449	73.6	26.4
Guam.....	45	1.5	(d)		35	5	44.9	55.1
Hawaii.....	1,400	3.9	107.25		1,525		51.4	48.6
Idaho.....	2,500	7.0	73.30		2,330	154	72.0	28.0
Illinois.....	30,300	5.1	76.90		30,693		58.7	41.3
Indiana.....	2,400	9.0	44.85	70(e)	3,862	2,244	38.0	62.0
Iowa.....	1,900	1.4	65.45		2,120	688	51.5	48.5
Kansas.....	5,500	4.6	109.30		8,525	1,754	50.2	49.8
Kentucky.....	13,500	8.1	70.00		11,708	1,130	64.9	35.1
Louisiana.....	22,200	11.8	51.25	66(f)	16,287	728	73.2	26.8
Maine.....	2,400	4.8	73.90	115	2,509	339	64.6	35.4
Maryland.....	10,400	5.2	75.55	237(g)	9,073	1,509	60.4	39.6
Massachusetts.....	13,500	4.6	88.00		25,129	10,188	38.1	61.9
Michigan.....	16,300	3.6	80.70		19,862	2,816	49.0	51.0
Minnesota.....	7,300	4.0	72.80		5,240		67.7	32.3
Mississippi.....	21,400	18.3	46.40	50	12,525		76.8	23.2
Missouri.....	16,400	6.7	73.05	75(h)	16,468	1,106	63.7	36.3
Montana.....	1,400	3.8	75.90		1,449	7	70.9	29.1
Nebraska.....	3,100	4.2	61.40	110	3,522	1,139	56.2	43.8
New Hampshire.....	680	1.8	91.00	104(i)	1,083	306	43.0	57.0
New Jersey.....	9,200	2.3	87.15		13,558	3,408	48.9	51.1
New Mexico.....	4,700	9.7	70.30		5,218	1,246	65.4	34.6
New York.....	37,800	3.7	92.70		55,729	9,493	51.0	49.0
North Carolina.....	23,000	8.5	66.45		24,579	5,877	67.7	32.3
North Dakota.....	1,800	5.5	83.55		1,712		64.1	35.9
Ohio.....	21,500	3.8	71.95		22,570	2,286	55.0	45.0
Oklahoma.....	19,100	14.3	95.05	120(j)	19,884		58.9	41.1
Oregon.....	5,300	4.8	75.60		8,661	2,372	62.1	37.9
Pennsylvania.....	25,200	3.9	74.05		21,310		60.5	39.5
Puerto Rico.....	14,000	10.6	7.85		2,826		46.9	53.1
Rhode Island.....	3,100	6.5	76.55		3,463	342	61.6	38.4
South Carolina.....	9,300	6.9	48.15	75	7,073	1,238	74.2	25.8
South Dakota.....	1,300	4.0	64.60		1,319	312	66.1	33.9
Tennessee.....	16,200	7.6	65.35	90(k)	12,307	662	74.2	25.8
Texas.....	11,400	2.0	60.85	72	9,283	827	72.2	27.8
Utah.....	3,400	6.7	62.35	86(l)	4,066	1,038	70.6	29.4
Vermont.....	1,300	5.9	78.60		1,341	227	70.3	29.7
Virgin Islands.....	50	2.2	40.10		29	(l)	41.8	58.2
Virginia.....	6,900	2.9	64.50		7,222	1,357	71.5	28.5
Washington.....	9,300	5.7	72.95	325	12,262	3,452	66.9	33.1
West Virginia.....	5,700	5.8	52.30	165(m)	3,893	483	76.4	23.6
Wisconsin.....	4,400	2.0	51.20		7,356	3,390	50.1	49.9
Wyoming.....	820	5.1	71.30	100(n)	862	150	57.9	42.1

\*Prepared by the Social and Rehabilitation Service, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. No program in Nevada. All data subject to revision.

(a) Based on population estimated by the Bureau of the Census as of July 1, 1967.

(b) May be exceeded for personal care in licensed home.

(c) Total payments in fiscal year limited to a statewide average of \$106 per recipient per month. May be exceeded for attendant services in own home—to \$300. Counties may supplement payments if need exceeds maximum plus income.

(d) Average payment not computed on base of fewer than fifty recipients; amount less than \$500.

(e) May be exceeded for medical care.

(f) May be exceeded for special diet—to \$95; medical care—to \$103; inclusion of 2 persons in the budget group—to \$85; nursing or custodial care—to \$113.

(g) Represents maximum in higher of two cost areas in State; other maximum is \$277. May be exceeded for special items in emergency situations.

(h) May be exceeded for completely bedfast and totally disabled recipients—to \$110.

(i) May be exceeded for care in nursing home, nursing care in own home, and other special needs.

(j) \$192 maximum for 2 recipients in family.

(k) May be exceeded for special needs—to \$100.

(l) Maximums for all assistance in cases including 2-16 persons as follows: \$138, \$163, \$185, \$205, \$226, \$246, \$260, \$274, \$288, \$302, \$316, \$330, \$344, \$358, and \$372. May be exceeded for special needs.

(m) Represents household maximum. May be exceeded for nursing home care, custodial care, and room and board.

(n) \$170 maximum for 2 recipients in family.

TABLE 11  
 MEDICAL VENDOR PAYMENTS UNDER FEDERALLY AIDED PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS: RECIPIENTS, PAYMENTS AND SOURCE OF FUNDS\*

State or other jurisdiction	Number of recipients, May, 1967		Expenditures for medical vendor payments, calendar year 1966 (in thousands)			Source of funds expended for medical assistance and administration under Title XIX, calendar year 1966—percentage from	
			Total	Medical assistance under		Federal funds	State and local funds
	Medical assistance under Title XIX	Other		Title XIX	Other		
<b>Total</b> .....	2,704,000	1,386,000	\$2,007,626	\$1,193,768	\$813,858	49.6	50.4
Alabama.....		8,000	16,523		16,523		
Alaska.....		160	1,395		1,395		
Arizona.....		11,500	1,266		1,266		
Arkansas.....		71,800	17,093		17,093		
California.....	554,000		454,477	419,538	34,939	50.0	50.0
Colorado.....		107,000	27,021		27,021		
Connecticut.....	47,200		33,285	15,588	17,697	49.8	50.2
Delaware.....	4,300		475	37	438	57.3	42.7
District of Columbia.....		23,800	4,412		4,412		
Florida.....		96,900	22,974		22,974		
Georgia.....		33,700	16,813		16,813		
Guam.....		290	70		70		
Hawaii.....	8,300		6,532	6,532		48.4	51.6
Idaho.....	5,300		5,592	2,656	2,936	69.7	30.3
Illinois.....	212,000		95,453	83,312	12,141	50.1	49.9
Indiana.....		75,600	22,242		22,242		
Iowa.....		42,100	24,659		24,659		
Kansas.....		29,600	17,851		17,851		
Kentucky.....	95,400		20,742	10,087	10,655	78.6	21.4
Louisiana.....	65,000		30,047	12,860	17,187	76.2	23.8
Maine.....	15,100		8,407	2,855	5,552	69.4	30.6
Maryland.....	97,900		19,490	10,859	8,631	46.4	53.6
Massachusetts.....	134,000		109,470	34,779	74,691	50.0	50.0
Michigan.....	58,100		93,610	19,530	74,080	50.3	49.7
Minnesota.....	77,500		70,796	67,159	3,637	60.1	39.9
Mississippi.....		2,000	1,476		1,476		
Missouri.....		41,900	16,100		16,100		
Montana.....		5,900	7,845		7,845		
Nebraska.....	20,300		16,112	7,828	8,284	61.6	38.4
Nevada.....		2,100	3,922		3,922		
New Hampshire.....		13,000	3,614		3,614		
New Jersey.....		56,300	32,893		32,893		
New Mexico.....	15,200		6,843	670	6,173	70.7	29.3
New York.....	364,000		315,573	237,162	78,411	35.8	64.2
North Carolina.....		179,000	20,494		20,494		
North Dakota.....	7,800		8,035	7,863	172	66.2	33.8
Ohio.....	105,000		47,790	12,900	34,890	52.4	47.6
Oklahoma.....	192,000		57,802	57,802		70.3	29.7
Oregon.....		20,200(a)	14,353		14,353		
Pennsylvania.....	135,000		96,620	96,620		46.4	53.6
Puerto Rico.....	203,000		24,169	24,169		54.7	45.3
Rhode Island.....	33,300		12,947	4,612	8,335	56.0	44.0
South Carolina.....		23,500	8,802		8,802		
South Dakota.....		7,700	5,444		5,444		
Tennessee.....		166,000	13,649		13,649		
Texas.....		348,000	41,778		41,778		
Utah.....	11,100		7,973	4,133	3,840	65.8	34.2
Vermont.....	6,600		4,060	2,066	1,994	68.2	31.8
Virgin Islands.....	(b)		298	276	22	54.2	45.8
Virginia.....		17,100	9,143		9,143		
Washington.....	134,000		40,906	20,526	20,380	47.4	52.6
West Virginia.....	30,800		11,132	4,572	6,560	73.8	26.2
Wisconsin.....	72,400		55,513	26,778	28,735	57.4	42.6
Wyoming.....		2,700	1,645		1,645		

\*Prepared by the Social and Rehabilitation Service, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. All data subject to revision.

(a) Recipient data not reported for AFDC, includes only family cases.

(b) Data not reported.

**TABLE 12**  
**GENERAL ASSISTANCE: RECIPIENTS, AVERAGE MONEY PAYMENTS**  
**AND TOTAL EXPENDITURES\***

State or other jurisdiction	Number of recipients, June, 1967				Average money payment per case, June, 1967	Expenditures for assistance and administration, calendar year 1966 (in thousands)
	Cases	Total	Persons			
			Number per 1,000 persons under 65 years of age(a)			
<b>Total</b> .....	310,000(b)	664,000(b)	4.1(c)		\$83.05	\$416,038(d)
Alabama.....	94	94	(e)		13.80	27
Alaska.....	170	590	2.5		58.90	1,002
Arizona.....	1,900	5,100	3.5		53.30	1,958(f)
Arkansas.....	310	1,000	.6		13.55	459
<b>California</b> .....	27,900	41,900	2.4		77.95	22,532
Colorado.....	1,100	3,700	2.1		36.55	2,813
Connecticut.....	4,100	11,900	4.5		78.20	6,324(g)
Delaware.....	1,500	2,900	6.1		57.50	1,161
<b>District of Columbia</b> .....	940	1,000	1.4		87.65	1,407
Florida.....	7,800(i)	(j)	(j)		.....	2,904(g)(h)
Georgia.....	2,100	5,100	1.3		37.75	1,020
Guam.....	29	37	.6		(k)	13(g)(l)
<b>Hawaii</b> .....	1,300	2,200	3.4		91.70	1,550
Idaho.....	(j)	(j)	(j)		.....	16(l)
Illinois.....	21,200	49,700	5.1		90.50	44,888
Indiana.....	(j)	(j)	(j)		.....	(j)
<b>Iowa</b> .....	3,700(i)	7,600	3.2		.....	5,454(l)
Kansas.....	2,400	5,200	2.6		85.05	4,598
Kentucky.....	(j)	(j)	(j)		.....	601(g)
Louisiana.....	5,900	9,500	2.0		50.60	4,985
<b>Maine</b> .....	2,000	6,000	7.1		45.55	3,050(l)
Maryland.....	7,700	8,700	2.6		80.90	8,625
Massachusetts.....	8,200	16,700	3.5		89.15	11,521
Michigan.....	14,800	52,300	6.7		116.05	34,681(m)
<b>Minnesota</b> .....	5,400	16,600	5.2		84.90	14,355(l)
Mississippi.....	3,300	1,600	.8		17.90	246(g)
Missouri.....	9,600	12,200	3.0		67.40	8,418
Montana.....	940	2,900	4.6		56.65	5,142
<b>Nebraska</b> .....	(j)	(j)	(j)		.....	137(n)
Nevada.....	320	710	1.7		42.00	1,465(g)
New Hampshire.....	690	2,300	3.8		70.20	920(g)
New Jersey.....	11,100(o)	33,700(o)	5.4(o)		128.30(o)	17,524
<b>New Mexico</b> .....	370	680	.7		50.15	352(l)
New York.....	69,500(p)	149,000(p)	9.1(p)		112.05(p)	91,481
North Carolina.....	1,600	4,300	.9		26.10	1,941
North Dakota.....	280	1,100	2.0		47.70	597
<b>Ohio</b> .....	25,300	71,200(i)	7.5		92.20	41,573
Oklahoma.....	5,600	(j)	(j)		16.35	846(g)
Oregon.....	4,000	(j)	(j)		55.40	5,371
Pennsylvania.....	27,900	35,600	3.4		75.00	29,339
<b>Puerto Rico</b> .....	(j)	(j)	(j)		.....	257
Rhode Island.....	4,000	10,100	12.9		69.90	3,728
South Carolina.....	750(i)	900	.4		38.10	698(l)
South Dakota.....	310	960	1.6		33.20	1,452(g)
<b>Tennessee</b> .....	1,500	2,400	.7		29.00	566(g)
Texas.....	8,500(i)	(j)	(j)		.....	3,055(g)(h)
Utah.....	670	780	.8		80.25	703
Vermont.....	700(i)	(j)	(j)		.....	368(g)(h)
<b>Virgin Islands</b> .....	160	170	3.7		39.35	143
Virginia.....	3,400	7,900	2.0		52.25	2,756
Washington.....	6,600	10,500	3.9		84.10	9,556
West Virginia.....	1,700	2,800	1.8		46.05	1,339
<b>Wisconsin</b> .....	4,100	11,200	3.0		79.25	9,078(l)
Wyoming.....	240	840	3.0		65.05	1,039

\*Prepared by the Social and Rehabilitation Service, 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, 1967.

(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 not reporting such data. Excludes Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Nebraska and Puerto Rico; data not reported.

(c) Average for forty-four States. See footnote (j).

(d) Excludes data on administration for twelve States. See footnote (g). Data for Indiana not available for assistance or administration.

(e) Less than 0.05.

(f) Data for administration partly estimated.

(g) Represents assistance payments only; data on administration not available.

(h) Data for assistance partly estimated.

(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.

---

## STATE PROGRAMS FOR THE AGING

---

PROGRAMS to improve the status of aging citizens continued to grow in the 1966-67 biennium. Included were expansions of numerous programs and services of individual States for aiding the elderly. At the federal level, increases of benefits under the Social Security Act and extension of the Older Americans Act had wide effect.

### EFFECTS OF FEDERAL PROGRAMS

The impetus given to state programs for the aging by the Older Americans Act of 1965 was maintained through the 1967 amendments to the act, which extend the program through 1972. An appropriation of \$10.5 million for grants under Title III of the act was made for 1968, and one of \$16 million for 1969, to cover 75 per cent of projects the first year, 60 per cent the second and 50 per cent the third. The minimum which may be used by a state unit on aging for administrative purposes was increased from \$15,000 to \$25,000. For grants to public and nonprofit agencies, to be used in research and demonstration projects and training of specialized personnel under Titles IV and V of the act, totals of \$6.4 million and \$10 million were allocated for 1968 and 1969, respectively.

Other federal enactments have had incisive effects for the lives of elderly citizens—above all, various amendments to the Social Security Act. Under Medicare, Title XVIII, Part A, 19 million people aged 65 and over are covered for reimbursement of hospital bills; 17.6 million are covered under Part B, which helps finance doctors' bills and some other out-of-hospital medical expenses. The estimated total cost for the first year of operation, fiscal 1967, exceeded \$3.1 billion.

By November, 1967, Title XIX was or was soon to be put in operation in approximately forty jurisdictions that were

prepared to provide specific medical services for recipients of all public assistance categories, as well as for other medically indigent persons.

Old Age and Survivors Insurance provisions again were amended in 1967. The minimum pension went from \$44 to \$55 a month, and benefits generally were increased by 13 per cent. The tax base rose to \$7,800, instead of the previous \$6,600, and the tax rate will be increased from 4.4 to 4.8 per cent on January 1, 1969.

Following the 1962 amendments to the Social Security Act, state welfare departments in forty States had elected by mid-1967 to provide social services to the blind, disabled and aged. The federal government reimburses 75 per cent of staff costs. Fifty staff specialists for the aging have been added to the welfare departments of eighteen States. Similarly, a Congressional appropriation of \$750,000 in 1966 helped to expand state efforts to find employment for elderly workers through addition of specialist staff. For 1968 the federal appropriation for this purpose is \$2.5 million.

In the War on Poverty, the Office of Economic Opportunity established an Advisory Committee on Older Persons in 1966, and subsequently appointed an Assistant Director of Older Persons Programs. The same office has financed the operation of nearly two hundred multi-purpose senior citizens centers across the country, serving approximately 150,000 older persons. Its Foster Grandparents Program employs nearly 4,000 older people who help care for about 8,000 children in sixty-three projects. "Project Find" (for the friendless, isolated, needy, disabled) is operated under a \$1.25 million OEO contract with the National Council on Aging in twelve locations across the Nation, to reach and help elderly shut-ins; 372 elderly persons work

as project aides in it. Approximately 2,000 older citizens volunteer their help in Job Corps camps, Head Start projects, and other OEO programs.

Meaningful activity for elderly men is provided by SCORE (Service Corps of Retired Executives), initiated in 1964 by the Small Business Administration. On June 30, 1967, more than 3,000 volunteer advisors were enrolled and they had counselled more than 30,000 individual small businesses.

Progress also can be reported in housing for the elderly under the auspices of the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Congress in 1967 appropriated another \$10 million for the rent supplement program. By mid-1967, HUD was committed to assist in financing 207,500 units for the elderly.

#### STATE UNITS ON AGING

Forty-six jurisdictions have become eligible for support under the Older Americans Act, having a state unit authorized to administer the funds made available by Congress for administration of the units and, above all, for project grants under Title III.

Almost two-thirds of these units have been established by legislative action, including two—those of South Carolina and South Dakota—in 1966. More than half of the units are independent agencies. The others are attached to government agencies, such as departments of public welfare, health and welfare, social services, mental hygiene and correction. The units are attached to the Department of Budget and Finance in Hawaii, the Department of Administration in North Carolina, state planning agencies in Missouri and South Dakota, and a newly created Department of Community Affairs in New Jersey.

Under the impact of the Older Americans Act, the functions and responsibilities of these units have grown, and so have staffs and budgets. Among twenty-six units recently reporting numbers of staff, only one reported no more than two staff members; twenty-three had between three and eleven; one had fourteen. In Pennsylvania the Office for the Aging had sixty-eight employees, but it carries an

unusually broad scope of responsibilities, including supervision of nursing homes and related facilities; thus the number included twenty-nine inspectors alone.

Significant changes in state appropriations have occurred in many States. Until 1965, or even later, several never had any funds appropriated especially for an aging program except money allocated in preparation for the 1961 White House Conference on Aging. In other States which had earlier appropriations, these have risen considerably. Thus in Connecticut the appropriation increased from \$12,500 in 1962-63 to \$52,000 in 1968-69, in Georgia from \$15,000 in 1963-64 to \$39,000 in 1967-68, in Massachusetts from \$48,420 to \$107,000 in the same span of years, in New Jersey from \$95,000 to \$135,800, and in Rhode Island from \$23,000 to \$43,800. In Washington the appropriation rose from \$31,500 in 1964-65 to an estimated \$150,700 in 1967-68, and in Wisconsin from \$35,400 in 1963-64 to \$112,800 in 1968-69.

#### GRANTS-IN-AID

##### *State Grants*

Meantime, more States have allowed special funds for state matching of local projects. The first to do so were California, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. In New Jersey, currently \$25,000 per year is available. Pennsylvania's grant-in-aid fund has gone up from \$150,000 in 1963-64 to \$600,000 in 1967-68. To these States in 1965 were added Hawaii, Illinois and Michigan. Allotments of Hawaii and Michigan for this purpose now are \$28,000 a year. Illinois contributed about \$41,000 in state funds in 1966-67.

The Connecticut Legislature appropriated for the first time for the 1967-69 biennium, in the amount of \$50,000, to match up to 50 per cent of the nonfederal share of federally supported projects and up to 75 per cent for projects which do not receive federal support. Matching for the second year in the latter case is 60 per cent, and for the third year 50 per cent. Other States in which such grant-in-aid funds have been made available for the first time in the last year or two,

and annual amounts provided, include Colorado (\$25,000), Delaware (\$20,000 in 1966-67 and \$25,000 in 1967-68), and Rhode Island (\$9,100). The Massachusetts Commission on Aging has earmarked \$25,000 of its appropriation for state matching of local projects.

#### *Older Americans Act Grants*

The bulk of grants-in-aid, however, have come from federal funds, mainly under Title III of the Older Americans Act. Many have been used to establish or expand senior citizens centers. In many instances, these centers, no longer limited to recreational activities, have made efforts to detect and solve problems, serving as sources of consultation, information and referral, as employment agencies, or health centers. They provide educational opportunities, and some offer transportation so as to facilitate participation in their activities.

Grants also have been made for many projects which concentrate on one or the other of the above-mentioned functions, as well as additional ones, such as training volunteers to pay periodic visits to lonely aged persons and give them daily calls on the telephone; protective services for people who no longer can fully care for themselves; delivery of meals to shut-ins; provision of homemaker and home health services—in some instances by well elderly persons; and determination of needs of older people and availability of services for them—sometimes, again, with older people employed as interviewers.

In Montana elderly persons are prepared to work as teachers' aides in public schools. A demonstration project, TEAM (talent, education, ability, maturity), conducted by the Kentucky Commission on Aging, provides an opportunity for retired persons in two or three Louisville schools to help students who haven't been able to keep up with the class work. Similarly, the Hawaii commission has given financial support to a project in which ten senior citizens provide a warm, mature relationship in a variety of out-of-school activities to under-achieving children. In another project, elderly men are solicited as volunteers to act as parent substitutes for fatherless boys.

A few projects use television time for educational purposes. Some are designed to stimulate or provide preretirement counseling; others stress retraining of elderly automobile drivers. Project funds also have been spent for training specialists to work with the aging, as well as for education of community leaders to stimulate development or coordination of programs for the elderly.

A Council for Housing Action has been established with a Title III grant in Hawaii to provide professional assistance to prospective sponsors and to operate an information center on housing for the aging. Finding adequate housing also is the purpose of a project in Detroit; efforts are made to locate suitable placements for elderly mental patients who have improved through milieu therapy.

Pennsylvania has under way a project to increase the supply of housing for low-income elderly by working with building enforcement agencies, private landlords, real estate boards and others to improve existing substandard housing, and by stimulating nonprofit organizations to build new housing under Section 202 of the National Housing Act. In Delaware, a voluntary agency tries to bring together older people needing a home with other elderly who can accommodate them.

#### PROGRAM AREAS

##### *Research and Training*

Many of the projects noted above have research and training features. And there are others.

A Hawaiian project was specifically concerned with the development of a gerontology curriculum by the School of Public Health of the University of Hawaii and with identification of research and training needs. Maryland's commission has received a Title IV grant under the Older Americans Act to develop a design for research in social gerontology.

Involvement of colleges and universities in training courses has been intensified. This to a large extent has been due to efforts of state units on aging, and frequently courses are prepared or con-

ducted in cooperation with state units and other agencies. The New Jersey Division on Aging recently received an Older Americans Act Title V grant for a three-year project, "Development and Utilization of Training Resources," to demonstrate the role of the state unit on aging in assuring that training needs in this field are met. Two training reports have been published in Hawaii—"Education in Gerontology for Hawaii," dealing with the role of the university, and "An Evaluation of Training Needs."

The University of Denver sociology department has started a work-study training program in gerontology. Bismarck Junior College in North Dakota has established a two-year training program for recreation assistants to work with elderly people. South Dakota provides scholarships to students in nursing home administration. Nursing home administrators and staff have been offered many learning opportunities as, for example, at the Duke University Center for the Study of Aging and Human Development in North Carolina, the University of North Carolina School of Nursing, the Universities of Colorado, Delaware, Iowa and Utah, and Kearney State College in Nebraska.

The University of Minnesota, jointly with a Community Health and Welfare Council, has sponsored a three-day retreat for agency executives and a thirty-hour course for practitioners on general and technical factors in planning and providing services to the aging. Management of housing was the subject of a five-day course at the Michigan Institute of Gerontology, which also has established a series of graduate fourteen-week residential institutes for persons working with the elderly. Similar programs are being developed at several other institutions of higher learning.

In cooperation with the Unit of Services to the Aging of North Carolina's Board of Public Welfare, a geropsychiatric program has been established at Duke University, to provide statewide coverage for welfare workers, operators of facilities giving care to older persons, and personnel of other agencies involved in services to older adults. Training

opportunities are offered by universities, extension services or state units on aging to senior center personnel and others working with the aged professionally or as volunteers, and to community leaders. State executives on aging have been offered training at the University of California and at Brandeis University.

#### *Employment and Retirement*

Many of the Title III projects under the Older Americans Act are concerned with employment problems of older workers. Other developments are:

Under 1967 legislation, a Senior Service Corps of Older Residents of Connecticut has been established as a division of that State's Commission on Aging, to serve children and adults in need of special assistance. Under this law the commission may recruit, train and arrange for voluntary or paid employment of elderly persons in state and municipal departments and agencies.

Congress in 1967 enacted legislation prohibiting discrimination in employment because of age against persons from 40 to 65. At least one State, Illinois, passed legislation to this effect in 1967, relative to workers over 45 years old. Two States with similar laws, however, reported that they have proved ineffective.

Under a reorganization of Hawaii's State Employment Service, an Employment Opportunity Center was to be established, to provide manpower services to disadvantaged job seekers, including older workers. In some district offices of the Pennsylvania State Employment Service, local committees assist in placement of older workers with special problems.

In North Carolina, funds have been procured for in-service training of an older worker specialist in each local employment office; in addition, an employment services representative has been appointed to work with all fifty-four offices to promote hiring of workers over 45. A similar position has been set up in Montana. With the help of a Title IV grant and funds from the U.S. Department of Labor, a Pre-Retirement Planning Center has been established at Drake University in Iowa.

### *Housing*

Reports from many States reflect a rapid increase in housing units for the elderly, usually designed especially for them. Several States have compiled directories of available facilities. Many new local housing authorities have been established. The Maryland Senate, in 1967, passed a resolution urging the establishment of such authorities in all the State's counties to provide housing for the lowest-income elderly. And in a number of States interest in housing problems of the aging has been stimulated by special conferences.

Among States which finance housing projects for the elderly, Connecticut increased its bond program in 1967 to \$31.6 million. Massachusetts reports that 8,676 units have been constructed under state auspices. By 1967 legislation, a Housing Finance Agency has been established in New Jersey's Department of Community Affairs; proceeds from the sale of tax-exempt revenue bonds will be used to make long-term mortgage commitments for construction or rehabilitation of middle-income housing by private enterprise; sponsors must rent at \$30 per room—\$10 less than the current urban market rate.

A rising number of public housing projects provide social and other community services, as reported by several States including Colorado, Georgia, Hawaii, North Carolina and Wisconsin.

The first of a number of Golden Age Villages to be erected in Ohio has been opened in Toledo for elderly citizens with limited incomes, including patients discharged from state hospitals. The cost per person is about \$110 a month, including utilities, meals, health services, beauty and barber services.

### *Nursing Homes*

The number of nursing home beds has been further increased, and many homes have made successful efforts to improve their standards so as to qualify as extended care facilities under Medicare. A problem has evolved out of this, however, for Old Age Assistance recipients at least in one State. Although public

assistance rates have been increased, extended care facilities are refusing to keep such patients once their Medicare benefits are exhausted.

Many state health departments have been helping homes to raise their standards by offering consultation, workshops and other services. Several States have tightened standards.

### *Health and Mental Health*

Multi-phase screening as a preventive measure has been initiated in several States, including Hawaii, Michigan and North Carolina. Health care for the aged will be favorably affected by the cancer, heart disease and stroke projects stimulated by federal grants. In North Carolina, a cancer control program provides funds for payment of physicians' fees and hospitalization of the medically indigent for up to fifteen days. Significant effect on medical care for the aged also can be expected to result from the comprehensive health planning now getting under way in all of the States.

Geriatric cases still constitute a significant proportion of patients in state hospitals. Many hospitals have reserved special units or buildings for them; in some States all of them now are admitted to one specified institution. At the Delaware State Hospital a new unit for care and treatment of 144 geriatric patients was opened at the end of 1965, and seventy-five beds were added to the State Home and Hospital for indigent patients. In Hawaii, a sanatorium and a hospital formerly used solely for tuberculosis patients now also treat geriatric and chronic illness patients. The New Jersey Division of Mental Health and Hospitals is remodeling the two State Soldiers Homes to establish psychiatric-geriatric nursing facilities. The first two state geriatric centers have been opened in Pennsylvania; they offer inpatient and outpatient services for diagnosis, short-term treatment, rehabilitation and community placement.

In many States, therapy and rehabilitation efforts for geriatric patients have been stepped up in preparation for removing to more appropriate community accommodations patients who cannot

derive further benefits from the psychiatric services of the state hospital. Thus the resident population of Georgia's State Hospital has been reduced about 5 per cent since 1965 by placement of some 1,380 geriatric patients in nursing homes. In this field close cooperation as regards placement has been established in Georgia, and other States between hospitals and state welfare departments or their equivalents. Several States, including Delaware, Utah and West Virginia, are striving to develop foster homes for aged patients.

#### *Income Maintenance*

A number of States have improved their Old Age Assistance programs. For example, ceilings were removed in Michigan and Vermont. Individual assistance budgets were increased in Georgia, New Mexico, Oklahoma and South Carolina, among others. A 1967 Iowa law permits supplementation of nursing home payments by third parties for OAA recipients under certain circumstances. Group care rates have been increased in North Carolina for domiciliary facilities from \$135 to \$165 and for nursing home care from \$175 to \$223. In West Virginia, persons 65 or older with marginal incomes who are not on Old Age Assistance were made eligible to have the cost of prescription drugs paid for certain chronic conditions. The 1967 Legislature appropriated \$1.1 million for this program.

Special allowances for people over 65 have been provided with regard to various state taxes. Persons who establish residence in Hawaii after reaching 65 are subject to state income tax only on income from Hawaiian sources. By 1967 legislation, North Carolina allows an extra \$1,000 state income tax exemption, and Utah \$600, to those over 65. In North Dakota, legislation enacted in 1967 exempts from personal property tax those whose incomes are under \$3,000 a year. In Wisconsin, those who sell their homes are granted a \$5,000 exemption in determining capital gains for state income tax purposes.

With regard to real property taxes, a 1965 Connecticut law which allowed for a lien on this tax was repealed. Instead,

homeowners over 65 are permitted an exemption of \$1,000 on assessed valuation. In Hawaii, they are entitled to a double exemption. A similar law was enacted in 1967 in Iowa. A new Maryland law excuses home-owners 65 and over from paying real property taxes on one-half of the assessed values of their homes, up to an exemption of \$4,000 each. Counties which have been granting higher exemptions may continue to do so.

In Minnesota, a reduction in real property tax of up to \$300 a year is allowed for the elderly as a state income tax credit. The allowance is 75 per cent if the income does not exceed \$499, and goes down to 10 per cent when income ranges from \$3,000 to \$3,499. Similar privileges are provided for elderly people living in rented premises. To cover the cost, the Legislature makes an annual appropriation to the Property Tax Relief Fund. Washington's voters have ratified a constitutional provision granting a \$50 homestead tax exemption to retired persons 62 and over whose family incomes do not exceed \$3,000.

Retirement payments for public employees were increased in a number of States. In Massachusetts, a cost of living increase was granted. In North Carolina, benefits were increased 25 per cent.

#### *Social Services*

Spurred by federal grants, the number of senior clubs and centers and their activities have expanded across the Nation, under auspices of private and public agencies and staffed by professionals and volunteers. Efforts to find elderly people who need attention have been intensified through Office of Economic Opportunity and other projects, as have efforts to provide legal aid and protective services. In Pennsylvania, a \$100,000 legislative appropriation will be used for grants to political subdivisions for demonstration projects in casework, psychiatric and legal services. A three-year pilot project for similar purposes has been under way in the Bureau of Family Services of Denver's Department of Public Welfare. A study of the need for such services was undertaken in 1966 in Baltimore jointly

by the City's Commission on Aging, the City Health Board, the Baltimore City Hospitals and the State Department of Mental Hygiene.

Concern has grown over problems of architectural barriers which prevent handicapped persons from using public buildings. Action in this regard has recently been taken by the Legislatures

of Hawaii, Michigan and Washington.

Thus activities in behalf of the aged cover a wide range. Experiences gathered in the many projects under way are expected to lead to more systematic programs, enhanced by the development of cooperation across departmental boundaries and between public and private agencies.

---

## STATE SERVICES FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH

BY HEMAN G. STARK\*

---

WITH COSTLY, destructive riots in its streets, with protest demonstrations on its burgeoning campuses, and with dissidence concerning the conduct of an undeclared war, the past biennium in America can only be described as a period of social ferment and transition. History's most powerful, most affluent and probably most advanced society has clearly not resolved all its problems. But behind the destruction, the tumult and the headlines, responsible men of varying political and social persuasions tried to find solutions to the perplexing issues. Through both established governmental and private organizational channels, moves were made to strengthen the Nation's capability to meet the growing needs of our children and youth. Among the developments were these:

A National Crime Commission—the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice—studied the increasing threat of delinquency and crime, and offered prescriptions for solutions.

A special Governors' Conference on Juvenile Delinquency held in 1967, and the National Governors' Conference Subcommittee on Juvenile Delinquency in a series of regional training meetings, sought to develop better organization and deployment of state, local and national resources. The Council of State Governments cooperated closely in these projects.

The National Council on Crime and Delinquency sought to develop a consensus as to how the child and youth-welfare services might be more effectively integrated with delinquency treatment and control programs.

The many faceted Office of Economic Opportunity program of the federal gov-

\*Mr. Stark is Director of the Department of the Youth Authority, State of California.

ernment, while mired in controversy that its varied and disparate efforts have occasioned, was pushing forward with impressive results in some program areas and locations.

Various innovative and research programs continued to add their bits and pieces of knowledge concerning human behavior, and thus enhanced our chances of acting rationally and logically in building youth service programs.

And in uncounted hundreds of public and private social agencies across the country a multitude of highly motivated people continued their day-to-day ministrations to the unwanted, the abused, the undernourished and the homeless children that an imperfect society produces. They continue to constitute the mainstream of democracy's effort to help when familial responsibility fails.

### DELINQUENCY AND CRIME

Nationwide concern with the ever mounting problem of delinquency and crime triggered, in late 1965, the creation of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice and thus brought into being the most comprehensive assessment of these complex social phenomena that the Nation has yet produced. The nine volumes of the commission's report material offer not only a detailed analysis of the incidence, causes and characteristics of youth and adult crime, but also a wide variety of prescriptions for its control and abatement. While the staff's inquiry was not especially directed at juvenile or youthful crime, the analysis suggested that resolution of the youthful crime problem is critical to the total solution.

The summary report of the commission, *The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society*, noted that "America's best hope for reducing crime is to reduce juvenile

delinquency and youth crime. In 1965 a majority of all arrests for major crime against property were of people under 21, as were a substantial minority of arrests for major crimes against the person. The recidivism rates for young offenders are higher than for any other age group. A substantial change in any of these figures would make a substantial change in the total crime figures for the nation."

#### *Problems of the Slums*

The commission staff leveled an accusing finger at the "inner city" slum as the real cradle of persistent, hard-core delinquency and crime and documented anew the reasons for this.

*The slum culture*, with its disillusioned and cynical contempt for the values and behavior norms of the majority society, was seen as bringing an early disregard for the law and its observance. While slum dwellers may hold the same educational, economic and social aspirations for themselves and their children as do middle class suburbanites, they often lack any hope of attaining them by legitimate means. From this comes rationalization for resorting to illegitimate means of achieving legitimate objectives, and an easy tolerance of deviance and the deviant.

*The slum family*, and particularly the Negro slum family, was seen as a badly disorganized social institution that was failing to inculcate the dominant values of society. All the indices of social pathology are visible in this setting. There is poverty, illiteracy and illegitimacy—frequent characteristics of the fatherless home, in which the maternalistic family structure fails to condition and control the aggressive adolescent male. Devoid of legitimate paternal guidance, the teenage boy turns to the tough, deviant society of the streets as mentor and role model. Here, his status may well be measured by the extent of his toughness and defiance.

*The slum school*, overcrowded, undermanned, staffed by the least skillful teachers, housed in the poorest quarters and supplied with the poorest equipment, was viewed as offering the least appropriate program to the most educationally deficient segment of the population. As

such, it may contribute more to the cause than to the cure of delinquency. Racial segregation, the "track" system, and a common lack of confidence in the slum youth's capacity to achieve were cited as complicating the problem.

*Youthful unemployment* and unemployment, highest among Negro youths, were identified as interfering with the development of a "stake" in the prevailing society, precluding the adolescent's commitment to the status quo. While the demands of the Vietnam war have combined with the work and training programs of the Office of Economic Opportunity to palliate the unemployment problem somewhat, the rapid growth of the youthful population assures that the problem will continue. Again, the President's commission charged the educational establishment with having failed to develop a viable congruence between the vocational training program of the high schools and the requirements of the world of work. It was noted that even in the relatively well financed suburban schools, non-college-bound youth have real difficulty in moving into regular jobs that provide career opportunities.

#### *The Correctional Apparatus*

The correctional machinery of the States and localities was subject to its first national survey by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency under contract with the President's commission. The survey results, published in the commission's Correctional Task Force Report, revealed a conglomeration of agencies and systems, mostly characterized by wide variations in practice, policy, manpower and money invested. While agencies serving a juvenile clientele were generally better staffed and better financed than those serving adults, only a few provided programs of the intensity and scope that the professional organizations have advocated for several decades. Some 70 per cent of the total dollar investment was going to finance juvenile institutional operations that were caring for approximately 18 per cent of the total juvenile correctional caseload.

Certain encouraging signs were discernible. The past decade has witnessed a

major development of new and innovative programs, many as the outgrowth of special demonstration and research grants available within some eight or nine federal agencies. A growing skepticism concerning the effectiveness of institutional programs has led to increasing efforts to intensify community based programs, many of which provide alternatives midway between complete freedom in the community and the control and constraint of an institution. The half-way houses, residential centers and intensive supervision efforts are likewise "half-way" in terms of costs involved. They appear to be as effective as or more effective than the conventional institutions. The California Youth Authority's Community Treatment Project and New York's State Division for Youth were cited as offering program models, as were special programs in New Jersey, Kentucky, Utah, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Oregon.

#### *Prescriptions and Proposals*

Calling for major effort in delinquency prevention, the President's commission proposed the formation of a new agency, the Youth Service Bureau. To be located primarily in the urban areas of greatest delinquency, it would invite referrals from police, schools, the juvenile court and other agencies, and would offer programs of remedial education, counseling, recreation and job referral. While serving both the identified and the potential delinquent, it would still be outside the police-courts-corrections establishment. It would accept for service many of the minor or first-time offenders who are not subject to formal and informal probation processing.

The commission urged major efforts—to improve slum housing, to redesign welfare policies toward the end of maintaining family coherence and personal dignity, substantially to overhaul the ghetto school, and to expand vocational training and employment opportunities for youth.

In the law enforcement field, a better formulation of guides for handling juvenile offenders was recommended, including provision of the same protections afforded adults. Police referral to non-court agencies was commended, as was

expanded use of minority group police officers.

In the area of juvenile corrections, the commission recommended federal subsidies to bring agency staffing patterns and qualifications to recommended levels, substantial improvement of training and recruiting programs, and greater emphasis on strengthened probation services—including increased use of "half-way" houses, etc.—as alternatives to institutionalization. Continued expansion of research and innovative demonstrations was considered essential, as was a vastly improved statistical and information system. Improvement of diagnostic and screening programs was identified as basic for improvement of the judicial and administrative decision-making process.

#### *Ferment in the Juvenile Court*

The analytical, even critical stance assumed by the President's commission (in February, 1967) concerning the operation and philosophy of the juvenile court in the United States served as a kind of prophetic backdrop for the Supreme Court's Gault case decision, handed down in May, 1967. In summary, the majority opinion held that juvenile offenders were as entitled to the protection of the law as were adults, including the right to notice, to a statement of the charges, to counsel, to remain silent, to confront witnesses and to appeal of judicial decisions.

The Gault case brought to national attention on a variety of questions and issues that have received some airing in the courts and Legislatures throughout the country over the past several years.

Recent months have seen a series of significant court decisions at the point of original jurisdiction, as well as at the appellate level (in Florida, New Jersey, Rhode Island, California and the District of Columbia) in which one or more of the issues of the Gault case have been ruled on with results that are consistent with the Supreme Court decision. In short, the Gault decision did not plough entirely new legal ground so much as it consolidated and articulated similar judicial actions from around the country. As a result, many legal scholars are predicting additional judicial review and clari-

fication of other practices and policy related to the administrative, as well as judicial, aspects of the juvenile justice and corrections process.

Even more apparent as an index of the growing concern about juvenile offender procedures is legislative activity. In Oregon, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Michigan, Alaska, New Jersey, Colorado, California and Rhode Island, legislative action in recent years has addressed the matter of juvenile law change, with proposals varying from minor to major overhaul of existing statutes.

#### FAMILY AND DIVORCE LAWS IN TRANSITION

Further evidence of the changing pattern of our mores and morals is fairly widespread attention to the laws pertaining to marriage, divorce and the family.

Moves have been initiated, primarily in the Legislatures, to revise both substantive and procedural codes in Minnesota, California, New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, Texas and New York. Two general trends are apparent. The first works toward greater state-to-state similarity in grounds for divorce and the procedures relating to divorce action. The second trend is an increasing interest in the Family Court concept, that would place all law pertaining to the family and children within the province of a special court or special branch of existing courts. Generally included are the regulation of marriage, divorce, adoption, guardianship, child custody and the juvenile offender. Thus, the Juvenile Court would become a subdivision of the Family Court. Many of the proposals include provisions for marital counseling, as well as a more realistic divorce procedure.

Since the concept of consolidation has many logical advantages, it seems reasonable to anticipate a continuing trend toward the Family Court.

#### CHILD AND YOUTH WELFARE

##### *Treatment of Delinquency*

For many years the programs that serve the neglected and dependent youngsters of the country, and the probation and state services that seek to treat and con-

trol the incidence of delinquency, have pursued their parallel but poorly integrated paths, as though the delinquent were somehow a special breed whose problems and needs could be resolved only within an authoritarian-legal framework.

This problem has been complicated by the efforts of some well intentioned persons to forge a marriage between the adult and juvenile correctional program.

The crux of the issue is: Can juvenile correctional programs, particularly at the state level, be more effectively administered as a part of the adult correctional system, or are they most logically combined with the wide array of welfare, mental health, vocational and educational services for children and youth?

In the main, adult correctional administrators have favored the combination of juvenile and adult corrections; juvenile program administrators have tended toward alliance with the other youth welfare services.

Moving forthrightly into this controversy, the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, through its Professional Council, has set national leaders to addressing the issue through the development of analytical position papers. As this is written, and with the debate not entirely finished, it would appear that those who favor the union of delinquency and child welfare programs have the preponderance of the arguments and the majority of support moving with them. Some such resolution appears implicit in the introduction of two major bills into Congress following the report by the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. One concerns the juvenile delinquency programs and is addressed to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; the other is oriented primarily toward law enforcement and adult corrections and is administratively directed to the Department of Justice.

##### *The Alienation of Youth*

Much has been observed and written about the changing morality, the modified roles and the ambivalence apparent in the idealism-cynicism of today's adoles-

cent youth. While a youthful "subculture" and the "generational gap" have been apparent in all phases of western history, the current problem has unique scope.

The widely publicized baby boom of the postwar years and the popularity of larger families made feasible by general affluence have brought the Nation close to the point where minors will constitute a majority of all citizens.

Greater affluence has created a highly specialized teen-age market, with a major portion of the business-promotion industry catering to it. The more prosperous youth has his own automobile, charge accounts, and unique manner of dress and grooming. He experiments earlier in premarital sex, in alcohol or drugs, and in other forms of hitherto adult behavior or misbehavior. But while he plays with these symbols of adult status, the skill and knowledge requirements of a technological society increasingly postpone the time he can achieve true adult responsibility. The decrease in low-skill occupations further limits opportunity to be admitted to the world of work while still in the teen years. The idealistic but disillusioned youth, probably better informed than his parents, and more cognizant of the major national and international issues that tax our national social capacity, vents his displeasure with the adult world by protesting on the campus, rioting in the streets, or "dropping out" of society by escape to "hippyism," with its drug-encouraged disdain for almost everything in the "Establishment."

Even though the no-longer-a-boy-not-yet-a-man person may, in the main, avoid involvement in such extreme behavior forms as those noted, he surely is influenced by them. Their long-term impact upon the youthful generation can only be guessed at.

#### *Governors' Conference Subcommittee on Juvenile Delinquency*

For the past six years the National Governors' Conference, through its Subcommittee on Delinquency, has attempted to define and strengthen the role of the States in the struggle to prevent and control juvenile delinquency. Committee

work has moved toward the statement of preferred administrative practice, organization, assignment of responsibility, etc. A significant development of the last two years was sponsorship of four regional workshops: at Southern Illinois University in February, 1965; at the University of Southern California in June, 1965; at Boston University in October, 1965; and in Atlanta in March, 1966. The programs were designed as training exercises for delegates, including coordinators of juvenile delinquency services, named by the respective Governors. With co-sponsorship by the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, the meetings addressed the subjects of emerging trends in treatment and prevention services, federal assistance to state and local agencies, state responsibilities to local delinquency services, and closer cooperation among the state coordinators.

#### *Governors' Conference on Delinquency*

Pursuant to a resolution of the National Governors' Conference in its 1966 annual meeting at Los Angeles, a Governors' Conference on Juvenile Delinquency was held in Chicago in April, 1967. A widely representative attendance of Governors' designees urged: state coordination of delinquency services; representative citizen participation, including a Governor's conference on delinquency in each of the States; passage of the Delinquency Prevention Act and the Safe Streets and Crime Control bills by Congress; statewide comprehensive planning of delinquency control services; "upgrading" of the juvenile court services to assure protection of children's rights; and development of a states' advisory group for the federal delinquency programs.

#### *Juvenile Compact Continues Growth*

Forty-five States now are signatory to the Interstate Compact on Juveniles. In 1966 Maryland adopted it, and both Montana and Oklahoma did so in 1967. With the continual addition of member States, there has been an upward trend in the number of cases handled and processed under the compact. As of December

31, 1966, forty States were supervising 2,489 juvenile probation and parole cases. Investigations by the same forty States numbered 3,784.

With the increase in volume of service related to the compact, it is also indicated that the level of service is improving, resulting in better control of the movement of juveniles.

#### *Research Progress, Studies, Innovations*

A large number of research and demonstration projects concerning children and youth have been conducted over the last two years, especially in areas concerning culturally deprived children from low income families, special education of preschool children, such as Operation Headstart programs, and the causes, prevention and treatment of dangerous usage of drugs.

Among the recently published summaries of studies of children and youth, several have broad scope and offer significant insight. *The Adolescent Experience*, by Douvan and Adelson, based on two nationwide surveys, casts new light on the development and adjustment of teenagers in the realms of family life, the peer group and the community, and their attitudes toward work, marriage and social status. *Juvenile Delinquency: Research and Theory*, a collection of readings edited by Quay, provides an overview of current research. A landmark study of juvenile correctional institutions, *Organization for Treatment*, by Street, Vinter and Perrow, focuses on a range of institutions—from primarily disciplinary, to training oriented, to treatment centered.

Numerous studies have been devoted to assessments of enriched preschool programs for culturally disadvantaged children in relation to later adjustment of these children in school. Some of the findings appear to be most promising, despite the fact that earlier expectations of program staff are not always realized. The evaluations have shown that improved methods are needed for selecting and training adult helpers in the preschool program, and that special assistance is necessary later in school if youngsters are to consolidate initial gains.

An innovative approach to the prevention and treatment of social problems among disadvantaged youths has been the enlistment of capable youths from similar backgrounds as staff assistants. In one project at Howard University, ten out-of-school, out-of-work youths coming from underprivileged areas of Washington, D.C., have been trained to perform meaningful roles as aides in one of three work areas: in a settlement house child care program, as recreation aides in a youth center, and as research aides. The training model implemented here and in other similar programs opens possibilities for more employment of talented youths as assistants in human service programs.

A mode of treatment which is being refined and tested with problem children is the method known as "behavior modification." Based on principles of current learning theory, it involves the application of systematic rewards and deterrents that are designed to change specific behaviors in desired directions. The approach has proven effective in the socialization of autistic and mentally retarded children, in the education of the emotionally disturbed, as well as in the rehabilitation of delinquent youth. The behavior modification model has been applied with a high degree of success among young offenders at the National Training School in Washington, D.C., at the Draper Institute (prison for young adults) in Alabama, and more recently with youngsters on probation at the Southern Arizona Mental Health Center.

The California Youth Authority's widely reported effort to substitute community based treatment of adjudicated delinquents for institutionalization continues to produce impressive results and has become the model for expanded programs.

#### *Services to Families*

Family disorganization and breakdown, compounded by poverty and unemployment, continue to be the major causes of need for help to families and children. All States, in varying degrees, offer families economic assistance, guidance and counseling, medical care, and job training or retraining services.

Increasingly, States are providing or planning to provide social services beyond these basic ones, such as legal and family planning services. The use of well-informed, enthusiastic members of the poverty groups to work directly with families in providing services has been successful. The legal aide, school aide, housing aide, and family planning aide are examples of a new intermediary group who work side by side with professional social service staff in helping families.

#### *Educational Services*

Federal legislation in 1964 provided funds to be used by States for the establishment of Headstart programs for children living in poverty. These are programs to provide preschool educational services for children between the ages of 3 and 5, and their parents, to compensate for social, economic, environmental, educational or cultural family circumstances which leave children in danger of starting school without the ability to learn. The children are given opportunities, facilities, equipment, staff and services which will insure continuous educational experiences through creative explorations and self-expression. Opportunities are offered for language development, emotional development, social and physical development. An integral part is the plan of parent education, including parent participation, so that the parent can understand his child's needs.

The Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 provided a three-year program of federal grants to improve the education of some five million children in families with incomes below \$2,000 and other children receiving public assistance. These grants are to be used to develop programs to meet the special needs of educationally deprived children of low income families.

Many States have established programs under these acts. California, in addition, has developed a state program of preschool education, using public assistance funds, under provisions of the 1962 Social Security amendments. This program provides preschool education, not otherwise available, for additional children on public welfare (Aid to Families with Depen-

dent Children) and children from the low income families.

#### *Protective Services*

Protective services are designed to prevent or repair physical or emotional damage to children. They offer help to children who are in present danger, are physically abused or deprived because of disorganized family life, or lack of supervision and guidance, or continued money mismanagement.

All States have protective services legislation. Only a small number of them, however, have provided appreciable funds for operation of protective services. Meantime, demands on the public welfare agencies are increasing, particularly in urban areas.

Protective services staff are working cooperatively with the juvenile courts and probation departments in planning for children's welfare.

The reporting of physical abuse of children is now a nationwide requirement by law. Under this legislation, persons required to make reports are guaranteed immunity from retaliatory lawsuits.

There is some increase in preventive services to children in their own homes, but all States recognize there is need for more.

#### *Licensing*

One of the major protective services for children, provided by all States, is the licensing of homes and institutions providing out-of-home care. Licensing of twenty-four-hour care facilities for children has long been done. Licensing of day care facilities (including nursery schools) has become increasingly extensive as the economy has employed more working mothers. Through the licensing process, standards of care are developed and maintained to assure the facilities providing at least a minimum level of protection.

#### *Day Care*

Day care is offered for children in family or group settings. Recognition of its value in keeping families together, giving children beneficial experiences, and enabling parents to work has led to a marked increase in state and federal services and

funding since 1963. Most States require licensing of these facilities.

Many children of working parents need day care. The majority of the youngsters receiving this service are under 6 years old. However, extended day care is provided for school-age children who need care before and after school and during vacations. Rarely is the service need matched by the resources available.

#### *Twenty-four Hour Care*

The number of children in foster care has been increasing at approximately 2 per cent annually. Federal estimates are that 287,200 children were living in twenty-four-hour foster care facilities throughout the United States on March 21, 1965. By 1975, it is projected that the number of children in foster care will be approximately 364,000, or an increase of 27 per cent over 1965.

Because of social, economic, health and welfare changes, the children in the United States who require out-of-home care represent a residual group who need treatment because of personality disorders, disruptive behavior in the family or community, or because of family stress and emotional disturbances of parents that interfere with the child's normal development. This means that the more severely disturbed, aggressive-delinquent and severely retarded children require institutional care and treatment. Foster family care is appropriate for infants who need the nurturing of the family home and for children whose problems are of mild intensity. Group homes which retain some characteristics of the foster family home have been utilized increasingly to meet the needs of children with problems of moderate intensity, and of adolescents. More and more, the group home is seen as an alternative to institutionalization of delinquent youths.

#### *Adoption*

Legal adoption ordinarily is considered the best way to obtain the security of a permanent home for the child whose own family can never provide this. The number of adoptions has continued to increase from year to year. In all States adoption agencies are stepping up re-

cruitment efforts to find homes for all children who can benefit by adoption. Special emphasis is being given to finding homes for children with special needs, including those from minority backgrounds, older children, family groups and the handicapped. In some States agencies are subsidizing adoptive homes for a limited period until the family's income is adequate to support the child, or they are giving help to meet the medical needs of the child. Adoptive resource referral centers, which facilitate nationwide placement of children, are being utilized more and more in efforts to find suitable homes. With the increasing need for adoptive homes, a greater proportion of adoptive applicants coming to agencies is being served. The criteria for accepting adoptive applicants are becoming more flexible in order to find homes for more children. Use of volunteers has increased, and their role in agency services has expanded.

Placements are facilitated by the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children, to which ten States are now party. Other States are exploring the feasibility of entering into the compact.

#### *Homemaker Services*

The majority of States provide programs for employing and training women to assume a mother's homemaking duties in those situations in which she is absent from the home or needs help in taking care of her family. The value of this service for the rehabilitation of troubled, disorganized families is now accepted. Its preventive nature, in keeping families together and reducing needs to place children outside their own homes, cannot be overemphasized.

#### CONCLUSION

Thus in many and diverse ways the Nation moves to accommodate the unmet needs of its children and youth. From the broad national efforts of a crime commission, through the steady progress of the agencies of state governments, and down to the individual work of social workers in a thousand remote towns, our democracy's commitment to its children is sustained, changed, expanded and kept viable.

---

## THE LEGAL STATUS OF WOMEN\*

---

**D**URING 1966 and 1967 interest in women's status under the law and efforts to eliminate outmoded inequities have continued to gain momentum, greatly stimulated by the activities of the federal Interdepartmental Committee on the Status of Women and the Citizens' Advisory Council on the Status of Women, by the State Commissions on the Status of Women (established now in all fifty States, the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, and two municipalities), by the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor, and by many national women's organizations. It has been a very active period with respect to the enactment of state legislation affecting women. Numerous state and federal court decisions of particular significance have been rendered. There have been many important developments in the administration and interpretation of recent federal and state laws of special interest to women.

### EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR EMPLOYMENT

The enactment of the Federal Civil Rights Act of 1964, which included a prohibition against discrimination on the basis of sex by private employers, labor organizations and employment agencies, provided an important impetus to improving equality of opportunity for women workers. Title VII, which began its third year of operation July 1, 1967, covers employers of fifty or more employees (twenty-five or more beginning July 1, 1968, and thereafter). It not only has opened job opportunities for all workers but also has brought about increased interest and activity in state fair employment practices laws. During the first year in which Title VII was effective, the Equal Employment Opportunity

Commission, which administers these provisions, received 6,026 complaints within its jurisdiction. The scope of the problem of sex discrimination is indicated by the fact that more than one-third of these complaints, 2031, alleged discrimination on the basis of sex.

On the federal level, the interest of legislators in the effective enforcement of the prohibitions in Title VII is evidenced by the fact that numerous bills have been offered in the 89th and 90th Congresses to strengthen the enforcement powers of the EEOC or to extend the coverage of the law to employers of fewer persons.

As women have sought to take advantage of the remedies for discrimination available under Title VII, questions have arisen with respect to the relationship between the employment provisions of the 1964 Civil Rights Act and state protective labor laws for women. While many women workers need and want the protection of maximum hours laws, and weight-lifting limitations, others feel that inflexible laws applicable only to women hinder their opportunities for employment, advancement, and premium pay for overtime work. Since the legislative history of Title VII is unclear as to Congressional intent in this matter, the EEOC announced that it would not make determinations on cases which presented a conflict between the title and state protective legislation where administrative exceptions under state law are unavailable. In such cases, the commission said it would advise the charging parties of their right to bring suit within thirty days under Section 706 (e) to secure a judicial determination as to the validity of the state law or regulation in question. Although a number of suits have been filed, few decisions have been rendered to date, and no cases have as yet been considered by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Considerable legislative activity in the

---

\*Prepared by the Women's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor.

States in the past two years has been directed toward modification of state hours laws which have set inflexible daily or weekly limits to the number of hours women may work, in order to permit women who wish to work overtime to do so if they are compensated at premium rates. The President's Commission on the Status of Women had recommended such exemption procedure provided that at least time and a half the regular rate of pay would be required after 8 hours a day and 40 hours a week under proper safeguards.

One very significant development that has followed the enactment of Title VII has been a movement in many States to include a prohibition against sex discrimination in fair employment practices laws. In the administration of Title VII, persons with complaints of discrimination prohibited by state law are required to seek a remedy at the state level before filing a complaint with the EEOC. As more grounds for discrimination are included in state laws, the remedies available can be more quickly applied at all levels. Since 1965, one State has enacted a fair employment practices law which includes a prohibition against discrimination in employment based on sex, and four States have amended their FEP laws to prohibit such discrimination. Nebraska's law was enacted in 1965, the Michigan law was amended in 1966, and those laws of Connecticut, Idaho and Nevada were amended in 1967. As of December, 1967, of thirty-eight mandatory fair employment practices laws,<sup>1</sup> fifteen prohibit discrimination in employment based on sex.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>In Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming. In Tennessee an Executive Order declares discrimination to be against public policy. Oklahoma has fair employment practice requirements relating to public employment.

<sup>2</sup>Arizona, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Idaho, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New York, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

Another important milestone in the achievement of equal employment opportunity was reached on October 13, 1967, when President Johnson signed Executive Order 11375, amending Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965, to explicitly prohibit discrimination on the basis of sex in federal employment, employment by federal contractors and subcontractors, and employment on federally assisted construction. Pursuant to this order, effective November 12, 1967, the U.S. Civil Service Commission is authorized to hear directly federal employee complaints of discrimination based on sex. The provisions applying to federal contractors or subcontractors become effective October 14, 1968. As of that date, the U.S. Department of Labor will be authorized to investigate complaints of sex discrimination by all federal contractors or subcontractors.

#### COMMISSIONS ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

Continued concern over the legal and economic status of women, including discrimination in laws affecting their civil and political status, was evidenced by activity among the States in creating commissions on the status of women patterned after the President's Commission on the Status of Women, which was established in 1961. By July 1, 1967, commissions had been created in all fifty States, the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, and two municipalities—Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, and Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Thirty-nine commissions as of September, 1967, had made final or interim reports discussing the special needs and problems of women in their respective States and presenting numerous recommendations as to how they might be met.

With the presentation of its report, "American Women," in October 1963, the President's Commission was terminated. Soon thereafter the President established the Interdepartmental Committee and a Citizens' Advisory Council on the Status of Women to carry forward the commission's work. Both of these groups have been actively concerned, as was the commission, with needed im-

provements of laws and practices affecting women.

The Women's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor has provided technical assistance to the Interdepartmental Committee and Citizens' Advisory Council as well as to State Commissions on the Status of Women. The bureau also has participated in national and regional conferences, many of which have been cosponsored by public service organizations, and it is actively engaged in promoting legislation to improve laws and practices affecting the status of women.

#### PUBLIC SERVICE

Eleven women were elected to the 90th Congress. Although this represents a slight decrease from the twelve women who served in the 89th Congress, the continuing concern of women with the law-making process on the national level is nonetheless evident.

Approximately 323 women were elected to State Legislatures in 1966-67. Here, too, there is a decrease, from 392 elected in the period 1963-65. However, Alabama has the distinction of being the only State to have elected a woman Governor in the present terms.

President Johnson's continuing interest in the fuller utilization of the talents of women in the federal service and his ongoing search for an increased number of highly qualified women executives and administrators in the federal government led to the establishment in 1966 of the President's Study Group on Careers for Women. This group, composed of outstanding women in government service who have won the Federal Women's Award, was set up to examine federal employment policies in order to determine how available skills of women workers could better be drawn upon, and how more talent could be discovered. A number of recommendations have developed from the considerations of the study group, designed to revise federal employment policy so as to improve opportunities for women in federal service. Among these recommendations have been the prohibition of discrimination on the basis of sex in employment by the federal government and by contractors

with the federal government (achieved by the issuance of Executive Order 11375, discussed above); recruitment of women for part-time employment; and greater flexibility in Civil Service standards of qualifications, to give credit for participation in community, cultural, social service and professional association activities.

Women continue to play a major role in the development and implementation of government policy. Among the highest ranking women in the executive branch of the federal service are those holding the following posts: Assistant Secretary of Labor for Wage and Labor Standards Administration; Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for International Affairs; Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Educational and Cultural Affairs; Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs; U.S. Representative on the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations; Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower (Health and Medical); Commissioner, Vocational Rehabilitation Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Commissioner of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights; Director, Export-Import Bank; Member of the Federal Trade Commission; Member of the Interstate Commerce Commission; Member of the Tariff Commission; Ambassador to Denmark; Ambassador to Norway; Ambassador to Nepal; and Director of the Women's Bureau, Department of Labor.

#### JURY SERVICE

There were a number of important developments in the area of jury service throughout the country in 1966-67. Perhaps the most significant was the decision in *White v. Crook*, 251 F. Supp. 401 (1966), in which a Federal District Court in Alabama held that the Alabama law excluding women from jury service denied them the equal protection of the laws in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution. Subsequently, by legislative enactment in 1966, women were granted the right to serve on state juries in Alabama, but they may be excused at their request for good cause shown. On the other hand, in *Mis-*

*Mississippi v. Hall*, 187 So. 2d 861 (1966), the state court upheld the Mississippi law excluding women from serving on state juries. The Supreme Court of the United States refused to hear an appeal from this decision (385 U.S. 98 (1966)). A similar challenge to the Mississippi law has been brought in a Federal District Court in the case of *Willis v. Carson*, Civil Action No. 1145 (W) (R). Meantime, Mississippi remains the only State which excludes women from service on state juries. Women are eligible to serve on federal juries in all States.

During the same period, South Carolina, which had a constitutional provision limiting jury service to men in state courts, in 1966 submitted an amendment to the voters to permit women to serve on state juries. This amendment was approved in the November, 1966, general election, and was ratified by the General Assembly in 1967. However, enabling legislation permits women with child care responsibilities to be exempt from service.

Between 1965 and 1967 the number of States which provide the same qualifications, disqualifications and permissible exemptions for jury service for women as for men was increased from twenty-one in 1965 to twenty-seven.<sup>3</sup> In this period, the laws of Alaska, Maryland, Nebraska, North Dakota, Washington and Wisconsin were amended to permit women to serve on state juries on the same terms and conditions as men. In 1966, Florida voters ratified a constitutional amendment which eliminated provisions that only males could serve on condemnation juries in eminent domain proceedings. In 1967, enactments in Florida and New Hampshire removed constitutional and statutory requirements that women must register with the Clerk of the Court before being summoned to jury duty, although in New Hampshire women with child care responsibilities may be exempted from service. Louisiana now is

the only State which retains a registration requirement for women as regards jury service. Also in 1967, the West Virginia law was amended to eliminate language limiting service on grand juries to men and to provide standard qualifications for all persons without regard to sex.

#### MARRIAGE LAWS

During this period the most significant development in the law affecting marriage was the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court in the case of *Loving v. Virginia*, 388 U.S. 1 (1967) holding Virginia's miscegenation law unconstitutional. The Court reasoned that the statutory provisions prohibiting marriage between persons based on a difference in race were a denial of equal protection of the laws and a deprivation of liberty without due process of law, in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. The decision appears to have invalidated laws in fifteen other States prohibiting racial intermarriage.<sup>4</sup> Before this opinion was rendered, Maryland repealed its law prohibiting marriage between persons of different races.

In addition, Florida in 1967 abolished common law marriages after January 1, 1968, although those entered into prior to that date will continue to be recognized, and Oklahoma adopted a law which recognizes as valid marriages between specified related persons when valid in the State where performed.

In other developments, Congress in 1966 amended the law in the District of Columbia to require a blood test for detection of venereal disease before issuance of a marriage license. In 1967 Idaho raised the age at which parties may marry with parental consent from 15 for males and females to 18 for males and 16 for females, and raised the age at which males may marry without parental consent from 18 to 21. Kansas raised the age at which females may marry with parental consent from 16 to 18, New Mexico imposed a three-day waiting period between application for and issuance of a marriage

<sup>3</sup>Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

<sup>4</sup>Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia.

license, and North Carolina amended its law to remove epilepsy as an impediment to marriage.

#### DIVORCE

After much study and publicity revealing abuses and avoidance of the divorce law, New York amended its law in 1966 to provide grounds for divorce in addition to adultery. Effective in 1967, parties may obtain a divorce on the grounds of physical and/or mental cruelty, desertion for two years, two years voluntary or court decreed separation, and felony conviction of the spouse. At the same time, a conciliation bureau was established to aid in reconciliation of estranged couples before a divorce is granted.

In 1966 a District of Columbia law was amended to reduce the period of desertion as a ground for divorce from two years to one year, and the period of voluntary separation from five years to one year. Kansas in 1967 reduced from five years to three the period of a spouse's confinement in a mental institution required for divorce. Nevada reduced from three years to one year the period of voluntary separation required for divorce, and added incompatibility as a ground; Texas reduced from seven to three years the period of voluntary separation required for divorce. Illinois added two grounds for divorce: excessive use of addictive drugs and physical or mental cruelty.

An interesting and significant innovation was made by Hawaii in 1967 with the enactment of a law to permit the court in a divorce action to order either party to provide for the support of the other or of the children, after considering the relative fault, income and earnings of the parties. Under prior law, only the husband could be charged with supporting the children or the spouse. The new law also permits the court to divide the estate of the parties.

#### PROPERTY LAWS

Because many States already had amended outdated laws limiting the right of a married woman to deal with her separate property, there was relatively little activity in this area in the past two

years. In 1967 Indiana law was amended to remove a requirement that a married woman could not convey her separate real property without the signature of her husband. In the same year Texas marital property law was amended, among other things, to eliminate any inequality caused through use of the terms "husband" and "wife" by referring to "spouses," so that provisions for the husband and wife are identical. Texas amendments also provide for joint management of community property by husband and wife, and expand the wife's responsibility to support her husband when he is unable to support himself and their children.

#### FAMILY SUPPORT

Diverse laws were enacted which help to assure family financial stability. In 1966 Mississippi enacted legislation exempting 75 percent of an employee's wages from seizure for debt under a writ of attachment. The amount of homestead exempt from seizure for debt was increased to \$5,000 in Mississippi and to \$15,000 in South Dakota. Alaska amended its law to exempt certain child support payments from garnishment. A Michigan law requires a friend of the court to review divorce judgments to determine if a child support clause is sufficient in view of the economic condition and finances of the parties.

#### INHERITANCE

Georgia in 1966 enacted the Uniform Simultaneous Death Act, which establishes a method for distributing the deceased's property, including jointly-owned property, when there is insufficient evidence that persons have died other than simultaneously. In 1966 Louisiana increased to \$5,000 the maximum amount that may be paid to a surviving spouse by a bank or other depository without a court proceeding. In 1967 Colorado increased the allowance for a surviving spouse and children of decedents from \$3,000 to \$5,000, and Tennessee revised allowances for families during administration of estates, making them payable to the surviving spouse rather than to the surviving widow only. A 1967 Ne-

(Continued on page 400)

MARRIAGE LAWS\*

As of July 1, 1967

State or other jurisdiction	Age at which marriage can be contracted with parental consent		Age below which parental consent is required		Common-law marriage recognized	Physical examination and blood test for male and female		Waiting period	
	Male	Female	Male	Female		Maximum period between examination and issuance of marriage license	Scope of medical examination	Before	After
								issuance of license	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(c)	21	18 <sup>a</sup>	.....	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(f)	19(f)	★	30 da.	(b)	3 da.(g)	.....
Hawaii	18	16(d)	20	20	.....	30 da.	(b)	3 da.	.....
Idaho	18	16(d)	21	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)	18(d)	21	18	★	30 da.	(b,h)	3 da.	.....
Kentucky	18(a,c)	16(a,c)	21	21	.....	15 da.	(b)	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)	3 da.	.....
New York	16	16(d)	21	18	.....	30 da.	(b)	.....	24 hrs.(1)
North Carolina	16	16(c)	18	18	.....	30 da.	(m)	(n)	.....
North Dakota	18	15	21	18	.....	30 da.	(o)	.....	.....
Ohio	18(c)	16(c)	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	★	30 da.	(b)	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) Venereal diseases and mental competence.

(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, 1966\*

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.	★		★	6 yrs.		
Illinois.....	1 yr.(j)	★	★	1 yr.	★	★				★
Indiana.....	1 yr.(t)	★	★	2 yrs.	★	★	★	5 yrs.		
Iowa.....	1 yr.	★	★	2 yrs.	★				★(v)	
Kansas.....	1 yr.(w)	★	★	1 yr.	★		★	5 yrs.		
Kentucky.....	1 yr.	★	★	1 yr.	★(x)	★		5 yrs.	★	
Louisiana.....	(aa)	★								
Maine.....	6 mos.(j)	★	★	3 yrs.	★	★	★			
Maryland.....	1 yr.(ad)	★		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.....	1 yr.	★	★	2 yrs.						
North Carolina.....	6 mos.	★				★		5 yrs.	★	
North Dakota.....	1 yr.(t)	★	★	1 yr.	★		★(h)	5 yrs.		
Ohio.....	1 yr.	★	★		★	★	★			★
Oklahoma.....	6 mos.(w)	★	★	1 yr.	★	★	★	5 yrs.	★	
Oregon.....	1 yr.	★	★	1 yr.	★	★		2 yrs.		
Pennsylvania.....	1 yr.	★	★	2 yrs.		★				★
Rhode Island.....	2 yrs.	★	★	5 yrs.(al)	★	★	★			
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.(ar)	★		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.....	1 yr.	★		1 yr.						

\*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; Michigan, 5 years after decree of limited divorce.

(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, if 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) Relationship within prohibited degrees.

(p) Mental incapacity.

(q) Under decree of separate maintenance.

(r) Loathsome disease.

(s) Attempt on the life of the spouse by poison or other means showing malice.

(t) Five years if on ground of insanity.

(u) Two years where service on defendant is only by publication.

(v) Unless at time of marriage husband had an illegitimate child living, which fact was not known to wife.

(w) Five years if on ground of insanity and insane spouse is in out-of-state institution.

(x) If on part of the husband, accompanied by wasting of husband's estate to the detriment of the wife and children.

(y) Joining religious sect disbelieving in marriage.

(z) Unchaste behavior on part of wife after marriage.

(aa) No statutory requirement for adultery or felony conviction; 2 years when ground is separation.

(ab) Limited divorce may be enlarged into absolute divorce

**MAJOR STATE SERVICES**  
**DIVORCE LAWS AS OF JULY 1, 1966\***

399

Grounds for absolute divorce							Period before parties may remarry after final decree		State or other jurisdiction
Separation or absence	Felony conviction or imprisonment	Drug addiction	Fraud, force or duress	Infamous crime	Prior decree of limited divorce	Other	Plaintiff	Defendant	
.....	★	★	.....	.....	(c)	(d)	60 days(e)	60 days(e)	Alabama
5 yrs.	★	★	.....	.....	.....	(f)	.....	.....	Alaska
3 yrs.	★	.....	.....	★	.....	(g)	1 yr.	1 yr.	Arizona
.....	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Arkansas
.....	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(i)	(i)	California
3 yrs.	★	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Colorado
7 yrs.	★	.....	★	★	(c)	.....	.....	.....	Connecticut
3 yrs.	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	(k)	3 mos.(l)	3 mos.(l)	Delaware
.....	★	★	.....	.....	.....	(m,n,o)	.....	.....	Florida
.....	★	.....	★	.....	.....	(o,p)	(l)	(l)	Georgia
2 yrs.(q)	★	★	.....	.....	(c)	.....	(l)	(l)	Hawaii
5 yrs.	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Idaho
.....	★	.....	.....	★	.....	(r,s)	.....	.....	Illinois
.....	★	.....	.....	★	.....	.....	(u)	.....	Indiana
.....	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 yr.(e,l)	1 yr.(e,l)	Iowa
.....	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60 days	60 days	Kansas
5 yrs.	★	.....	★	.....	.....	(r,y,z)	.....	.....	Kentucky
2 yrs.	★	.....	.....	.....	(ab)	.....	wife, 10 mos.	wife, 10 mos.(ac)	Louisiana
18 mos.	★	★	.....	.....	.....	(ae)	.....	.....	Maine
.....	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Maryland
.....	★	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Massachusetts
.....	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	(n)	.....	(af)	Michigan
2 yrs.(q)	★	.....	.....	.....	(c)	.....	6 mos.	6 mos.	Minnesota
.....	★	★	.....	.....	.....	(o,p)	.....	(ag)	Mississippi
.....	★	.....	.....	★	.....	(g,ah)	.....	.....	Missouri
.....	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 mos.	6 mos.	Montana
.....	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 mos.	6 mos.	Nebraska
3 yrs.	★	.....	.....	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nevada
2 yrs.	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	(y,ai)	.....	.....	New Hampshire
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 mos.(l)	3 mos.(l)	New Jersey
.....	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	(f)	.....	.....	New Mexico
2 yrs.(q)	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	New York
1 yr.	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	(d)	.....	.....	North Carolina
.....	★	★	.....	.....	(c)	.....	(l)	(l)	North Dakota
1 yr.	★	.....	★	.....	.....	(n)	(aj)	.....	Ohio
.....	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	(f,n)	6 mos.	6 mos.	Oklahoma
.....	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 mos.	6 mos.	Oregon
.....	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	(o,ak)	.....	(ac)	Pennsylvania
10 yrs.	.....	★	.....	.....	.....	(am,an)	6 mos.	6 mos.	Rhode Island
.....	.....	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	South Carolina
.....	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(ao)	South Dakota
2 yrs.(ap)	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	(s,ak)	.....	(ac)	Tennessee
7 yrs.	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(aq)	Texas
3 yrs.(q)	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 mos.(l)	3 mos.(l)	Utah
3 yrs.	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	(as)	6 mos.(l)	2 yrs.(l)	Vermont
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Virginia
2 yrs.	★	.....	.....	★	(at)	(d,au)	(av)	(av)	Washington
2 yrs.	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	(aw)	6 mos.	6 mos.	West Virginia
.....	★	★	.....	.....	.....	.....	60 days	60 days(ax)	Wisconsin
5 yrs.	★	.....	.....	.....	(ay)	.....	1 yr.	1 yr.	Wyoming
2 yrs.	★	.....	.....	★	.....	(g,ah)	.....	.....	.....
1 yr.	★	.....	.....	.....	(az)	.....	6 mos.	6 mos.	Dist. of Columbia

after 6 months for the party who obtained the limited divorce and after nine months for the other spouse.  
 (ac) When divorce is granted on ground of adultery, guilty party cannot marry the accomplice in adultery during lifetime of former spouse.  
 (ad) No specific period required, except 1 year if cause occurred out of State and 2 years if on ground of insanity.  
 (ae) Any cause which renders marriage null and void from the beginning.  
 (af) Not more than 2 years in court's discretion.  
 (ag) When divorce is granted on ground of adultery, court may prohibit remarriage. After 1 year, court may remove disability upon satisfactory evidence of reformation.  
 (ah) Husband a vagrant.  
 (ai) Wife's absence out of State for 10 years without husband's consent.  
 (aj) 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.  
 (ak) Incapable of procreation.  
 (al) Or a lesser time in court's discretion.  
 (am) Void or voidable marriage.  
 (an) Gross misbehavior or wickedness; loss of citizenship rights of one party due to crime; presumption of death.  
 (ao) When divorce is for adultery, guilty party cannot remarry

except to the innocent person, until the death of the other.  
 (ap) 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.  
 (aq) When divorce is granted on ground of cruelty, neither party may remarry for 12 months except to each other.  
 (ar) One year before final hearing, and 2 years if on ground of insanity.  
 (as) Intolerable severity.  
 (at) A limited divorce granted on the ground of cruelty or desertion may be merged with an absolute divorce after 1 year.  
 (au) Wife a prostitute prior to marriage.  
 (av) 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.  
 (aw) Want of legal age or sufficient understanding.  
 (ax) In court's discretion, guilty party may be prohibited from remarrying for a period not to exceed 1 year.  
 (ay) Living entirely apart for 5 years pursuant to a judgment of legal separation.  
 (az) Limited divorce may be enlarged into absolute divorce after 1 year. 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.

vada law provides for automatic revocation of a will as to the spouse after divorce or annulment of the marriage.

#### SPECIAL STUDIES

The increased interest in family and property law generated by such groups as the President's and State Commissions on the Status of Women has resulted in the creation by several State Legislatures of legislative or advisory groups to study the laws and practices involved, in order to determine whether they reflect and properly meet current needs. Studies in the fields of divorce law and proceedings have been undertaken in California, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan and New Jersey, and in family and property law in New York, South Carolina and West Virginia.

#### OTHER SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENTS

Two States in the period under review enacted laws making parents liable for willful misconduct or damage to property caused by their minor children. A Georgia law of 1966 makes parents liable for willful injuries or damages caused by

their children under 17 years of age, and a South Carolina enactment makes parents liable, up to \$1,000, for malicious and intentional damage to property caused by their children under 17.

In an attempt to curb child abuse, a number of States have enacted legislation to require or provide safeguards for the reporting of suspected cases of nonaccidental injury to minor children. The techniques vary from requiring the reporting of such incidents by physicians, under penalty of fine, in Delaware and South Carolina; compelling the spouse to testify in criminal cases involving the abuse of a minor in Maryland and North Carolina; immunizing physicians and other persons authorized to report such abuse from civil or criminal liability for making such reports, in California and Mississippi; and in South Dakota permitting a spouse to testify against the other without his or her consent in cases of crimes committed against the minor children of either. In addition, Ohio enacted legislation in 1967 to provide criminal penalties for parental abuse of children under 18 years of age.

## Corrections

---

### CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS

BY DONALD H. GOFF\*

---

THE MIDDLE YEARS of the 1960's have seen major changes in corrections in the United States. While the roots of the new orientation in corrections and the administration of criminal justice are found in the immediate post World War II era, the movement which started two decades ago has been immeasurably advanced by the broader recent efforts to combat problems of poverty and by recognition that the root cause of much criminal conduct is found in poverty with all it involves: ignorance, hopelessness, and hostility toward established norms of behavior. The thesis that crime and recidivism are but part of a complex social problem has led also to the recognition by the various agencies involved in the administration of criminal justice—law enforcement, prosecution, the courts and corrections—that each is but one aspect of a larger system whose function it is to maintain public safety and order and to protect the rights of individual citizens.

In the past, debates among those charged with reducing crime often focused upon a "get tough policy" vs. a "soft approach." Now, by contrast, the realization that few domestic issues in the United States are as all-pervading, as complex and as difficult of solution as crime is leading to greater research, more experimental, innovative programs, and more cooperation among the various agencies involved.

Concern over the pervasiveness of crime has been reflected in creation within the past few years of a number of bodies to study, evaluate and find solutions to the problem. Perhaps the most significant was creation of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, often called the President's Crime Commission, which in February, 1967, submitted its report, *The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society*. This report was a document of historic importance, the first of its kind since the famous Wickersham Report of 1931. It contains a wealth of information and challenges traditional concepts and ways of thinking about and analyzing crime.

For a number of years, correctional administrators have agreed that their principle concern was obtaining trained, competent personnel. Manpower was not available to fill all established positions. Also the qualifications, education and training of most categories of correctional workers did not meet desired standards. By the very nature of corrections in the United States—with the primary responsibilities for probation, correctional institutions and parole resting in state and local government—it was difficult to attack the personnel problem on a national scale. During the past few years, however, growing countrywide demands for development of more effective, preventive correctional services brought about creation of the Joint Commission on Manpower and Training, made up of representatives of more than sixty national organizations.

---

\*Mr. Goff is General Secretary of the Correctional Association of New York.

It can readily be seen that without trained, competent personnel, even the most imaginative and promising program to prevent recidivism has little chance for success. To overcome this obstacle the joint commission was organized to make in-depth studies of the profile of corrections today, changes now taking place in American life which will have relevance to corrections tomorrow, changes in correctional objectives, organization and management, and what all these mean to the education and training needed for correctional personnel.

#### MAIN STREAMS OF ACTIVITIES

##### *Community Centered Correctional Programs*

Increasing interest has been placed upon the development of correctional programs within the community. This reflects belief that institutionalization in prisons located away from large population centers, so that individuals are isolated from normal community activities, has assumed too large a role. Very recently, additional programs and methods have been developed, either as alternatives or supplements to confinement in correctional institutions. This movement is exemplified by the establishment of residences in large urban areas for individuals still under commitment; creation of halfway houses for individuals released from correctional institutions to allow a more gradual transition to normal community living; further development of work release programs which permit inmates to leave the institution during normal working hours to work in the community, returning at night and on weekends; and efforts to increase the use of probation as an alternative to incarceration.

##### *Pre-Release Centers and Halfway Houses*

For the inmate of a correctional institution—who, because of the very nature of institutional life, has had the range of his decisions greatly narrowed—release to the community, while eagerly sought, can be a bewildering and frightening experience. Data indicate that to a great extent the first few weeks immediately after an individual's release are critical. Immedi-

ately upon release, he is confronted with a series of problems—finding employment, finding a place to live, and coping with the more important psychological obstacles of insecurity and self-consciousness. Research indicates, however, that at this same time, when the individual is faced with a myriad of personal and practical problems, his motivation for change, if it exists, is strongest. The use of halfway houses or pre-release centers is a logical way to capitalize on strong motivation for change and at the same time aid the releasee in overcoming some of the personal and practical problems with which he is confronted.

Programs in these facilities, located in large residential areas near educational, training and employment resources, generally consist of employment counseling and work placement; individual and group counseling on problems of personal living; and semi-organized, individual and small group recreation. From the residential base which provides the immediate support required, the releasee is able gradually to meet and cope with his practical and psychological problems, and eventually can be able to make a satisfactory transition from prison norms to, so, socially acceptable community living.

Indications are that such community residential centers may not only be of value to individuals "halfway out" of correctional institutions but also to persons who may require more support and supervision than can be given by probation, yet do not need complete institutionalization. While only in an embryonic stage, "halfway in" community residential facilities offer a new resource for the handling of offenders. Pilot programs of this type are presently being conducted successfully by the New York State Division for Youth in its "urban homes" and by the Probation Department of the Supreme Court Second Judicial District of the State of New York in Day Top Village, the first halfway house in the United States for probationers with a history of drug addiction.

##### *Work Release Programs*

Among many growing efforts to increase the effectiveness of correction and

reduce recidivism, by enabling inmates to maintain closer ties with normal community activities, are work release or work furlough provisions. Under such programs, prisoners are permitted to leave the institution during the day to continue working in jobs they held before being committed, to work in jobs obtained by institutional authorities, to attend school, to receive medical treatment, or to seek employment.

The idea, while not new (it was first introduced more than fifty years ago in Wisconsin) has within the past few years been adopted by an increasing number of States, and an ever-widening number of inmates are enabled to avail themselves of the opportunity involved. The first States to enact legislation permitting work release restricted its use to minor offenders—misdemeanants. Statutes in States adopting the concept more recently have extended the benefits to other classes of offenders, including those convicted of more serious crimes. Generally speaking, however, certain groups of offenders are barred from work release. These include sex and narcotic offenders, persons serving life sentences, and individuals who have warrants filed against them by other jurisdictions for additional crimes.

The usual practice is to deposit the inmate's earnings from his outside work into a joint account of the inmate and an institutional authority. From this income, he pays some of the cost of his confinement. What he pays ranges from \$1.50 to \$5.00 a day in different States. The inmate-worker also makes some contribution towards support of his family and dependents. Such payments are particularly significant in nonsupport cases. In general, about 40 per cent of the income of individuals on work-release programs goes for support of dependents, and about 35 per cent is allotted for institutional costs.

The value to the community of such an allotment of money, for both of these purposes, is readily observable. Law-abiding taxpayers need not bear the full financial costs of maintaining an individual in prison and, as is often the case, also provide welfare assistance to his family and dependents.

From the money remaining, a small percentage becomes the individual's share, available to him upon release. About the same amount goes toward the payment of prior debts. There is, of course, some variation in the way the inmate-worker's money is broken down in the different States involved. For example, in Wisconsin until 1967, when only county jail inmates were eligible, about 27 per cent of earnings were paid back to the county for board, and 36 per cent went for support of the prisoner's dependents. In Maryland, on the other hand, during the first two and one-half years of its operation, inmate-workers with net earnings of \$680,000 paid approximately 33 per cent of their earnings to the State for their board and slightly less than 10 per cent to dependents. The remainder—except for about 1 per cent which was used for work expenses—was credited to the inmate's personal account, available to him upon release.

The economic advantage of work release to the community, while obvious, is by no means the sole value. About 98 per cent of all individuals sentenced to imprisonment eventually return to the communities. Certainly a prime function of institutionalization is to prepare prisoners to be law-abiding, useful, community citizens. This cannot be done by keeping them completely isolated from community life for extended periods. Just as mental health authorities have recognized the need to develop closer community-patient relationships, and have created community mental hygiene clinics, so correctional authorities have acted to meet a comparable need. For prisoners serving relatively long sentences, work release programs can provide a gradual and beneficial transition to community living. For other prisoners, work release acts to reduce the isolation from normal life which markedly handicaps reintegration into a free society upon release. Society, as well as the prisoner, gains.

The widening recognition of the value of these programs in recent years is attested by the fact that of the approximately forty States which have made legal provision for some form of work release,

eleven have done so in the last seven years. Connecticut, with a law that becomes effective July, 1968, and Colorado are the most recent States to have provided for it. The federal government in 1965 enacted legislation permitting the Bureau of Prisons to operate such a program. Myrl E. Alexander, the bureau's Director, in commenting on the federal experience, has stated:

"Work release is the most promising innovation in the field of correction in many decades. It breaks down the dichotomy between the institution and the community, acting as a bridge between the two, and allows individuals to be tested in the community while still under the control of the institution. No longer is it necessary for an individual to be released abruptly from an institution to the free community. Work release is a technique which offers great promise in reducing recidivism."

#### *Extending the Use of Probation*

Repeatedly, and within the past few years with increasing fervor, the calls for development of programs alternative or supplementary to traditional imprisonment have pointed to the value of expanding the use of probation. It is recognized that for many offenders incarceration is the appropriate sanction, either because they are dangerous or because of the seriousness of their offenses. But in the vast majority of cases, where such a sanction is not obviously essential, there has been a growing disenchantment upon relying so heavily on imprisonment to achieve the goal of correction. The resulting increased emphasis upon probation is supported by several considerations.

One, as mentioned above, is the problem of reintegrating the offender into the community after he has been isolated from normal community living in a prison. The Report of the Task Force on Correction of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice states:

"A key element in this strategy (reintegration) is to deal with problems in their social context, which means the interactions of the offender and the community. It also means avoiding as much as possible the isolating and labeling effects of commitment to an institution. There is little doubt that the goals of reintegration are furthered much more readily by working with an offender in the community than by incarcerating him."

The validity of this point of view is supported by the returns of a questionnaire circulated to correctional commissioners, wardens, chaplains and psychologists. Of those who replied, one-third agreed that most of the prisoners who do remain law-abiding after release would have done so without the necessity of imprisonment.

The same point of view is upheld in a report of an American Bar Association group in January, 1968, which submitted that except for such crimes as murder and treason, judges should have the authority to put the convicted man or woman on probation. The committee stated that judges should first consider probation, or at least the kind of sentence that would "minimize the dislocation of the offender from the community. For many judges incarceration is the automatic sentencing response," the report said, and it declared:

"More harm than good can be caused by such an attitude. Often institutionalization results in little more than education of the offender in more sophisticated methods of engaging in criminal conduct. . . .

"Particularly in the case of first offenders there is a much greater chance in most cases of avoiding a subsequent offense by helping the offender adjust to society than by removing him from it."

The record of probation seems to bear this out. One summary analysis of probation outcomes observed that in eleven studies the success rates were from 60 per cent to 90 per cent. A number of other surveys of probation provide similar results. These studies all show that a substantial number of persons can be placed on probation with a relatively high success rate and thereby accomplish the purpose of the correctional process.

A further consideration in the growing emphasis on probation is its cost as compared with confinement. The average State spends about \$3,400 a year (excluding capital costs) to keep a youth in a state training school, but it costs only about one-tenth that amount to keep him on probation. The cost differential becomes even greater when one adds capital costs for correctional institutions, which now run up to and beyond \$20,000 per bed, and when one adds the cost of welfare assistance to families of prisoners and loss of taxable income of breadwinners.

Because of these reasons, estimates for the future project an increase of adults on probation almost two and one-half times greater than the growth in institutional and parole populations by 1975.

#### PROGRAMS FOR SPECIAL CATEGORIES

A growing awareness on the part of observers in different fields that many individuals need medical and social handling, rather than commitment to local county jails or state institutions, has reinforced the contention of correctional authorities that certain types of offenders are not properly the responsibility of corrections.

##### *The Alcoholic Offender*

The largest number of offenders in any local correctional institution are those sentenced for displaying a symptom of an illness—alcoholism. The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice estimates that one-third of the arrests in the United States are on public drunkenness charges, and that the majority of those arrested on these charges are ill with alcoholism. Repeatedly, professionals in correctional institutional administration have pointed out the futility of using correctional institutions as a means of handling the skid row alcoholic—"the individual who is serving a life sentence on the installment plan." Two United States Courts of Appeal in 1966 agreed with both correctional authorities and the American Medical Association that these individuals should not be prosecuted for displaying a symptom of their disease. This was a decision long awaited for humanitarian reasons. Final consideration of the matter awaits the U.S. Supreme Court. It is highly questionable whether in the future a category whose members in the past have constituted almost 50 per cent of the population of local county jails will continue to be jail residents under punitive sentence.

In another response to the questionnaire previously mentioned, the commissioners of correction and wardens in the United States estimated that at least 10 per cent of the state budgets for correctional departments are used for the care and custody of prisoners committed solely

for drunkenness; one in seven commissioners placed the amount as high as 50 per cent.

##### *The Narcotic Addict*

A second group of specialized offenders comprises those addicted to narcotics. In the light of experience growing out of New York State's Narcotic Addiction Control Commission program, a body not oriented to dealing with crime, it is problematic whether narcotic addicts will continue under the jurisdiction of departments of correction. One of the bellwethers might be found in the New York State Narcotic Addiction Control Commission Law. Under this statute, enacted in April, 1966, any individual convicted of a misdemeanor who is found at the same time to be a narcotic addict must be committed to the State's Narcotic Addiction Control Commission for treatment of the addiction, if the commission accepts him; traditional sentencing based upon offense is transcended by the fact that the individual is certified as a narcotic addict.

To some extent, a similar law is operating in New Jersey, where an individual narcotic addict convicted of a misdemeanor may voluntarily request commitment to the State's Neuro-Psychiatric Institution for treatment of his addiction in lieu of penal sanctions.

##### *Misdemeanants*

It has been noted repeatedly that, while the public is most concerned about sensational types of offenders such as bank robbers, murderers and rapists, professionals in the field of the administration of justice—attorneys, judges, correctional administrators and police—consider that, in view of the overwhelming numbers involved in less serious offenses, the ways in which these lesser offenders are handled require more attention. Data presented by the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice indicates that 93 per cent of the persons arraigned for offenses other than traffic violations are charged with misdemeanors. Further, of the nearly two million commitments to all correctional facilities and programs in the United

States in 1965, more than two-thirds were misdemeanor convictions. Although the traditional flat county jail sentence of thirty, sixty or ninety days tends to exist in many jurisdictions, the seeds of a new trend are developing in a number of progressive communities.

Most noteworthy of such local programs is "Project Misdemeanant," developed by a municipal court judge in Royal Oaks, Michigan. Here the futility of simply containing individuals in a county jail—individuals with a multiplicity of problems which are not solved by ten or sixty days of incarceration—was recognized, and a volunteer program was developed utilizing private citizens to help offenders solve their marital, employment and other personal problems.

Another major step was taken with the lesser offender on September 1, 1967 when, as a result of a new penal law in New York, individuals with sentences exceeding ninety days could, upon their request, be considered for a misdemeanor parole. Despite the fact that the value of parole has long been recognized, as it relates both to the individual and to the protection of the community, parole generally has been operative only for the more serious offenders. Individuals committing lesser offenses have traditionally been excluded from parole supervision and help. As a result of the ferment in the field of correction and the ensuing creation by the New York Legislature of a Temporary Commission on Revision of the Penal Law and Criminal Code, a procedure introducing the benefits of after-care supervision to both the community and the individual was extended to the lesser offender.

#### *Broad Initiatives and Current Questions*

In view of the growth of work release, the shift of alcoholics from criminal prosecution to medical and health handling, the development of volunteer private citizens to help lesser offenders solve their problems, and the use of misdemeanor parole, it is obvious that major changes are taking place in correctional practices.

During the short time that academic research has focused its attention on corrections in an attempt to evaluate tradi-

tional programs, many innovations have resulted from this objective, impartial research. Traditional programs and treatment that had been assumed successful in reducing recidivism were found to be failures when exposed to growing outside examination.

But, despite the research carried out, much more needs to be done to determine the effectiveness of various programs. Does the community—including labor and employers—become actively involved with the development of community residential centers? Do employment possibilities increase when individual offenders are released to a community correctional program under supervision, and with counseling, before a full release to the community on parole? What type of offender can best be handled without commitment to a prison? What type of offender can be best handled without commitment to a regimented, large prison, but needs a smaller residential facility? When is the best time to release an individual to a community residential facility from a correctional institution?

These are questions that require additional analysis and answers. But the groundwork for such analysis has been laid in the past several years, and support is forthcoming from institutions of higher learning as well as from correctional administrators who seek objective answers.

#### EXAMPLES OF STATE PROGRAMS

The following summaries should be considered only as examples of activities in various States. It would not be possible here to cite all of the significant programs recently inaugurated by the fifty States and by the federal government.

As reported from Colorado, its Legislature recently passed a subsidy support bill to help pay the salaries of probation officers in the various state judicial districts to enable the districts to obtain better trained employees. This is an implied endorsement of the value of probation, and a recognition of the need to deal realistically with the problem of correctional manpower and training. While probation is not a state function in Colorado, the program noted is administered through the Division of Corrections in

the State Department of Institutions.

Colorado is also one of the States that have adopted legislation authorizing creation of facilities physically separated from the main institutions, to be used as pre-parole centers or work release residential centers, in addition to serving for other functions. Its legislation further allows the warden to extend the limits of confinement of any inmate to work at paid employment or participate in a program of job training, to be interviewed by prospective employers, and to obtain health services not available in the institution.

A concerted effort is being made by the Denver County Court to develop a judicial-punishment approach alternative to fine or jail for individuals found guilty of misdemeanors. A program is in its second year of operation involving the interviewing and evaluation of the suitability of placing defendants in a high-intensity program consisting of vocational counseling, "on the spot" psychiatric services, use of VISTA volunteers providing intensive assistance to families of probationers, and use of volunteer counselors on a face-to-face basis. Research on the first year of operation indicates that more individuals placed in this program had fewer arrests since being placed on probation, as compared to a comparable length of time prior to probation, than did members not placed in the program. A secondary effect of the Denver project has been development of similar programs in two adjoining counties, in which volunteer counselor probation supervision will be used.

A statute enabling establishment of a work furlough program in South Carolina was enacted in 1966, and further extension was authorized in 1967. The expansion allows the Director of Correction to grant furloughs to qualified inmates not only for employment interviews, to take special training courses, and to secure living quarters, but also to make home visits not exceeding two days after an inmate has completed at least three months on a work release program. This places South Carolina among a few States attempting to maintain family relationships by permitting offenders some degree of normal and natural relationships with the community—a process many in-

dividuals involved in correction have strongly advocated for some time.

South Carolina, further, realizing that there is a relationship between work opportunities, vocational skills and criminal behavior, has requested and received a federal grant which will enable the State Department of Correction to install a computer programming training program for one hundred male prisoners and a key punch school for sixty-four female inmates. When the request was approved, the department expressed confidence that the training would provide inmates with chances at good paying jobs once they are released, and thus enhance their prospects for rehabilitation.

In Wisconsin, birthplace of work release for lesser offenders, 1967 saw adoption of an amendment allowing the State Department of Correction (which principally receives serious offenders) to set up—as work release privileges—placement of inmates in universities, colleges, technical, vocational or trade schools, or in sheltered work shops or training programs. Already, several inmates from the Wisconsin Correctional Institution, a medium security institution for adult offenders, are attending an advanced electronic course at a neighboring vocational school. Also, several inmates from the Wisconsin State Reformatory have been placed in sheltered work shops prior to their release, for vocational placement testing, evaluation and in some cases, training.

In addition, Wisconsin—which in the past has been a leader in training parole and probation officers—recently authorized establishment of a centralized training facility for institutional personnel. This facility, which began operation early in 1968, is the Wisconsin Correctional Academy, located on the grounds of a correctional center. It is staffed by experienced institutional personnel and functions in coordination with the state training program of the Probation and Parole Services. Besides orientation and basic courses, the academy is planning courses in supervision and administration of institutions, and courses designed to help individual employees keep abreast of the various innovative correctional programs in the State.

A number of objectives are sought by a research project undertaken in 1967 by Texas, in an institution for first offenders. It seeks to learn more concerning the effects of status, occupations, income and education of young offenders, in order to aid in the prevention of crime and in rehabilitation. Included is the purpose of defining more clearly the type and content of rehabilitative programs which would be most successful in reducing recidivism among this type of correctional population. In setting forth the rationale of the project it was pointed out that the ultimate goal of a vocational rehabilitation service in a correctional department is to place individual offenders in appropriate employment upon release from prison. Such a rehabilitation program, it was recognized, requires a broad range of services, including diagnosis, evaluation, treatment, therapy, vocational and general education, counseling, and finally, placement. "The success of each of these services in the rehabilitation process," the project plan stated, "is dependent not only upon the quality and availability of the services themselves, but also, and to a great extent, upon the suitability of the services in terms of the needs of the client."

In Illinois, with strong public support, legislation was signed by the Governor in 1967 enabling the State Department of Public Safety to establish community based, community oriented facilities to which carefully selected inmates of the state penitentiary system will be sent, prior to release, for gradual reintegration into community life. As summarized by the Director of Public Safety, "The State plans for programs consisting primarily of employment counseling and placement, individual and group counseling on problems of personal living, semi-organized individual and small group recreation and a research evaluation program."

Having originally enacted a work release law in 1959, Illinois broadened it in 1967 by authorizing the Department of Public Safety to avail itself of this type of program for more serious offenders. The State looks forward optimistically to the effects of the program, it was reported, as

"it will enable the men to leave the institution with considerable savings, and provide them the wherewithall to make restitution, and to pay legitimate debts, thereby freeing them from overwhelming financial burdens on the day of release."

Illinois, like most States with large urban areas, is becoming increasingly concerned over a growing drug problem. It has created a Narcotics Advisory Council, which authorized the Department of Mental Health to develop programs with other governmental and private agencies for the prevention and control of narcotic addiction, and to establish unified programs in this field.

In Ohio, a new division of psychiatric criminology was formed as part of the State Department of Mental Hygiene and Correction. Its purpose is to work with the Ohio Division of Correction in providing psychiatric service to the State's penal institutions. The Chillicothe Correctional Institution (leased by the State when the federal government phased out its federal reformatory operations) has been activated, and part of it turned over for psychiatric care and research on Ohio adult offenders.

Continuing its effort to expand educational services, the Ohio Division of Correction has introduced accredited college courses into the correctional institutions of the State. Through arrangements with local colleges, two of the institutions are now providing fully accredited courses, with live teachers, as opposed to correspondence courses, as part of an advanced educational program.

#### SELECTED REFERENCES

*The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society.* Report of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. U.S. Government Printing Office. 1967.

*Trends in the Administration of Justice and Correctional Programs in the United States.* Prepared for the Third United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders. Stockholm, Sweden. 1965.

*Research in Correctional Rehabilitation.* Joint Commission on Correctional Manpower and Training. December, 1967.

*The 122nd Annual Report.* The Correctional Association of New York. 1967.

*Corrections.* The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. U.S. Government Printing Office. 1967.

## Defense and Public Protection

---

### THE ATTORNEYS GENERAL IN PUBLIC PROTECTION

BY ROBERT Y. THORNTON\*

---

**T**HE ATTORNEY GENERAL is the chief law officer of his State. In some States, such as Rhode Island and New Jersey, he functions as the State's chief law enforcement officer as well.

In New Jersey, for example, he serves not only as Attorney General but also as head of the Department of Law and Public Safety. Created in 1948, this department includes the Divisions of Law, State Police, Alcoholic Beverage Control, Motor Vehicles, Weights and Measures, and Professional Boards. The Attorney General is specifically directed to supervise the inspection and enforcement activities of these divisions.

In California the Attorney General has the power to supersede local law enforcement officers and prosecutors when he deems it necessary. In certain States, including Alabama, Louisiana, North Dakota and West Virginia, the authority of the Attorney General and the prosecutor in a criminal case is concurrent. However in many States, as in Oregon, he cannot supersede a county prosecutor without authority from the Governor. A similar situation obtains in Iowa, North Dakota (where the authority is needed from a district judge), Washington, Colorado and New York.

Summarizing, it may be said that in practically all States either the state constitutions or laws make the prosecution of

crime the exclusive duty of the prosecuting attorney at least initially.

#### COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CRIME CONTROL

With the publication of the report of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, the Committee on Criminal Law and Law Enforcement of the National Association of Attorneys General in 1967 undertook a review of the role of the Attorney General in the prevention and control of crime and delinquency. The committee heard testimony from several outstanding experts in the field, including Richard Braun, Executive Assistant to Attorney General Ramsey Clark; Lisle C. Carter, Jr., Assistant Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare; John Sheehy, Assistant Counsel to Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York; and Courtney Evans, Acting Director, Office of Law Enforcement Assistance, United States Department of Justice.

Members of the committee also attended and participated in the National Crime Control Conference in Washington, D.C., March 28-29, 1967.

Following its review of the problem the National Association of Attorneys General committee reached the following conclusions and recommendations:

"The role of state government should be to provide leadership and assistance to local communities in the prevention and control of crime and delinquency. In final analysis it is at the community level that

---

\*Mr. Thornton is Attorney General of Oregon and Chairman of the Committee on Criminal Law and Law Enforcement of the National Association of Attorneys General.

the main job must be done. Crime and delinquency are not going to be controlled in the United States until the citizens of every community in the country and their leaders are willing to expend the time, effort and money to develop a comprehensive crime prevention program in their respective communities. The model bill prepared by this committee and outlined below is not a cure-all, but it is a step in the direction of more effective control and prevention of crime and delinquency."

It was the considered recommendation of the committee that the most important function of the Attorney General in the control and prevention of crime and delinquency is through urging legislative adoption in his State of a "State Coordinating Council Law"; and that he should seek implementation of the report of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice.

"We believe this council should be set up by a statute rather than as an ad hoc committee or council," the committee stated.

Sixteen States (Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Michigan, Nebraska, New Jersey, West Virginia, Wyoming, Texas, Wisconsin, California, Kentucky, Iowa, New York and Oregon) have now started planning comprehensive and coordinated statewide law enforcement programs, and have received matching federal planning funds (Oregon excluded) up to \$25,000 for this purpose under the provisions of the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965. Additional grants would be available under the Safe Streets bill, pending in 1967, if passed by Congress.

The proposed state coordinating council bill drafted by the Committee on Criminal Law and Law Enforcement does three things:

(1) Creates a Crime Control Coordinating Council, headed by either the Governor or the Attorney General, to coordinate the crime control activities of all agencies of law enforcement, juvenile, education, welfare and employment agencies, plus the courts, prosecuting attorneys, correctional institutions and parole and probation agencies.

(2) Directs the Crime Control Coordinating Council to pool its knowledge, experience and expertise to develop, plan and carry out a long range, statewide program that will attack the underlying causes of crime and delinquency; not merely to deal with the tragic results after the damage is done.

(3) Provides a clearing house at the state level for crime prevention information, plus a staff of persons trained in community action techniques to assist local communities in setting up and carrying out community crime and delinquency prevention councils and programs.

#### CONSUMER PROTECTION, ETHICAL PRACTICES

Defense and public protection by State Attorneys General have by no means been confined to the criminal law field. Many State Attorneys General have recently embarked on programs for the protection of the consumer and the ethical businessman. These activities include (1) anti-price fixing and antitrust, (2) consumer protection and (3) supervision of tax-exempt foundations, charitable trusts and fund solicitation by public charities.

##### *Anti-Price Fixing, Anti-Trust*

In the field of antitrust the Attorneys General of some twenty States have taken action to protect citizens through antitrust activity and to recover damages for price fixing from the conspirators.

Successful prosecution ends the price-fixing conspiracy and usually results in lower prices to the State and its public bodies. The price paid by the State of California for school bleachers dropped approximately 50 per cent after California, Illinois and other States sued school bleacher manufacturers and received a substantial settlement.

Many of the price-fixing conspiracies uncovered to date cross state lines. Some are regional, while others are nationwide. As a result, the Attorneys General of the various States are coordinating efforts to recover damages by joint prosecution of the defendants accused of price fixing.

A treble damage action under state or federal antitrust laws is the major

weapon used by Attorneys General against price fixers.

In recent electrical equipment conspiracy cases, the States and their public bodies have received a substantial portion of the \$300 million paid to settle the cases.

As another example, Oregon, Washington, California and Hawaii and some 350 of their public bodies brought treble damage suits against certain manufacturers of concrete and steel pipe. They have received a settlement totaling \$21,750,000 from all but one defendant, and are preparing to go to trial in 1968 against that defendant.

The State of Missouri has recovered in excess of \$2 million in settlements from suppliers of asphalt. Oklahoma, Kansas and Iowa also have filed asphalt cases. North Dakota obtained a \$1.25 million judgment against the Armco Steel Corporation in a culvert price-fixing case now on appeal.

Oregon, California, Illinois and other plaintiffs recently settled price-fixing cases involving library shelving. Florida and Texas have filed treble damage actions against manufacturers of certain antibiotics. Suits charging price fixing of rock or deicing salt have been filed by the States of Iowa, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Missouri.

In addition, several States are presently prosecuting or have settled complaints relating to alleged price fixing in school and governmental construction, real estate brokers' fees, eye glasses, kitchenware, bowling alley charges, ceramic tile, marble, chlor-alkali products, plumbing fixtures, copper and brass tubing, milk, bread, and children's library books.

#### *Action on Consumer Fraud*

Another facet of public protection that has received increasing attention by State Attorneys General has been the area of consumer fraud.

The increased demand by citizens of the States for consumer protection against false, deceptive and misleading representations is evidenced by the increasing number of States with legislation in this field.

Pioneering in this work has been At-

torney General Louis J. Lefkowitz of New York, who has been active in it since 1959. In addition to New York, States that have followed with similar programs include Alaska, Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Missouri, North Dakota, New Jersey, Hawaii, Illinois, New Mexico, Minnesota, Massachusetts, Kentucky, California, Ohio, Michigan, Vermont, Washington, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Texas, Utah and Oregon.

Since October 1965 the Federal Trade Commission has set up and operated a new office of federal-state cooperation to assist States in protecting their citizens from unfair and deceptive commercial practices.

#### *Charities, Foundations*

Finally, mention should be made of protection activity by Attorneys General relating to charitable trusts, tax-exempt foundations and fund soliciting organizations.

Fifteen States have laws relating to the administration and supervision of charitable trusts and charitable solicitations by the State Attorney General.

A recent survey estimated that charitable giving nationally amounts to more than \$10 billion each year. The great majority of charitable trusts and fund soliciting organizations operate in conformity with law and perform a valuable service. In some instances, however, charitable contributions made by the public have been diverted or misappropriated.

The following constitute examples of abuses which have been identified and corrected by State Attorneys General:

(1) Loans of trust income or corpus granted without adequate security or reasonable rate of interest.

(2) Excessive salaries and expense allowances paid to officers, trustees or salaried employees.

(3) Sale of valuable securities and other assets without adequate consideration.

(4) Diversion of trust funds to unauthorized purposes.

(5) Sending unordered merchandise through the mails in the name of a charity, with a promoter realizing an excessive profit and the charity only a small fraction thereof.

(6) Excessive solicitation and collection expenditures.

(7) Self-dealing between the donor and the trustees.

(8) Unconscionable accumulation of corpus to the detriment of the charitable intent and purpose.

It can be safely predicted that in the

years ahead the public will make new demands upon State Attorneys General for protection services against other improper activities by unethical operators—services which will be vastly broader in their scope than consumer protection and criminal law enforcement of the present time.

---

## STATE POLICE AND HIGHWAY PATROLS

By WILLIAM H. FRANNEY\*

---

**D**URING the past two years many significant developments have necessitated reevaluations of the role and responsibilities of state police and highway patrols throughout the Nation. An increasing crime rate, the persistent climb in motor vehicle accidents and fatalities with their tremendous social and economic losses, and the continuing problem of civil disasters and disturbances have stretched the agencies' resources to a dangerous point. Projections indicate continuing increases in population, motor vehicles and their use, and corollary social stresses. These factors, long felt, are becoming critical in their relation to our social system and to the national highway transportation system.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation indicated that 3¼ million crimes were reported in 1966. This is an 11 per cent increase over the 1965 period. The first six months of 1967 indicated a 17 per cent increase over the same period in 1966. Since 1960 the crime rate has increased 48 per cent while population has increased only 9 per cent. In 1966 there were six serious crimes committed each minute of the day.

The National Safety Council reported 53,000 traffic fatalities for 1966, and the cost of accidents totalled approximately \$10 billion. Of the total traffic fatalities, 36,800 deaths occurred in rural areas. The Bureau of Public Roads estimated that by the end of 1967 there would be 97,527,000 motor vehicles registered in the United States. Trends indicate an average annual increase of approximately 5 per cent.

Population figures continue to spiral. Mass movements of people into cities, and from cities to suburbia, create problems not only at state and local levels of gov-

ernment but also interstate problems in some of our metropolitan areas. Bureau of Census figures indicate that 35.6 per cent of the population resides in rural and unincorporated parts of urbanized areas.

Riots and civil disturbances have reached unprecedented levels. Detroit suffered the worst rioting this past summer, preceded by tragic turmoil in Newark. Major disturbances have occurred in other urban centers such as Milwaukee, Houston, Jackson, Mississippi; Wichita, Kansas; Chicago, Boston, Cincinnati, Atlanta, Fresno, California; and Waterloo, Iowa. A total of 107 separate outbreaks of violence have been recorded in 1967, and more than seventy cities have been hit by racial disturbances, many serious enough to be termed riots. In the majority of instances the state police and highway patrols were called upon to provide direct assistance and support.

This continuing pace of events has caused a major diversion of police capabilities and resources. Manpower problems have become critical, and the recruitment of manpower has taken on new significance in light of current problems.

### GROWING FEDERAL CONCERN

During the past two years the federal government has evidenced serious concern over public safety problems and the criminal justice system. For the first time, federal funds have been made available to police through the Office of Law Enforcement Assistance to provide research and demonstration projects in the police field. The Law Enforcement Assistance Act became law on September 22, 1965.

In 1966 President Johnson called "carnage on concrete" the most serious problem we face next to Vietnam. Shortly thereafter, the Highway Safety Act was enacted by Congress. It is making funds available on a matching basis to state,

---

\*Mr. Franey is Director of the Highway Safety Division and the Division of State and Provincial Police of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, Inc.

county and local departments to improve their facilities, equipment and procedures consistent with standards established by the Secretary of Transportation—all aimed at the improvement of the police service and the increased safety and security of the citizens of our Nation.

In 1965 President Johnson, recognizing the urgency of the crime problem, established the Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. The report of the commission, *The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society*, was published in February, 1967. The report embodied a comprehensive examination of every facet of crime and law enforcement in America. The report also made findings and recommendations relating to the problems facing the police in America. As a result, the President proposed enactment of a Safe Streets and Crime Control Act.

This proposed act would provide funds at the state, county and local level to assist police planning and the development and innovation of new approaches for the improvement of criminal justice. These grants would be for programs with many objectives. They would seek to improve public protection; develop new equipment that would increase the effectiveness of law enforcement personnel and procedures; improve recruitment; provide increased education and training opportunities for all types of law enforcement personnel, including the managerial level; and build new and improve existing facilities, such as academies and laboratories and records and communications systems. Their purposes also would be to assist in the development of community relations programs, institute public education programs relating to crime prevention and improvement of safety on our highways, and innovate a national system for the fast, accurate exchange of crime information for the benefit of law enforcement officers.

The act as originally proposed would have required that disbursement of funds be administered by the U.S. Attorney General and that grants be made directly to individual police agencies. This was amended in the House to require the Attorney General to make grants to States for the establishment of state planning

agencies and the making of grants for law enforcement and criminal justice purposes through state planning agencies:

The bill, with amendments, was passed by the House of Representatives. Senate action was pending at the end of 1967.

The impact of federal legislation on the state police and highway patrols is obvious. In addition to the aforementioned bill, other federal legislation, such as the Model Cities Act and the proposed Juvenile Delinquency Control Act, will influence future police operations.

The President of the United States, in an address to the Seventy-Fourth Annual Conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, stated: "The policemen and the sheriff who protect our wives and our children and our families and ourselves should be among the best equipped and best trained and the best paid people in the land." It has been stated that the success of state police and highway patrols is dependent upon the number and quality of their employees. The police are handicapped by a short supply of qualified personnel at a time when competent personnel are much in demand. There was rising recognition in 1967 that much needed to be done to alleviate manpower shortages. Among the proposals were that wages be increased, police-community relations programs be initiated, working conditions improved, fringe benefits expanded, training programs upgraded and, most importantly, that public understanding and support be increased.

#### ASSOCIATION PROJECTS

Within the framework of the parent organization, the International Association of Chiefs of Police, is a Division of State and Provincial Police. The division is composed of the law enforcement administrators of forty-nine States, the provincial police of Canada and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The division's objectives are carried out by regional and annual meetings, workshops and other programs for the exchange and dissemination of information looking to improved management, technical and operational practices, including public information and support.

One project worthy of note is a Comparative Data Report. Yearly, each of forty-nine States and the Provinces of Canada complete a comprehensive questionnaire covering such items as planning, budgeting, organizing, management, law and operational procedures. The results are tabulated, published and distributed to all police administrators and to other state officials. The 1967 report was published through the cooperative efforts of the Division of State and Provincial Police and the Highway Safety Division of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

#### ORGANIZATION

Of necessity, state police, state highway patrol and public safety organizations are undergoing change. Their position in governmental structure is being evaluated, because of the critical functions and service they provide. Administrators of state law enforcement agencies, in their efforts to suppress criminal activity and to improve highway safety, have experienced difficulties as a result of existing government organizational structures. Emphasis is currently being placed on direct communication and executive involvement between the State's Chief Executive and the police administrator. Recognizing this, the police administrators assembled at the 1967 annual IACP conference in Kansas City adopted a resolution recommending "that administrators of the state, county or local police be responsible directly to the governmental chief executive or be grouped in a department responsible only for the public safety, the director of which reports directly to the chief executive."

Decisions to study and revise organization structure are results not only of social maladies which help to create civil disorder, but a broad expansion of police functions and services.

An analysis of the needs of police service by command and administrative personnel at the state level has caused the emergence of the "systems approach" to state law enforcement management and operations.

Legislative bodies have enacted laws which require that the state law enforce-

ment agencies reevaluate current aspects of policing from the administrative to the execution level. For example, the police in New York State no longer have the legal authority to shoot a fleeing felon. A state law enacted in 1967 provides that an officer can shoot only if the suspect has used a gun or knife during the commission of his crime or in his attempt to escape. This requires revision of the training program and operational procedures.

At the federal level, the Highway Safety Act of 1966 delegates to each State the responsibility for administering its highway safety program and requires that the States assist local police agencies in the development of their own programs. In this and other respects, there appears to be a definite trend to increase state responsibility and assistance to local law enforcement.

#### ADMINISTRATION

The importance of establishing planning and research units at the state level has been indicated both in the Highway Safety Act of 1966 and in the pending Safe Streets and Crime Control Act. In some States the chief law enforcement officer has been designated by the Governor to act as coordinator for the state highway safety program. Planning and development are essential. State law enforcement agencies are preparing to meet the demand through the addition of planning and development units within the police agency. Twenty-six state police or state highway patrol agencies have established such units. There is a definite trend toward systems analysis, incorporating research, development and testing in solving the problems of traffic and crime control.

A comprehensive data base provides the foundation for an efficient and effective police agency. State agencies are evaluating records systems and revising them to meet the needs of current-day police administration. Federal monies have been made available to the States for records systems surveys. As an example, Ohio has completed a records survey financed in part by federal funds.

The development of information requirements and transmission techniques

is on-going among the States. Twenty-nine States currently have the responsibility for statewide collection and dissemination of crime data, while twenty-seven States have responsibility for statewide collection and dissemination of traffic data. Thirty-nine States have data processing equipment in use. Additional States are attempting to secure appropriations for improved records systems. The problem for the administrator, then, is to make practical application of statistical concepts to the individual State's procedures.

The role of the state police as it relates to central records systems has been broadly affected by the development of a national records system. Eventually, state law enforcement agencies will provide central state repositories, and their subsystems will need to be compatible with the national system. Storage and retrieval will occur at one centralized location. Recent legislative action has provided for this type of system. For example, Florida is in the process of establishing a law enforcement bureau. The act establishing the bureau provides for centralized reporting by local governments on a uniform basis to be prescribed by the bureau director. It also provides for a transfer of powers from the state Attorney General's office, from the Sheriff's Bureau and the Department of Health to the law enforcement bureau. New Jersey, Maryland and Michigan have recently inaugurated statewide crime and criminal information systems. The state police in these States administer the programs.

The Resident Trooper Plan in Connecticut was broadened by the Legislature in 1965 by authorizing the State Police Commissioner to appoint up to forty-six resident state policemen. The legislation provides that any town or two or more adjoining towns lacking a police department may contract for a resident trooper. Towns receiving such service must equitably share the total cost. The plan is effective, and it provides for police protection in areas which might be unable to afford the costs of establishing a local police department.

<sup>1</sup>The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice.

#### PROBLEMS OF RECRUITMENT

Problems of determining manpower requirements—the recruiting, training, deploying and managing—are never-ending.

A survey by the National League of Cities in 1966 provided some interesting facts concerning increasing state responsibilities in criminal justice. It disclosed that over 65 per cent of the departments surveyed were understaffed, being 5 per cent below authorized strength and 10 per cent below preferred strength. It was estimated that 50,000 new police officers were needed during the year 1967 alone, just to achieve authorized strength. One of the difficulties in filling quotas of police agencies is the low rate of eligibility among applicants. The acceptance rate in 1961 fell to approximately 22.3 per cent.

The President's Crime Commission<sup>1</sup> cited several recommendations concerning recruiting activity. It recommended that police agencies "set up recruiting stations, address clubs and civic groups, advertise, answer questions, and make it known that police work has many attractions and opportunities." It also suggested that police agencies "help to organize and participate actively in regional and statewide recruiting programs."

State police agencies have not been idle. New and expanded recruitment procedures are being developed and used. In the past, recruitment has included newspaper and radio advertisements to attract recruits.

Today departments have trained recruiting teams, mobile recruiting vans and offices that tour the countryside, often into other areas and States, to attract qualified applicants. They employ revised, modern and more rapid testing processes to reduce the time lag between the filing of an application and acceptance by the department. These improvements are reaching a greater number of applicants and reducing the loss of candidates between the filing stage and acceptance date.

Many state agencies have received authorization to increase personnel. The Legislature of California, in fact, authorized a doubling of its existing 3,000-man force within three years. Total strength

of sworn personnel of state police agencies is approximately 33,000. Considering the current state of crime and traffic accidents in the United States, it is evident that most state agencies will need additional personnel if they are to accomplish the tasks they are expected to perform. Legislatures, Governors and administrators are finding it necessary to look to the future now and plan for the tasks that lie ahead.

#### TRAINING PERSONNEL

Proceeding on the assumption that "management pays . . . either for training or for the lack of training," state law enforcement agencies are placing great emphasis on training curricula. A recent survey conducted by the IACP of state police and highway patrol operations provides a comparative analysis of state training programs in the 1967 Comparative Data Report.

It is the consensus of state law enforcement executives that operational and management level personnel are better trained today than ever before. One outstanding program, designed to promote executive and career development for middle and top management personnel is the New England State Police Staff College located in Rhode Island. The college was established by all six of the New England States. It is supported in part by the U.S. Office of Law Enforcement Assistance, and has been giving comprehensive training for about two years.

In September, 1967, the Department of Justice and the IACP contracted to make federal funds available to small and medium sized police departments under the Law Enforcement Assistance Act for IACP's "sight-sound" audio-visual training program. About half the cost for each police department with fewer than 100 officers, or agencies which provide basic training for smaller departments, will be absorbed by the federal government. The sight-sound series covers basic police subjects, such as arrest, searches, investigations and crime-scene procedures. Each purchaser receives projection equipment, a year's supply of film strips and supplementary printed material. Many state police agencies provide training for local law enforcement and would be eligible

for funds for this program.

Because of the "long, hot summer" and the plague of strife and disorder, the cooperative role of state law enforcement agencies with local police has been drastically increased. In almost every instance where riots and disorders flared in 1967 state agencies were asked to assist local police departments. In New Jersey the Governor has charged its State Police with training, coordinating and establishing riot control procedures for administrators of all police agencies within the State. The IACP has developed an operational checklist designed to assist law enforcement agencies of all types in coping with civil disturbances. Community relations workshops have been conducted in several regions of the country on the premise that the problems causing riots will not be solved on a short-term basis.

In late 1966, the Division of State Police of the New York State Executive Department published a *Manual for Police*, designed to furnish basic information needed to carry out the duties assigned to a police officer in that State. The *Manual* was designed, in part, for use as a ready reference to New York criminal law by violation and section.

It is apparent that state law enforcement agencies have increasingly recognized a responsibility to assist local police agencies. Greater interest and action from state government in the future is to be expected.

#### RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The 1967 IACP Comparative Data Report reveals that state police agencies completed 204 research projects or studies during 1966 and that late in 1967 there were 104 projects in progress. The studies have ranged from evaluation of battery-operated tape recorders to manpower deployment studies on controlled-access highways. The results of many of these studies can be applied uniformly throughout the Nation; others are limited in scope and would affect only a few agencies. Some of the more significant studies underway deal with manpower deployment and enforcement and their effect on accidents, effects of marked and unmarked cars on driver behavior, use of

television for police training, electronic data processing, uniform crime reporting, budgeting, and use of aircraft for observation and enforcement.

The research staff of the International Association of Chiefs of Police is currently conducting a three-year study of controlled access roads. The purpose is to provide policy guidelines to police administrators with responsibilities for controlled access roads as regards manpower allocation and distribution, equipment, facilities, enforcement, accident investigation, motorists' services and other pertinent elements. The results of the study will be of particular interest to state police agencies because their responsibilities for controlled access roads are extensive.

Federal highway safety standards require that each State shall have a program for periodic inspection of all registered vehicles or other experimental, pilot or demonstration programs approved by the Secretary of Transportation. California and Michigan are currently conducting random motor vehicle inspections. Their programs are being viewed with much interest. During 1967 eleven States passed legislation authorizing a motor vehicle inspection program, in addition to the twenty States and the District of Columbia which already had laws covering the subject. This added responsibility, which is frequently conducted by or supervised by state police agencies, requires additional manpower—another example of the way in which changing concepts and needs are causing reevaluation of the role of state police agencies.

#### TECHNOLOGY

New technological refinements are continually being developed. Industry has taken an active interest in technical devices and their application to law enforcement, and has provided excellent tools and techniques for police agencies. But the use of technical equipment and techniques is not universal. Court imposed restrictions, controversy, and decentralization of police systems within the United States, curtail the acquisition and use of equipment and services.

State police agencies must become a major source of leadership in develop-

ment of centralized services. The California Highway Patrol has installed a computer system known as the Automatic Statewide Auto Theft Inquiry System, better known as AUTO-STATIS. It is a two-way communication system which stores vehicle information for immediate retrieval. Access to the computer is provided to all agencies within the State and cooperating States through direct lease lines. The AUTO-STATIS system is now interconnected with Arizona, Nevada, Oregon, Washington and the National Crime Information Center at F.B.I. Headquarters. The Michigan Law Enforcement Information Network provides all police agencies within the State immediate access to electronic statewide files on stolen autos and wanted persons. The network is maintained and operated by the Michigan State Police. Other States, including Maryland, Virginia, Louisiana, New Jersey and Washington, are providing similar service or planning to do so.

Systems analysis is being integrated into state police operations. It will enable administrators to take a hard look at procedures, operations and practices and develop better ways of achieving objectives. Computer adaptability to law enforcement, however, is in its infancy. The acquisition and dissemination of information is vital to improved programs of law enforcement and traffic safety. In future the addition of new data to the information already stored in computers will guide the decisions of administrators and suggest alternative courses of action.

On a national level the most significant use of computers has been through the inception of the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) in Washington, D.C. NCIC is a computerized information system established as a service to all law enforcement agencies—local, state and federal. Its objective is to improve the effectiveness of state and local police through the more efficient handling and exchange of documented police information.

The system stores vast amounts of information which can be instantly retrieved through the use of an NCIC terminal available to authorized agencies. It presents a computerized index of docu-

mented police information concerning crime and criminals of nationwide interest. The eventual goal of NCIC is to tie into a terminal agency within each State, and possibly with twenty-five or more of the larger metropolitan areas. With the terminal agencies in turn servicing other agencies within their States, there will exist nationwide access to the system.

There are other national information systems, operational or planned. The National Driver Registry is an example. Particularly significant is the standard on traffic records systems called for by the Highway Safety Act of 1966. This will be a national information system for certain kinds of traffic data, with state systems compatible with the national system, and subsystems at the local level compatible with state systems. In view of the development and growth of several information systems, it is recognized as essential that compatibility be achieved. Otherwise, implementing several national systems at state and local levels would be prohibitive from a cost factor alone.

One question that consistently confronts state and local officials with highway safety responsibilities is where to spend the limited amount of dollars available to get the maximum traffic safety pay-off. Measurement of cost benefits has been sadly lacking. The introduction of a planning-programming-budgeting system (PPBS) will be of value to all governmental agencies using it. The purpose of PPBS is to give executives faced with alternative courses of action more sophisticated information for decision making.

The use of aircraft by state agencies has increased. Both fixed wing aircraft and helicopters are valuable aids in traffic control and in crime prevention and control.

Advances also have been made in speed-measuring devices and the use of television. New speed-measuring devices have been developed, and many state agencies are using them. TV has been utilized as a scanning device and in training. Several States have reported using closed circuit TV within training academies. The University of Georgia is experimenting with open circuit TV and is presenting training courses to officers throughout the State.

#### QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED

Throughout this article several questions have been raised concerning responsibilities of the state police and highway patrols. The questions are of concern to Governors and Legislatures as well as to police administrators and citizens. They must be faced before the problems become more critical. The President's Crime Commission has made many recommendations. It believes that their adoption will strengthen the efforts of law enforcement agencies throughout the country and provide a safer environment.

Legislatures and government officials, meantime, confront numerous problems: What is and should be the role of state law enforcement agencies? What services should they provide local government—training, records, investigative services, other forms of support? Should state police agencies provide men, equipment and training to quell civil disturbances and riots? Should our state agencies patrol both rural and urban sections of interstate highways, as they do in Oklahoma, Oregon, Washington, and in California with the exception of two cities?

It was increasingly recognized in 1967 that questions like the above must be considered by the executive and legislative branches of state government if public order is to be maintained.

#### SELECTED REFERENCES

- Accident Facts—1967*. National Safety Council, Chicago, Illinois.
- Uniform Crime Reports—1967*. Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D.C.
- Comparative Data Report—1967*. International Association of Chiefs of Police, Washington, D.C.
- Challenge of Crime in a Free Society*. President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, 1967. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.
- Task Force Report: The Police*. President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, 1967. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.
- Highway Safety Policies for Police Executives—1967*. International Association of Chiefs of Police, Washington, D.C.
- Transportation for Urban America*. 1967. Automobile Manufacturers Association, Inc., Detroit, Michigan.
- "Organization and Function of Police Planning and Research Units." R. E. McDonnell. *The Police Chief*, September, 1962. International Association of Chiefs of Police, Washington, D.C.

---

## EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS IN THE STATES\*

---

**T**HE ultimate objective of civil emergency preparedness is a partnership of the federal government, the States and the people, working to preserve our way of life and prepared to mobilize the Nation's resources to meet essential human needs, to support our military effort, and to maintain ourselves as a free and independent people.

Emergency preparedness is many-sided. It requires the ability to respond to any threat to the national security, from limited war to all-out nuclear attack on the United States. It complements and supplements military preparedness by mobilizing the Nation's economic and political resources in support of national defense objectives. And it insures the availability, at all levels of government, of plans and programs for the restoration of the economic, social and political fabric of the Nation in the aftermath of war.

Responsibility for the overall coordination of the nonmilitary defense effort has been assigned to the Office of Emergency Planning in the Executive Office of the President. Executive Order 11051, issued by the President on September 27, 1962, vested in OEP the authority to serve as a "central point of leadership and coordination" in the nonmilitary defense activities of the federal government. Its purpose is to facilitate, at all levels of government, the maximum effective mobilization of all resources of the Nation to meet varying conditions of emergency, including attack on the United States.

The Office of Civil Defense has the responsibility under the Civil Defense Act of 1950 for developing and directing a national civil defense program.

---

\*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 following summaries 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

#### A. Responsibilities

The responsibilities of the Office of Emergency Planning are divided into three broad categories: (1) general coordinating responsibilities in the field of emergency planning on behalf of the President; (2) special emergency preparedness activities for which OEP has primary responsibility; and (3) current management functions which it must by law perform.

Under its general coordinating responsibilities, the agency provides leadership and guidance across the entire spectrum of nonmilitary preparedness. Its Director advises and assists the President in the development of planning assumptions and broad emergency planning objectives. He provides policy guidance on the availability and use of resources under various emergency conditions.

Special emergency preparedness responsibilities include preparing plans and policies for the emergency organization and functioning of the federal government and encouraging similar planning at state and local levels. OEP also administers the National Defense Executive Reserve program and develops programs for the mobilization of the Nation's telecommunications resources in time of emergency.

Among OEP's current management responsibilities are the functions under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act and administration of the Federal Disaster Act.

## B. Current Activities

Increasingly during the past two years, OEP has devoted much of its attention and resources to limited war preparedness, including the mobilization problems associated with the Vietnam conflict. While nuclear war contingency planning continues, it is anticipated that additional emphasis will be placed on the economic impact of varying levels of limited war involvement in the months ahead.

The following sections highlight progress made during the past two years in OEP programs having an impact on the States:

### 1. *Federal-State Relations*

During the past year, OEP has been particularly active in efforts to improve intergovernmental relations. As the President's "Ambassador to the States," the Director has spearheaded a campaign to insure that the States take their rightful place as coequals in the federal process and that the federal government is responsive to the needs of the States. While the program is not limited to the field of emergency preparedness planning, it has yielded significant dividends in this vital area. Through face-to-face meetings in forty state capitals between the Governors, the Director and key officials of federal and state departments—often including state civil defense and emergency planning directors—a close rapport has been established between state executives and their federal counterparts. The effect of this continuing program to improve federal-state relations has been a greater awareness on the part of all participants of the need for continuing consultation and joint planning efforts to insure the safety and well-being of the Nation and its federal system.

### 2. *The Comprehensive Program*

The "Comprehensive Program for Survival of Government and Emergency Management of Resources" has a two-fold aim: to provide for the continuity of federal, state and local government operations in an emergency; and to enable

state and local governments to manage the resources within their boundaries in a post-attack period until federal coordination and control can be reestablished.

To insure that state and local governments will be able to carry out the functions for which they are responsible, the Office of Emergency Planning encourages the establishment of emergency lines of succession to key governmental positions, the provision of protected emergency operating facilities, and the preservation of records essential to government operations and protection of individual rights in an emergency.

In cooperation with the Council of State Governments, OEP has proposed a series of legislative measures to insure the continuity of state and local governments in the event of an enemy attack. These measures consist of a constitutional amendment and six acts covering lines of succession and other measures judged necessary to insure the post-attack continuance of civil government.

To date, all States except one have enacted some or all of the proposed legislative provisions. As shown in the table which concludes this chapter, thirty-four State Legislatures have ratified constitutional amendments dealing with continuity of government. Five other States have adequate existing authority and do not need constitutional changes to provide for emergency lines of succession. Succession to the position of Chief Executive has been arranged in thirty-nine States, legislative succession in twenty-five, and judicial succession in eighteen. To house their governments during an emergency, thirty-six States have established permanent, well-protected emergency operating facilities. Twenty-one have enacted legislation to provide for the protection and preservation of essential records.

Recognizing that the resource management aspect of the Comprehensive Program is a joint federal-state effort, OEP contracted with the States for the development of appropriate state plans for the mobilization and use of essential resources until the federal government can assume this function.

Substantial progress has been made in the past two years on the development of these State Plans for the Emergency Management of Resources. Forty-eight States, three Territories and the District of Columbia are now participating in the program. Some 585 task groups have been organized in which more than six thousand leaders of business, labor, industry and agriculture have assisted state officials in drawing up emergency plans for the use of human and material resources following a nuclear attack.

Forty-eight jurisdictions have completed and tested initial drafts of their plans. Of these, thirty-five have been approved for printing, and the rest will be in final form by December, 1967.

OEP also has the responsibility for developing emergency economic stabilization programs to deal with any type of contingency. As part of the Comprehensive Program, the federal government relies upon state and territorial governments and, through them, upon lower levels of government to administer these programs for an interim period following nuclear attack.

The thrust of economic stabilization activity during the past two years has been directed toward completion of state-level plans. Emphasis in the immediate future will be centered on working with the States in the development of an operational capability to carry out these programs at state-designated jurisdictional levels below the state level. Complete kits of Emergency Operating Instructions have been developed by OEP and made available for the use of operating level authorities.

### 3. *The Office of Defense Resources*

Executive Order 11051 makes the Director of OEP responsible for the development of an "overall emergency system for reaching central program decisions for the utilization of resources" and the formulation of "policies and procedures for the coordinated application by federal agencies, in time of emergency, of priorities, allocations and other resources control and distribution systems . . . for the conduct of approved major programs."

In response to this directive, the Office of Emergency Planning proposed to the President a system for the central management of resources under nuclear attack conditions. On June 30, 1964, President Johnson approved the basic framework for an Office of Defense Resources and instructed the Director to develop the necessary plans, organization, procedures and staffing.

In carrying out the President's instructions, initial emphasis was placed on implementing the concept of an Office of Defense Resources in terms of a nuclear attack emergency. Since 1965, however, the Office of Emergency Planning has concentrated on the development of an ODR plan to meet the contingencies of limited war. This *Resource Mobilization Plan for Limited War*, which is now practically complete, provides all the basic policies and procedures, as well as the organizational structure, which would be required in carrying out a full mobilization program short of nuclear war. The plan is based on the premise that controls on the use of resources should always be applied selectively and only to the extent necessary to meet the needs of a particular situation. The plan provides, accordingly, that the owners and operators of private businesses will be responsible for the actual operations of their plants and facilities, subject only to such controls as are necessary for the national security.

With completion of the Limited War Plan, OEP's next objective is to develop a corresponding plan applicable in nuclear war. The general policies, procedures and documents developed for limited war will be followed in the new plan where appropriate. Additional policies and guidance applicable to nuclear attack conditions will be developed as required.

### 4. *Federal Disaster Assistance*

The Federal Disaster Act, Public Law 81-875, empowers the President to supplement the efforts and resources of state and local governments in carrying out their responsibilities to alleviate suffering and damage resulting from major disasters.

The President has delegated to the Director of the Office of Emergency Planning the responsibility for coordinating federal assistance under the act. Upon the declaration of a "major disaster," OEP administers funds allocated for the State from the President's disaster fund, and directs and coordinates disaster assistance by other federal agencies.

In a declared "major disaster" area, federal aid is made available to help a State or its political subdivisions with debris clearance, emergency protective and health measures, and emergency repairs to essential public facilities such as roads and bridges, sewer and water systems, and public buildings.

In the two years from July 1, 1965, through June 30, 1967, twenty-six "major disaster" declarations were made under Public Law 875. These Presidential declarations were made for twenty States and two Territories. Both American Samoa and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands suffered typhoon disasters in this period. California had three major disasters, all because of storms and flooding. North Dakota and Texas each had two such disasters, also as a result of damaging floods.

Federal funds totaling \$154,516,650 were allocated for disaster relief in this period. A major portion of the funds, however, was allocated for disasters that occurred in earlier years, including the March, 1964, Alaska earthquake and the California flood of December, 1964.

The most serious event occurring in the past two years was the September, 1965, Hurricane Betsy disaster in Louisiana. Betsy has been described as one of the worst hurricanes of this century, and Louisiana bore the brunt of the storm's fury. Federal assistance was immediately marshalled at OEP's direction to alleviate suffering and restore essential public facilities. Nearly \$40 million in PL 875 funds were made available for disaster relief in the State.

In June, 1966, a tornado in Topeka, Kansas, caused almost total destruction along an eight-mile-long and four-block-wide swath through the heart of the city. Again, OEP administered a large-scale program of direct and financial assist-

ance to restore essential facilities and services.

The Disaster Relief Act of 1966, PL 89-769, liberalized federal disaster assistance programs. It underlined OEP's role in planning and coordinating all federal disaster relief activities and it has stimulated the development of improved management techniques and procedures to assure a prompt, coordinated and efficient federal response to disaster.

#### 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.

#### *National Fallout Shelter Program*

Foremost among civil defense programs is the National Fallout Shelter Program. Under it, fallout shelter space has been located as a basic life-saving resource 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 protection against fallout, the Department of Defense in September, 1961, started a nationwide survey of large structures. The continuing survey is under the direction of the Office of Civil Defense, assisted by the Army Corps of Engineers, the Naval Facilities Engineering Command, and thousands of architects and engineers who have been especially trained in fallout shelter analysis.

Through June, 1967, the survey had located more than 175,000 structures throughout the United States which contain potential public fallout shelter space for more than 160 million people. Of these structures, more than 100,000 shelter facilities with space for some ninety-three 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 decayed to acceptable levels. In

most areas of the country, people probably could leave fallout shelter before the end of the 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 the federal government for public shelters. Through June, 1967, public shelters had been stocked with enough supplies to sustain more than forty-seven million people for two weeks, or more than seventy-eight million people for eight days.

The basic national survey is expected to locate some 6,700,000 new potential public shelter spaces each year from new construction and modifications of existing structures. Contributing toward this are shelter spaces being developed under an OCD program to encourage architects and engineers to maximize fallout shelter potential in designing new buildings.

Supplementing the basic national survey are the Home Fallout Protection Surveys, which were started in 1966. By mid-1967 they had been completed in five States and were underway in seven more. Under HFPS, the Census Bureau analyzes by computer the fallout protection inherent in the basements of one, two and three-family dwellings. A questionnaire is used to obtain information on the home basement of each participating householder. After computerized processing of it, a confidential report is sent to the householder telling him the amount of fallout protection in his home basement and how to improve it. In the five States where HFPS had been completed by mid-1967, about 80 per cent of those who were offered this service by direct mail filled out the questionnaire and returned it to the Census Bureau.

A follow-on from the National Fallout Shelter Program is the Community Shelter Planning (CSP) Program, which OCD is directing and financing. The basic purpose of this program is to develop, in each jurisdiction, practical procedures to make efficient use of the best available fallout protection in event

of attack, and to get this information to each citizen. By July 1, 1967, more than 150 federally-funded CSP contracts existed with urban planning professionals in metropolitan areas or counties. Many more were being negotiated, or the CSP's were proceeding without special OCD contracts under guidance of State Community Shelter Planning Officers paid with federal funds.

#### *Preparation for Emergency Operations*

If civil authority 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:

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 889 warning points (many of them fallout-shielded with federal funds) and 367 warning point extensions, to provide warning of enemy attack.

2. A radiological defense program which, by June 30, 1967, had furnished detection instruments and personnel training for 12,529 monitoring stations at federal facilities and 50,614 stations at state and local facilities, such as police and fire stations.

3. A Civil Defense Broadcast Station Protection program to provide fallout protection, emergency power where needed, and radio links to governmental Emergency Operating Centers for 658 key stations in the Emergency Broadcast System. This station protection program is designed to enable the stations to stay on the air and provide national coverage in a fallout environment.

4. A training program which prepares civil defense and other key state and local government officials to meet special problems of nuclear attack or natural disaster. By mid-1967, OCD Staff College facilities had been used to provide specialized civil defense training for 50,972

state and local officials and community leaders. Beginning in 1963, OCD contracted with colleges and universities in every State, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico to expand civil defense training. By mid-1967 about 190,000 persons had taken these civil defense university extension courses and conferences. 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 are conducted by professors who contract to teach the course through cooperating colleges and universities in all States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. More than thirteen thousand architects and engineers have been trained.

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 Program provides training in individual and family preparedness actions, and trains selected participants as shelter managers or radiological monitors. As of mid-1967, 2,023,890 persons had been taught in adult education classes. A Medical Self-Help Course is also offered. By mid-1967 it had been taught to 4,753,844 persons. 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 governmental jurisdictions are needed.

Governed by this basic principle, the central intent of federal civil defense financial assistance to the 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 Expenses 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-1967 all States, four Territories and the District of Columbia were participating in this program, as well as 1,818 counties and municipalities.

2. The Civil Defense Equipment Program supplies federal matching funds toward purchase by state and local governments of such items as emergency communications equipment, sirens and other warning devices, and emergency generators. Equipment bought under the program has been used many times by state and local governments to help alleviate effects of major disasters. Also, 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 1967 OCD made thirty-nine loans of such equipment to communities, and OCD equipment was serving in an emergency capacity in twenty-three States.

3. Emergency Operating Centers (EOC's) 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. More than 2,100 EOC's have been developed throughout the United States, about one-fourth of these with federal matching funds.

#### *Military Support of Civil Defense*

A program of increasing value to civil defense, and one in which the forty-eight contiguous States<sup>1</sup> are directly 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 contiguous States approved this program during 1964.

<sup>1</sup>The plan affects only the forty-eight contiguous 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.

STATUS OF CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT LEGISLATION IN  
STATE GOVERNMENTS

As of June 30, 1967\*

State	Constitutional amendments ratified for continuity of government	Emergency line of succession provided for					Provisions for emergency relocation of		Records management and preservation provided
		Chief Executive	Others in executive branch	Legislature	Judiciary	Local govts.	State govt.	Local govt.	
Alabama	(a)	★	..	★	..	★	★	..	..
Alaska	..	★	..	..	..	..	★	..	..
Arizona	★	★	..	★	..	★	★	★	★
Arkansas	..	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..
California	★	★	★	★	..	★	★	★	★
Colorado	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Connecticut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delaware	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..
Florida	★	★	..	..	..	★	★	★	..
Georgia	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..
Hawaii	..	★	..	..	..	★	★	★	..
Idaho	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..
Illinois	..	★	★	..	..	★	★	★	★
Indiana	..	..	..	..	..	★	★	★	..
Iowa	..	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..
Kansas	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..
Kentucky	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	★
Louisiana	★	..	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Maine	★	★	★	★	..	★	★	★	..
Maryland	(a)	★	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Massachusetts	..	★	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Michigan	★	★	★	..	★	★	..	★	★
Minnesota	★	★	..	★	..	★	★	★	★
Mississippi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Missouri	★	..	..	..	..	..	★	..	..
Montana	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nebraska	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Nevada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Hampshire	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
New Jersey	★	★	★	..	..	..	★	..	★
New Mexico	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New York	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..
North Carolina	(a)	★	★	..	..	★	★	★	★
North Dakota	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Ohio	★	★	★	..	..	★	★	★	..
Oklahoma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oregon	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Pennsylvania	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..
Rhode Island	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Carolina	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..
South Dakota	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tennessee	★	★	★	★	..	★	★	★	..
Texas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utah	★	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	★
Vermont	..	★	★	..	★	★	★	★	★
Virginia	(a)	★	..	★	..	★	★	..	..
Washington	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Virginia	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Wisconsin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wyoming	(a)	★	..	..	..	★	★	★	★
Total	34(a)	39	30	25	18	36	36	32	21

\*Prepared by the Office of Emergency Planning, Executive Office of the President.

(a) Preexisting constitutional authority in Alabama, Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia and Wyoming made special constitutional amendments unnecessary for continuity of government.

---

## THE NATIONAL GUARD

By W. D. McGLASSON\*

---

Two frustrating problems have dominated the American consciousness the past two years: one an armed conflict in Southeast Asia, the other violence and turmoil in the Nation's cities. Every segment of our society has felt the effects, and the impact has been great on the 500,000 members of the Army and Air National Guard.

The Guard alone, among the various Reserve components of the Armed Forces, is assigned a dual mission and thus carries a dual array of responsibilities. As a first-line adjunct to the U.S. Army and U.S. Air Force, it bears an important share of the burden of defending the Nation. As the military force for the several States, operating under the Governors in their roles as Commanders-in-Chief, the Guard in each State serves as an emergency backup for civil authorities.

Rarely in the past have events compelled so extensive an involvement in both of those missions simultaneously as in 1965-67. While elevating its combat readiness to a level never before deemed possible for part-time military forces, the Guard concurrently has given an unprecedented amount of direct support to the active forces in response to the imperatives of the Vietnam war. At the same time, Guardsmen have found themselves confronted by some of the most violent civil disorders in the Nation's history.

The following review of the Guard's major undertakings of the recent past will suggest not only the extensive nature of its accomplishments, but the broad scope of its concerns as well.

---

\*Lieutenant Colonel McGlasson is Executive Assistant, in charge of Public Relations, of the National Guard Association of the United States.

### NATIONAL DEFENSE

Responding to the needs of our deepened involvement in Southeast Asia, a large segment of the Guard intensified its training, from early 1965 on, to produce an early-ready force without putting its members and the Nation through the dislocations of a mobilization. A force of 119,000 Army Guardsmen, comprising three combat divisions, six separate brigades, and nearly 300 smaller units, were earmarked for a high-priority Selected Reserve Force (SRF), which also contained several hundred U.S. Army Reserve support units. For this force, training time was almost doubled, with training assemblies increased from the normal forty-eight per year to an unprecedented seventy-two, and each assembly set at a minimum of four training hours. In the Air National Guard, a tactical striking force of more than 10,000 men, in fourteen groups, was designated as an instant-ready backup for the Tactical Air Command, which had been compelled to deploy virtually all of its full-time elements overseas.

On balance, the creation of these highly-trained, quickly-deployable strike forces probably constituted the Guard's single most important contribution to the Nation's defense during the critical first months of the buildup in Southeast Asia, although some of its other feats were more spectacular. With the bulk of their fighting power diverted to support of operations in the Pacific area and Southeast Asia, the Army and Air Force drew heavily on the Strategic Reserve which they normally hold intact in the continental United States as an emergency strike force. By quickly attaining a higher level of readiness, the SRF and the Air Guard's quixotically labeled "Beef Broth" element were able to as-

sume Strategic Reserve functions. This gave the active forces more freedom to move their own units wherever needed, with assurance that a sizable and competent force still was available to meet other emergencies that might arise. At the same time, the SRF and "Beef Broth" units were available for rapid call-up should the war in Southeast Asia suddenly expand.

Army units in this priority force aimed for ninety-day readiness—that is, a level of preparedness that would permit their deployment to an overseas combat zone in ninety days or less following alert. For air units, the time was set at twenty-four hours from alert to deployment readiness, and their performance was such that a high-ranking member of the Air Force staff was moved to describe them as "the Strategic Reserve."

To accomplish this, Guardsmen wangled extra time off from employers and gave up "for the duration" much of the time previously set aside for families and other personal pursuits. Instead of the 184-hour minimum previously devoted to training annually, at forty-eight drills and fifteen days of field training, Guardsmen soon found themselves performing their military chores at the rate of 400 to 500 hours per year, the equivalent of fifty to sixty normal, eight-hour workdays.

But many Guardsmen made other contributions also to operations in Vietnam. The Air Guard's twenty-five long-range transport units expanded their normal schedule of overseas training flights and added seventy-five *direct support* flights per month into Vietnam itself. As a result, the tabulation for calendar year 1966 credited the twenty-five Groups, and their 215 four-engine transports, with more than 3,200 overseas flights—579 on aeromedical evacuation missions to offshore bases, 878 in direct support of the Southeast Asia operations (including more than 600 into South Vietnam), and the remaining 1,750 to other overseas areas. On those flights, they carried a total of 32,103 tons of vital military cargo, 26,386 military passengers, 6,375 sick and wounded patients and 5,727 passengers accompanying the patients. In this effort,

they attained approximately 60 per cent of the capability their units would have been expected to produce in a full active duty status, according to the Secretary of the Air Force.

In other directions, some 400 Air Guardsmen flew to France early in 1966 on short tours of as much as eighty-nine days to remove the complex communications and electronics gear from air bases vacated at the order of General Charles de Gaulle. Fighter and photo-reconnaissance units took their jets as far afield as Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico and elsewhere around the hemisphere to provide fire support and reconnaissance support during Army, Air Force and Strike Command training exercises, relieving the Active Air Force of still another responsibility.

Army Guardsmen wherever possible took over such functions as road and bridge-building tasks on active bases, as one Guard engineer unit did at West Point. Others pitched in to help regular units prepare themselves for overseas shipment. Army Guard pilots flew regular paratroopers on "jump" training exercises, and took on several Army Map Service support missions.

Army Guardsmen assigned to NIKE-HERCULES operations operated fifty-four launching sites around the clock in direct support of the North American Air Defense Command, and Air Guard F102 Squadrons continued to maintain a twenty-four-hour runway alert at bases around the Nation, giving NORAD approximately 50 per cent of the fighter forces it would use in case of enemy attack.

These are a few specific examples of the hundreds of ways in which Guardsmen assumed new responsibilities in the day-to-day defense of the Nation, relieving thousands of full-time fighting men for more urgent duties elsewhere.

In addition, the Guard returned thousands of its aircraft, vehicles, field radios and other critical items of equipment to the active forces, to fill the gap until new gear could roll off the assembly lines. This handicapped the Guard temporarily in its attempt to reach peak readiness but, by mid-1967, new equipment was

starting to flow back into the Guard inventory, the first time in recent years that it had received brand-new items straight from the factory, rather than Army and Air Force hand-me-downs. There still were a number of glaring gaps in the equipment picture at mid-year, particularly in such items as aircraft and radios, which are being consumed at a heavy rate by the Vietnam fighting, but the situation was rapidly improving.

FORCE STRUCTURE AND REALIGNMENT

A 1964 proposal by Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara to merge the Army National Guard and U.S. Army Reserve into a single, expanded National Guard, encountered unyielding opposition in Congress and was dropped. However, an accompanying project to revamp both components to conform more closely to United States war plans was scheduled to take place in the fall of 1967.

The change would be felt most keenly by the Army National Guard, since the Department of Army already had restructured the Army Reserve along the projected lines, even before the battle over merger ended.

The accompanying table describes the Army Guard force structure in its current form and in the form it will possess following the realignment. The impact of the change on the Army National Guard will be severe in respect to the unit alignment, but it will not appreciably alter present manpower totals. Revised troop allotments issued to the States late in the year proposed a net loss of nearly 1,000 company or detachment-size units, reducing the present allocation of 3,995 units to about 3,008. However, all units will be given manning levels of 90 per cent or more of the full, wartime requirement, whereas at present manning levels range all the way from 100 per cent for the SRF and NIKE-HERCULES batteries down to a mere 50 per cent for the nonpriority reinforcing reserve organizations.

Thus, there will be very little difference in the total numbers of officers and men allocated to each State, but realignment will produce an appreciable loss in

flexibility, since the number of units and command-staff centers will be greatly reduced.

Total Guard strength, nationwide, will be 412,000, about its present level.

The actual process of altering the unit structure was scheduled to start in September, 1967, with completion slated for the following Spring.

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD  
TROOP STRUCTURE

Current and Projected

Present allotment	Type of organization or unit	Allotment effective in fiscal year 1968
6	Armored Divisions	2
17	Infantry Divisions	5
0	Infantry Divisions (mechanized)	1
0	Airborne Brigade	1
2	Armored Brigades (separate)	1
7	Infantry Brigades (separate)	14
1	Infantry Brigades (mechanized)	2
7	Armored Cavalry Regiments	4

Battalions

(The compilation below includes those battalions contained in the above-listed major organizations, as well as battalions which exist as separate entities.)

Present allotment	Type of organization or unit	Allotment effective in fiscal year 1968
2	Airborne	3
35	Air Defense Artillery (automatic weapons)	14
17	Air Defense Artillery (NIKE-HERCULES)	17
2	Alaska Scouts	2
90	Armor	40
45	Armored Cavalry	23
71	Engineer	57
197	Field Artillery	131
164	Infantry (including mechanized)	127
6	Military Police	11
39	Signal	17

(This list does not include hundreds of headquarters of various types, and excludes other hundreds of separate companies and detachments. It does, however, cover all major elements and, through them, all but a fraction of the 417,000 officers and men who currently are members of the Army National Guard.)

STATE EMERGENCIES

The Guard traditionally has been a primary resource on which state authorities can draw in major emergencies, when natural disasters or civil disturbances exceed the capabilities of civil

authorities. In flood, tornado, earthquake, forest fire, explosion, mob violence and a host of similar situations, Guardsmen have earned the gratitude and praise of the citizens whose lives and property they have preserved.

Guardsmen turned out on more than 350 occasions in the 1965-66 period to serve their communities and States in time of crisis. These ranged from two-man details searching for lost children, up through 100 or 500 or 5,000-man commitments, to the 13,393 men who put down the near-insurrection in Watts, California, in 1965. Serious flood conditions along the Upper Mississippi, for example, drew more than 10,000 Guardsmen from several States into the fray before the raging river receded.

Of greater concern to most Americans than natural emergencies was the increasing incidence of rioting and large-scale violence in American cities, including the upheavals in Newark and Detroit in 1967.

In the last ten years, the Guard has been called on eighty-five times (as of November 1, 1967) to restore order in strife-torn American communities. Prior to 1967, however, only in Watts had destructive violence reached such proportions as to pose a serious challenge to the assembled law enforcement forces. But the first seven months of 1967 saw a sharp upturn in both the number and the intensity of disorders, with seventeen disturbances requiring National Guard action before they could be quelled. These were climaxed by the tragic and unprecedented outbreaks in Newark and Detroit. Some 10,000 Guardsmen were sent into Detroit to help police bring the shooting and burning to an end, and Newark required nearly 6,000 Guardsmen.

The adequacy of the Guard's riot control training and techniques was challenged while Detroit and Newark were still ablaze, and Guard leaders countered by citing the obvious: that Detroit and

Newark added an entirely new dimension to the customary dynamics of a civil disorder. Snipers persistently fired on troops, police and fire fighters, then faded away into the crowds. Mass arson over wide areas became a major feature of the disorders. Ordinarily peaceful citizens succumbed to the hysteria and smashed into stores to loot and burn.

Thus the violence took on the characteristics of urban guerrilla conflict rather than riots in the classic sense, and it was waged in areas of heavy population density. This imposed on Guardsmen the dangerous and complex task of restoring order with minimum harm to the hordes of innocent onlookers and minimum damage to property.

Even before the flames in Detroit finally were quenched, with the lessons of Watts, Newark and Detroit in mind, leaders of the Guard called on the Department of the Army to completely re-evaluate its riot control training, tactics and doctrine, and they offered Guard assistance in this. Within days such a study had been initiated and, as an interim measure, the Army had directed all units of the Army Guard to institute a crash program of special riot control training. Guard units across the country thus were moving rapidly to close the tactical gap that the summer riots had revealed.

#### AIR NATIONAL GUARD

The Air National Guard's most significant activities have been described in the section above headed "National Defense."

As to structure, the Air Guard includes ninety-one flying groups (with ninety-two squadrons), operating ninety-two flying bases and forty-six other installations in every State, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia. It is, on its own, larger and more potent than all but a half-dozen other national air forces in the world. In its ranks are approximately 81,000 officers and men.

# 6

## Planning and Development

### STATE PLANNING

By DAVID K. HARTLEY\*

**T**HE BIENNIUM since publication of the last edition of *The Book of the States* was again one of rapid advances in state planning.

Nearly all Governors in this period came to recognize planning as an important aid to improvement of their executive capability in managing the complex affairs of state government. The planning function also underwent considerable redefinition in accordance with trends in both state government and the practice of planning.

The following table shows the increase in officially recognized state planning activity between 1960 and 1968:

ORGANIZATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY IN STATES FOR COMPREHENSIVE STATEWIDE PLANNING IN 1960 AND 1968 (Includes Puerto Rico).

	Number of States	
	1960	January 1, 1968
Planning and economic development in the same agency	11	13
Independent planning department	6	6
Planning in department of finance or administration	2	4
Planning as staff unit in Governor's office	1	22
Statewide planning as interdepartmental committee	—	2
No formal statewide planning program	31	4
	51	51

Several reasons can be given for the rapid increase in the number of States engaged in planning, as well as the dra-

\*Mr. Hartley is Director of the Council of State Planning Agencies and Director of Institute Development for the American Institute of Planners.

matic shift of responsibility into Governors' offices:

1. Growing gubernatorial interest in strong planning and budgeting as management tools.

2. Growing sophistication in the techniques of economic development planning, highlighting the need for more policy formulation and implementation throughout state government.

3. Availability of federal funds through grants under Section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954.

4. Proliferation and expansion of federal aids, which, while increasing program funds, has also shown a need for greater coordination and policy direction. Also many federal programs have a strong state planning requirement, thus requiring a comprehensive framework.

5. Promotion and assistance to state planning efforts in the past several years by such national organizations as the American Institute of Planners and the Council of State Governments, which have urged creation of statewide planning agencies.

In 1956, the Council of State Governments issued its influential *Planning Services for State Government*, which included the suggestion that "each state establish an Office of Planning Services in the executive branch of the state government, either in the office of the Governor or coequal with the budget office in an integrated Department of Administration or Finance."

The American Institute of Planners

completed *State Planning: Its Function and Organization* in 1958 and its *Survey of State Planning Agencies, 1960* in 1961. In 1962 the Council of State Governments issued two further reports with bearing on the subject: *State Planning: A Policy Statement* and *State Responsibility in Urban Regional Development*. These reports had wide circulation and provided the impetus for many state planning efforts.

#### FIVE MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS

The 1966-67 biennium has seen five major developments affecting research oriented to state planning.

1. The Council of State Governments Executive Committee in December, 1966, officially recognized the Council of State Planning Agencies as a cooperating organization. Formed in 1964, CSPA by 1966 comprised twenty member agencies. It opened a part-time office in Washington in July, 1967. Membership by the year end had risen to agencies of forty-five States—all those engaged in statewide planning. The Council of State Planning Agencies has established liaison relationships with the Council of State Governments, the National Governors' Conference, the American Institute of Planners and other organizations concerned with state planning. Its first annual conference was held in Lexington, Kentucky, in August, 1967, with attendance of more than one hundred people from thirty-four States. This session featured a joint meeting with the National Association of State Budget Officers on mutual interests and relationships between planning and budgeting. CSPA is now engaging in a series of research and technical assistance programs to enhance the state planning capability.

2. In March, 1967, the Carnegie Corporation announced it was funding a new Institute on State Programming for the 70's with a \$400,000 grant. The institute is housed at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill, and is an outgrowth of Former Governor Terry Sanford's Study of American States, which resulted in his book, *Storm Over the States*, published in 1967. The study recommended formation of several institutes

to study in more detail its recommendations for improving state government, and state planning was selected as the subject for the first such institute. The resulting institute is chaired by Former Governor Jack M. Campbell of New Mexico, who was a leader in state planning activities both as a legislator and as Governor. The staff has embarked on a strong and intensive study of state planning in all of its facets—manpower, education, budgets, relationship with Governors and budgeting, and public acceptance. The institute is scheduling a series of meetings around the country, as well as inviting selected experts to Chapel Hill to discuss various aspects of state planning. Although it is scheduled to go out of business in May of 1969, the institute is issuing a wide variety of preliminary reports. It provides staff for the National Governors' Conference Committee on State Planning, and in this capacity has prepared two reports for the committee which have been adopted by the National Governors' Conference.

3. In mid-1967 the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development made a grant to the Council of State Governments for a study of coordination of federal aids through the state planning process. The Council subcontracted with the Public Administration Service and the American Society of Planning Officials for this project. The study involves a complete survey of state planning requirements attached to federal grants-in-aid, and is charged with developing a model for their coordination. A final report is expected in mid-1968.

4. The American Institute of Planners, on July 1, 1967, established a Technical Exchange for state planning with the assistance of a \$33,000 HUD grant. Reports and documents deemed important to the technical conduct of state planning are being identified, abstracted and made available through the Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information. The purpose is to develop a "five-foot shelf" of basic documents for each state planning library, with a procedure for keeping it up to date.

5. Finally the American Institute of Planners Committee on State Planning is continuing its investigation and assist-

ance to state planning. Consisting of twelve planners with varying backgrounds, this committee has prepared a background paper on state planning and is working to assure that state planning continues as a viable function of the entire planning hierarchy.

All of these efforts are leading toward a better technical capability for state planning.

#### FEDERAL PLANNING ASSISTANCE

Enactment of the Urban Planning Assistance Program as Section 701 of the Federal Housing Act of 1954 was an incentive to States to undertake planning assistance to municipalities. The act authorized 50 per cent grants to state agencies for planning services to communities under 25,000 in population. In most cases, the Governors or Legislatures designated the existing state development promotion commissions as the agencies, largely on the grounds that they performed community development services. Very few state planning boards from the National Resources Planning Board era of the 1930's were still in existence by 1955 to be designated for this function, and no States created new departments solely for this purpose.

Since 1954, the 701 Program has been readily broadened and expanded. Assistance is now given by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to cities under 50,000 and to all counties through a state administering agency, as well as directly to metropolitan regional planning agencies. The federal incentive has been increased to two-thirds (and to three-fourths in designated areas of high unemployment or low income).

In addition, since 1961, two-thirds federal grants have been available for statewide and interstate planning. By the end of 1967, the Department of Housing and Urban Development had granted nearly \$20 million for this purpose to forty-four state planning agencies. HUD's allotment to state comprehensive planning among its total appropriations under Section 701 has consistently stayed at about 15 per cent. For the fiscal year 1968, the department has allocated \$7 million for state comprehensive planning, and its pro-

jected allocation for fiscal 1969 is \$11 million.

Other federal agencies are interested in comprehensive policy planning at the state level as well. The Department of Commerce has sponsored regional seminars on state economic planning. The Water Resources Council, the Department of Interior, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and other agencies also provide funds to state agencies, some of which are used for comprehensive planning.

#### STATE COORDINATION

One of the most significant developments in state comprehensive planning is the increased sophistication of the planning done by various departments of state governments, such as those for highways, outdoor recreation, health and welfare, economic development and unemployment security. Some States, for example New York, assign staff from the central planning agency to the functional agency to assure that functional plans are developed in harmony with the statewide comprehensive policy plan.

A survey by the Council of State Governments and the Public Administration Service shows that more than one hundred federal programs have a state planning component. That is, as a prerequisite to receiving federal grants-in-aid, the State must submit some form of a statewide plan which provides the framework for administration of these federal grants. These federal programs cut across the board in state government responsibilities—all the way from vocational rehabilitation to water resources. Thus, it is a major task of the central state planning agency, acting in the Governor's name, to coordinate these planning requirements and assure that there is some policy framework for their development.

#### TRENDS IN STATE PLANNING

The most important new direction that has occurred in state planning in the past several years is toward its use as a management tool. With the tremendous expansion in state government budgets and responsibilities—the much discussed ren-

naissance of the States—a logical concomitant is to strengthen the executive, for it is only through coordination and leadership that resources can be directed to goals. It has been said that three tools for building executive control are necessary in any organization:

1. Program leadership (innovation, new ideas, marketing, advertising and corporate image).

2. Corporate planning (charting long-term goals, preferably in quantitative terms, developing and testing alternative strategies to reach the goals, developing methods and programs to implement the policies, and evaluation of results to assure that the policy is carried out).

3. Budget control (relating both capital and operating expenditures to long-term fiscal resources).

With the growing recognition of planning as a necessary management instrument in modern, effective state government, the following general pattern for the conduct of state planning has developed. The planning staff is advisory to the Chief Executive and works at his direction in its relationships with the Legislature and the functional departments. The planning director is acceptable to the Governor and qualified to articulate development policy. Many Governors have designated one of their personal assistants as state planning coordinator to work with the technical staff on planning matters. The technical staff is chosen on the basis of qualifications and is not replaced as Administrations change (the usual rule is that the planning and assistant planning directors are named directly by the Governor, while section chiefs and technical personnel are in civil service). Planning commissions and boards, when deemed necessary and in existence, are increasingly advisory to the Governor and the state planning director, with the director taking full administrative responsibility for recommendations.

Increased attention to the relationship between planning and budgeting is one of the most significant and favorable developments in state planning in the past two decades. This trend recognizes that plans and programs must be developed within the framework of political feasi-

bility and the fiscal capability for carrying them out. The sharing of central responsibility between planning and budgeting is commonly termed programming; planning agencies are increasingly developing staffs with programming and evaluation capabilities in association with the state budget agencies.

#### NEW INSTRUMENTS FOR STATE PLANNING

In the past two years, a new emphasis has been placed on planning-programming-budgeting systems (PPB). And state planning agencies are becoming increasingly sophisticated in their planning-programming-budgeting relationships with budgeting officials. The beneficial results of this are that the budget acquires multi-year dimension and becomes more related to policy. Planning becomes more realistic and more tied to implementation through the Governor's budget.

Most States are using management information systems. Oriented as they are to data collection and analysis, the state planning agencies must have access to information, and must have methods to process the information into meaningful policy directions. A survey conducted by the American Institute of Planners Data Series Committee showed that in 1967 forty States had a central data processing capability through information systems used by the central planning staff.

Systems analysis is becoming a planning tool. Systems analysis views any particular function or objective of government as a total system and attempts to relate, interrelate and analyze costs for all possible facets. Planning agencies are hiring people sophisticated in cost effectiveness and systems analysis.

Many States have begun to engage in mathematical modeling of their development. This will enhance the capability of evaluating alternatives and simulating various desired changes in state conditions.

#### BASIC FUNCTIONS

A survey by the American Institute of Planners conducted for the Department of Commerce in 1967 indicated that most States consider the following to be the basic functions of state planning:

1. Formulation of short and long range objectives.

2. Assembly of information necessary for adequate definition of problems.

3. Determination of priorities and programs within a flexible schedule.

4. Integration of activities for the most efficient, effective and economical accomplishment of aims.

In any complex organization, such as a corporation or a state government, these are planning responsibilities. Thus the responsibilities of a planning agency might include:

1. Assistance in policy formulation for a long term statewide development.

2. Studies and research into specialized subjects related to development.

3. Central information or linkage services.

4. Planning assistance, both technical and financial, to local and regional authorities. (A survey in October, 1967, by the American Institute of Planners showed that thirty States had completed delineation of sub-state districts so as to harmonize rural and metropolitan planning and development activities. The survey also found that 171 sub-state districts had actually been formed under agreements between cities and counties, with twenty-two crossing state lines. The National Governors' Conference Committee on State Planning at a meeting in Washington in March, 1968, urged every Governor to assure direct state involvement in each sub-state district assisted with federal funds.)

5. Preparation of a comprehensive statewide development program. Typical elements might include outdoor recreation, population, economic base, human resources and regional delineation.

6. Coordination of functional plans originating with other agencies or departments.

7. Review and coordination of applications for federally-required statewide plans. (The National Governors' Conference has urged amendments to federal legislation to require that all planning applications by various departments of state government be reviewed by the Governor's state planning and coordination staff for policy coordination.)

8. Provision of planning services to functional agencies.

The developments taking place in state planning today are broad and significant. Their continuation should contribute much to the strength and efficacy of the States in all of their functions, including their intergovernmental relations.

#### SELECTED REFERENCES

*The States Begin to Plan.* American Institute of Planners. Papers presented by Henry Fagin, Walter K. Johnson, James S. Klar, Daniel M. Luevano and Harold E. Wise at AIP forty-sixth annual conference, Milwaukee, October 27-31, 1963. Reprinted in *Proceedings*, pp. 69-102.

"State Planning: Its Function and Organization." *Journal of the American Institute of Planners*, November, 1961, pp. 207-214.

"Survey of State Planning Agencies, 1960." *Journal of the American Institute of Planners*, November, 1961, pp. 325-331.

*Planning Services for State Government.* Council of State Governments, Chicago, 1956.

*State Planning: A Policy Statement.* Council of State Governments, Chicago, 1962.

*State Responsibility in Urban Regional Development.* Council of State Governments, Chicago, 1962.

*Some Pertinent Information About State Planning Programs Operating With Federal Urban Planning Assistance.* Council of State Planning Agencies. Connecticut Development Commission, Hartford, Summer, 1965.

*The State Planning Process and the Executive.* Council of State Planning Agencies. Papers presented at a conference in Toronto, Canada, on April 25, 1965, by Donald H. Stansfield, Vincent J. Moore, John A. Bivens, Jr., and Richard G. RuBino.

*State Development Planning in a Federal Economic System.* John W. Dyckman. Unpublished paper prepared for Cornell University Conference on State Planning, March 23, 1966.

*Organizational Arrangements for State Planning: A Report to the Office of Regional Economic Development.* David K. Hartley. American Institute of Planners, Washington, D.C. 1967.

*State Expenditures on Planning and Development in 1960.* David K. Hartley. Area Trend Series No. 6. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1961.

*A Strategy for Planning.* National Governors' Conference Committee on State Planning. October, 1967.

*Eight State Planning Programs.* Pennsylvania State Planning Board, Harrisburg, July, 1966.

*Substate Districting—Proceedings of a Technical Seminar at the Annual Conference of the Council of State Planning Agencies, Lexington, Kentucky, August 6-9, 1967.* U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C.

*State Development Strategies—Proceedings of a Seminar at Portland, Oregon, August 13-14, 1966.* U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C.

"State Comprehensive Planning." *Urban Planning Program Guide.* U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, December 12, 1966.

---

## STATE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

By H. MCKINLEY CONWAY, JR.\*

---

**F**INANCIAL incentives to industries, always a topic of debate, again loomed as a major subject of discussion among state development agencies in 1966 and 1967. All types of inducements to attract new industry increased, in number and scope, and toward the end of 1967 some thirty-nine States were offering the controversial bond or revenue certificate type of financing of new plants.

### FINANCING UNDER EXAMINATION

This continued swing toward public financing of private industrial facilities brought the sharpest response yet from both friends and foes of such programs. The Southern Governors' Conference pointed to "over-utilizing" of tax exempt bonds as a tool for industrial development projects and it supported efforts of state and local governments to curb abuses identified with the use of such bonds.

A few weeks later, the U.S. Treasury Department announced its public support for federal legislation to regulate state and local bond programs. Thus, the Treasury Department joins with the American Bankers Association in opposing such bonds, as it has done for years. Reports of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations in recent years also have cited dangers involved in the present trend.

This opposition, reflected in several bills before Congress early in 1968, does not mean that state financing plans to attract industry are about to crash to a halt; far from it. It is the writer's guess that federal legislation will be slow in coming and will only go so far as to set certain controls. Meanwhile, the States continue to step up their competition in economic development.

\*Mr. Conway is a member of the Georgia Senate and publisher of the magazine *Industrial Development*.

### NEW AND DEVELOPING FIELDS

The competition is producing a variety of new programs, plus intensified effort in traditional areas. During the past year, a big new thrust has been noted, for example, in the field of oceanography. Many States, coastal and inland, have concluded that the next big national research and development effort will be in underwater sciences, with expenditures and opportunities soon to match those of earlier programs in atomic energy and aerospace. The location of a new federal oceanographic research laboratory by the Environmental Sciences Services Administration sparked an interstate competition second only to that for the big Atomic Energy Commission nuclear accelerator during the previous year.

Florida won the ESSA competition, not only because of excellent location factors, but because of a major state effort in the field. Looking to the future, Georgia created a new agency, the Ocean Science Center of the Atlantic, to build a new research complex at Skidaway Island near Savannah. This was followed by action of the Washington Legislature in Olympia, which voted to establish an Oceanographic Commission of Washington.

Other States competing in the new field of oceanography include Connecticut, which in 1967 established a Marine Commerce unit within its Business and Industrial Development Division; Maine and New Hampshire, which are cosponsoring a bi-state commission for exploration of hydrospace opportunities; and California, which has enacted legislation providing tax incentives for oceanographic industries. In addition, Governor Ronald Reagan has established an Interagency Council for Ocean Resources.

An additional field that is beginning to attract the attention of state development

units is the promotion of investment in tourism facilities and services. Most States, of course, have long been engaged in promoting travel, but few have done much to study locations for new resorts, examine their economic feasibility, and promote them to potential investors. Today there is growing recognition that in many areas the tourism industry must be built from the ground up, and that States can make a useful contribution.

Still another field receiving the attention of state development units to an increasing degree is the development of "fly-in" facilities both for industrial and tourist activities. These projects take the form of airport industrial parks, airport motels and offices, and airstrips at beach, lake, mountain and other resort locations. Several States are making fresh appraisals of their airport systems to identify promising sites for these developments and are giving special attention to such possibilities as new airports are authorized.

#### A WIDE RANGE OF EFFORTS

Meantime, the more traditional activities of States in behalf of industrial de-

velopment covered a very wide range in 1967.

For example, there were thirty-one state-sponsored industrial development authorities, some thirty-eight state programs to promote research and development, and some forty-four state programs to increase export of state products. Universities were assisting state efforts to attract new industries in many States, and numerous university research and development facilities were available to industry. More than forty state science and/or technology advisory councils were in existence. And in virtually all of the States there was state-supported training of industrial manpower.

Aside from all of these and other efforts directly related to industry, there also was general recognition that industrial and economic progress depends upon such fundamentals as good state educational systems at all levels, adequate transportation, and sound management of natural resources. This recognition of the economic stakes involved in those and other basic fields contributed much to state efforts in them.

## Natural Resources

---

### WATER RESOURCES

BY PAGE L. INGRAHAM AND ROCHELLE L. STANFIELD\*

---

**D**URING THE 1966-67 biennium, state action in the field of water resources focused on the importance of quality control in maintaining an adequate supply of water for the Nation.

Acute drought conditions that had prevailed in some parts of the United States eased by the end of the biennium, but there continued to be major concern for obtaining enough water of sufficient quality, while increasing urbanization was placing growing demands on the available supply. More States recognized the importance of planning for water resources in the future, and a number of them entered actively into the field. Several river basin planning commissions were established under the 1965 Water Resources Planning Act.

After a period of limited emphasis on administrative organization, there were several significant reorganization measures during 1966-67. In two States, major new departments were formed to deal with water resources; in several others, responsibility for water quality and quantity was more closely related to other natural resource programs; and a number of new water quality commissions were established. Several States increased appropriations and staff for existing agencies.

---

\*Mr. Ingraham is a Senior Analyst with the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Miss Stanfield is Information and Research Officer of the Washington Offices of the Council of State Governments and the National Governors' Conference.

Major federal-state relations activity centered on the implementation of two highly significant enactments of the previous biennium—the Water Resources Planning Act of 1965 and the Water Quality Act of 1965.

Developments during 1966-67 are summarized in this chapter under three headings: administrative organization; planning, research, studies; and water supply and pollution control.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

Organization and reorganization action represented two primary approaches: (1) creating independent departments of water resources and (2) relating water resource administration to the broader area of natural resources.

In Wisconsin, legislation during 1966-67 consolidated all water resource responsibilities in a Department of Natural Resources. The act transferred to a new Water Resources Division the water pollution control responsibilities of the State Committee on Water Pollution, the water quality control functions (including public water supply and sewage systems) of the State Board of Health, and the water use regulatory responsibilities of the Public Service Commission. A seven-member policy board appointed by the Governor was established to provide policy direction, and a Water Resources Advisory Board was created to advise the department on water quality standards. To increase public participation in water management, regional water resource advisory

boards were created. Substantial increases were authorized in personnel and funds for all of the programs.

A new Washington Department of Water Resources took over duties of the Department of Conservation, the Weather Modification Board, and the Columbia Basin Commission. (The Division of Mines and Geology in the Department of Conservation was transferred to the Department of Natural Resources.) Thus state authority for all water problems except pollution control was concentrated in the new department. It has three divisions—an Adjudication Division, a Water Management Division to process water applications, and a Planning and Development Division. A Water Resources Advisory Council was established to assist the Director of the department.

Among administrative organization measures elsewhere:

In Utah, functions formerly spread among a number of agencies were transferred to a new Department of Natural Resources. The State Engineer, previously independent, became the Administrator of the Department's Division of Water Rights, and retained responsibilities for water rights. The water development duties of the State Water and Power Board were assigned to the Division of Water Resources in the department. A Board of Water Resources was established as the policy-making body of the Division of Water Resources, and a Coordinating Council was created to establish policy for the new department.

In Hawaii, responsibility for administration and coordination of soil and water conservation districts was transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of Land and Natural Resources, to consolidate these activities with the State's overall natural resources conservation program.

Reorganization in the Minnesota Department of Conservation combined functions of the Division of Lands and Minerals with those of the Division of Water to create a new Division of Water, Soil and Minerals. Another act abolished the Water Pollution Control Commission, staffed by the Department of Health. It established a Pollution Control Agency

with its own staff, responsible over both water and air pollution abatement.

In connection with the establishment of a construction and water withdrawal permit system in Kentucky, a new Division of Water was created in the Department of Natural Resources. It replaced a Division of Flood Control and Water Resources Development. The Division of Water was made the operating arm of the Water Resources Authority, which was given broad fiscal and regulatory power. The budget and staff were substantially increased.

Key responsibility for Ohio water management programs was placed in the Department of Natural Resources. Its director was charged with developing and maintaining a comprehensive state plan and with making loans and grants to governmental agencies for water management projects. Provision was made for three deputy directors, including a Deputy Director for Water. The Ohio Water Commission, an advisory body within the department, was directed to consult with the Water Pollution Control Board on setting water quality standards.

Wyoming's Legislature created a State Recreation Department by combining the Land and Water Commission, the Park Department and the Historical Sites Agency. The Legislature did not fund the new body but empowered it to receive and disburse federal funds earmarked for recreational use.

#### PLANNING, RESEARCH, STUDIES

Measures adopted in several States gave a new emphasis to statewide water resource planning. Agencies were directed to develop statewide plans—with emphasis on relating the water plan to comprehensive state planning.

In Illinois, a Technical Advisory Committee on Water Resources representing state agencies with responsibilities in this area published *Water for Illinois, A Plan for Action*, the first statewide policy-oriented report on water resources planning in that State. It surveys existing programs and activities, provides case studies illustrating approaches to solving problems, and presents a plan for action to develop the water resources of Illinois. In

the same State, the Division of Waterways of the Department of Public Works and Buildings published the *Vermillion River Basin Study*, a comprehensive plan for water resource development—the first of a scheduled series of river basin studies for that purpose.

The Ohio Department of Natural Resources was assigned the responsibility of preparing and maintaining a comprehensive state water management plan, including regional water development plans. The Ohio Water Commission, in the department, published *The Northwest Ohio Water Development Plan*, a comprehensive program for all phases of water management.

The Hawaii Legislature appropriated funds to the Department of Land and Natural Resources for a staff to conduct continuous statewide water resources planning. Financial assistance for the planning is also available from a grant under Title III of the Federal Water Resources Planning Act of 1965. Because of Hawaii's island geography the planning is being conducted on an island-by-island basis.

In Iowa, the State Coordinating Group for Water Resources Planning, an informal organization of state agencies concerned with water resources, is preparing a state comprehensive plan for water resources development. It is to be coordinated with federal planning of water resources in the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Basins.

Water and related land resources planning in Minnesota is being undertaken as part of a broad state development plan. The new State Planning Agency established a Water Resources Coordinating Committee composed of representatives of state and private agencies to direct and coordinate the planning effort. Financial assistance will be available under Title III of the Water Resources Planning Act of 1965.

The Indiana Department of Natural Resources was directed to develop a comprehensive state water plan for possible inclusion in a statewide comprehensive development plan later. A Technical Advisory Committee was established to assist the department.

Legislation in Wyoming authorized the State Engineer to coordinate the development of a state water and related land resource plan, and to fund the project. An Interdepartmental Water Conference, created to assist coordination of agencies with water resource programs, also will assist in coordination of the state water plan.

The Wisconsin Water Resources Act, adopted in 1966, directed the new Department of Natural Resources (formerly the Department of Resource Development) to formulate a long-range comprehensive plan for each water management region by July 1968. The plans are to be reviewed and brought up to date every twenty years.

A major objective of 1966 legislation strengthening and expanding the Kentucky Division of Water was to create a planning capability. The division has inaugurated an inventory of the State's available water resources which, in conjunction with the construction and water withdrawal permit system, will provide basic data necessary for a planning process. Further, the State is cooperating with the Federal Water Resources Council to develop a computerized data system for comprehensive planning at the state level.

The 1967 Arizona Legislature adopted a state water and power plan, identifying specific projects. The Interstate Stream Commission was authorized to proceed with planning for additional state-financed and constructed projects as part of the statewide water development plan.

The Montana Water Conservation Board was renamed the Water Resources Board and given broader functions in water planning. It is undertaking a statewide comprehensive water resource plan.

A new South Carolina Water Resources Planning and Coordinating Committee was charged with developing a comprehensive state water policy. It is to coordinate the water projects of other state departments and review plans and proposals for utilizing federal aid in this area.

In Virginia, measures which broadened the Board of Conservation and Economic Development directed it to formulate a

coordinated policy for water use and resource control.

Four river basin planning commissions have been established by the Water Resources Council under the provisions of the Federal Water Resources Planning Act of 1965: the Pacific Northwest, the Great Lakes, the New England, and the Souris-Red-Rainy Commissions. A number of planning grants have been made to States under Title III of the act. States have been cooperating with the Water Resources Council in the first national water assessment designed to provide information coordinated for a nationwide water resources planning program.

Many studies on water resources were conducted during the biennium. Included were surveys of management and supply in California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York and Virginia. There were studies of pollution in Colorado, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma and Pennsylvania.

#### WATER SUPPLY AND POLLUTION CONTROL

States were unusually active in strengthening and expanding their water quality control programs. New pollution control agencies were established in seven States, and state financial assistance for local governments was initiated or expanded in at least nine. A number of States extended water pollution control authority, frequently including provision for the setting of statewide quality standards for interstate waters to conform to the requirements of the 1965 Water Quality Act.

Among the most interesting developments was the establishment of combined air and water quality control agencies in four States, recognizing the need to cope with total environmental quality problems. In North Carolina, a new Department of Water and Air Resources was created, replacing the existing Department of Water Resources and the State Stream Sanitation Committee. The air and water quality functions are administered by a new Board of Water and Air Resources. A Water Control Advisory

Council and an Air Control Advisory Council were established. The new department was directed to classify waters within the State, establishing quality standards. A permit system was created for new outlets into waters of classified watersheds and for the construction or operation of new sewerage systems and alteration of existing systems. The State Board of Health retained its powers over public water supplies and sewage disposal.

In Minnesota, the Water Pollution Control Commission, which had consisted of four state officials as ex officio members with staff provided by the Department of Health, was replaced by a new Pollution Control Agency with responsibility for both water and air pollution abatement. The new agency will consist of seven citizen members and will have its own staff. In Delaware, a Water and Air Resources Commission was established with four regulatory divisions: Water Pollution Control, Air Pollution Control, Water Resources Control, Mineral Exploration and Subaqueous Lands. The water pollution control responsibilities were transferred from existing state agencies. The commission is to supervise the administration and enforcement of all laws relating to water pollution in the State; it has authority to issue general and special orders as enforcement measures. In Florida, an Air and Water Control Commission was created consisting of the Governor as Chairman, three Cabinet officers, and two citizens appointed by the Governor. The commission is to have a Director and staff and is empowered to make rules and regulations.

In four States water quality control agencies were established. In Arizona, a new State Water Quality Control Council, representing state resource and public health agencies and the public, was charged with general supervision of the administration and enforcement of water quality standards for the State, and with the development of a comprehensive program. The State Department of Health was designated as the state water pollution control agency. In Colorado a Water Pollution Control Commission, in New Mexico a State Water Quality Control

Commission, and in Texas a Water Quality Board were created, and pollution control programs were strengthened.

The California Water Rights Board and the State Water Quality Control Board were combined into a new State Water Resources Control Board. It was directed to survey statewide needs for sewage treatment facilities for the next five years. Applications for federal grants for sewage treatment projects must be reviewed and approved by the board.

Additional States took steps to strengthen water pollution control programs without major organizational changes. Permit systems were established in Connecticut and Oregon for discharges into state waters. The Wisconsin Water Resources Act strengthened anti-pollution enforcement provisions. It also established a permanent regulatory system for septic tanks and a mandatory certification program for all sewage treatment plant and water works operators. Measures clarifying and strengthening pollution control authority and authorizing the establishment of statewide quality control standards were adopted in many States, including Hawaii, Indiana, New Hampshire, Michigan, Vermont, West Virginia and New York.

Particularly significant planning and regulatory measures for water supply and sewage disposal systems were adopted in Pennsylvania and Maryland. The Pennsylvania act requires the development of local water supply and sewage disposal plans, identifying areas in which public systems must be provided, areas in which private systems can be used on an interim basis, and areas in which private systems can be used for the foreseeable future. Projections of the dates by which public systems will become available are required. The plans must be filed with the State Health Department, which can use them to develop regulations for individual wells and septic tanks throughout the State. The Maryland law is similar in intent. The plans, however, are developed by counties. After approval by the state agency, any water supply and sewage disposal projects not in conformance with the plans are prohibited.

A number of States adopted measures

to aid in the provision of sewage disposal and waste treatment facilities, including tax incentives to private industry. Florida legislation provided that assessed valuation of waste treatment facilities should be no greater than the market value for salvage and that no sales, use or privilege taxes were to be imposed on waste treatment equipment. The Wisconsin Water Resources Act allowed a one-year amortization on pollution abatement facilities for industry and authorized a permanent exemption from real estate taxes for pollution abatement equipment. In Georgia, property installed primarily for pollution control purposes was exempted from ad valorem taxation. Illinois law provided that property tax assessment of pollution control facilities should be in relation to the fair cash value of economic productivity. In Washington, businesses were granted tax credits and exemptions for the installation of water pollution control devices. Tax credits were granted in New Jersey and Oregon, and tax exemptions were allowed in Ohio.

Several States took steps to inaugurate or expand state aid to municipalities for the construction of water treatment and sewage disposal facilities. Pennsylvania voters approved \$100 million in borrowing authority to provide state grants-in-aid to localities for construction and improvement of sewage treatment plants. The existing Maine assistance program in this field was liberalized. In Arizona, the State Department of Health was authorized to administer state grants to political subdivisions for the construction of sewage treatment works. In Colorado, Connecticut and Michigan, state agencies were authorized to provide part of the non-federal share for federally-aided pollution control facilities. An existing Georgia program was expanded to provide state aid whether or not the projects received federal assistance. In Wisconsin, a state-local aid program for pollution abatement facilities to supplement normal federal aid programs may also be used to complement federal funds where necessary. In addition, financial assistance is provided for the construction of sewage systems, which receive only limited federal aid. In Washington, a bond issue of

\$25 million to finance construction and improvement of water pollution control facilities was approved, to appear on the November, 1968, ballot, and a \$150 million bond issue was approved for referendum in Massachusetts. State aid for sewage treatment construction programs in cities was provided by Oregon.

In New York, a new five-member Pure Waters Authority was authorized to act itself, or on behalf of contracting municipalities, to plan, finance, construct, maintain and operate sewage treatment plants and solid waste disposal facilities. In Nebraska, a Clean Waters Commission was established to assist municipalities in planning and financing sewage treatment and collecting systems and solid waste disposal facilities. It was given broad powers to borrow and administer loans and grants.

In many cases, action strengthening water pollution control was directed toward enabling States to establish statewide water quality standards for certification by the U.S. Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare under provisions of the Water Quality Act of 1965. By the end of 1967, all States had submitted water quality standards for interstate waters within their borders. The interstate water quality standards for ten States (Arkansas, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, New York, North Dakota, Oregon and South Dakota) had been approved; action was pending for twenty others. In addition, twenty-six States had prepared intrastate water quality standards, and standards were partially accepted for two other States. Adequate intrastate standards qualify the States and their municipalities for larger grants than otherwise would be available under the federal waste treatment works construction grant program.

New water use control measures were adopted in two Eastern States, and permit systems were established in several others. Major water rights actions were taken in two Western States, and a number of clarifying and modifying measures in this field were adopted in other States. A significant areawide water supply authority was established in Connecticut.

The Delaware Water and Air Re-

sources Act strengthened regulation of water resource use in that State by authorizing the Water Resources Control Division to approve the allocation and use of water and to approve plans and designs for all impoundment and water facilities.

North Carolina legislation expanded a ten-year-old water supply emergency law. It established a system of regulation of use in "capacity use areas" or areas of shortage—whether the shortage is brought about by natural scarcity or by unusually heavy demands or a combination of both. Kentucky legislation established a construction and water withdrawal permit system and required permits for all physical construction and reconstruction in the floodways of streams in the State. The system covers all withdrawals from public waters except for farmers and industrial plants which return water to the source in substantially the same quantity and condition as when withdrawn.

The 1966 Alaska Water Use Act charged that State's Department of Natural Resources with administering a new water appropriation system which includes exempted and preferred uses. It also established a Water Resources Board to advise the Governor on use and appropriation of water.

A Washington Registration of Water Rights measure required registration and provided for relinquishing to the State water rights that are not used. Because of uncertainty regarding the volume of private claims to water in the State, the Legislature found that a beneficial use requirement was necessary as a condition to the continued ownership of a right to withdraw or divert water. In the future, all water rights certificates issued will incorporate provision for reversion of rights not put to beneficial use. Another Washington enactment makes water masters responsible to the State rather than to the counties.

The Connecticut Development Commission established a five-member Southeastern Connecticut Water Authority District, with authority to issue and accept funds to acquire and develop water supply systems and to sell potential surface reservoir sites to local governments.

---

## OUTDOOR RECREATION\*

---

**D**URING 1966 AND 1967 the federal government's Land and Water Conservation Fund stimulated many kinds of recreation projects through its grants-in-aid program to States for the planning, acquisition and development of outdoor recreation areas. Projects included the development of areas and facilities for camping and picnicking, boating, hunting and fishing, ball fields, swimming pools, parks and seashore areas, hiking and riding trails, golf courses, tennis courts, ski lifts and water impoundments.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, administered by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation of the Department of the Interior, establishes a twenty-five-year federal recreation grant program to the States and also provides money for purchase of authorized federal recreation land and water areas.

### THE STATES AND THE CONSERVATION FUND

The States play a key role in the administration of that portion of the Land and Water Conservation Fund program designed to assist the States and their political subdivisions. Under the act, States have initial responsibility for determining the projects that will be financed by their apportionments from the fund. Each state Governor has designated a liaison officer who works with the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and also with local governments participating in the program. As a prerequisite for participation, each State is required to have a comprehensive statewide outdoor recreation plan. The plan identifies recreation needs and outlines a program to meet them. The state plan serves as a guide for determining project priorities at the state

level, and for the review of outdoor recreation projects by the bureau. States must match, on not less than a fifty-fifty basis, grants which they receive from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

In the spring of 1967 a National Association of State Liaison Officers was formed to help identify procedures which will improve recreation programs. The new association gives the States a larger voice than they had previously in matters relating to policy changes in administration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

By June 30, 1967, the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation had processed more than 2,000 requests from States for Land and Water Conservation Fund grants. In a thirty-month period, from January 1, 1965 to June 30, 1967, the bureau approved some 1,700 matching grants, totaling approximately \$96 million, to States, cities and counties.

During the past three years fund moneys have helped States acquire approximately 219,000 acres of land and 5,000 surface acres of water for outdoor recreation. Approximately 128,000 acres were acquired for new recreation areas and 96,000 acres were added to existing recreation areas.

More fund money was used by the States in the same period for development of recreation facilities (in excess of \$60 million) than for acquisition of land and water areas (over \$33 million). Matching funds used for state recreation plans amounted to nearly \$3 million.

During the year ending June 30, 1967, States, cities and counties received \$60 million from the fund for 1,145 development projects, \$33.7 million for 500 acquisition projects, and \$2.7 million to assist with sixty-two planning projects.

For the 1968 fiscal year beginning July 1, 1967, an apportionment of \$61.7 million was made to States and Territories

\*Prepared by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, U. S. Department of the Interior.

from the Land and Water Conservation Fund. This represents 95 per cent of the \$65 million appropriated by Congress from the fund for state needs. The remaining 5 per cent was set aside by the Secretary of the Interior in a contingency reserve to meet unforeseen or emergency needs of States or to assist state projects of outstanding significance.

Fiscal year apportionments to States are shown in the accompanying table.

Apportionments are contingent upon sufficient revenues accruing to the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Revenues for the fund are derived from federal recreation area fees, the sale of surplus federal real property, the federal motorboat fuels tax, and proceeds from the sale of annual \$7 Golden Eagle passports. Approximately \$233 million was deposited in the fund in the fiscal years 1965, 1966 and 1967.

STATE FINANCING PROGRAMS

The availability of federal matching funds for outdoor recreation projects has

stimulated a number of local bond issues and special appropriations for recreation purposes.

Reports from States indicate new programs for financing outdoor recreation projects as well as for continuing the search for new methods of large and immediate financing for recreation and related needs.

A random survey of specific state financing actions shows many new financing programs of the past two years: Alaska's voters approved a \$900,000 bond issue for parks and recreation. Voters in Maine approved a \$1.5 million bond issue for an Allagash River Wilderness Waterway project. The Massachusetts Legislature authorized \$16 million in a series of separate actions for swimming pools, ocean beaches, improvement of outdoor recreation areas, and other measures for recreational facilities. New York voters ratified a \$200 million bond issue for park and recreation development. In Texas, voters approved a \$200 million bond issue for water resources im-

Apportionments to States from the Land and Water Conservation Fund for Fiscal Years 1967 and 1968\*

State	1967 Apportionment	1968 Apportionment	State	1967 Apportionment	1968 Apportionment
Alabama	\$1,073,461	\$1,060,662	New Hampshire	\$ 721,881	\$ 701,458
Alaska	599,610	593,440	New Jersey	1,758,892	1,776,702
Arizona	838,441	838,011	New Mexico	797,885	782,196
Arkansas	811,078	798,431	New York	3,931,238	3,859,393
California	3,500,115	3,467,433	North Carolina	1,177,858	1,165,452
Colorado	891,268	880,751	North Dakota	681,763	672,320
Connecticut	1,071,989	1,084,918	Ohio	2,234,665	2,203,380
Delaware	616,545	619,438	Oklahoma	931,654	914,422
Florida	1,599,801	1,580,868	Oregon	942,949	951,740
Georgia	1,157,354	1,147,189	Pennsylvania	2,479,735	2,561,221
Hawaii	737,193	717,258	Rhode Island	728,711	711,479
Idaho	655,686	647,700	South Carolina	911,188	901,845
Illinois	2,446,411	2,403,136	South Dakota	767,797	744,946
Indiana	1,382,698	1,367,924	Tennessee	1,091,300	1,076,758
Iowa	1,109,043	1,072,814	Texas	2,483,622	2,484,521
Kansas	927,353	913,083	Utah	730,841	722,264
Kentucky	1,191,016	1,146,991	Vermont	768,020	679,788
Louisiana	1,142,353	1,130,675	Virginia	1,179,199	1,164,177
Maine	731,146	715,978	Washington	1,039,517	1,017,887
Maryland	1,330,073	1,289,507	West Virginia	793,599	828,130
Massachusetts	1,459,170	1,488,783	Wisconsin	1,289,762	1,301,389
Michigan	2,101,478	2,055,810	Wyoming	654,043	644,855
Minnesota	1,183,255	1,195,512	District of Columbia	361,906	361,353
Mississippi	836,351	823,642	Puerto Rico	575,549	576,005
Missouri	1,504,937	1,447,651	Virgin Islands	91,547	91,606
Montana	749,227	737,402	Guam	98,081	98,224
Nebraska	828,375	819,302	American Samoa	88,205	88,465
Nevada	631,016	623,685			

\* Does not include contingency projects.

provement. General obligation bonds totaling \$500 million were authorized by Pennsylvania voters for a Land and Water Conservation and Reclamation Fund to construct sewage treatment plants, reclaim strip mine lands, control air and stream pollution, develop state park and recreation lands, and acquire and develop municipal parks and historic sites.

#### PRESERVATION OF RIVERS AND STREAMS

National concern for the preservation of America's outstanding rivers and streams in their natural or free-flowing condition resulted in the introduction of major legislative proposals in the United States Senate and House of Representatives in the past few years to establish a system of national scenic or wild rivers.

Early in 1967, a review of fifty-five state outdoor recreation plans, submitted pursuant to Land and Water Conservation Fund requirements, showed that twenty-one States had recognized the need for preserving segments of some of their streams as scenic or wild rivers. Of these, fourteen States recommended preservation of segments of 106 streams in their free-flowing condition.

An extensive state scenic rivers program has been proposed by the State of Kentucky. Its plan recommends retaining thirty-four stream segments totaling more than 1,000 miles as scenic or wild, free-flowing streams.

Several States have recommended establishing "canoe trails" on rivers having special scenic qualities. The State of Michigan plan lists fifty-nine canoe trails, Missouri's, thirty-seven.

Other state actions include development of a waterways protection plan and recommendation for the establishment of a state wild rivers system (California); establishment of state ownership of streambeds between high water marks (Idaho); establishing, as public policy, the maintenance of unique features of certain rivers (Montana); appointment of Governor-sponsored riverway committees (Oregon and Arkansas); a call for scenic control of existing state properties along the lower Connecticut River (Connecticut); and the naming of eight

rivers for wild or scenic-river status (West Virginia).

#### DEVELOPMENT OF TRAILS

In 1965, a Presidential directive, and the subsequent completion of a comprehensive trails study by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture, prompted the introduction of legislation in Congress to establish a nationwide system of trails.

The objectives of the system are to provide simple, inexpensive recreation opportunities for all people by having an abundance of trails for walking, cycling and horseback riding near their homes, as well as to provide some major historic and scenic interstate trails of national significance.

In response to the new interest in trails, the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, Illinois, Michigan, Nebraska, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Washington and Wisconsin have received from the contingency reserve of the Land and Water Conservation Fund nearly \$352,000 to develop urban trail projects.

In separate state actions, a 296-mile bikeway was established from Kenosha to La Crosse, Wisconsin. Several groups are cooperating to develop a 100-mile trail in the Big Thicket Area of the Sam Houston National Forest, near Cleveland, Texas.

#### INVENTORY OF AMERICAN ISLANDS

An inventory of American islands now underway is expected to have nationwide impact on outdoor recreation and the preservation of natural beauty. The islands study is being conducted by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation in cooperation with federal agencies, States and others. Islands of ten acres or more off the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf Coasts and in inland waters are being inventoried.

Many of these islands are among the Nation's last great reserves of unspoiled land still available for recreation use. The inventory seeks to identify islands with the best scenic and recreational qualities. Conservation guidelines will be suggested to help prevent destruction of their unique resources.

---

## COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK

BY LLOYD H. DAVIS\*

---

**T**HE LAST two years have brought widely increased awareness of the need for revitalizing rural America for all the people. The accent is still on helping all concerned in the local areas to understand the alternatives open to them and develop their own programs with best use of all available help.

It was on that principle that Congress and state and county governments set up the Cooperative Extension Service more than fifty years ago. Jointly employed extension agents were established in the counties to assist the local people to help themselves, through education for action programs.

### THE PROBLEM CHANGE

Better rural living was then the goal. With the revolution that has since taken place in agriculture, the problems have changed. But the locally directed, self-help, problem-solving principles have remained the same.

Extension agents are now a part of almost every county government. They work with the local residents on an increasing array of adjustment and new development problems. They are backed up by the agriculture, home economics, resource development, and other forces of the state land-grant universities and the United States Department of Agriculture.

Extension and the local people are responding to today's problems with more specialized commodity and area agent programs for farmers, more accent on management, a new focus on home problems, and more flexible 4-H and other youth programs. They also have placed more accent on rural community and trade-area development of natural, economic, and human resources.

---

\*Dr. Davis is Administrator of the Federal Extension Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

### FARM PRODUCTION

America is fortunate because its farmers have become so highly productive. This has given us abundant food in a world where many are hungry, and has freed a high percentage of our people to develop the industry and services that, along with food, make for high living standards.

This revolutionary progress in agricultural production has been based on local application of research results. Today more research is pointing the way to further progress and continued high and efficient production.

Scientific, specialized farming, however, has become a high-investment, highly competitive business for the farmer and the "agribusiness" enterprises involved.

The increasing problems of farmers engaged in dairy, poultry, crop, fruit, vegetable, livestock and other production areas are all different. Extension agents have had to become more specialized to give the exacting help needed in pest control, fertilizing, mechanization, marketing, soil improvement, basic management decisions, and other problems.

Many agents have gone back to school to update their training. Nearly 1,200 area extension agents have been employed to work on specialized commodity problems, each in several counties.

Farmers with low-incomes have special problems of their own. They face additional decisions as regards highly competitive farm management, part-time off-farm employment, or retraining themselves for other jobs.

Extension agents are helping them to analyze their situations and take advantage of the best alternatives. They are also helping in area development efforts which increase use of the resources pres-

ent and make more jobs and local markets available.

#### NEW FOCUS ON THE HOME

Early marriages, changing values, poverty, more families moving, and changing roles of family members, all exert pressures in a technological society that threaten family stability and well-being.

Extension home economists are concentrating on helping homemakers with such problems. Family stability, consumer buying, credit and management competency, family health, family housing, and community and resource development are some of the major aspects involved.

The home problems of rural and urban families, of young married couples, of families with children, of working women, and of youth vary widely. To help meet them better, one-shot meetings and single education experiences are being replaced by more intensive, specialized short courses, workshops, television and other group discussions with leader and home-study follow-through.

Local leaders, women's groups and program assistants, through which Cooperative Extension home economists work, are greatly extending their influence. In pilot projects, food clinics, low-income housing centers, and other self-help ways, the agents are concentrating on helping underprivileged families lift their sights and take advantage of the opportunities they have.

#### NEW EMPHASIS ON YOUTH

The exploding population of youth, scientific breakthroughs and changing job requirements have brought new challenges to young people. Farm, suburban, low-income and other communities face the need to help an energetic generation of boys and girls to find and prepare for their roles in a complicated age.

Extension agents working with local leaders and business supporters have been making a special effort to broaden and adapt 4-H and other extension youth programs to changing needs and to a larger percentage of boys and girls.

The results have been more specialized real-life experience projects for farm boys and girls, and a big increase in projects

and special activities applicable to all boys and girls—including those who will leave the farm or already live in rural nonfarm suburban or other areas.

Extension agents are putting more emphasis on training local leaders and providing project ideas and teaching materials that interest and involve youth. Thousands of young people, including an increasing number of the disadvantaged, are lifting their sights through experiencing success in their own projects, practicing citizenship in their own clubs, learning decision-making, and moving into a further study of science, careers, and of community, national and international problems.

#### COMMUNITIES OF TOMORROW

Stepped-up farm to city migration that has come with mechanization has brought an age of space-starved cities and opportunity-starved rural areas. Extension agents, with their ties to local, state and federal governments, are playing an increasingly important role in helping leaders of rural communities and trade areas to develop their own resource development programs.

They are helping local leaders get the facts, study community and area needs, analyze alternatives, and make full use of area development loans, grants, retraining, and other available aids. The results have been more jobs and area income from developing new enterprises, more recreation areas, other tourist attractions, better farming opportunities, and needed community facilities and services.

#### ACCENT ON EDUCATION

An increasing accent on learning beyond the classroom is making more services of the state land-grant universities available to Cooperative Extension agents. The number of Cooperative Extension workers has remained at 15,000 for several years—but they are trained better and are organized for the changing leadership jobs ahead.

More than two-thirds of the agents are located in the counties, and about 3,000 are cooperatively employed extension specialists in the state universities who assist other agents with complicated tech-

nical problems and subject-matter teaching material.

Table 2 shows the sources of funds for Cooperative Extension work in each State. State appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1967, accounted for more than \$87 million of the \$213 million total. County appropriations were about \$44

million and federal appropriations about \$78 million.

During the last ten years, state appropriations have more than doubled. County appropriations have increased 68 per cent and federal appropriations 57 per cent. The exact comparison is shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1  
INCREASES IN FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF EXTENSION WORK 1957-1967  
WITHIN STATES AND FROM FEDERAL SOURCES\*

Source	Fiscal year 1957	Fiscal year 1967	Increase	Percentage of increase
State appropriations .....	\$ 40,516,260	\$ 87,460,245	\$46,943,985	115.9
County appropriations .....	26,209,212	44,096,272	17,887,060	68.2
Nonpublic .....	2,312,191	3,856,289	1,544,098	66.8
Total within States .....	69,037,663	135,412,806	66,375,143	96.1
Federal payments to States .....	49,865,000	78,256,400	28,391,400	56.9
Total .....	\$118,902,663	\$213,669,206	\$94,766,543	79.7

\*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, 1967

State or other jurisdiction	Total funds	Total federal funds	Total funds from within States	Funds from federal sources		Sources of funds from within States		
				Smith-Lever Act	Agricultural Marketing Act†	State	County	Non-tax
Alabama.....	\$6,239,474	\$2,585,740	\$3,653,734	\$2,553,740	\$32,000	\$2,579,270	\$1,035,694	\$38,770
Alaska.....	422,716	218,716	204,000	218,716	.....	204,000	.....	.....
Arizona.....	1,540,455	542,049	998,406	536,049	6,000	915,706	82,700	.....
Arkansas.....	4,828,105	2,140,359	2,687,746	2,117,659	22,700	2,064,304	490,517	132,925
California.....	10,871,965	2,083,401	8,788,564	2,038,401	45,000	6,715,955	1,991,531	81,078
Colorado.....	2,615,053	845,518	1,769,535	811,518	34,000	1,019,123	714,000	36,412
Connecticut.....	1,464,596	485,761	978,835	477,501	8,260	643,801	324,534	10,500
Delaware.....	560,764	268,268	292,496	244,268	24,000	238,350	12,300	41,846
450 Florida.....	4,411,820	1,023,875	3,387,945	1,007,875	16,000	2,108,413	1,279,532	.....
Georgia.....	7,613,849	2,741,546	4,872,303	2,691,086	50,460	3,217,763	1,471,680	182,860
Hawaii.....	1,270,720	384,671	886,049	366,671	18,000	886,049	.....	.....
Idaho.....	2,005,558	670,413	1,335,145	660,413	10,000	935,145	400,000	.....
Illinois.....	6,591,446	2,446,370	4,145,076	2,417,470	28,900	2,908,476	253,366	983,234
Indiana.....	5,830,637	2,103,163	3,727,474	2,057,463	45,700	1,926,289	1,725,360	75,825
Iowa.....	6,220,873	2,230,342	3,990,531	2,190,742	39,600	2,136,431	1,753,000	101,100
Kansas.....	6,137,336	1,505,624	4,631,712	1,454,700	50,924	1,555,872	2,775,421	300,419
Kentucky.....	5,505,397	2,733,779	2,771,618	2,679,779	54,000	1,845,868	842,850	82,900
Louisiana.....	5,919,783	1,740,384	4,179,399	1,707,973	32,411	3,864,896	298,753	15,750
Maine.....	1,381,132	580,952	800,180	562,202	18,750	588,552	211,628	.....
Maryland.....	3,355,776	849,116	2,506,660	801,466	47,650	1,956,768	549,892	.....
Massachusetts.....	2,295,525	700,093	1,595,432	642,593	57,500	633,770	961,662	.....
Michigan.....	7,043,322	2,359,074	4,684,248	2,227,524	131,550	3,166,394	1,211,289	306,565
Minnesota.....	4,488,854	2,145,636	2,343,218	2,115,486	30,150	1,133,073	1,183,000	27,145
Mississippi.....	5,613,989	2,742,598	2,871,391	2,708,582	34,016	1,925,000	924,691	21,700
Missouri.....	6,208,822	2,449,365	3,759,457	2,382,315	67,050	2,527,848	1,100,877	130,732
Montana.....	1,676,962	664,103	1,012,859	654,103	10,000	448,772	554,237	9,850
Nebraska.....	3,670,707	1,260,858	2,409,849	1,253,158	7,700	1,571,877	833,772	4,200
Nevada.....	856,780	278,480	578,300	278,480	.....	396,986	181,314	.....

New Hampshire.....	903,256	330,566	572,690	318,566	12,000	364,162	208,528	.....
New Jersey.....	3,010,798	639,196	2,371,602	621,896	17,300	1,476,835	894,767	.....
New Mexico.....	1,843,042	624,267	1,218,775	600,507	23,760	894,295	324,480	.....
New York.....	9,631,015	2,198,518	7,432,497	2,143,518	55,000	2,879,146	4,253,351	300,000
North Carolina.....	10,107,351	3,764,457	6,339,894	3,693,457	74,000	3,876,034	2,445,000	18,860
North Dakota.....	2,020,510	921,658	1,098,852	911,658	10,000	520,025	578,827	.....
Ohio.....	6,232,563	2,779,397	3,453,166	2,737,829	41,568	1,656,000	1,294,666	502,500
Oklahoma.....	4,511,994	1,788,009	2,723,985	1,733,009	55,000	1,839,985	820,000	64,000
Oregon.....	4,498,990	917,538	3,581,452	866,716	50,822	2,747,202	834,250	.....
Pennsylvania.....	5,533,132	2,781,007	2,752,125	2,751,827	29,180	1,997,125	755,000	.....
Puerto Rico.....	4,174,622	2,453,595	1,721,027	2,453,595	.....	1,419,351	.....	301,676
Rhode Island.....	478,221	227,443	250,778	223,383	4,060	211,498	31,170	8,110
South Carolina.....	3,614,901	1,961,487	1,653,414	1,955,987	5,500	1,442,437	208,241	2,736
South Dakota.....	2,290,051	883,966	1,406,085	875,166	8,800	1,075,741	330,344	.....
Tennessee.....	5,626,486	2,722,051	2,904,435	2,695,251	26,800	2,149,250	755,185	.....
Texas.....	9,655,090	4,185,102	5,469,988	4,148,102	37,000	2,647,100	2,748,292	74,596
Utah.....	1,426,229	500,393	925,836	482,172	18,221	701,407	224,429	.....
Vermont.....	1,084,802	407,322	677,480	394,042	13,280	562,998	114,482	.....
Virginia.....	6,748,991	2,246,239	4,502,752	2,222,474	23,765	3,662,065	840,687	.....
Washington.....	3,509,093	1,026,747	2,482,346	999,869	26,878	1,639,722	842,624	.....
West Virginia.....	2,629,686	1,382,815	1,246,871	1,375,300	7,515	820,111	426,760	.....
Wisconsin.....	6,129,738	2,132,656	3,997,082	2,105,656	27,000	2,223,039	1,774,043	.....
Wyoming.....	1,193,250	425,738	767,512	420,508	5,230	539,966	227,546	.....
Unallotted.....	97,979	97,979	.....	97,979	.....	.....	.....	.....
AMA contracts.....	75,000	75,000	.....	.....	75,000	.....	.....	.....
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>\$213,669,206</b>	<b>\$78,256,400</b>	<b>\$135,412,806</b>	<b>\$76,686,400</b>	<b>\$1,570,000</b>	<b>\$87,460,245</b>	<b>\$44,096,272</b>	<b>\$3,856,289</b>

\*Prepared by the Federal Extension Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.  
†Preliminary distribution.

---

## STATE AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY RESEARCH

BY T. C. BYERLY\*

---

**T**HE ECONOMIC well-being and position of world leadership maintained by the United States today are due in great measure to the amazing productivity of American agriculture and forestry. A rich variety of land forms, soils, vegetation, climatic and other natural resource variables properly managed and controlled by an energetic and educated people account for this productivity miracle. A continuing flow of new knowledge through agricultural and forestry research will assure a prosperous future for the Nation.

Men of vision recognized that the exploitation of our natural resources would lead to patterns of decadence, poverty and malnutrition which characterize many of the older nations. They reasoned that national growth could be enhanced through research and education. Their efforts culminated in the establishment of the land-grant colleges in 1862 and the associated state agricultural experiment stations in 1887. The intervening years have seen the growth of centers of higher education and of research excellence in each State, dedicated to serving the people and utilizing the economic potential in each area and region.

Paralleling the 1887 Hatch Act for agricultural experiment stations, the McIntire-Stennis Cooperative Forestry Research Act, passed by Congress in 1962, provides strong stimulus to research and education in forestry.

There are fifty-three state agricultural experiment stations. Puerto Rico has one, and Connecticut and New York each

have two. Each station is under the direction of a scientist-administrator charged with responsibility for carrying out the research program in compliance with state laws and regulations pertinent to the federal grant laws. The state experiment stations account for one-fourth of all agricultural research and development conducted in the United States.

Research scientists and science administrators devoted more than 6,000 man-years of effort on station research in 1966. Many of the scientists serve in a dual role as teachers. Nearly 11,000 graduate students participate each year in the experiment station programs as a part of their training. They provide a principal source of the scientific and technical manpower needed by federal and state agencies and industry serving agriculture, as well as assistance for developing nations abroad.

Well-established programs of forestry research are now active at sixty state institutions in all fifty States and Puerto Rico. More than 400 forest scientists are pursuing problems in forest biology, protection, management, utilization and economics, and provide graduate-level supervision for nearly an equal number of advanced students preparing for forestry research careers.

In 1966 the U.S. Department of Agriculture initiated a new program of federal grant support for research in sixteen formerly Negro land-grant colleges established pursuant to the second Morrill Act of 1890. State Legislatures have designated the institutions to receive the funds for agricultural, forestry, or rural life studies. The National Academy of Sciences has provided advice and recommendations for this program to develop and utilize more fully the scientific competence and graduate training in these institutions.

Under the provisions of U.S. Public

---

\*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 in part to each State on a matching fund basis.

Law 88-74, federal assistance is granted for the construction of research facilities at the state agricultural experiment stations. Needed new laboratories are constructed and older structures are renovated with matching funds from state and industry sources.

In 1966 the Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges and the U.S. Department of Agriculture jointly prepared a national program of research for agriculture and forestry. State agricultural and forestry scientists shared responsibility with federal counterparts to develop the program. It considers the essential role of agriculture and forestry in our total economy and the well-being of people at home and abroad. It evaluates our present strengths and weaknesses in agricultural research and identifies problems facing agriculture and forestry in the years ahead, the solutions of which would bring great benefits to the public. And it recommends a level of public agricultural and forestry research that would be a fruitful investment over the next ten years. Finally, ways are recommended through the program to improve organization for strengthening capability in research.

Coordination of efforts to avoid duplication and to assure efficient use of research resources is essential. Task forces of federal and state scientists are developing plans and recommendations for research in specific areas, such as forestry and cotton. The U.S. Department of Agriculture has a project information system under which all proposals are inventoried and reviewed. Technical advisory committees of university, industry and federal scientists meet regularly to discuss research plans and projects underway. Formally constituted regional research projects marshal scientific competence and facilities for attack on problems of importance to two or more States. Committees are frequently formed to coordinate research on special problems such as chemical pesticide research or brush control studies. Both state and federal advisory committees, which include representatives of industry, annually review national programs and recommend shifts in emphasis or new lines of work.

The opportunities and challenges facing agricultural and forestry scientists today are greater than ever before. Insect, disease and weed pests cost billions of dollars annually. The continually changing structure of American agriculture and the rural economy call for new ideas in farm organization, community development, and use of natural and human resources. Maximum utilization of the sun's incident energy, water and air will require the utmost ingenuity to meet the needs of the exploding world population.

In May, 1967, the President's Science Advisory Committee Panel on the World Food Supply concluded that the scale, severity and duration of the world food problem are so great that a massive, long-range, innovative effort unprecedented in human history will be required to master it. Developing and hungry nations have failed to recognize that research and education in agriculture and forestry are absolutely imperative to provide the basis for increasing the production and utilization of food with high nutritional quality and for the advancement and well-being of people. State agricultural and forestry research has demonstrated the capacity to meet the challenge. It will play an increasingly important role as this Nation seeks to maintain its position of wealth and leadership, and to assist the developing nations with their problems.

## SELECTED REFERENCES

*Funds for Research at State Agricultural Experiment Stations and Other State Institutions 1966.* CSRS 15-2, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., 20250.

*Forestry Research Progress 1966.* William H. Cummings and Philip N. Joranson. Cooperative State Research Service. U.S. Department of Agriculture. Washington, D. C., 20250.

*A National Program of Research for Agriculture.* Report of a Study Sponsored Jointly By: Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges and U.S. Department of Agriculture. October 1966. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., 20250.

*The World Food Problem.* A Report of the President's Science Advisory Committee. Volume I and II. May 1967. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 20402.

*State Agricultural Experiment Stations.* A History of Research Policy and Procedure. Misc. Publ. 904. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., 20250.

TABLE 1  
NON-FEDERAL FUNDS AVAILABLE TO THE EXPERIMENT STATIONS AND OTHER STATE  
INSTITUTIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1966\*

Station	<i>Special endowments, fellowships and grants</i>								Total
	State appropriations	Foundations	Industry		Fees	Sales	Miscellaneous	Balance from previous year	
			Private corporations	Farm and trade associations					
Alabama.....	\$ 1,931,488.75	\$ 108,393.00	\$ 125,450.33	\$ .....	\$ .....	\$ 1,475,347.01	\$ 125,907.74	\$ 832,720.02	\$ 4,599,306.85
Alaska:									
College.....	18,272.54	44,592.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62,865.49
Palmer.....	252,768.00	14,000.00	.....	9,161.00	.....	110,332.00	320.00	11,715.00	398,296.00
Arizona:									
Flagstaff.....	24,104.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,883.00	.....	28,987.00
Tucson.....	2,600,878.00	.....	302,500.00	.....	.....	111,721.00	.....	85,353.60	3,100,452.60
Arkansas.....	2,165,028.00	.....	99,251.85	.....	.....	974,870.26	.....	353,065.92	3,592,216.03
California:									
Arcata.....	5,700.00	1,000.00	750.00	.....	.....	.....	1,450.00	4,241.39	13,141.39
Berkeley.....	19,234,262.75	977,667.58	.....	.....	.....	329,724.28	282,872.86	1,664,146.90	22,488,674.37
Colorado.....	1,555,802.42	157,273.75	.....	37,745.84	210,347.22	270,949.87	.....	144,103.82	2,376,222.92
Connecticut:									
New Haven.....	770,271.01	60,492.71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	830,763.72
Storrs.....	901,274.17	15,028.04	168,920.47	15,507.38	46,743.32	5,916.58	.....	.....	1,153,389.96
Delaware.....	325,569.64	50,800.00	101,724.46	.....	.....	162,383.58	.....	217,744.95	858,222.63
Florida.....	6,696,111.55	.....	593,042.89	.....	.....	663,112.61	530,785.20	.....	8,483,052.25
Georgia.....	2,775,000.00	4,860.00	151,000.00	363,799.00	.....	2,355,358.00	24,140.00	842,122.23	6,516,279.23
Hawaii.....	1,972,299.17	3,096.57	54,027.81	.....	.....	.....	24,800.00	32,437.52	2,086,661.07
Idaho.....	1,517,592.94	.....	31,790.16	64,640.82	13,552.44	299,773.36	.....	191,298.73	2,118,648.45
Illinois:									
Carbondale.....	331,081.78	832.54	10,528.79	.....	192.75	186,797.01	.....	.....	529,432.87
Urbana-Champaign.....	3,703,831.85	.....	345,831.72	.....	.....	784,784.61	.....	.....	4,834,448.18
Indiana.....	3,074,018.65	58,471.45	411,153.80	.....	251,989.43	216,658.00	.....	485,971.69	4,498,263.02
Iowa.....	3,002,531.59	.....	906,497.17	.....	.....	804,149.30	.....	685,733.57	5,398,911.63
Kansas.....	2,712,871.00	.....	214,460.00	.....	993,253.63	.....	.....	569,091.33	4,489,675.96
Kentucky.....	2,796,594.03	120,281.42	53,421.03	20,211.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,990,507.87
Louisiana:									
Buston.....	4,672,358.00	11,380.00	181,801.00	10,200.00	.....	232,715.00	.....	364,187.00	5,472,641.00
Baton Rouge.....	24,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,000.00	24,000.00
Maine.....	621,168.26	6,185.61	39,885.00	8,475.93	.....	158,225.00	1,650.00	76,908.65	912,498.45
Maryland.....	1,594,626.33	26,303.17	58,746.15	.....	.....	208,874.12	.....	42,911.02	1,931,460.79
Massachusetts.....	1,073,620.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,073,620.00
Michigan:									
Ann Arbor.....	190,371.11	.....	4,240.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	194,611.11
East Lansing.....	3,498,865.00	101,628.70	221,228.57	159,345.16	.....	.....	158,285.85	324,995.81	4,464,349.09
Houghton.....	211,300.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000.00	.....	.....	216,300.00

Minnesota	4,153,036.79	113,573.96	242,666.44	213,983.50	9,424.50	935,143.72			5,667,828.91
Mississippi	1,327,722.37	18,250.00	307,166.61	8,350.00		1,013,310.61	389,250.98	1,098,108.55	4,162,159.12
Missouri	2,412,214.00	10,250.00	116,626.00	54,359.00	361,243.71	873,943.74	20,510.26	529,749.24	4,378,895.95
Montana:									
Bozeman	1,307,432.44	13,814.91	49,549.23	22,923.98		612,311.85		393,440.06	2,399,472.47
Missoula	111,800.00					5,000.00			116,800.00
Nebraska	1,710,718.51	69,738.39	214,881.21			1,927,322.89	152,296.15	395,356.52	4,470,313.67
Nevada	461,389.53	10,834.58	1,417.41			103,456.36	25,487.44		602,585.32
New Hampshire	299,199.08		51,123.92			63,508.49		97,029.73	510,861.22
New Jersey	3,279,586.28	24,325.26	231,041.94	129,990.76				45,650.77	3,710,595.01
New Mexico	855,809.20	15,750.00	24,132.49	1,999.94	2,393.79	44,834.73	4,176.42	63,974.53	1,013,071.10
New York:									
Geneva (State)	2,128,450.76		56,339.16			112,289.54	19,391.13		2,316,470.59
Ithaca	4,653,928.39	51,612.21	280,821.37	64,786.00		946,328.21	99,788.90		6,097,265.08
Syracuse	214,047.00	85,942.00	282,631.00	254,946.00					837,566.00
North Carolina	4,337,005.10	292,217.62				264,637.08	394,676.58		5,288,536.38
North Dakota	1,908,808.06		73,805.00	6,172.96	8,519.17	559,154.68	149,394.22	407,048.79	3,112,902.88
Ohio	6,710,100.00		111,140.61			450,589.62	46,763.12	2,520,444.19	9,839,037.54
Oklahoma	1,820,569.72		243,296.86			862,349.16		359,015.31	3,285,231.05
Oregon	3,645,063.00	311,252.05	204,646.94	94,687.39	300,272.00	479,345.00			5,035,266.38
Pennsylvania	2,627,181.27	3,190.50	124,307.86	271,412.46		193,879.08		244,000.23	3,463,971.40
Puerto Rico	2,347,795.00	16,080.00	27,965.00	130,042.00			197,900.00		2,719,782.00
Rhode Island	342,477.15		37,677.14			169,944.18		72,001.97	622,100.44
South Carolina	1,242,085.87		133,691.45			381,856.92	18,075.35	93,506.15	1,869,215.74
South Dakota	1,818,644.50								1,818,644.50
Tennessee	1,334,000.00	7,502.57	97,542.04	13,320.51	4,136.08	851,084.53	5,953.68	212,739.23	2,526,278.64
Texas	3,148,117.00	163,539.57	227,208.14	340,812.21	287,847.57	1,079,727.37	719,836.55	1,309,166.58	7,276,254.99
Utah	868,800.00	4,961.88	62,305.73	18,479.60		161,475.09	24,120.02	155,834.51	1,295,976.83
Vermont	342,642.14		19,076.43		851.27			43,057.15	405,626.99
Virginia	2,765,812.29	287,774.62				313,350.56	14,601.23	245,085.69	3,626,624.39
Washington:									
Pullman	3,398,753.23	29,200.06	73,559.85	177,203.02		282,076.60	175,981.12		4,136,773.88
Seattle	393,681.00		27,100.00						420,781.00
West Virginia	655,076.07	3,100.00	24,500.00			217,534.57		131,293.67	1,031,504.31
Wisconsin	3,869,192.00	264,013.00	884,240.00			639,120.00	144,300.00		5,800,865.00
Wyoming	803,502.52	5,000.00	47,161.21	4,971.22		211,664.46	85,976.55	148,112.95	1,306,388.91
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$137,548,300.81</b>	<b>\$3,564,210.67</b>	<b>\$8,353,872.24</b>	<b>\$2,497,527.07</b>	<b>\$2,490,766.88</b>	<b>\$23,111,930.63</b>	<b>\$3,843,574.35</b>	<b>\$15,493,364.97</b>	<b>\$196,903,547.62</b>

\*Prepared by the Cooperative State Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

TABLE 2  
PERSONNEL OF THE EXPERIMENT STATIONS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1966\*

Station	Number of personnel				Workers engaged full or part time in research
	Full-time research	Research and teaching	Research and extension	Research, teaching and extension	
Alabama.....	95	107	...	...	202
Alaska.....	18	...	...	...	18
Arizona.....	36	103	2	...	141
Arkansas.....	110	77	2	...	189
California.....	173	734	...	...	907
Colorado.....	46	145	11	1	203
Connecticut:					
State.....	57	...	...	...	57
Storrs.....	31	44	4	14	93
Delaware.....	16	39	15	8	78
Florida.....	223	94	2	14	333
Georgia.....	168	67	...	10	245
Hawaii.....	53	60	5	...	118
Idaho.....	35	62	6	7	110
Illinois.....	58	155	24	29	266
Indiana.....	94	185	26	36	341
Iowa.....	104	125	8	17	254
Kansas.....	59	203	13	9	284
Kentucky.....	88	66	10	13	177
Louisiana.....	136	118	1	2	257
Maine.....	37	43	3	11	94
Maryland.....	26	52	26	18	122
Massachusetts.....	19	40	10	6	75
Michigan.....	35	181	26	8	250
Minnesota.....	94	224	6	18	342
Mississippi.....	88	100	2	...	190
Missouri.....	54	172	16	19	261
Montana.....	29	85	...	2	116
Nebraska.....	56	79	21	29	185
Nevada.....	16	19	6	9	50
New Hampshire.....	...	45	3	6	54
New Jersey.....	42	130	4	4	180
New Mexico.....	21	54	3	2	80
New York:					
Cornell.....	45	198	39	91	373
State.....	70	...	...	...	70
North Carolina.....	133	211	18	18	380
North Dakota.....	40	99	6	...	145
Ohio.....	86	138	12	19	255
Oklahoma.....	29	141	10	11	191
Oregon.....	143	145	5	18	311
Pennsylvania.....	59	192	2	13	266
Puerto Rico.....	181	8	...	...	189
Rhode Island.....	9	36	5	6	56
South Carolina.....	43	87	2	...	132
South Dakota.....	17	100	1	1	119
Tennessee.....	149	88	4	8	249
Texas.....	161	144	9	14	328
Utah.....	34	78	...	...	112
Vermont.....	8	30	3	13	54
Virginia.....	74	123	13	15	225
Washington.....	68	100	10	13	191
West Virginia.....	25	86	...	...	111
Wisconsin.....	58	160	21	28	267
Wyoming.....	12	65	3	41	91
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,561</b>	<b>5,837</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>10,387</b>

\*Prepared by the Cooperative State Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

---

## SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

BY DONALD A. WILLIAMS\*

---

**I**NCREASED PUBLIC attention in the last two years on water supply, recreation, pollution abatement and beautification has accelerated demands to correct water shortages, soil erosion, sedimentation, and other soil and water problems in rural and urban areas. It has broadened the scope of interest in soil and water conservation programs.

A wide range of community and regional resource conservation activities has been aimed at stimulating economic development, increasing job opportunities for disadvantaged people, guiding land-use changes in the path of urban development, improving the quality of the rural and suburban environment, increasing outdoor recreation facilities, and similar efforts to provide a better life for people in the changing landscape.

The Soil Conservation Service (SCS) continues to give technical assistance on soil, water and related resource problems to individual landowners and neighborhood and other groups, through soil and water conservation districts.

The SCS is assisting, in one way or another, with broad area resource planning activities in every State, and it has increased its services to community groups and units of local government. Those involved in the activities vary from neighborhood groups of landowners having water problems that cross property lines to agencies concerned with major river basins or with regions including parts of several States. They include municipal and county land-use planning bodies responsible for guiding urban expansion, technical action panels and rural area development committees of counties and States, resource conservation and development projects,

\*Mr. Williams is Administrator of the Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

small watershed projects and other formal and informal groups.

As one aspect, the SCS is working on soil and water problems arising out of changes in land use occurring on the edges of expanding urban areas. The Congress in 1966 enacted Public Law 89-560 providing authority for the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to make soil surveys to provide guidance in land-use changes in such areas as well as on agricultural lands. Under this act, SCS continues to provide leadership for the National Cooperative Soil Survey, including rural-urban transition zones in survey areas under appropriate cooperative arrangements with local agencies.

### CONSERVATION DISTRICTS

Most Soil Conservation Service assistance is channeled through locally formed and managed soil and water conservation districts. Established under state laws, these districts include more than 95 per cent of the Nation's land in farms. They have more than two million cooperators who own or operate more than 710 million acres of land on which they are planning and applying conservation systems with technical help from the SCS. Although only a few years ago cooperators were almost exclusively farmers and ranchers, today nonfarm land users and developers are counted among them.

In the last two years, soil and water conservation districts have increased in number from 2,989 to 3,010. About 83 per cent of them have entered into new working agreements with the Department of Agriculture to meet the changing character of land use and conservation problems, to improve rural economy, and to give increased attention to natural resource planning and

development, especially in areas of rapid change and intensified use.

#### SMALL WATERSHED PROGRAM

Interest of watershed communities in dealing with water problems and related land resource development through the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (P.L. 83-566) continues to grow. During 1966 and 1967, approximately 300 applications were received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for technical and financial assistance in small watershed projects. During that time, more than 150 projects moved into the construction stage and the number completed jumped from about 80 to more than 160.

The reasons for the popularity of the small watershed program are varied. Local sponsoring organizations have found that, besides the purposes spelled out in the act and its amendments (agricultural water management, watershed protection, flood prevention, municipal or industrial water supply, and recreation and fish and wildlife development), state, county and local people can tie in other purposes and benefits, ranging from mosquito control and cost savings in roads and bridges to industrial expansion and economic improvement.

Accomplishments of the program estimated in July 1967, included savings of \$74 million in agricultural damages and nearly \$10 million in nonagricultural damages that had been prevented by flood prevention features of projects. Sediment was reduced by more than eight million tons. Agricultural water developments brought \$51 million in benefits, and land conservation and development \$119 million. Employment generated by project construction work and new and expanded businesses resulted in added annual payrolls totaling \$285 million.

Watershed projects are locally sponsored. Applications for help from the U.S. Department of Agriculture are approved by a designated state agency that also sets priorities for carrying out approved projects. Sponsors include state agencies and qualified local organizations.

As of October 1, 1967, 2,673 applications had been received by the USDA for assistance in watershed projects. Both construction and land treatment had been completed on 162 of these. Plans were being carried out in another 661, and 511 were in the planning stage. All States (except Alaska) and Puerto Rico have projects in some stage.

The trend toward multiple purpose projects continues upward. Nearly 70 per cent of project plans approved in fiscal year 1967 included two or more purposes. This compares with 65 per cent in 1965 and 13 per cent in 1956.

The ninety-four projects in which municipal or industrial water supply is included as a purpose involve 127 reservoirs, providing approximately 221,000 acre-feet of water storage and serving 128 communities with combined population of 612,000 people in twenty-seven States. These reservoirs were planned basically for flood prevention. The cost of increasing their size in order to store water for water supply amounts to nearly \$28 million; it is borne by local interests.

Watershed projects also contribute materially to meeting the growing public need for recreational opportunity. A total of 138 public recreation developments have been planned in projects approved for installation in thirty-three States. These developments will provide basic facilities for an estimated seven million user-days annually by the general public. The surface area of recreation pools provided by the water resource improvements will exceed 31,000 acres.

#### CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Resource Conservation and Development projects are proving to be an important tool in rural community planning and economic and social betterment. The projects go beyond the watershed program. They are aimed at speeding resource conservation programs and developing local economics in a broad area through coordinated efforts.

Local people initiate and sponsor the

projects. The U. S. Department of Agriculture provides technical assistance in developing project plans, in cooperation with local sponsors and other groups, and provides financial help on some of the project measures. The size of projects is determined by local needs and desires, but usually they involve more than a single county and sometimes cross state lines.

The program started with ten pilot projects in 1964. In late 1965 ten more were added. By November, 1967, there were forty-one projects in thirty-five States. Twenty-eight of these had been planned and had measures underway. Project measures vary, but they have in common the development of land and water potentials. They include acceleration of soil surveys and small watershed projects, technical guidance in land-use adjustments in expanding suburban areas, improvement of markets for local products, flood prevention, water supply and sewage disposal systems, erosion control, pollution abatement, recreation facilities, and improvement of health and educational facilities to promote better living in rural areas.

Project measures completed in the first twenty projects provided more than eleven thousand man-years of employment during construction, and are expected to provide continual employment of nearly twelve thousand man-years annually in the years ahead. These land, water and related developments have contributed to national economic growth by increasing output of goods and services an estimated \$65 million annually. The capital investments of the project measures are estimated to have been about \$22 million. The larger part of these expenditures was from non-federal funds.

#### SOIL SURVEYS

Soil surveys continue to grow in importance as vast changes in land use take place. The surveys are the basis for planning on the more than two million farms and ranches of conservation district cooperators. They are used in planning communities, roads, recreation and a host of other uses. Of major im-

portance is that they make possible orderly predictions about how soils will behave if used in alternative ways. They can also point to major construction problems and help to estimate overall construction costs.

A review of uses being made of soil surveys and the benefits resulting from their use has shown that they generally bring at least \$2 of return the first year for each dollar spent in the entire cost of making and publishing the survey. And the average published soil survey is useful for at least twenty-five years.

About half of the nonfederal rural land of the United States is now covered by soil surveys. Published soil surveys usually cover one county or areas that may include a part of one or more counties.

Eighty-two soil surveys, covering 55,279 square miles, were published during 1966 and 1967.

In the same period, local planning groups and state agencies in thirty States developed cost-share agreements providing for up to an estimated \$1 million that can be used to make needed soil surveys for land use planning and guidance in construction within rural areas of rapid industrial and housing development. During 1966 and 1967, an estimated seven million acres were mapped in these areas.

#### PLANT MATERIALS CENTERS

Important to both rural and urban soil and water conservation activities are the twenty Soil Conservation Service plant materials centers, located in the several land resource areas of the United States. SCS specialists at the centers study and develop grasses and legumes for use in conservation work in the areas they serve. The centers are usually operated in close working relationship with the state agricultural experiment stations, and frequently with highway commissions, fish and game departments and other state agencies.

Their work has resulted in the selection, evaluation, and release of thirty new grasses and legumes in the Western States alone. Some 120 improved plant materials useful for conservation pur-

poses have been named and released nationwide. These new plants are used, among other purposes, for recreation areas, sand dune stabilization, strip-mine restoration, beautification, and control of erosion on roadsides, streambanks, farms and in suburban areas.

#### GREAT PLAINS CONSERVATION PROGRAM

After ten years of operation, the benefits of the Great Plains Conservation Program are apparent far beyond the boundaries of farms and ranches. In areas where as much as 25 to 40 per cent of the agricultural land is under contract in the Great Plains Program, the reduction of dust storms is significant.

Designed especially to combat the erosion problems caused by high winds and dry periods in the ten Plains States, the program has contributed to stabilizing farm and ranch income over a period of years. In addition, more and more cropland not suited to cultivation is being converted to permanent grass and is now supporting livestock enterprises.

Since 1965, sixteen counties in the area have been added to those eligible to participate, making a total of 412 eligible counties. Nearly 28,000 farmers and ranchers, operating fifty-one million acres, are installing soil and water conservation on their land under long-term contracts. The contracts provide for technical and financial help from the Soil Conservation Service according to predetermined schedules. Nearly one-fourth of those cooperating entered the program in the last two years.

#### SELECTED REFERENCES

*Land, Water and People: A History of the National Association of Soil Conservation Districts.* Otis Tossett. Webb Publishing Company, Saint Paul 1, Minnesota. 1961.

*Water Facts.* U.S. Department of Agriculture, PA-337, January 1964.

*Soil Conservation Districts: What They Are . . . How They Work . . . How SCS Helps Them.* U.S. Department of Agriculture, PA-417, January 1965.

*Multiple-Purpose Watershed Projects Under Public Law 566.* U.S. Department of Agriculture, PA-575, May 1963.

*Know the Soil You Build On.* U.S. Department of Agriculture, AIB-320, June 1967.

*Soil Conservation Service.* U.S. Department of Agriculture, PA-818, September 1967.

STATUS OF WATERSHED APPLICATIONS  
(Under Public Law 83-566)  
As of October 1, 1967\*

State or other jurisdiction	Applications received in Washington		Authorized for planning assistance		Approved for operations	
	No.	Acres (1,000)	No.	Acres (1,000)	No.	Acres (1,000)
Alabama	53	3,871.0	31	2,243.2	22	1,454.2
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	27	2,530.1	14	1,576.7	8	769.9
Arkansas	114	8,839.0	51	3,798.6	35	1,619.6
California	63	4,614.9	37	2,520.9	11	616.1
Colorado	51	4,084.0	24	1,441.1	13	710.3
Connecticut	23	385.6	13	299.4	8	139.6
Delaware	6	357.8	4	301.7	4	281.9
Florida	67	4,944.6	27	2,167.9	16	897.4
Georgia	144	9,453.6	59	3,676.5	46	2,859.4
Hawaii	10	504.1	7	304.6	5	278.3
Idaho	45	4,839.9	17	1,374.8	5	271.2
Illinois	71	4,378.9	30	1,418.2	12	473.3
Indiana	85	6,879.6	44	3,333.3	24	1,349.6
Iowa	70	1,488.9	45	804.1	34	603.9
Kansas	76	7,592.3	48	4,748.4	29	2,313.5
Kentucky	143	6,695.8	37	2,747.8	25	1,934.3
Louisiana	62	6,575.7	37	3,814.3	20	1,833.4
Maine	23	1,334.2	13	809.0	4	221.2
Maryland	34	931.3	20	330.8	13	190.4
Massachusetts	25	929.1	14	559.6	7	385.5
Michigan	33	1,821.8	19	778.6	14	470.5
Minnesota	55	4,203.0	23	2,070.7	13	1,049.1
Mississippi	77	5,278.1	49	3,607.2	31	2,115.5
Missouri	55	3,791.7	23	1,515.4	14	617.3
Montana	36	2,419.5	17	1,041.0	4	91.7
Nebraska	85	6,208.6	42	2,474.5	30	1,523.2
Nevada	23	2,639.8	11	1,531.1	4	237.4
New Hampshire	15	969.1	11	893.1	5	279.4
New Jersey	31	664.8	15	369.3	10	239.3
New Mexico	77	7,116.8	35	2,884.3	19	920.2
New York	28	1,532.7	18	1,091.6	9	579.0
North Carolina	75	4,396.6	48	2,478.4	37	1,518.5
North Dakota	44	6,562.2	26	4,057.6	13	1,865.5
Ohio	59	5,870.4	18	1,416.5	13	826.8
Oklahoma	109	11,449.0	56	5,821.0	44	4,514.2
Oregon	47	5,008.5	15	1,006.5	8	222.8
Pennsylvania	45	2,337.8	27	1,637.0	19	843.3
Rhode Island	1	56.9	1	56.9	0	0
South Carolina	50	1,903.5	29	1,057.9	21	621.6
South Dakota	32	3,366.6	18	1,437.1	9	415.9
Tennessee	74	3,621.0	42	2,130.0	27	1,103.8
Texas	146	15,684.4	81	8,217.4	54	4,893.9
Utah	37	3,538.6	16	1,648.4	10	988.0
Vermont	13	1,141.2	8	704.3	2	18.9
Virginia	63	2,579.4	26	1,507.1	19	1,071.5
Washington	43	2,554.5	16	858.4	10	220.1
West Virginia	40	1,126.4	24	544.5	15	381.7
Wisconsin	45	2,389.0	27	1,606.7	17	777.3
Wyoming	37	4,236.0	16	1,360.2	8	378.8
Puerto Rico	6	342.7	5	292.8	3	252.0
Totals	2,673	196,041.0	1,334	94,366.4	823	48,243.1

\*Prepared by the Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

## SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICTS

Cumulative to June 30, 1967\*

State or other jurisdiction	Date State's district law became effective	Districts organized (a)	Approximate area and farms within organized districts			Districts having memoranda 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	66
Alaska	Mar. 25, 1947	12	8,505	1	1,430	12
Arizona	June 16, 1941	34	57,973	7	26,490	33
Arkansas	July 1, 1937	76	33,599	95	16,474	76
California (c)	June 23, 1938	164	72,899	108	28,085	160
Colorado	May 6, 1937	95	58,068	44	37,338	95
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	30,728	46	16,253	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	50,354	34	14,854	50
Illinois	July 9, 1937	98	33,500	155	30,235	98
Indiana	Mar. 11, 1937	88	22,040	122	19,515	87
Iowa	July 4, 1939	100	33,831	175	33,831	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	10,300	26
Maine	Mar. 25, 1941	16	17,454	15	3,077	16
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	83	35,133	109	14,520	82
Minnesota	Apr. 26, 1937	89	48,524	145	30,705	89
Mississippi	Apr. 4, 1938	74	30,223	138	18,630	74
Missouri	July 23, 1943	81	30,915	119	23,822	74
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	37	67,185	3	8,177	36
New Hampshire	May 10, 1945	10	5,769	7	1,124	10
New Jersey	July 1, 1937	15	4,814	15	1,379	13
New Mexico (e)	Mar. 17, 1937	55	68,242	17	46,379	55
New York	July 20, 1940	55	30,013	82	13,464	55
North Carolina	Mar. 22, 1937	88	30,198	191	15,886	77
North Dakota	Mar. 16, 1937	70	44,532	55	41,361	70
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	60	46,648	51	21,025	59
Pennsylvania	July 2, 1937	63	28,088	102	11,920	62
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	70	47,222	56	43,619	69
Tennessee	Mar. 10, 1939	95	26,727	158	16,081	95
Texas	Apr. 24, 1939	184	167,135	227	141,423	184
Utah	Mar. 23, 1937	41	51,434	18	12,895	39
Vermont	Apr. 18, 1939	13	5,931	12	2,945	13
Virginia	Apr. 1, 1938	32	25,373	100	13,451	31
Washington	Mar. 17, 1939	68	41,153	53	18,656	66
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	51,338	10	31,292	45
States		2,992	1,780,232	3,682	1,080,073	2,952
Puerto Rico	July 1, 1946	17	2,185	46	1,634	17
Virgin Islands	June, 1946	1	84	1	44	1
Total		3,010	1,782,501	3,729	1,081,751	2,970

\*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 memoranda 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 E. M. BACON\*

---

**A**N IMPORTANT MILESTONE in State Forestry Administration was reached on July 1, 1966, when Arizona became the fiftieth State to have a state forestry organization. Now every State has a state forester and a state forestry organization, and participates with the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture in cooperative forest protection and management programs. The development of state forestry units in the United States has covered a span of eighty-one years. The first four units—in New York, California, Colorado and Ohio—were started in 1885. By 1910 there were twenty-five States with forestry units. Now there are fifty. Further development in state forestry administration will take the form of an expansion of programs and responsibilities by these units.

Other recent developments of importance include two changes affecting the cooperation of state units with the Federal Forest Service. The first of these, in 1965, was a shift of responsibility for utilization and marketing assistance from the research arm of the Forest Service to the cooperative state and private forestry arm. The second was a reorganization of some of the agency's activities which resulted in strengthening its administration of cooperative state and private forestry programs in the East. In the reorganization, new area offices for Forest Service cooperative programs were established at Atlanta, Georgia, and Upper Darby, Pennsylvania. Each office is headed by an administrator who is designated as an Area Director. Responsibility for cooperative activities was withdrawn from the regional offices that administer the National Forests of the Eastern and Southern States and vested in the area

offices. The Northeastern Area, with headquarters at Upper Darby, is composed of twenty North-Central and Northeastern States while the Southeastern Area, with headquarters in Atlanta, has thirteen Southern States ranging from Texas to Virginia and the Carolinas.

### UTILIZATION AND MARKETING

The increased emphasis on utilization and marketing assistance by the U.S. Forest Service has resulted in steady progress and considerable expansion of the program. The Forest Service now employs twenty-seven generalists and specialists in that field, and shares costs in the employment of forty-eight others who work for state foresters in thirty-seven States. Major emphasis to date has been on training the personnel. The main objective of the program is to provide technical assistance to loggers, processors, and forest landowners in the utilization and marketing of forest products.

### WATERSHED ACTIVITIES

State foresters cooperate in the execution of forestry measures provided by the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Program (P.L. 566, 83rd Congress, as amended). Under this act, federal assistance is granted to local organizations for planning and installing necessary flood prevention and water management measures which cannot be installed under other federal conservation programs. An essential part of the program is the application of land treatment measures to project watershed lands for the purpose of retarding waterflow and stabilizing soil.

Land treatment measures on non-federal forest lands are handled largely through the existing cooperative federal-state forestry programs within the project watersheds. This is achieved through al-

---

\*Mr. Bacon is Deputy Chief, Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

location of P.L. 566 project funds, in combination with financial participation by landowners, state foresters and local project sponsors.

Forest-land treatment measures include installation of fire control facilities, tree planting, water spreading and diversion measures, critical area stabilization, erosion control on forest roads and log skidding trails, protection from livestock grazing, and improvement of harvesting and management methods.

An important feature of the 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 1967 state foresters were cooperating with some 3,000 soil conservation districts on various forestry programs. The cooperation is not restricted to the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Program, but includes all activities of mutual concern.

As of April 1, 1967, state foresters were providing technical assistance and other help for utilization of forestry measures on non-federal forest land in 525 projects. P.L. 566 project funds totaling \$6,298,000 are designated for forestry purposes on these projects, for the life of the projects. The landowners, state foresters and local project sponsors plan an additional combined expenditure of \$22,475,000 for forestry measures on them.

Many state foresters and conservation departments are participating in comprehensive planning of water and related land resources under P.L. 89-80, the Water Resources Planning Act of July 22, 1965. Forty-seven studies were underway in 1967.

#### FOREST PEST CONTROL

Twenty-four States are cooperating with the U.S. Forest Service in a joint forest insect and disease detection program to keep up to date on all insect and disease problems on non-federal lands. When outbreaks are discovered they are carefully evaluated by trained entomologists and pathologists to determine what corrective measures are needed. If control

is deemed advisable, it 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 pest control laws of varying force. But 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 1966 included:

1. Aerial spraying of 20,000 acres of forest land to suppress outbreaks of defoliating insects.

2. Spraying of more than 216,000 infested trees and stumps, and salvage logging of an undetermined volume of infested trees to control bark beetle outbreaks.

3. Examination of about 90,000 ornamental pines to detect European pine shoot moth, and destruction of infected trees.

4. A white pine blister rust control program, in which 1.7 million acres were surveyed, ribes bushes were destroyed on 138,000 acres, and about 700,000 infected western white pines were treated by application of antibiotic fungicides.

5. An oak wilt control program, in which 29.2 million acres were aerially surveyed to detect infected oaks, and 6,490 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 legisla-

tive 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 1966 the cost of producing and distributing 521 million trees under this program was \$6.8 million. The States provided \$3.3 million, the federal government \$0.2 million, and the land owners who purchased and planted the trees, \$3.3 million. State nurseries have facilities to meet a demand more than double that of 1966.

The Agricultural Act of 1956 provides for federal assistance to the States in accomplishing their own forestation programs. A total of forty-six plans had been presented by the state foresters of thirty-seven States by January 1, 1967. These plans anticipated the planting of 1,287,000 acres during the next ten to twelve years.

Tree planting in the United States by all classes of ownership in 1966 exceeded 1.3 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, composed of from one to forty or more units each. 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 nineteen million. In addition there are community forests in most States, with a total area of eight 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 4.5 million of these small forests. Adequately protected and soundly managed, they can be a source of increased income to their owners, of jobs and economic opportunity to local communities, and of raw materials to meet the ever-increasing needs of the national economy.

Under the Federal Cooperative Forest Management Act, 759 state-employed service foresters and fifty U.S. Forest Service employees are helping these owners to achieve better management and harvest-

ing 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 1966, 105,000 owners were assisted with management and marketing problems on more than 6.5 million acres of forest land. They marketed 682 million board feet of timber products with a gross value over \$22 million. Nearly 10,000 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 addition, forest management assistance is given by many industrial foresters and consulting foresters. Benefits from these programs include increase in profits to woodland owners, improvement of 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 cooperation with RAD committees, technical action panels and state advisory groups for forestry cooperatives.

#### FOREST FIRE PROTECTION

The forestry departments of all fifty 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 469 million acres of non-federal forest and important non-timbered watershed lands in the United States receive organized public fire protection under the Clarke-McNary program. In 1966 state fire protection agen-

cies limited the area burned to 0.4 per cent (1,908,236 acres) of the area protected.

The major forest fire control problem is on privately owned lands. They comprise nearly three-quarters of the Nation's commercial forest lands, divided among some 4.5 million owners. The large area involved, combined with high seasonal fire hazards and dispersal of land in small holdings, make the fire protection job difficult. Long-standing habits of "firing the woods" make it still harder in some sections.

There were more than 98,000 fires in 1966 on protected state and privately owned forest land. The previous ten-year average was 84,800 fires. The increase can be attributed partly to an increase in the size of the area protected. Another major 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 have resulted from added experience, better organization, planning and training. There has been 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 1966 were almost \$85 million—about \$73 million from state and private sources and about \$12 million from federal appropriations. A state-by-state review and estimate, completed in 1965, indicated that it would cost about \$123 million to provide adequate fire protection on 519 million acres of forest land and critical watershed areas under state and private ownership.

TABLE 1  
STATUS OF FEDERAL-STATE COOPERATIVE FOREST  
FIRE CONTROL ON STATE AND PRIVATE FOREST LANDS\*

State or other jurisdiction	Area needing protection (1,000 acres)	Area protected (1,000 acres)	Fire control expenditures fiscal year 1966		
			State and private	Federal	Total
Alabama.....	20,971	20,971	\$ 1,177,983	\$ 383,890	\$ 1,561,873
Alaska.....	14,500	14,500	189,508	47,000	236,508
Arizona(a).....					
Arkansas.....	16,535	16,535	1,381,151	394,080	1,775,231
California <sup>4</sup> .....	19,985	19,985	25,458,114	1,073,080	26,531,194
Colorado.....	9,139	8,790	228,286	50,000	278,286
Connecticut.....	1,990	1,990	385,796	88,120	473,916
Delaware.....	392	392	14,326	14,000	28,326
District of Columbia.....					
Florida.....	19,037	16,319	4,850,341	560,968	5,411,309
Georgia.....	24,066	23,941	4,084,802	558,940	4,643,742
Hawaii.....	1,929	1,929	43,090	35,000	78,090
Idaho.....	10,501	10,501	532,091	213,630	745,721
Illinois.....	3,742	3,568	239,427	73,390	312,817
Indiana.....	4,012	4,012	195,072	55,782	250,854
Iowa.....	2,609	2,609	85,948	47,000	132,948
Kansas.....	12,552	10,300	324,000	47,000	371,000
Kentucky.....	10,774	10,774	811,406	246,090	1,057,496
Louisiana.....	15,288	12,239	2,092,477	460,400	2,552,877
Maine.....	17,321	17,321	1,664,224	323,240	1,987,464
Maryland.....	2,855	2,855	637,730	145,130	782,860
Massachusetts.....	3,252	3,252	865,978	148,310	1,014,288
Michigan.....	17,205	17,205	2,098,828	490,460	2,589,288
Minnesota.....	17,653	17,653	672,009	300,210	972,219
Mississippi.....	15,969	15,567	1,952,589	466,330	2,418,919
Missouri.....	13,936	10,285	1,121,665	318,860	1,440,525
Montana.....	12,527	4,806	354,414	154,140	508,554
Nebraska.....	7,022	5,000	156,512	47,000	203,512
Nevada.....	5,112	2,216	364,526	81,130	445,656
New Hampshire.....	4,339	4,339	294,349	89,740	384,089
New Jersey.....	2,108	2,108	614,810	143,980	758,790
New Mexico.....	10,201	3,996	193,027	49,500	242,527
New York.....	12,621	12,621	1,556,414	298,263	1,854,677
North Carolina.....	18,723	17,819	2,142,335	452,650	2,594,985
North Dakota.....	356	228	15,549	15,549	31,098
Ohio.....	4,963	4,005	362,328	121,870	484,198
Oklahoma.....	8,136	4,401	251,642	162,900	414,542
Oregon.....	16,151	13,099	2,907,090	526,650	3,433,740
Pennsylvania.....	16,560	16,560	1,312,249	305,010	1,617,259
Puerto Rico.....					
Rhode Island.....	434	434	130,356	47,000	177,356
South Carolina.....	12,050	12,050	1,633,615	420,680	2,054,295
South Dakota.....	3,960	1,291	49,196	49,195	98,391
Tennessee.....	12,797	12,115	1,728,966	373,250	2,102,216
Texas.....	16,959	16,959	976,249	334,170	1,310,419
Utah.....	9,006	9,006	137,036	52,740	189,776
Vermont.....	3,946	3,946	102,825	46,903	149,728
Virginia.....	13,973	13,973	1,457,681	368,920	1,826,601
Washington.....	12,509	12,509	2,815,549	539,840	3,355,389
West Virginia.....	10,562	10,562	450,631	164,331	614,962
Wisconsin.....	15,264	15,264	1,887,199	412,520	2,299,719
Wyoming.....	6,811	5,187	53,405	47,000	100,405
Total.....	513,303	467,987	\$73,054,794	\$11,845,841	\$84,900,635

\*Prepared by the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

(a) Arizona entered the Clarke-McNary Cooperative Fire Control Program as of July 1, 1966.

TABLE 2.

COOPERATIVE FOREST MANAGEMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS  
AND EXPENDITURES, FISCAL YEAR 1966\*

U.S. FOREST SERVICE AND STATE FORESTERS COOPERATING

State	Accomplishments		Expenditures		
	Number of woodland owners assisted	Woodland acres involved	Federal	State	Total
Alabama.....	583	99,118	\$ 45,168	\$ 45,168	\$ 90,336
Alaska.....	35	1,750	15,535	15,535	31,070
Arkansas.....	949	85,605	56,096	56,096	112,192
California.....	2,033	263,814	53,100	89,953	143,053
Colorado.....	322	193,240	45,100	52,151	97,251
Connecticut.....	1,938	46,267	32,700	44,771	77,471
Delaware.....	128	2,673	5,100	5,364	10,464
Florida.....	3,965	1,542,132	139,400	258,446	397,846
Georgia.....	4,018	467,407	134,100	168,584	302,684
Hawaii.....	129	10,628	12,000	12,172	24,172
Idaho.....	904	41,569	22,585	28,780	51,365
Illinois.....	2,049	43,898	72,700	82,894	155,594
Indiana.....	1,875	69,643	57,000	58,617	115,617
Iowa.....	1,915	20,605	42,200	45,672	87,872
Kansas.....	853	11,752	46,500	46,500	93,000
Kentucky.....	3,310	114,065	124,500	178,037	302,537
Louisiana.....	405	63,028	46,900	47,169	94,069
Maine.....	1,500	83,284	80,100	104,238	184,338
Maryland.....	1,619	28,058	61,500	96,276	157,776
Massachusetts.....	2,667	56,353	36,833	36,833	73,666
Michigan.....	2,074	67,173	98,300	114,454	212,754
Minnesota.....	2,848	34,926	66,200	156,079	222,279
Mississippi.....	2,936	226,741	79,200	103,282	182,482
Missouri.....	3,092	188,492	111,400	175,845	287,245
Montana.....	327	12,544	20,726	20,726	41,452
Nebraska.....	871	7,224	22,980	22,980	45,960
Nevada.....	182	2,571	18,965	18,965	37,930
New Hampshire.....	2,991	109,353	43,100	52,583	95,683
New Jersey.....	890	58,508	37,400	62,379	99,779
New Mexico.....	435	678,623	28,200	29,839	58,039
New York.....	8,087	353,572	165,900	215,958	380,958
North Carolina.....	10,674	186,079	167,900	310,005	477,905
North Dakota.....	195	17,891	26,214	26,214	52,428
Ohio.....	3,074	66,516	92,900	113,213	206,113
Oklahoma.....	223	10,254	12,437	12,437	24,874
Oregon.....	1,580	57,571	32,700	41,531	74,231
Pennsylvania.....	3,396	86,811	120,200	139,139	259,339
Rhode Island.....	258	10,251	4,673	4,673	9,346
South Carolina.....	3,296	248,583	101,921	101,921	203,842
South Dakota.....	230	8,858	23,457	23,457	46,914
Tennessee.....	1,739	135,488	74,390	74,390	148,780
Texas.....	359	30,718	49,800	57,037	106,837
Utah.....	225	42,906	15,273	15,273	30,546
Vermont.....	3,027	75,908	69,500	125,880	195,380
Virginia.....	6,017	211,929	181,800	286,201	468,001
Washington.....	2,059	83,098	65,400	82,140	137,540
West Virginia.....	3,269	73,727	70,600	95,331	165,931
Wisconsin.....	7,256	168,645	215,600	269,787	485,387
Wyoming.....	5	1,531	11,857	11,857	23,714
Total.....	102,812	6,551,380	3,148,110	4,235,932	7,384,042
Puerto Rico.....	2,202	1,451	23,000	23,000	46,000
Grand Total.....	105,014	6,552,831	\$3,171,110	\$4,258,932	\$7,430,042

\*Prepared by the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

# Labor and Industrial Relations

## LABOR LEGISLATION, 1966-1967

BY SYLVIA R. WEISSBRODT\*

ALL STATES had regular legislative sessions during the 1966-1967 biennium, which was a particularly active period both in the volume and range of labor enactments. A greater number of significant laws were approved than in any other two-year period. More than 1,000 labor or related measures were enacted, representing a broad spectrum of improved laws.

Especially characteristic were developments including an upsurge in minimum wage activity, with about half the States passing new or improved laws, many approximating or exceeding federal standards and a few bringing coverage to some farmworkers; efforts to provide legislative remedies for labor-management problems in the public sector; a trend toward modification of nightwork restrictions on young workers; the use of interstate compacts in the regulation of radiation hazards; and widespread increases in workmen's compensation benefits for injured workers.

### WAGE STANDARDS

#### *Minimum Wages*

Minimum wage action was more extensive than in any other biennium. This was coincident with amendments to the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act which were proposed and enacted in 1966 and

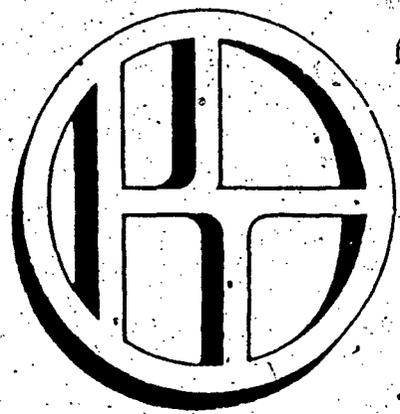
\*Mrs. Weissbrodt is Chief of the Branch of Legislative Standards, Bureau of Labor Standards, U.S. Department of Labor.

became effective in 1967. Thirty jurisdictions took minimum wage action. West Virginia and Nebraska enacted new laws, both setting a rate of \$1.00 an hour for men, women and minors. Three jurisdictions with long experience under wage board laws for women and minors adopted statutory rate-type laws applicable also to men—New Jersey, Oregon and the District of Columbia by action of the Eighty-ninth Congress. Kentucky and South Dakota extended their existing laws to men.

There are now thirty-eight jurisdictions with operative minimum wage laws and three others with inoperative laws. Thirty laws apply to men as well as women.

Twenty-five jurisdictions in the biennium adopted higher rates, eighteen by current legislative action,<sup>1</sup> Alaska and Michigan by previous enactment, and California, Colorado, North Dakota, Utah and Wisconsin by administrative order. As of November, 1967, the basic minimum rate set by statute was \$1.90 an hour in Alaska; \$1.50 in New York; \$1.40 in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont and Washington; \$1.25 in the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Michigan, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico and Oregon; \$1.10 in

<sup>1</sup>These are Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington and Wyoming.



**CONTINUED  
ON NEXT  
CARD**

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

Wyoming; \$1.00 in Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Maryland, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania and West Virginia; and substantially less than \$1.00 in Arkansas and South Dakota. Four States postponed the effective dates of their initial increases, and several legislated additional step increases to take effect within the next few years. Accordingly, rates will eventually move to \$2.10 in Alaska; \$1.60 in Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, Rhode Island and Washington; \$1.50 in Maine and New Jersey; \$1.30 in Maryland and Wyoming; and \$1.25 in Delaware, Idaho and Indiana. Typically, the newly covered employees start at lower rates and will reach the final rates more slowly than previously covered employees.

The Industrial Welfare Commission of California, where the law applies only to women and minors, raised the women's rate from \$1.30 to \$1.65, and increased the rate for minors to \$1.35, all to take effect February 1, 1968: Colorado, Utah and Wisconsin, whose laws similarly apply only to women and minors, increased rates by administrative action, as did North Dakota where the law applies also to men.

As the basic minimum wage climbs higher, a state trend is discernible to accord young workers differential treatment, either by setting lower statutory or administrative rates for them, or by excluding from coverage those below the age of 16 or 18 years. There is no comparable provision on the sole basis of age in the federal law.

Under the amended federal law, for thirty million previously covered employees the rate was \$1.40 an hour as of February, 1967, and will increase to \$1.60 one year later; for 8.1 million newly covered employees the rate was \$1.00 an hour, to increase in 15-cent annual increments until it reaches \$1.60 for nonfarm work in February, 1971 and \$1.30 for certain farm work in February 1969.

Other types of state changes included major expansions in coverage in thirteen jurisdictions (Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hamp-

shire, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota and Vermont); provision for premium overtime pay through minimum wage laws in the District of Columbia, New Jersey, Vermont and West Virginia; through a separate law in Connecticut; and by administrative order in California.

#### *Prevailing Wages*

Wyoming enacted its first law requiring payment of prevailing wages on public or publicly assisted construction, applicable whether the worker is employed by a contractor or a public body. The public body is responsible for making the initial wage determination; the labor commissioner is authorized to make a court-reviewable, final determination if objections are filed, to investigate violations, and to institute penalty actions.

Illinois took action to include prevailing fringe benefits in its wage determinations, as did Wisconsin in its law applicable to highway work in conformity with existing requirements on other public works.

Three Legislatures extended coverage of their prevailing wage laws—in Washington by an extension to apply to public building service maintenance contracts, in New Jersey by making its law applicable to municipalities with populations of 25,000 instead of 45,000 as formerly, and in Massachusetts by covering apprentices. Maine and Wisconsin reduced coverage somewhat by narrowing the application of their laws to public contracts of a higher cost than formerly.

New York, which permits apprentice wage rates on public works, restricted contractors to the same ratio of registered apprentices to journeymen on public works as in other work, and required journeymen rates for unregistered apprentices. Other New York amendments barred the use of a contractor who has failed to pay the prevailing wage in two instances within six years, and required 6 per cent interest on back pay due an employee of a municipal corporation.

#### *Wage Payment, Wage Collection*

Maryland enacted a first-time wage payment and wage collection law, and Idaho

approved a comprehensive law to supplement former limited requirements. The Maryland law required at least semi-monthly payment; in Idaho, monthly. Both laws prohibited pay deductions, other than those required by law, without the employee's written authorization, and both required the employer to furnish a wage statement each pay period to the employee. In each State the labor commissioner was authorized to take assignment from employees on claims for unpaid wages: in Idaho up to \$250, in Maryland without dollar limit.

Montana granted similar unlimited authority to its commissioner, and North Dakota and Wisconsin raised the amount of the permissible assignment from \$200 to \$500. There are now twenty-seven laws<sup>2</sup> that grant an administrative agency wage assignment authority.

A subsequent Maryland amendment additionally authorized its commissioner to enter into agreements with other States to collect unpaid wages from out-of-state employers. Five other States already had such specific authority: Alaska, California, Hawaii, Nevada and Oregon.

New York extended the coverage of its law to domestics and to employees of non-profit organizations, and made several other revisions such as requiring the employer to furnish wage statements each payday and make payment on the next regular payday after termination of employment, and making him liable for an additional 25 per cent payment in case of willful underpayment. Colorado extended its domestic-worker coverage to those who live out. It also made all covered employers who refuse to make payment after employment termination liable for an additional 50 per cent of wages due.

Utah wiped out its exemption for banks and mercantile houses to conform its wage payment law to a court decision, and Louisiana made publishers jointly responsible with local agents for payment

of wages to door-to-door magazine salesmen. Louisiana also broadened its definition of wages to include certain collectively bargained fringe benefits, as did Massachusetts for agreed-upon holiday or vacation pay. An Alaska redefinition to include fringe benefits affects not only its wage payment law but also its minimum wage law and one of its equal pay laws.

Seven States enacted other types of amendments to wage payment laws—Alaska, Connecticut, Oklahoma, Oregon, Tennessee, Utah and Wyoming—most of them to ensure full payment in lawful money or to provide security for wages.

#### *Wage Garnishment*

Growing public awareness of the harmful consequences of overextended credit and credit abuse led to legislative action in several States in the biennium to safeguard earnings and jobs from wage garnishment.

New York, in 1966, was the first State to enact a law prohibiting the discharge of an employee solely because of garnishment—applicable when there is one garnishment in a twelve-month period. Connecticut followed with a similar prohibition applicable up to seven garnishments a year, and then Hawaii, which made its prohibition applicable to any garnishment or to a filing by the employee for a wage-earner plan under Chapter XIII of the federal bankruptcy law.

Fourteen States assured the employee greater protection of his earnings from garnishment, primarily by liberalizing the amount of earnings exempted from garnishment or by other changes in the exemption provisions. These States are Alaska, Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Kentucky, Maine, Mississippi, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee and Vermont.

#### INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Vermont became the fifteenth jurisdiction to enact a labor relations act. It follows the pattern of the Federal Labor-Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act, and will be administered through a labor relations board within the labor department. Connecticut and New York ex-

<sup>2</sup>In Alaska, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, Utah, Virginia, Washington and Wisconsin.

tended coverage of their existing acts: Connecticut to certain employees in charitable or educational agencies; and New York to employees in hotels and restaurants owned by nonprofit organizations.

Wisconsin's Legislature enacted a labor relations act for state employees, similar to an existing act for municipal employees. The new law grants organization and bargaining rights and establishes election, certification, mediation and arbitration procedures. Most provisions of the new Vermont act were made applicable to municipalities, although inapplicable to the State and its subdivisions.

Legislatures in many other States also gave special attention to public employment relations, so much so that public employment problems virtually eclipsed those in the private sector. Washington enacted a first-time law for public employees. It authorized exclusive recognition and bargaining rights on wages and other working conditions. New York replaced its "Condon-Wadlin Act" with a redesigned Public Employee's Fair Employment Act, popularly named the "Taylor Law" after George Taylor who directed a prior study that included legislative recommendations. The new law granted all public employees collective bargaining rights, reinforced the obligation of the employer to negotiate, altered the penalty provisions, and established specific administrative machinery, including a public employment relations board. Missouri, which in 1965 had enacted a law granting organization and bargaining rights to public employees, strengthened the law in 1967 by permitting exclusive recognition of employee organizations and specifically requiring employers to discuss proposals.

Labor organization dues checkoff for public employees was authorized either under a comprehensive act or a specific law in California, Louisiana, Nebraska, New York, Texas, Washington and Wisconsin.

An Iowa law specifically permitted civil service employees to express opinions on employment conditions.

Rhode Island enacted a school teachers' arbitration act, and in another law extended organization and bargaining rights to municipal employees generally.

Such rights also were granted to teachers in Minnesota and Nebraska, firefighters in Alabama and Florida, nurses in Montana, and port district employees in Washington.

Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland and New Jersey prohibited the use of lie-detector tests as a condition of employment. In previous years seven other States had approved similar measures. A related type of statute approved during the biennium in Arkansas, Florida and Nevada specifically required licensing of polygraph examiners (lie-detector operators) and set minimum qualifications.

Other enactments affecting private employment included amendments to anti-injunction laws in Connecticut and Illinois; a change in Hawaii's antistrike-breaking law to require identification of the employer who is recruiting during a labor dispute and notice that a dispute exists; a Delaware amendment lifting labor-dispute acts from its antiloitering law; invalidation of "yellow-dog" contracts in New Mexico; increased authority to the North Dakota labor commissioner in handling labor relations problems; an Alaska requirement that an affiliated union with state membership of one hundred or more must have a chartered local state organization; a Texas prohibition of interference with lawful picketing and another change making it a misdemeanor, rather than a felony as formerly, to interfere with an employee in his pursuit of a lawful vocation; a Virginia law requiring labor organizations to register every three years; a Louisiana measure creating a Labor-Management Commission of Inquiry, empowered to investigate for possible violation of criminal statutes any labor dispute referred to it by the Governor; and repeal in Connecticut of its financial reporting law, formerly applicable to health and welfare funds.

#### DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT

Kentucky enacted an antidiscrimination law for the first time, and West Virginia passed a mandatory human rights act replacing an advisory law that had provided for conciliation but not mandatory compliance. Both States prohibited discrimination in public accommodations

and employment on the basis of race, color, religion, or national origin, vesting administration in a human rights commission. Both made the employment provisions applicable to employers, employment agencies, labor organizations, and apprenticeship or training committees. In each State the commission was authorized to issue court enforceable cease-and-desist orders and to require affirmative action.

Minnesota, in broadening its antidiscrimination law to apply to public accommodations, services and education, in addition to employment and housing as before, created a department of human rights, as successor agency to the former commission against discrimination. Among other changes, the amended law focused on the needs of two specific groups by establishing a division on women's affairs and by authorizing the new commissioner to cooperate in developing programs for Indian citizens.

New Jersey extended coverage of its law by removing the numerical exemption; Connecticut, Illinois and Pennsylvania reduced such exemptions. Pennsylvania also dropped its former exemption for farm labor, and Nebraska extended its law to apply to public employment. Connecticut, Idaho and Nevada added sex as a prohibited basis of employment discrimination in their laws, and six States adopted equal pay provisions barring wage discrimination based on sex—Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Nebraska and South Dakota. A New York amendment prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex by an employment agency.

Among other enactments was an Ohio law invalidating hiring hall agreements that obligate public works contractors to use union labor unless the union does not discriminate; a Massachusetts amendment authorizing employers and unions with fewer than twenty-five employees or members to keep records that disclose race, to show nondiscrimination compliance; a Wisconsin amendment prohibiting licensing agencies from discriminating on the basis of race, creed or sex, in addition to the age basis as formerly; and an Indiana measure authorizing local antidiscrimination ordinances.

Illinois enacted a law banning discrimination in employment solely because of age, and Massachusetts amended its law to protect persons between the ages of 40 and 65 instead of 45 and 65 as formerly. There are now twenty-four laws that prohibit age discrimination in private employment.<sup>3</sup> Fourteen of them include this prohibition in fair employment practice or antidiscrimination acts which also prohibit racial or religious discrimination. The others are separate age discrimination laws.

The U. S. Congress enacted the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, which prohibits such discrimination against persons 40 to 65 years of age and is applicable to employers, labor organizations, and private or federally assisted public employment agencies. Administration is by the Secretary of Labor, but the act makes provision for continued state jurisdiction in this field. The act takes effect 180 days after enactment (i.e., after December 15, 1967), but the Secretary may further postpone the effective date of any provision for 90 days.

#### CHILD LABOR AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Four States during the biennium amended several provisions of their child labor laws.

Indiana set uniform hours-of-work standards for boys and girls of 16 and 17. It reduced the maximum workweek from 48 to 40 hours for girls and applied it also to boys. It extended the 9 p.m. quitting time for girls to 10 p.m., made it applicable to boys, and permitted boys and girls to work until midnight before non-school days with parental consent. For children under 16, it set a maximum 3-hour day on school days, 23-hour week during school weeks. The amendment also incorporated all the federal hazardous-occupations orders for minors under 18.

Ohio permitted minors of 16 and 17 to work later at night than before. Boys of

<sup>3</sup>In Alaska, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, Washington and Wisconsin.

this age may now work until 11 p.m. before nonschool days, instead of 10 p.m. as on other nights; girls may work until 9:30 p.m., instead of 9 p.m., with further leeway until 10 p.m. before nonschool days. Ohio also exempted high school graduates and those who have completed approved vocational or special education courses from the hours limitations otherwise applicable to 16- and 17-year olds and from the 18-year employment age in hazardous occupations. Additional exemptions from the 18-year minimum in a few hazardous occupations were provided for employment incidental to vocational training that meets standards of the Board of Education.

A New York amendment simplified its certification procedure by permitting one work permit to remain valid for subsequent jobs; it newly set an 18-year employment age in a group of hazardous occupations that correspond to the federal restrictions; and it extended the quitting time in factories from 10 p.m. to midnight for females 18-21, with a special permit required to assure their safety.

Nebraska repealed its specific prohibition against employment of children under the age of 14 and expressly permitted them to work in connection with school-supervised employment programs approved by the State Department of Education. For children under 14, nightwork was prohibited between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m.; for those between 14 and 16, permissible nightwork was extended from 8 p.m. to 10 p.m.

Under a Louisiana amendment, boys and girls of 17 are no longer subject to restrictions on maximum hours or nightwork, with the exception that girls of 17 attending school may work only until 10 p.m. North Carolina removed the specific ban on employment after 9 p.m. for girls of 16 and 17, who may now work until midnight as boys do.

The minimum employment age in individual occupations or industries was lowered in five States (Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Michigan and New York) and raised in two (Maryland and Virginia). Oregon authorized employment of minors under 18 in otherwise prohibited occupations if the youth has completed vo-

ational training for such work. A special permit is required, issuable only to high school graduates, or to nongraduates when public schools are closed for more than thirty days.

The 1966 Federal Fair Labor Standards Act amendments provided first-time protection from hazardous work for young farmworkers. One of the amendments prohibited employment of children under 16 in any agricultural occupation found by the Secretary of Labor to be hazardous, except for parental employment.

Only a few States altered school attendance provisions. South Carolina restored its compulsory school attendance law, which had been repealed in 1955. The effective date of the law, as determined by local school boards, may not be later than July 1, 1974. Three other States changed the exemption provisions in their school-attendance laws: Florida, Minnesota and New Mexico.

#### OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

A new safety law in Texas expressly required employers to furnish a safe workplace, established an occupational safety board vested with general rulemaking authority, and created an occupational safety division in the health department. A Michigan law, replacing former limited provisions, created in its labor department an Occupational Safety Standards Commission with authority to adopt standards, subject to legislative approval. The law also established a compliance and appeals board to conduct hearings and determine compliance, and placed overall responsibility for enforcement with the labor director.

Maryland authorized its labor commissioner to deputize local public employees to aid him in the inspection of excavations; another measure in the same State provided for three additional safety inspectors. New Jersey required railroads, express companies and airlines to provide lunchrooms, restrooms and sanitary facilities for employees. New York authorized issuance of safety rules pertaining to factory exit signs, for identifying marks on transparent glass doors, and for the protection of tree pruners. Ohio dropped its

prohibition on employment of females on certain wheels and belts, at the same time applying safety standards to such employment.

In line with recent action in other States, seven more States passed laws requiring students and teachers to wear eye-protective devices when participating in school courses involving use of hazardous equipment or substances. Massachusetts amended its similar law to make it applicable to any school instead of public schools only. In addition, Connecticut directed its board of education to adopt regulations on the subject, and New York permitted its labor commissioner to do the same. Eye protection in schools is now required in twenty-four states.

Hawaii prohibited the discharge of a worker who refuses to work with unsafe equipment or in violation of safety requirements.

Regulation of radiation hazards was again in the forefront of legislative activity. Five States approved comprehensive radiation control laws under administration of their health agencies: Idaho, Montana, South Carolina, Utah and Vermont. Formerly Idaho and South Carolina had only limited provisions and Vermont a few regulations. Five other jurisdictions adopted strengthening amendments in this field: Colorado, Illinois, Maryland, Puerto Rico and South Dakota.

The Legislatures of Connecticut, Hawaii, Montana, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah and Vermont authorized federal-state agreements for transfer to the States of certain radiation control responsibilities of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission. A total of forty-three States and Puerto Rico have approved enabling laws for such agreements, which thus far have been concluded with the commission in seventeen States.<sup>4</sup>

A New England Compact on Radiological Health Protection was activated when the Legislatures of Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island

and Vermont approved entry into the compact. Its purpose is to promote health protection, provide mutual assistance and share resources.

Another new interstate compact may be activated in the future in the Midwest. In 1967, Illinois became the first State to join the Midwest Nuclear Compact, which will become operative when six of the thirteen eligible States accept membership by legislative enactment. This compact is similar to the existing Southern Interstate Nuclear Compact.

#### PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

In two amendments, Virginia strengthened its law regulating private employment agencies. One amendment required agencies to identify themselves by name and address in all advertisements, prohibited them from advertising their services as free if any person assumes liability for a fee, and tightened recordkeeping requirements. The other required agencies to give to the job applicant a copy of his contract at the time it is executed.

California, Colorado and Minnesota changed to a statewide licensing fee; formerly the fees in California and Colorado were based on population and those in Minnesota on the sex of the applicant served. Minnesota also raised the agency bond to \$10,000 and required managers and counselors to take a qualifying test and be licensed. Florida required agencies to be under the supervision of licensed agents.

California transferred administration of its law from its labor department to the Department of Professional and Vocational Standards, except for provisions regulating farm labor contractors, which remain in the labor department.

A New York law required the employer to pay the entire placement fee of a domestic dayworker who is transported to and from the job by an agency, and set such maximum fees. It prohibited a transportation charge to either the employer or employee and required that the vehicle used be operated in compliance with safety and insurance laws.

A Massachusetts law which specifically regulates agencies engaged in interstate recruitment of domestics was extended to

<sup>4</sup>Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Florida, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas and Washington.

make the law applicable to the interstate recruitment of all types of workers.

Oklahoma exempted temporary-help agencies and charitable organizations from its law and also raised both the licensing fee and the amount of required bond. Illinois exempted agencies engaged in the recruitment of executives or professionals.

#### AGRICULTURAL WORKERS<sup>5</sup>

The most significant changes affecting agricultural workers were minimum wage revisions in Massachusetts, New Jersey and New Mexico by statute<sup>6</sup> and in California and Wisconsin by administrative action. Massachusetts brought agricultural work under minimum wage coverage at an initial rate of \$1.20 an hour, rising in two steps to \$1.50. New Jersey covered agriculture in its new statutory-rate type of law. New Mexico extended its minimum wage law to farm labor, as defined. California's Industrial Welfare Commission and Wisconsin, by administrative order, increased the rate for women and minors in agriculture on a par with the increase in other industries.

In Michigan, where a 1965 amendment had suspended farmwork coverage pending study of piece rates, certain farm wage rates took effect in 1967 as the studies were completed, and others will follow. Another 1966 amendment to Michigan's minimum wage law eliminated the former exemption for certain part-year workers. While affecting all covered employment, this change has particular impact in extending coverage to seasonal agricultural workers.

The Fair Labor Standards Act amendments made certain farmworkers subject to federal minimum wage requirements but not the overtime pay provision. The minimum rates are \$1.00 an hour beginning February 1, 1967; \$1.15 as of February 1, 1968; \$1.30 as of February 1, 1969. These rates must be paid to every worker who is employed in covered employment by an employer who used more than 500

<sup>5</sup>See also sections on child labor, discrimination and workmen's compensation.

<sup>6</sup>Information not available at press time on possible new coverage for certain agricultural workers under Oregon's extended minimum wage law.

man-days of farm labor in any calendar quarter of the preceding calendar year, with certain exemptions.

Indiana set a 10-year minimum age during school hours for nonresident child workers in agriculture. Iowa set minimum ages for interstate migratory child workers at 14 years during school hours and 10 years outside school hours.

Massachusetts instituted statutory control over conditions in farm labor camps, previously subject only to sanitary code regulation. The new law calls for annual inspection by the health department, issuance of certificates of occupancy to approved camps, development of educational and recreational facilities, and protection of the migrant worker's right to leave the premises or receive visitors after working hours.

Michigan authorized its labor department to establish at least two overnight rest camps and information centers for migratory workers, but provided that only federal or private funds may be used.

A few States made organizational or administrative changes. For example, New Jersey abolished its quasi-public migrant board, transferring its functions to a new bureau in its labor department; Wisconsin transferred regulatory responsibility for migrant housing from its health agency to the labor department; and Michigan transferred regulatory authority for transportation of migrants from its agriculture department to its commerce department.

#### STATE DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR

Minnesota created a single-administrator Department of Labor and Industry which will absorb all the functions of its three-member Industrial Commission, now abolished. It established in the new department a division of workmen's compensation under the supervision of a commission, which is composed of the present commission members until their terms expire.

Under an act reorganizing the executive branch of state government, Wisconsin's Industrial Commission was accorded departmental status and renamed the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, under the direction of a simi-

larly named three-member full-time commission. Aside from all former functions, the department is henceforth additionally responsible for the regulation of migrant housing and for the civil rights program. Michigan authorized a legislative committee to study the operation of its labor department.

Arkansas empowered its labor commissioner to enter into agreements with the federal government or with other States for cooperation and reimbursement in enforcing federal and state labor laws and programs. Oklahoma authorized the interchange of personnel between state agencies, with other States, or with the federal government for intergovernmental cooperation in the solution of common problems. The law assured injury benefits for interchanged employees irrespective of the agency to which assigned.

Puerto Rico appropriated \$25,000 to its labor department to provide economic assistance to labor unions on a fund-matching basis for such programs as worker education, planning and implementation of welfare plans, information and public relations, and economic studies.

Transfer of functions affected the Massachusetts and Illinois labor departments. Massachusetts abolished its division and council on the employment of older workers, formerly in the labor department, and transferred their duties to the existing Commission on Aging; whereas Illinois moved the administration of its Economic Opportunity Act from the Department of Business and Economic Development to the Department of Labor.

#### WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

During the biennium, thirty-three States by legislative enactment increased cash benefits for injured workers or for their survivors in cases of death. On the whole, the amounts of increase were significantly higher than in previous years. Maximum weekly benefits of \$60 a week or more for temporary total disability, the most usual type of disability, are now paid in twenty-four States and the District of Columbia and under two federal programs.

New Jersey and Vermont converted their weekly benefit maximums from a

flat dollar amount to use of a percentage, based on the State's average wage and recomputed annually. Connecticut, which already used this method, liberalized its percentage computation. A similar conversion to a percentage was approved by Congress in amendments to the Federal Employees' Compensation Act, which also pegged increases in existing and future awards to changes in the consumer price index.

Connecticut and New Hampshire, which formerly covered employers with two or more employees, eliminated their numerical exemptions. Missouri and Vermont expanded coverage by reducing their numerical exemptions. Missouri now covers employers with eight or more employees; Vermont, with three or more.

New Hampshire extended coverage to all public employees, and some eighteen States provided coverage for specific categories, such as elected or appointed officials, enforcement officers, firemen, or specified volunteer workers.

Three States improved or initiated coverage of agricultural workers. New York provided mandatory coverage of all farm laborers for twelve months from April 1 of any year if the farmer's total cash wage payments during the preceding calendar year amounted to \$1,200 or more. For purposes of the law, laborers supplied through a farm labor contractor are deemed to be employees of the farmer. The effective date of a 1965 Michigan law was twice postponed but finally took effect in July, 1967, in amended form. The law now requires covered employers to provide insurance for agricultural workers who are employed by the same employer for thirteen consecutive weeks. Louisiana eliminated its exemption for farmworkers who are transported to and from work.

Maine and New Hampshire adopted full coverage of occupational diseases. Formerly both States covered only specifically enumerated diseases, commonly known as "schedule" coverage. Wyoming, whose law had not covered any occupational diseases, made radiation exposure the first compensable disease under the law. Seven States liberalized time limits

(Continued on page 485)

MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM BENEFITS FOR TEMPORARY TOTAL  
DISABILITY UNDER WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAWS\*

(As of October, 1967)

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.	\$44.00.....	
Alaska.....	65	Duration of disability..	25.00, or average wage if less.	100.00.....	\$17,000
Arizona.....	65	433 weeks.....	30.00 if worker is 21 years of age or over plus \$2.50 for total dependents.	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.....	66¾	Duration of disability..	11.50.....	54.25(c).....	(c)
Connecticut.....	66¾	Duration of disability..	20.00.....	60 per cent of State's "average production wage." (74.00 to 111.00) (a, d)	
Delaware.....	66¾	Duration of disability..	25.00, or actual wage if less..	50.00.....	
District of Columbia.....	66¾	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..	49.00.....	
Georgia.....	60	400 weeks.....	12.00, or actual wage if less..	37.00.....	12,500
Hawaii.....	66¾	Duration of disability..	18.00, or average wage if less.	112.50.....	35,100
Idaho.....	55-60(a)	400 weeks (e); thereafter \$20 per week (\$25 if dependent wife) plus \$5 to \$20 for children, for duration of disability.	20.00 (\$25.00 if dependent wife) to \$45.00(a).	37.00 to 63.00(a) (see column 3)	
Illinois.....	65-80 plus (42.5 per cent of 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.	15,000-21,000
Indiana.....	60	500 weeks.....	21.00.....	51.00.....	25,000
Iowa.....	66¾	300 weeks.....	18.00, or actual wage if less..	40.00 to 56.00(a)	
Kansas.....	60	415 weeks.....	7.00.....	49.00.....	20,335
Kentucky.....	66¾	425 weeks(e).....	25 per cent of 85 per cent of the State's average weekly wage (\$21.00).	55 per cent of 85 per cent of the State's average weekly wage. (f)	18,700
Louisiana.....	65	300 weeks.....	10.00, or actual wage if less..	35.00.....	
Maine.....	66¾	Duration of disability..	18.00.....	¾ of State's average weekly wage. (g)	21,000
Maryland.....	66¾	208 weeks.....	18.00, or actual wage if less..	55.00.....	
Massachusetts.....	66¾	Duration of disability..	20.00, or average wage if less, but not less than \$10 if normal working hours are 15 or more.	62.00 (h), plus \$6.00 for each total dependent. Aggregate shall not exceed the average weekly wage of the employee.	16,000 plus dependents' allowances
Michigan.....	66¾	Duration of disability..	27.00 to 42.00 (a).....	64.00 to 93.00(a,i)	
Minnesota.....	66¾	350 weeks.....	17.50.....	60.00.....	
Mississippi.....	66¾	450 weeks.....	10.00.....	35.00.....	12,500
Missouri.....	66¾	400 weeks.....	16.00, or actual wage if less..	57.00.....	
Montana.....	50-66¾(a)	300 weeks.....	34.00.....	37.00 to 60.00(a)	
Nebraska.....	66¾	300 weeks (e); thereafter 45 per cent of wages, maximum \$36.00.	30.00, or actual wage if less, first 300 weeks; thereafter \$26.00, or actual wage if less.	45.00 (see column 3)	
Nevada.....	65-90(a)	433 weeks.....	No statutory minimum.....	52.50 to 72.69(a)	
New Hampshire.....	66¾	312 weeks; thereafter annual extensions in the discretion of the labor commissioner.	15.00, or average wage if less.	58.00.....	
New Jersey.....	66¾	300 weeks.....	15.00.....	¾ of State's average weekly wage. (f)	
New Mexico.....	60	500 weeks.....	24.00, or actual wage if less..	45.00.....	22,500
New York.....	66¾	Duration of disability..	20.00, or actual wage if less..	60.00.....	

MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM BENEFITS FOR TEMPORARY TOTAL  
DISABILITY UNDER WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAWS\*

(As of October, 1967)—Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Maximum percentage of wages	Maximum period	Payments per week		Total maximum stated in law
			Minimum	Maximum	
North Carolina	60	400 weeks (j)	10.00	42.00	15,000(j)
North Dakota	80	Duration of disability..	15.00, plus \$5.00 for each dependent child under 18, or those over 18 incapable of self-support.	50.00 to 75.00(a)	
Ohio	66 2/3	Duration of disability..	25.00, or actual wage if less..	63.00 for the first 12 weeks; thereafter \$56.00.	10,750
Oklahoma	66 2/3	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 90 per cent of actual wage if less.	39.23 to 73.85(a)	
Pennsylvania	66 2/3	Duration of disability..	31.50, or 90 per cent of actual wage if less, but in no event less than \$21.00.	52.50	
Puerto Rico	66 2/3	312 weeks	8.00	35.00	
Rhode Island	66 2/3	Duration of disability(k)	20.00 if worker is receiving benefits under the State Temporary Disability Insurance Act, otherwise \$25.00.	45.00 if worker is receiving benefits under the State Temporary Disability Insurance Act, otherwise \$50.00 to \$62.00. (a)	(k)
South Carolina	60	500 weeks	5.00	50.00	\$12,500
South Dakota	55	312 weeks	22.00, or average wage if less.	42.00	
Tennessee	65	Duration of disability..	15.00, or average wage if less, but in no event less than \$12.00.	42.00	16,000
Texas	60	401 weeks	9.00	35.00	
Utah	60	312 weeks	25.00 to 39.25(a), or actual wage if less.	44.00 to 62.00(a)	13,728-19,344(a)
Vermont	66 2/3	330 weeks(e)	26.00, plus \$3.50 for each dependent child under 21, or average wage if less.(l)	52.00, plus \$3.50 for each dependent child under 21.(l)	
Virginia	60	500 weeks	14.00	45.00	18,000
Washington		Duration of disability..	Same as maximum.	42.69 to 81.23(a)	
West Virginia	66 2/3	208 weeks	24.00	47.00	
Wisconsin	70	Duration of disability..	8.75	68.00	
Wyoming	66 2/3	Duration of disability..	33.46 to 49.62(a)	43.85 to 63.46(a)	
United States:					
Federal employees	66 2/3-75(a)	Duration of disability..	56.61, or actual wage if less(m)	331.92(m)	
Longshoremen	66 2/3	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 but not to exceed average weekly earnings except to the extent of the minimum compensation rates.

(b) The California law provides for 65 per cent of 95 per cent of actual earnings, or 61 2/3 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 \$16,926; in case of occupational diseases, the maximum is \$16,980.25.

(d) Connecticut: Effective October 1, 1967, \$5.00 for each dependent child under 18, up to 50 per cent of the basic weekly benefit.

(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 disability.

(f) Effective January 1, 1968, the maximum weekly benefits will be \$47.00 in Kentucky, and \$83.00 in New Jersey.

(g) Maine: Beginning June 1, 1967, the maximum amounted to \$62.14.

(h) Massachusetts: After October 13, 1968, the maximum weekly benefit shall be \$65.00.

(i) Michigan: The maximum benefit rate shall be adjusted annually beginning January 1, 1969 on the basis of a \$1.00 increase or decrease for each \$1.50 increase or decrease in the State's average weekly wage.

(j) North Carolina: The 400 weeks and \$15,000 do not apply in cases of permanent total disability resulting from an injury to the brain or spinal cord or from loss of mental capacity caused by an injury to the brain.

(k) 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.

(l) Vermont: Minimum shall be one-quarter the State's "average weekly wage," but not less than \$26.00 until July 1, 1968 and not less than \$27.00 after July 1, 1968, or average weekly wage if less. Maximum shall be one-half the State's "average weekly wage," but not less than \$52.00 until July 1, 1968 and not less than \$54.00 after July 1, 1968. An additional amount of \$3.50 is allowed for each dependent child under 21.

(m) Based on 75 per cent of the pay of specified grade levels in the federal Civil Service.

## MAJOR STATE CHILD-LABOR STANDARDS AFFECTING MINORS UNDER 18\*

As of October, 1967

(Because of limitations of space, occupational coverage is usually not indicated, nor are exemptions shown.)

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Basic minimum age(a)</i>	<i>Employment or age certificate required for minors up to age indicated</i>	<i>Maximum daily and weekly hours and days per week for minors of the ages indicated(b)</i>	<i>Nightwork prohibited for minors up to age indicated and for hours specified(b)</i>
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, 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 school for minors under 18 limited to 8 a day.	10 p.m. to 5 a.m., under 18.
480 Colorado.....	16	16(c)	8-48-6, under 18. Work of minors 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 a day when school is in session the next day.	8 p.m. (10 p.m. before nonschool days) to 6:30 a.m., under 16. 10 p.m. to 5 a.m., 16-18.
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 on any day in which school attended by minor under 16 is in session.	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. Work of minors under 16 attending school limited to 3 a day, with combined hours of work and 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. Work of minors under 16 limited to 3 on a school day, 23 during a school week.	7 p.m. to 6 a.m., under 16. 10 p.m. (midnight before nonschool days, with parental consent) to 6 a.m., 16-18.
Iowa.....	14	16(c)	8-48, under 16.	6 p.m. to 7 a.m., under 16.
Kansas.....	14	16(c)	8-48, under 16. 9-49 <sup>1/2</sup> -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. 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., under 15. 8 p.m. to 7 a.m., minors 15. 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., 16-18.
Louisiana.....	16	18	8-44-6, under 17. 10-60, for minors 14-18 employed in processing sugar cane or sorghum into sugar, molasses, or syrup, or in processing strawberries. Work of minors under 16 employed outside school hours limited to 3 a day when school is in session.	7 p.m. to 6 a.m., boys under 16, girls under 17, except girls 16 enrolled in distributive education may work until 8:30 p.m. 3 nights a week. 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., boys 16, girls 17 if attending school.
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. 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 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 October, 1967

(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.	6 p.m. to 6:30 a.m., under 16. 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., 16-18.
Michigan.....	14	18	10-48-6, under 18. Combined hours of work and school for minors under 18 limited to 48 a week.	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.
Minnesota.....	14	16(c)	8-48, under 16. 54-hour week, girls 16 and over.	6 p.m. to 6 a.m., girls under 18 in factories. 7 p.m. to 7 a.m., under 16.
Mississippi.....	14	No state provision, but see (d) regarding federal certificates.	8-44, under 16. 10-hour day, girls 16 and over.	7 p.m. to 6 a.m., under 16.
Missouri.....	14	16(c)	8-40-6, under 16. 9-54, girls 16 and over.	7 p.m. (10 p.m. before nonschool days) to 7 a.m., under 16.
Montana.....	16	18	8-hour day, girls 16 and over in certain establishments. 8-48, all employees in certain establishments.	
482 Nebraska.....	16	16(c)	8-48, under 16. 9-54 (12-60 in emergency), girls 16 and over in larger cities or for employers of 25 or more.	8 p.m. to 6 a.m., under 14. 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., 14-16. 1 a.m. to 6 a.m., girls 16 and over in larger cities or for employers of 25 or more.
Nevada.....	14	17(c)	8-48, boys under 16, girls under 18.	
New Hampshire.....	14	16(c); 18 if subject to the FLSA	4 hours on a school day, 8 hours any other day, 28 hours a week, under 16. 10½-54 during vacation, under 16. 10-48, under 18 in factories. 10½-54, minors 16-18, other occupations.	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.
New Jersey.....	16	18	8-40-6, under 18. 10-hour day, 6-day week, under 16 in agriculture. Combined hours of work and school for minors under 16 limited to 8 a day.	6 p.m. to 7 a.m., under 16. 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., 16-18, except 11 p.m., boys in nonfactory establishments during vacation.
New Mexico.....	14	16(c)	8-44, under 16. 8-48, girls 16 and over.	7 p.m. to 7 a.m., under 16.
New York.....	16	18	8-40-6, under 16. 8-48-6, boys 16-18, girls 16 and over. Work of minors under 16 employed outside school hours limited to 3 on a school day, 23 in a school week; for such minors 16 years of age attending school, 4 on a school day, 28 in a school week.	6 p.m. to 8 a.m., under 16. 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., girls 16-18. Midnight to 6 a.m., boys 16-18.

North Carolina.....	16	18(c)	8-40-6, under 16. 9-48-6, minors 16-18. Combined hours of work and school for minors under 16 limited to 8 a day.	6 p.m. to 7 a.m., under 16. Midnight to 6 a.m., 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, under 18. Combined hours of work and school of minors 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. 9:30 p.m. (10 p.m. before nonschool days) to 7 a.m., girls 16-18. 10 p.m. (11 p.m. before nonschool days) to 6 a.m., boys 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, under 18, canning. 8-44-5½, 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. Work of minors under 16 enrolled in school limited to 4 a day on a school day, 8 on any other day, 18 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 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, 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.	8-40-5, employees in textile mills. 10-55, employees in cotton or woolen manufacturing establishments. 12-60, girls in stores.	8 p.m. to 5 a.m., under 16. After 10 p.m., girls 16 and over in stores.
South Dakota.....	14	16(c)	10-54, minors under 16, girls 16 and over.	After 7 p.m., under 14 in mercantile establishments.
Tennessee.....	16	16(c)	8-40-6, under 18. 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 under 16 out of school.

MAJOR STATE CHILD-LABOR STANDARDS AFFECTING MINORS UNDER 18\*—Concluded

As of October, 1967

(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. Midnight to 5 a.m., boys 16-18.
Washington.....	14, boys. 16, 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, minors 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. (9 p.m. before nonschool days) to 7 a.m., under 16. 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. (midnight before nonschool days) to 5 a.m., under 16. Midnight to 5 a.m., girls 16-18, and minors 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 cover-

age than those applicable to minors under 16. Many States have special nightwork prohibitions for minors working as public messengers, and some have special prohibitions for other types of work, such as work in bowling alleys. These are not shown.  
 (c) In these States the law provides that age certificates may be issued upon request for minors 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.  
 (e) No specific minimum age except that employment certificates for minors under 14 may be issued only for employment in an approved, school supervised and sponsored program.

for filing radiation or other occupational disease claims: Idaho, Maine, Maryland, Nevada, New Jersey, New York and West Virginia.

Several States improved medical benefits. These included Alabama, Colorado, Kansas, Tennessee, Vermont and Virginia. Connecticut established a rehabilitation division to administer rehabilitation programs for workers with compensable injuries and increased the weekly rehabilitation benefits. Minnesota and Utah also improved their rehabilitation provisions.

New Mexico and Puerto Rico provided special additional benefits for workers injured because of safety violations.

#### OTHER LAWS

New York approved a manpower training act to supplement the federal act, and authorized the labor commissioner to provide institutional and on-the-job training, with provision for payment of training allowances. Another law created in the health department a Nurse Manpower Center which will undertake various programs to overcome the nurse shortage.

South Carolina enacted an apprenticeship law for the first time, and Oregon broadened the scope of its law to cover training in trades or crafts not open to apprenticeships. Colorado authorized the industrial commission, through its apprenticeship council, to provide on-the-job training programs.

Two States, Arkansas and Hawaii, prohibited the commercial practice of debt

adjusting (also known as debt pooling), and four States—Connecticut, Iowa, Nebraska and Washington—provided for regulating this business, which caters primarily to wage earners. The Nebraska law will take effect in 1969. There are now twenty-two States with prohibitory laws and thirteen with regulatory laws in the debt adjustment field.

#### SELECTED REFERENCES

The following are selected publications prepared by the Bureau of Labor Standards, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. 20210.

*Annual Digest of State and Federal Labor Legislation*—Enacted in 1965 and 1966. Bulletin 309. 206 pp. (1967 issue in process.)

*Federal Labor Laws and Programs*. Bulletin 262. March 1964. 180 pp.

*Growth of Labor Law in the United States*. 1967 revision. 310 pp. (In press.)

*Labor Laws and their Administration*. Proceedings, Forty-ninth Convention of the International Association of Governmental Labor Officials, 1966. Bulletin 307. 229 pp.

*State Child Labor Standards*. Bulletin 158. Revised, 1965. 399 pp.

*State Laws Prohibiting or Regulating the Business of Debt Pooling*. July, 1967. 13 pp.

*State Workmen's Compensation Laws*. (In map form.) Bulletin 212. Revised, 1967. 37 pp.

*State of Agricultural Workers Under State and Federal Labor Laws*. Labor Law Series No. 2. December, 1965. (Revision in process.)

*Summary of State Workmen's Compensation Laws*. Labor Law Series No. 10. January, 1967. 35 pp.

*Workmen's Compensation*. The Administrative Organization and Cost of Administration. Bulletin 279. 1966. 142 pp.

Also available are additional fact books in the Labor Law Series prepared by the Bureau of Labor Standards, each presenting a summary of state laws in an individual subject area (minimum wages, wage payment and collection, prevailing wages, etc.). They are revised annually.

---

## STATE LABOR LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN\*

---

THE PERIOD between November 1, 1965, and October 1, 1967, was one of great activity in many areas of labor legislation of special interest to women workers. This can be attributed in large measure to the work of commissions on the status of women which have been established in all of the States, as well as to the efforts of women's organizations and labor organizations interested in promoting such legislation. Additional impetus to legislative activity was provided by the enactment of Title VII of the Federal Civil Rights Act of 1964, which provides for equality of employment opportunity by prohibiting discrimination in private employment on the basis of sex.

Two States—Nebraska and West Virginia—enacted minimum wage legislation for the first time, applicable to men, women and minors. Two more States—New Jersey and Oregon—and the District of Columbia, which had wage board programs applicable to women and minors, enacted statutory rate laws applicable to men as well as women. Today, forty-one jurisdictions (thirty-nine States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico) have minimum wage laws on the statute books.<sup>1</sup> Two States—Kentucky and South Dakota—which had laws applying to women and/or minors, extended coverage to men. Their actions brought to thirty the number of jurisdictions with laws applying to both men and women.

Although the 1966 amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act, made significant additions to its coverage and increased the federal minimum wage rate, state minimum wage legislation continues to be of great importance, especially to

women workers, who are more likely to be employed in the smaller retail and service industries, and private household workers, who are not covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act and are less likely to be effectively organized in labor unions.

Fifteen States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico amended their laws regulating women's hours of work. Five of these amendments exempted executive, administrative and professional employees from hours laws limitations, and eight introduced flexibility into the laws to permit some women employees to work longer hours under specified conditions. Three States—Delaware, Michigan and Oregon—repealed their laws limiting women's hours.

Six States—Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Nebraska and South Dakota—were added to the list of those with equal pay laws, bringing to thirty-one the number of States with such 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. Two of these laws—those of Idaho and Nevada—were amended in 1967 to prohibit such discrimination.

Fair employment practices acts were amended in four States—Connecticut, Idaho, Michigan and Nevada—to prohibit discrimination in employment based on sex. Fifteen jurisdictions now prohibit such discrimination.

### MINIMUM WAGES

#### *New Laws*

Two States without minimum wage laws enacted them for the first time—Nebraska and West Virginia. Two more, New Jersey and Oregon, and the District of Columbia, which had wage board programs applicable to women and minors,

---

\*Prepared by the Women's Bureau, Wage and Labor Standards Administration, United States Department of Labor.

<sup>1</sup>In three of these States—Illinois, Kansas and Louisiana—no minimum wage rates are in effect.

enacted statutory rate laws.

The New Jersey and Oregon statutory rates apply to men and women 18 years of age and over, and the District of Columbia's to men, women and minors. The Nebraska law took effect October 22, 1967, and the Oregon law February 1, 1968.

The Nebraska and West Virginia laws apply to men, women and minors. Both establish a statutory minimum wage rate of \$1.00 an hour, and in addition the West Virginia law requires overtime pay of one and one-half times the employee's regular rate of pay for hours worked over 48 in the workweek. However, the Nebraska law provides that in the event of a recession or other catastrophe adversely affecting mercantile classifications, the Commissioner of Labor, after a public hearing, may reduce the minimum to 80 cents in the classification affected.

The Nebraska law applies only to employers of four or more employees at any one time, and excepts seasonal employment of not more than twenty weeks in a calendar year. The exemptions include public employment, executive, administrative or professional employees, agriculture, domestic service in a private home, supervisory employees, commission salesmen, tipped employees, persons receiving any form of federal, state, county or local aid or welfare, certain students, and persons who have worked less than three months for any one employer.

The West Virginia law applies only to employers of six or more in any business establishment, and excludes an employer when 80 per cent of his employees are subject to any federal act relating to minimum wage, maximum hours and overtime compensation. Also exempt are workers in agriculture, employees of the United States, employees subject to any federal law regulating wages, hours and overtime compensation, traveling or outside salesmen, students, nursing home employees, and persons 62 years of age and over who receive old age or survivor's benefits under Social Security.

The West Virginia law permits a 40-cent credit against the minimum wage, or overtime pay, for employees who customarily receive gratuities, and a reasonable credit for board and lodging, the

maximum to be set by regulation of the Commissioner of Labor.

The District of Columbia established a statutory minimum rate of \$1.25 for men, women and minors; Oregon and New Jersey, for men and women 18 years of age and over. The New Jersey and District of Columbia laws also have "step-up" pay provisions. In New Jersey the rate increases to \$1.40 on January 1, 1968, and to \$1.50 on January 1, 1969. In the District of Columbia, the rate increases to \$1.40 on February 1, 1968, and to \$1.60 February 1, 1969 (except that these dates are August 1, 1968 and 1969, respectively, for employees in hotel, restaurant and allied occupations).

All three of these laws contain exemptions from the minimum wage rate. New Jersey exempts only employees engaged in domestic service and outside salesmen. The Oregon law exemptions include domestic service, public employees, any person subject to regulation by the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act, and most employees in agriculture. The District of Columbia law exempts public employees, domestic service, certain persons engaged in religious functions, executive, administrative and professional employees, and newspaper delivery.

Both New Jersey and the District of Columbia retain a wage board program. In New Jersey, a wage board may set rates higher than the statutory minimum, and also may set minimum rates for persons or occupations not covered by the statutory minimum. The District of Columbia law retains the wage orders but makes them applicable to men as well as women and minors, and increases the rates to those established by law.

In Oregon, the wage board program is repealed, effective February 1, 1968, but the Wage and Hour Commission is empowered to issue rules prescribing minimum conditions of employment for women necessary for the preservation of health—including, but not limited to, minimum meal and rest periods, maximum hours of work (not less than 8 a day or 40 a week) and overtime pay (but at a rate no higher than one and one-half times the statutory rate). Minimum conditions of employment in existing orders

are retained until amended by the commission, excluding minimum wages, and limiting overtime to the rate prescribed in the law. Wage orders may be issued for minors.

#### *Statutory Rates Increased*

In the past two years, minimum wage laws were amended to increase the statutory minimum rate in thirteen States—Connecticut, Idaho, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington and Wyoming. All of these except Vermont provided for "step-up" increases, in two or three steps.

The New York statutory rate increased from \$1.25 to \$1.50, with a further increase to \$1.60 on February 1, 1968.

Seven States, including Vermont, increased the statutory minimum to \$1.40. The law provides for a further increase to \$1.60 on January 1, 1968 in Washington; on February 1, 1968 in Massachusetts; and on July 1, 1968 in Connecticut. The Rhode Island statutory minimum was increased to \$1.40 and to \$1.60 July 1, 1968, with the rates for employees of certain religious, educational or nonprofit organizations increasing to \$1.25 and \$1.40. In Maine, the statutory minimum was increased to \$1.40, becoming \$1.50 October 15, 1968; for employees of nursing homes or hospitals the rate is \$1.25, increasing to \$1.40 on October 15, 1968, and \$1.50 October 15, 1969. New Hampshire increased the statutory minimum from \$1.25 to \$1.40 effective February 1, 1968, and to \$1.60 effective February 1, 1969.

New Mexico increased the statutory minimum from \$0.90 to \$1.25 with further increases to \$1.40 on February 1, 1968, and to \$1.60 on February 1, 1969. For service establishments and employees newly covered by amendments to the law, the rates for the same periods are \$1.00, \$1.15, and \$1.30.

Three States increased the statutory minimum to \$1.15—Idaho, Indiana and Maryland. The rate will increase to \$1.25 on July 1, 1968, in Indiana, and on February 1, 1969, in Idaho. Maryland's statutory minimum will increase from \$1.00 to \$1.15 on February 1, 1968, and to \$1.30

February 1, 1969; lower rates (\$1.00 on June 1, 1967; \$1.15, June 1, 1968; and \$1.30, June 1, 1969) were established for employees newly covered by amendments to the law.

Wyoming increased the statutory minimum from \$1.00 to \$1.10, with further increases to \$1.20 on January 1, 1968, and to \$1.30 on January 1, 1969.

#### *Wage Order Rates*

Twenty jurisdictions have laws with rates in effect providing for setting of minimum rates by wage board procedures—Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin. Of these, eight States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico also set minimum rates by statute: Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Washington. In the last two years minimum wage rates have been increased by a total of sixty-eight wage orders in twelve jurisdictions. Thirty-nine of these orders established rates of \$1.40 or more.

The highest hourly rates that became effective by wage order between November 1, 1965 and October 1, 1967 are:

- \$1.60 for 1 order in Puerto Rico.
- 1.50 for 10 orders in New Jersey and New York.
- 1.40 for 28 orders in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Washington and Puerto Rico.
- 1.25 for 18 orders in Colorado, the District of Columbia, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon and Wisconsin.
- 1.10 for 3 orders in Colorado.
- 1.00 for 3 orders in North Dakota.
- Less than \$1.00 for 5 orders in Puerto Rico.

Step-up pay provisions were incorporated in one or more wage orders of seven of the twelve jurisdictions in which wage order rates increased during the past two years: Colorado, Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York and North Dakota.

#### *Coverage of Laws Amended*

Revisions of laws in four States—Kentucky, New Jersey, Oregon and South Da-

kota—and in the District of Columbia, extended minimum wage protection to men workers for the first time.

South Dakota extended coverage of the statutory rate law to men, and Kentucky amended its wage board law to permit coverage of men by wage order. Although men were not covered by the wage board programs in New Jersey, Oregon and the District of Columbia, the new laws establishing statutory rates in these jurisdictions do cover men.

Amendments to the minimum wage laws in five States—Connecticut, Maine, Maryland, Michigan and New Mexico—made other extensions of coverage.

A Connecticut amendment resulted in extending coverage by limiting an exemption for any individual subject to the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act to any individual in a manufacturing establishment subject to the provisions of that act.

Maine deleted an exemption for individuals who do not replace regular employees.

Revisions to the Maryland law deleted its exemption for employers of fewer than seven employees, and extended coverage to employees of hospitals, nursing and convalescent homes, hotels, motels, ambulance services, parking lots, car washes, taxicab companies, and restaurants, cafes, drugstores, and other similar establishments which sell food and drink for consumption on the premises, having an annual gross income of more than \$500,000 (\$250,000 as of June 1, 1969).

Michigan revised the definition of "employer" to provide that employers of four or more at any one time during a calendar year are subject to the act for the remainder of the calendar year. Formerly the act applied only to employers who employed four or more employees at any one time. The exemption from the state law for employers subject to the minimum wage provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act was made inapplicable where the federal minimum rate is lower than that required by state law.

In New Mexico, the complete exemption for employees employed in agriculture was modified so that the law will apply to some employees in agriculture. In

addition, exemptions for certain inexperienced workers and for hospital and mortuary employees were deleted.

Recent amendments to the laws of several States reduced coverage. In Indiana, exemptions were added for employees of employers subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act, executive, administrative or professional employees, and outside salesmen. A Michigan amendment exempted persons employed in summer camps for not more than four months, and extended from July 31, 1966, to May 1, 1967, the time for the Wage Deviation Board to establish a wage scale for employees engaged in agricultural harvesting on a piecework basis, who are exempt from the hourly minimum wage rate. In New Jersey, certain employees of nonprofit children's camps were exempted. An exemption in the New Mexico law for certain students working after school hours or during vacation was amended to exempt students attending vocational or training schools.

#### *Other Minimum Wage Legislation*

Maine added provisions effective October 7, 1967, permitting a tip credit of up to 50 per cent of the applicable minimum rate for service employees, and permitting students to be paid 75 per cent of the applicable minimum rate.

In Massachusetts, a provision imposing criminal penalties for certain violations of the minimum wage law was amended to increase the maximum monetary penalty from \$200 to \$1,000.

A Michigan amendment reduced the total deductions permitted from the minimum wage for tips, meals or lodging from 40 to 25 per cent of the hourly minimums. In addition, the enforcement provisions of the law were strengthened by permitting the Commissioner of Labor to bring suit for back wages and by providing for liquidated damages.

A New Mexico amendment allows the State Labor Commissioner to permit the employment of specified handicapped persons at lower rates, but not less than 50 per cent of the applicable minimum rate.

In Puerto Rico, an amendment increases the rate which may be set by a

wage board from \$1.25 to \$1.60 in certain industries.

#### OVERTIME PAY

Further progress was made during this period in legislation requiring premium pay for overtime. Four States—Connecticut, New Jersey, Vermont and West Virginia—and the District of Columbia added a requirement for premium pay for overtime work, by statute, applying to both men and women.

A new law in Connecticut requires the payment of one and one-half times the employee's regular rate for hours worked over 44 in the workweek (reduced to 42 on July 1, 1968, and to 40 on July 1, 1969). Employees of hotels, motels, bowling establishments, and institutions other than hospitals caring for the sick, aged or mentally ill, must be paid premium pay after 48 hours. Some employees are specifically exempt, including executive, administrative and professional employees, certain employees of a radio or television station, and employees of a manufacturing establishment subject to the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act, and there are special provisions which permit overtime pay for employees of hospitals to be computed on the basis of a fourteen-day period.

The District of Columbia Minimum Wage Act requires premium pay of one and one-half times the employee's regular rate for hours over 42 a week from April 15, 1967, to October 15, 1967, and for hours over 40 thereafter. Employees of hotels, restaurants, and allied occupations must be paid overtime pay for hours over 40, effective February 1, 1967, at a rate specified in Minimum Wage Order No. 10, and beginning August 15, 1968, at a rate to be established by regulation. A few employees are specifically exempt from the overtime pay requirements, including executive, administrative or professional employees, outside salesmen, and newspaper delivery employees.

The New Jersey law requires premium pay of one and one-half times the employee's regular rate for hours over 40, with some exceptions, including executive, administrative or professional employees, employees in a hotel, employees

of certain common carriers, and employees in the raising or care of livestock.

The Vermont amendments to the minimum wage law require overtime pay of one and one-half times the regular wage rate for hours over 48. Among exemptions from the overtime requirement are employees of retail and service establishments, hotels, motels and restaurants, certain nursing homes and other institutions and specified schools. Special provisions permit overtime pay for employees of hospitals to be based on a fourteen-day period.

The West Virginia Wage and Hour Law requires overtime pay of one and one-half times the regular rate for hours worked over 48. There are a number of exemptions from this law, including executive, administrative or professional employees, persons subject to any federal wage and hour law, employees in agriculture, firefighters, employees of certain nursing homes, and persons 62 years of age and over receiving social security benefits.

Maine reduced the coverage of its statutory overtime pay requirement by adding an exemption for hotels, motels, restaurants and other eating places, effective October 2, 1967. The Oregon wage and hour law permits the Wage and Hour Commission to issue rules specifying minimum conditions of employment for women only, which may include overtime pay after not less than 8 hours a day or 40 hours a week, but the rate may not exceed one and one-half times the hourly minimum (\$1.25) set by the act. This law becomes effective February 1, 1968, at which time the rate of overtime pay specified in existing wage orders shall be no higher than that prescribed by law.

#### HOURS OF WORK

Amendments to laws relating to women's hours of work were enacted in fifteen States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico, and three States repealed their laws. In general, the amendments continued a trend towards permitting greater flexibility in the application of maximum hours standards.

The three States that repealed their maximum hours laws for women were

Delaware, Michigan and Oregon. The Michigan repeal became effective November 2, 1967, and that of Oregon becomes effective February 1, 1968. However, in Michigan another law established a comprehensive occupational health and safety program which includes authority to regulate working conditions for all workers. In Oregon, the Wage and Hour Commission is empowered to issue rules prescribing minimum conditions of employment for women, including maximum hours of work and overtime pay, and the hours limitations in existing wage orders are retained until amended.

Four States—Colorado, Illinois, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania—and the District of Columbia exempted women in executive, administrative and professional employment from hours laws limitations. The Illinois amendment also exempts executive, administrative and professional assistants.

Arizona amended its law to permit female employees of a manufacturing or industrial concern to work, in an emergency, up to 10 hours daily but not more than 48 hours a week, provided at least one and one-half times the regular rate is paid for hours over 8 in a day.

The California law was amended to permit female employees protected by the Fair Labor Standards Act and airline employees to work 10 hours a day, 58 hours a week, provided they are paid one and one-half times the regular rate for hours over 8 or 40. The hours law limitations of 8 and 48 continue to apply to employees exempt from the overtime pay requirements of the Fair Labor Standards Act, and to employees engaged in laundering, cleaning or repairing clothing, and in the clothing manufacturing industries.

A Maryland amendment exempted situations subject to a bona fide collective bargaining agreement from the maximum hours and rest period requirements.

A Nebraska amendment allows women to work in excess of 9 and 54 hours in emergency periods, but not more than 12 and 60, if the employer obtains a permit from the Labor Commissioner and the employee consents to the overtime. A North Carolina amendment excludes certain women employees covered by the

Fair Labor Standards Act from hours limitations of 8 and 48.

In Pennsylvania, a regulation issued under the law establishes a procedure whereby, in order to assure female employees equal employment opportunities, women over 18 years of age may be permitted but not required to work overtime when certain safeguards have been provided.

A Virginia amendment exempted female employees 18 years of age and over from the maximum hours limitations of 9 and 48 if they work in businesses that meet the wage, hour and record-keeping requirements of the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act.

Missouri exempted employees of floral establishments from the hours law on specified holidays and occasions for up to three days a week, and thirty days a year. A New York amendment permits the employment of women 21 years of age and over in factories more than 8 hours a day, 48 hours a week, for eight weeks in the first six months of the calendar year.

Coverage of the Massachusetts hours law was extended by an amendment making the weekly maximum of 48 hours applicable to women and minor nonprofessional employees in a nursing, convalescent or rest home or charitable home for the aged, but permitting longer hours in an emergency. A Missouri amendment extended the 54-hour weekly limitation to women employees of large telephone companies except in emergencies. In New York, the daily and weekly hours standards (8-48-6) were applied to employees of firms providing telephone answering services.

Changes were made in the provisions regulating nightwork in Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina and Puerto Rico.

#### 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.

Six States adopted equal pay laws for

the first time—Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Nebraska and South Dakota—bringing to thirty-one the number of States with such laws.

Idaho and Nevada, with no equal pay laws, included in their fair employment practices laws provisions to bar discrimination in compensation because of sex.

The six new equal pay laws have broad coverage provisions and apply to public as well as private employment—except for Nebraska's, which covers employment by the State and its political subdivisions but excludes the United States, a corporation wholly owned by the United States government, or an Indian tribe. Nine laws now cover state as well as private employment, since the laws of Colorado, Montana and North Dakota already applied to public as well as private employment. In addition, Massachusetts, which has an equal pay law that does not cover public employment, enacted a law with an elective equal pay provision, applicable to employees of cities or towns who are in the classified civil service.

No exemptions from coverage are provided in the Maryland and South Dakota laws, although the record-keeping requirements in the South Dakota law apply only to employers of at least twenty-five employees. The Georgia law excludes domestic service and agriculture, and applies only to employers of ten or more employees. The laws of Kentucky and Nebraska apply only to employers with a specified number of employees—in Kentucky, to employers of eight or more for at least twenty weeks in the current or preceding calendar year, and in Nebraska, to employers of twenty-five or more for a similar period (fifty employees, until July 2, 1968). All of the new equal pay laws apply equally to men and women.

All of the new laws use the term "equal work" or "comparable work." The laws of Georgia, Indiana and Nebraska are similar to the Federal Equal Pay Act in that they require equal pay for equal work on jobs requiring equal skill, effort and responsibility which are performed under similar working conditions. The laws of Kentucky, Maryland and South Dakota prohibit discrimination on the basis of sex in the payment of wages for

"comparable work on jobs which have comparable requirements"; however, South Dakota specifies "comparable requirements relating to skill, effort, and responsibility, but not to physical strength."

All six new laws provide that differentials in pay are not prohibited when based on specified factors. The laws of Georgia, Indiana and Nebraska have provisions similar to the Federal Equal Pay Act; they permit wage differentials based on an established seniority system, a merit system, a system measuring earnings by quantity or quality of production, or on any other factor other than sex. The Kentucky law permits differentials pursuant to seniority systems or merit increase systems. The Maryland law permits a variation in salary or wage rate based upon difference in seniority or merit increase systems which do not discriminate on the basis of sex, or in jobs requiring different skills or abilities, different duties or services performed regularly, or work on different shifts or times of day. The South Dakota law permits differentials pursuant to established seniority systems, job descriptive systems, merit increase systems, or executive training programs which do not discriminate on the basis of sex.

The new equal pay acts in Indiana, Kentucky and Maryland exclude employees subject to the Federal Equal Pay Act.

Legislatures of four States—Connecticut, Idaho, Michigan and Nevada—amended their existing fair employment practices laws to prohibit discrimination in employment based on sex, making a total of fifteen jurisdictions with legislation banning such discrimination.

Three other States with fair employment practices laws prohibiting discrimination in employment on the basis of sex strengthened these laws—Maryland, Massachusetts and New York.

#### STATE COMMISSIONS ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

As of October 1, 1967, all fifty States, the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, and two municipalities had established Commissions on the Status of Women with responsibility for recom-

mending needed improvements in various aspects of women's status—economic, social, political and legal.

Nine States and the Virgin Islands now have such commissions established by legislative action. During the biennium, new legislative commissions were created in Alaska and the Virgin Islands. In three States—Georgia, Maine and Missouri—where the Governors previously had set up commissions under their executive powers, commissions were given legislative authorization. The Illinois commission, initiated by statute in 1963 and re-established by administrative action of the Governor in 1965, also received legislative authorization. The North Carolina Legislature in 1967 passed a law providing for a continuing commission to report to each session of the Legislature. Previous

legislation, in 1965, had called for the commission to complete its work by the time of the 1967 legislative session. The California commission, created by legislation in 1965, was extended for another two-year period.

Commissions were established for the first time by executive order or other administrative action in four States—Connecticut, New Mexico, Ohio and Texas—and by the District of Columbia and two municipalities, Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, and Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Most of the commissions previously established by executive order or other administrative action have continued to function. In some cases, however, the commissions have been reconstituted by the Governors, especially where there have been changes in state administrations.

---

## EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ADMINISTRATION IN THE STATES

By ROBERT C. GOODWIN\*

---

### I. THE ECONOMY AND THE JOB MARKET

FISCAL YEAR 1967 came to a close with the economy on a high plateau, but showing signs of regaining the vigor that was characteristic during fiscal 1965 and the first three quarters of fiscal 1966.

Economic activity slackened markedly in the final quarter of fiscal 1966, with gross national product posting a gain of less than \$11 billion after rising by an average of about \$17 billion during the three previous quarters. Private consumption expenditures advanced, but at a sharply curtailed rate largely reflecting a heavy falloff in automobile sales. Moreover, gross private domestic investment showed indications of dislocations, highlighted by a sharp drop in the rate of home-building outlays.

During the first two quarters of fiscal 1967, imbalances became more apparent; sluggishness characterized much of the private sector in the economy, while outlays in the government sector, especially for defense purposes, grew at an increasing rate. The slowdown in the private sector was reflected in a sharp acceleration in the rate of inventory accumulation. Inventory increased by \$18.5 billion in the second quarter, following a rise of \$11.4 billion in the first quarter.

An adjustment in the high inventory buildup occurred in the third quarter and on into the fourth quarter of fiscal 1967, as manufacturers worked off their excessive inventories. Consequently, industrial production declined in nearly every month during the January-June period of 1967. Moreover, the annual-rate gain in gross national product of only \$4.5 billion, during the January-March period, reflected no growth in real terms; price increases accounted for the entire rise.

\*Mr. Goodwin is Administrator of the Bureau of Employment Security, U.S. Department of Labor.

The economy resumed some of its vigor in the final quarter of the fiscal year. Gross national product advanced by \$9 billion to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$775.3 billion. Notable improvements were registered in consumer expenditures, especially automobile purchases, and in inventory levels. Higher prices accounted for about half of the increase; the growth in real product was \$3.9 billion.

The growth pattern in employment during fiscal years 1966 and 1967 paralleled the general movement in the overall economy. Total civilian employment (seasonally adjusted) rose at a fairly even level of about one-half million per quarter through the third quarter of fiscal 1966, but rose by only about 170,000 in the final quarter. During the first half of fiscal 1967, employment regained some of its strength, rising at about the rate experienced in the first three quarters of the preceding fiscal year. However, the rate of advancement faltered during the last half of fiscal 1967; the seasonally adjusted employment level was 73.8 million in the fourth quarter of fiscal 1967, compared with 74.0 million in the third quarter, and was only 700,000 above the level in the first quarter of that year.

During most of fiscal 1966 labor shortages occurred, as national production reached near-capacity levels. Demands continued to mount under the influence of military expenditures and higher levels of business investment in plant and equipment. These shortages, which were felt only in some occupations and in some localities, began in fiscal 1965, but became severe during fiscal 1966, reaching their most critical point in the third quarter of that year. The situation has eased somewhat, due to the more moderate growth of the economy since the spring months of 1966. The tight manpower situation was also reflected in the average weekly

hours of factory production workers. They climbed to a postwar record of 41.5 hours (seasonally adjusted) in the third quarter of fiscal 1966. Hours then began to level off as the pace of the economy slackened.

All of the gains in employment during fiscal years 1966 and 1967 took place in the nonagricultural sector. Of the 3.1 million new jobs created among payroll employees since 1965, some 1.5 million were in government (the largest single gain among the major industrial sectors). Manufacturing employment over the two-year span increased by 1.2 million, most of the rise occurring in the durable goods industries. Mining employment was little changed, while construction employment, after posting a modest rise in fiscal 1966, was down 150,000 by the close of fiscal 1967. This reflected the slowdown in residential building activity. Employment in the trade, services, and financial-insurance-real-estate industries continued its long-time upward movement. On the other hand, agricultural employment, in keeping with its usual pattern, contracted, dropping by about 300,000 in each of the two years.

Unemployment has shown marked improvement during the current expansion; reductions in joblessness were especially noted in fiscal 1966, when unemployment dropped by some one-half million from the previous fiscal year to an average of about 3.0 million. The average for fiscal 1967 was again lower, falling to 2.8 million—the lowest average for a fiscal year in more than ten years.

However, the seasonally adjusted monthly unemployment figures over this two-year span showed a slightly different picture. Between July 1965 and February 1966, total unemployment declined in each successive month. Since that time, however, no real improvement has been made with respect to the level of unemployment; the jobless count fluctuated between 2.8 million and 2.9 million between March 1966 and May 1967. In the final month of the fiscal year, unemployment (seasonally adjusted) moved up to 3.1 million, as adult women and large numbers of adult men seeking seasonal jobs entered the labor force.

During fiscal years 1965 and 1966, there was an almost continuous decline in the monthly unemployment rate; in fiscal 1967, however, the month-to-month unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted) showed no further downtrend, fluctuating between 3.6 per cent and 4.0 per cent, and it closed the year at 4.0 per cent.

As the rate of unemployment fell below the 4 per cent mark in the first half of fiscal 1966, the jobless rates for many groups of workers dropped to their most favorable levels in years. Rates below 3 per cent were recorded for men 25 to 64 years old and for women 25 years old and over. Reflecting the tight labor situation, the jobless rate for married men inched below the 2 per cent level.

As fiscal 1967 ended, all rates were slightly higher than their year-earlier levels. The June unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, for adult men was 2.6 per cent and for women, 4.3 per cent. Among married men, the rate was 2.0 per cent, while white-collar and blue-collar workers showed unemployment rates of 2.2 and 4.7 per cent, respectively.

Among youths, the overall jobless rate has reflected only a modest improvement since fiscal 1965. The rate for 16-21-year-olds was 15.2 per cent in June 1967, compared with a rate of 16.4 per cent a year earlier and 18.5 in June of 1965. Among nonwhite youths in the same age bracket, the June 1967 unemployment rate was 27 per cent—virtually unchanged over the past two years.

## 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 2,000 full-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 De-

pression, the public employment service over the years has been assigned additional manpower responsibilities. These include its current role in such federal legislation as 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 changing needs, 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 people, minority groups, and more recently the economically and socially disadvantaged under the Human Resources Development Program. 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 1967, some 10.8 million new applications for work were filed by job-seekers at local employment service offices.

For fiscal 1967, nonfarm placements totaled 6,138,100—down 6.8 per cent from the preceding year. Because of the recent changeover to a new *Dictionary of Occupational Titles* (DOT) in the U.S. Bureau of Employment Security, no complete occupational comparison from a year ago can be made. Two occupational groups, professional-managerial-technical and clerical-sales, are, however, roughly equivalent in content in the old and revised DOT. The professional group, with 273,700 placements, showed a 1.7 per cent decline between the two years, while the clerical-sales group, with 981,800 placements, recorded an 0.7 per cent gain. Among industry divisions, transportation

and public utilities, with 284,700 placements, showed an 11.0 per cent increase. All the other industry divisions recorded over-the-year declines. The main cause contributing to the placement decline during fiscal 1967 was the sluggishness of the economy, following a long period of continued expansion. Particularly hard hit were durable manufactures, including automobiles and home appliances, and residential construction.

The local public employment offices in fiscal 1967 provided nearly 2.4 million job counseling interviews to the 1.2 million applicants who were counseled. To help place jobseekers in suitable employment, job qualification tests developed and used by the U.S. Employment Service include a 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 1967 a total of 2.3 million persons were tested.

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.

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.

Because of the high youth unemployment rate, the Employment Service has established Youth Opportunity Centers to serve as focal points for government and community efforts to aid people un-

der 22 years of age, especially disadvantaged youth, to become employable and find suitable work. At the end of fiscal 1967, 167 of these centers were operating in 128 labor areas.

The public employment offices again were central points for carrying out the President's Youth Opportunity Campaign of 1967, as in the previous two campaigns, 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 11, 1967, to July 19, some 1,407,000 youths made contact with local employment service offices, and nearly 1.5 million jobs suitable for young persons were listed with the offices. More than 716,000 placements of young people were made during this period.

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 1967, Employment Service personnel were stationed at all of the seventy-three Armed Forces examining stations to help youth who want this service. During fiscal 1967, some 18,700 Selective Service rehabilitants were aided by placement in jobs or by referral to work training programs or rehabilitative agencies.

### III. FARM LABOR SERVICES

Farm labor services within the employment security agencies of the fifty States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands provide placement and related services to agricultural workers and employers.

In fiscal years 1966 and 1967, the Federal Bureau of Employment Security and the state employment security agencies affiliated with it concentrated on the improvement and expansion of existing programs and the implementation of new programs designed to increase employment opportunities, wages, and working and living conditions for seasonal and year-round farmworkers.

The 1966 annual average of 5.3 million farmworkers was 6 per cent below the

1965 average, and about 20 per cent below the 1960-64 average. This represented a continuation of the decline that has resulted from rapid advances in agricultural technology and mechanization. Placements in farm jobs made by state employment security agencies reflected the decline during 1966, with 4.2 million placements reported, a drop of 11 per cent from 1965. The first six months of 1967, however, indicated that a reversal of the placement decline might be in sight. During that period, state agencies reported 1.5 million agricultural placements, a drop of less than 2 per cent from the same period in 1966.

Concurrent with the improved placement situation, there was marked improvement in worker retention rates as a result of greater selectivity in referrals and availability of training programs for workers.

Responsibilities in connection with the admission of temporary foreign agricultural workers continued to be met. To protect domestic farmworkers against adverse effects resulting from the employment of foreign labor, the criteria used to consider employer requests for aliens were revised. Adverse-effect wage rates were increased, and improvements were required in working conditions that must be provided by users of temporary foreign agricultural workers.

The results of these actions were probably reflected in the nearly total elimination of the use of foreign seasonal agricultural workers in the United States by the end of fiscal 1967.

There were major activities during 1966 and 1967 concerned with the relatively new Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act, which became effective January 1, 1965. Effort was extensive to increase registrations of crew leaders under the act, and a new policy was developed by the insurance industry in collaboration with the Farm Labor Service which helped numerous additional contractors to qualify for certificates of registration.

As the 1967 fiscal year drew to a close, federal and state farm labor service personnel prepared for implementation of new housing regulations for interstate agricultural workers. The regulations,

which became effective July 1, 1967, make it compulsory that housing and facilities for migratory farmworkers conform to those prescribed by the President's Committee on Migratory Labor. Information was being disseminated to employers, labor camp operators and workers. And inspection procedures and schedules were being established.

#### IV. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

##### *Legislative Developments*

Amendments to state unemployment insurance laws enacted during 1966 and 1967 continued the trend toward higher weekly benefit amounts, accompanied by increases in the amount of wages required to qualify for benefits and by other provisions intended to reduce benefit payments, such as more restrictive disqualifications. While the protection of the unemployment insurance system was extended to some workers heretofore excluded, it was withdrawn from others.

##### *Coverage*

Major changes in coverage provisions were enacted in New Jersey and Puerto Rico. New Jersey reduced the size of firm covered to employers of one or more beginning in 1969; Puerto Rico took the same action, but did so in three steps—applying to employers of three or more in 1968, two or more in 1969, and one or more in 1970. Idaho, which had covered employers with a payroll of \$150 in any quarter, now covers employers whose quarterly payroll is \$300. Several States adopted legislation affecting coverage in the following areas: exclusion from the definition of covered employment of services performed by real estate or securities salesmen remunerated solely by commission; exclusion of services provided by school-bus operators, band or orchestra members; and a provision in one State extending coverage to municipally owned public utilities.

##### *Benefits*

As usual, the greatest number of legislative changes in the benefit area were made in the maximum weekly benefit amount. Since July 1, 1965, the Legislatures of twenty-five States increased

maximum basic weekly benefit amounts by figures ranging from \$2 to \$10. Higher maximum benefit amounts were established in fourteen other States in accordance with provisions previously enacted, under which the maximum is computed periodically as a specified percentage of the average weekly wage in covered employment in the State. State maximums, excluding dependents' allowances, now range from \$28 to \$66. Forty-seven States, whose programs cover 96.7 per cent of all covered workers under State laws, now provide a maximum basic benefit of \$35 or more. Eight of the eleven States with provisions for dependents' allowances increased their payments to claimants with or without dependents. One other State retained its basic maximum weekly benefit amount but liberalized the amount payable to claimants with dependents.

In six States the law was amended to require a larger amount of wages earned or weeks worked in order to qualify for benefits. One State lowered its qualifying wage requirement, and another decreased the number of weeks needed to qualify but increased the amount of wages. Two States added provisions to prevent benefit entitlement in two successive benefit years following a single separation from work.

Only two States increased their maximum duration of benefits; a third State increased maximum duration for claimants in the lowest two wage brackets. As of June 30, 1967, fifty States, with 98 per cent of the covered workers, provided a maximum basic duration of twenty-six weeks or more (ranging as high as thirty-nine weeks). Eighteen per cent of the covered workers were employed in the seven States which provide a uniform duration of twenty-six weeks.

##### *Disqualifications*

As had been the case in the past few years, few significant changes were made in disqualification provisions. Only three 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. Three States amended their labor dispute provisions, one by establishing a specific

period for disqualification and another by exempting lockouts from disqualification; the third State expanded the scope of its definition of workers who are exempt from its labor dispute disqualification. One State added a disqualification for individuals who are unemployed because of pregnancy, and two others liberalized existing provisions.

#### *State Financing Provisions*

More than one-fourth of the States enacted substantive legislative changes in 1965 and 1966 relating to the financing and experience-rating provisions of unemployment insurance. Among these were increases in the taxable wage base in three States: in New Jersey and Wyoming from \$3,000 to \$3,600; and in North Dakota from \$3,000 to \$3,300 in 1968, \$3,400 in 1969, and thereafter to 70 per cent of the statewide average annual wages. A total of twenty-one States, with about two-fifths of the Nation's covered payrolls, now provide for a taxable wage base above the \$3,000 ceiling in the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

Amendments affecting fund solvency protection were enacted in nine States. These involve trigger points of the fund balance for either the suspension (or resumption) of reduced rates or the application of higher (or lower) rate schedules. These requirements as to level of fund balance were raised in five States, lowered in three, and repealed in one.

Other measures included changes in tax rate schedules (enacted in seven States), which in most cases provided for higher tax rates; and higher tax rates for deficit-account employers (in two States), which serve to reduce inequities in the tax burden among the employers by requiring those with high-cost experience to pay a larger share of their benefit costs.

#### *Disability Insurance*

At the end of fiscal 1966, four States—California, New Jersey, New York and Rhode Island—had temporary disability insurance laws. The maximum benefit amounts varied from \$48 (without dependents) in Rhode Island to \$80 in California. The maximums in New Jersey and New York were \$50 and \$55, re-

spectively. In California all employees covered by the state fund paid 1 per cent of wages up to \$7,400. In Rhode Island all employees pay 1 per cent of their wages up to \$4,800 per year for disability insurance. In New Jersey employees covered by the state fund pay 0.5 per cent for disability insurance up to \$3,000, and in New York employees may be required to pay 0.5 per cent on the first \$60 of weekly wages.

#### *Claims and Benefits*

The continued strength and improvement in the Nation's economy during fiscal years 1965 and 1966 were reflected in reduced claims and benefit activity under state unemployment insurance programs. Average weekly insured unemployment dropped from 1,425,000 to 1,152,000 between fiscal years 1965 and 1966, continuing 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 2.6 per cent in fiscal 1966 (down from 3.3 in fiscal 1965) was the lowest for any year since 1951.

Initial claims, representing new spells of unemployment among covered workers, totaled 11.1 million in fiscal 1966—their lowest level since 1953. In fiscal 1965, they totaled 13.0 million, and in fiscal 1964, 14.8 million.

Slightly more than 4.3 million different unemployed persons received one or more benefit checks each in fiscal 1966. This total compared with 5.0 and 5.8 million in fiscal years 1965 and 1964, respectively. The proportion of persons exhausting their benefit rights also moved down—from 24.4 per cent in fiscal 1964 to 22.0 per cent in 1965 and 18.8 per cent in 1966.

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 fiscal 1963 and \$2.6 billion in fiscal 1964, benefits dropped to \$2.3 and \$1.9 billion in 1965 and 1966, respectively. At the same

time, the weekly benefit for total unemployment rose during these years, averaging \$38.51 in fiscal 1966 compared with \$36.56 in the preceding year and \$35.59 in fiscal 1964.

#### *State Collections and Reserves*

The favorable economic developments since late 1961 have brought about significant improvements in the financial status of the state unemployment insurance programs. Fiscal 1967 marked the sixth consecutive time that unemployment insurance reserves of the fifty-two state systems (the fifty States plus the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico) increased in dollar amount as well as in per cent of taxable and of total wages. Totalling \$10.2 billion as of June 30, 1967, these reserves were more than \$1 billion (13.3 per cent) larger than on June 30, 1966. They amounted to 6.51 per cent of taxable wages and 3.59 per cent of total wages paid in covered employment. These latest state reserve funds compare with \$9.0 billion June 30, 1966, (up 17.8 per cent from a year earlier); reserves on June 30, 1966, represented 5.9 per cent of taxable wages and 3.3 per cent of total wages.

Employer tax collections and benefit payments to the insured unemployed are the two principal items that determine the level of reserve fund accretion or diminution. Unemployment insurance tax collections, as a result of the continuation of the recent trend toward lower tax rates, were \$2.9 billion in fiscal 1967, 4.9 per cent below the level of the year before; the \$3.06 billion collected in fiscal 1966 was a record. The high levels of tax collections in absolute amounts of the past several years have been sustained to a large extent by the growth in payrolls, as average employer tax rates (based on either taxable wages or total wages) have been decreasing, although slowly. The national average employer tax rate, computed on a calendar year basis, was estimated to be 1.6 per cent of aggregate 1967 state taxable wages, compared with 2.0 per cent in 1966 and 2.1 per cent in 1965. Employer contributions taken as a per cent of total wages in these respective years were 0.9, 1.1, and 1.2 per cent. For

individual States, the average tax rate, as well as the movement of collection 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 (Reed Act Loan Fund) 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 \$468.2 million on July 1, 1967. Of this amount, \$389.6 million was the cash balance and \$78.6 million represented accounts receivable (outstanding advances). Accretions to the loan fund consist of: (1) repayment of outstanding indebtedness; (2) interest earnings on the total assets; and (3) federal tax collections in excess of administrative expenses. 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, 1967, amounted to \$155.2 million, leaving a balance of \$78.6 million in advances still outstanding. Up to June 30, 1967, Alaska, with an initial indebtedness of \$8,765,000, had repaid \$1.3 million; Michigan had repaid \$41.8 million of its \$113 million advance; and Pennsylvania had made the final payment on the original loan of \$112 million.

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. 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, 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.).

#### *TUC Program*

Under the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958, temporary additional benefits were provided for those who had exhausted their state unemployment insurance benefit rights or their rights under the programs for federal workers, veterans, and ex-servicemen since June 30, 1957. The cut-off date of this program was July 1, 1959. This was a voluntary program in which administration and benefit costs on a reimbursable basis were advanced to the States from general revenue.

Restoration to the federal treasury of moneys to the seventeen States which participated in the 1958 TUC program amounted to \$432.0 million as of June 30, 1967, leaving a balance of \$13.7 million still to be restored by one State.

#### *Unemployment Compensation for Federal Civilian Employees and Ex-Servicemen*

Title XV of the Social Security Act, (5 USC 8501 et seq.) enacted in 1954, estab-

lished a program of unemployment insurance protection for some 2.8 million federal civilian employees. In August 1958, Title XV (5 USC 8521 et seq.) 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 1966, about 67,000 former federal civilian employees were paid \$44.3 million in benefits for 1.3 million weeks of unemployment; in fiscal 1965, 80,000 were paid \$54.7 million for 1.4 million weeks of unemployment. During fiscal 1966, about 121,000 ex-servicemen were paid \$49.8 million in benefits for 1.2 million weeks of unemployment; in fiscal 1965, more than 175,000 ex-servicemen were paid \$77.5 million for 2.0 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 Job Market for Engineers, Scientists, and Technicians*. Semiannual publication.

*Farm Labor Developments*. Published monthly during agricultural season.

*Job Guide for Young Workers*. Published intermittently.

*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*. (Loose-leaf service.)

\*The materials listed are published by the Bureau of Employment Security, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. 20210.

**TABLE 1**  
**SELECTED EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ACTIVITIES**  
**TOTAL, FISCAL YEARS 1966 AND 1967; BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 1967\***

State or other jurisdiction	New applications (a)		Counseling interviews		Initial		Individuals Tested		Placements	
	Number	Percentage change from previous year	Total	Number	Percentage change from previous year	Number	Percentage change from previous year	Total	Nonagricultural	
									Number	Percentage change from previous year
<b>Total 1965-1966</b> .....	10,625,700	-2.9	2,285,316	1,279,929	2.6	2,594,175	-4.5	10,925,684	6,586,827	-4.1
<b>Total 1966-1967</b> .....	10,773,823	1.4	2,399,120	1,232,224	-3.7	2,277,114	-12.2	10,282,751	6,138,034	-6.8
<b>Alabama</b> .....	201,276	8.3	29,553	20,381	36.4	45,266	-11.4	157,007	111,971	-8.9
<b>Alaska</b> .....	19,246	-1.9	4,862	1,935	-28.6	5,355	-12.8	11,138	10,996	11.1
<b>Arizona</b> .....	119,446	1.5	10,986	6,433	-7.2	23,481	3.2	564,678	88,777	-13.5
<b>Arkansas</b> .....	173,114	-1.6	33,465	15,802	-9.7	47,430	-2.5	243,563	118,450	-5.1
<b>California</b> .....	1,458,502	-2.2	224,397	106,679	-5.8	208,245	-16.6	843,816	625,041	-6.0
<b>Colorado</b> .....	135,959	3.8	32,892	21,845	3.4	43,020	1.3	145,398	94,768	-6.2
<b>Connecticut</b> .....	146,496	-3.0	33,690	17,438	-3.0	21,871	-31.9	93,217	79,187	-13.1
<b>Delaware</b> .....	16,192	-8	10,068	3,854	-23.2	4,910	-26.8	14,864	7,193	-4.5
<b>District of Columbia</b> .....	83,274	-5	19,022	8,379	-18.8	19,864	-7.0	53,127	53,127	-3
<b>Florida</b> .....	272,426	8.4	56,728	28,270	1.0	63,419	-7.3	436,507	205,241	-10.4
<b>Georgia</b> .....	201,057	.4	35,525	21,769	-3.2	46,725	-9.0	176,652	146,993	-9.6
<b>Guam</b> .....	2,219	-7.6	129	122	-22.8	10	(b)	1,607	1,607	98.2
<b>Hawaii</b> .....	40,343	5.9	6,795	3,536	-7.8	4,916	-13.6	12,195	10,718	-10.8
<b>Idaho</b> .....	54,348	2.9	8,723	4,887	-17.4	12,115	-2.1	105,154	31,485	-17.7
<b>Illinois</b> .....	347,053	-2.9	104,855	58,525	-4.8	76,230	-21.6	267,067	199,581	-6.3
<b>Indiana</b> .....	241,016	1.7	36,251	19,769	10.6	37,687	-25.5	169,952	121,441	-7.9
<b>Iowa</b> .....	92,589	-9.8	17,615	10,296	-8.8	23,820	-28.0	96,989	71,493	-13.3
<b>Kansas</b> .....	101,522	2.0	31,727	14,913	3.5	25,890	-2.9	83,993	73,853	-6.0
<b>Kentucky</b> .....	153,720	-4.5	60,976	31,984	5.8	53,364	-10.4	120,909	58,360	-7.3
<b>Louisiana</b> .....	149,883	8.7	21,889	11,014	22.3	44,542	21.9	129,076	88,821	-6.3
<b>Maine</b> .....	51,158	12.3	16,344	9,507	-1.1	16,309	5.0	26,831	22,003	-12.8
<b>Maryland</b> .....	139,981	-8.2	37,914	23,607	-11.8	28,390	-14.4	169,539	81,713	-8.2
<b>Massachusetts</b> .....	328,982	3.4	80,688	38,213	-25.1	41,064	-31.2	173,637	141,429	-6.8
<b>Michigan</b> .....	506,002	10.6	81,136	41,420	1.6	74,236	-17.7	320,638	224,863	-3.3

502

503

Minnesota.....	214,145	4.0	42,050	21,457	6.6	62,427	-10.6	126,051	104,588	-4.0
Mississippi.....	171,316	2.2	57,646	33,710	17.7	47,396	-18.1	261,974	94,701	-10.2
Missouri.....	240,337	9.7	48,449	25,551	-2	50,210	-9.4	139,208	110,245	4.0
Montana.....	56,013	2.4	28,011	10,892	9.1	15,634	-8.1	65,696	35,599	-4.5
Nebraska.....	66,092	4.8	16,084	10,035	-2.2	29,102	-2.2	67,972	50,234	-7.2
Nevada.....	53,738	16.1	9,369	4,200	-11.2	8,302	-10.0	29,554	26,502	-11.1
New Hampshire.....	38,618	4.1	10,764	7,221	4.0	7,199	-14.7	17,639	15,775	-10.6
New Jersey.....	335,571	6.0	77,886	41,662	4.0	36,229	-7.1	234,834	153,567	-6.3
New Mexico.....	59,438	-3.9	12,681	7,234	-15.7	14,415	-22.0	55,116	34,143	-8.1
New York.....	830,833	1.6	277,844	125,439	-3.7	152,606	-8.6	845,112	753,863	-6.5
North Carolina.....	244,761	3.1	41,580	24,180	18.4	72,475	-5.2	528,111	108,518	-14.4
North Dakota.....	35,301	.4	6,110	3,345	4.5	10,316	-1	40,565	25,628	-16.6
Ohio.....	510,426	-6.4	74,317	42,852	-21.0	96,044	-20.9	369,188	224,575	-13.9
Oklahoma.....	147,462	-3.6	32,508	19,120	-27.2	34,875	-17.7	295,273	171,955	-6.7
Oregon.....	140,581	-3	31,987	14,479	-33.7	21,530	-32.9	258,019	64,750	-12.2
Pennsylvania.....	562,835	.4	174,462	89,016	-5.6	104,254	-16.2	568,957	284,331	-4.8
Puerto Rico.....	202,824	11.9	27,921	13,197	-11.5	24,694	1.2	57,432	46,691	2.5
Rhode Island.....	47,346	5.4	16,049	7,968	4.6	8,579	-13.0	23,216	22,985	-13.1
South Carolina.....	125,416	5.8	22,414	11,137	2.9	34,638	-20.7	151,609	68,207	-14.6
South Dakota.....	32,659	3.6	9,023	5,211	-4.5	13,726	3.6	29,249	23,191	(c)
Tennessee.....	176,267	7.3	34,475	19,097	.8	56,078	-13.5	143,523	116,433	-10.7
Texas.....	711,018	-1.5	181,393	85,730	4.5	204,253	-1.1	838,929	535,861	-4.3
Utah.....	61,997	-6.0	18,462	10,472	-1.1	28,064	-6.2	55,729	39,291	3.3
Vermont.....	23,264	-3.6	5,550	2,952	-6.9	3,306	-42.5	12,679	12,266	-20.8
Virginia.....	179,450	14.6	51,332	27,915	19.6	64,090	12.2	192,700	110,619	-7.7
Virgin Islands.....	2,288	-61.6	572	498	-28.9	1,115	-5	1,248	1,248	-20.4
Washington.....	180,797	-4.0	29,993	11,479	-36.7	35,865	-32.8	317,325	119,082	16.1
West Virginia.....	87,718	7.2	18,058	10,002	9.2	12,197	-22.2	25,608	23,998	-5.9
Wisconsin.....	180,064	5.2	40,983	23,264	-4.9	55,735	-13.9	91,302	75,334	-5.3
Wyoming.....	19,444	1.1	4,917	2,931	-3.7	3,601	-4.4	21,379	14,743	4.9

\*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) Not computed if state volume for either period was under 50.  
(c) Decrease of less than 0.05 per cent.

**TABLE 2**  
**SIGNIFICANT BENEFIT PROVISIONS OF STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE LAWS,**  
**JULY 3, 1967\***

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	Weeks of total unemployment (f)	Maximum	Weeks of total unemployment
			Minimum (c)	Maximum (c)					
Alabama.....	1½ times high-quarter wages but not less than \$468	1/26	\$12.00	\$38.00	½	\$156.00	13	\$988	26
Alaska.....	1¼ 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)	55.00-80.00(c)	30-31%(e)	150.00(f)	15	1540-2240	28
Arizona.....	30; and wages in 2 quarters	1/25	10.00	43.00	½	100.00	10	1118	26
Arkansas.....	30; and wages in 2 quarters	1/26 up to 50% of state average weekly wage	15.00	41.00	½	150.00	10	1066	26
California.....	\$720	1/24-1/27	25.00	65.00	½	360.00(d)	12-14+(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	54.00	½	140.00	10	1404	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	½	260.00	8+26(d)(f)	1300-1950(d)	26(d)
Delaware.....	36	1/25	10.00	55.00	40%	144.00	14+	1430	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	57.00	½	138.00	17+	1938	34
Florida.....	20 weeks of employment at \$20 or more	½ of claimant's average weekly wage	10.00	40.00	½ weeks of employment	100.00	10	1040	26
Georgia.....	36; with \$175 in 1 quarter and wages in 2 quarters	1/25	8.00	45.00	¼	72.00	9	1170	26
Hawaii.....	30; and 14 weeks of employment	1/25 up to 66⅔% of state average weekly wage	5.00	66.00	Uniform	130.00	26(d)	1716(d)	26(d)
Idaho.....	33+ 38+ but not less than \$547.50; 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	51.00	31-29%	170.00(d)	10(d)	1326	26(d)
Illinois.....	\$800; with \$175 outside high quarter	1/20-1/26 up to \$42; up to \$50-\$70 for claimants with 1-4 dependents	10.00	42.00-70.00	33-37%	260.00(d)	10-26	1092-1820(d)	26(d)

Indiana.....	\$500; with \$300 in last 2 quarters	1/25 up to \$40; up to \$52 for claimants with 1-4 dependents	10.00	40.00-52.00	3/4	125.00	12+	1040-1352	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	53.00	1/2	100.00	11+	1378	26
Kansas.....	30	1/25 up to 1/2 of state average weekly wage	10.00	51.00	1/2	100.00	10	1326	26
Kentucky.....	1 1/2 times high-quarter wages; with 8 times wba in last 2 quarters and \$250 in 1 quarter	1/25 up to 55% of 85% of state average weekly wage	12.00	47.00	1/2	180.00	15(f)	1222	26
Louisiana.....	30	1/20-1/25	10.00	45.00	2/5	120.00	12	1260	28
Maine.....	\$600	1/25 up to 1/2 state average weekly wage	10.00	47.00	1/2	300.00	12 1/2-30	1222	26
Maryland.....	1 1/2 times high-quarter wages; with \$192.01 in 1 quarter and wages in 2 quarters	1/24, plus \$2 for each dependent up to \$8	10.00-12.00	50.00(c)	Uniform	260.00	26	1300	26
Massachusetts.....	\$700	1/19-1/31, plus \$6 for each dependent up to claimant's average weekly wage	10.00-16.00	50.00	36%	252.00	8+-25+(f)	1500	30
Michigan.....	14 weeks of employment at \$15.01 or more	63-55% of average weekly wage, plus allowance of \$1-\$29 depending on claimant's average weekly wage and number of dependents	10.00-12.00(c)	43.00-72.00	3/4 weeks of employment	105.00	10+	1118-1872	26
Minnesota.....	18 weeks of employment at \$26 or more but not less than \$520	50% of claimant's average weekly wage	13.00	50.00	7/10 weeks of employment	156.00	13	1300	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	1/2	96.00	12	780	26
Missouri.....	17 weeks of employment at \$15 or more	1/25	3.00	45.00	1/2	78.00	10+-26	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.....	\$600; with \$200 in each of 2 quarters	1/19-1/23	12.00	44.00(g)	1/2	132.00	11	1144(g)	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	43.00-63.00	1/2	176.00	11	1118-1638	26
New Hampshire.....	\$600; with \$100 in each of 2 quarters	1.7-1.1% of annual wages	13.00	49.00	Uniform	338.00	26	1274	26
New Jersey.....	17 weeks of employment at \$15 or more; or \$1350 (g)	3/4 of claimant's average weekly wage up to 50% of state average weekly wage(g)	10.00	50% of state average weekly wage (i) (g)	higher of 1/2 of base period wages or 3/4 weeks of employment (g)	128.00	12+	(i) (g)	26

**SIGNIFICANT BENEFIT PROVISIONS OF STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE LAWS—Continued**

State or other jurisdiction	Qualifying wages or employment in base period (number times weekly benefit amount unless otherwise indicated) (a)	Weekly benefit amount			Total benefits payable in benefit year(d)				
		Computation (fraction of high-quarter wages; unless otherwise indicated) (b)	For total unemployment		Proportion of wages in base period(e)	Minimum		Maximum	
			Minimum(c)	Maximum(c)		Amount(f)	Weeks of total unemployment(f)	Amount(c)	Weeks of total unemployment
New Mexico	30-27+; with \$156 in 1 quarter	1/26	\$10.00	\$40.00	3/5	\$180.00	18	\$1200	30
New York	20 weeks of employment at average of \$15 or more (h)	67-50% of claimant's 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	48.00	(e)	270.00	18	1248	26
Ohio	20 weeks at \$20 or more	50% of claimant's average weekly wage, plus dependents' allowances	10.00-13.00(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	1 1/2 times high-quarter wages but not less than \$500 in base period; or \$3000	1/26	10.00	38.00	1/3	167.00	10	1482	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	49.00	1/3	233.00	11+	1274	26
Pennsylvania	36; with \$120 in high quarter and at least 20% of base-period wages in another quarter	1/25 or 1/2 of full-time weekly wage if greater	10.00	45.00	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	1/15-1/26; 50% of state average weekly wage	7.00	28.00	Uniform	84.00(d)	12(d)	336(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	51.00-63.00	3/5 weeks of employment	144.00	12	1326-1638	26
South Carolina	1 1/2 times high-quarter wages but not less than \$300; with \$180 in 1 quarter	1/26 up to 1/2 of state average weekly wage	10.00	44.00	1/3	100.00	10	968	22

506

South Dakota	1½ times high-quarter wages but not less than \$600; with \$250 in 1 quarter	1/22-1/24	12.00	39.00	32-26%(e)	192.00	16(f)	1014	26
Tennessee	36; with \$338.01 in 1 quarter	1/26	14.00	42.00	½	168.00	12	1092	26
Texas	1½ times high-quarter wages but not less than \$500(g)	1/25	10.00	45.00(g)	27%	135.00(g)	10+	1170(g)	26
Utah	19 weeks of employment at \$20 or more but not less than \$700.	1/26 up to ½ of state average weekly wage	10.00	51.00	Weighted schedule of base-period wages in relation to high-quarter wages	220.00	10-22(f)	1836	36
Vermont	20 weeks of employment at \$20 or more	½ of claimant's average weekly wage for highest 20 weeks up to ½ of state average weekly wage	10.00	50.00	Uniform	260.00(d)	26(d)	1300(d)	26(d)
Virginia	46	1/25	16.00	42.00	26-25%	192.00	12	1092	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 up to 40% of state average weekly wage	12.00	45.00	Uniform	312.00	26	1170	26
Wisconsin	18 weeks of employment at average of \$16 or more(h)	63-50% of claimant's average weekly wage up to 52½% of state average weekly wage	11.00	61.00	8/10 weeks of employment	159.50	14+	2074	34
Wyoming	20 weeks of employment with 20 hours in each week plus \$800 in base-period wages	1/25 up to 50% of state average weekly wage	10.00	49.00	3/10	240.00	11-15	1274	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 3 months after 1967 Legislature adjourns; previous maximum wba \$40; maximum amount \$1,040 (Nebraska). Effective October 1, 1967; previously, \$375 with \$250 in 1 quarter and \$125 in another, or \$450 with \$50 in each of 3 quarters, or \$1,000 in 1 quarter; \$37 maximum wba; \$102 and \$962 minimum and maximum potential amounts, respectively (Texas). Effective January 1, 1968; previously, did not include alternative qualifying amount of wages; computed at 50-51% of claimant's average weekly wage; maximum wba \$50; proportion of wages in base period, ⅓ weeks of employment; maximum potential amount \$1,300 (New Jersey).

(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 are 26 times the maximum weekly benefit amounts or ⅓ the state average weekly wage. The state average wage figures have not yet been computed in these States.

TABLE 3

SELECTED DATA ON STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE OPERATIONS  
TOTAL FOR FISCAL YEARS 1966 AND 1967; BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 1967\*

State or other jurisdiction	Employers subject to state law	Initial claims (a)	Beneficiaries	Average weekly benefit amount paid for total unemployment	Average duration of benefit (weeks)	Total benefit payments (b) (in thousands)	Average employer contribution rate during calendar year (c) (per cent)	Funds available for benefits at end of fiscal year (in millions)
Total 1965-1966	2,514,388(d)	11,096,693	4,345,160	\$38.51	11.6	\$1,900,515	2.12(e)	\$ 9,003
Total 1966-1967	2,517,379(f)	11,523,660(g)	4,488,647	41.05	11.1	1,962,501	1.05(h)	10,202
Alabama	23,502	132,702	52,995	30.87	11.8	18,796	.68	110
Alaska	4,917	23,591	10,381	43.16	15.0	6,710	2.21	20
Arizona	18,234	82,413	29,653	37.68	10.5	11,547	.90	76
Arkansas	35,837	94,070	38,348	29.58	10.4	11,397	1.06	41
California	348,553	1,877,511	723,188	50.46	13.0	462,349	1.75	841
Colorado	18,397	60,383	29,145	47.71	7.5	9,897	.64	71
Connecticut	36,366	156,278	66,320	44.21	1.0	28,467	1.03	262
Delaware	9,645	34,147	18,378	44.73	9.5	7,414	.56	25
Dist. of Columbia	21,197	28,731	12,310	43.72	14.4	7,165	.50	71
Florida	52,729	180,067	68,489	28.39	9.7	18,440	.52	218
Georgia	33,247	140,812	69,541	33.59	8.3	17,915	.71	239
Hawaii	13,008	32,126	17,592	48.63	13.4	10,280	1.20	27
Idaho	14,846	38,408	17,990	42.64	10.4	7,436	1.31	36
Illinois	92,977	447,673	194,190	43.47	9.6	78,464	.38	565
Indiana	37,331	224,162	91,117	35.42	8.4	26,574	.63	240
Iowa	24,307	51,410	23,290	41.93	9.9	9,113	.31	125
Kansas	20,540	55,742	25,497	40.78	9.7	9,758	.79	79
Kentucky	24,834	117,024	53,010	35.95	9.6	17,387	.81	142
Louisiana	28,303	123,803	53,496	35.51	12.1	22,246	.97	156
Maine	8,727	50,721	22,855	34.25	10.8	7,728	.91	40
Maryland	54,124	152,777	71,355	39.71	9.3	24,646	.95	215
Massachusetts	106,503	457,073	188,365	43.10	12.1	90,686	1.49	305
Michigan	124,893	663,476	264,490	47.38	9.1	111,368	1.12	624
Minnesota	45,230	109,104	48,822	37.75	12.6	22,263	.88	55
Mississippi	14,422	71,809	27,688	26.13	9.7	6,811	.84	76
Missouri	38,714	332,870	100,886	38.11	9.1	31,419	.68	266
Montana	16,212	32,430	14,730	31.64	12.0	5,598	.89	20
Nebraska	13,768	30,546	15,781	35.79	10.8	5,934	.54	46
Nevada	10,031	52,858	22,994	43.05	13.0	12,526	1.24	27
New Hampshire	7,872	29,492	12,348	37.52	6.0	2,469	.73	39
New Jersey	68,707	543,965	240,599	40.92	11.8	111,538	1.12	385
New Mexico	13,501	47,479	16,210	31.15	12.6	6,198	.75	38
New York	389,312	1,779,840	605,044	43.01	12.9	315,166	1.25	1,501
North Carolina	40,347	254,097	100,435	28.02	9.2	24,649	.82	291
North Dakota	6,335	14,530	7,867	41.38	14.6	4,739	1.29	6
Ohio	102,466	432,661	168,238	40.45	9.3	61,603	1.02	552
Oklahoma	20,041	77,225	27,011	27.35	14.2	10,196	.63	58
Oregon	40,262	188,676	63,895	37.15	12.0	27,514	1.20	114
Pennsylvania	186,619	811,982	280,210	36.05	10.4	95,834	1.61	626
Puerto Rico	11,460	193,898	66,456	17.59	9.5	15,985	2.13	71
Rhode Island	22,332	97,066	33,887	39.84	10.0	12,504	1.45	68
South Carolina	16,713	113,694	45,459	31.43	9.6	13,350	.85	119
South Dakota	6,829	8,893	4,037	32.70	12.7	1,580	.51	16
Tennessee	26,220	171,082	84,841	30.53	9.6	23,854	1.08	150
Texas	83,115	216,335	85,229	30.81	10.9	27,638	.47	309
Utah	18,268	46,140	21,002	39.65	12.1	9,872	.99	40
Vermont	5,539	20,629	8,507	38.20	11.8	3,610	1.89	17
Virginia	32,157	82,602	33,167	32.50	8.5	8,906	.41	175
Washington	62,170	229,603	85,158	33.23	12.2	34,085	1.24	272
West Virginia	13,432	84,174	43,062	26.05	9.7	10,376	.81	76
Wisconsin	38,264	212,630	78,298	47.52	10.9	38,234	.82	251
Wyoming	9,024	11,415	4,791	40.48	11.9	2,264	1.22	13

\*Prepared by the Bureau of Employment Security, U.S. Department of Labor.

(a) Excludes intrastate transitional initial claims in order to reflect more nearly instances of new unemployment.

(b) Adjusted for voided benefit checks and transfers under the interstate combined-wage plans.

(c) Data compiled on a calendar year basis.

(d) Represents data as of June 30, 1966.

(e) For calendar year 1965.

(f) Represents data as of March 31, 1967.

(g) Includes 835 interstate claims taken by Virgin Islands.

(h) For calendar year 1966.

# 9

## Public Utility Regulation

---

### DEVELOPMENTS IN PUBLIC UTILITY REGULATION

BY PAUL RODGERS\*

---

**P**UBLIC REGULATORS, with vigor and imagination, have continued to meet the challenges posed by urban growth and fast-changing technologies in the utility and transportation fields during 1966-1967. The following chapter seeks to summarize regulatory accomplishments and utility and transportation progress during this period.

#### COMMUNICATIONS

##### *Service and Facilities*

Somewhere in the United States in May, 1967, the country's one hundred millionth telephone was installed—the occasion highlighting the fact that Americans are the most communications-minded people on earth. Although the United States has only about 6 per cent of the world's population, it has nearly half the telephones in the world.

It took the U.S. telephone industry seventy-seven years to reach its first fifty million phones, and only fourteen years to double that number. It is now estimated that the two hundred mil-

lionth telephone may go into service by 1991.

Ceremonies commemorating the industry's one hundred million mark were held at the White House on May 11, at which time President Johnson spoke simultaneously to Governors throughout the country and in Puerto Rico over a specially arranged communications network. The President said that telephone service was one of the great values in America today, and he had additional praise for the sense of social responsibility shown by telephone employees.

Participating in the White House ceremonies were President Frederick N. Allen of the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners and Chairman Rosel Hyde of the Federal Communications Commission, together with representatives of both the Bell System and the United States Independent Telephone Association. Gold telephones, symbolic of the one hundred millionth telephone, were presented to the President, and to the Governor of each State.

Practically all of the telephones were dial operated. The grade of service continued to improve, as the number and percentage of one-party residence telephones increased substantially. Customers also made greater use of their telephones; they made more calls of all types—about 127 billion calls in 1966, some 646 per person. Direct distance dialing continued its expansion in 1966. With 90 per cent of Bell System telephones and an increasing proportion of

\*Mr. Rodgers is General Counsel and Administrative Director for the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC), formerly known as the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners. The NARUC is a quasi-governmental, nonprofit organization founded in 1889. Its membership includes representatives of the Civil Aeronautics Board, the Department of Transportation, the Federal Communications Commission, the Federal Power Commission, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Securities and Exchange Commission, fifty-five state commissions, and commissions of the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

the telephones served by independent companies able to dial calls outside their local numbering plan areas, about 55 per cent of all long distance message traffic was dialed directly by customers.

#### *AT&T Rate Proceeding*

The NARUC, thirty-four state regulatory commissions and the District of Columbia Public Service Commission have intervened as parties in a pending investigation instituted by the Federal Communications Commission into the lawfulness of charges of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Associated Bell System Companies for interstate and foreign communication service. (Docket No. 16258.)

Also, in response to an invitation by the FCC, the NARUC has appointed Wallace R. Burke of the Connecticut Public Utilities Commission, Chairman Paul A. Rasmussen of the Minnesota Public Service Commission, and Commissioner Jesse W. Dillon of the Virginia State Corporation Commission, as a panel of cooperators to sit with the presiding officers of the FCC for the hearing of the investigation.

### ELECTRICITY

#### *Operations*

Today, nearly all of the major electric power systems are members of interconnected operating groups. These interconnected systems provide 97 per cent of the Nation's electric energy requirements. The interconnections represent a further means of assuring customers an ample supply of reliable, low-cost power.

The companies are continually strengthening the power networks. At present, they are in the midst of a ten-year, \$8 billion program which will provide about 100,000 miles of additional backbone transmission lines. This phase of the program, scheduled for completion by 1970, includes 500,000-volt lines already in service. Construction plans include more than 1,000 miles of 765,000-volt lines.

The application of the advanced techniques of extra-high voltage transmission is one of the most important and

far-reaching developments in the electric utility industry today, and makes the interconnection of the Nation's power concentrations practical.

The world's largest inter-regional power network is one made up of three smaller groups. It extends from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic Coast and from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, encompassing thirty-nine States. This one group had a combined generating capacity of 176 million kilowatts in 1966. That capability is greater than the total of the six Common Market Nations of Europe and almost one and one-half times Russia's entire electric capability.

Interconnected systems offer many advantages through coordinated planning and operating. These benefits include a reduction in the requirements for reserve generating capacity; the ability to take advantage of load diversity among participating systems; ability to take advantage of stream flow diversity between drainage basins; exchange of capacity and energy among pool members for reasons of economy or emergency; and coordination of maintenance programs for best overall reliability of service.

An intense research and study program has been initiated by state commissions and private industry on the subject of maintaining stable and adequate electric service. Each state commission has been urged by the NARUC Executive Committee to maintain a task force on a continuing basis to study and recommend solutions to any problems involving the adequacy and stability of electric service.

#### *Rates, Service and Facilities*

The electric utility industry in 1966 experienced one of its best operating years ever recorded. Total sales increased by about 85.6 billion kilowatt-hours, or 9.0 per cent, over 1965 sales and represented the largest kwhr gain ever achieved by the industry in a single year. Total electric revenues of the industry amounted to about \$16.2 billion for the year, a 6.8 per cent increase over 1965. Electric utilities also added some 1.35 million new customers in 1966, a 2.0 per cent increase over the previous year.

All sales classifications experienced growth, but the growth of residential sales was especially noteworthy; it amounted to a 9.1 per cent increase over 1965 and matched the previous highest yearly increase in residential sales, that of 1959. Annual residential use per customer also reached a new high of 5,264 kwhr in 1966. The industry maintained its consistent record of decreasing the cost of electricity to residential customers; the average residential cost decreased from 2.25 cents per kwhr in 1965 to 2.20 in 1966.

Electric utilities reduced rates in 1966 in an amount totaling about \$55 million. Rate increases, on the other hand, totaled only \$1 million, excluding the effect of a contested rate increase put into effect by the Consolidated Edison Company of New York.

The generating capacity of the utility industry in the United States far exceeds that of any other Nation. In fact it is greater than that of the next four leading Nations combined, and more than twice that of the Soviet Union, which ranks second. During the next ten years, the investor-owned electric companies plan to install as much generating capacity as they previously have installed in their eighty-five-year history.

By the end of 1966, installed generating capacity of the industry in the United States reached about 247.2 million kilowatts. Investor-owned electric companies had 185.5 million kilowatts of the total, government power suppliers and rural electric cooperatives the remainder.

Of the industry's total capacity, 80.4 per cent was provided by steam plants, including nuclear-fueled plants. Hydroelectric generation provided 18.2 per cent and internal combustion generators 1.4 per cent.

The gross corporate income of investor-owned electric utilities in 1966 amounted to about \$3.7 billion, a 6.7 per cent increase over 1965. Capital charges, however, increased 7.5 per cent over 1965 and totaled about \$965 million. This increase was due in part to higher interest rates that the investor-owned companies had to pay in 1966 because of tight money, a situation which did not prevent

them from spending \$5 billion for electric plant additions, about 50 per cent of it coming from internal sources and 50 per cent through sale of securities.

Net income of investor-owned utilities increased in 1966 about 6.4 per cent over 1965, to about \$2.72 billion, of which approximately \$1.9 billion was paid out to stockholders in the form of dividends and \$820 million was retained for future plant construction.

Indications were that there would be no curtailment in capital expenditures by the industry in 1967; the industry as a whole planned to spend some \$7.68 billion for new plant and equipment in the year, which would be the largest annual gain of the past decade. Investor-owned electric utilities planned to invest about 77.3 per cent of this, or about \$5.94 billion; about \$2.5 billion was budgeted for new production plant, \$1.3 billion for transmission facilities and the rest planned for distribution equipment. In the five-year period of 1967-1971, the industry planned to invest some \$38.3 billion in new plant and equipment, an average annual investment between \$7.5 billion and \$7.8 billion.

#### GAS

The year 1966 was marked by a continuation of the gas utility industry's relative price stability.

A study by Ebasco Services, Inc. of public utility rate revisions, shows that during 1966 retail gas rate reductions in excess of \$32 million (estimated annual revenue effect) were effected by thirty-eight companies serving in twenty States. This amount more than offset the dozen or so gas rate increases granted and pending in the period, totalling approximately \$13 million. The Federal Power Commission reports that at the end of the 1966 fiscal year, there were twenty-one formal pipeline (wholesale) gas rate change cases pending; fifteen involved rate increase proposals totalling \$1.9 million annually, while six proposed rate decreases of \$7.2 million a year.

Gas utilities and pipeline companies reported 1966 revenues of \$7.9 billion derived from gas sales to ultimate customers and \$4.5 billion from gas sold for

resale. An average of 38.2 million residential, commercial, industrial and other customers used a record 128.9 billion therms of gas.

Despite a substantial decline in new home building activity, gas utilities added 1,021,000 gas househeating customers in 1966, the sixteenth successive year of one-million-plus househeating additions. Of the new customers, 61 per cent, or 623,000, were new home-owners. The remainder represented home-owners who converted from other fuels in existing dwellings. By year end, the industry served 27.8 million residential heating customers—78 per cent of all residential gas customers. In addition, 2.7 million families received gas heat from a central source in apartment houses and other multi-family structures, bringing the total number of gas heated housing units to 30.5 million—well over half the occupied housing units in the Nation.

To keep pace with the growing demand for gas, the industry spent \$2.4 billion on construction of new facilities, the highest total ever recorded for construction expenditures in a year. Included was a record \$151 million for development of underground and cryogenic gas storage complexes to enable gas utilities to meet peak demands during the heating season. More than 32,000 miles of pipelines and mains were added to the network transporting gas from wells to consumers, bringing the total mileage of gas main in service to better than 800,000 miles. Gross gas plant in service totalled \$31.2 billion.

Proved recoverable reserves of natural gas were greater than ever before, 289.3 trillion cubic feet at the end of 1966. A net-increase of almost three trillion cubic feet was achieved even after record net production of 17.5 trillion during the year. Gross additions to proved reserves totalling 20.2 trillion cubic feet were derived 14.6 per cent from new field discoveries, 15.4 per cent from new reservoir discoveries, and the balance from extensions and revisions in existing fields.

#### WATER

Public water supply utilities in the United States serve 160 million people

through more than 20,000 systems which vary in size from those serving a few hundred persons to those serving several million. Approximately 87 per cent of the systems serve populations of 10,000 or less; the remaining 13 per cent provide water to 81 per cent of the total population served by public systems.

Water utilities operate for residential, commercial and industrial customers, also for general municipal uses including fire fighting. Average daily per capita water production varies from about 120 gallons for the small utilities to 150 gallons or more for the larger ones. The industry average is about 140 gallons per capita per day, resulting in a total daily production in excess of 20 billion gallons.

Seventy-one per cent of all water utilities are municipally owned, 29 per cent investor owned. The municipally owned serve 85 per cent and the investor owned 15 per cent of the population served by public water systems.

#### Rates

Recent experience shows that water rate increases have been occurring at the rate of one in each seven utilities in any given year. A survey by the American Water Works Association in 1960 showed that, within the four prior years, 55 per cent of those reporting had had rate increases, and within ten years before the survey, 90 per cent had raised rates. Rate increases, according to the survey, commonly fell in the 10-35 per cent range. More recent information indicates that the pace of increases is accelerating and that increases in the order of 50-75 per cent are not uncommon.

An AWWA survey in 1960 of 875 municipally owned and ninety investor owned utilities showed that the average income for the municipally owned group was \$330 per million gallons, of which \$174 was spent for operation and maintenance, and the remainder for taxes, debt service, current capital additions, deposits to the general fund, and reserve and surplus. The investor owned group averaged \$402 per million gallons and paid \$188 for operation and maintenance. This group paid \$88 for taxes and \$33 for dividends as compared with \$3

for taxes and \$20 in lieu of taxes paid by the municipally owned utilities.

#### AIR CARRIERS

Air travel continued its upward trend. For 1965 there was a year-end total of 51.6 billion passenger-miles compared to 43.9 billion in 1964, an increase of 7.7 billion miles, or 17.5 per cent. Air coach travel continued to increase, with a total of 36.5 billion miles in 1965 compared to 30.0 billion in 1964. While total airline passenger-miles increased, rail passenger-miles steadily continued to decrease; Class I rail carriers' first-class travel dropped from 2,416 million miles in 1964 to 2,191 million in 1965, a decrease of 9.3 per cent, and coach travel from 11,633 million miles in 1964 to 11,069 million in 1965, a decrease of 4.8 per cent.

The percentage of air travel to total intercity passenger-miles increased from 5.2 per cent in 1964 to 5.9 in 1965. During the same period, the percentage of rail travel to total intercity passenger-miles decreased from 1.7 per cent in 1964 to 1.5 in 1965. Intercity travel by air exceeded such travel by rail in 1957 and has done so each year since, in increasing amounts. Air coach mileage has continued to contribute to the increase and in 1965 represented 70.7 per cent of total passenger-miles flown in all domestic services. Total air travel was 389.2 per cent of total rail travel in 1965, as compared to 312.5 per cent in 1964.

#### MOTOR CARRIERS

##### Rates

Motor-vehicle common carriers have increased their rates and charges by amounts ranging from 3 to 5 per cent. In some areas they have increased rates on less-than-truckload and any-quantity shipments as much as 10 per cent and their minimum charges by amounts ranging from 25 cents to \$1.30. With one exception the Interstate Commerce Commission has recently allowed the proposed rates to go in effect. The exception occurred when Division 2 of the ICC, acting in an appellate capacity, voted on June 30, 1967, to suspend an increase plan advanced by the Southwestern

Motor Freight Bureau. The bureau planned to increase only less-than-truckload rates, by 6 per cent.

##### Safety

Of extreme importance to all States is the establishment of minimum safety standards that will aid them and the U.S. Department of Transportation in clearing the Nation's highways of defective and unsafe equipment of the motor vehicle carriers engaged in transporting passengers and property for compensation. Highway checks reveal that equipment is being operated which is hazardous to everyone using highways.

To intensify state enforcement efforts, the National Conference of State Transportation Specialists, with the approval of the NARUC, is establishing safety seminars for the purpose of training state regulatory personnel in the inspection of equipment and removal from service of equipment found not to meet minimum safety standards, until it is made safely operable. The seminars were to be held at convenient locations.

##### Uniform Standards

Section 2 of Public Law 89-170 (49 U.S.C., Sec. 302 (b) (2)) authorized the NARUC to determine and certify to the Interstate Commerce Commission national standards specifying forms and procedures to be followed by the state commissions in requiring motor carriers holding ICC operating authority to: (1) file records of their interstate operating authority; (2) identify their vehicles as operating under such authority; (3) file evidence of their liability and cargo security; and (4) file designations of their local agents for service of process.

Upon NARUC determination and certification, the ICC is required immediately to promulgate the standards into law, to become effective five years from the date of promulgation. The NARUC may amend the standards by following the same procedure.

After the standards become effective, any state regulation imposing obligations in excess of the standards are deemed to "constitute an undue burden on interstate commerce."

Following a year of study and consultation with interested parties, the NARUC, in national convention, determined and certified these standards in November, 1966, and the ICC promulgated them into law the following month. Consequently, the standards will become effective in December, 1971.

Nevertheless, the NARUC and the National Conference of State Transportation Specialists (NCSTS) are now moving aggressively to implement the standards in each of the States as soon as practicable. The NARUC Committee to Promote Uniformity in the Regulation of Motor Carriers and the NCSTS are surveying state laws to determine which state regulatory commissions presently possess the authority to adopt the standards without statutory amendment. These commissions will be urged to adopt them immediately. In States where statutory amendments are necessary to permit adoption of the standards, the commissions will be urged to seek the amendments promptly from their Legislatures. The NCSTS has prepared a model bill for use by States which desire to amend their laws specifically to incorporate the standards.

#### *Federal-State Cooperative Agreements*

Section 1 of Public Law 89-170 authorizes the ICC to make "cooperative agreements with the various States to enforce the economic and safety laws and regulations of the various States and the United States concerning highway transportation."

The ICC and the NARUC, working together, have defined the following three areas as appropriate for federal-state cooperation:

1. The interchange of information between the ICC and state commissions regarding illegal motor carrier operations;
2. Mutual assistance of the ICC and state commissions in obtaining evidence for use in motor carrier law enforcement proceedings; and
3. Joint conduct by the ICC and state commissions of examinations, investigations and inspections of motor carrier activities.

Obyiously, a vigorous implementation

of these three cooperative arrangements would be a powerful weapon in the war on illegal trucking.

In January, 1967, the ICC published the proposed arrangements in regulation form in the *Federal Register*, the publication constituting an offer by the ICC to the state commissions to cooperate. A state commission may signify its intention to cooperate by simply furnishing a letter of acceptance. As of late 1967, forty-one state commissions had entered into these arrangements with the ICC.

In addition, the U.S. Department of Transportation, acting through the Federal Highway Administrator, and the NARUC recently launched a nationwide campaign to encourage state commissions to enter into cooperative agreements with the Administrator of the department to enforce the safety and hazardous materials laws and regulations of various States and the United States concerning motor carrier transportation.

#### RAILROADS

##### *Rates*

The Nation's railroads are experiencing a sharp reversal of previously favorable economic trends. After five consecutive years in which the combined benefits of increased operating efficiencies and rising freight volume had permitted both lower unit freight rates to shippers and higher net earnings to the carriers, the railroads in 1967 were feeling the pinch of sharply reduced earnings, brought about by declining revenues and increased expenses.

Recently they faced substantial increases in labor costs owing to large demands of their own unions and breakthroughs by others of the federal wage guideposts. A 1966 agreement for a general wage increase of 5 per cent was made effective in August, 1966, for operating personnel, and in January, 1967, for other rail workers. Settlements of other wage disputes in 1967 exceeded the 5 per cent pattern established in 1966.

The impact of the wage increases, compounded by added payroll taxes and higher material prices, was immediately reflected in railroad financial statistics.

Even with the increased revenue in the continuing boom of 1966, railroad net earnings in the closing quarter of that year fell below those of the corresponding quarter of 1965. With further rising costs in the first quarter of 1967, and only a small increase in revenues, railroad net earnings dropped by nearly one-third. The decline in revenues experienced in the second quarter of 1967 reduced the net income for that quarter to 45 per cent below that of the year before.

After more than eight years of relative stability in railroad rates—with the trend towards lower unit charges in the higher capacity new equipment—the railroads recently concluded that some kind of general increase in freight rates would be necessary. To that end, petitions were filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission in May, 1967, for authority to publish selective rate increases averaging between 3 and 4 per cent, and projected to return \$327 million annually in added revenues. These increases were announced as the result of extended discussions in the railroad industry and as designed to effect the least disruption in transportation and marketing patterns, recognizing the competitive relationships among carriers, commodities and shippers. The Interstate Commerce Commission, as had become its practice in the several general freight rate increases following World War II, immediately instituted an investigation (Ex Parte 256) on an abbreviated, expedited procedure basis reflecting the emergency need for increased revenues it found to exist.

Pursuant to the ICC's invitation, NARUC President Frederick N. Allen appointed the following State Commissioners as a panel of Cooperators to sit with the presiding officers of the ICC for the hearing and consideration of the rate investigation: Chairman Merton Stanley of the Indiana Public Service Commission, Commissioner Edwin L. Mason of the Florida Public Service Commission, Commissioner Charles J. Fain of the Missouri Public Service Commission, and Commissioner Louis Boedecker of the Montana Board of Railroad Commissioners.

Following short hearings in this pro-

ceeding, the Interstate Commerce Commission granted interim approval for about 90 per cent of the increases sought, announcing it would hold further, more extensive hearings before final approval. The interim increases went into effect on August 19, 1967, on interstate traffic. Many state commissions have subsequently permitted authorization of the increases, with some exceptions, on intrastate traffic within their respective States. The carriers announced that the additional revenues expected to result from the increased rates would help to meet their higher costs but were not expected to prevent a further decline in net earnings in 1967's third quarter.

Another adverse impact on railroad economics and operating capacity was exerted by the 1966 federal act discouraging capital spending by suspending the 7 per cent investment tax credit. This action, coupled with declining traffic and sharply reduced earnings, as well as climbing interest rates and declining need for additions and betterments following a period of record capital spending, resulted in a virtual halt to placement of orders by railroads for new equipment and other operational improvements. Fortunately for the railroad car supply, urgent appeals of many segments of American industry to the National Administration and Congress resulted in restoration of the tax credit provision in 1967. This was followed immediately by a flurry of freight car orders, but declining car loadings and shrinking earnings of the first two quarters of 1967 acted as a depressant on equipment orders in the remainder of the year.

Compounding the railroads' earning problems was the decision by the Post Office Department to discontinue many railway post office cars in 1967. This, plus proposed substantial decreases in pay for transportation of second, third and fourth class mail, promised to result in multimillion dollar losses in railroad mail revenues. Many railroads in 1967 already were announcing proposals for drastic cuts in passenger service due to the decision of the Post Office Department. But so large a revenue loss may more than offset the benefit of the rail-

roads' freight rate increase, even if regulatory authorities permit the wholesale reduction in passenger services contemplated. Late in 1967 it was seen that, if fourth quarter earnings were to equal those of the last quarter of 1966 (an apparent impossibility in view of the large loss of mail revenue) the 1967 rate of return of the railroads would still remain below 3 per cent, and their net income would be one-fourth to one-third less than in 1966.

#### Mergers

Twenty Class I railroads in 1967 were directly involved in merger proceedings. Many state commissions have actively intervened in these proceedings. As of 1966, these railroads operated 122,811 route miles of track and handled more than 436 billion ton miles of freight, from which they earned gross operating revenues exceeding \$6 billion. The total assets of these lines (including lessor and affiliated companies) amounted to \$15.28 billion and there were 352,063 employees on the twenty roads. They operated 58 per cent of the total route miles of all Class I American railroads, handled 59 per cent of the freight ton miles, earned 56 per cent of the gross operating revenue, had 56 per cent of the total assets, and employed 56 per cent of the railroad workers.

These statistics alone—not including those of other carriers involved in mergers already approved and consummated in the "modern merger decade"—demonstrate the degree to which the merger fever has affected American railroads. It must be recognized that as in almost every other industry, consolidation is the order of the day, and one can expect still more merger proposals creating still larger systems.

The long-term effect of railroad consolidations and reduction in the number

of operating companies will be ultimate abandonment of many duplicated facilities and continuation of the trend toward lower railroad employment due to consolidation of many operations. Much of the savings in mergers inherently lies in the elimination of such duplicating facilities; although the eliminations will often inconvenience or even prejudice some of the smaller towns, the accelerated trend toward concentration of industry in the larger terminals will continue to make attractive to the carriers the abandonment of little-used facilities, especially when they are duplicative of other facilities.

#### SELECTED REFERENCES

The following are selected publications on public utility and transportation regulation prepared by the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners, Washington, D.C. 20044:

1. *Annual Reports of the NARUC*: Committee on Legislation; Committee on Cooperation between State and Federal Commissions; Committee on Regulatory Procedure; Committee on Accounts; Committee on Engineering, Depreciation and Valuation; Committee on Secretarial Offices; Committee on Rates of Public Utilities; Committee on Service of Public Utilities; Committee on Rates, Services and Operations of Transportation Agencies; Committee on Safety of Operation of Transportation Agencies; Committee to Promote Uniformity in the Regulation of Motor Carriers; Committee on Nuclear Energy in the Electric Industry; Committee on Communications Problems; Committee on Railroad Problems; Committee on Training of Commission Personnel; Committee on Public Relations; and Committee on Gas.
2. *Weekly NARUC Blue Bulletin Service* covering current events affecting public utility and transportation regulation.
3. Proceedings of the NARUC Annual Conventions.
4. *NARUC-FCC Telephone Separations Manual*.
5. *Local Service Telephone Rates in the U.S.* (Revised June, 1967).
6. *Message Toll Telephone Rates in the U.S.* (Revised June, 1967).
7. *Message Toll Telephone Rates-Study on Rate Disparities* (June, 1967).
8. NARUC uniform systems of accounts for electric, gas and water utilities.

STATE PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSIONS

State or other jurisdiction	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	C	6
Arkansas	Public Service Commission	3	GS	GS	6
California	Public Utilities Commission	5	GS	C	6
Colorado	Public Utilities Commission	3	GS	G	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	CG	5
Indiana	Public Service Commission	3	G	G	4
Iowa	State Commerce Commission	3	GS	C	6
Kansas	State 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	Public Service 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	5	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	5(b)	GS	GS	10
North Carolina	Utilities Commission	5	G	C	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 (c)	1	G	GG	4
Pennsylvania	Public Utility Commission	5	GS	GG	10
Rhode Island	Public Utility Administrator (c)	1	DG	G	6
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	C	6
Utah	Public Service Commission	3	GS	GS	6
Vermont	Public Service Board	3	GS	G	6
Virginia	State Corporation Commission	3	L	C	6
Washington	Utilities and Transportation Commission	3	GS	GG	6
West Virginia	Public Service Commission	3	GS	G	6
Wisconsin	Public Service Commission	3	GS	GG	6
Wyoming	Public Service Commission	3	G	C	6
Puerto Rico	Public Service Commission	3	GS	GS	4

\*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.

DG Appointed by Director, approved by Governor.  
 L Selected by Legislature.  
 E Elected.  
 C Elected Chairman by commission.  
 (a) Ex-officio Public Service Commission.  
 (b) Regular component is five; may be increased to seven if work requires.  
 (c) No commission; one Commissioner or Administrator only.

THE BOOK OF THE STATES  
REGULATORY FUNCTIONS OF  
STATE PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSIONS

State or other jurisdiction	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)	*	(b)	(b)	(c)	(c)	*	*	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alaska.....	*	*	*	(b,d)	(b,d)	(d)	(d)	*	*	*	*	..	..	..	..	..
Arizona.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	..	..	..	..	..
Arkansas.....	(a)	*	*	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	*	*	*	(e)	..	..	..	*	..
California.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	..	..	..	..	..
Colorado.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)
Connecticut.....	*	*	*	(b)	(b)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	..	..	..	..
Delaware.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	..	..	..	..	..
Florida.....	*	*	*	..	*	*	..	(g)	*	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Georgia.....	(a)	*	*	*	*	*	*	..	*	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hawaii.....	*	*	..	..	..	*	*	*	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Idaho.....	(a)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	..	..	..	..	..
Illinois.....	*	(b)	*	(b)	*	*	*	*	*	*	(h)	(i)	..	..	..	..
Indiana.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(j)	*	*	*	*
Iowa.....	*	*	*	..	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	..	..	..	..	*
Kansas.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	..	..	..	..	..
Kentucky.....	*	*	*	..	..	(k)	(k)	*	*	*	*	..	..	..	..	..
Louisiana.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(h)	(i)	..	..	..	..
Maine.....	*	*	*	(b)	(b)	*	*	*	*	*	*	..	..	..	..	..
Maryland.....	*	*	*	(b)	(b)	*	*	*	*	*	..	(l)	(l)	(l)	(l)	(l)
Massachusetts.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	..	*	..	..	..	..
Michigan.....	*	*	*	(b)	(b)	*	*	*	*	..	*	*	..	..	..	..
Minnesota.....	..	..	..	(b)	(b)	*	*	..	*	..	..	*	*	*	*	*
Mississippi.....	(a)	*	*	..	*	*	*	*	*	*	..	(i)	..	..	..	..
Missouri.....	(a)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	..	*	..	..	..	..
Montana.....	(a)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(a)	*	*	*	*	*	(m)	*
Nebraska.....	(n)	..	..	*	*	*	*	(n)	*	*	(h)	(h)	..	..	..	..
Nevada.....	*	..	*	(b)	(b)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	..	..	..	..
New Hampshire.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)
New Jersey.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	..	*	*	*	*	*	(o)	(f)	*	(f)
New Mexico.....	*	*	*	(p)	(p)	(p)	*	*	*	*	(p)	(p)	..	..	(n)	..
New York.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(r)	*	*	*	*	(s)	(s)	..	(s)
North Carolina.....	(a)	*	*	..	..	*	*	*	(a)	*	*	*	..	..	..	..
North Dakota.....	(a)	*	..	..	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	..	..	..	..
Ohio.....	(t)	(t)	(t)	..	(c)	(c)	(c)	(t)	*	..	*	*	..	..	..	..
Oklahoma.....	(a)	..	*	(b)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	..	..	..	..	..
Oregon.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	..	..	..	..	..
Pennsylvania.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	..	(f)	(f)	..	(f)
Rhode Island.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	..	*	(s)	(s)	..	(s)
South Carolina.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	..	*	..	..	..	..
South Dakota.....	..	..	..	..	*	*	*	..	*	*	..	..	(u)	(u)	..	(u)
Tennessee.....	*	*	(v)	..	*	*	*	*	*	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Texas.....	..	..	*	..	*	*	*	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..
Utah.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	..	*	..	..	..	..
Vermont.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	..	*	(w)	(w)	(a)	(w)
Virginia.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	..	*	..	..	..	..	..
Washington.....	*	*	*	(b)	(b)	*	*	*	*	*	*	(b)	..	..	..	..
West Virginia.....	*	*	*	(b)	(b)	*	*	*	*	*	*	..	..	..	..	*
Wisconsin.....	*	*	*	(b)	(b)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	..	*
Wyoming.....	*	*	*	(b)	(b)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(f)	(f)	..	(f)
Puerto Rico.....	..	*	..	(b)	(b)	*	*	..	*	..	*	..	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)

\* Signifies jurisdiction.  
 .. Signifies no jurisdiction.  
 (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) 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.  
 (d) Under Transportation Commission jurisdiction.  
 (e) Under Commerce Commission jurisdiction.  
 (f) Regulated only as to operations outside limits of municipality.  
 (g) Limited jurisdiction over water and sewer utilities.  
 (h) If common carrier.  
 (i) Limited jurisdiction over natural gas pipe lines.  
 (j) Commission has prescribed standard classification of accounts. State Board of Accounts is responsible for annual audit and system of accounting used.  
 (k) Under Department of Motor Transportation jurisdiction.  
 (l) Limited to gas, electricity and common carriers.  
 (m) Limited to gas and electricity.  
 (n) All publicly or municipally owned and exempt from jurisdiction by statute.  
 (o) Only annual report required.  
 (p) Under Corporation Commission jurisdiction.  
 (q) Initial issues and refunding.  
 (r) Authority does not extend to private water utilities whose plant valuation is \$30,000 or less.  
 (s) Certain jurisdiction over some types of municipally owned utilities.  
 (t) Upon appeal within corporate limits; original jurisdiction in unincorporated areas.  
 (u) Telephone only.  
 (v) Local distribution only.  
 (w) Electric only.  
 (x) Limited jurisdiction over school buses and one electric power plant.

Section VIII

THE STATE PAGES

## State Pages

---

**T**HE 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 1967 or early 1968. 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)	.....
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 48.

(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 ..... LURLEEN B. WALLACE  
 Lieutenant Governor ..... ALBERT P. BREWER  
 Secretary of State ..... MRS. MABEL AMOS  
 Attorney General ..... MACDONALD GALLION  
 State Treasurer ..... MRS. AGNES BAGGETT  
 State Auditor ..... MRS. MELBA TILL ALLEN

## SUPREME COURT

J. ED. LIVINGSTON, Chief Justice

THOMAS S. LAWSON  
 ROBERT T. SIMPSON

JOHN L. GOODWYN  
 PELHAM J. MERRILL

JAMES S. COLEMAN, JR.  
 ROBERT B. HARWOOD

## LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate..... ALBERT P. BREWER      Speaker of the House..... RANKIN FITE  
 President Pro Tem of the Senate... O. J. GOODWYN      Speaker Pro Tem of the House  
 Secretary of the Senate..... McDOWELL LEE      ..... HUGH D. MERRILL, JR.  
 Clerk of the House..... JOHN W. PEMBERTON

## COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

**Administrative Members**  
 LURLEEN B. WALLACE, GOVERNOR  
 LEONARD BEARD, Dir., Planning  
 and Ind. Dev. Bd., *Chairman*  
 PHILLIP J. HAMM, Commissr.,  
 Dept. of Revenue  
 REX D. ROACH, Dir., Dept. of Ind.  
 Relations  
 CECIL C. JACKSON, JR., Legal  
 Advisor to Governor

**Senate Members**  
 ALBERT P. BREWER,  
 President  
 O. J. GOODWYN,  
 President Pro Tem  
 ROLAND COOPER  
 OLLIE W. NABORS.  
 W. EMMETT ODEN

**House Members**  
 WILLIAM D. MELTON,  
*Vice Chairman*  
 RANKIN FITE, Speaker  
 JOHN H. BLANTON  
 RICHARD S. MANLEY  
 HENRY B. STEAGALL, II  
 PETE B. TURNHAM

*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  
 Population \* ..... 3,540,000      Number of Cities over 10,000 Population † ..... 29  
 Rank in Nation † ..... 21st      Number of Counties..... 67  
 Density per square mile † ..... 69.3  
 Number of Representatives in Congress..... 8  
 Capital City ..... Montgomery  
 Population † ..... 134,393  
 Rank in State † ..... 3rd

\* Estimated by Bureau of the Census for July 1, 1967.  
 † Based on population estimate for July 1, 1967.  
 ‡ Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.





# ARIZONA

Nickname..The Grand Canyon State      Bird ..... Cactus Wren  
 Motto.....*Ditat Deus* (God Enriches)      Song ..... *Arizona*  
 Flower ..... Saguaro Cactus      Entered the Union  
 Tree ..... Palo Verde      ..... February 14, 1912  
 Capital City ..... Phoenix

## OFFICERS

Governor ..... JACK WILLIAMS  
 Secretary of State ..... WESLEY BOLIN  
 Attorney General ..... DARRELL F. SMITH  
 State Treasurer ..... CHARLES H. GARLAND  
 State Auditor ..... MRS. JEWEL W. JORDAN

## SUPREME COURT

ERNEST W. MCFARLAND, Chief Justice  
 JESSE A. UDALL, Vice Chief Justice      FRED C. STRUCKMEYER      LORNA E. LOCKWOOD  
 CHARLES C. BERNSTEIN

## LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate... MARSHALL HUMPHREY      Speaker of the House..... STAN TURLEY  
 Secretary of the Senate.. MRS. LOUISE C. BRIMHALL      Speaker Pro Tem of the House.. JOHN H. HAUGH  
 Chief Clerk of the House..... BETTY WEST

## ARIZONA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

(Functions as Commission on Interstate Cooperation)

Senate Members	House Members
MARSHALL HUMPHREY, President, <i>Chairman</i>	STAN TURLEY, Speaker
ISABEL BURGESS	SCOTT ALEXANDER
HAROLD C. GISS	BURTON S. BARR
CHESTER K. GOLDBERG, JR.	D. DELOS ELLSWORTH
THOMAS M. KNOLES, JR.	GLADYS GARDNER
DAVID B. KRET	RUTH PECK

Director: JULES M. KLAGGE

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....113,575	Largest City ..... Phoenix
Rank in Nation.....6th	Population † ..... 439,170
Population * ..... 1,635,000	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population †..... 10
Rank in Nation †.....34th	Number of Counties ..... 14
Density per square mile †..... 14.3	
Number of Representatives in Congress..... 3	
Capital City ..... Phoenix	
Population † ..... 439,170	
Rank in State †..... 1st	

\* Estimated by Bureau of the Census for July 1, 1967.  
 † Based on population estimate for July 1, 1967.  
 ‡ Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.

# ARKANSAS



Nickname... The Land of Opportunity      Bird ..... Mockingbird  
 Motto ..... *Regnat Populus*      Song ..... *Arkansas*  
 (The People Rule)  
 Flower ..... Apple Blossom      Entered the Union ..... June 15, 1836  
 Capital City ..... Little Rock

## OFFICERS

Governor ..... WINTHROP ROCKEFELLER  
 Lieutenant Governor ..... MAURICE BRITT  
 Secretary of State ..... KELLY BRYANT  
 Attorney General ..... JOE PURCELL  
 State Treasurer ..... NANCY J. HALL  
 State Auditor ..... JIMMY JONES

## SUPREME COURT

CARLETON HARRIS, Chief Justice  
 GEORGE ROSE SMITH      LYLE BROWN      JAMES FRED JONES  
 PAUL WARD      JOHN ALBERT FOGLEMAN      CONLEY BYRD

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate ..... MAURICE BRITT      Speaker of the House ..... STERLING R. COCKRILL, JR.  
 President Pro Tem of the Senate ..... Q. BYRUM HURST      Speaker Pro Tem of the House ..... NAP B. MURPHY  
 Secretary of the Senate ..... LEE REAVES      Chief Clerk of the House ..... HAL MOODY

## COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members	Senate Members	House Members
G. THOMAS EISELE, Admin. Aide to Governor	CLARENCE E. BELL RUSSELL ELROD THOMAS A. PENN	RAY S. SMITH, JR., <i>Chairman</i> MARION H. CRANK WALTER M. DAY JAMES L. SHAVER, JR.
LOUIS L. RAMSEY, JR., Chairman, Commn. on Uniform State Laws		

*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 * .....1,969,000	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population †.....18
Rank in Nation † .....32nd	Number of Counties .....75
Density per square mile †.....37.5	
Number of Representatives in Congress.....4	
Capital City ..... Little Rock	
Population † .....107,813	
Rank in State †.....1st	

\* Estimated by Bureau of the Census for July 1, 1967.

† Based on population estimate for July 1, 1967.

‡ 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 City ..... Sacramento.

## OFFICERS

Governor ..... RONALD REAGAN  
 Lieutenant Governor ..... ROBERT H. FINCH  
 Secretary of State ..... FRANK M. JORDAN  
 Attorney General ..... THOMAS C. LYNCH  
 State Treasurer ..... IVY BAKER PRIEST  
 State Controller ..... HOUSTON I. FLOURNOY

## SUPREME COURT

ROGER J. TRAYNOR, Chief Justice  
 MARSHALL F. McCOMB      MATHEW O. TOBRINER      LOUIS H. BURKE  
 RAYMOND E. PETERS      STANLEY MOSK      RAYMOND L. SULLIVAN

## LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate ..... ROBERT H. FINCH  
 President Pro Tem of the Senate ..... HUGH 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

## COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members	Senate Members	Assembly Members
RONALD REAGAN, Governor	HUGH M. BURNS, President	JESSE M. UNRUH, Speaker
HOUSTON I. FLOURNOY, State Controller, <i>Chairman</i>	Pro Tem	JOE A. GONSALVES
ROBERT H. FINCH, Lt. Gov.	RANDOLPH COLLIER	VINCENT THOMAS
FRANK M. JORDAN, Secy. of State	JOSEPH M. KENNICK	CHARLES WARREN
IVY BAKER PRIEST, State Treas.	JOHN F. MCCARTHY	(Two vacancies)
SPENCER WILLIAMS, Health and Welfare Admin.	JACK SCHRADER	
JOHN A. SUTRO, SR., Commissr. on Uniform State Laws	STEPHEN P. TEALE (Vacancy)	

*Ex-officio Members:* THE GOVERNOR, COMMISSIONER ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	156,573	Largest City .....	Los Angeles
Rank in Nation .....	3rd	Population † .....	2,479,015
Population • .....	19,163,000	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population ‡ .....	168
Rank in Nation † .....	1st	Number of Counties.....	57
Density per square mile † .....	122.3		
Number of Representatives in Congress .....	38		
Capital City .....	Sacramento		
Population † .....	191,667		
Rank in State † .....	8th		

\* Estimated by Bureau of the Census for July 1, 1967.

† Based on population estimate for July 1, 1967.\*

‡ 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 City .....Denver

## OFFICERS

Governor .....JOHN A. LOVE  
 Lieutenant Governor .....MARK A. HOGAN  
 Secretary of State .....BYRON A. ANDERSON  
 Attorney General .....DUKE W. DUNBAR  
 State Treasurer .....MRS. VIRGINIA NEAL BLUE  
 State Auditor .....JOHN P. PROCTOR  
 Controller .....CON F. SHEA

## SUPREME COURT

O. OTTO MOORE, Chief Justice  
 LEONARD V. B. SUTTON      ROBERT H. McWILLIAMS      PAUL V. HODGES  
 EDWARD C. DAY      EDWARD E. PRINGLE      DONALD E. KELLEY

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate.....MARK A. HOGAN  
 President Pro Tem      Speaker of the House.....JOHN D. VANDERHOOF  
 of the Senate.....A. WOODY HEWETT      Chief Clerk of the House...HENRY C. KIMBROUGH  
 Secretary of the Senate.....COMFORT W. SHAW

## COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members	Senate Members	House Members
DUKE W. DUNBAR, Atty. Gen.	A. WOODY HEWETT, President	JOHN D. VANDERHOOF,
CON F. SHEA, Controller	Pro Tem, <i>Chairman</i>	Speaker
DAVID HAMIL, Dir., Dept. of	PAUL BRADLEY	RAY H. BLACK
Institutions	FRANK GILL	FORREST G. BURNS
JAMES FRESQUES, Exec. Asst.	DAVID J. HAHN	THOMAS T. FARLEY
to the Governor	SAM T. TAYLOR	JOHN G. MACKIE
JOHN H. HECKERS, Dir. of		
Revenue		

Secretary: LYLE C. KYLE

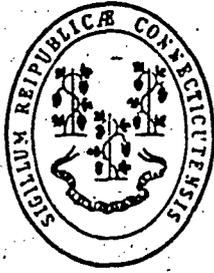
## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....103,884	Largest City .....Denver
Rank in Nation.....8th	Population † .....493,887
Population * .....1,975,000	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population †....17
Rank in Nation †.....31st	Number of Counties.....62
Density per square mile † .....19.0	
Number of Representatives in Congress .....4	
Capital City .....Denver	
Population † .....493,887	
Rank in State †.....1st	

\* Estimated by Bureau of the Census for July 1, 1967.

† Based on population estimate for July 1, 1967.

‡ Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.



# CONNECTICUT

Nickname... The Constitution State      Flower ..... Mountain Laurel  
 Motto..... *Qui Transtulit Sustinet*      Bird ..... Robin  
                   (He Who Transplanted      Entered the Union... January 9, 1788  
                   Continues to Sustain)  
 Capital City ..... Hartford

## OFFICERS

Governor ..... JOHN DEMPSEY  
 Lieutenant Governor ..... ATTILIO R. FRASSINELLI  
 Secretary of State ..... MRS. ELLA T. GRASSO  
 Attorney General ..... ROBERT K. KILLIAN  
 State Treasurer ..... GERALD A. LAMB  
 State Comptroller ..... LOUIS I. GLADSTONE

## SUPREME COURT

JOHN H. KING, Chief Justice  
 CHARLES S. HOUSE  
 JOHN R. THIM  
 ELMER W. RYAN  
 JOHN P. COTTER, Chief Court Administrator  
 HOWARD W. ALCORN

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate... ATTILIO R. FRASSINELLI  
 President Pro Tem of the Senate... CHARLES T. ALFANO  
 Speaker of the House... ROBERT J. TESTO  
 Clerk of the House... PAUL B. GROOBERG  
 Clerk of the Senate... CHARLES M. MCCOLLAM, JR.

## COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

Administrative Members	Senate Members	House Members
JOHN DEMPSEY, Governor	EDWARD L. MARCUS, <i>Chairman</i>	ROBERT J. TESTO, Speaker
ROBERT K. KILLIAN, Atty. Gen.	ALDEN A. IVES, <i>Vice-Chairman</i>	CARL R. AJELLO
JOHN L. SULLIVAN, Tax Commissr.	ATTILIO R. FRASSINELLI, President	SARAH F. CURTIS
ROBERT F. CLAFFEY, Dep. Ins. Commissr.	CHARLES T. ALFANO, President Pro Tem	ELMER W. LOWDEN
FRED SCHUCKMAN, Dir. of Budget	JOSEPH B. BUCKLEY	BRUCE L. MORRIS
JOHN J. TYNAN, Commissr. of Motor Veh.	GLORIA SCHAFFER	WILLIAM R. RATCHFORD

*Ex-officio Members:* THE GOVERNOR, PRESIDENT OF SENATE, SPEAKER OF HOUSE,  
 BUDGET DIRECTOR, ATTORNEY GENERAL  
 Secretary: E. STANTON KENNEDY

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..... 4,899	Largest City ..... Hartford
Rank in Nation ..... 48th	Population † ..... 162,178
Population * ..... 2,925,000	Number of Cities and Towns over 10,000 § ..... 62
Rank in Nation † ..... 24th	
Density per square mile † ..... 597.0	
Number of Representatives in Congress ..... 6	
Capital City ..... Hartford	
Population † ..... 162,178	
Rank in State † ..... 1st	

\* Estimated by Bureau of the Census for July 1, 1967.  
 † Based on population estimate for July 1, 1967.  
 ‡ 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.....*Liberty and Independence*      Song.....*Our Delaware*  
 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 .....DANIEL J. ROSS  
 State Auditor .....GEORGE W. CRIPPS

## SUPREME COURT

DANIEL F. WOLCOTT, Chief Justice

JAMES B. CAREY

DANIEL L. HERRMANN

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate.....SHERMAN W. TRIBBITT  
 President Pro Tem of the Senate .....CALVIN R. MCCULLOUGH      Speaker of the House.....GEORGE C. HERING, III  
 Secretary of the Senate.....EDWIN LEWIS      Chief Clerk of the House.....MRS. LOUISE SMITH

## COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members	Senate Members	House Members
CHARLES L. TERRY, JR., Governor	ALLEN J. COOK, <i>Chairman</i>	LOUIS W. BURTON
ELISHA C. DUKES, Secy. of State	MARGARET R. MANNING,	JOHN P. FERGUSON
DAVID P. BUCKSON, Atty. Gen.	<i>Secretary</i>	W. LAIRD STABLER, JR.
THURMAN G. ADAMS	GEORGE F. SCHLOR	
Mrs. ALBERT HOLMES		
WARREN GEHRT, Exec. Dir., Youth Services Commn.		

*Ex-officio Member:* THE GOVERNOR

## STATISTICS

Land/Area (square miles).....1,978	Largest City .....Wilmington
Rank in Nation .....49th	Population † .....95,827
Population * .....523,000	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population †.....2
Rank in Nation †.....46th	Number of Counties .....3
Density per square mile †.....264.4	
Number of Representatives in Congress.....1	
Capital City .....Dover	
Population † .....7,250	
Rank in State †.....4th	

\* Estimated by Bureau of the Census for July 1, 1967.  
 † Based on population estimate for July 1, 1967.  
 ‡ 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 ..... CLAUDE R. KIRK, JR.  
 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

## SUPREME COURT

MILLARD F. CALDWELL, Chief Justice

ELWYN THOMAS  
B. K. ROBERTS

E. HARRIS DREW  
CAMPBELL THORNAL

RICHARD W. ERVIN  
ALTO ADAMS

## LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate ..... VERLE A. POPE  
 President Pro Tem of the Senate ..... DEMPSEY J. BARRON  
 Secretary of the Senate ..... EDWIN G. FRASER  
 Speaker of the House ..... RALPH D. TURLINGTON  
 Speaker Pro Tem of the House ..... JAMES L. WALKER  
 Clerk of the House ..... ALLEN MORRIS

## COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

**Administrative Members**  
 CLAUDE R. KIRK, JR., Governor  
 TOM ADAMS, Secy. of State  
 EARL FAIRCLOTH, Atty. Gen.  
 FRED O. DICKINSON, JR., State  
 Comptroller  
 BROWARD WILLIAMS, State Treas.  
 WALLACE W. HENDERSON,  
 Budget Director  
 FLOYD T. CHRISTIAN, Supt. of  
 Pub. Instrn.  
 DOYLE CONNER, Commissr. of  
 Agric.

**Senate Members**  
 ELMER O. FRIDAY, *Chairman*  
 VERLE A. POPE, President  
 L. P. GIBSON  
 BEN HILL GRIFFIN  
 TOM SPENCER  
 JERRY THOMAS

**House Members**  
 RALPH D. TURLINGTON,  
 Speaker  
 CAREY MATTHEWS  
 JACK M. POORBAUGH  
 E. C. ROWELL  
 GEORGE B. STALLINGS, JR.  
 JAMES H. SWEENEY, JR.

*Judicial Member:* MILLARD F. CALDWELL, Chief Justice

*Ex-officio Members:* CHAIRMAN OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL; CHAIRMAN OF JUDICIAL COUNCIL;  
 DIRECTOR, LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU; COMMISSIONERS ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS

*Secretary:* ERNEST O. ELLISON

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	54,252	Largest City .....	Miami
Rank in Nation.....	26th	Population † .....	291,688
Population * .....	5,996,000	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population †.....	49
Rank in Nation †.....	9th	Number of Counties .....	67
Density per square mile †.....	110.5		
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	12		
Capital City .....	Tallahassee		
Population † .....	48,174		
Rank in State †.....	11th		

\* Estimated by Bureau of the Census for July 1, 1967.  
 † Based on population estimate for July 1, 1967.  
 ‡ Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.

# GEORGIA



Nickname ..... The Empire State of the South  
 Flower ..... Cherokee Rose  
 Motto ..... *Wisdom, Justice and Moderation*  
 Song ..... Georgia  
 Entered the Union ... January 2, 1788  
 Capital City ..... Atlanta

## OFFICERS

Governor ..... LESTER G. MADDOX  
 Lieutenant Governor ..... GEORGE T. SMITH  
 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  
 BOND ALMAND, Presiding Justice  
 CARLTON MOBLEY  
 BENNING M. GRICE  
 H. E. NICHOLS  
 HIRAM K. UNDERCOFFLER  
 JOHN E. FRANKUM

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate ..... GEORGE T. SMITH  
 President Pro Tem of the Senate .... JULIAN WEBB  
 Secretary of the Senate ..... HAMILTON McWHORTER, JR.  
 Speaker of the House ..... GEO. L. SMITH II  
 Speaker Pro Tem of the House .. MADDOX J. HALE  
 Clerk of the House ..... GLENN W. ELLARD

## COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

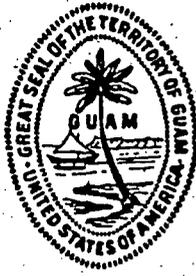
Administrative Members	Senate Members	House Members
LESTER G. MADDOX, Governor	GEORGE T. SMITH, President	GLENN S. PHILLIPS, Chairman
BEN W. FORTSON, JR., Secy. of State	ROBERT E. ANDREWS	GEO. L. SMITH II, Speaker
ARTHUR K. BOLTON, Atty. Gen.	PAUL C. BROUN	E. ROY LAMBERT
JAMES L. BENTLEY, Compt. General	W. W. FINCHER, JR.	J. ROY MCCrackEN
HUGH M. GILLIS, Senate	RENDER HILL	MARVIN E. MOATE
JOHNNIE L. CALDWELL, House	JOHN T. MCKENZIE	VIRGIL T. SMITH

*Ex-officio Members:* THE GOVERNOR, SECRETARY OF STATE, ATTORNEY GENERAL, COMPTROLLER GENERAL, PRESIDENT OF SENATE, SPEAKER OF HOUSE.  
*Secretary:* FRANK H. EDWARDS

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	58,274	Largest City .....	Atlanta
Rank in Nation .....	21st	Population † .....	487,455
Population * .....	4,511,000	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population †.....	33
Rank in Nation †.....	15th	Number of Counties .....	159
Density per square mile †.....	77.4		
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	10		
Capital City .....	Atlanta		
Population † .....	487,455		
Rank in State †.....	1st		

\* Estimated by Bureau of the Census for July 1, 1967.  
 † Based on population estimate for July 1, 1967.  
 ‡ Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.



# GUAM

Nickname ..... Pearl of the Pacific      Ceded to the United States by  
Spain ..... December 10, 1898  
Capital City ..... Agana      Created a Territory.... August 1, 1950

## OFFICERS

Governor ..... MANUEL FLORES LEON GUERRERO  
Territorial 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 ..... JOAQUIN C. ARRIOLA  
Vice Speaker ..... WILLIAM D. L. FLORES      Legislative Secretary ..... FLORENCIO T. RAMIREZ  
Administrative Assistant ..... JOSE C. CASTRO      Recording Secretary ..... MRS. JANE A. LIZAMA

## 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  
 Motto .....*Ua Mau Ke Ea O Ka  
 Aina I Ka Pono* (The Life of the  
 Land Is Perpetuated in Right-  
 cousness)  
 Tree .....Kukui  
 Flower .....Hibiscus  
 Song (unofficial) .....*Hawaii Pono*  
 Entered the Union...August 21, 1959  
 Capital City .....Honolulu

## OFFICERS

Governor .....JOHN A. BURNS  
 Lieutenant Governor .....THOMAS P. GILL  
 Attorney General .....BERT T. KOBAYASHI  
 Director of Regulatory Agencies .....EDWIN H. HONDA  
 Comptroller .....KE NAM KIM

## SUPREME COURT

WILLIAM S. RICHARDSON, Chief Justice  
 JACK H. MIZUHA  
 MASAJI MARUMOTO  
 KAZUHISA ABE  
 BERNARD H. LEVINSON

## LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....JOHN J. HULTEN  
 Vice-President of the Senate...SAKAE TAKAHASHI  
 Clerk of the Senate.....SEICHI HIRAI  
 Speaker of the House.....TADAO BEPPU  
 Vice-Speaker of the House.....(Vacancy)  
 Clerk of the House.....SHIGETO KANEMOTO

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....6,415  
 Rank in Nation.....47th  
 Population \* .....741,000  
 Rank in Nation †.....40th  
 Density per square mile †.....115.5  
 Number of Representatives in Congress.....2  
 Capital City .....Honolulu  
 Population † .....294,194  
 Largest City .....Honolulu  
 Population † .....294,194  
 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population †.....2  
 Number of Counties.....3

\* Estimated by Bureau of the Census for July 1, 1967.  
 † Based on population estimate for July 1, 1967.  
 ‡ Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.



# 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 .....DON SAMUELSON  
Lieutenant Governor .....JACK M. MURPHY  
Secretary of State .....PETE T. CENARRUSA  
Attorney General .....ALLAN G. SHEPARD  
State Treasurer.....MARJORIE MOON  
State Auditor .....JOE R. WILLIAMS

## SUPREME COURT

E. B. SMITH, Chief Justice  
C. J. TAYLOR      JOSEPH J. McFADDEN  
HENRY F. McQUADE      CLAY V. SPEAR

## LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate.....JACK M. MURPHY  
President Pro Tem of the Senate...R. H. YOUNG      Speaker of the House.....WILLIAM J. LANTING  
Secretary of the Senate.....ARTHUR WILSON      Chief Clerk of the House.....BLAINE BLAKE

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) .....	82,708	Largest City .....	Boise
Rank in Nation .....	11th	Population † .....	34,481
Population * .....	699,000	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population †.....	11
Rank in Nation †.....	42nd	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 by Bureau of the Census for July 1, 1967.  
† Based on population estimate for July 1, 1967.  
‡ Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.

# ILLINOIS



Nickname ..... The Prairie State    Bird ..... Cardinal  
 Motto ..... *State Sovereignty-National Union*    Song ..... *Illinois*  
 Flower ..... Native Violet    Entered the Union .. December 3, 1818  
 Capital City ..... Springfield

## OFFICERS

Governor ..... OTTO KERNER  
 Lieutenant Governor ..... SAMUEL H. SHAPIRO  
 Secretary of State ..... PAUL POWELL  
 Attorney General ..... WILLIAM G. CLARK  
 State Treasurer ..... ADLAI E. STEVENSON, III  
 Auditor of Public Accounts ..... MICHAEL J. HOWLETT  
 Superintendent of Public Instruction ..... RAY PAGE

## SUPREME COURT

Roy J. Solfisburg, Chief Justice  
 WALTER V. SCHAEFER    BYRON O. HOUSE    THOMAS E. KLUCZYNSKI  
 RAY I. KLINGBIEL    ROBERT C. UNDERWOOD    DANIEL P. WARD

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate ..... SAMUEL H. SHAPIRO  
 President Pro Tem of the Senate ..... W. RUSSELL ARRINGTON  
 Secretary of the Senate ..... EDWARD E. FERNANDES  
 Speaker of the House ..... RALPH T. SMITH  
 Chief Clerk of the House ..... FREDERIC B. SELCKE

## COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

Administrative Members	Senate Members	House Members
OTTO KERNER, Governor	ROBERT W. MCCARTHY, <i>Chairman</i>	MICHAEL H. McDERMOTT, <i>Vice Chairman</i>
WILLIAM G. CLARK, Atty. Gen.	SAMUEL H. SHAPIRO, President	RALPH T. SMITH, Speaker
GALE SCHISLER, Asst. to Governor	W. RUSSELL ARRINGTON, President Pro Tem	EDWARD E. BLUTHARDT
ROBERT D. FRISCH, Supvr., Statistics & Research	WILLIAM C. HARRIS	GEORGE M. BURDITT
JAMES A. RONAN, Dir. of Finance	THAD L. KUSIBAB	JOHN J. HILL
	RICHARD R. LARSON	JOHN J. HOULIHAN
	EVERETT E. LAUGHLIN	WILLIAM E. POLLACK
	EDWARD A. NIHILL	WILLIAM D. WALSH
	EVERETT R. PETERS	

*Ex-officio Members:* THE GOVERNOR, ATTORNEY GENERAL, PRESIDENT AND PRESIDENT PRO TEM OF SENATE, SPEAKER OF HOUSE, DIRECTOR OF FINANCE

*Secretary:* WILLIAM L. DAY  
*Executive Director:* EDWIN L. STERLING

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	55,930	Largest City .....	Chicago
Rank in Nation .....	24th	Population † .....	3,550,404
Population * .....	10,894,000	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population † .....	115
Rank in Nation † .....	4th	Number of Counties .....	102
Density per square mile † .....	194.7		
Number of Representatives in Congress .....	24		
Capital City .....	Springfield		
Population † .....	83,271		
Rank in State † .....	4th		

\* Estimated by Bureau of the Census for July 1, 1967.  
 † Based on population estimate for July 1, 1967.  
 ‡ Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.







# KANSAS

Nickname ..... The Sunflower State      Bird ..... Western Meadowlark  
 Motto ..... *Ad Astra per Aspera*      Song ..... *Home on the Range*  
 (To the Stars Through Difficulties)      Animal ..... American Buffalo  
 Flower ..... Native Sunflower      Entered the Union.. January 29, 1861  
 Capital City ..... Topeka

## OFFICERS

Governor ..... ROBERT DOCKING  
 Lieutenant Governor ..... JOHN W. CRUTCHER  
 Secretary of State ..... ELWILL M. SHANAHAN  
 Attorney General ..... ROBERT C. LONDERHOLM  
 State Treasurer ..... WALTER H. PEERY  
 State Auditor ..... CLAY E. HEDRICK

## SUPREME COURT

ROBERT T. PRICE, Chief Justice  
 HAROLD R. FATZER      JOHN F. FONTRON      EARL E. O'CONNOR  
 ALFRED G. SCHROEDER      ROBERT H. KAUL      ALEX. M. FROMME

## LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate ..... JOHN W. CRUTCHER  
 President Pro Tem of the Senate ..... GLEE S. SMITH, JR.  
 Secretary of the Senate ..... RALPH E. ZARKER  
 Speaker of the House ..... JOHN J. CONARD  
 Speaker Pro Tem of the House ..... CLYDE HILL  
 Chief Clerk of the House ..... L. ORVILLE HAZEN

## COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members	Senate Members	House Members
ROBERT DOCKING, Governor	JOHN W. CRUTCHER, President,	JOHN J. CONARD, Speaker
ELWILL M. SHANAHAN, Secy. of State	Chairman	CHARLES F. HEATH
ROBERT C. LONDERHOLM, Atty. Gen.	CHARLES S. ARTHUR	FRED MEEK
JAMES W. BIBB, Dir. of Budget	FRANK S. HODGE	WILLIAM C. STUTZ
TERRENCE J. SCANLON, Dir., Dept. of Admin.	CHARLES B. JOSEPH	JESS TAYLOR
	ERNEST W. STRAHAN	
	R. C. TAGGART	

*Ex-officio Members:* THE GOVERNOR, ATTORNEY GENERAL, BUDGET DIRECTOR, EXECUTIVE 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 * ..... 2,275,000	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population † ..... 28
Rank in Nation † ..... 29th	Number of Counties ..... 105
Density per square mile † ..... 27.7	
Number of Representatives in Congress ..... 5	
Capital City ..... Topeka	
Population † ..... 119,484	
Rank in State † ..... 3rd	

\* Estimated by Bureau of the Census for July 1, 1967.  
 † Based on population estimate for July 1, 1967.  
 ‡ 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 ..... Goklenrod    Entered the Union ..... June 1, 1792  
 Capital City ..... Frankfort

## OFFICERS

Governor ..... LOUIE B. NUNN  
 Lieutenant Governor ..... WENDELL H. FORD  
 Secretary of State ..... ELMER BEGLEY  
 Attorney General ..... JOHN B. BRECKINRIDGE  
 State Treasurer ..... MRS. THELMA L. STOVALL  
 Auditor of Public Accounts ..... CLYDE CONLEY

## COURT OF APPEALS

(Highest Appellate Court)

SQUIRE N. WILLIAMS, JR., Chief Justice

JAMES B. MILLIKEN  
 MORRIS C. MONTGOMERY

JOHN S. PALMORE  
 EDWARD P. HILL

SAMUEL S. STEINFELD  
 EARL T. OSBORNE

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate ..... WENDELL H. FORD  
 President Pro Tem of the Senate ..... WILLIAM L. SULLIVAN  
 Chief Clerk of the Senate ..... EMERSON BEAUCHAMP  
 Speaker of the House ..... JULIAN M. CARROLL  
 Speaker Pro Tem of the House ..... W. TERRY MCBRAYNER  
 Clerk of the House ..... JAMES WHITLOCK

## LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH COMMISSION

(Functions as Commission on Interstate Cooperation)

Administrative Member  
 WENDELL H. FORD, Lieutenant  
 Governor, *Chairman*

Senate Members  
 WILLIAM L. SULLIVAN,  
 President Pro Tem  
 RICHARD L. FRYMIRE,  
 Maj. Floor Ldr.  
 WENDELL VAN HOOSE,  
 Min. Floor Ldr.  
 WALTER DEE HUDDLESTON,  
 Maj. Caucus Chmn.  
 JAMES E. LEWIS,  
 Maj. Whip  
 VERNON C. MCGINTY,  
 Min. Caucus Chmn.

House Members  
 JULIAN M. CARROLL,  
 Speaker  
 W. TERRY MCBRAYNER,  
 Speaker Pro Tem  
 FRED MORGAN,  
 Maj. Floor Ldr.  
 DON BALL,  
 Min. Floor Ldr.  
 WILLIAM J. REYNOLDS,  
 Maj. Caucus Chmn.  
 CHARLES D. WHEELER,  
 Min. Caucus Chmn.  
 DEXTER S. WRIGHT,  
 Min. Whip

*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 * .....	3,191,000	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population †.....	19
Rank in Nation †.....	22nd	Number of Counties .....	120
Density per square mile †.....	80.0		
Number of Representatives in Congress .....	7		
Capital City .....	Frankfort		
Population † .....	18,365		
Rank in State †.....	10th		

\* Estimated by Bureau of the Census for July 1, 1967.  
 † Based on population estimate for July 1, 1967.  
 ‡ 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*  
 Flower ..... Magnolia      Entered the Union ..... April 30, 1812  
 Capital City ..... Baton Rouge

## OFFICERS

Governor ..... JOHN J. McKEITHEN  
 Lieutenant Governor ..... C. C. AYCOCK  
 Secretary of State ..... WADE O. MARTIN, JR.  
 Attorney General ..... JACK P. F. GREMILLION  
 State Treasurer ..... MARY EVELYN PARKER  
 Comptroller ..... ROY R. THERIOT

## SUPREME COURT

JOHN B. FOURNET, Chief Justice  
 JOE B. HAMITER      WALTER B. HAMLIN      FRANK W. SUMMERS  
 E. HOWARD MCCALED      JOE W. SANDERS      MACK E. BARRIAM

## LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate ..... C. C. AYCOCK  
 President Pro Tem of the Senate ..... E. W. GRAVOLET, JR.      Speaker of the House ..... J. S. GARRET  
 Secretary of the Senate ..... C. W. ROBERTS      Clerk of the House ..... W. CLEGG COLE

## COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

Administrative Members	Senate Members	House Members
JOHN J. McKEITHEN, Governor	MICHAEL H. O'KEEFE, <i>Chairman</i>	J. S. GARRET, Speaker
WILLIAM T. BROWN, Pub. Affrs. Mgr., Kaiser Aluminum Chemical Corp.	C. C. AYCOCK, President	JOSEPH S. CASEY
VICTOR BUSSIE, Pres., Louisiana AFL-CIO	WILLIAM BROWN	FRANK FULCO
G. ALLEN KIMBALL, Pres., State Chamber of Commerce	FREDERICK L. EAGAN	EUGENE W. MCGHEE (Two vacancies)
JUDGE CARLOS G. SPAHT	JESSE M. KNOWLES	
EDWARD J. STEIMEL, Exec. Dir., Pub. Affrs. Research Council	EDGAR G. MOUTON, JR.	
	B. H. ROGERS	

*Ex-officio Members:* THE GOVERNOR, PRESIDENT OF SENATE, SPEAKER OF HOUSE  
*Executive Secretary:* MRS. JOE WOOD

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..... 45,106	Largest City ..... New Orleans
Rank in Nation ..... 32nd	Population † ..... 627,525
Population * ..... 3,660,000	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population † ..... 27
Rank in Nation † ..... 19th	Number of Parishes ..... 64
Density per square mile † ..... 81.4	
Number of Representatives in Congress ..... 8	
Capital City ..... Baton Rouge	
Population † ..... 152,419	
Rank in State † ..... 3rd	

\* Estimated by Bureau of the Census for July 1, 1967.  
 † Based on population estimate for July 1, 1967.  
 ‡ Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.

# MAINE



Nickname ..... The Pine Tree State    Bird ..... Chickadee  
 Motto ..... *Dirigo* (I Guide)    Song ..... *State of Maine Song*  
 Flower ..... Pine Cone and Tassel    Entered the Union.... March 15, 1820  
 Capital City ..... Augusta

## OFFICERS

Governor ..... KENNETH M. CURTIS  
 Secretary of State ..... JOSEPH T. EDGAR  
 Attorney General ..... JAMES S. ERWIN  
 State Treasurer ..... MICHAEL NAPOLITANO  
 State Auditor ..... ARMAND G. SANSOUCY

## SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT

ROBERT B. WILLIAMSON, Chief Justice  
 DONALD W. WEBBER                      HAROLD C. MARDEN                      RANDOLPH A. WEATHERS  
 WALTER M. TAPLEY, JR.                      ARMAND A. DUFRESNE, JR.

## LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate..... JOSEPH B. CAMPBELL    Speaker of the House..... DAVID J. KENNEDY  
 Secretary of the Senate..... JERROLD B. SPEERS    Clerk of the House..... Mrs. BERTHA W. JOHNSON

## COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members	Senate Members	House Members
KENNETH M. CURTIS, Governor	RODNEY W. ROSS, <i>Chairman</i>	DAVID J. KENNEDY,
HENRY L. CRANSHAW, Asst. Controller, Bur. of Accts. and Control	JOSEPH B. CAMPBELL, President	Speaker
DAVID H. STEVENS, Chmn., Highway Commn.	NORMAN K. FERGUSON	JAMES T. DUDLEY
LAWRENCE STUART, Dir., Park and Recreation Commission	FLOYD L. HARDING	JOHN E. GILL
		ROOSEVELT T. SUSI

*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 * ..... 973,000	Number of Cities and Towns over 10,000 †... 18 §
Rank in Nation † ..... 38th	Number of Counties ..... 16
Density per square mile † ..... 31.3	
Number of Representatives in Congress ..... 2	
Capital City ..... Augusta	
Population † ..... 21,630	
Rank in State † ..... 6th	

\* Estimated figures from Bureau of the Census, July 1, 1967.

† Based on population estimate for July 1, 1967.

‡ Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.

§ Includes 6 towns over 10,000 population.

# MARYLAND



Nickname ..... The Old Line State  
 Motto ..... *Scuto Bonae Voluntatis*  
*Tuae Coronasti Nos*  
 (With the Shield of Thy Good-will  
 Thou hast Covered Us)  
 Capital City ..... Annapolis

Fish ..... Striped Bass  
 Flower ..... Black-eyed Susan  
 Bird ..... Baltimore Oriole  
 Song ..... *Maryland, My Maryland*  
 Entered the Union .... April 28, 1788

## OFFICERS

Governor ..... SPIRO T. AGNEW  
 Secretary of State ..... C. STANLEY BLAIR  
 Attorney General ..... FRANCIS B. BURCH  
 State Treasurer ..... JOHN A. LEUTKEMEYER  
 State Auditor ..... HOWARD F. WIEDEY  
 Comptroller of the Treasury ..... LOUIS L. GOLDSTEIN

## COURT OF APPEALS

(Highest Appellate Court)  
 HALL HAMMOND, Chief Judge

WILLIAM R. HORNEY  
 CHARLES C. MARBURY

FREDERICK J. SINGLEY, JR.  
 WILSON K. BARNES

WILLIAM J. MCWILLIAMS  
 THOMAS B. FINAN

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate ..... WILLIAM S. JAMES  
 President Pro Tem of the Senate  
 ..... MRS. MARY L. NOCK  
 Secretary of the Senate ..... J. WATERS PARRISH

Speaker of the House ..... MARVIN MANDEL  
 Speaker Pro Tem  
 of the House ..... E. HOMER WHITE, JR.  
 Chief Clerk of the House ..... JAMES P. MAUSE

## COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

<p>Advisory Committee                  FRANCIS B. BURCH, Atty. Gen.                  JAMES J. O'DONNELL, Dir.,                  Planning Dept.                  JAMES P. SLICHER, Dir., Dept.                  of Budget and Procurement</p>	<p>Senate Members                  BLAIR LEE, III, <i>Chairman</i>                  CHARLES H. SMEISER                  NORMAN R. STONE, JR.</p>	<p>House Members                  MARTIN A. KIRCHER,  <i>Secretary</i>                  J. GLENN BEALL, JR.                  HARVEY A. EPSTEIN</p>
--	--	--

*Ex-officio Members of Advisory Committee:* DIRECTOR 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 * .....	3,685,000	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population † .....	11
Rank in Nation † .....	18th	Number of Counties .....	23
Density per square mile † .....	373.2		
Number of Representatives in Congress .....	8		
Capital City .....	Annapolis		
Population † .....	23,385		
Rank in State † .....	5th		

\* Estimated by Bureau of the Census for July 1, 1967.  
 † Based on population estimate for July 1, 1967.  
 ‡ Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.

# MASSACHUSETTS



Nickname .....The Bay State      Flower .....Mayflower  
 Motto .....*Ense Petit Placidam*      Bird.....Chickadee  
                   *Sub Libertate Quietem*      Song (unofficial) .....Massachusetts  
 (By the Sword We Seek Peace,      Tree .....Elm  
 but Peace Only Under Liberty)      Entered the Union..February 6, 1788  
 Capital City .....Boston

## OFFICERS

Governor .....JOHN A. VOLPE  
 Lieutenant Governor .....FRANCIS W. SARGENT  
 Secretary of the Commonwealth .....JOHN F. X. DAVOREN  
 Attorney General .....ELLIOT L. RICHARDSON  
 State Treasurer .....ROBERT Q. CRANE  
 State Auditor .....THADDEUS BUCZKO

## SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT

RAYMOND S. WILKINS, Chief Justice

JOHN VARNUM SPALDING  
 ARTHUR E. WHITTEMORE

R. AMMI CUTTER  
 PAUL G. KIRK

JACOB J. SPIEGEL  
 PAUL C. REARDON

## GENERAL COURT

President of the Senate....MAURICE A. DONAHUE      Speaker of the House.....ROBERT H. QUINN  
 Clerk of the Senate.....NORMAN L. PIDGEON      Clerk of the House .....WILLIAM C. MAIERS

## COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

### Administrative Members

ANTHONY A. BONZAGNI  
 VINCENT A. ERRICHETTI  
 FREDERICK E. FALLON, Dir., Div. of  
 Planning, Dept. of Commerce  
 CHARLES R. MOORE, JR.  
 PHILIP PANE  
 EDWARD L. SCHWARTZ, Commissr.  
 on Uniform State Laws

### Senate Members

JAMES P. RURAK,  
*Chairman*  
 FRED I. LAMSON  
 PHILIBERT L. PELLEGRINI

### House Members

JOHN J. TOOMEY,  
*Vice Chairman*  
 JOHN J. BOWES  
 FRED F. CAIN  
 JOHN J. LONG  
 WILLIAM Q. MACLEAN  
 ANTHONY M. SCIBELLI

Director: STANLEY J. ZAROD  
 Secretary: RICHARD J. CARNEY

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) .....	7,867	Largest City .....	Boston
Rank in Nation .....	45th	Population † .....	697,197
Population * .....	5,421,000	Number of Cities and Towns over 10,000 † ..	121 §
Rank in Nation † .....	10th	Number of Counties .....	14
Density per square mile † .....	689.0		
Number of Representatives in Congress .....	12		
Capital City .....	Boston		
Population † .....	697,197		
Rank in State † .....	1st		

\* Estimated by Bureau of the Census for July 1, 1967.  
 † Based on population estimate for July 1, 1967.  
 ‡ Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.  
 § Includes 82 towns over 10,000 population.

# MICHIGAN



Nickname ..... The Wolverine State  
 Motto ..... *Si Quæris Peninsulam  
 Amoenam Circumspice*  
 (If You Seek a Pleasant Peninsula,  
 Look Around You)  
 Flower ..... Apple Blossom  
 Bird ..... Robin  
 Stone ..... Petoskey Stone  
 Tree ..... White Pine  
 Fish ..... Trout  
 Entered the Union .. January 26, 1837  
 Capital City ..... Lansing

## OFFICERS

Governor ..... GEORGE ROMNEY  
 Lieutenant Governor ..... WILLIAM G. MILLIKEN  
 Secretary of State ..... JAMES M. HARE  
 Attorney General ..... FRANK J. KELLEY  
 State Treasurer ..... ALLISON GREEN  
 Auditor General ..... ALBERT LEE

## SUPREME COURT

JOHN R. DETHMERS, Chief Justice  
 HARRY F. KELLY  
 EUGENE F. BLACK  
 THEODORE SOURIS  
 MICHAEL D. O'HARA  
 THOMAS M. KAVANAGH  
 PAUL L. ADAMS  
 THOMAS E. BRENNAN

## LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate .... WILLIAM G. MILLIKEN  
 President Pro Tem  
 of the Senate ..... THOMAS F. SCHWEIGERT  
 Secretary of the Senate ..... BERYL I. KENYON  
 Speaker of the House ..... ROBERT E. WALDRON  
 Speaker Pro Tem  
 of the House ..... MARTIN D. BUTH  
 Clerk of the House ..... T. THOMAS THATCHER

## COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members	Senate Members	House Members
GEORGE ROMNEY, Governor	FRANK D. BEADLE, <i>Chairman</i>	ROBERT E. WALDRON, Speaker
CHARLES J. ORLEBEKE, Exec. Asst. to Governor	WILLIAM G. MILLIKEN, President	DENNIS O. CAWTHORNE
ROBERT J. DANHOF, Legal Advisor to Governor	GILBERT E. BURSLEY	WILLIAM R. COPELAND
CHARLES E. HARMON, Press Secy. to Governor	EMIL LOCKWOOD	ARNELL ENGSTROM
ROY C. HOWES	STANLEY F. ROZYCKI	DALE KILDEE
L. CURTIS POTTER	ROBERT VANDERLAAN	CYRIL H. ROOT

*Ex-officio Members:* THE GOVERNOR, ATTORNEY GENERAL, CHIEF JUSTICE, BUDGET DIRECTOR,  
 PRESIDENT OF SENATE, SPEAKER OF HOUSE  
 Secretary: A. E. REYHONS

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..... 57,019	Largest City ..... Detroit
Rank in Nation ..... 22nd	Population † ..... 1,670,144
Population * ..... 8,584,000	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population † ..... 72
Rank in Nation † ..... 7th	Number of Counties ..... 83
Density per square mile † ..... 150.5	
Number of Representatives in Congress ..... 19	
Capital City ..... Lansing	
Population † ..... 107,807	
Rank in State † ..... 5th	

\* Estimated by Bureau of the Census for July 1, 1967.  
 † Based on population estimate for July 1, 1967.  
 ‡ 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 City .....St. Paul

Bird .....*Gavia immer*  
 (Common Loon)  
 Tree .....Red Pine  
 Song .....*Hail! Minnesota*  
 Entered the Union ....May 11, 1858



## OFFICERS

Governor .....HAROLD LEVANDER  
 Lieutenant Governor .....JAMES B. GOETZ  
 Secretary of State .....JOSEPH L. DONOVAN  
 Attorney General .....DOUGLAS M. HEAD  
 State Treasurer .....VAL BJORNSON  
 State Auditor .....STAFFORD KING

## SUPREME COURT

OSCAR R. KNUTSON, Chief Justice

MARTIN A. NELSON  
 WILLIAM P. MURPHY

JAMES C. OTIS  
 WALTER F. ROGOSHESKE

ROBERT J. SHERAN  
 C. DONALD PETERSON

## LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate .....JAMES B. GOETZ  
 President Pro Tem of the Senate .....ERNEST J. ANDERSON  
 Secretary of the Senate .....H. Y. TORREY  
 Speaker of the House .....LLOYD L. DUXBURY, JR.  
 Clerk of the House .....EDWARD A. BURDICK

## COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members	Senate Members	House Members
HAROLD LEVANDER, Governor	JAMES B. GOETZ, President	ROY SCHULZ, <i>Chairman</i>
DOUGLAS M. HEAD, Atty. Gen.	W. R. ANDERSON	LLOYD L. DUXBURY, JR., Speaker
DAVID DURENBERGER, Secy. to Governor	JEROME V. BLATZ	HAROLD J. ANDERSON
R. F. HATFIELD, Commissr. of Admin., <i>Secretary</i>	WILLIAM B. DOSLAND	WILLIAM E. FRENZEL
RAYMOND T. OLSEN, Dir., State Planning Agy.	STANLEY W. HOLMQUIST	H. J. HENNING
JARLE LEIRFALLOM, Commissr. of Conservation	J. A. JOSEFSON	HELEN McMILLAN

*Ex-officio Members:* THE GOVERNOR, PRESIDENT OF SENATE, SPEAKER OF HOUSE

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) .....80,009	Largest City .....Minneapolis
Rank in Nation .....14th	Population † .....482,872
Population * .....3,582,000	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population † .....39
Rank in Nation † .....20th	Number of Counties .....87
Density per square mile † .....44.7	
Number of Representatives in Congress .....8	
Capital City .....St. Paul	
Population † .....313,411	
Rank in State † .....2nd	

\* Estimated by Bureau of the Census for July 1, 1967.  
 † Based on population estimate for July 1, 1967.  
 ‡ Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.



# MISSOURI

Nickname ..... The Show-Me State  
 Motto *Salus Populi Suprema Lex Esto*  
 (Let the Welfare of the People  
 Be the Supreme Law)  
 Capital City ..... Jefferson City

Flower ..... Hawthorn  
 Tree ..... Dogwood  
 Bird ..... Bluebird  
 Song ..... *Missouri Waltz*  
 Entered the Union ... August 10, 1821



## OFFICERS

Governor ..... WARREN E. HEARNES  
 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

LAWRENCE HOLMAN, Chief Justice

FRED L. HENLEY  
 JAMES A. FINCH, JR.

CLEM F. STORCKMAN  
 HENRY I. EAGER

ROBERT T. DONNELLY  
 ROBERT E. SEILER

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate ..... THOMAS F. EAGLETON  
 President Pro Tem ..... JOHN W. JOYNT  
 Secretary of the Senate ..... JOSEPH A. BAUER  
 Speaker of the House ..... JAMES E. GODFREY  
 Speaker Pro Tem of the House ..... PATRICK J. HICKEY  
 Chief Clerk of the House ..... MRS. AGNES MOORE

## COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

**Administrative Members**  
 WARREN E. HEARNES, Governor  
 NORMAN H. ANDERSON, Atty. Gen.  
 JOHN C. VAUGHN, Comptroller  
 and Budget Dir.  
 HASKELL HOLMAN, State  
 Auditor  
 HENRY MADDOX, Dir., Div.  
 of Comm. and Ind. Devel.

**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

**House Members**  
 JAMES E. GODFREY,  
 Speaker  
 FRANK C. ELLIS  
 DONALD J. GRALIKE  
 MARTIN DEGENHARDT  
 EARL S. MACKAY  
 HARRY C. RAIFFIE

*Ex-officio Members:* THE GOVERNOR, PRESIDENT OF SENATE, 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 \* ..... 4,605,000  
 Rank in Nation † ..... 13th  
 Density per square mile † ..... 66.6  
 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 by Bureau of the Census for July 1, 1967.  
 † Based on population estimate for July 1, 1967.  
 ‡ Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.



# NEBRASKA

Nickname ....The Cornhusker State    Bird .....Western Meadowlark  
 Motto .....*Equality Before the Law*    Entered the Union.....March 1, 1867  
 Flower .....Goldenrod    Capital City .....Lincoln



## OFFICERS

Governor .....NORBERT T. TIEMANN  
 Lieutenant Governor .....JOHN E. EVERROAD  
 Secretary of State .....FRANK I. MARSH  
 Attorney General .....CLARENCE A. H. MEYER  
 State Treasurer .....WAYNE R. SWANSON  
 State Auditor .....RAY C. JOHNSON

## SUPREME COURT

PAUL W. WHITE, Chief Justice

EDWARD F. CARTER  
 HARRY A. SPENCER

LESLIE BOSLAUGH  
 ROBERT L. SMITH

HALE McCOWN  
 JOHN E. NEWTON

## LEGISLATURE

President of the Legislature.....JOHN E. EVERROAD  
 Speaker of the Legislature.....ELVIN ADAMSON    Clerk of the Legislature.....HUGO F. SRB

## COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

### Administrative Members

NORBERT T. TIEMANN, Governor  
 CLARENCE A. H. MEYER, Atty. Gen.  
 MURRELL McNEIL, Tax Commissioner  
 LAWRENCE C. JOHNS, Dir.,  
 Dept. of Motor Vehicles  
 ROBERT P. ROGERS, Dir.,  
 Dept. of Admin. Services  
 C. HOWARD VEST, Dir., Dept.  
 of Aeronautics

### Legislative Members

GEORGE C. GERDES, *Chairman*  
 JOHN E. EVERROAD, President  
 ELVIN ADAMSON, Speaker  
 EUGENE T. MAHONEY  
 ROSS H. RASMUSSEN  
 ARNOLD J. RUHNKE  
 RAMEY C. WHITNEY

*Ex-officio Members:* THE GOVERNOR, ATTORNEY GENERAL, PRESIDENT AND SPEAKER OF THE  
 LEGISLATURE, TAX COMMISSIONER

*Secretary:* HUGO F. SRB, Clerk of the Legislature

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) .....76,612	Largest City .....Omaha
Rank in Nation .....15th	Population † .....301,598
Population * .....1,485,000	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population † .....11
Rank in Nation † .....35th	Number of Counties .....93
Density per square mile † .....18.7	
Number of Representatives in Congress .....3	
Capital City .....Lincoln	
Population † .....128,521	
Rank in State † .....2nd	

\* Estimated by Bureau of the Census for July 1, 1967.

† Based on population estimate for July 1, 1967.

‡ Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.

# NEVADA



Nickname ..... The Silver State      Bird (unofficial)—Mountain Bluebird  
 Motto ..... All for Our Country      Song ..... Home Means Nevada  
 Flower (unofficial) ..... Sagebrush      Tree ..... Single-leaf Piñon  
 Entered the Union..October 31, 1864  
 Capital City ..... Carson City

## OFFICERS

Governor ..... PAUL LAXALT  
 Lieutenant Governor ..... ED FIKE  
 Secretary of State ..... JOHN KOONTZ  
 Attorney General ..... HARVEY DICKERSON  
 State Treasurer ..... MICHAEL MIRABELLI  
 State Controller ..... WILSON MCGOWAN

## SUPREME COURT

GORDON THOMPSON, Chief Justice

JON R. COLLINS  
 DAVID ZENOFF

CAMERON BATJER  
 JOHN MOWBRAY

## LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate ..... ED FIKE      Speaker of the Assembly... MELVIN D. CLOSE, JR.  
 President Pro Tem of the Senate ..... B. MAHLON BROWN      Speaker Pro Tem  
 Secretary of the Senate ..... MRS. LEOLA H. ARMSTRONG      of the Assembly... AUSTIN H. BOWLER  
 Chief Clerk of the Assembly... NATHAN T. HURST

## LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL BUREAU

(Functions as Commission on Interstate Cooperation)

### Senate Members

JAMES I. GIBSON, *Chairman*  
 B. MAHLON BROWN, *President*  
 Pro Tem; *Vice Chairman*  
 CARL F. DOIGE  
 ARCHIE POZZI, JR.

### Assembly Members

MELVIN D. CLOSE, JR., *Speaker*  
 ZELVIN D. LOWMAN  
 MARVIN L. WHITE  
 JAMES E. WOOD

*Secretary*—RUSSELL W. McDONALD, Dir., Legis. Counsel Bur.

### Alternates

JOHN FRANSWAY  
 FLOYD R. LAMB  
 WARREN L. MONROE  
 CLIFTON YOUNG

### Alternates

BUD GARFINKLE  
 MELVIN HOWARD  
 LAWRENCE E. JACOBSEN  
 DONALD R. MELLO

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..... 109,788	Largest City ..... Las Vegas
Rank in Nation ..... 7th	Population † ..... 64,405
Population * ..... 444,000	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population † ..... 5
Rank in Nation † ..... 47th	Number of Counties ..... 17
Density per square mile † ..... 4.0	
Number of Representatives in Congress ..... 1	
Capital City ..... Carson City	
Population † ..... 5,163	
Rank in State † ..... 7th	

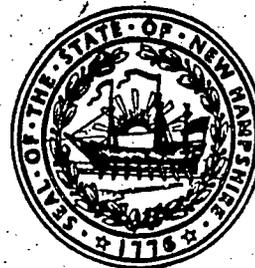
\* Estimated by Bureau of the Census for July 1, 1967.

† Based on population estimate for July 1, 1967.

‡ Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.

# NEW HAMPSHIRE

Nickname ..... The Granite State      Bird ..... Purple Finch  
 Motto ..... *Live Free or Die*      Song ..... *Old New Hampshire*  
 Flower ..... Purple Lilac      Entered the Union ..... June 21, 1788  
 Capital City ..... Concord



## OFFICERS

Governor ..... JOHN W. KING  
 Secretary of State ..... ROBERT L. STARK  
 Attorney General ..... GEORGE S. PAPPAGIANIS  
 State Treasurer ..... ROBERT W. FLANDERS  
 State Comptroller ..... LEONARD S. HILL

## SUPREME COURT

FRANK R. KENISON, Chief Justice  
 LAURENCE I. DUNCAN      EDWARD J. LAMPRON      ROBERT F. GRIFFITH  
 WILLIAM A. GRIMES

## GENERAL COURT

President of the Senate ..... STEWART LAMPREY      Speaker of the House... WALTER R. PETERSON, JR.  
 Clerk of the Senate ..... BENJAMIN F. GREER      Clerk of the House ..... FRANCIS W. TOLMAN

## COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members	Senate Committee	House Committee
GEORGE S. PAPPAGIANIS, Atty. Gen.	CREELEY S. BUCHANAN,	GRETA M. AINLEY
FRANK T. BUCKLEY, Commissr., Agriculture	<i>Chairman</i>	MARGARET E. NORMANDIN
LAWTON B. CHANDLER, Secy., Tax Commn.	LUCIEN BERGERON	LEONARD B. PEEVER
ROGER J. CROWLEY, JR., Dir., Dept. of Res. and Econ. Devel.	EDITH B. GARDNER	DORIS SPOLLETT
JOHN A. KING, Dir., Probation Department	STEWART LAMPREY	
	HARRY V. SPANOS	

*Ex-officio Member: ATTORNEY GENERAL*

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..... 9,014	Largest City ..... Manchester
Rank in Nation ..... 44th	Population † ..... 88,282
Population * ..... 685,000	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population † ..... 10
Rank in Nation † ..... 43rd	Number of Counties ..... 10
Density per square mile † ..... 75.9	
Number of Representatives in Congress ..... 2	
Capital City ..... Concord	
Population † ..... 28,091	
Rank in State † ..... 3rd	

\* Estimated by Bureau of the Census for July 1, 1967.  
 † Based on population estimate for July 1, 1967.  
 ‡ Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.

# NEW JERSEY



Nickname ..... The Garden State      Song (unofficial)  
 Motto ..... *Liberty and Prosperity* ..... *New Jersey Loyalty Song*  
 Flower ..... Purple Violet      Entered the Union  
 Bird ..... Eastern Goldfinch ..... December 18, 1787  
 Capital City ..... Trenton

## OFFICERS

Governor ..... RICHARD J. HUGHES  
 Secretary of State ..... ROBERT J. BURKHARDT  
 Attorney General ..... ARTHUR J. SILLS  
 State Treasurer ..... JOHN A. KERVICK  
 State Auditor ..... GEORGE B. HARPER  
 State Comptroller ..... ABRAM M. VERMEULEN

## SUPREME COURT

JOSEPH WEINTRAUB, Chief Justice  
 NATHAN L. JACOBS      HAYDEN PROCTOR      C. THOMAS SCETTINO  
 JOHN J. FRANCIS      FREDERICK W. HALL      VINCENT S. HANEMAN

## LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate... EDWIN B. FORSYTHE, JR.  
 President Pro Tem of the Senate... FRANK S. FARLEY      Speaker of the Assembly... ALBERT S. SMITH  
 Secretary of the Senate... HENRY H. PATTERSON      Clerk of the Assembly... PIERRE P. GARVEN

## COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members	Senate Members	Assembly Members
RICHARD J. HUGHES, Governor	RAYMOND H. BATEMAN	JOHN F. BROWN
ROBERT A. ROE, Commr. of Conserv. and Econ. Devel., <i>Chairman</i>	GERARDO L. DELTUFO	JOHN J. HORN
ROBERT J. BURKHARDT, <i>Secy. of State</i>	WAYNE DUMONT, JR.	THOMAS H. KEAN
ARTHUR J. SILLS, Atty. Gen.	FRANK J. SCIRO	BARRY T. PARKER
ABRAM M. VERMEULEN, Comptroller	HARRY L. SEARS	PETER J. RUSSO
	NORMAN TANZMAN	

*Ex-officio Member:* THE GOVERNOR  
*Secretary:* JAMES H. SMITH, JR.

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..... 7,531	Largest City ..... Newark
Rank in Nation ..... 46th	Population † ..... 405,220
Population * ..... 7,004,000	Number of Cities and Townships over 10,000 †. 95
Rank in Nation † ..... 8th	Number of Counties ..... 21
Density per square mile † ..... 930.0	
Number of Representatives in Congress ..... 15	
Capital City ..... Trenton	
Population † ..... 14,167	
Rank in State † ..... 5th	

\* Estimated by Bureau of the Census for July 1, 1967.  
 † Based on population estimate for July 1, 1967.  
 ‡ Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.

# NEW MEXICO

Nickname. The Land of Enchantment      Bird ..... Road Runner  
 Motto ..... *Crescit Eundo*      Song ..... *O, Fair New Mexico*  
 (It Grows As It Goes)  
 Flower ..... Yucca      Entered the Union ... January 6, 1912  
 Capital City ..... Santa Fe



## OFFICERS

Governor ..... DAVID F. CARGO  
 Lieutenant Governor ..... E. LEE FRANCIS  
 Secretary of State ..... ERNESTINE D. EVANS  
 Attorney General ..... BOSTON E. WITT  
 State Treasurer ..... MERRILL B. JOHNS, JR.  
 State Auditor ..... HAROLD G. THOMPSON

## SUPREME COURT

DAVID CHAVEZ, JR., Chief Justice  
 J. C. COMPTON      IRWIN S. MOISE      M. E. NOBLE  
 DAVID W. CARMODY

## LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate ..... E. LEE FRANCIS  
 President Pro Tem of the Senate ... R. C. MORGAN      Speaker of the House ..... BRUCE KING  
 Chief Clerk of the Senate ..... JUANITA M. PINO      Chief Clerk of the House ..... ALBERT ROMERO

## COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

(The members and officers of the Legislative Council are  
 ex officio the members and officers of the Commission)

Senate Members	House Members
R. C. MORGAN, President Pro Tem	BRUCE KING, Speaker, <i>Chairman</i>
RAY L. ATCHINSON	GEORGE BLOCKER
TIBO J. CHAVEZ	WILLIE O. GREASER
MACK EASLEY	STEPHEN C. HELBING
JOSEPH R. SKEEN	SEVERINO E. MARTINEZ
I. M. SMALLEY	ALVA J. PARKER
	HOYT PATTISON

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 * ..... 1,003,000	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population † ..... 12
Rank in Nation † ..... 37th	Number of Counties ..... 32
Density per square mile † ..... 8.2	
Number of Representatives in Congress ..... 2	
Capital City ..... Santa Fe	
Population † ..... 34,676	
Rank in State † ..... 3rd	

\* Estimated by Bureau of the Census for July 1, 1967.  
 † Based on population estimate for July 1, 1967.  
 ‡ Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.



# NEW YORK

Nickname ..... The Empire State Flower ..... Rose  
 Motto ..... *Excelsior* (Higher) Entered the Union ..... July 26, 1788  
 Capital City ..... Albany

## OFFICERS

Governor ..... NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER  
 Lieutenant Governor ..... MALCOLM WILSON  
 Secretary of State ..... JOHN P. LOMENZO  
 Attorney General ..... LOUIS J. LEFKOWITZ  
 State Comptroller ..... ARTHUR LEVITT

## COURT OF APPEALS

(Highest Appellate Court)

STANLEY H. FULD, Chief Judge

JOHN VAN VOORHIS  
ADRIAN P. BURKE

JOHN F. SCILEPPI  
FRANCIS BERGAN

KENNETH B. KEATING  
CHARLES D. BREITEL

## LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate ..... MALCOLM WILSON  
 President Pro Tem of the Senate ..... EARL W. BRYDGES  
 Secretary of the Senate ..... ALBERT J. ABRAMS  
 Speaker of the Assembly ..... ANTHONY J. TRAVIA  
 Clerk of the Assembly ..... JOHN T. MCKENNAN

## JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Senate Members  
 JOHN J. MARCHI, *Chairman*  
 WARREN M. ANDERSON  
 JEREMIAH B. BLOOM  
 JOHN D. CAEMMERER  
 JOHN E. FLYNN  
 SIMON J. LIEBOWITZ

Assembly Members  
 ALFRED D. LERNER,  
*Vice Chairman*  
 BENJAMIN ALTMAN  
 LOUIS F. DESALVIO  
 OREST V. MARESCA  
 BERTRAM L. PODELL  
 S. WILLIAM ROSENBERG

Ex-officio Members of  
 all Joint Legis. Comms.  
 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	Largest City .....	New York City
Rank in Nation .....	30th	Population † .....	7,781,984
Population * .....	18,335,000	Number of Cities and Villages over 10,000 Population † .....	83
Rank in Nation † .....	12nd	Number of Counties .....	57
Density per square mile † .....	382.4		
Number of Representatives in Congress .....	41		
Capital City .....	Albany		
Population † .....	129,726		
Rank in State † .....	6th		

\* Estimated by Bureau of the Census, for July 1, 1967.  
 † Based on population estimate for July 1, 1967.  
 ‡ Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.

# NORTH CAROLINA

Nickname ..... The Tar Heel State      Song ..... *The Old North State*  
 Motto ..... *Esse Quam Videri*      Entered the Union  
 (To Be Rather than To Seem)  
 Flower ..... Dogwood      ..... November 21, 1789  
 Capital City ..... Raleigh



## OFFICERS

Governor ..... DAN K. MOORE  
 Lieutenant Governor ..... ROBERT W. SCOTT  
 Secretary of State ..... THAD EURE  
 Attorney General ..... T. WADE BRUTON  
 State Treasurer ..... EDWIN GILL  
 State Auditor ..... HENRY L. BRIDGES

## SUPREME COURT

R. HUNT PARKER, Chief Justice  
 WILLIAM H. BOBBITT      SUSIE SHARP      JOSEPH BRANCH  
 CARLISLE W. HIGGINS      I. BEVERLY LAKE      J. FRANK HUSKINS

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate ..... ROBERT W. SCOTT  
 President Pro Tem of the Senate ..... HERMAN A. MOORE      Speaker of the House ..... EARL W. VAUGHN  
 Chief Clerk of the Senate ..... (Vacancy)      Principal Clerk of the House ..... MRS. ANNIE E. COOPER

## COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members	Senate Members	House Members
G. ANDREW JONES, JR., State Budget Officer	HERMAN A. MOORE, President Pro Tem	JOE E. EAGLES, Chairman
CLAUDE E. CALDWELL, Dir., Personnel Dept.	ADRIAN L. SHUFORD, JR.	EARL W. VAUGHN, Speaker
DAN E. STEWART, Dir., Dept. of Cons. and Devel.	SAM L. WHITEHURST	THORNE GREGORY
		W. M. SHORT

*Ex-officio Members:* PRESIDENT OF SENATE, SPEAKER OF HOUSE  
 Secretary: CHARLES L. WHEELER

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..... 49,067	Largest City ..... Charlotte
Rank in Nation ..... 29th	Population † ..... 2,015,641
Population * ..... 5,027,000	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population † ..... 35
Rank in Nation † ..... 11th	Number of Counties ..... 100
Density per square mile † ..... 102.4	
Number of Representatives in Congress ..... 11	
Capital City ..... Raleigh	
Population † ..... 93,931	
Rank in State † ..... 4th	

\* Estimated by Bureau of the Census for July 1, 1967.  
 † Based on population estimate for July 1, 1967.  
 ‡ 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

Governor ..... WILLIAM L. GUY  
 Lieutenant Governor ..... CHARLES TIGHE  
 Secretary of State ..... BEN MEIER  
 Attorney General ..... HELGI JOHANNESON  
 State Treasurer ..... WALTER CHRISTENSEN  
 State Auditor ..... CURTIS OLSON

## SUPREME COURT

OBERT C. TEIGEN, Chief Justice  
 ALVIN C. STRUTZ      RALPH J. ERICKSTAD      WILLIAM L. PAULSON  
 HARVEY B. KNUDSON

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate ..... CHARLES TIGHE  
 President Pro Tem of the Senate ..... GRANT TRENBEATH      Speaker of the House ..... GORDON S. AAMOTH  
 Secretary of the Senate ..... LEO LEIDHOLM      Chief Clerk of the House ..... ROY GILBREATH

## LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH COMMITTEE

(Functions as Committee on Interstate Cooperation)

Senate Members	House Members
EDWIN C. BECKER	GEORGE M. UNRUH, <i>Chairman</i>
GUY LARSON	OSCAR SOLBERG, <i>Vice Chairman</i>
LESTER LARSON	ERNEST N. JOHNSON
GEORGE RAIT	ROBERT F. REIMERS
ELTON W. KINGSACK	GARY M. WILLIAMSON
	RALPH M. WINGE

Director: C. EMERSON MURRY

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..... 69,457	Largest City ..... Fargo
Rank in Nation ..... 17th	Population † ..... 46,662
Population * ..... 639,000	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population † ..... 7
Rank in Nation † ..... 45th	Number of Counties ..... 53
Density per square mile † ..... 9.1	
Number of Representatives in Congress ..... 2	
Capital City ..... Bismarck	
Population † ..... 27,670	
Rank in State † ..... 4th	

\* Estimated by Bureau of the Census for July 1, 1967.  
 † Based on population estimate for July 1, 1967.  
 ‡ Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.

# OHIO

Nickname .....The Buckeye State    Tree.....*Aesculus glabra* (Buckeye)  
 Motto .....  
*With God, All Things Are Possible*    Bird .....Cardinal  
 Flower .....Scarlet Carnation    Entered the Union.....March 1, 1803  
 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

## SUPREME COURT

KINGSLEY A. TAFT, Chief Justice  
 CHARLES B. ZIMMERMAN    C. WILLIAM O'NEILL    LOUIS J. SCHNEIDER, JR.  
 JOHN M. MATTHIAS    PAUL M. HERBERT    PAUL W. BROWN

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate.....JOHN W. BROWN    Speaker of the House.....CHARLES F. KURFESS  
 President Pro Tem    Speaker Pro Tem of the House  
 of the Senate .....THEODORE M. GRAY    .....ROBERT E. HOLMES  
 Clerk of the Senate.....THOMAS E. BATEMAN    Chief Clerk of the House.....CARL GUESS

## COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members	Senate Members	House Members
JAMES A. RHODES, Governor	JOHN W. BROWN, President,	CHARLES F. KURFESS,
HOWARD L. COLLIER, Deputy Dir. of	Chairman	Speaker
Finance, Secretary	OAKLEY C. COLLINS	RALPH E. FISHER
GAIL W. PORTERFIELD, Tax Commissr.	TENNYSON GUYER	CHARLES E. FRY
FRED E. MORR, Dir. of Nat. Res.	OLIVER OCASEK	A. G. LANCIONE
WARREN C. NELSON, Dir. of Highway	WALTER E. POWELL	JOHN C. McDONALD
Safety	ROBERT R. SHAW	WILLIAM L. MALLORY
FRED P. NEUENSCHWANDER, Dir. of Devel.	FRANCIS D. SULLIVAN	CORWIN M. NIXON
JOHN M. STACKHOUSE, Dir. of Agric.	ROBIN T. TURNER	GORDON M. SCHERER

*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 * .....	10,462,000	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population †...	114
Rank in Nation † .....	6th	Number of Counties .....	88
Density per square mile † .....	255.3		
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	124		
Capital City .....	Columbus		
Population † .....	471,316		
Rank in State † .....	3rd		

\* Estimated by Bureau of the Census for July 1, 1967.  
 † Based on population estimate for July 1, 1967.  
 ‡ Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.

# OKLAHOMA



Nickname ..... The Sooner State      Bird ..... Scissor-tailed Flycatcher  
 Motto ..... *Labor Omnia Vincit*      Song ..... *Oklahoma*  
 (Labor Conquers All Things)  
 Flower ..... Mistletoe      Entered the Union  
 Tree ..... Redbud      ..... November 16, 1907  
 Capital City ..... Oklahoma City

## OFFICERS

Governor ..... DEWEY F. BARTLETT  
 Lieutenant Governor ..... GEORGE NICH  
 Secretary of State ..... JOHN ROGERS  
 Attorney General ..... G. T. BLANKENSHIP  
 State Treasurer ..... LEO WINTERS  
 State Auditor ..... JOE BAILEY COBB

## SUPREME COURT

FLOYD L. JACKSON, Chief Justice  
 PAT IRWIN, Vice Chief Justice  
 DENVER N. DAVISON  
 BEN T. WILLIAMS  
 W. H. BLACKBIRD  
 WILLIAM A. BERRY  
 RALPH B. HODGES  
 ROBERT E. LAVENDER  
 ROONEY MCINERNEY

## LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate ..... GEORGE NICH  
 President Pro Tem of the Senate ..... CLEM M. MCSPADDEN  
 Secretary of the Senate ..... BASIL R. WILSON  
 Speaker of the House ..... REX PRIVETT  
 Speaker Pro Tem of the House ..... JOSEPH E. MOUNTFORD  
 Chief Clerk of the House ..... MRS. LOUISE STOCKTON

## COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members	Senate Members	House Members
DEWEY F. BARTLETT, Governor	CLEM M. MCSPADDEN, President Pro Tem	REX PRIVETT, Speaker,
G. T. BLANKENSHIP, Atty. Gen.	Chairman	Vice Chairman
CARL WILLIAMS, Dir. of State Finance	DENZIL D. GARRISON	DONALD W. BEAUCHAMP
LLOYD E. RADER, Dir. of Pub. Welfare	ROBERT S. GEE	RUCKER G. BLANKENSHIP
WILLIAM G. FISHER, State-Fed. Rels. Coord., Div. of Budget	ANTHONY M. MASSAD	W. D. BRADLEY
ROBERT L. HAUGHT, Coord., Econ. Opportunity, Off. of Governor	JOHN MASSEY	C. W. DOERNBOS
	FINIS W. SMITH	J. B. FOWLER
	AL TERRILL	LEWIS M. KAMAS
		WILEY SPARKMAN

*Ex-officio Members:* THE GOVERNOR, PRESIDENT PRO TEM OF SENATE, SPEAKER OF HOUSE,  
 ATTORNEY GENERAL, DIRECTOR OF FINANCE  
*Secretary:* JACK A. RHODES

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..... 68,887	Largest City ..... Oklahoma City
Rank in Nation ..... 19th	Population † ..... 324,253
Population * ..... 2,496,000	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population † ..... 26
Rank in Nation † ..... 27th	Number of Counties ..... 77
Density per square mile † ..... 36.2	
Number of Representatives in Congress ..... 6	
Capital City ..... Oklahoma City	
Population † ..... 324,253	
Rank in State † ..... 1st	

\* Estimated by Bureau of the Census for July 1, 1967.  
 † Based on population estimate for July 1, 1967.  
 ‡ 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

Governor ..... TOM McCALL  
 Secretary of State ..... CLAY MYERS  
 Attorney General ..... ROBERT Y. THORNTON  
 State Treasurer ..... ROBERT W. STRAUB

## SUPREME COURT

WILLIAM C. PERRY, Chief Justice  
 WILLIAM M. McALLISTER  
 GORDON W. SLOAN  
 KENNETH J. O'CONNELL  
 ALFRED T. GOODWIN  
 ARNO H. DENECKE  
 RALPH M. HOLMAN

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate ..... E. D. POTTS  
 President Pro Tem of the Senate ..... DANIEL A. THIEL  
 Secretary of the Senate ..... CECIL L. EDWARDS  
 Speaker of the House ..... F. F. MONTGOMERY  
 Speaker Pro Tem of the House ..... JOE ROGERS  
 Chief Clerk of the House ..... WINTON L. HUNT

## COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

<b>Administrative Members</b>	<b>Senate Members</b>	<b>House Members</b>
TOM McCALL, Governor	E. D. POTTS, President	F. F. MONTGOMERY,
VERN L. HILL, Dir., Dept. of Motor Vehicles, <i>Chairman</i>	ALFRED FLEGEL	Speaker
ED. WESTERDAHL, Exec. Asst. to Governor	GLENN HUSTON	IRVIN MANN, JR.
SAM R. HALEY, Commissr. of Pub. Utils.	ANTHONY YTURRI	ROGER E. MARTIN
		JAMES A. REDDEN

*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 * ..... 1,999,000	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population † ..... 14
Rank in Nation † ..... 30th	Number of Counties ..... 36
Density per square mile † ..... 20.7	
Number of Representatives in Congress ..... 4	
Capital City ..... Salem	
Population † ..... 49,142	
Rank in State † ..... 3rd	

\* Estimated by Bureau of the Census for July 1, 1967.

† Based on population estimate for July 1, 1967.

‡ Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.



# PENNSYLVANIA

Nickname ..... The Keystone State    Bird ..... Ruffed Grouse  
 Motto ..... *Virtue, Liberty and Independence*    Entered the Union ..... December 12, 1787  
 Flower ..... Mountain Laurel    Capital City ..... Harrisburg

## OFFICERS

Governor ..... RAYMOND P. SHAFER  
 Lieutenant Governor ..... RAYMOND J. BRODERICK  
 Secretary of the Commonwealth ..... JOSEPH J. KELLEY, JR.  
 Attorney General ..... WILLIAM C. SENNETT  
 State Treasurer ..... THOMAS Z. MINEHART  
 Auditor General ..... MRS. GRACE M. SLOAN

## 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

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate... RAYMOND J. BRODERICK  
 President Pro Tem of the Senate ..... ROBERT D. FLEMING    Speaker of the House ..... KENNETH B. LEE  
 Secretary of the Senate ..... MARK GRUELL, JR.    Chief Clerk of the House ..... ADAM T. BOWER

## COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members	Senate Members	House Members
RAYMOND P. SHAFER, Governor	THOMAS J. KALMAN, <i>Chairman</i>	STANLEY L. BLAIR, <i>Vice Chairman</i>
RAYMOND J. BRODERICK, Lt. Gov.	CLARENCE D. BELL	HERBERT FINEMAN, <i>Secretary</i>
JOSEPH J. KELLEY, JR., Secy. of Commonwealth	WILMOT E. FLEMING	JULES FILO
JOHN K. TABOR, Secy. of Internal Affairs	RICHARD C. FRAME	ROBERT K. HAMILTON
THOMAS W. GEORGES, JR., Secy. of Welfare	ERNEST P. KLINE	H. JOSEPH HEPPFORD
MAURICE K. GODDARD, Secy. of Forests and Waters	THOMAS F. LAMB	MATTHEW J. RYAN
ROBERT G. BARTLETT, Secy. of Highways	RICHARD A. SNYDER	WARREN H. SPENCER
DAVID O. MAXWELL, Commissr. of Insurance		

*Ex-officio Member:* THE GOVERNOR  
*Executive Secretary:* BLAINE C. HOCKER

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..... 45,007	Largest City ..... Philadelphia
Rank in Nation ..... 33rd	Population † ..... 2,002,512
Population * ..... 11,626,000	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population † ..... 101
Rank in Nation † ..... 3rd	Number of Counties ..... 66
Density per square mile † ..... 258.3	
Number of Representatives in Congress ..... 27	
Capital City ..... Harrisburg	
Population † ..... 79,697	
Rank in State † ..... 7th	

\* Estimated by Bureau of the Census for July 1, 1967.  
 † Based on population estimate for July 1, 1967.  
 ‡ 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 ..... GUILLERMO IRIZARRY  
Attorney General ..... JOSÉ C. APONTE  
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 (Vacancy) CARLOS SANTANA-BECERRA MARCO A. RIGAU  
RAFAEL HERNÁNDEZ-MATOS LUIS BLANCO-LUGO CARLOS V. DÁVILA  
MARIANO H. RAMÍREZ-BAGES

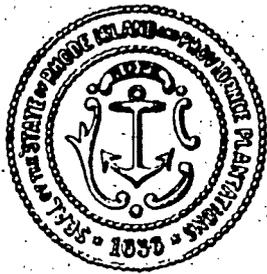
## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate ..... SAMUEL R. QUIÑONES Speaker of the House ..... ARCILIO ALVARADO  
Vice-President of the Senate ..... LUIS A. NEGRÓN-LÓPEZ Vice-President of the House ..... AGUEDO MOJICA MARRERO  
Secretary of the Senate ..... DIEGO ROMÁN ARTIGUEZ Secretary of the House ..... TOMÁS ORTÍZ McDONALD

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..... 3,421 Largest City ..... San Juan  
Population \* ..... 2,584,000 Population† ..... 451,658  
Density per square mile \* ..... 755.3 Number of Cities over 10,000 Population† ..... 11  
Delegate to Congress ..... 1 Number of Municipalities ..... 76  
Capital City ..... San Juan  
Population† ..... 451,658  
Rank in Commonwealth† ..... 1st

\* Estimated by Bureau of the Census for 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 ..... JOSEPH H. O'DONNELL, JR.  
 Secretary of State ..... AUGUST P. LAFRANCE  
 Attorney General ..... HERBERT F. DESIMONE  
 General Treasurer ..... RAYMOND H. HAWKSLEY

## 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. JOSEPH H. O'DONNELL, JR.  
 President-Pro Tem of the Senate ..... FRANCIS P. SMITH  
 Secretary of the Senate ..... AUGUST P. LAFRANCE  
 Speaker of the House ..... JOHN J. WRENN  
 First Deputy Speaker of the House ..... JOSEPH A. THIBEAULT  
 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
JOHN H. CHAFEE, Governor	C. GEORGE DESTEFANO, <i>Chairman</i>	JOHN J. WRENN, Speaker
HERBERT F. DESIMONE, Atty. Gen.	JOSEPH H. O'DONNELL, JR., President	EUGENE F. COCHRAN
LYTTON W. DOOLITTLE	E. REX COMAN	FRANCIS X. KENNEDY
PRIMO IACOBUCCI	J. WILLIAM CORR, JR.	HUGO L. RICCI
JOSEPH E. MALLEY		OLIVER L. THOMPSON, JR.
GARDINER L. NORTHRUP		

*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 * ..... 901,000	Number of Cities and Towns over 10,000 ‡ ..... 20 §
Rank in Nation † ..... 39th	
Density per square mile † ..... 851.6	
Number of Representatives in Congress ..... 2	
Capital City ..... Providence	
Population † ..... 207,498	
Rank in State † ..... 1st	

\* Estimated by Bureau of the Census for July 1, 1967.  
 † Based on population estimate for July 1, 1967.  
 ‡ Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.  
 § Includes 12 towns over 10,000 population.

# SOUTH CAROLINA



Nickname ..... The Palmetto State    Bird ..... Carolina Wren  
 Motto ..... *Animis Opibusque Parati*    Song ..... Carolina  
 (Prepared in Mind and Resources)    Tree ..... Palmetto  
 Flower ..... Yellow Jessamine    Entered the Union ..... May 23, 1788  
 Capital City ..... Columbia

## OFFICERS

Governor ..... ROBERT E. MCNAIR  
 Lieutenant Governor ..... JOHN C. WEST  
 Secretary of State ..... O. FRANK THORNTON  
 Attorney General ..... DANIEL R. MCLEOD  
 State Treasurer ..... GRADY L. PATTERSON, JR.  
 State Auditor ..... P. C. SMITH  
 Comptroller General ..... J. HENRY MILLS

## SUPREME COURT

JAMES WOODROW LEWIS    JOSEPH R. MOSS, Chief Justice    THOMAS P. BUSSEY    JAMES M. BRAILSFORD, JR.  
 CAMERON B. LITTLEJOHN

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate ..... JOHN C. WEST  
 President Pro Tem of the Senate ..... EDGAR A. BROWN    Speaker of the House ..... SOLOMON BLATT  
 Clerk of the Senate ..... LOVICK O. THOMAS    Speaker Pro Tem of the House ..... REX LYLE CARTER  
 Clerk of the House ..... INEZ WATSON

## COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members	Senate Members	House Members
ROBERT E. MCNAIR, Governor	EDGAR A. BROWN, President	R. J. AYCOCK
O. FRANK THORNTON, Secy. of State	Pro Tem, <i>Chairman</i>	ROBERT A. HAMMETT
SOLOMON BLATT, Speaker of the House	REMBERT C. DENNIS	JOHN W. JENRETTE, JR.
HENRY L. LAKE, Dir., Legislative Council	L. MARION GRESSETTE	F. JULIAN LEAMOND
LOVICK O. THOMAS, Clerk of Senate	LAWRENCE L. HESTER	FRED T. MOORE
INEZ WATSON, Clerk of House	JAMES P. MOZINGO, III	

*Ex-officio Member:* THE GOVERNOR

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..... 30,272	Largest City ..... Columbia
Rank in Nation ..... 40th	Population † ..... 97,433
Population * ..... 2,603,000	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population † ..... 15
Rank in Nation † ..... 26th	Number of Counties ..... 46
Density per square mile † ..... 85.9	
Number of Representatives in Congress ..... 6	
Capital City ..... Columbia	
Population † ..... 97,433	
Rank in State † ..... 1st	

\* Estimated by Bureau of the Census for July 1, 1967.

† Based on population estimate for July 1, 1967.

‡ Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.







**CONTINUED  
ON NEXT  
CARD**

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

# 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 CONNALLY  
 Lieutenant Governor ..... PRESTON SMITH  
 Secretary of State ..... JOHN L. HILL  
 Attorney General ..... CRAWFORD C. MARTIN  
 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    Speaker of the House ..... BEN BARNES  
 President Pro Tem of the Senate ..... RALPH HALL    Chief Clerk of the House .....  
 Secretary of the Senate ..... CHARLES A. SCHNABEL    ..... MRS. DOROTHY HALLMAN

## COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members	Senate Members	House Members
JOHN CONNALLY, Governor, <i>Chairman</i>	PRESTON SMITH, President	BEN BARNES, Speaker
CRAWFORD C. MARTIN, Atty. Gen.	H. J. BLANCHARD	DAVE FINNEY
JOHN L. HILL, Secy. of State	D. ROY HARRINGTON	CARL A. PARKER
BURTON G. HACKNEY, Commissr., Dept. of Pub. Welf.	BARBARA JORDAN	TRAVIS A. PEELER
J. C. DINGWALL, Highway Engineer	WILLIAM T. MOORE	CHRIS SEMOS
HOMER GARRISON, Jr., Dir. of Pub. Safety	CHARLES N. WILSON	

*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 * .....10,873,000	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population † .....102
Rank in Nation † .....5th	Number of Counties .....254
Density per square mile † .....41.3	
Number of Representatives in Congress .....23	
Capital City ..... Austin	
Population † .....186,545	
Rank in State † .....6th	

\* Estimated by Bureau of the Census for July 1, 1967.  
 † Based on population estimate for July 1, 1967.  
 ‡ 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 ..... GLYDE L. MILLER  
 Attorney General ..... PHIL L. HANSEN  
 State Treasurer ..... LYNN C. BAKER  
 State Auditor ..... SHARP M. LARSEN

## SUPREME COURT

J. ALLAN CROCKETT, Chief Justice  
 F. HENRI HENRIOD                      R. LEROY TUCKETT  
 E. R. CALLISTER, JR.                      ALBERT H. ELLETT

## LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate ..... HAVEN J. BARLOW    Speaker of the House ..... FRANKLIN W. GUNNELL  
 Secretary of the Senate ..... QUAYLE CANNON, JR.    Chief Clerk of the House ..... CLAIR R. HOPKINS

## UTAH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

(Functions as Commission on Interstate Cooperation)

### Senate Members

HAVEN J. BARLOW, President,  
*Chairman*  
 OMAR BUNNELL  
 ERNEST H. DEAN  
 RICHARD V. EVANS  
 KENDRICK HARWARD  
 MERRILL JENKINS  
 DIXIE LEAVITT  
 CHARLES WELCH, JR.

### House Members

FRANKLIN W. GUNNELL, Speaker  
 STANFORD P. DARGER  
 ROYAL T. HARWARD  
 J. DEAN HILL  
 NELLIE JACK  
 DELLA L. LOVERIDGE  
 MILLY OBERHANSLEY

Director: LEWIS H. LLOYD

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..... 82,339	Largest City ..... Salt Lake City
Rank in Nation ..... 12th	Population † ..... 189,454
Population * ..... 1,022,000	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population † ..... 8
Rank in Nation † ..... 36th	Number of Counties ..... 29
Density per square mile † ..... 12.4	
Number of Representatives in Congress ..... 2	
Capital City ..... Salt Lake City	
Population † ..... 189,454	
Rank in State † ..... 1st	

\* Estimated by Bureau of the Census for July 1, 1967.  
 † Based on population estimate for July 1, 1967.  
 ‡ Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.



# 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 ..... JOSEPH S. JAMES  
 Comptroller ..... SIDNEY C. DAY, JR.

## SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS

JOHN W. EGGLESTON, Chief Justice  
 C. VERNON SPRATLEY      HAROLD F. SNEAD      HARRY LEE CARRICO  
 ARCHIBALD C. BUCHANAN      LAWRENCE W. P'ANSON      THOMAS C. GORDON, JR.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Senate ..... FRED G. POLLARD  
 President Pro Tem of the Senate... J. D. HAGOOD      Speaker of the House ..... JOHN W. COOKE  
 Clerk of the Senate ..... BEN D. LACY      Clerk of the House ..... GEORGE R. RICH

## COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members	Senate Members	House Members
MILLS E. GODWIN, JR., Governor	H. B. ANDREWS	W. R. DURLAND
ROBERT Y. BUTTON, Atty. Gen., Chairman	GARLAND GRAY	TOM FROST
MARTHA BELL CONWAY, Secy. of the Commonwealth	O. L. HIRST	MARION G. GALLAND
MARVIN M. SUTHERLAND, Dir., Dept. of Conservation and Econ. Develop.	J. HARRY MICHAEL, JR.	TED V. MORRISON, JR.
DOUGLAS B. FUGATE, Commissr., Dept. of Highways	EDWARD E. WILLEY	SAM E. POPE
MAURICE B. ROWE, Commissr., Dept. of Agric. and Comm.		

*Ex-officio Member: THE GOVERNOR*

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..... 39,838	Largest City ..... Norfolk
Rank in Nation ..... 37th	Population † ..... 304,869
Population * ..... 4,533,000	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population † ..... 27
Rank in Nation † ..... 14th	Number of Counties ..... 96
Density per square mile † ..... 113.7	
Number of Representatives in Congress ..... 10	
Capital City ..... Richmond	
Population † ..... 219,958	
Rank in State † ..... 2nd	

\* Estimated by Bureau of the Census for July 1, 1967.  
 † Based on population estimate for July 1, 1967.  
 ‡ 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 ..... REUBEN WHEATLEY  
 Comptroller ..... PETER BOVE  
 Attorney General ..... FRANCISCO CORNEIRO

## DISTRICT COURT

Judge ..... WALTER A. GORDON  
 United States Attorney ..... ALMERK CHRISTIAN

## LEGISLATURE

President ..... EARLE B. OTTLEY  
 Vice-President ..... RANDALL N. JAMES  
 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. Five Senators are elected from the district of St. Thomas; five from the District of St. Croix; one from the District of St. John; and the other four 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

ROBERT C. FINLEY, Chief Justice

MATTHEW W. HILL  
 FRANK P. WEAVER  
 HUGH J. ROSELLINI

ROBERT T. HUNTER  
 ORRIS L. HAMILTON

FRANK HAILE  
 MARSHALL A. NEILL  
 THOMAS MCGOVERN

## LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate ..... JOHN A. CHERBERG      Speaker of the House ..... DON ELDRIDGE  
 President Pro Tem of the Senate ..... AL HENRY      Speaker Pro Tem of the House  
 Secretary of the Senate ..... WARD BOWDEN      ..... THOMAS L. COPELAND  
 Chief Clerk of the House ..... MALCOLM McBEATH

## WASHINGTON LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

(Functions as Commission on Interstate Cooperation)

### Senate Members

WALTER B. WILLIAMS, *Secretary*  
 JOE CHYTIL  
 JOHN L. COONEY  
 ROBERT R. GREIVE  
 WILBUR G. HALLAUER  
 JAMES E. KEEFE  
 REUBEN A. KNOBLAUCH  
 GEORGE W. KUPKA  
 TED G. PETERSON  
 JOEL M. PRITCHARD  
 JOHN H. STENDER  
 DON L. TALLEY  
 ROBERT W. TWIGG  
 PERRY B. WOODALL

### House Members

DON ELDRIDGE, *Speaker, Chairman*  
 THOMAS L. COPELAND, *Speaker Pro Tem*  
 STEWART BLEDSOE  
 R. TED BOTTIGER  
 WILLIAM S. DAY  
 SLADE GORTON  
 EDWARD F. HARRIS  
 JOE D. HAUSSLER  
 DAN JOLLY  
 HELMUT L. JUELING  
 WILLIAM J. MAY  
 MARY ELLEN MCCAFFREE  
 CHARLES MOON  
 JOHN L. O'BRIEN  
 HAL WOLF

*Executive Secretary:* DONALD C. SAMPSON

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) ..... 66,709	Largest City ..... Seattle
Rank in Nation ..... 20th	Population † ..... 557,087
Population * ..... 3,089,000	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population † ..... 24
Rank in Nation † ..... 23rd	Number of Counties ..... 39
Density per square mile † ..... 46.3	
Number of Representatives in Congress ..... 7	
Capital City ..... Olympia	
Population † ..... 18,273	
Rank in State † ..... 13th	

\* Estimated by Bureau of the Census for July 1, 1967.  
 † Based on population estimate for July 1, 1967.  
 ‡ Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.

# WEST VIRGINIA



Nickname . . . . . The Mountain State      Bird . . . . . Cardinal  
 Motto . . . . . *Montani Semper Liberi*  
 (Mountaineers Are Always Freemen)      Song . . . . . *The West Virginia Hills*  
 Flower . . . . . Big Rhododendron      Entered the Union . . . . . June 20, 1863  
 Capital City . . . . . Charleston

## OFFICERS

Governor . . . . . HULETT C. SMITH  
 Secretary of State . . . . . ROBERT D. BAILEY  
 Attorney General . . . . . C. DONALD ROBERTSON  
 State Treasurer . . . . . JOHN H. KELLY  
 State Auditor . . . . . DENZIL L. GAINER

## SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS

HARLAN M. CALHOUN, President  
 FRANK C. HAYMOND      THORNTON G. BERRY, JR.  
 CHAUNCEY BROWNING      FRED H. CAPLAN

## LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate . . . . . HOWARD W. CARSON  
 President Pro Tem of the Senate . . . . . C. H. MCKOWN      Speaker of the House . . . . . H. LABAN WHITE  
 Clerk of the Senate . . . . . J. HOWARD MYERS      Clerk of the House . . . . . C. A. BLANKENSHIP

## COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Senate Members	House Members
I. LOYD G. JACKSON, <i>Chairman</i>	D. R. FRAZER, <i>Chairman</i>
HOWARD W. CARSON, <i>President,</i> <i>Co-Chairman</i>	H. LABAN WHITE, <i>Speaker,</i> <i>Co-Chairman</i>
NOAH E. FLOYD	W. N. ANDERSON, JR.
CARL E. GAINER	EARL B. HAGER
CHESTER R. HUBBARD	LEWIS N. MCMANUS
V. K. KNAPP	WILLIAM P. A. NICELY
C. H. MCKOWN	GEORGE H. SEIBERT
LYLE A. SMITH	ROBERT M. STEPTOE

*Ex-officio Members:* PRESIDENT OF SENATE, SPEAKER OF HOUSE  
 Secretary: EARL M. VICKERS, Director, Legislative Services

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) . . . . . 24,079	Largest City . . . . . Charleston
Rank in Nation . . . . . 41st	Population † . . . . . 85,796
Population * . . . . . 1,798,000	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population † . . . . . 15
Rank in Nation † . . . . . 33rd	Number of Counties . . . . . 55
Density per square mile † . . . . . 74.6	
Number of Representatives in Congress . . . . . 5	
Capital City . . . . . Charleston	
Population † . . . . . 85,796	
Rank in State † . . . . . 1st	

\* Estimated by Bureau of the Census for July 1, 1967.  
 † Based on population estimate for July 1, 1967.  
 ‡ Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.

# WISCONSIN



Nickname ..... The Badger State      Bird ..... Robin  
 Motto ..... Forward      Animal ..... Badger  
 Flower ..... Wood Violet      Song ..... On, Wisconsin!  
 Tree ..... Sugar Maple      Entered the Union ..... May 29, 1848  
 Capital City ..... Madison

## OFFICERS

Governor ..... WARREN P. KNOWLES  
 Lieutenant Governor ..... JACK B. OLSON  
 Secretary of State ..... ROBERT C. ZIMMERMAN  
 Attorney General ..... BRONSON C. LAFOLLETTE  
 State Treasurer ..... MRS. DENA A. SMITH  
 State Auditor ..... LYLE J. CARPENTER  
 Superintendent of Public Instruction ..... WILLIAM C. KAHL

## SUPREME COURT

E. HAROLD HALLOWS, Chief Justice  
 HORACE W. WILKIE      NATHAN S. HEFFERNAN      CONNOR T. HANSEN  
 BRUCE F. BEILFUSS      LEO B. HANLEY      ROBERT W. HANSEN

## LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate ..... JACK B. OLSON      Speaker of the Assembly... HAROLD V. FROEHLICH  
 President Pro Tem of the Senate ..... ROBERT P. KNOWLES  
 ..... ELMER C. NITSCHKE  
 Chief Clerk of Senate ..... WILLIAM P. NUGENT      Chief Clerk of the Assembly  
 ..... WILMER H. STRUEBING

## COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Administrative Members	Senate Members	Assembly Members
WARREN P. KNOWLES, Governor	ERNEST C. KEPPLER,	HAROLD V. FROEHLICH,
WAYNE MCGOWN, Secy., Dept. of Admin.	<i>Vice Chairman</i>	Speaker, <i>Chairman</i>
JAMES R. MORGAN, Secy., Dept. of Rev.	ROBERT P. KNOWLES, President	HARRY L. GESSERT
ARVID SATHER, Legal Counsel to the	Pro Tem	ROBERT T. HUBER
Governor	JERRIS G. LEONARD	J. CURTIS MCKAY
H. RUPERT THEOBALD, Chief, Legis.	GERALD D. LORGE	NORBERT NUTTELMAN
Ref. Bureau	FRANK PANZER	JOSEPH SWEDA
	FRED A. RISSER	

*Ex-officio Members:* THE GOVERNOR, PRESIDENT PRO TEM OF SENATE, SPEAKER OF ASSEMBLY, MAJORITY AND MINORITY LEADERS OF EACH HOUSE, CHIEF OF LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU  
 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 * ..... 4,188,000	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population † ..... 43
Rank in Nation † ..... 16th	Number of Counties ..... 72
Density per square mile † ..... 76.5	
Number of Representatives in Congress ..... 10	
Capital City ..... Madison	
Population † ..... 126,706	
Rank in State † ..... 2nd	

\* Estimated by Bureau of the Census for July 1, 1967.  
 † Based on population estimate for July 1, 1967.  
 ‡ Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.

# WYOMING



Nickname ..... The Equality State      Bird ..... Meadowlark  
 Motto ..... *Cedant Arma Togae*      Entered the Union .... July 10, 1890  
 (Let Arms Yield to the Gown)  
 Flower ..... Indian Paint Brush      Capital City ..... Cheyenne

## OFFICERS

Governor ..... STANLEY K. HATHAWAY  
 Secretary of State ..... THYRA THOMSON  
 Attorney General ..... JAMES E. BARRETT  
 State Treasurer ..... MINNIE A. MITCHELL  
 State Auditor ..... EVERETT T. COPENHAVER  
 State Superintendent of Public Instruction ..... HARRY ROBERTS

## SUPREME COURT

HARRY S. HARNBERGER, Chief Justice  
 GLENN PARKER      JOHN J. MCINTYRE      NORMAN B. GRAY

## LEGISLATURE

President of the Senate ..... RICHARD R. JONES      Speaker of the House ..... WILLIAM F. SWANTON  
 Vice-President of the Senate ..... PETER E. MADSEN      Speaker Pro Tem of the House ..... VERDA I. JAMES  
 Chief Clerk of the Senate ..... ED WREN      Chief Clerk of the House ..... HERBERT D. POWNALL

## COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

Administrative Members	Senate Members	House Members
STANLEY K. HATHAWAY, Governor	RICHARD R. JONES, President	WILLIAM F. SWANTON,
THYRA THOMSON, Secy. of State,	EARL CHRISTENSEN	Speaker
Chairman	DON W. JEWETT	LAVERNE C. BOAL
JAMES E. BARRETT, Atty. Gen.	J. W. MYERS	BARNEY COLE
G. KEITH OSBORN, Admin. Asst.	W. A. NORRIS, JR.	WARD G. MYERS
to Governor	L. DONALD NORTHRUP	ELTON TROWBRIDGE
CLIFFORD E. MCNUTT, Asst.		
Budget Officer		
FRANCIS HILLARD, Chmn., Bd.		
of Equalization		

*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 * ..... 315,000	Number of Cities over 10,000 Population † ..... 5
Rank in Nation † ..... 49th	Number of Counties ..... 23
Density per square mile † ..... 3.2	
Number of Representatives in Congress ..... 1	
Capital City ..... Cheyenne	
Population † ..... 43,505	
Rank in State † ..... 1st	

\* Estimated by Bureau of the Census for July 1, 1967.  
 † Based on population estimate for July 1, 1967.  
 ‡ Based on Bureau of the Census Reports for 1960.

INDEX



## INDEX

- Accident Prevention, *see* Highway Safety; National Safety Council
- Adjutants General, State, 136, 138
- Administration, State
- Legislation
    - Direct, 1966-1967, 83-84
    - Suggested state legislation, 96-99
  - See also* Administrative Organization, State
- Administrative Officials, State
- Annual Salaries, maximum or current figures as of late 1967 (table), 138-41
  - Appointed, 125-26
  - Constitutional and Statutory Elective Administrative Officials (table), 134-35
  - Elected, 125
  - Methods of Selection (table), 136-37
  - See also* State Pages
- Administrative Organization, State
- Administrative Organization and Management, 1966-67, 123-32, 153
  - Agencies Administering Major State Taxes, as of January 1, 1968 (table), 142-43
  - Elements of State Financial Organization, Officials or Agencies in Charge of Specified Aspects (table), 148-52
  - Finance, 126-28
  - Governors, 134-35
  - Legislation, 79-80
- Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, 3, 252, 256
- Aging
- Legislation
    - Federal, 378-83
    - State, 378
  - State programs for the aging, 377-83
  - See also* Old-Age Assistance; Social Security
- Agricultural Experiment Stations
- Non-Federal Funds Available to the Experiment Stations and Other State Institutions, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1966 (table), 454-55
  - Personnel of the Experiment Stations, for the year ended June 30, 1966 (table), 456
  - United States, Cooperative State Research Service, 454-56
- Agricultural Extension
- Cooperative extension work, 447-51
  - Increases in Financial Support of Extension Work 1957-1967, within States and from federal sources (table), 449
  - Sources of Funds Allotted for Cooperative Extension Work in the States and Puerto Rico, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967 (table), 450-51
  - United States, Federal Extension Service, 449-51
- Agricultural Labor, 475-76, 497-98
- Agriculture
- Officials, state, 134-35, 137, 140
  - Research, 452-53
    - United States, Cooperative State Research Service, 454-56
- Air National Guard, *see* National Guard
- Air Pollution Control
- Federal-state relations, 250
  - Indiana-Illinois Compact, 237
  - Mid-Atlantic States Air Pollution Control Compact and Commission, 238
  - Suggested state legislation, 95, 99
- Alabama
- Administrative officials, 522
  - Commission on Intergovernmental Cooperation, 522
  - Legislature, 522
  - Statistics, 522
  - Supreme Court, 522
- Alaska
- Administrative officials, 523
  - Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 523
  - Legislature, 523
  - Statistics, 523
  - Supreme Court, 523
- Alcoholic Beverage Taxes, State *see* Taxation, State
- American Automobile Association, 330
- American Institute of Planners, 431-35
- American Library Association, 306
- Apportionment, *see* Legislatures, State
- Arizona
- Administrative officials, 524
  - Legislative Council, 524
  - Legislature, 524
  - Statistics, 524
  - Supreme Court, 524
- Arkansas
- Administrative officials, 525
  - Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 525
  - General Assembly, 525
  - Statistics, 525
  - Supreme Court, 525
- Association of Juvenile Compact Administrators, 233
- Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Compact and Commission, 242
- Atomic Energy
- Southern Interstate Nuclear Compact and Board, 236, 245
- Attorneys General, State, 134-36, 138
- Attorneys General in public protection, 409-12
  - National Association of Attorneys General, 228, 409
  - See also* State Pages
- Audit
- Administrative organization, state, 128

- Auditors, State, 134-36, 138  
*See also* State Pages
- Automated Data Processing, *see* Data Processing
- Automobiles, *see* Highway Safety; Highways; Motor Vehicles
- Bacon, E. M., 463-66
- Banking Officials, chief state, 137, 141
- Basich, George F., 307-13, 322
- Bebout, John E., 3-14
- Bell, George A., 123-32, 153
- Blair, George S., 257-61
- Blind  
 Aid to the Blind: Selected Data on Recipients, Payments and Financing (table), 373
- Bonds  
 Legislation, state  
 Direct, 1967-1968, 85-86
- Borrowing, *see* Finance, State
- Bridges  
 Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission, 246-47  
 Toll Bridge Compact, 246-47
- Budget, State *see* Finance, State
- Buildings, State  
 Officials in charge of, 136, 139
- Business Regulation  
 Legislation  
 Suggested state legislation, 96-99
- Byerly, T. C., 452-53
- California  
 Administrative officials, 526  
 Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 526  
 Legislature, 526  
 Statistics, 526  
 Supreme Court, 526
- Campaign Expenditures  
 Limitations on Campaign Expenditures in the States (table), 32-35
- Chief Justices, *see* Courts; *also* State Pages
- Child-Labor Legislation  
 State  
 Major State Child-Labor Standards Affecting Minors under 18, as of October, 1967 (table), 480-84
- Children  
 Aid to Families with Dependent Children: Recipients, Payments and Financing (table), 370-71  
 Child labor and school attendance, 473-74  
 Interstate Compact on Juveniles, 388-89  
 National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 384-85, 387  
 National Governors' Conference on Delinquency, 388  
 State services for children and youth, 384-91  
 United States, Children's Bureau, 356  
*See also* Child-Labor Legislation
- Civil Defense  
 Emergency preparedness in the States, 420-26  
 Officials, state, 137, 141  
 Status of Continuity of Government Legislation in State Governments (table), 426  
 United States, Office of Civil Defense, 423-25  
 United States, Office of Emergency Planning, 420-23, 426
- Civil Disorders  
 National Guard, 427, 430  
 Police and highway patrols, state, 413  
 Services for children and youth, 384
- Civil Rights  
 Federal Civil Rights Act of 1964, 87, 392  
 Legislation, state, 1966-1967, 82  
 State-local relations, 261
- Civil Service, *see* Personnel
- Colorado  
 Administrative officials, 527  
 Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 527  
 General Assembly, 527  
 Statistics, 527  
 Supreme Court, 527
- Commerce  
 Officials, chief state, 137, 141  
 Commissions on Intergovernmental Cooperation, *see* State Pages  
 Commissions on Interstate Cooperation, 222  
*See also* State Pages
- Compact for Education, 235, 247
- Compacts, *see* Interstate Compacts
- Compensation, *see* Salaries
- Comptrollers, State, 134-36, 139  
*See also* State Pages
- Computers, *see* Data Processing
- Conference of Chief Justices, 106, 227-28
- Connecticut  
 Administrative officials, 528  
 Commission on Intergovernmental Cooperation, 528  
 General Assembly, 528  
 Statistics, 528  
 Supreme Court, 528
- Conservation, *see* Natural Resources; Soil Conservation; Water Conservation
- Constitutional Commissions, 9-13
- Constitutions, State  
 Amendment Procedures  
 By Initiative (table), 17  
 By the Legislature (table), 16  
 Conventions, 4-13; (table), 18  
 General Information on State Constitutions (table), 15  
 State constitutions and constitutional revision, 1965-1967, 3-14
- Consumer Protection, 410-12  
 Legislation  
 State; 81  
 Suggested state legislation, 96, 98, 99
- Continuity of Government in Emergency, *see* Civil Defense
- Controllers, State; 134-36, 139  
*See also* State Pages
- Corrections, *see* Law Enforcement
- Council of State Governments, 221-25  
 Affiliated organizations, 222, 226-31  
 Officers and Executive Committee, 1967-1968, 225  
 Offices, 222, 225  
 Organizations cooperating with the Council of State Governments, 222, 232-33
- Courts 103-106  
 Compensation of Judges of State Appellate Courts and Trial Courts of General Jurisdiction (table), 112-13  
 Conference of Chief Justices, 106, 227-28  
 Final Selection of Judges (table), 110-11

## Courts (Continued)

Judicial systems, state, 103-106

## Legislation

Direct, 1966-1967, 84

Suggested state legislation, 98, 99

National Conference of Court Administrative Officers, 106, 231

Numbers of Judges (table), 107

Retirement and Pension Provisions for Judges of State Appellate Courts and Trial Courts of General Jurisdiction (table), 114-16

Selected Data on Court Administrative Offices (tables), 118-19

State Courts of Last Resort (table), 117

Terms of Judges (table), 108-109

See also State Pages

Crime Control, see Law Enforcement

Data Processing, 128

Libraries, 302-303

Davis, Lloyd H., 447-49

Debt, see Finance, State

Defense, see Civil Defense; National Guard

## Delaware

Administrative officials, 529

Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 529

General Assembly, 529

Statistics, 529

Supreme Court, 529

Delaware River Basin Compact and Commission, 238-40

Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission, 246-47

Delaware River Port Authority and Compact, 246

Development Programs, State, see Planning and Development, State

## Disabled

Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled: Selected Data on Recipients, Payments and Financing (table), 374

## Disaster Relief

United States, Office of Emergency Planning, 423

Disease and Disease Controls, see Health

Divorce Laws, 396, 400; as of July 1, 1966 (table), 398-99

## Drivers' Licenses

Suggested state legislation, 98, 99

Economic Development, State, see Planning and Development, State

## Education

Administrative organization, state, 129-30, 278, 294-95

Compact for Education, 235, 247

Education Commission of the States, 247

Higher education, 290-295

## Degrees

Earned Degrees Awarded by Colleges and Universities in the United States and Outlying Parts, by level of degree, selected years 1947-48 through 1974-75 (table), 297

## Enrollments

Total Enrollments, 1966 (table), 296

## Education (continued)

## Higher education (continued)

## Finance, 291-94

Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of Higher Education, in thousands of dollars for selected fiscal years from 1959-60 through 1967-68 (table), 299

Capital Outlay and Value of Physical Plant of Institutions of Higher Education in the United States, 1959-60 through 1967-68 (table), 298

Estimated Current Fund Expenditures of Institutions of Higher Education, by purpose and control, United States, 1966-67 (table), 298

Federal Support to Universities and Colleges: 100 Institutions Receiving the Largest Amounts of Federal Funds in 1966 (table), 300-301

Legislation, federal, 294

New England Board of Higher Education, 248

New England Higher Education Compact, 248

Southern Regional Education Compact and Board, 247

United States, Office of Education, 296-98

Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 248

Western Regional Education Compact, 248

Interstate Agreement on the Qualification of Educational Personnel, 236

## Legislation

State, 1966-1967, 80

Suggested state legislation, 96, 99

Public school systems, state, 273-80

Estimated Average Annual Salaries of Total Instructional Staff and of Classroom Teachers in Public Schools, 1966-67 (table), 284

Estimated Number of Instructional Staff Members in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools, 1966-67 and Number of College Students Completing Certification Requirements, 1966 (table), 283

Estimated Pupil Enrollment, Public Elementary and Secondary Schools, 1965-66 and 1966-67, and Per Cent Change, 1965-66 to 1966-67 (table), 282

Estimated School Age Population, 5 to 17 Years of Age: July 1, 1966; School-Age Population as Per Cent of Total Population: 1966; and Total Increase 1965 to 1966 (table), 281

## Finance, 278-80

Estimated Expenditure for Public Elementary and Secondary Schools 1966-67 (table), 288

Estimated Revenue Receipts, Public Schools, 1966-1967 and State and Local Tax Collections as a Per Cent of Personal Income, 1965 (table), 289

Local Share of State-Local Public School Revenue (table), 279

Per Cent of Revenue Received from Federal, State and Local Sources for State Elementary and Secondary Schools (table), 279

## Education (continued)

## Public school systems, state (continued)

Instruction Rooms Completed, Abandoned and Available in Full-Time Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools, by State (table), 285

National Education Association, 281-84, 286, 288-89

Number of School Districts (Basic Administrative Units) 1951-52 to 1966-67, and Number of Nonoperating Districts, 1966-67 (table), 286

Officials, 134-36, 140

State Boards of Education and Chief School Officers for the Common School Systems, 1947-1967 (table), 287

## Elections

General Elections in 1968 and 1969 (table), 24-26

Legislation, 19-22

Direct, 83-86

Length of campaigns, 21

Limitations on Campaign Expenditures in the States (table), 32-35

Polling Hours: General Elections (table), 28-29

Primary Elections for Statewide Officers (table), 23

Qualifications for Voting (table), 30-31

## Voting

Suggested state legislation, 98, 99

United States; Library of Congress, 28-29

Use of Voting Machines (table), 27

Voting Statistics: Selected Data on Persons Registered and Voting, by State, 1966 (table), 36

See also 1966-67 edition, pp. 32-33 for Provisions for Referendum on State Legislation (table) and Initiative Provisions for State Legislation (table)

Electronic Data Processing see Data Processing

Elementary Schools, see Education

## Employment Security

Employment security in the States, 494-501

Officials, state, 137, 140

## Employment services

Selected Employment Service Activities, total, fiscal years 1966 and 1967; by State, fiscal year 1967 (table), 502-503

## Employment, State

Employment and Payrolls of State and Local Governments, by function: October, 1966 (table), 164

Number of State and Local Government Employees: October, 1966 (table), 165

State and Local Government Payrolls and Average Earnings of Full-Time State and Local Government Employees, by States: October, 1966 (table), 166

State employment in 1966, 162-63

State Government Employees (Full-Time Equivalent), total and for selected functions, by State: October, 1966 (table), 167

State Government Payrolls, total and for selected functions, by State: October, 1966 (table), 168

Summary of State Employment: October, 1946-1966 (table), 164

See also Labor

Excise Taxes, State, see Taxation, State

Executive Secretaries to Governors, 138

Expenditure, see Finance

## Federal Grants-in-Aid

Federal Grants-in-Aid, fiscal years 1964 and 1966 (table), 249

Federal Grants-in-Aid; Shared Revenues, and Value of Commodities Distributed, by State, fiscal years 1965 and 1966 (table), 253-55

Federal Grants to States under the Social Security Act, in fiscal years 1964-65 and 1965-66 (table), 362-63

## Federal-State Relations

Administrative organization, 126

Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, 252, 256

Legislation, federal, 249-52

Recent developments, 249-52, 256

See also Federal Grants-in-Aid; Interstate Commissions; Interstate Compacts

Federation of Tax Administrators, 142-43, 203-05

Ferguson, Eleanor A., 302-305

## Finance, State

Administrative organization, 126-28

Elements of State Financial Organization. Officials or Agencies in Charge of Specified Aspects (table), 148-52.

Borrowing, 173

## Budget

Budgets systems, 126-27

National Association of State Budget Officers, 229-30

Officials, 136, 139

State Budgetary Practices (table), 144-47

Cash and security holdings, 173

## Debt, 173

State Debt Outstanding, at end of fiscal year, by State: 1966 (table), 184

Debt redemption, 173

## Expenditure

By character and object, 172-73

General, 172

State General Expenditure, in total and for selected functions, by State: 1966 (table), 182-83

Summary of Expenditure, by character and object and by State: 1966 (table), 180-81

Federal-state relations, 252-56

Legislation, direct, 85

National Totals of State Government Finance: 1942-1966 (table), 174-75

Officials in charge of finance and taxation, 136, 139

## Revenue

General, 171-72

State General Revenue, by source and by State: 1966 (table), 178-79

State finances in 1966, 171-73

Summary Financial Aggregates, by States: 1966 (table), 176-77

## Finance, State and Local

Debt, 187

Indebtedness of State and Local Governments, at end of 1965-66 fiscal year, by State (table), 195

Finance, State and Local (*continued*)

- Expenditure, 185-87
  - Direct General Expenditure of State and Local Governments, for selected items, by State: 1965-66 (table), 192
  - Per Capita Direct, General Expenditure of State and Local Governments, for selected items, by State: 1965-66 (table), 193
  - Relation of Selected Items of State and Local Government Finances to Personal Income, by State: 1965-66 (table), 194
- Revenue, 185
  - General
    - General Revenue of State and Local Governments, by source and by State: 1965-66 (table), 190
    - Per Capita General Revenue of State and Local Governments, by source, by State: 1965-66 (table), 191
  - State and local government finances in 1965-66, 185-87
  - Summary of State and Local Government Finances: 1962 to 1965-66 (table), 188-89
- Fire Protection, *see* Forestry
- Fisheries
  - Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Compact and Commission, 242
  - Gulf States Marine Fisheries Compact and Commission, 243
  - Pacific Marine Fisheries Compact and Commission, 243
- Florida
  - Administrative officials, 530
  - Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 530
  - Legislature, 530
  - Statistics, 530
  - Supreme Court, 530
- Forestry
  - Fire control
    - Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact, 243-44
    - Northeastern Forest Fire Protection Commission, 243-44
    - South Central Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact and Commission, 244
    - Southeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact, 244
    - Southeastern States Forest Fire Compact Commission, 244
    - Status of Federal-State Cooperative Forest Fire Control on State and Private Forest Lands (table), 467
  - Forest management, 463-66
    - Cooperative Forest Management Accomplishments and Expenditures, fiscal year 1966 (table), 468
  - Pest Control Compact, 234
  - Reforestation, 464-65
  - Research, 452-53
    - United States, Cooperative State Research Service, 454-56
  - State and community forests, 465
  - State forestry administration, 463-66
  - United States, Forest Service, 467-68
- Franey, William H., 413-19
- Frederick, William L., 103-106

## Georgia

- Administrative officials, 531
- Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 531
- General Assembly, 531
- Statistics, 531
- Supreme Court, 531
- Goff, Donald H., 401-408
- Goodwin, Robert C., 494-501
- Government, Local
  - Legislation, state, 82
    - Direct, 84
    - Suggested state legislation, 97, 99
  - See also* State Aid to Local Governments; State-Local Relations
  - See also* 1964-65 edition, pp. 315-20, Governments in the United States in 1962
- Governmental Administration, *see* Administration, State; Administrative Organization, State
- Governors, 134-35, 138
  - Governors, January, 1968 (table), 133
  - Legislation, state
    - Direct, 83-84
  - Legislative Procedure: Executive Veto (table), 64-65
  - National Governors' Conference, 226
  - Political Parties (table), 133
  - Terms, 125, 133
  - See also* State Pages
- Governor's Conference, *see* National Governors' Conference
- Great Lakes Basin Compact, 242
- Great Lakes Commission, 242
- Gribben, Walter J., 39-47, 68-71
- Guam
  - Administrative officials 532
  - District Court, 532
  - Legislature, 532
  - Statistics, 532
- Gulf States Marine Fisheries Compact and Commission, 243
- Hartley, David K., 431-35
- Hawaii
  - Administrative officials, 533
  - Legislature, 533
  - Statistics, 533
  - Supreme Court, 533
- Health
  - Aged, 381-82
  - Amounts Expended for Public Health Services, state by state, fiscal year 1966 (table), 338-39
  - Individual programs, 334-37
  - Legislation
    - State, 1966-1967, 81
    - Suggested state legislation, 94-99
  - Medical Vendor Payments under Federally Aided Public Assistance Programs: Recipients, Payments and Source of Funds (table), 375
  - Medicare, 334, 377
  - Mental, 343-51
    - Aged, 381-82
    - Alcoholics, 348
    - Community services, 343-46
    - Inpatient facilities, 346-50
    - Interstate Compact on Mental Health, 351

- Health (*continued*)  
 Mental (*continued*)  
 Interstate Compact on the Mentally Disordered Offender, 94, 96, 99  
 Legislation  
   Federal, 345  
   State, 344-45, 351  
   Suggested state legislation, 94, 96-97, 99  
 Mentally retarded, 345-46, 348-49  
 Officials, chief state, 137, 140  
 State hospitals, 344  
 State mental health and retardation programs, 1966-67, 343-51  
 Mortality statistics, 331  
 New England Radiological Health Compact, 236  
 Officials, state, 136, 140  
 State health departments, 332-33  
 State health programs, 331-42  
 United States, Public Health Service, 331-42  
*See also* Hospitals; Sanitation; Water Pollution Control  
 Higher Education, *see* Education  
 Highway Patrol, State, *see* Law Enforcement, State  
 Highway Safety, 323-27  
 Legislation  
   Federal, 324-25  
   State, 325-26  
 Motor vehicles  
   Motor Vehicle Laws, as of December, 1967 (table), 330  
   State Motor Vehicle Registrations—1966 (table), 328-29  
 National Safety Council, 324, 327  
 Traffic accidents and deaths, 323, 413  
 United States, Bureau of Public Roads, 328-29  
 Vehicle Equipment Safety Compact and Commission, 248  
 Highways  
 Administrative organization, state, 130-31  
 Existing Mileage of State-Administered Roads and Streets—Summary—1966, classified by system (table), 314  
 Finance  
   Apportionment of Federal-Aid Highway Funds, fiscal year 1968 (table), 320  
   Apportionment of Federal-Aid Highway Funds, fiscal year 1969 (table), 321  
   Disbursements for State-Administered Highways—1966 (table), 318-19  
   Receipts for State-Administered Highways—1966 (table), 316-17  
 Highway Systems, 307-13, 322  
 Legislation  
   Federal, 307-309  
   State, 81, 310-13  
 Motor vehicle travel  
   Traveled Way of the Federal-Aid Highway Systems—1966: Mileage Classified by System (table), 315  
 Officials, state, 137, 141  
 Taxes, 310  
 Transportation  
   Mass, 307-13, 322  
   United States, Bureau of Public Roads, 311-21  
*See also* Highway Safety; Motor Vehicles  
 Home Rule, 257-58, 261  
 Hospitals  
 Mental  
   State hospitals, 344  
   Planning and construction  
   Status of Federal-State Construction Programs for Hospital and Medical Facilities, July 1, 1947-June 30, 1967 (table), 340-41  
 Housing  
   Aged, 381  
 Idaho  
   Administrative officials, 534  
   Legislature, 534  
   Statistics, 534  
   Supreme Court, 534  
 Illinois  
   Administrative officials, 535  
   Commission on Intergovernmental Cooperation, 535  
   General Assembly, 535  
   Statistics, 535  
   Supreme Court, 535  
 Illinois-Legislative Council, 148-52  
 Income Taxes, *see* Taxation, State  
 Indiana  
   Administrative officials, 536  
   Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 536  
   General Assembly, 536  
   Statistics, 536  
   Supreme Court, 536  
 Indiana-Illinois Compact, 237  
 Ingraham, Page L., 438-43  
 Inheritance Laws, 396-400  
 Insurance  
   Health insurance for the aged under the Social Security Act, 357-58  
   Health Insurance for the Aged under the Social Security Act—Hospital Insurance, by type of benefit, as of September 20, 1967 (table), 368  
   Officials, state, 134-35, 137, 141  
   Old-Age Survivors and Disability Insurance, 352  
   Unemployment insurance, 498-501  
     Benefits, 498  
     Significant Benefit Provisions of State Unemployment Insurance Laws, July 3, 1967 (table), 504-507  
   Claims and benefits, 499-500  
   Disability insurance, 499  
   Legislation  
     Federal, 501  
     State, 498  
   Selected Data on State Unemployment Insurance Operations, total for fiscal years 1966 and 1967; by State, fiscal year 1967 (table), 508  
*See also* Social Security; Workmen's Compensation  
 Interstate Agreement on the Qualification of Educational Personnel, 236  
 International Association of Chiefs of Police, 414-15  
 Interstate Commissions, Representative, 240-48  
 Interstate Compacts, 234-39  
   Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Compact, 242  
   Compact for Education, 247  
   Delaware River Basin Compact, 238-40

## Interstate Compacts (continued)

- Delaware River Port Authority Compact, 246
- Forest Fire Protection Compact, Interstate, 243-44
- Great Lakes Basin Compact, 242
- Gulf States Marine Fisheries Compact, 243
- Indiana-Illinois Compact, 237
- Interstate Agreement on the Qualification of Educational Personnel, 236
- Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact, 243-44
- Interstate Mining Compact, 94, 96, 99
- Juveniles, Interstate Compact on, 388-89
- Mental Health, Interstate Compact on, 351
- Mentally Disordered Offender, Interstate Compact on, 94, 96, 99
- Mid-Atlantic Air Pollution Control Compact, 238
- Mining Compact, Interstate, 94, 96, 99
- Multistate Tax Compact, 94, 98, 100, 234-35
- New England Higher Education Compact, 248
- New England Interstate Planning Compact, 236-37
- New England Interstate Water Pollution Control Compact, 241-42
- New England Police Compact, 234
- New England Radiological Health Compact, 236
- Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Compact, 240-41
- Oil Compact, Interstate, 245
- Pacific Marine Fisheries Compact, 243
- Palisades Interstate Park Compact, 245
- Pest Control Compact, 234
- Port of New York Authority, 236, 246
- Potomac River Basin, Interstate Compact, 240
- South Central Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact, 244
- Southeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact, 244
- Southern Interstate Nuclear Compact, 236, 245
- Southern Regional Education Compact, 247
- Tahoe Regional Planning Compact, 237
- Toll Bridge Compact, 246-47
- Tri-State Compact, 241
- Uniform Proration Compact, 234
- Upper Colorado River Basin Compact, 241
- Vehicle Equipment Safety Compact, 248
- Western Regional Education Compact, 248
- Interstate Conference on Water Problems, 233
- Interstate-Federal Compacts
  - Water resources, 238-39
- Interstate Sanitation Commission, 241

## Iowa

- Administrative officials, 537
- Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 537
- General Assembly, 537
- Statistics, 537
- Supreme Court, 537

Judges; Judicial Systems; Justices, *see* Courts  
 Juvenile Delinquency, *see* Children, Youth  
 Juveniles, *see* Children, Youth

## Kansas

- Administrative officials, 538
- Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 538

## Kansas (continued)

- Legislature, 538
- Statistics, 538
- Supreme Court, 538

## Kentucky

- Administrative officials, 539
- Court of Appeals, 539
- General Assembly, 539
- Legislative Research Commission, 539
- Statistics, 539

## Labor

- Agriculture workers, 476, 497-98
- Child labor and school attendance, 473-74
- Discrimination in employment, 472-73
- Industrial relations, 471-72
- Legislation
  - State, 82, 469-85
  - Suggested state legislation, 97-99
- Officials, state, 134-35, 137, 141
- United States, Bureau of Labor Standards, 478-84
- Wage standards, 369-71
- See also* Child Labor Legislation; Employment; Employment Security; Employment, State; Women; Workmen's Compensation

## Land

- Officials, chief state, 134-35

## Law Enforcement

- Attorneys General in public protection, 409-412
- Corrections
  - Officials, state, 140
  - State programs, 401-408
- Crime control
  - Federal-state relations, 250
  - National Association of Attorneys General, Committee on Criminal Law and Law Enforcement
  - Recommendations, 409-10

## Legislation

- State, 82
- Suggested state legislation, 95, 99
- New England Police Compact, 234
- Police and highway patrols, state, 413-19
- Legislation, federal, 413-14
- National Safety Council, 413
- Officials, 137, 141
- Riots and civil disturbances, 413
- President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, 105, 348-87, 401, 404-05, 408, 409, 410, 414, 416, 419

## Legislation, state

- Direct, 1966-1967, 83-86
- National Legislative Conference, 70-71, 97
- Suggested State Legislation, 1967-68, 94-100
  - Committee of State Officials on Suggested State Legislation of the Council of State Governments, 94-100
- Trends in state legislation, 1966-1967, 79-82
- See also* Uniform State Laws; *also* individual subject headings for legislation in individual fields

- Legislative Councils**  
**Legislative Councils and Council-Type Agencies: Organization and Meetings (table), 72-73**
- Legislative Officers**  
 National Legislative Conference, 227  
*See also State Pages*
- Legislative Service Agencies**  
 Permanent (table), 74-78
- Legislative Services, 68-71**  
 Fiscal services, 68-69  
 Research and legal services, 69-70
- Legislative Structure and Procedures, 39-47**  
 Bill Introduction and Reference (table), 58-59  
 Executive Veto (table), 62-63  
 House and Senate Action (table), 60-61  
 Official Records (table), 54-56  
 Sessions, Introductions and Enactments as of January 15, 1968 (table), 64-65  
 Standing Committees and Hearings (table), 57  
*See also 1966-67 edition, pp. 56-57 for Bill and Law Printing Practices (table)*
- Legislators, State**  
 Numbers, Terms and Party Affiliations, August 1, 1967 (table), 49  
 Salaries and Compensation, 44-46; (table), 52-53
- Legislatures, State,**  
 Apportionment, 3, 39-41  
 Apportionment of Legislatures, House (table), 67  
 Apportionment of Legislatures, Senate (table), 66  
 Committees, 46  
 Equipment and facilities, 46-47  
 Legislative sessions, 42-44; (table), 50-51  
 Official Names of States, Legislative Bodies and Capitol Buildings (table), 48  
 Sizes and terms, 41-42
- Library Services and Legislation, 302-306**  
 American Library Association, 306  
 Appropriations, Exclusive of Federal Grants, for the State Library Agencies that Include Public Library Extension Service as One Function (table), 306
- Lieutenant Governors, 134-35, 138**  
 National Conference of Lieutenant Governors, 229  
*See also State Pages*
- Local Government, see Government, Local; State Aid to Local Governments; State-Local Relations**
- Louisiana**  
 Administrative officials, 540  
 Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, 540  
 Legislature, 540  
 Statistics, 540  
 Supreme Court, 540
- McGlasson, W. D., 427-30**
- Maine**  
 Administrative officials, 541  
 Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 541  
 Legislature, 541  
 Statistics, 541  
 Supreme Judicial Court, 541
- Marmion, Harry A., 290-95**
- Marriage Laws, 395-96; as of July 1, 1967 (table), 397**
- Maryland**  
 Administrative officials, 542  
 Commission on Intergovernmental Cooperation, 542  
 Court of Appeals, 542  
 General Assembly, 542  
 Statistics, 542
- Massachusetts**  
 Administrative officials, 543  
 Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 543  
 General Court, 543  
 Statistics, 543  
 Supreme Judicial Court, 543
- Medicaid, see Social Security**  
**Medicare, see Social Security**
- Medical Facilities, see Hospitals**
- Mental Health, see Health**
- Mental Hospitals, see Hospitals**
- Merit Systems, see Personnel**
- Metropolitan Areas, see Government, Local; State-Local Relations**
- Michigan**  
 Administrative officials, 544  
 Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 544  
 Legislature, 544  
 Statistics, 544  
 Supreme Court, 544
- Mid-Atlantic States Air Pollution Control Compact and Commission, 238**
- Mines and Minerals**  
 Officials, chief state, 134-35  
 Suggested state legislation, 94, 96, 99
- Minnesota**  
 Administrative officials, 545  
 Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 545  
 Legislature, 545  
 Statistics, 545  
 Supreme Court, 545
- Mississippi**  
 Administrative officials, 546  
 Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 546  
 Legislature, 546  
 Statistics, 546  
 Supreme Court, 546
- Missouri**  
 Administrative officials, 547  
 Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 547  
 General Assembly, 547  
 Statistics, 547  
 Supreme Court, 547
- Model Acts, see Uniform State Laws**
- Montana**  
 Administrative officials, 548  
 Legislative Assembly, 548  
 Legislative Council, 548  
 Statistics, 548  
 Supreme Court, 548
- Motor Vehicles**  
 Legislation  
 Suggested state legislation, 95, 98-99  
 Motor Vehicle Laws, as of December, 1967 (table), 330  
 Registration fees, 310-11  
 State Motor Vehicle Registrations-1966 (table), 328-29  
 Uniform Proration Compact, 234

- Motor Vehicles (*continued*)  
 Vehicle Equipment Safety Compact and Commission, 248  
*See also* Highway Safety; Highways  
 Multistate Tax Compact, 94, 98, 100; 234-35
- National Association of Attorneys General, 228, 409  
 Committee on Criminal Law and Law Enforcement  
 Recommendations for crime control, 409-10  
 National Association of State Budget Officers, 229-30  
 National Association of State Purchasing Officials, 153, 230  
 National Committee on Uniform Traffic Laws and Ordinances, 327  
 National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, 89-93, 96-97, 100, 232  
 National Conference of Court Administrative Officers, 106, 231  
 National Conference of Lieutenant Governors, 229  
 National Conference of State Legislative Leaders, 232  
 National Conference on Comparative Statistics, 96, 129  
 National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 384-85, 387  
 National Education Association, 281-84, 288-89  
 National Governors' Conference, 226  
 Committee on State-Urban Relations, 3  
 Subcommittee on Juvenile Delinquency, 384, 388  
 National Guard, 427-30  
 Air National Guard 427-30  
 Army National Guard, 427-30  
 Civil disorders, 427  
 Force structure and realignment, 429  
 National defense, 427-29  
 State emergencies, 429-30  
 Vietnam War, 427-28  
 National Guard Association of the United States, 427-30  
 National Legislative Conference, 70-71, 97, 227  
 National Safety Council, 324; 327  
 Police and highway patrols, 413  
 Natural Resources  
 Administrative organization, state, 131-32  
 Conservation and development projects, 458-59  
 Interstate Mining Compact, 94, 96, 99  
 Legislation  
 State, 81  
 Suggested state legislation, 94, 96, 99  
 Officials, state, 137, 140
- Nebraska  
 Administrative officials, 549  
 Commission on Intergovernmental Cooperation, 549  
 Legislature, 549  
 Statistics, 549  
 Supreme Court, 549
- Nevada  
 Administrative officials, 550  
 Legislative Commission of the Legislative Counsel Bureau, 550  
 Legislature, 550
- Nevada (*continued*)  
 Statistics, 550  
 Supreme Court, 550  
 New England Board of Higher Education, 248  
 New England Higher Education Compact, 248  
 New England Interstate Planning Compact, 236-37  
 New England Interstate Water Pollution Control Compact and Commission, 241-42  
 New England Police Compact, 234  
 New England Radiological Health Compact, 236  
 New Hampshire  
 Administrative officials, 551  
 Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 551  
 General Court, 551  
 Statistics, 551  
 Supreme Court, 551
- New Jersey  
 Administrative officials, 552  
 Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 552  
 Legislature, 552  
 Statistics, 552  
 Supreme Court, 552
- New Mexico  
 Administrative officials, 553  
 Commission on Intergovernmental Cooperation, 553  
 Legislature, 553  
 Statistics, 553  
 Supreme Court, 553
- New York  
 Administrative officials, 554  
 Court of Appeals, 554  
 Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation, 554  
 Legislature, 554  
 Statistics, 554  
 New York Port Authority, *see* Port of New York Authority
- North Carolina  
 Administrative officials, 555  
 Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 555  
 General Assembly, 555  
 Statistics, 555  
 Supreme Court, 555
- North Dakota  
 Administrative officials, 556  
 Legislative Assembly, 556  
 Legislative Research Committee, 556  
 Statistics, 556  
 Supreme Court, 556
- Northeastern Forest Fire Protection Commission, 243-44
- Nuclear Energy, *see* Atomic Energy
- Ocheltree, Keith, 154-57
- Ohio  
 Administrative officials, 557  
 Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 557  
 General Assembly, 557  
 Statistics, 557  
 Supreme Court, 557
- Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Compact and Commission, 240-41
- Oil Compact and Commission, Interstate, 245
- Oklahoma  
 Administrative officials, 558

- Oklahoma (*continued*)  
 Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 558  
 Legislature, 558  
 Statistics, 558  
 Supreme Court, 558  
 Old-Age Assistance  
 Old-Age Assistance: Recipients, Payments and Source of Funds (table), 372  
*See also* Aging  
 Oregon  
 Administrative officials, 559  
 Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 559  
 Legislative Assembly, 559  
 Statistics, 559  
 Supreme Court, 559
- Pacific Marine Fisheries Compact and Commission, 243  
 Palisades Interstate Park Compact and Commission, 245  
 Parks, *see* Recreation, Outdoor  
 Parole and Probation Compact Administrators' Association, 233  
 Payrolls, State  
 Employment and Payrolls of State and Local Government, by function: October, 1966 (table); 164  
 State and Local Government Payrolls and Average Earnings of Full-Time State and Local Government Employees, by States; October, 1966 (table), 166  
 State Government Payrolls, total and for selected functions, by State: October, 1966 (table), 168
- Pedersen, K. George, 273-80  
 Pennsylvania  
 Administrative officials, 560  
 Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 560  
 General Assembly, 560  
 Statistics, 560  
 Supreme Court, 560  
 Pensions, *see* Retirement Systems, State  
 Personnel  
 Developments in state personnel systems, 154-57  
 Merit systems, 128-29  
 Officials, state, 136, 139  
 Public Personnel Association, 158-61  
 State Personnel Agencies, Coverage, Organization and Selected Policies, August, 1967 (table), 158-61  
*See also* Employment; Employment, State: Retirement Systems, State  
 Pest Control Compact, 234  
 Pierce, William J., 87-88  
 Planning and Development, State, 431-35  
 Administrative organization, 128  
 Federal-state relations, 251  
 Legislation; 81-82  
 New England Interstate Planning Compact, 236-37  
 Officials, 136, 139  
 State development programs, 436-37  
 State-local relations, 258  
 Tahoe Regional Planning Compact, 237  
 Water resources, 438-41  
 Police and Highway Patrols, State, *see* Law Enforcement
- Population, State, *see* State Pages  
 Port Authority Compact, Delaware River, 246  
 Port of New York Authority, 236, 246  
 Potomac River Basin, Interstate Compact and Commission, 240  
 Property Taxes, State, *see* Taxation, State  
 Public Assistance  
 Aid to Families with Dependent Children: Recipients, Payments and Financing (table), 370-71  
 Aid to the Blind: Selected Data on Recipients, Payments and Financing (table), 373  
 Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled: Selected Data on Recipients, Payments and Financing (table), 374  
 General Assistance: Recipients, Average Money Payments and Total Expenditures (table), 376  
 Medical Vendor Payments under Federally Aided Public Assistance Programs: Recipients, Payments and Source of Funds (table), 375  
 Public Health, *see* Health  
 Public Personnel Association, 158-61  
 Public Protection, *see* Attorneys General, State  
 Public Schools, *see* Education  
 Public Utility Regulation  
 Developments in public utility regulation, 509-18  
 Officials, state, 134-35, 137, 141  
 Regulatory Functions of State Public Utility Commissions (table), 518  
 Reimbursement for relocation required by highway projects, 313  
 State Public Utility Commissions (table), 517  
 Public Welfare, *see* Welfare  
 Public Works  
 Officials, state, 136, 139  
 Puerto Rico  
 Administrative officials, 561  
 Legislative Assembly, 561  
 Statistics, 561  
 Supreme Court, 561  
 Purchasing, State  
 Administrative organization, 132, 153  
 National Association of State Purchasing Officials, 153, 230  
 Officials, 136, 139  
 Pyle, Howard, 323-27
- Reapportionment, *see* Legislatures  
 Recreation, Outdoor, 444-46  
 Administrative organization, state, 131  
 Finance, 444-46  
 Legislation  
 Suggested state legislation, 98-99  
 Palisades Interstate Park Compact and Commission, 245  
 United States, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, 444-46
- Retardation, Mental, *see* Health  
 Retirement Systems, State  
 Retirement Pension Provisions for Judges of State Appellate Courts and Trial Courts of General Jurisdiction (table), 114-16  
*See also* Social Security  
*See also* 1964-65 edition, pp. 189-93, Retirement systems for state government employees

- Revenue, *see* Finance, State
- Rhode Island
- Administrative officials, 562
  - Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 562
  - General Assembly, 562
  - Statistics, 562
  - Supreme Court, 562
- Riots
- Police and highway patrols, 413
  - National Guard, 427, 430
- Roads, *see* Highways
- Rodgers, Paul, 509-18
- Rothenberg, Leon, 196-202
- Salaries
- Compensation of judges, 105
  - Compensation of Judges of State Appellate Courts and Trial Courts of General Jurisdiction (table), 112-13
  - Estimated Average Annual Salaries of Total Instructional Staff and of Classroom Teachers in Public Schools, 1966-67 (table), 284
  - Salaries and Compensation of Legislators, 44-46; (table), 52-53
  - State Administrative Officials, maximum or current figures as of late 1967 (table), 138-41
- See also* Labor; Payrolls, State; Women
- Sales Taxes, State, *see* Taxation, State
- Sanitation, *see* Health; Water Pollution Control; Water Resources
- School Districts, *see* Education
- Schwan, Charles F., Jr., 249-52, 256
- Scott, Thomas M., 19-22
- Secondary Schools, *see* Education
- Secretaries of State, 134-36, 138
- See also* State Pages
- Singletary, Otis A., 290-95
- Social Security
- Cash Benefits and Beneficiaries under Social Insurance and Veterans' Programs, by risk and program, selected years, 1940-1966 (table), 364-65
  - Contribution Rate Schedule for Employees and Employers (Each) (table), 352
  - Contribution Rate Schedule for Self-Employed People (table), 352
  - Coverage, 358
  - Federal Grants to States under the Social Security Act, in fiscal years 1964-65 and 1965-66 (table), 362-63
  - Health insurance for the aged, 357-58
  - Health Insurance for the Aged under the Social Security Act—Hospital Insurance, by type of benefit, as of September 29, 1967 (table), 368
- Legislation
- Suggested state legislation, 96, 99
  - Medicaid, 355
  - Medicare, 334, 352-53, 377
  - Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance, 352
  - Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance: by type of program, by State, fiscal year 1967 (table), 366-67
  - Retirement, survivor and disability benefits, 358
  - Social Security Act Amendments of 1967, 352
- Social Security (*continued*)
- Social security in the United States, 352-76
  - United States, Bureau of Family Services, 354-56
  - United States, Children's Bureau, 356
  - United States, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 352-76
  - United States, Social and Rehabilitation Service, 352-76
  - United States, Social Security Administration, 352-76
  - United States, Welfare Administration, 353-54
  - Social Welfare, *see* Welfare
  - Soil Conservation, 457-62
  - Soil and Water Conservation Districts, cumulative to June 30, 1967 (table), 462
  - Status of Watershed Applications, as of October 1, 1967 (table), 461
  - United States, Soil Conservation Service, 461-62
- South Carolina
- Administrative officials, 563
  - Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 563
  - General Assembly, 563
  - Statistics, 563
  - Supreme Court, 563
- South Central Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact and Commission, 244
- South Dakota
- Administrative officials, 564
  - Commission on Intergovernmental Cooperation, 564
  - Legislature, 564
  - Statistics, 564
  - Supreme Court, 564
- Southeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact, 244
- Southeastern States Forest Fire Compact Commission, 244
- Southern Interstate Nuclear Compact and Board, 236, 245
- Southern Regional Education Compact and Board, 247
- Stanfield, Rochelle L., 438-43
- Stark, Heman G., 384-91
- State Aid to Local Governments, 260-69
- Per Capita State Intergovernmental Expenditure, by function, by State: 1966 (table), 267
  - State aid formulas, 264
  - State Intergovernmental Expenditure, by function and by State: 1966 (table), 268
  - State Intergovernmental Expenditure, by State: 1957 to 1966 (table), 266
  - State Intergovernmental Expenditure, by type of receiving government and by State: 1966 (table), 269
  - Statistical findings, 262-63
  - Summary of State Intergovernmental Payments to Local Governments: 1942-1966 (table), 265
- State-Federal Relations, *see* Federal-State Relations
- State Hospitals, *see* Hospitals
- State-Local Relations, 257-61
- Administrative organization, 129
  - Annexation and incorporation, 258
  - County government, 258
  - Home rule, 257-58, 261

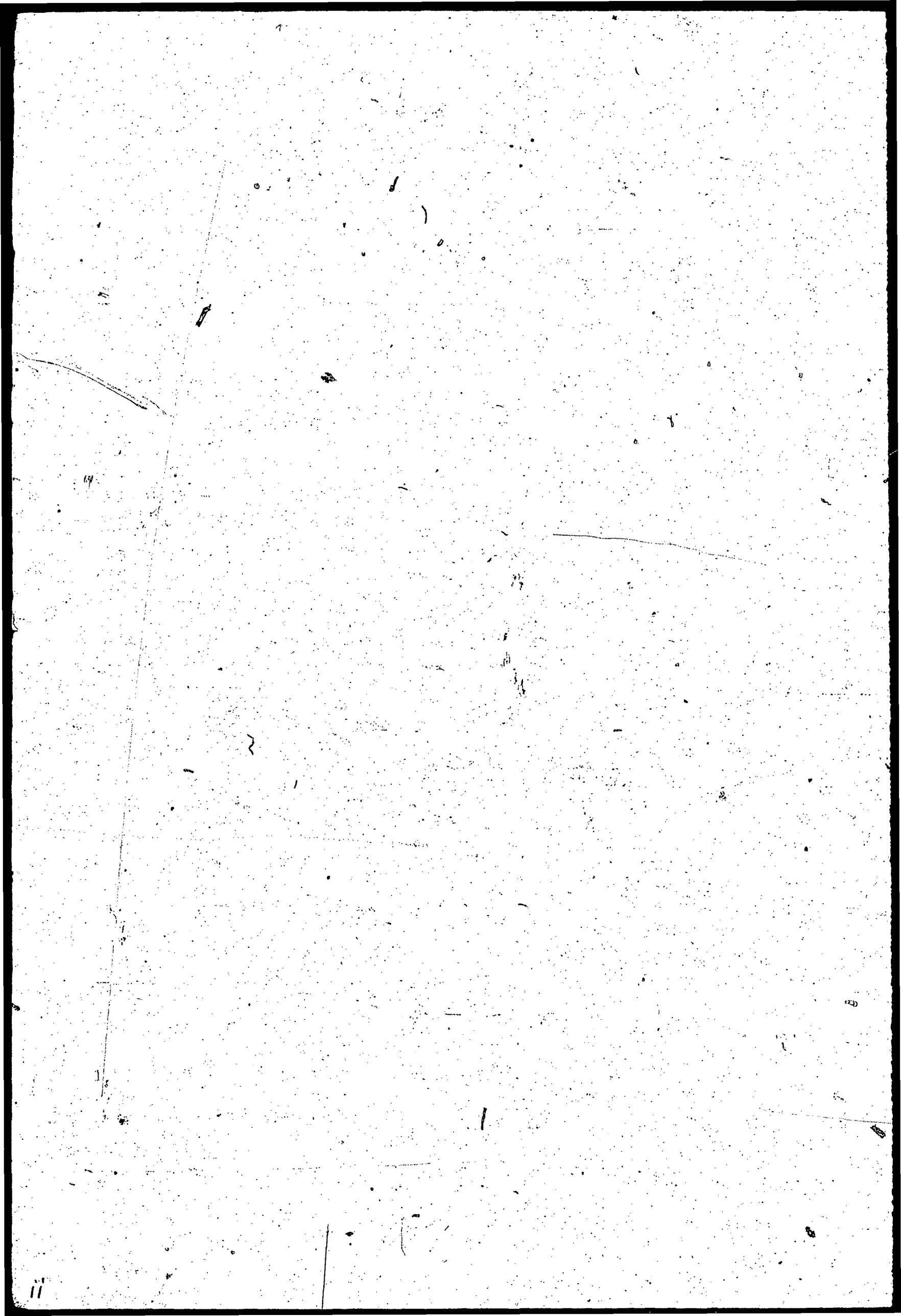
- State-Local Relations (*continued*)  
 Intergovernmental cooperation, 259  
*See also* State Aid to Local Governments  
 State Pages, 521-74  
 States of the Union  
 Historical Data (table), 521  
 Official Names (table), 48  
 Suggested State Legislation, 1967-68, 94-100  
 Supreme Courts, *see* Courts; *also* State Pages
- Tahoe Regional Planning Compact, 237
- Taxation, State  
 Administrative organization, 129  
 Agencies Administering Major State Taxes, as of January 1, 1968 (table), 142-43  
 Alcoholic beverage taxes, 201  
 Collections, 206-17  
 Fiscal Year, Population, and Personal Income, by States (table), 216-17  
 License Tax Revenue: 1967 (table), 214-15  
 National Summary of State Tax Revenue, by type of tax: 1965-1967 (table), 208-209  
 Sales and Gross Receipts Tax Revenue: 1967 (table), 212-13  
 State Tax Revenue, by type of tax: 1967 (table), 210-11  
 Summary of State Tax Revenue: 1965 to 1967 (table), 209  
 Excise taxes  
 State Excise Rates, January 1, 1968 (table), 205  
 Federation of Tax Administrators, 142-43, 203-205  
 Highways, 310  
 Income taxes  
 Corporation, 197-99, 202  
 Range of State Corporate Income Tax Rates, as of January 1, 1968 (table), 204  
 Individual, 197-98, 202  
 State Individual Income Taxes, January 1, 1968 (table), 203  
 Legislation, 197-202  
 Direct, 1966-1967, 85  
 Suggested state legislation, 94, 97-98, 100  
 Motor fuel taxes, 200  
 Uniform Proration Compact, 234  
 Multistate Tax Compact, 94, 98, 100, 234-35  
 Property taxes, 201  
 Recent trends in state taxation, 196-202  
 Sales taxes, 199-200, 202  
 Tobacco taxes, 200  
 Teachers, *see* Education  
 Tennessee  
 Administrative officials, 565  
 Commission on Intergovernmental Cooperation, 565  
 General Assembly, 565  
 Statistics, 565  
 Supreme Court, 565  
 Texas  
 Administrative officials, 566  
 Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 566  
 Legislature, 566  
 Statistics, 566  
 Supreme Court, 566  
 Thomas, J. Alan, 273-80  
 Thornton, Robert Y., 409-12  
 Tobacco Taxes, State, *see* Taxation, State
- Toll Bridges, *see* Bridges  
 Traffic Accidents and Deaths, *see* Highway Safety  
 Transit  
 Mass  
 Legislation, 311  
 Transportation  
 Administrative organization, state, 130-31  
 Departments of transportation, 322  
 Legislation  
 Suggested state legislation, 98-99  
 Mass, 307-13, 322  
 Treasurers, State, 134-36, 138  
*See also* State Pages  
 Tri-State Compact, 241  
 Turk, Ruth, 343-51
- Unemployment Insurance, *see* Insurance  
 Uniform Proration Compact, 234  
 Uniform State Laws, 87-88  
 Expanding program, 88  
 Legislation  
 Suggested state legislation, 96-97, 100  
 National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, 87-93, 96-97, 100, 232  
 Record of Passage of Uniform Acts, as of November 15, 1967 (table), 89-93
- United States  
 Bureau of Employment Security, 502-508  
 Bureau of Family Services, 354-56  
 Bureau of Labor Standards, 478-84  
 Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, 444-46  
 Bureau of Public Roads, 314-21, 328-29  
 Bureau of the Census, 134-35, 162-68, 171-95, 206-17, 262-69  
 Children's Bureau, 356  
 Cooperative State Research Service, 454-56  
 Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 352-76  
 Federal Bureau of Investigation, 413  
 Federal Extension Service, 450-51  
 Forest Service, 467-68  
 Library of Congress, 28-29  
 Office of Civil Defense, 423-25  
 Office of Education, 285-87, 296-98  
 Office of Emergency Planning, 420-26  
 Public Health Service, 324-25, 331-42  
 Secretary of the Treasury, 253-55  
 Social and Rehabilitation Service, 352-76  
 Social Security Administration, 352-76  
 Soil Conservation Service, 461-62  
 Welfare Administration, 353-54  
 Women's Bureau, 392-400, 486-93  
 Universities, *see* Education  
 Upper Colorado River Basin Compact, 241  
 Upper Colorado River Commission, 241  
 Utah  
 Administrative officials, 567  
 Legislative Council, 567  
 Legislature, 567  
 Statistics, 567  
 Supreme Court, 567  
 Utilities, *see* Public Utility Regulation
- Vehicle Equipment Safety Compact and Commission, 248  
 Vehicles, *see* Motor Vehicles

- Vermont  
 Administrative officials, 568  
 Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 568  
 General Assembly, 568  
 Statistics, 568  
 Supreme Court, 568
- Veterans  
 Cash Benefits and Beneficiaries under Social Insurance and Veterans' Programs, by risk and program, selected years, 1940-1966 (table), 364-65
- Veto  
 Legislative Procedure: Executive Veto (table), 64-65
- Vietnam War  
 National Guard, 427-28  
 OEP limited-war preparedness, 421
- Virginia  
 Administrative officials, 569  
 Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 569  
 General Assembly, 569  
 Statistics, 569  
 Supreme Court of Appeals, 569
- Virgin Islands  
 Administrative officials, 570  
 District Court, 570  
 Legislature, 570  
 Statistics, 570
- Voting, *see* Elections
- Wages, *see* Labor; Payrolls, State; Salaries
- Washington  
 Administrative officials, 571  
 Legislative Council, 571  
 Legislature, 571  
 Statistics, 571  
 Supreme Court, 571
- Water Conservation, 458-59  
 Soil and Water Conservation Districts, cumulative to June 30, 1967 (table), 462
- Water Pollution Control, 441-43  
 Interstate Compact and Commission on the Potomac River Basin, 240  
 Interstate Sanitation Commission, 241  
 New England Interstate Water Pollution Control Compact and Commission, 241-42  
 Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Compact and Commission, 240-41  
 Tri-State Compact, 241
- Water Resources, 438-43  
 Administrative organization, 438-39  
 Delaware River Basin Compact and Commission, 238, 240  
 Great Lakes Basin Compact, 242  
 Great Lakes Commission, 242  
 Interstate Compact and Commission on the Potomac River Basin, 240  
 Interstate Conference on Water Problems, 233  
 Interstate-federal compacts, 238-39  
 Legislation, state, 438-43  
 Upper Colorado River Basin Compact and Commission, 241
- Watersheds, 458  
 Forestry, 463-64  
 Status of Watershed Applications, as of October 1, 1967 (table), 461
- Weissbrodt, Sylvia R., 469-77, 485
- Welfare  
 Administrative organization, state, 130  
 Legislation  
 State, 1966-1967, 81  
 Suggested state legislation, 95, 99  
 Officials, chief state, 137, 140  
 Social Welfare Expenditures under Public Programs, 358; fiscal years 1965-66 and 1964-65 (table), 360-61
- Wendell, Mitchell, 234-39
- West Virginia  
 Administrative officials, 572  
 Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 572  
 Legislature, 572  
 Statistics, 572  
 Supreme Court of Appeals, 572
- Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, 248
- Western Proration Agreement, *see* Uniform Proration Compact
- Western Regional Education Compact, 248
- Williams, Donald A., 457-60
- Wisconsin  
 Administrative officials, 573  
 Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 573  
 Legislature, 573  
 Statistics, 573  
 Supreme Court, 573
- Women  
 Commissions on the status of women, 393-94, 492-93  
 Divorce Laws, 396, 400; as of July 1, 1966 (table), 398-99  
 Legal status, 392-400  
 Legislation  
 State labor legislation affecting the employment of women, 486-93  
 Marriage Laws, 395-96; as of July 1, 1967 (table), 397  
 United States, Women's Bureau, 392-400, 486-93
- Workmen's Compensation, 476-77, 485  
 Minimum and Maximum Benefits for Temporary Total Disability under Workmen's Compensation Laws, as of October, 1967 (table), 478-79
- Wyoming  
 Administrative officials, 574  
 Commission on Intergovernmental Cooperation, 574  
 Legislature, 574  
 Statistics, 574  
 Supreme Court, 574
- Youth, 384-91  
*See also* Children
- Zimmermann, Frederick L., 234-39

H

STATE ELECTIVE OFFICIALS  
AND THE LEGISLATURES

1969



STATE ELECTIVE  
OFFICIALS  
AND THE  
LEGISLATURES



SUPPLEMENT I  
*The Book of the States*  
1969

The Council of State Governments  
*Chicago*

**COPYRIGHT, 1969, BY  
THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS**

**Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: 35-11433**

**PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

**Price, \$3.00**

# 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 1968-69 edition of *The Book of the States*, is based on information received from all of the States. It lists, as of early 1969, the administrative officials elected by statewide popular vote, the elective justices of the state courts of last resort, 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. A complete listing of officials and justices of state courts of last resort—elective and appointive—may be found in *The Book of the States* and other Council publications.

Comprehensive rosters of appointed administrative officials of the States will appear in *Supplement II*, to be published in the summer of 1969.

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, 1969

THE BOOK OF THE STATES  
IS PUBLISHED BIENNIALLY BY THE  
COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS AT  
1313 EAST SIXTIETH STREET  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637.

*Supplement I*

ROBERT H. WEBER, *Editor*

GEORGE S. RICHARDS, *Assistant Editor*

## CONTENTS

### ELECTIVE OFFICERS OF THE STATES FOR 1969

Alabama .....	1	Louisiana .....	7	Ohio .....	12
Alaska .....	1	Maine .....	7	Oklahoma .....	13
Arizona .....	1	Maryland .....	7	Oregon .....	14
Arkansas .....	2	Massachusetts .....	8	Pennsylvania .....	14
California .....	2	Michigan .....	8	Puerto Rico .....	14
Colorado .....	3	Minnesota .....	9	Rhode Island .....	14
Connecticut .....	3	Mississippi .....	9	South Carolina .....	14
Delaware .....	3	Missouri .....	9	South Dakota .....	15
Florida .....	3	Montana .....	10	Tennessee .....	15
Georgia .....	4	Nebraska .....	10	Texas .....	15
Hawaii .....	4	Nevada .....	11	Utah .....	16
Idaho .....	4	New Hampshire .....	11	Vermont .....	16
Illinois .....	5	New Jersey .....	11	Virginia .....	16
Indiana .....	5	New Mexico .....	11	Washington .....	16
Iowa .....	6	New York .....	11	West Virginia .....	17
Kansas .....	6	North Carolina .....	12	Wisconsin .....	17
Kentucky .....	6	North Dakota .....	12	Wyoming .....	17

### DIRECTORY OF STATE LEGISLATORS

Alabama .....	18	Kentucky .....	50	Ohio .....	94
Alaska .....	20	Louisiana .....	52	Oklahoma .....	96
American Samoa .....	21	Maine .....	54	Oregon .....	98
Arizona .....	21	Maryland .....	57	Pennsylvania .....	99
Arkansas .....	22	Massachusetts .....	60	Puerto Rico .....	103
California .....	24	Michigan .....	63	Rhode Island .....	104
Colorado .....	26	Minnesota .....	66	South Carolina .....	106
Connecticut .....	28	Mississippi .....	68	South Dakota .....	109
Delaware .....	31	Missouri .....	71	Tennessee .....	110
Florida .....	32	Montana .....	74	Texas .....	112
Georgia .....	34	Nebraska .....	76	Utah .....	114
Guam .....	37	Nevada .....	76	Vermont .....	116
Hawaii .....	38	New Hampshire .....	77	Virginia .....	118
Idaho .....	39	New Jersey .....	83	Virgin Islands .....	120
Illinois .....	40	New Mexico .....	85	Washington .....	120
Indiana .....	43	New York .....	87	West Virginia .....	123
Iowa .....	46	North Carolina .....	90	Wisconsin .....	125
Kansas .....	48	North Dakota .....	92	Wyoming .....	127

### LEGISLATIVE SERVICE AGENCIES

Legislative Service Agencies .....	129
------------------------------------	-----

### OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

Officers and Executive Committee .....	134
--	-----

## THE STATE CAPITOLS

State	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
Hawaii	Iolani Palace	Honolulu	96813	...	50511
Idaho	State Capitol	Boise	83701	208	344-5811
Illinois	State House	Springfield	62706	217	527-6611
Indiana	State House	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	389-6321
Maine	State House	Augusta	04330	207	623-4511
Maryland	State House	Annapolis	21404	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	NCS
Montana	State Capitol	Helena	59601	406	442-3260
Nebraska	State Capitol	Lincoln	68509	402	477-5211
Nevada	State Capitol	Carson City	89701	702	882-2561
New Hampshire	State House	Concord	03301	603	225-6611
New Jersey	State House	Trenton	08625	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	224-2000
Ohio	State House	Columbus	43215	614	469-2000
Oklahoma	State Capitol	Oklahoma, City	73105	405	521-2011
Oregon	State Capitol	Salem	97310	503	364-2171
Pennsylvania	Capitol Building	Harrisburg	17120	717	787-2121
Rhode Island	State House	Providence	02903	401	521-7100
South Carolina	State House	Columbia	29202	803	NCS
South Dakota	State Capitol	Pierre	57501	605	224-3251
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	770-0000
Washington	Legislative Building	Olympia	98502	206	753-5656
West Virginia	State Capitol	Charleston	25305	304	348-3456
Wisconsin	State Capitol	Madison	53702	608	266-2211
Wyoming	State Capitol	Cheyenne	82001	307	777-7220
American Samoa	Government House	Pago Pago	96920	...	2203, 2204
Guam	Congress Building	Agana	96910	...	7906
Puerto Rico	Capitol	San Juan	00903	...	723-6040
TTPI**	Capitol Hill	Saipan	96950	...	...
Virgin Islands	Government House	Charlotte Amalie	00801	...	774-0880

NCS—No central switchboard.

\*In some instances the name is not official.

\*\*Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

# *Elective Officers of the States for 1969\**

## ALABAMA

Governor.....Albert P. Brewer (D)	Superintendent of Education
Lieutenant Governor.....(Vacancy)	.....Ernest Stone (D)
Secretary of State..Mrs. Mabel Amos (D)	Commissioner of Agriculture and
Attorney General	Industries.....Richard Beard (D)
.....MacDonald Gallion (D)	Public Service Commission
Treasurer.....Mrs. Agnes Baggett (D)	Eugene Connor (D)
Auditor.....Mrs. Melba Till Allen (D)	C. C. Owen (D)
	Sibyl Pool (D)

### Supreme Court

— Chief Justice.....J. Ed Livingston

Associate Justices

Thomas S. Lawson	James S. Coleman, Jr.
Robert T. Simpson, Jr.	Robert B. Harwood
Pelham J. Merrill	James Bloodsworth

## ALASKA

Governor.....Keith Miller (R)	Secretary of State...Robert W. Ward (R)
-------------------------------	---

### Supreme Court

Chief Justice.....Buell A. Nesbett

Associate Justices

John H. Dimond	George F. Boney
Jay A. Rabinowitz	Roger G. Connor

## ARIZONA

Governor.....Jack Williams (R)	Corporation Commission
Secretary of State.....Wesley Bolin (D)	Charles H. Garland (R)
Attorney General....Gary K. Nelson (R)	Milton J. Husky (D)
Treasurer.....Morris A. Herring (R)	Richard J. Herbert (D)
Superintendent of Public	Tax Commission
Instruction.....Sarah Folsom (R)	L. Waldo DeWitt (R)
Mine Inspector	John M. Hazelett (R)
.....Verne C. McCutchan (R)	Robert A. Kennedy (D)

\*Political affiliations are indicated by the following abbreviations: (D) Democratic, (R) Republican, (DFL) Democratic-Farmer-Labor, (PD) Popular Democratic, (NPP) New Progressive Party. (NP) signifies that election to the office is on a nonpartisan basis and does not necessarily indicate lack of party affiliation for the official.



**COLORADO**

Governor.....John A. Love (R)	Board of Education...Alva B. Adams (D)
Lieutenant Governor Mark A. Hogan (D)	Jeanne W. Bender (D)
Secretary of State Byron A. Anderson (R)	Hugh E. Chastain (D)
Attorney General...Duke W. Dunbar (R)	Bernice S. Frieder (D)
Treasurer.....Virginia Blue (R)	William Isreal (R)
	Regents of the University of Colorado
	Dale Morrell Atkins (R)
	Fred M. Betz, Sr. (D)
	Harry G. Carlson (R)
	Robert M. Gilbert (R)
	Joseph Coors (R)
	Daniel F. Lynch (D)

**Supreme Court**

Chief Justice.....Robert H. McWilliams

Justices

Edward C. Day	Donald E. Kelley
Edward E. Pringle	James K. Groves
Paul V. Hodges	Robert B. Lee

**CONNECTICUT**

Governor.....John N. Dempsey (D)	Attorney General...Robert K. Killian (D)
Lieutenant Governor	Treasurer.....Gerald A. Lamb (D)
.....Attilio R. Frassinelli (D)	Comptroller.....Louis I. Gladstone (D)
Secretary of State	
.....Mrs. Ella T. Grasso (D)	

**DELAWARE**

Governor.....Russell W. Peterson (R)	Treasurer.....Daniel J. Ross (R)
Lieutenant Governor	Auditor.....George W. Cripps (R)
.....Eugene D. Bookhammer (R)	Insurance Commissioner
Attorney General..David P. Buckson (R)	.....Robert A. Short (R)

**FLORIDA**

Governor.....Claude R. Kirk, Jr. (R)	Superintendent of Public
Lieutenant Governor	Instruction.....Floyd T. Christian (D)
.....Ray C. Osborne (R)*	Commissioner of
Secretary of State.....Tom Adams (D)	Agriculture.....Doyle Conner (D)
Attorney General....Earl Faircloth (D)	Public Service Commission
Treasurer.....Broward Williams (D)	William T. Mayo (D)
Comptroller..Fred O. Dickinson, Jr. (D)	Jerry W. Carter (D)
	Jess Yarborough (D)

\*Appointed to newly created office of Lieutenant Governor. Succeeding officers will be elected.

## THE BOOK OF THE STATES

## FLORIDA—Continued

## Supreme Court

Chief Justice.....Richard W. Ervin

## Justices

B. K. Roberts  
E. Harris Drew  
Campbell ThornalVassar B. Carlton  
James C. Adkins, Jr.  
Joseph A. Boyd, Jr.

## GEORGIA

Governor.....Lester G. Maddox (D)	Commissioner of Agriculture
Lieutenant Governor	.....Thomas T. Irvin (D)
.....George T. Smith (D)	Commissioner of Labor
Secretary of State	.....Sam Caldwell (D)
.....Ben W. Fortson, Jr. (D)	Public Service Commission
Attorney General...Arthur K. Bolton (D)	Alpha A. Fowler, Jr. (R)
Treasurer.....Jack B. Ray (R)	William H. Kimbrough (D)
Comptroller General	Walter McDonald (D)
.....James L. Bentley, Jr. (R)	Crawford L. Pilcher (R)
Superintendent of Schools.	Ben T. Wiggins (D)
.....Jack P. Nix (D)	

## Supreme Court

Chief Justice...William Henry Duckworth

Presiding Justice.....Bond Almand

## Associate Justices

Carlton Mobley  
Benning M. GriceH. E. Nichols  
Hiram K. Undercoffer

John E. Frankum

## HAWAII

Governor.....John A. Burns (D) Lieutenant Governor. Thomas P. Gill (D)

## IDAHO

Governor.....Donald Samuelson (R)	Treasurer.....Marjorie Ruth Moon (D)
Lieutenant Governor	Auditor.....Joe R. Williams (D)
.....Jack M. Murphy (R)	Superintendent of Public
Secretary of State....Edson H. Deal (R)	Instruction.....D. F. Engelking (D)
Attorney General..Allan G. Shepard (R)	Inspector of Mines....O. T. Hansen (R)

IDAHO—Continued

Supreme Court

Chief Justice.....Joseph J. McFadden

Associate Justices

Henry F. McQuade  
Clay V. Spear

Charles R. Donaldson  
Allan G. Shepard

ILLINOIS

Governor.....Richard B. Ogilvie (R)  
Lieutenant Governor....Paul Simon (D)  
Secretary of State.....Paul Powell (D)  
Attorney General....William J. Scott (R)  
Treasurer....Adlai E. Stevenson III (D)  
Auditor of Public Accounts  
.....Michael J. Howlett (D)  
Superintendent of Public  
Instruction.....Ray Page (R)

Trustees of the University of Illinois  
Howard W. Clement (D)  
Donald R. Grimes (R)  
Ralph C. Hahn (R)  
Earl M. Hughes (R)  
Theodore A. Jones (D)  
Harold Pogue (D)  
Timothy W. Swain (R)  
James A. Weatherly (R)  
Russell W. Steger (R)

Supreme Court

Chief Justice.....Roy J. Solfisburg, Jr.

Associate Justices

Walter V. Schaefer  
Ray I. Klingbiel  
Byron O. House  
Clerk.....

Robert C. Underwood  
Thomas E. Kluczynski  
Daniel P. Ward  
Justin Taft

INDIANA

Governor.....Edgar D. Whitcomb (R)  
Lieutenant Governor Richard E. Folz (R)  
Secretary of State...William N. Salin (R)  
Attorney General  
.....Theodore L. Sendak (R)

Treasurer.....John K. Snyder (R)  
Auditor.....Trudy Slaby Etherton (R)  
Superintendent of Public  
Instruction.....Richard D. Wells (R)

Supreme Court

Chief Justice.....Roger O. DeBruler

Judges

Donald H. Hunter  
Norman F. Arterburn  
Reporter.....  
Clerk.....

Amos W. Jackson  
Richard M. Givan  
Marilou Wertzler  
Kendal Mathews

**IOWA**

Governor.....	Robert D. Ray (R)	Attorney General	Richard C. Turner (R)
Lieutenant Governor		Treasurer.....	Maurice E. Baringer (R)
.....	Roger W. Jepsen (R)	Auditor.....	Lloyd Smith (R)
Secretary of State		Secretary of Agriculture..	L. B. Liddy (R)
.....	Melvin D. Synhorst (R)		

**Supreme Court**

Chief Justice.....Theodore G. Garfield

## Justices

Robert L. Larson	M. L. Mason
Bruce M. Snell	Maurice E. Rawlings
C. Edwin Moore	Francis H. Becker
William C. Stuart	Clay LeGrand

**KANSAS**

Governor.....	Robert Docking (D)	Treasurer.....	Walter H. Peery (R)
Lieutenant Governor		Auditor.....	Clay E. Hedrick (R)
.....	James H. DeCoursey, Jr. (D)	Commissioner of	
Secretary of State		Insurance.....	Frank Sullivan (R)
.....	Mrs. Elwill M. Shanahan (R)	State Printer.....	Robert R. Sanders (R)
Attorney General.....	Kent Frizzell (R)		

**Supreme Court**

Chief Justice.....Robert T. Price

## Justices

Harold R. Fatzer	Robert H. Kaul
Alfred G. Schroeder	Earl E. O'Connor
John F. Fontron	Alex M. Fromme

**KENTUCKY**

Governor.....	Louie B. Nunn (R)	Treasurer.....	Thelma L. Stovall (D)
Lieutenant Governor		Auditor.....	Clyde Conley (R)
.....	Wendell H. Ford (D)	Superintendent of Public	
Secretary of State.....	Elmer Begley (R)	Instruction.....	Wendell P. Butler (D)
Attorney General		Commissioner of Agriculture	
.....	John B. Breckinridge (D)	.....	J. Robert Miller (R)

**KENTUCKY—Continued**

Chief Justice.....Morris C. Montgomery

Judges

James B. Milliken

Earl T. Osborne

John S. Palmore

Samuel S. Steinfeld

Edward P. Hill

Scott Reed

Clerk.....Dick Vermillion

**LOUISIANA**

Governor.....John J. McKeithen (D)

Commissioner of Agriculture

Lieutenant Governor...C. C. Aycock (D)

.....Dave L. Pearce (D)

Secretary of State

Registrar of State Land Office

.....Wade O. Martin, Jr. (D)

.....Ellen Bryan Moore (D)

Attorney General

Commissioner of Insurance

.....Jack P. F. Gremillion (D)

.....Dudley A. Guglielmo (D)

Treasurer..Mrs. Mary Evelyn Parker (D)

Custodian of Voting Machines

Comptroller.....Roy R. Theriot (D)

.....Douglas Fowler (D)

Superintendent of Public

Education.....William J. Dodd (D)

**Supreme Court**

Chief Justice.....John B. Fournet

Associate Justices

Joe B. Hamiter

Joe W. Sanders

E. Howard McCaleb, Jr.

Frank W. Summers

Walter B. Hamlin

Mack E. Barham

**MAINE**

Governor.....Kenneth M. Curtis (D)

**MARYLAND**

Governor.....Marvin Mandel (D)

Attorney General...Francis B. Burch (D)

Comptroller.....Louis L. Goldstein (D)

## THE BOOK OF THE STATES

## MARYLAND—Continued

Chief Judge.....Hall Hammond

## Associate Judges

Charles C. Mårbury  
Wilson K. Barnes  
William J. McWilliamsThomas B. Finan  
Frederick J. Singley, Jr.  
Marvin H. Smith

## MASSACHUSETTS

Governor.....	Francis W. Sargent (R)	Executive Council	
Lieutenant Governor.....	(Vacancy)		G. Edward Bradley (D)
Secretary of the Commonwealth			John J. Craven, Jr. (D)
.....	John F. X. Davoren (D)		George F. Cronin, Jr. (D)
Attorney General... ..	Robert H. Quinn (D)		Raymond J. Fontana (R)
Treasurer.....	Robert Q. Crane (D)		Walter F. Kelly (D)
Auditor.....	Thaddeus Buczko (D)		Thomas J. Lane (D)
			Patrick J. McDonough (D)
			Nicholas W. Mitchell (D)

## MICHIGAN

Governor.....	William G. Milliken (R)	Michigan State University Board	
Lieutenant Governor.....	(Vacancy)	of Trustees	
Secretary of State... ..	James M. Hare (D)		Frank Hartman (D)
Attorney General... ..	Frank J. Kelley (D)		Warren M. Huff (D)
State Board of Education			Frank Merriman (R)
.....	Leroy G. Augenstein (R)		Blanche Martin (D)
.....	Thomas J. Brennan (D)		Stephen S. Nisbet (R)
.....	Michael J. Deeb (D)		Don Stevens (D)
.....	Marilyn Jean Kelly (D)		Kenneth Thompson (R)
.....	Charles E. Morton (D)		Clair White (D)
.....	Edwin L. Novak (D)	Wayne State University Board	
.....	James F. O'Neil (R)	of Governors	
.....	Peter Oppewall (D)		Augustus J. Calloway (D)
University of Michigan Board of Regents			George C. Edwards (D)
.....	Carl Brablec (D)		William B. Hall (D)
.....	Robert J. Brown (R)		Benjamin M. Rose (D)
.....	William B. Cudlip (R)		Alfred H. Sokolowski (R)
.....	Gerald R. Dunn (D)		Norman O. Stockmeyer (R)
.....	Paul G. Goebel (R)		Alfred H. Whittaker (R)
.....	Gertrude V. Huebner (R)		Leonard Woodcock (D)
.....	Robert E. Nederlander (D)		
.....	Allan R. Sorenson (D)		

## Supreme Court

Chief Justice.....John R. Dethmers

## Associate Justices

Harry F. Kelly  
Eugene F. Black  
Thomas M. KavanaghPaul L. Adams  
Thomas E. Brennan  
Thomas Giles Kavanagh

**MINNESOTA**

Governor.....Harold LeVander (R)	Treasurer.....Val Bjornson (R)
Lieutenant Governor James B. Goetz (R)	Auditor.....Stafford King (R)
Secretary of State .....Joseph L. Donovan (DFL)	Railroad and Warehouse Commission Ronald L. Anderson (DFL)
Attorney General..Douglas M. Head (R)	P. Kenneth Peterson (R)
	Paul A. Rasmussen (DFL)

**Supreme Court**

Chief Justice.....Oscar R. Knutson

Associate Justices

Martin A. Nelson	Walter F. Rogosheske
William P. Murphy	Robert J. Sheran
James C. Otis	C. Donald Peterson

**MISSISSIPPI**

Governor.....John Bell Williams (D)	Land Commissioner.....Watt Carter (D)
Lieutenant Governor .....Charles L. Sullivan (D)	Commissioner of Agriculture and Commerce.....Jim Ross (D)
Secretary of State...Heber A. Ladner (D)	Highway Commission Sam Waggoner (D)
Attorney General...Joe T. Patterson (D)	Shag Pyron (D)
Treasurer.....Evelyn Gandy (D)	Hershel Jumper (D)
Auditor of Public Accounts .....W. H. King (D)	Public Service Commission W. D. Snyder (D)
Superintendent of Public Education.....Garvin Johnston (D)	Norman A. Johnson, Jr. (D)
Commissioner of Insurance .....Walter D. Davis (D)	W. E. Moore (D)

**Supreme Court**

Chief Justice... William N. Ethridge, Jr.

Presiding Justice.....Robert G. Gillespie

Associate Justices

Henry Lee Rodgers	William H. Inzer
Robert Lee Jones	L. A. Smith, Jr.
Thomas P. Brady	Stokes V. Robertson, Jr.

Neville Patterson

Clerk.....Mrs. Julia H. Kendrick

**MISSOURI**

Governor.....Warren E. Hearnes (D)	Attorney General.. John C. Danforth (R)
Lieutenant Governor... W. S. Morris (D)	Treasurer.....William E. Robinson (D)
Secretary of State .....James C. Kirkpatrick (D)	Auditor.....Haskell Holman (D)

MISSOURI—Continued

Supreme Court

Chief Justice.....Lawrence Holman

Judges

Clem F. Storckman  
Fred L. Henley  
James A. Finch, Jr.

Robert T. Donnelly  
Robert E. Seiler  
J. P. Morgan

MONTANA

Governor.....Forrest H. Anderson (D)  
Lieutenant Governor  
.....Thomas L. Judge (D)  
Secretary of State.....Frank Murray (D)  
Attorney General  
.....Robert L. Woodahl (R)  
Treasurer.....Alex B. Stephenson (R)

Auditor.....E. V. Omholt (R)  
Superintendent of Public  
Instruction.....Dolores Colburg (D)  
Railroad and Public Service  
Commission.....L. G. Boedecker (D)  
Paul T. Smith (D)  
Ernest C. Steel (R)

Supreme Court

Chief Justice.....James T. Harrison

Associate Justices

Wesley Castles  
John Conway Harrison  
Clerk.....

Frank I. Haswell  
John W. Bonner  
Thomas J. Kearney

NEBRASKA

Governor.....Norbert T. Tiemann (R)  
Lieutenant Governor  
.....John E. Everroad (R)  
Secretary of State.....Frank Marsh (R)

Attorney General  
.....Clarence A. H. Meyer (R)  
Treasurer.....Wayne R. Swanson (R)  
Auditor.....Ray C. Johnson (R)

Supreme Court

Chief Justice.....Paul W. White

Judges

Edward F. Carter  
Harry A. Spencer  
Leslie Boslaugh

Robert L. Smith  
Hale McCown  
John E. Newton

NEVADA

Governor.....Paul Laxalt (R)	Controller.....Wilson McGowan (R)
Lieutenant Governor.....Ed Fike (R)	Superintendent of State
Secretary of State.....John Koontz (D)	Printing.....John A. McCarthy (D)
Attorney General..Harvey Dickerson (D)	Inspector of Mines
Treasurer.....Michael Mirabelli (D)	.....Mervin J. Gallagher (D)

Supreme Court

Chief Justice.....Jon R. Collins

Associate Justices

Gordon Thompson  
David Zenoff

Cameron Batjer  
John Mowbray

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Governor.....Walter Peterson (R)	Executive Council..Joseph J. Acorace (R)
	Stephen W. Smith (R)
	James H. Hayes (R)
	Bernard A. Streeter (R)
	Robert E. Whalen (R)

NEW JERSEY

Governor.....Richard J. Hughes (D)

NEW MEXICO

Governor.....David F. Cargo (R)	Commissioner of Public
Lieutenant Governor..E. Lee Francis (R)	Lands.....Alex J. Armijo (D)
Secretary of State	Corporation Commission
.....Ernestine D. Evans (D)	Floyd Cross (D)
Attorney General..James A. Maloney (D)	Columbus Ferguson (D)
Treasurer.....Jesse D. Kornegay (D)	John Abraham (D)
Auditor.....Harold G. Thompson (R)	

Supreme Court

Chief Justice.....M. E. Noble

Justices

J. C. Compton  
David W. Carmody

Irwin S. Moise  
Paul Tackett

NEW YORK

Governor.....Nelson A. Rockefeller (R)	Attorney General..Louis J. Lefkowitz (R)
Lieutenant Governor	Comptroller.....Arthur Levitt (D)
.....Malcolm Wilson (R)	

**NEW YORK—Continued****Court of Appeals**

Chief Judge.....Stanley H. Fuld

## Associate Judges

John Van Voorhis  
Adrian P. Burke  
John F. ScileppiFrancis Bergan  
Kenneth B. Keating  
Charles D. Breitel**NORTH CAROLINA**

Governor.....Robert W. Scott (D)	Superintendent of Public Instruction
Lieutenant Governor	.....Craig Phillips (D)
.....H. Pat Taylor, Jr. (D)	Commissioner of Agriculture
Secretary of State.....Thad Eure (D)	.....James A. Graham (D)
Attorney General....Robert Morgan (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

William H. Bobbitt  
Carlisle W. Higgins  
Susie SharpI. Beverly Lake  
Joseph Branch  
J. Frank Huskins**NORTH DAKOTA**

Governor.....William L. Guy (D)	Commissioner of Agriculture
Lieutenant Governor	.....Arne Dahl (R)
.....Richard F. Larsen (R)	Commissioner of Labor
Secretary of State.....Ben Meier (R)	.....Orville W. Hagen (NP)
Attorney General..Helgi Johanneson (R)	Tax Commissioner
Treasurer.....Bernice Asbridge (R)	.....Edwin S. Jaastad (NP)
Auditor.....Curtis Olson (R)	Public Service Commission
Superintendent of Public	Richard Elkin (R)
Instruction.....M. F. Peterson (NP)	Bruce Hagen (D)
Commissioner of Insurance	Ben J. Wolf (R)
.....Joris O. Wigen (R)	

**Supreme Court**

Chief Justice.....Obert C. Teigen

## Associate Justices

Alvin C. Strutz  
Ralph J. ErickstadHarvey B. Kundson  
William L. Paulson**OHIO**

Governor.....James A. Rhodes (R)	Attorney General...Paul W. Brown (R)
Lieutenant Governor..John W. Brown (R)	Auditor.....Roger Cloud (R)
Secretary of State....Ted W. Brown (R)	Treasurer.....John D. Herbert (R)

**OHIO—Continued**

**Supreme Court**

Chief Justice.....Kingsley A. Taft

Judges

Charles B. Zimmerman  
John M. Matthias  
C. William O'Neill

Thomas M. Herbert  
Louis J. Schneider, Jr.  
Robert M. Duncan

**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 (D)	Commissioner of Labor..L. E. Bailey (R)
Auditor.....Joe B. Cobb (D)	Chief Mine Inspector
Superintendent of Public	.....Ward Padgett (D)
Instruction.....D. D. Creech (R)	Assistant Mine Inspectors
Corporation Commission	C. R. Hall (D)
Wilburn Cartwright (D)	John Moore (D)
Charles Nesbitt (D)	James F. Leonard (D)
Ray C. Jones (D)	Paul Scroggins (D)
Commissioner of Charities and	
Corrections.....Jim Cook (D)	

**Supreme Court**

Chief Justice.....Pat Irwin

Vice Chief Justice....William A. Berry

Justices

Denver N. Davison  
Ben T. Williams  
William H. Blackbird

Floyd L. Jackson  
Ralph B. Hodges  
Robert E. Lavender

Rooney McInerney

Clerk.....Andy Payne

**Court of Criminal Appeals**

Presiding Judge.....Tom Brett

Judges

Hez. J. Bussey

Kirksey Nix

**OREGON**

Governor.....Tom McCall (R)	Superintendent of Public
Secretary of State.....Clay Myers (R)	Instruction.....Dale Parnell (NP)
Attorney General	Labor Commissioner
.....Robert Y. Thornton (D)	.....Norman O. Nilsen (D)
Treasurer.....Robert W. Straub (D)	

**Supreme Court**

Chief Justice.....William C. Perry

## Associate Justices

William M. McAllister	Alfred T. Goodwin
Gordon Sloan	Arno H. Denecke
Kenneth J. O'Connell	Ralph M. Holman

**PENNSYLVANIA**

Governor.....Raymond P. Shafer (R)	Secretary of Internal Affairs
Lieutenant Governor	.....John K. Tabor (R)
.....Raymond J. Broderick (R)	Treasurer.....Grace M. Sloan (D)
	Auditor General.....Robert Casey (D)

**Supreme Court**

Chief Justice.....John C. Bell, Jr.

## Associate Justices

Benjamin R. Jones	Henry X. O'Brien
Herbert B. Cohen	Samuel J. Roberts
Michael J. Eagen	Thomas W. Pomeroy, Jr.

**PUERTO RICO**

Governor.....Luis A. Ferré (NPP)

**RHODE ISLAND**

Governor.....Frank Licht (D)	Attorney General
Lieutenant Governor	.....Herbert F. DeSimone (R)
.....J. Joseph Garrahy (D)	General Treasurer
Secretary of State	.....Raymond H. Hawksley (D)
.....August P. LaFrance (D)	

**SOUTH CAROLINA**

Governor.....Robert E. McNair (D)	Superintendent of Education
Lieutenant Governor..John C. West (D)	.....Cyril B. Busbee (D)
Secretary of State	Adjutant and Inspector
.....O. Frank Thornton (D)	General.....Francis D. Pinckney (D)
Attorney General.Daniel R. McLeod (D)	Commissioner of Agriculture
Treasurer....Grady L. Patterson, Jr. (D)	.....William L. Harrelson (D)
Comptroller General....Henry Mills (D)	

**SOUTH DAKOTA**

Governor.....Frank L. Farrar (R)	Commissioner of School and Public Lands.....Bernard Linn (R)
Lieutenant Governor...James Abdnor (R)	Public Utilities Commission
Secretary of State.....Alma Larson (R)	C. L. Doherty (R)
Attorney General..Gordon Mydland (R)	Winston Barness (R)
Treasurer.....Neal Strand (R)	Harvey Scharn (R)
Auditor.....Alice Kundert (R)	
Superintendent of Public Instruction..Gordon A. Diedtrich (NP)	

**Supreme Court**

Presiding Judge.....Frank Biegelmeier  
Judges

Everett D. Roberts	Charles S. Hanson
Alex Rentto	Fred J. Homeyer

**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 Justices

Ross W. Dyer	Larry B. Creson
Chester Chattin	Allison B. Humphreys

**TEXAS**

Governor.....Preston Smith (D)	Commissioner of Agriculture
Lieutenant Governor...Ben Barnes (D)	.....John C. White (D)
Attorney General	Commissioner of General Land Office.....Jerry Sadler (D)
.....Crawford C. Martin (D)	Railroad Commission
Treasurer.....Jesse James (D)	Jim C. Langdon (D)
Comptroller of Public Accounts	Ben Ramsey (D)
.....Robert S. Calvert (D)	Byron Tunnell (D)

**Supreme Court**

Chief Justice.....Robert W. Calvert  
Associate Justices

Clyde E. Smith	Zollie C. Steakley
Ruel C. Walker	Jack Pope
Joe Greenhill	Tom Reavley
Robert W. Hamilton	Sears McGee

**Court of Criminal Appeals**

Presiding Judge.....K. K. Woodley  
Judges

W. A. Morrison	John F. Onion, Jr.
Ernest Belcher	Leon Douglas

## UTAH

Governor.....Calvin L. Rampton (D)    Treasurer.....Golden L. Allen (R)  
 Secretary of State...Clyde L. Miller (D)    Auditor.....Sherman J. Preece (R)  
 Attorney General.Vernon B. Romney (R)

## Supreme Court

Chief Justice.....J. Allan Crockett

## Justices

F. Henri Henriod  
 E. R. Callister, Jr.

R. LeRoy Tuckett  
 A. H. Ellett

## VERMONT

Governor.....Deane C. Davis (R)    Attorney General  
 Lieutenant Governor.....James M. Jeffords (R)  
 .....Thomas L. Hayes (R)    Treasurer.....Frank Davis (R)  
 Secretary of State    Auditor of Accounts....Robert King (R)  
 .....Richard C. Thomas (R)

## 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.....Slade Gorton (R)    Insurance Commissioner  
 Treasurer.....Robert S. O'Brien (D)    .....Karl Herrmann (D)

## Supreme Court

Chief Justice.....Robert T. Hunter

## Judges

Matthew W. Hill  
 Robert C. Finley  
 Frank P. Weaver  
 Hugh J. Rosellini

Orris L. Hamilton  
 Frank Hale  
 Marshall A. Neill  
 Walter T. McGovern

WEST VIRGINIA

Governor.....Arch A. Moore, Jr. (R)	Treasurer.....John H. Kelly (D)
Secretary of State	Auditor.....Denzil L. Gainer (D)
.....John D. Rockefeller IV (D)	Commissioner of Agriculture
Attorney General	.....Gus R. Douglass (D)
.....Chauncey Browning, Jr. (D)	

Supreme Court

President.....Frank C. Haymond

Judges

Chauncey Browning	Harlan M. Calhoun
Thornton G. Berry, Jr.	Fred H. Caplan

WISCONSIN

Governor.....Warren P. Knowles (R)	Attorney General Robert W. Warren (R)
Lieutenant Governor..Jack B. Olson (R)	Treasurer.....Harold W. Clemens (R)
Secretary of State	Superintendent of Public
.....Robert C. Zimmerman (R)	Instruction.....William C. Kahl (NP)

Supreme Court

Chief Justice.....E. Harold Hallows

Justices

Horace W. Wilkie	Leo B. Hanley
Bruce F. Beilfuss	Connor T. Hansen
Nathan S. Heffernan	Robert W. Hansen

WYOMING

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)	

Supreme Court

Chief Justice.....Norman B. Gray

Justices

Glenn Parker	John J. McIntyre
Leonard McEwan	

# 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, 1969. *Supplement II*, to be issued in the summer of 1969, will contain lists of appointive officers.

Political affiliations are indicated by the following abbreviations: Democratic (D), Republican (R), Independent (I), New Progressive (NP), Popular Democratic (PD).

## ALABAMA

### (LEGISLATURE)

#### *Senate*

Democrats 34    Republicans 1

- Adams, J. L., Box 490, Dothan 36301 (D)  
Alfea, Woodrow, 401-404 Commercial Bank Bldg., Anniston 36201 (D)  
Bailes, George Lewis, Jr., 621 Massey Bldg., Birmingham 35203 (D)  
Branyon, James A., II, Box 600, Fayette 35555 (D)  
Carr, Aubrey J., Box 326, Guntersville 35976 (D)  
Childs, Leland, 1605 Forest Ridge Rd., Birmingham 35226 (R)  
Clark, James S., Box 71, Eufaula 36027 (D)  
Cooper, Roland, Box 220, Camden 36726 (D)  
Dominick, Richard, 927 Brown Marx Bldg., Birmingham 35203 (D)  
Engel, Mylan R., Drawer 2025, Mobile 36601 (D)  
Folsom, Fred C., 207 Downtown Plaza, Cullman 35055 (D)  
Giles, Jack, 401 Franklin St. S.E., Huntsville 35801 (D)  
Gilmore, Eddie Hubert, Box 546, Bessemer 35020 (D)  
Givhan, Walter C., Box 56, Stafford 36773 (D)  
Goodwyn, O. J., 325 Bell Bldg., Montgomery 36104 (D)  
Harris, Robert H., Box 1727, Decatur 35602 (D)  
Hawkins, John H., Jr., 2123 3rd Ave. N., Birmingham 35204 (D)  
Jackson, J. Ernest, Box 614, Flomaton 36441 (D)  
Leonard, G. Kyser, 516 North St., Talladega 35160 (D)  
Lindsey, W. H. III, 122 Mulberry, Butler 36904 (D)  
Lolley, W. Ray, 121 N. Main St., Enterprise 36330 (D)  
McCarley, W. G., 111 Melmar Dr., Prattville 36067 (D)  
McDermott, William H., Box 2025, Mobile 36601 (D)  
Morrow, Hugh III, City Natl. Bank Bldg., Birmingham 35203 (D)  
Nabors, Ollie W., Suite 202, First Natl. Bank Bldg., Gadsden 35901 (D)  
O'Bannon, Stewart, Jr., Box 123, Florence 35630 (D)  
Oden, W. E., 402 High St. N.W., Russellville 35653 (D)  
Pelham, Pierre, Box 291, Mobile 36601 (D)  
Pierce, J. J., 29 S. Perry St., Montgomery 36104 (D)  
Radney, Tom, Box 443, Alexander City 35010 (D)  
Skidmore, E. W., 2011 8th St., Tuscaloosa 35401 (D)  
Stone, Dan, Box W, Centre 35960 (D)  
Torbert, C. C., Jr., Box 272, Opelika 36801 (D)  
Turner, Alton L., Box 207, Luverne 36049 (D)  
Vacca, Paschal P., 929-930 Frank Nelson Bldg., Birmingham 35203 (D)

Alabama (continued)

—House of Representatives

- Democrats 106 Republicans 0
- Adwell, Robert G., 2109 Darlington St.,  
Birmingham 35226 (D)
- Agee, Grover Lamar, Box 250,  
Chatom 36518 (D)
- Bank, Bert, Box 2149, Tuscaloosa 35401 (D)
- Bassett, L. Gardner, 206 Orange St.,  
Troy 36081 (D)
- Beck, W. M., Jr., Box 66, Ft. Payne 35967 (D)
- Berryman, Robert R., 305 N. Market St.,  
Moulton 35650 (D)
- Berryman, W. A., Rte. 5, Russellville 35653 (D)
- Blanton, John H., 114 Lauderdale St.,  
Selma 36701 (D)
- Bolton, Lyndol, Box 227, Sylacauga 35150 (D)
- Bowers, Quinton R., 915 Frank Nelson Bldg.,  
Birmingham 35203 (D)
- Brannan, L. W., Jr., Box 187, Foley 36535 (D)
- Brassell, Bowen, Box 573,  
Phenix City 36867 (D)
- Brown, Ralph, 2210 10th Ave.,  
Tuscaloosa 35401 (D)
- Burgess, Ray, Box 1363, Anniston 36201 (D)
- Burgreen, Edward, Rte. 7, Box 21,  
Athens 35611 (D)
- Cameron, James W., 138 Adams,  
Montgomery 36104 (D)
- Cherner, Ben, Box 669, Bessemer 35021 (D)
- Collier, Ernest S., Tallassee St.,  
Wetumpka 36092 (D)
- Collins, Clara Stone, 1950 Hunter Ave.,  
Mobile 36606 (D)
- Collins, W. M., Box 1411, Mobile 36601 (D)
- Cook, Drexel, Box 435, Elba 36323 (D)
- Cook, John W., 1620 Stonewall Dr.,  
Birmingham 35226 (D)
- Crane, Verbon E., Box 98, Kimberly 35091 (D)
- Crawford, J. F., Abbeville 36310 (D)
- Culver, John L., Rte. 3, Box 166,  
Tuscaloosa 35401 (D)
- Dill, Richard F., 2011 Center Point Rd.,  
Birmingham 35215 (D)
- Dobbs, Oscar C., Rte. 2, Cordova 35550 (D)
- Doss, Leslie, 305-307 First Fed. Savings &  
Loan Bldg., Decatur 35601 (D)
- Downing, Maurice A., 920 Dauphin St.,  
Mobile 36604 (D)
- Drake, Tom, Box 36, Cullman 35055 (D)
- Edington, Robert S., 50 St. Emanuel St.,  
Mobile 36602 (D)
- Ellis, Robert L., Jr., Rte. 1, Box 509,  
Adamsville 35005 (D)
- Fine, Dave, Sulligent 35586 (D)
- Fite, Rankin, Box 157, Hamilton 35570 (D)
- Foshee, E. C., Box J, Red Level 36474 (D)
- Gafford, Robert C., 3120 N. 26th St.,  
Birmingham 35207 (D)
- Garrett, Walter Eugene, Box 6,  
Uriah 36480 (D)
- Gloor, Tom, Box C, Bessemer 35020 (D)
- Graham, Bryce U., 103 N. Main,  
Tuscumbia 35674 (D)
- Grainger, Charles, 1711 Laverne Dr. N.W.,  
Huntsville 35805 (D)
- Grayson, John William, 56 S. Conception St.,  
Mobile 36602 (D)
- Hain, B. V., Drawer 1190, Selma 36701 (D)
- Hardin, W. E., Box 507, Greenville 36037 (D)
- Harper, Owen, 502 Lilly Ave.,  
Tallalsee 36023 (D)
- Harris, Harold, Rte. 1, Box 145,  
Montgomery 36105 (D)
- Haygood, James H., Box 578,  
Sheffield 35660 (D)
- Headley, Lewis W., Box 471,  
Clanton 35045 (D)
- Higginbotham, G. J., Box 585,  
Opelika 36801 (D)
- Hill, Robert M., Jr., Box 687,  
Florence 35630 (D)
- Hobbie, Iverson Walker, Jr., Rte. 1, Box 384,  
Montgomery 36105 (D)
- Hogan, Elwood L., Suite 1201, Merchants Natl.  
Bank Bldg., Mobile 36601 (D)
- Holladay, Edwin, Box 646, Pell City 35125 (D)
- Holman, R. F., 1245 Hermitage Rd.,  
Birmingham 35205 (D)
- House, Frank, 1110 Central Bank Bldg.,  
Birmingham 35233 (D)
- Jackson, Frank, Box 209, Opp 36467 (D)
- Jackson, Thomas H., 1812 3rd Ave.,  
Bessemer 35020 (D)
- Jones, Tom, Box 472, Huntsville 35804 (D)
- Kilgore, Hubert, 2208 3rd Ave. N.,  
Irondale 35210 (D)
- Laxson, Billy, 602 California St.,  
Huntsville 35801 (D)
- Lemley, Bill L., Box 456, Oneonta 35121 (D)
- Lybrand, Fred Ray, 213 Commercial Natl.  
Bank Bldg., Anniston 36201 (D)
- McCorquodale, Joe C., Jr., Box 535,  
Jackson 36545 (D)
- McDonald, Sid, 113 S. Main St.,  
Arab 35016 (D)
- McElhaney, Howard E., 416 S. Perry St.,  
Montgomery 36104 (D)
- McLain, Eugene M., Box 2005,  
Huntsville 35804 (D)
- Malone, Richard, 309 S. 8th St.,  
Gadsden 35901 (D)
- Manley, Richard S., Box 338,  
Demopolis 36732 (D)
- Marr, Thomas M., Box 1792,  
Mobile 36601 (D)
- Mathews, Charles T., Box 355,  
Ashland 36251 (D)
- Mays, J. M., Box 500, Atmore 36502 (D)
- Meade, Ralph A., Box Q, Centre 35960 (D)
- Meeks, J. Paul, Jr., 3043 Weatherston Dr.,  
Birmingham 35223 (D)
- Melton, Wm. D., Box 188,  
Evergreen 36401 (D)
- Merrill, Hugh D., Box 1498,  
Huntsville 36201 (D)
- Money, Joe, 915 3rd Ave. W.,  
Birmingham 35204 (D)
- Neville, William V., Jr., E. Broad St.,  
Eufaula 36027 (D)

## Alabama (continued)

Owen, L. D., Jr., Box 45,  
Bay Minette 36507 (D)  
Owens, W. E., Jr., 1243 Sangster Rd.,  
Gadsden 35901 (D)  
Owens, Walter, 107 Court Square W.,  
Centreville 35042 (D)  
Paulk, James L., Rte. 3, Box 198A,  
Union Springs 36089 (D)  
Pearson, Leon P., 1248 S. Main St.,  
Prattville 36067 (D)  
Pennington, Harry L., 809 Shoney Dr. S.W.,  
Huntsville 35801 (D)  
Perloff, Mayer W., 205 Van Antwerp Bldg.,  
Mobile 36602 (D)  
Pruitt, Ira D., Box 27, Livingston 35470 (D)  
Robertson, Edward D., 13A Northwood Lake,  
Box 331, Northport 35476 (D)  
Sessions, Tram, Box 2612,  
Birmingham 35202 (D)  
Shumate, Alonzo, Rte. 6, Jasper 35501 (D)  
Slate, Ralph E., Box 1344, Decatur 35601 (D)  
Smith, Coy, Citronelle 36522 (D)  
Smith, Phil, Box 15, Talladega 35160 (D)  
Snell, Charles, Citizens Natl. Bank,  
Shawmut 36876 (D)  
Springer, Curtis H., Jr., 719-25 First Natl.  
Bank Bldg. Montgomery 36104 (D)  
Starnes, John W., Box 262,  
Guntersville 35976 (D)  
Steagall, Henry B. II, Box 280,  
Ozark 36360 (D)  
Stembridge, R. J., Box 712, Dothan 36301 (D)  
Stubbs, Tom, Rte. 1, Box 14,  
Helena 35080 (D)  
Tuck, Edwin A., Box 554, Eutaw 35462 (D)  
Turnham, Pete, Box 935, Auburn 36830 (D)  
Waggoner, James T., Jr., 600 N. 18th St.,  
Birmingham 35203 (D)  
Watkins, E. T., 619 Frank Nelson Bldg.,  
Birmingham 35203 (D)  
Weeks, Raymond, 101 N. 26th St.,  
Birmingham 35203 (D)  
Williams, Bill, Box 220, Bridgeport 35740 (D)  
Wood, James, 1010 Van Antwerp Bldg.,  
Mobile 36602 (D)  
Wright, L. Charles, Box 405,  
Gadsden 35902 (D)  
Yeilding, Newman M., 3340 Hermitage Rd.,  
Birmingham 35223 (D)  
Young, Gus W., Rte. 1, Graham 36263 (D)

## ALASKA

## (LEGISLATURE)

## Senate

Democrats 9 Republicans 11  
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)  
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)  
Josephson, Joseph P., 1526 F St.,  
Anchorage 99501 (D)  
Koslosky, Jan M., Box I, Palmer 99645 (R)  
Lewis, Clyde R., 1922 Logan St.,  
Anchorage 99501 (R)  
Merdes, Edward A., 504 Monroe St.,  
Fairbanks 99701 (D)  
Miller, Terrence B., North Pole 99705 (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)  
Rader, John, Box 2068, Anchorage 99501 (D)  
Thomas, Lowell, Jr., 7022 Tanaina Dr.,  
Anchorage 99502 (R)  
Ziegler, Robert H., Box 1079,  
Ketchikan 99901 (D)

## House of Representatives

Democrats 22 Republicans 18

Anderson, Tury F., 820 Andrew St.,  
Fairbanks 99701 (R)  
Banfield, Mildred H., 336 Highland Dr.,  
Juneau 99801 (R)  
Beirne, Helen D., Box 4BB,  
Spenard 99503 (R)  
Boardman, William K., Box 2736,  
Ketchikan 99901 (R)  
Borer, R. R., Box 260, Cordova 99574 (R)  
Bradner, Mike, 915 Kellum,  
Fairbanks 99701 (D)  
Bronson, Lester, Box 520, Nome 99762 (D)  
Chance, Genie, 1101 H St.,  
Anchorage 99501 (D)  
Cornelius, Stanley P., 1901 Arctic Blvd.,  
Anchorage 99503 (R)  
Croft, Chancy, 1511 G St.,  
Anchorage 99501 (D)  
Deveau, Peter M., Box 1577,  
Kodiak 99615 (D)  
Eliason, Richard I., Box 143, Sitka 99835 (R)  
Fink, Tom, 1350 23rd, Anchorage 99503 (R)  
Guess, Gene, 202 Crawford Bldg.,  
Anchorage 99501 (D)  
Harris, Jess, 1016 11th Ave.,  
Anchorage 99501 (R)  
Haugen, E. J., Box 248, Petersburg 99833 (R)  
Hensley, Willie, Box 33, Kotzebue 99752 (D)  
Hillstrand, Earl D., 2100 Lake Otis Pkwy.,  
Anchorage 99503 (D)  
Hohman, George H., Jr., Bethel 99559 (D)  
Holm, John, Box 1196, Fairbanks 99701 (R)  
Jackson, Barry W., 1140 Sunset Dr.,  
Fairbanks 99701 (D)  
Kay, Wendell P., 1550 H St.,  
Anchorage 99501 (D)  
Kerttula, Jalmar M., Star Rte.,  
Palmer 99645 (D)

**Alaska (continued)**

McGill, Joe, Box 218, Dillingham 99576 (D)  
 McVeigh, Richard L., 4809 Nottingham Way,  
 Anchorage 99503 (D)  
 Metcalf, Irwin L., Box 597, Seward 99664 (D)  
 Miller, Eugene V., 912 Barnette,  
 Fairbanks 99701 (D)  
 Moses, Carl E., Unalaska 99685 (R)  
 Orbeck, Edmund N., 1033 Lathrop St.,  
 Fairbanks 99701 (D)  
 Paukan, Moses, St. Mary's 99658 (D)  
 Peratovich, Frank, Box 368,  
 Klawock 99925 (D)  
 Ray, Bill, 108.6th St., Juneau 99801 (D)  
 Reeves, Henry E., Box 92, Haines 99827 (R)  
 Rettig, Ron L., 2567 Loussac Dr.,  
 Anchorage 99503 (R)  
 Sackett, John C., Huslia 99746 (R)  
 Sassara, Charles J., 1233 Banister Dr.,  
 Anchorage 99504 (D)  
 Schwamm, John A., 534 L St.,  
 Anchorage 99501 (D)  
 Sweet, John M., 3000 Sheldon Jackson,  
 Anchorage 99504 (R)  
 Tillion, Clem, Halibut Cove 99603 (R)  
 Young, Donald E., Box 119,  
 Fort Yukon 99740 (R)

**AMERICAN SAMOA**

(FONO)

*Senate*—Members of the Senate are selected by county councils of the counties they are to represent. Names were not available at time of publication.

*House of Representatives*

Amosa, Solofua, Amanave 96920  
 Faamausili, Suiuaonoa, Masefau 96920  
 Fainu'ulelei, Utu F., Amouli 96920-  
 Fia, Tofu T., Nu'uuli 96920  
 Lefotu, Tuilesu, Aoloau 96920  
 Le'iato, Tupua E., Faga'itua 96920  
 Ligoligo, Eseroma K., Nu'uuli 96920  
 Lutu, Faasuka S., Fagatogo 96920  
 Meredith, Fiaapia E., Faga'alu 96920  
 Meredith, Manutafea E., Leloaloe 96920  
 Muagututi'a, Tuia F., Mapusaga 96920  
 Savali, So'oso'oali'i, Fagatogo 96920  
 Seugogo, Ben S., Pago Pago 96920  
 Sialega, Palepoi, Nu'uuli 96920  
 Sunia, Pita F., Leone 96920  
 Tagoai, Tunoa M., Vaitogi 96920  
 Talitaliomanu, Galea'i O. T., Leone 96920  
 Tuiasosopo, Mariota T., Fagatogo 96920  
 Vaaitautia, Talamoni, Aua 96920  
 Valasi, John S., Futiga 96920

**ARIZONA**

(LEGISLATURE)

*Senate*

Democrats 13 Republicans 17  
 Burgess, Isabel, 6601 N. 36th St.,  
 Phoenix 85018 (R)

Campbell, Cloves C., Box 21666,  
 Phoenix 85001 (D)  
 Cardella, Kenneth C., 4250 E. Cooper,  
 Tucson 85711 (R)  
 Castillo, Joseph A., 4655 E. Broadway,  
 Tucson 85711 (D)  
 Conlan, John B., First Natl. Bank Bldg.,  
 411 N. Central Ave., Phoenix 85004 (R)  
 Crosby, Frank L., Box 618, Pinetop 85935 (D)  
 Elliott, James A., 1450 13th St.,  
 Douglas 85607 (D)  
 Farren, Mike, 1224 E. Cambridge,  
 Phoenix 85006 (R)  
 Gibbings, F. T., 145 E. Third St.,  
 Tucson 85705 (D)  
 Giss, Harold C., Box 1351, Yuma 85364 (D)  
 Goetze, Ray A., 12230 Augusta Dr.,  
 Sun City 85351 (R)  
 Halacy, Dan, 5804 W. Vista,  
 Glendale 85301 (R)  
 Hardt, A. V., 1089 E. Oak, Globe 85501 (D)  
 Holley, James F., 2020 La Corta,  
 Tempe 85281 (R)  
 Holsclaw, Douglas, 925 Foothills Dr.,  
 Tucson 85718 (R)  
 Huso, William, Box 178, Show Low 85901 (D)  
 Jacquin, William C., Box 990,  
 Tucson 85702 (R)  
 Johnson, Chris T., 316 Luhrs Bldg.,  
 Phoenix 85003 (R)  
 Jones, Terral L., 3935 West Elm,  
 Phoenix 85019 (R)  
 Knoles, Thomas M., Jr., Box 189,  
 Flagstaff 86001 (D)  
 Kret, David B., 2420 N. 73rd St.,  
 Scottsdale 85257 (R)  
 Lena, Sam, 2331 E. Beverly Dr.,  
 Tucson 85719 (D)  
 Lewis, Orme, Jr., 2214 N. Central Ave.,  
 Phoenix 85004 (R)  
 McNulty, James F., Jr., Drawer T,  
 Bisbee 85603 (D)  
 Porter, William S., 38 S. MacDonald St.,  
 Mesa 85201 (R)  
 Stump, Bob, Box 5, Tolleson 85353 (D)  
 Tenney, Boyd, Senator Hgwy.,  
 Prescott 86301 (R)  
 Thode, E. B., Box 999,  
 Casa Grande 85222 (D)  
 White, Somers H., 2208 E. Missouri  
 Phoenix 85016 (R)  
 Wilcox, Robert C., 515 E. Thomas,  
 Phoenix 85012 (R)

*House of Representatives*

Democrats 26 Republicans 34  
 Abril, Tony R., 1109 E. Hilton,  
 Phoenix 85034 (D)  
 Adams, Ruth, 3315 E. Weldon,  
 Phoenix 85018 (R)  
 Akers, Stanley W., 320 W. McLellan Blvd.,  
 Phoenix 85013 (R)  
 Alexander, Scott, 8901 Pine Valley Dr.,  
 Tucson 85710 (R)  
 Andrews, Edward C., 4433 N. 49th Ave.,  
 Phoenix 85031 (R)

## Arizona (continued)

- Barr, Burton S., 1919 E. Claremont Ave.,  
Phoenix 85016 (R)
- Barrow, Timothy A., 6846 N. 4th Ave.,  
Phoenix 85013 (R)
- Biles, G. O., Box 747, Morenci 85540 (D)
- 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)
- Cajero, Bernardo M., 104 W. District,  
Tucson 85714 (D)
- Cook, W. L., Box H, Willcox 85643 (D)
- Cooper, Jim L., 1059 S. Stapley Dr.,  
Mesa 85201 (R)
- Coppinger, Arthur D., 9339 W. Broadway,  
Tolleson 85353 (D)
- Davids, Craig E., Box 246, Coolidge 85228 (D)
- Dewberry, J. H., Jr., 5962 E. 22nd St.,  
Tucson 85711 (D)
- Everett, Ray, Box 1089, Prescott 86301 (R)
- Fenn, H. F., Drawer H, Benson 85602 (D)
- Flake, Sam, 5829 Canal Bank Rd.,  
Scottsdale 85257 (R)
- Fricks, Robert P., 1602 S. Arcadia Ave.,  
Tucson 85711 (D)
- Gardner, Gladys, 640 Schemmer Dr.,  
Prescott 86301 (R)
- Getzwiller, Polly, Box 127,  
Casa Grande 85222 (D)
- Goodwin, Thomas N., 1705 W. Sunset Rd.,  
Tucson 85704 (R)
- Haugh, John H., 5705 N. Campbell Ave.,  
Tucson 85718 (R)
- Huffer, Harold L., Box 327,  
Flagstaff 86001 (D)
- Hutcheson, Etta Mae, 337 S. 4th Ave.,  
Tucson 85701 (D)
- Jennings, Renz D., 1229 E. Garfield,  
Phoenix 85006 (D)
- Johnson, Charles A., 1498 7th Ave.,  
Yuma 85364 (D)
- Jones, D. Lee, 1201 E. Windsor Ave.,  
Phoenix 85006 (R)
- Kelley, Frank, 5009 E. Sheridan,  
Phoenix 85008 (R)
- Koory, Fred, Jr., 5753 W. Morten Ave.,  
Glendale 85301 (R)
- Lewis, C. W., 4426 N. 63rd Ave.,  
Phoenix 85033 (R)
- McConnell, Sam A., Jr., 810 W. Sheridan  
Williams 86046 (R)
- Maynard, Ethel, 244 E. Elm St.,  
Tucson 85705 (D)
- Miniken, M. G., 1401 W. First St.,  
Yuma 85364 (D)
- Pacheco, Richard, 107 Martinez St.,  
Nogales 85621 (D)
- Pale, George J., 2650 W. Union Hills Dr.,  
Phoenix 85027 (R)
- Peck, Ruth, 510 E. Medlock Dr.,  
Phoenix 85012 (R)
- Peña, Manuel, Jr., 3728 W. Willetta,  
Phoenix 85009 (D)
- Pritzlaff, John C., Jr., 4954 E. Rockridge Rd.,  
Phoenix 85018 (R)
- Rockwell, Elizabeth Adams, 308 E. Palm Lane,  
Phoenix 85004 (R)
- Roeder, John D., 6224 N. 38th St.,  
Paradise Valley 85251 (R)
- Rosenbaum, E. C., Box 609, Globe 85501 (D)
- Sawyer, Edgar C., 500 30th Terr.,  
Warren 85642 (D)
- Schoenburg, Stuart, 1960 W. Coolbrook Ave.,  
Phoenix 85023 (R)
- Shaughnessy, Joseph, Jr., 2118 W. Heatherbrae  
Dr., Phoenix 85015 (R)
- Shelley, James E., 409 Mill Ave.,  
Tempe 85281 (R)
- Shumway, Boyd A., 619 W. Maple,  
Winslow 86047 (D)
- Smith, Frederick S., Box 146,  
Superior 85273 (D)
- Sossaman, James J., Rte. 1, Box 80,  
Higley 85236 (R)
- Stewart, Don, 4002 W. Keim Dr.,  
Phoenix 85019 (R)
- Stinson, Bess B., 1919 W. Earll Dr.,  
Phoenix 85015 (R)
- Stone, David B., 85 Calle Primorosa,  
Tucson 85716 (R)
- Stuckey, Jay C., 2608 N. Dayton,  
Phoenix 85006 (R)
- Tanner, Lynn, Box 118, Winslow 86047 (D)
- Thompson, E. Leon, 1839 S. 6th Ave.,  
Phoenix 85003 (D)
- Turley, Stan, 2650 E. Southern Ave.,  
Mesa 85201 (R)
- Walker, E. S., 1541 Rocalla, Ajo 85321 (D)
- Williams, Albert C., 4342 E. 16th St.,  
Tucson 85711 (R)

## ARKANSAS

## (GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

## Senate

Democrats 34 Republicans 1

- Alagood, Oscar L., 3 Athena Court,  
Little Rock 72207 (D)
- Allen, Dorothy, Box 551, Brinkley 72021 (D)
- Allen, R. Ben, 1100 Boyle Bldg.,  
Little Rock 72201 (D)
- Anderson, Joe Lee, 900 Franklin St.,  
Helena 72342 (D)
- Bearden, John F., Leachville 72438 (D)
- Bell, Clarence E., Parkin 72373 (D)
- Caldwell, Jim, 900 S. 6th, Rogers 72756 (R)
- 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)
- 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., Sr., Box 217,  
Dermott 71638 (D)

Arkansas (continued)

Griffin, Richard Earl, 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 St.,  
Searcy 72143 (D)  
Lookadoo, J. Hugh, Lookadoo Bldg.,  
Arkadelphia 71923 (D)  
Moore, W. D., Jr., 1112 Green St.,  
El Dorado 71730 (D)  
Nelson, Knox, Box 380, Pine Bluff 71601 (D)  
Partain, David, Box 148, Van Buren 72956 (D)  
Penn, Thomas A., Cave City 72521 (D)  
Sorrrels, 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)  
Thompson, Burrell, Hwy. 25 W.,  
Paragould 72450 (D)  
Wade, Clifton, 20 E. Center St.,  
Fayetteville 72701 (D)  
White, Dan, 707 1st Natl. Bank Bldg.,  
Ft. Smith 72901 (D)

*House of Representatives*

Democrats 96    Republicans 4

Adcox, Jimmy, Newport 72112 (D)  
Alexander, Cecil L., 8 Sunset Dr.,  
Heber Springs 72543 (D)  
Alford, Boyce, 1216 Main,  
Pine Bluff 71601 (D)  
Arrington, Grady P., Box 424,  
Stephens 71764 (D)  
Beasley, F. L., Court & Exchange,  
Hot Springs 71901 (D)  
Beaumont, W. E., Jr., 5 Pamela Dr.,  
Little Rock 72207 (D)  
Bethel, John P., Des Arc 72040 (D)  
Black, Raymond A., Mena 71953 (D)  
Blankenship, Leroy, Walnut Ridge 72476 (D)  
Bookout, Jerry, Box 415, Jonesboro 72401 (D)  
Boyce, Charles W., Dardanelle 72834 (D)  
Brandon, B. D., 823 W. 7th,  
Little Rock 72201 (D)  
Brown, Roscoe D., 1107 Holly,  
Jonesboro 72401 (D)  
Bryan, L. L., Russellville 72801 (D)  
Bryant, Wm. Clovis, 615 North 12,  
Van Buren 72956 (D)  
Burton, Ben F., DeQueen 71832 (D)  
Bynum, Preston C., Siloam Springs 72761 (R)

Caldwell, R. A., Rte. 1, Box 1000,  
Proctor 72376 (D)  
Camp, Worth, Jr., 435 N. Washington,  
El Dorado 71730 (D)  
Capps, John Paul, 10 Dalewood Rd.,  
Searcy 72143 (D)  
Carlton, C. C., Nashville 71852 (D)  
Carter, Harry W., 6908 Princess Dr.,  
Little Rock 72205 (D)  
Chrisman, Marshall, Hartman 72840 (R)  
Clark, H. Woody, 2311 E. Broadway,  
Forrest City 72335 (D)  
Cockrill, Sterling R., Jr., Hall Bldg.,  
Little Rock 72201 (D)  
Colay, Harry B., McAlester Bldg.,  
Magnolia 71753 (D)  
Collins, Donald, 1910 Robert E. Lee,  
Malvern 72104 (D)  
Conditt, Charles A., 716 Poplar,  
Helena 72342 (D)  
Courtney, Wayne N., Rte. 1,  
Forrest City 72335 (D)  
Cunningham, Ernest, 777 Liberty,  
Helena 72342 (D)  
Davis, Charles E., 1015 Porter St.,  
Springdale 72764 (D)  
Dawson, J. C., Conway 72032 (D)  
Day, Walter M., Box 65,  
Blytheville 72315 (D)  
Dingler, Lamar, 642 S. Lake Shore Dr.,  
Lake Village 71653 (D)  
H. Allan Dishongh, 217 W. 8th,  
Little Rock 72201 (D)  
Feild, Talbot Jr., Box 572, Hope 71801 (D)  
Foster, W. F., 323 Irvy Rd.,  
England 72046 (D)  
Fowler, Carl, Friendship 71942 (D)  
Goodwin, Robert L., Rte. 1,  
Hampton 71744 (D)  
Hamilton, Joseph T., Box 459,  
Harrison 72601 (D)  
Harrell, James H., 308 W. Circle Dr.,  
Russellville 72801 (D)  
Harris, James E., Drawer 399,  
Searcy 72143 (D)  
Hasley, Darrell Sam, 1804 Sylvia,  
Arkadelphia 71857 (D)  
Hayes, Jesse C., Rte. 5, Box 90,  
Pocahontas 72455 (D)  
Hendrix, B. G., Chamber of Commerce Bldg.,  
Ft. Smith 72901 (D)  
Henry, Morriss M., 35 N. Block,  
Fayetteville 72701 (D)  
Henry, Paul, Batesville 72501 (D)  
Holsted, Leon, Box 3007,  
North Little Rock 72117 (D)  
Honey, Charles L., Prescott 71857 (D)  
Hunt, Jimmy, 1814 James,  
Jonesboro 72401 (D)  
Kane, David R., 321 Fairfax,  
Little Rock 72205 (D)  
Kizer, Bernice L., 221 May,  
Ft. Smith 72901 (D)  
Landers, Lacy, 522 River, Benton 72015 (D)  
Ledbetter, Calvin R., Jr., 3230 Ozark,  
Little Rock 72205 (D)

## Arkansas (continued)

Ledbetter, Joel Y., Boyle Bldg.,  
Little Rock 72201 (D)  
Linder, James L., 202 Richmond,  
West Helena 72390 (D)  
Lipton, John M., 200 S. Martin,  
Warren 71671 (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)  
Maddox, Ode, Oden 71961 (D)  
Manatt, F. B., The Corning Bank,  
Corning 72422 (D)  
Matthews, James M., Dumas 71639 (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)  
Moore, Charles R., Luxora 72358 (D)  
Murphy, Nap B., Hamburg 71646 (D)  
Newman, Bobby G., Smackover 71762 (D)  
Nicholson, W. R., 517 W. Johnson,  
Osceola 72370 (D)  
Nowotny, George E., Jr., 18 Berry Hill,  
Ft. Smith 72901 (R)  
Oglesby, Gladys M., Stamps 71860 (D)  
Patrick, Danny L., Delaney 72723 (R)  
Purtle, John I., Rector Bldg.,  
Little Rock 72201 (D)  
Rainwater, W. E., 1123 S. 6th,  
Ft. Smith 72901 (D)  
Roberts, James H., Box 192,  
Truman 72472 (D)  
Rodgers, George C., Stuttgart 72160 (D)  
Rose, Ivan W., 124 W. Walnut,  
Rogers 72756 (D)  
Rule, Herbert C. III, 720 West 3,  
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)  
Shaver, J. L., Jr., Ben Block Bldg.,  
Wynne 72396 (D)  
Sheid, 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)  
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., 1130 W. Chickasawb,  
Blytheville 72315 (D)  
Streett, Julian D., Camden 71701 (D)  
Thomas, A. Jan, Jr., Box 506,  
Clarksdale 72325 (D)  
Thompson, Wm. H., 210 Sycamore,  
Marked Tree 72365 (D)  
Turner, G. W., Jr., 711 West 34,  
Pine Bluff 71601 (D)  
Windsor, Gayle, Jr., Tower Bldg.,  
Little Rock 72201 (D)  
Womack, M. L., Rte. 1, Mulberry 72947 (D)  
Young, Damon, 2 Broadmoor Circle,  
Texarkana 75501 (D)

## CALIFORNIA

## (LEGISLATURE)

## Senate

Democrats 19 Republicans 20

(1 vacancy)

Alquist, Alfred E., 777 N. First St., Rm. 412,  
San Jose 95112 (D)  
Beilenson, Anthony C., 10203 Santa Monica  
Blvd., Suite 303, Los Angeles 90067 (D)  
Bradley, C. L., 509 1st Natl. Bank Bldg.,  
San Jose 95113 (R)  
Burgener, Clair W., 8690 Center Dr., Suite 3,  
La Mesa 92041 (R)  
Burns, Hugh M., Box 748, Fresno 93712 (D)  
Carrell, Tom, 753 San Fernando Rd.,  
San Fernando 91340 (D)  
Collier, Randolph, 1057 College Ave., Suite 2,  
Santa Rosa 95404 (D)  
Cologne, Gordon, Drawer 1270,  
Indio 92201 (R)  
Coombs, William E., 223 S. Riverside Ave.,  
Rialto 92376 (R)  
Cusanovich, Lou, 14921 Ventura Blvd.,  
Suite 304, Sherman Oaks 91403 (R)  
Danielson, George E., 217 W. First St., Rm. 112,  
Los Angeles 90012 (D)  
Deukmejian, George, 100 Long Beach Blvd.,  
Long Beach 90802 (R)  
Dills, Ralph C., 502 Pacific Trade Center,  
San Pedro 90731 (D)  
Dolwig, Richard J., 181 Second Ave., Suite 400,  
San Mateo 94401 (R)  
Dymally, Mervyn M., 217 W. First St., Rm. 113,  
Los Angeles 90012 (D)  
Grunsky, Donald L., Lettunich Bldg.,  
Watsonville 95076 (R)  
Harmer, John L., 401 N. Brand Blvd.,  
Suite 726, Glendale 91203 (R)  
Kennick, Joseph M., 110 Pine Ave., Suite 606,  
Long Beach 90802 (D)  
Lagomarsino, Robert J., 21 S. California St.,  
Ventura 93001 (R)  
Marks, Milton, 350 McAllister St., Rm. 2045,  
San Francisco 94102 (R)  
Marler, Fred W., Jr., 1626 Court St.,  
Redding 96001 (R)  
McCarthy, John F., Box 870,  
San Rafael 94902 (R)

California (continued)

Mills, James R., 326 Broadway, Suite 341,  
San Diego 92101 (D)  
Moscone, George R., 343 Sansome St.,  
San Francisco 94104 (D)  
Petris, Nicholas C., 1111 Jackson St., Rm. 7016,  
Oakland 94607 (D)  
Richardson, H. L., 359 S. Rosemead Blvd.,  
Pasadena 91107 (R)  
Rodda, Albert S., 4043 State Capitol,  
Sacramento 95814 (D)  
Schmitz, John G., 520 E. Fourth St.,  
Tustin 92680 (R)  
Schrade, Jack, 1904 Hotel Circle,  
San Diego 92110 (R)  
Sherman, Lewis F., 1111 Jackson St., Rm. 1015,  
Oakland 94607 (R)  
Short, Alan, 2626 N. California St.,  
Stockton 95204 (D)  
Song, Alfred H., 217 W. First St., Rm. 113,  
Los Angeles 90012 (D)  
Stevens, Robert S., 1245 Glendon Ave., Suite 35,  
Los Angeles 90024 (R)  
Stiern, Walter W., 930 Truxtun Ave., Rm. 201,  
Bakersfield 93301 (D)  
Teale, Stephen P., 5082 State Capitol,  
Sacramento 95814 (D)  
Walsh, Lawrence E., 6055 E. Washington Blvd.,  
Suite 629, Los Angeles 90022 (D)  
Way, Howard, Box 724, Exeter 93221 (R)  
Wedworth, James Q., 8404 S. Crenshaw Blvd.,  
Inglewood 90305 (D)  
Whetmore, James E., 2460 E. Chapman,  
Fullerton 92631 (R)

Assembly

Democrats 39 Republicans 41

Arklin, Henry, 13257 Osborne St.,  
Pacolma 91331 (R)  
Badham, Robert E., 1649 Westcliff, Suite C,  
Newport Beach 92660 (R)  
Bagley, William T., 225 Albert Bldg.,  
San Rafael 94901 (R)  
Barnes, E. Richard, 3577 Kenyon St.,  
San Diego 92110 (R)  
Bee, Carlos, 22734 Main St.,  
Hayward 94541 (D)  
Belotti, Frank P., Box 1025, Eureka 95501 (R)  
Beverly, Robert G., 1611 S. Pacific Coast Hgwy.,  
Redondo Beach 90277 (R)  
Biddle, W. Craig, 6370 Magnolia Ave.,  
Suite 211, Riverside 92506 (R)  
Brathwaite, Yvonne W., 4036 Buckingham Rd.,  
Los Angeles 90008 (D)  
Briggs, John V., 3711 N. Harbor Blvd., Suite A,  
Fullerton 92632 (R)  
Britschgi, Carl A., 2025 Broadway,  
Redwood City 94063 (R)  
Brown, Willie L., Jr., 666 Octavia St., Suite 4,  
San Francisco 94102 (D)  
Burke, Robert H., 17732 Beach Blvd., Suite G,  
Huntington Beach 92647 (R)  
Burton, John L., 350 McAllister St., Rm. 1061,  
San Francisco 94102 (D)

Campbell, William, 2048 S. Hacienda Blvd.,  
Suite 4, Hacienda Heights 91745 (R)  
Chappie, Eugene A., 4158 State Capitol,  
Sacramento 95814 (R)  
Collier, John L. E., 1109 Fair Oaks Ave.,  
South Pasadena 91030 (R)  
Conrad, Charles J., 13440 Ventura Blvd.,  
Sherman Oaks 91403 (R)  
Cory, Kenneth, Box 3067, Anaheim 92801 (D)  
Grandall, Earle P., 760 N. First St.,  
San Jose 95112 (R)  
Crown, Robert W., 1111 Jackson St., Rm. 7018,  
Oakland 94607 (D)  
Cullen, Mike, Box 7023, Long Beach 90807 (D)  
Davis, Pauline L., Box 1071, Portola 96122 (D)  
Deddeh, Wadie P., 240 Woodlawn Ave., Rm. 8,  
Chula Vista 92010 (D)  
Dent, James W., 89 John Glenn Dr.,  
Concord 94520 (R)  
Duffy, Gordon W., 208 N. Douty,  
Hanford 93230 (R)  
Dunlap, John F., 1520-22 Tennessee St.,  
Vallejo 94558 (D)  
Fenton, Jack R., 1601 W. Beverly Blvd.,  
Montebello 90640 (D)  
Fong, March K., 2730 73rd Ave.,  
Oakland 94605 (D)  
Foran, John Francis, 350 McAllister St.,  
Rm. 1061, 94102 (D)  
Garcia, Alex P., 1500 N. Norman Pl.,  
Los Angeles 90063 (D)  
Gonsalves, Joe A., Box 614, Norwalk 90650 (D)  
Greene, Bill, 8563 S. Broadway, Suite 210,  
Los Angeles 90003 (D)  
Greene, Leroy F., 3112 State Capitol,  
Sacramento 95814 (D)  
Hayes, James A., 110 Pine Ave.,  
Long Beach 90802 (R)  
Hom, Tom, 2440 C St., San Diego 92102 (R)  
Johnson, Harvey, 11001 E. Valley Blvd.,  
El Monte 91732 (D)  
Johnson, Ray E., 352 Vallombrosa St.,  
Chico 95926 (R)  
Karabian, Walter J., 231 W. Garvey,  
Monterey Park 91754 (D)  
Ketchum, William M., 1904 Truxtun Ave.,  
Rm. 5, Bakersfield (R)  
Knox, John T., 1016 Nevin St.,  
Richmond 94801 (D)  
Lanterman, Frank, 106-A S. Los Robles,  
Pasadena 91101 (R)  
Lewis, Jerry, 6380 Bradford Ave.,  
Highland 92346 (R)  
MacDonald, Ken, Box 1681,  
Ventura 93001 (D)  
MacGillivray, W. Don, 3326 Braemer Rd.,  
Santa Barbara 93105 (R)  
McCarthy, Leo T., 1837 24th Ave.,  
San Francisco (D)  
McGee, Patrick D., 6355 Topanga Canyon,  
Woodland Hills 91364 (R)  
Milius, George W., 343 Village Lane,  
Los Gatos 95030 (R)  
Miller, John J., 6565 Shattuck Ave.,  
Oakland 94609 (D)

## California (continued)

Mobley, Ernest N., 600 W. Shaw, Suite 210,  
Fresno 93704 (R)  
Monagan, Bob, 406 Bank of America Bldg.,  
Stockton 95202 (R)  
Moorhead, Carlos J., 420 N. Brand Blvd.,  
Suite 404, Glendale 91203 (R)  
Moretti, Robert, 12444 Victory Blvd.,  
North Hollywood 91606 (D)  
Mulford, Don, 2150 Franklin St.,  
Oakland 94612 (R)  
Murphy, Frank, Jr., 1810 L St.,  
Merced 95340 (R)  
Pattee, Alan G., 32 E. Alisal, Rm. 201,  
Salinas 93901 (R)  
Porter, Carley V., 1717 N. Long Beach Blvd.,  
Compton 90221 (D)  
Powers, Walter W., Box 15265,  
Sacramento 95813 (D)  
Priolo, Paul, 12121 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 105,  
Los Angeles 90025 (R)  
Quimby, John P., 227-A S. Riverside,  
Rialto 92376 (D)  
Ralph, Leon, 1922 E. 103rd St.,  
Los Angeles 90002 (D)  
Roberti, David A., 2209 N. Broadway,  
Los Angeles 90031 (D)  
Russell, Newton R., 3507 W. Magnolia,  
Burbank 91505 (R)  
Ryan, Leo J., 308 Linden Ave.,  
South San Francisco 94080 (D)  
Schabarum, Peter F., 140 W. College,  
Covina 91722 (R)  
Sieroty, Alan, 1144 S. Robertson, Suite 3,  
Los Angeles 90035 (D)  
Stacey, Kent H., 1415 18th St., Suite 405,  
Bakersfield 93301 (R)  
Stull, John, 714 Second St.,  
Encinitas 92024 (R)  
Thomas, Vincent, 508 Pacific Trades Center,  
San Pedro 90731 (D)  
Townsend, L. E., 18436 Hawthorne Blvd.,  
Torrance 90504 (D)  
Unruh, Jesse M., 3412 W. Century Blvd.,  
Inglewood 90303 (D)  
Vasconcellos, John, 2071 Alameda Way,  
San Jose 95126 (D)  
Veneman, John G., 112 Needham Ave.,  
Modesto 95354 (R)  
Veysey, Victor V., 141 S. Sixth St.,  
Brawley 92227 (R)  
Wakefield, Floyd L., 7707 State St.,  
Huntington Park 90255 (R)  
Warren, Charles, 1140 Crenshaw Blvd.,  
Los Angeles 90010 (D)  
Waxman, Henry A., 10121 Tabor St.,  
Los Angeles 90034 (D)  
Wilson, Pete, 233 A St., San Diego 92101 (R)  
Z'berg, Edwin L., 1501 W. Capitol Ave.,  
West Sacramento 95691 (D)  
Zenovich, George N., 1060 Fulton Mall,  
Fresno 93721 (D)

## COLORADO

(GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

## Senate

Democrats 11 Republicans 24

Anderson, Fred E., R.R. 1, Box 117,  
Loveland 80537 (R)  
Armstrong, William L., Box 98,  
Aurora 80010 (R)  
Birmingham, John R., 2040 Western Fed.  
Savings Bldg., Denver 80202 (R)  
Brown, George, 3451 E. 26th Ave.,  
Denver 80205 (D)  
Chance, Hugh M., Rte. 3,  
Longmont 80501 (R)  
Cisneros, Roger, 1456 S. Xavier,  
Denver 80219 (D)  
DeBerard, Fay, Box 188,  
Kremmling 80459 (R)  
Decker, Clarence, 2759 S. Meade St.,  
Denver 80219 (D)  
Denny, Wayne, 201 Pinon Dr.,  
Cortez 81321 (R)  
Dines, Allen, 1350 Logan St.,  
Denver 80203 (D)  
Enstrom, C. K., 1250 Grand Ave.,  
Grand Junction 81501 (R)  
Fowler, Hugh C., 5399 S. Clarkson,  
Littleton 80120 (R)  
Fowler, Les, 2280 Bluebell, Boulder 80302 (R)  
Garnsey, William S., 1926 23rd Ave., Box D,  
Greeley 80631 (R)  
Gill, Frank L., Hillrose 80733 (R)  
Hodges, Lloyd J., Box 448,  
Julesburg 80737 (R)  
Jackson, George, 2903 N. Tejon St.,  
Colorado Springs 80907 (R)  
Kemp, Frank A., Jr., 149 High St.,  
Denver 80218 (R)  
Locke, Harry M., 911 F St., Salida 81201 (R)  
MacFarlane, John D., 2109 7th Ave.,  
Pueblo 81003 (D)  
MacManus, Donald H., 6945 Kidder Dr.,  
Denver 80221 (D)  
Massari, Vincent, 216 Lincoln,  
Pueblo 81005 (D)  
Minister, Kingston G., 331 Morningside Dr.,  
Colorado Springs 80911 (R)  
Nicholson, Will F., 655 Vine St.,  
Denver 80206 (R)  
Ohlson, Norman W., 2 Cheyenne Mt. Blvd.,  
Colorado Springs 80906 (R)  
Rockwell, Wilson, Maher 81421 (R)  
Saunders, Allegra, 4840 Tennyson St.,  
Denver 80212 (D)  
Schieffelin, Joe, 11674 Applewood Knolls Dr.,  
Lakewood 80215 (R)  
Shoemaker, Joe, 3260 Monroe,  
Denver 80210 (R)  
Stockton, Ruth S., 1765 Glen Dale Dr.,  
Lakewood 80215 (R)  
Strickland, Ted L., 9361 Knox Ct.,  
Westminster 80030 (R)  
Taylor, Sam T., Box 149, 403 Kansas,  
Walsenburg 81089 (D)

Colorado (continued)

Vollack, Anthony F., 6360 Reed St.,  
Arvada 80002 (D)  
Wagner, Kirk, Rte. 1, Box 100,  
Las Animas 81504 (D)  
Williams, Carl M., 363 Dexter,  
Denver 80220 (R)

House of Representatives

Democrats 27 Republicans 38

Arnold, Sandy, 815 Park Lane,  
Boulder 80302 (R)  
Baer, T. John, Jr., Box 38, Loma 81524 (D)  
Bain, Jean K., 755 Gaylord, Denver 80206 (R)  
Bastien, Thomas, 2310 Hudson,  
Denver 80207 (D)  
Black, Ray H., 297 Big Thompson Rd.,  
Loveland 80537 (R)  
Braden, James A., 654 Glen Eyrie Ct.,  
Colorado Springs 80904 (R)  
Bryant, Ted, 1590 S. Birch, Denver 80222 (R)  
Burch, Palmer L., 395 Fairfax,  
Denver 80220 (R)  
Burns, Forrest G., 311 Willow Valley Rd.,  
Lamar 81052 (D)  
Byerly, John M., 15075 W. 32nd Ave.,  
Golden 80401 (R)  
Calabrese, Joseph, Laradon Hall, E. 51st Ave.  
& Lincoln St., Denver 80216 (D)  
Cole, Ralph, 10 Wedge Way,  
Littleton 80120 (R)  
Coloroso, Dominic A., 3535 Vallejo,  
Denver 80211 (D)  
Cooper, Eldon W., 1720 Carroll Ct.,  
Thornton 80229 (D)  
Dameron, Thomas H., 1709 Berkley Ave.,  
Pueblo 81004 (R)  
DeMoulin, Charles J., 1676 S. Stuart,  
Denver 80219 (D)  
Dittemore, Betty Ann, 2239 E. Floyd Pl.,  
Englewood 80110 (R)  
Edmonds, Charles M., 70 Minnehaha,  
Manitou Springs 80829 (R)  
Farley, Thomas T., 90 Baylor,  
Pueblo 81005 (D)  
Fentress, George H., 2935 Webster,  
Lakewood 80215 (R)  
Friedman, Don, 3206 S. St. Paul,  
Denver 80210 (R)  
Fuhr, John D., 11075 E. Colfax,  
Aurora 80010 (R)  
Grace, Vincent, 1 E. 14th St.,  
La Junta 81050 (R)  
Grant, Charles M., Box 839, 180 S. Pratt  
Pkwy., Longmont 80501 (D)  
Grimshaw, Thomas T., 1st Natl. Bank Bldg.,  
Denver 80202 (R)  
Gustafson, Carl H., 974 S. Franklin,  
Denver 80209 (R)  
Hamilton, Paul L., 2770 California,  
Denver 80205 (D)  
Hart, Harrie E., 1260 Mesa Ave.,  
Colorado Springs 80906 (R)  
Hinman, W. P., Box 48, Yampa 80483 (R)

Horst, Don, 503 Fillmore, Denver 80218 (D)  
Jackson, Robert A., P.O. 174, 534 Dittmer,  
Pueblo 81003 (D)  
Johnson, Earl H., 7600 E. 23rd Ave.,  
Denver 80215 (R)  
Klein, Ben, 2709 Security Life Bldg.,  
Denver 80202 (D)  
Knox, Wayne N., 1373 W. Gill Pl.,  
Denver 80223 (D)  
Kogovsek, Ray, 1627 Horseshoe Dr.,  
Pueblo 81001 (D)  
Koster, Harold R., 120 D St., P.O. Box 500,  
Salida 81201 (R)  
Lamb, C. P., 509 Clayton, Brush 80723 (R)  
Lamm, Richard D., 2500 S. Logan,  
Denver 80210 (D)  
Massari, Phillip, 407 Goddard Ave.,  
Trinidad 81082 (D)  
McCormick, Charles E., 980 Pinyon Ave.,  
Grand Junction 81501 (D)  
McCormick, Harold L., 927 Greenwood,  
Canon City 81212 (R)  
McNeil, Hiram A., R.R. 4, Box 284,  
Montrose 81401 (D)  
Moore, Austin F., 2952 W. Layton,  
Littleton 80120 (R)  
Mullen, Anthony, 1510 W. 102 Pl.,  
Northglenn 89221 (D)  
Munson, Kay, 1419 Bellaire,  
Colorado Springs 80909 (R)  
Neal, Thomas V., 2055 W. Second Ave.,  
Durango 81301 (D)  
Newman, Edward, 2200 Jamaica,  
Aurora 80010 (R)  
Newman, J. Everett, 8180 Stuart St.,  
Westminster 80030 (D)  
Porter, Ralph E., Crested Butte 81224 (R)  
Quinlan, Clarence, Box 176,  
Antonio 81120 (R)  
Rose, Jerome C., 3325 E. 26th Ave.,  
Denver 80205 (D)  
Sack, Floyd M., 415 Lamar,  
Lakewood 80226 (R)  
Safran, Hubert M., 3061 S. Wolff,  
Denver 80219 (D)  
Sanchez, Paco, 2185 Broadway,  
Denver 80216 (D)  
Schafer, Robert, Boyero 80806 (R)  
Schmidt, Eric W., 2670 Iliff St.,  
Boulder 80302 (R)  
Schubert, Theodore R., Rte. 2, Box 37,  
Calhan 80808 (R)  
Shore, Roy H., 1901 15th Ave.,  
Greeley 80631 (R)  
Showalter, Carl E., Box 278, 5 Madden,  
Johnstown 80534 (R)  
Singer, M. Keith, 8830 W. 66th Ave.,  
Arvada 80002 (R)  
Sonnenberg, Lowell E., Fleming 80728 (R)  
Strahle, Ronald H., 1805 Grestmore Pl.,  
Fort Collins 80521 (R)  
Vanderhoof, John D., 338 Park Dr.,  
Glenwood Springs 81601 (R)  
Woodard, George W., 66 El B. Dr.,  
Alamosa 81101 (D)  
Younglund, Walter A., New Raymer 80742 (R)

## CONNECTICUT

## (GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

*Senate*

Democrats 24 Republicans 12

Alfano, Charles T., 50 Marbern Dr.,  
Suffield 06078 (D)  
Amenta, Paul, 80 Cedarwood Dr.,  
New Britain 06052 (D)  
Barbato, Pasquale, 3071 Whitney Ave.,  
Hamden 06518 (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., 117 North St.,  
Seymour 06483 (D)  
Burke, Harry S., 734 Silver Lane,  
East Hartford 06118 (D)  
Caldwell, J. Edward, 773 Huntington Turnpike,  
Bridgeport 06610 (D)  
Dinielli, Joseph J., 78 Tulip St.,  
Bristol 06010 (D)  
DiRienzo, John L., 31 Saltonstall Ave.,  
New Haven 06513 (D)  
Dowd, Thomas F., 71 Arden Rd.,  
Trumbull 06611 (R)  
Dupont, Thomas E., RFD 1,  
Danielson 06239 (D)  
Eddy, Roger W., 277 Cedar St.,  
Newington 06111 (R)  
Fauliso, Joseph J., 342 Fairfield Ave.,  
Hartford 06114 (D)  
Finney, Florence D., 59 River Rd.,  
Cos Cob 06807 (R)  
Gunther, George L., 890 Judson Pl.,  
Stratford 06497 (R)  
Hammer, Lucy T., 95 Cherry Hill Rd.,  
Branford 06405 (R)  
Hickey, William F., Jr., 30 Parry Rd.,  
Springdale 06907 (D)  
Houley, Robert D., Box 0035,  
Vernon 06086 (D)  
Hull, T. Clark, 26 West St., Box 728,  
Danbury 06810 (R)  
Ives, Alden A., 122 Naubuc Ave.,  
Glastonbury 06033 (R)  
Jackson, Jay W., 3 Forest Hills Dr.,  
West Hartford 06117 (D)  
Lupton, John M., Norfield Rd.,  
Weston 06880 (R)  
Lyddy, Raymond C., 526 W. McKinley Ave.,  
Bridgeport 06604 (D)  
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)  
Moore, William G., RFD 2, Lyme 06371 (R)  
Palmer, Birdsey G., Voluntown 06384 (D)  
Pickett, John F., 164 Court St.,  
Middletown 06457 (D)

Rudolf, Jacob P., Jarvis St., Norwalk 06851 (R)  
Schaffer, Gloria, Tumblebrook Rd.,  
Woodbridge 06525 (D)  
Stanley, William B., 17 Meadow Lane,  
Norwich 06360 (D)  
Tansley, James E., 86 Shadee Lane,  
Waterbury 06706 (D)  
Verriker, William J., 77 West Ridge Dr.,  
Waterbury 06708 (D)

*House of Representatives*

Democrats 110 Republicans 67

Adam, Joseph R., 217 Ward St.,  
Hartford 06106 (D)  
Ajello, Carl R., 58 High St.,  
Ansonia 06401 (D)  
Allen, Gerald, 96 Tumble Brook Dr.,  
Vernon 06086 (D)  
Argazzi, Robert A., 92 Bernard Rd.,  
Kensington 06037 (R)  
Avcollie, Bernard L., Partridgetown Rd.,  
Naugatuck 06770 (D)  
Axelrod, Sidney, 120 Morse Ave.,  
Groton 06340 (D)  
Badolato, Dominic J., 164 Pennsylvania Ave.,  
New Britain 06052 (D)  
Bard, E. Ronald, Bissell Lane,  
Norwalk 06850 (R)  
Barrows, Robert W., 11 Chelsea Lane,  
West Hartford 06119 (D)  
Beck, Audrey P., Dunham Pond Rd.,  
Storrs 06268 (D)  
Begg, William V., 245 Columbia Blvd.,  
Waterbury 06710 (D)  
Berberich, Frederick C., Jr., 30 Will Rd.,  
Norwich 06360 (R)  
Bigos, Stanley, 228 Pearl St.,  
Thompsonville 06082 (D)  
Bingham, James F., 70 Erskine Rd.,  
Stamford 06903 (R)  
Blake, John E., Box 143, Willimantic 06226 (D)  
Blake, William T., 5 Mt. Pleasant Rd.,  
West Haven 06516 (D)  
Boggini, N. Charles, 71 Spencer St.,  
Manchester 06040 (D)  
Bonetti, Addo E., 513 Park Ave.,  
Torrington 06790 (D)  
Brinckerhoff, Richard L., White Oak Shade Rd.,  
New Canaan 06840 (R)  
Brown, Otha N., Jr., 208 Flax Hill Rd.,  
Norwalk 06854 (D)  
Byrne, Thomas P., 69 Pheasant Hill Dr.,  
West Hartford 06107 (R)  
Calchera, Renato, RFD 1,  
Stafford Springs 06076 (D)  
Camp, Herbert V., Jr., Craigmoor Rd.,  
Ridgefield 06877 (R)  
Caplan, Milton I., 354 Belden Rd.,  
Hamden 06514 (D)  
Carlson, Gustaf, Box 160, Green Hill Rd.,  
Killingworth 06417 (R)  
Carrozzella, John A., Box 579,  
Wallingford 06492 (D)  
Chagnon, John B., 42 Gilbert Ave.,  
Hamden 06514 (D)

Connecticut (continued)

- Ciampi, Francis W., 111 W. Main St.,  
Waterbury 06702 (D)
- Ciarlone, Anthony, 232 St. John St.,  
New Haven 06511 (D)
- Clark, Owen L., 60 Englewood Ave.,  
West Hartford 06110 (D)
- Clarke, Hilda S., 81 Palmer St.,  
Springdale 06907 (R)
- Clynes, James J., 31 Birchcrest Dr.,  
Southington 06489 (D)
- Cohen, Morris N., 24 Terry Plains Rd.,  
Bloomfield 06002 (D)
- Cohen, Rubin, RFD 4, Colchester 06415 (D)
- Collins, Francis J., Whisconier Hill,  
Brookfield Center 06805 (R)
- Comstock, Merritt M., Ingham Hill Rd.,  
Essex 06426 (R)
- Connery, James S., 20 Sanford Dr.,  
Shelton 06484 (R)
- Connors, George V., 56 Houston Terr.,  
Stamford 06902 (D)
- Crockett, Albert S. II, 16 Arcadia Rd.,  
Old Greenwich 06870 (R)
- Crombie, Peter A., Young Ave.,  
Thompsonville 06082 (D)
- Crouch, Howard E., 31 W. Broad St.,  
Pawcatuck 02891 (R)
- Curtis, Sarah Frances, Berkshire Rd.,  
Sandy Hook 06482 (R)
- Cutillo, Louis S., 22 Birchwood St.,  
Waterbury 06708 (D)
- DeBaise, Pasquale, 44 Third St.,  
Wallingford 06492 (D)
- Della Vecchia, Arthur, Rourke Ave.,  
Southington 06489 (D)
- Donnelly, Thomas F., 41 Glendale Circle,  
Glenbrook 06906 (D)
- Donnelly, Thomas J., 114 Clinton Dr.,  
Wapping 06087 (R)
- D'Onofrio, John, 398 Arctic St.,  
Bridgeport 06608 (D)
- Duda, Richard J., 11 Faust St.,  
Jewett City 06351 (D)
- Dunn, Barbara B., 1203 Silver Lane,  
East Hartford 06118 (R)
- 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)
- Ervin, Roy Henry, 171 Carlynn Dr.,  
Fairfield 06430 (R)
- Esposito, Donald F., 4 Mountainville Rd.,  
Danbury 06810 (D)
- Fabrizio, John A., 15 Highwood Ave.,  
Norwalk 06850 (R)
- Flynn, Leo H., 76 Providence St.,  
Norwich 06360 (D)
- Foley, C. Thomas, Fairview St.,  
Portland 06480 (D)
- Fox, Abijah Upson, 200 North St.,  
Greenwich 06830 (R)
- Frate, Gennaro W., 47 Hecker Ave.,  
Darien 06820 (R)
- Frazier, Leonard G., 65 Rosemont St.,  
Hartford 06120 (D)
- Gaffney, J. Brian, 36 Westwood Dr.,  
New Britain 06052 (R)
- Gagliardi, Vincent R., 43 High St.,  
East Haven 06512 (D)
- Genovesi, Donald S., 1011 Main St.,  
Manchester 06040 (R)
- Giannini Agnes E., 44 Lincoln Ave.,  
Bridgeport 06606 (D)
- Gillies, Peter W., 429 Ridge Rd.,  
Middletown 06457 (D)
- Gormley, Joseph T., 71 Dogwood Lane,  
Fairfield 06430 (R)
- Gosselin, Richard A., RFD 1, Rte. 12,  
Plainfield 06374 (D)
- Green, Edwin R., 6 Watch Hill,  
Westport 06880 (D)
- Green, Eloise B., Box 1, Southbury 06488 (R)
- Gregorzek, Joseph, 325 Chestnut St.,  
New Britain 06051 (D)
- Griswold, Mary B., 280 Livingston St.,  
New Haven 06511 (D)
- Groppo, John G., 18 Cherry St.,  
Winsted 06098 (D)
- Gudelski, Edward S., 22 Nash St.,  
New Haven 06511 (D)
- Halliwell, Thomas D., 454 Center Rd.,  
Easton 06425 (R)
- Hannon, George W., 9 Ellsworth St.,  
East Hartford 06108 (D)
- Hayden, Paul V., 1161 Sperry Rd.,  
Cheshire 06410 (R)
- Healey, James T., 165 Hillside Ave.,  
Waterbury 06710 (D)
- Hill, Mary, 5 Maxson Pl.,  
New London 06320 (D)
- Hogan, Morris B., Rte. 4, Burlington 06085 (R)
- Holdridge, Ray D., Col. Ledyard Hgwy.,  
Ledyard 06339 (R)
- Holdsworth, Earl T., 15 Hemlock Trail,  
Trumbull 06611 (R)
- Hughes, John Wm., 415 Housatonic Ave.,  
Stratford 06497 (R)
- Iwanicki, Edward L., 244 Curtis St.,  
Meriden 06450 (D)
- Keilty, John R., 205 Burton St.,  
Watertown 06795 (D)
- 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., 11 Ledgewood Dr.,  
Farmington 06032 (R)
- King, Robert D., R.D. 1,  
West Willington 06279 (R)
- Klebanoff, Howard M., 266 Pearl St.,  
Hartford 06103 (D)
- LaFleur, Wilfred A., RFD 1,  
North Grosvenor Dale 06255 (D)
- LaGrotta, Guido, Warren,  
New Preston 06777 (R)
- LaRosa, Paul A., 225 Hanmer St.,  
Hartford 06114 (D)

## Connecticut (continued)

- Lavery, William J., 84 Ashley St.,  
Bridgeport 06610 (D)
- Leary, William C., 60 Suffield St.,  
Windsor Locks 06096 (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)
- Lyons, William, Jr., Raymond Lane,  
Norwalk 06855 (R)
- Mahoney, Francis J., 19 Hamlin St.,  
Manchester 06040 (D)
- Mahaney, John D., 15 Gayfield Rd.,  
Waterbury 06706 (D)
- Maiocco, John P., Jr., 171 Golden Hill St.,  
Bridgeport 06604 (D)
- Martin, Richard R., 18 Raymond St.,  
New London 06320 (D)
- Mastrianni, Silvio A., 64 Emmett Ave.,  
Derby 06418 (D)
- Mayer, William S., Box 216,  
East Granby 06026 (R)
- McCarthy, Francis J., 19 Coleman Rd.,  
Wethersfield 06109 (R)
- McGovern, Terry P., 73 Birdsey St.,  
Bridgeport 06610 (D)
- McHugh, John D., 19 Muirfield Rd.,  
Orange 06477 (R)
- McKinney, Stewart B., Box 543,  
Fairfield 06430 (R)
- McLoughlin, James P., 285 Golden Hill St.,  
Bridgeport 06604 (D)
- McMerriman, Francis J., 125 State Ave.,  
Rogers 06263 (D)
- McNellis, Thomas J., 10 Mountain Park Ave.,  
Waterbury 06708 (D)
- Merly, Lawrence J., 31 Wakeman St.,  
Bridgeport 06605 (D)
- Mesite, Patsy J., 55 Edgewood Pl.,  
Meriden 06450 (D)
- Mettler, Rollin, Jr., 61 Carmalt Rd.,  
Hamden 06517 (D)
- Miller, Dorothy R., Cook Dr.,  
Bolton 06040 (R)
- Miscikoski, John A., 340 Migeon Ave.,  
Torrington 06790 (D)
- Mondani, Thomas P., Neptune Ave.,  
Moodus 06469 (D)
- Morano, Michael L., 10 Salem St.,  
Cos Cob 06807 (R)
- Morgan, Lorenzo, 132 Magnolia St.,  
Hartford 06112 (D)
- Morris, Bruce L., 280 Division St.,  
New Haven 06511 (D)
- Morris, Julius D., 272 Main St.,  
New Britain 06051 (D)
- Mortensen, Elmer A., 2945 Berlin Turnpike,  
Newington 06111 (R)
- Motto, Nicholas M., 454 W. Preston St.,  
Hartford 06114 (D)
- Neiditz, David H., 33 Fulton Pl.,  
West Hartford 06107 (D)
- Newman, Howard A., 75 Witch Lane,  
Rowayton, 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., Box 603,  
New Haven 06503 (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,  
East Hampton 06424 (D)
- Orcutt, Robert S., 457 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., 31 Pratt St.,  
Meriden 06450 (D)
- Pearson, Marilyn, 605 Light St.,  
Stratford 06497 (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, 65 Harding Ave.,  
Stratford 06497 (D)
- Provinelli, Henry A., 5 Atwood St.,  
Milford 06460 (R)
- Pugliese, Joseph N., 101 Pinnacle Rd.,  
Plainville 06062 (R)
- Ratchford, William R., 2 Johnson Dr.,  
Danbury 06810 (D)
- Reynolds, Jotham G., Rte. 169,  
Woodstock 06281 (R)
- Rimer, Edward S., Jr., 150 Millstone Rd.,  
Wilton 06897 (R)
- Ritter, George J., 248 Whitney St.,  
Hartford 06105 (D)
- Rock, Kenneth J., 78 Maple St.,  
Bristol 06010 (D)
- Rogers, Robert D., MacKenzie Glen,  
Greenwich 06830 (R)
- Rose, Rufus C., 24 Avery Lane,  
Waterford 06385 (R)
- Ryan, Arline W., 267 Linden Ave.,  
Branford 06405 (R)
- Salamone, Thomas C., 10 Woodland Dr.,  
Wolcott 06716 (D)
- Sarasin, Ronald A., 155 Munson Rd.,  
Beacon Falls 06403 (R)
- Scully, William J., Jr., 278 E. Main St.,  
Waterbury 06702 (D)
- Simons, Agnes C., 75 Bunnell St.,  
Bridgeport 06607 (D)
- Spain, Darius J., Box 3036, Danbury 06810 (D)
- Spiegel, Gerard S., 935 White Plains Rd.,  
Trumbull 06611 (R)
- Stecker, Russell L., 945 Asylum Ave.,  
Hartford 06105 (R)
- Stevens, Gerald F., 26 Woodhead Dr.,  
Milford 06460 (R)

Connecticut (continued)

Strada, William E., 8 Hickory Dr.,  
Stamford 06902 (D)  
Stroffolino, Louis J., 15 Sachem Trail,  
Westport 06880 (R)  
Sullivan, William, 5 Charcoal Ridge E.,  
New Fairfield 06810 (R)  
Sweeney, Thomas F., Box 1127,  
Norwich 06360 (D)  
Tacinelli, Edward, 94 Ocean View St.,  
New Haven 06512 (D)  
Taneszio, Theresa, 40 Downing St.,  
New Haven 06513 (D)  
terKuile, Barbara J., Norfolk Rd.,  
Litchfield 06759 (R)  
Thornton, Jean T., 349 Hubbard St.,  
Glastonbury 06033 (R)  
Tiffany, John J. II, RFD, Old Lyme 06371 (R)  
Truex, Ruth O., 37 Farmingdale Rd.,  
Wethersfield 06109 (R)  
Tudan, Victor, 63 White Rock Dr.,  
Windsor 06095 (D)  
Vaill, Gordon M., Box 175, Goshen 06756 (R)  
Vicino, Robert J., 36 High St.,  
Bristol 06010 (D)  
Violette, Woodrow T., 26 Putnam St.,  
Bristol 06010 (D)  
Webber, Albert, 109 Stevenson Rd.,  
New Haven 06515 (D)  
Willard, Richard C., 42 Russell Dr.,  
East Hartford 06108 (D)  
Yedziniak, Richard J., 12 Shultas Pl.,  
Hartford 06114 (D)

DELAWARE

(GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

Senate

Democrats 6 Republicans 13  
Castle, Michael N., 1600 N. Broom St.,  
Wilmington 19806 (R)  
Cicione, Anthony J., 301 Southern Rd.,  
Elsmere, Wilmington 19804 (R)  
Conner, Mrs. Louise T., 109 Sunset Dr.,  
Delaire, Wilmington 19801 (R)  
Cook, Allen J., Kenton 19955 (D)  
duPont, Reynolds, Greenville,  
Wilmington 19807 (R)  
Elliott, David H., R.D. 1, Box 154,  
Laurel 19956 (R)  
Foltz, Andy, 804 Monroe Terr.,  
Dover 19901 (R)  
Grier, Frank R., 417 Kings Hgwy.,  
Milford 19963 (R)  
Hale, Everette, 109 Meriden Rd., Fairfield,  
Newark 19711 (R)  
Hart, William F., 16 Marlyn Rd.,  
Newark 19711 (R)  
Hickman, Thomas E., Jr., R.D. 2,  
Frankford 19945 (R)  
Holloway, Herman M., Sr., 636 Townsend St.,  
Wilmington 19801 (D)  
Isaacs, J. Donald, Townsend 19734 (R)  
Manning, Mrs. Margaret R., 605 Greenbank  
Rd., Wilmington 19808 (R)

McCullough, Calvin R., 605 Central Ave.,  
Holloway Terrace, New Castle 19720 (D)  
Robbins, George A., Frederica Rd.,  
Milford 19963 (D)  
Schlor, George F., 114 N. Franklin St.,  
Wilmington 19802 (D)  
Slawik, Melvin A., 3 Forrest Circle,  
Stratford, New Castle 19720 (D)  
Steele, Dean C., 128 Rockingham Dr.,  
Windsor Hills, Wilmington 19803 (R)

House of Representatives

Democrats 13 Republicans 26

Benson, David S., 1019 Graylyn Rd.,  
Graylyn Crest, Wilmington 19803 (R)  
Berndt, Robert J., 312 Beverly Pl.,  
Wilmington 19809 (R)  
Billingsley, John G. S., 303 Beverly Rd.,  
Newark 19711 (R)  
Boulden, Kenneth W., 114 Somers Ave.,  
Swanwyck Estates, New Castle 19720 (D)  
Burt, Warren B., 6 Aldrich Dr.,  
Wilmington 19806 (R)  
Burton, Louis W., Georgetown 19947 (R)  
Butcher, Charles E., 735 Madison St.,  
Wilmington 19801 (D)  
Dillman, John A., Jr., 409 1st Ave.,  
Wilmington 19804 (R)  
Dodge, Robert M., Canal Zone,  
Rehoboth Beach 19971 (R)  
duPont, Pierre S. IV, Rockland 19732 (R)  
Fonville, Oliver S., 932 Poplar St.,  
Wilmington 19801 (D)  
Frederick, William L., 3315 Capital Trail,  
Cranston Heights, Wilmington 19808 (R)  
Goldfeder, Abe, 600 W. 30th St.,  
Wilmington 19802 (D)  
Gray, George Edward, Selbyville 19975 (R)  
Harrington, Lewis B., Haven Lake,  
Milford 19963 (D)  
Hearn, Clifford B., Jr., 917 W. 22nd St.,  
Wilmington 19802 (D)  
Heckert, Clarice U., 16 Ravine Rd.,  
Highland Woods, Wilmington 19803 (R)  
Hering, George C. III, 1905 Field Rd.,  
Wilmington 19806 (R)  
Jarvis, George, 211 Ellsworth Drive,  
Newark 19711 (R)  
Kirk, John F., Jr., St. Georges Rd.,  
Delaware City 19706 (R)  
Leshner, Herbert A., 1120 Harvey Rd.,  
Claymont 19703 (R)  
Little, Thomas L., 16 York Rd.,  
Deerhurst, Wilmington 19801 (R)  
McMahon, John J., 1714 Maple St.,  
Wilmington 19806 (D)  
Mears, R. Glen, Sr., 124 Hall St.,  
Seaford 19973 (D)  
Moerschel, W. Neal, 584 Westwood,  
Woodbrook, Dover 19901 (R)  
Murphy, Joseph R., 171 Brookside Blvd.,  
Brookside, Newark 19711 (R)  
Pagano, Mario A., 5 Duff Circle, Delpark  
Manor, Wilmington 19808 (R)  
Orth, Phillip W., Middleboro Crest Apts,  
Wilmington 19806 (D)

## Delaware (continued)

Phillips, W. Harrison, Laurel 19956 (D)  
 Quillen, George R., Commerce St.,  
 Harrington 19952 (R)  
 Rawlins, Joe L., R.D. 1,  
 Frederica 19946 (D)  
 Riddagh, Robert W., 24 Lake Dr.,  
 Smyrna 19977 (R)  
 Sebrell, Lorin B., 229 N. State St.,  
 Dover 19901 (R)  
 Seibel, Mrs. Marion I., 20 Knickerbocker Dr.,  
 Newark 19711 (R)  
 Spence, Ernest S., Jr., 156 Frenchtown Rd.,  
 New Castle 19720 (R)  
 Stabler, W. Laird, Jr., Montchanin 19710 (R)  
 Stansky, Edward S., 54 Landers Lane,  
 Smallwood, New Castle 19720 (D)  
 Unruh, Jerome N., Odessa Hghts.,  
 Odessa 19730 (R)  
 Zimmerman, Jacob W., Box 117, R.D. 3,  
 Dover 19901 (D)

## FLORIDA

## (LEGISLATURE)

## Senate

Democrats 32 Republicans 16  
 Askew, Reubin O'D., 250 Professional Bldg.,  
 Pensacola 32501 (D)  
 Bafalis, L. A., 901 Lake Shore Dr.,  
 Lake Park 33403 (R)  
 Barron, Dempsey J., 209 E. Fourth St.,  
 Panama City 32404 (D)  
 Barrow, William Dean, Box 486,  
 Crestview 32536 (D)  
 Beaufort, C. W., 1916 Gulf Life Twr.,  
 Jacksonville 32202 (D)  
 Bell, John W., 100 S.E. Sixth St.,  
 Fort Lauderdale 33301 (R)  
 Bishop, W. E., 28 E. Duval St.,  
 Lake City 32055 (D)  
 Boyd, Wilbur H., 2117 7th St.,  
 Palmetto 33561 (D)  
 Broxson, John R., Box 160,  
 Gulf Breeze 32561 (D)  
 Chiles, Lawton, Box 2555, Lakeland 33803 (D)  
 Daniel, C. Welborn, 755 Oak Dr.,  
 Clermont 32711 (D)  
 Deeb, Richard J., 5750 7th Ave. N.,  
 St. Petersburg 33710 (R)  
 de la Parte, Louis, Jr., 725 E. Kennedy Blvd.,  
 Tampa 33002 (D)  
 Ducker, John L., 2810 W. Fairbanks Ave.,  
 Winter Park 32804 (R)  
 Fincher, Dick, 1740 N.E. Second Ave.,  
 Miami 33132 (D)  
 Friday, Elmer O., Jr., Drawer X,  
 Fort Myers 33902 (D)  
 Gong, Edmond J., 1617 Alfred I. duPont Bldg.,  
 Miami 33131 (D)  
 Gunter, Bill, Box 14001, Orlando 32807 (D)  
 Haverfield, Robert M., 1117 City Natl. Bank  
 Bldg., Miami 33130 (D)  
 Henderson, Warren S., 841 Golden Beach Blvd.,  
 Venice 33595 (R)

Hollahan, George L., Jr., 7211 S.W. 62 Ave.,  
 South Miami 33143 (D)  
 Horne, Mallory E., 1488 Marion Ave.,  
 Tallahassee 32303 (D)  
 Johnson, Beth J., 489 S. Atlantic,  
 Cocoa Beach 32931 (R)  
 Karl, Frederick B., 501 N. Grandview Ave.,  
 Daytona Beach 32018 (D)  
 Knopke, Ray C., 515 River Hills Dr.,  
 Temple Terrace 33617 (D)  
 Lane, David C., 1233 N. Rio Vista Blvd.,  
 Fort Lauderdale 33301 (R)  
 Mathews, John E., 1530 American Heritage  
 Life Bldg., Jacksonville 32202 (D)  
 McClain, Joseph A., Jr., 615 Marine Bank  
 Bldg., Tampa 33602 (R)  
 Myers, Kenneth M., 1150 S.W. First St.,  
 Miami 33130 (D)  
 Ott, T. Truett, 614 S. Oregon Ave.,  
 Tampa 33606 (D)  
 Plante, Kenneth A., 1217 Wakefield Dr.,  
 Altamonte Springs 32701 (R)  
 Pope, Verle A., Box 619,  
 St. Augustine 32084 (D)  
 Poston, Ralph R., 3103 N.W. 20 St.,  
 Miami 33142 (D)  
 Reuter, Cliff, Box 162, Sharpes 32959 (R)  
 Saunders, Bob, 1705 N.W. 26 Way,  
 Gainesville 32601 (D)  
 Sayler, Henry, 333 31st St. N.,  
 St. Petersburg 33713 (R)  
 Scarborough, Dan, 404 W. Monroe St.,  
 Jacksonville 32202 (D)  
 Shevin, Robert L., 4901 S.W. 87 Ct.,  
 Miami 33165 (D)  
 Slade, Tom, Box 6223, Jacksonville 32205 (R)  
 Stolzenburg, Chester W., 4781 N.E. 16 Ave.,  
 Fort Lauderdale 33308 (R)  
 Stone, Richard B., 11880 S.W. 63 Ave.,  
 Miami 33156 (D)  
 Thomas, Jerry, 612 Australian Circle,  
 Lake Park 33404 (D)  
 Trask, Alan, Rte. 2, Box 196,  
 Fort Meade 33841 (D)  
 Weber, Charles H., 2408 N.E. 26 Ave.,  
 Fort Lauderdale 33305 (R)  
 Weissenborn, Lee, 1850 N.E. 186 St.,  
 North Miami Beach 33162 (D)  
 Williams, J. H., Box 146, Ocala 32678 (D)  
 Wilson, Harold S., 460 Ponce de Leon Blvd.,  
 Clearwater 33516 (R)  
 Young, C. W., 7880 Ridge Rd.,  
 Seminole 33565 (R)

## House of Representatives

Democrats 77 Republicans 42  
 Alvarez, Ted, 13937 Duval Rd.,  
 Jacksonville 32218 (D)  
 Andrews, Bill, 1515 N.E. 12 Terrace,  
 Gainesville 32601 (D)  
 Arnold, Lynwood, 1504 Harbor Oaks Rd.,  
 Jacksonville 32207 (D)  
 Baker, Maxine E., 1782 Opechee Dr.,  
 Miami 33133 (D)  
 Bassett, E. Pope, 500 S. Maitland Ave.,  
 Maitland 32751 (R)

Florida (continued)

- Baumgartner, George I., 1570 N.E. 143 St.,  
North Miami 33161 (D)
- Bevis, William H., 16 N. Cleveland Ave.,  
Fort Meade 33841 (D)
- Bird, Richard A., 3450 N.E. 19 Ave.,  
Fort Lauderdale 33306 (R)
- Blackburn, Ed, Jr., 5710 Suwanee Ave.,  
Tampa 33604 (D)
- Bothwell, Cecil L., Jr., 709 Balmoral Rd.,  
Winter Park 32789 (R)
- Brannen, Bob, Box 2457, Lakeland 33801 (D)
- Brantley, Lew, 422 Copeland St.,  
Jacksonville 32204 (D)
- Caldwell, George L., 1369 S.E. 14 St.,  
Fort Lauderdale 33316 (R)
- Chapman, Joe, Box 831,  
Panama City 32401 (D)
- Clark, David C., Box 262,  
West Palm Beach 33402 (R)
- Clark, Dick, 45 Giralda Ave.,  
Coral Gables 33134 (D)
- Clark, John R., 3118 E. Henderson Circle,  
Lakeland 33803 (D)
- Conway, William R., 734 John Anderson Dr.,  
Ormond Beach 32074 (D)
- Crabtree, Granville H., Jr., 2058 Main St.,  
Sarasota 33577 (R)
- Craig, A. H., Drawer 99,  
St. Augustine, 32084 (D)
- Crider, John, 2024 Hendricks Ave.,  
Jacksonville 32207 (D)
- Culbreath, John R., Rte. 4, Box 70,  
Brooksville 33512 (D)
- D'Alemberte, Talbot, 1414 First Natl. Bank  
Bldg., Miami 33131 (D)
- Danahy, Paul W., 812 First Natl. Bank Bldg.,  
Tampa 33602 (D)
- Davis, Charles E., Jr., 726 Riomar Dr.,  
Vero Beach 32960 (R)
- Dixon, R. Earl, 4848 Red Bud Lane,  
Jacksonville 32207 (R)
- Dubbin, Murray H., 514 DuPont Plaza Center,  
Miami 33131 (D)
- Earle, Lewis, 630 S. Lake Sybelia Dr.,  
Maitland 32751 (R)
- Elmore, Henton D., 1278 N. Main St.,  
Crestview 32536 (D)
- Featherstone, Harold G., 700 E. 8th Ct.,  
Hialeah 33010 (D)
- Firestone, George, 12501 S.W. 91 Ave.,  
Miami 33144 (D)
- Fleece, William H., Drawer I,  
St. Petersburg 33731 (R)
- Fortune, Edmond M., Box 1050,  
Pace 32570 (D)
- Fulford, Bill, Box 1226, Orlando 32802 (D)
- Gallen, Tom, 701 11th St. W.,  
Bradenton 33505 (D)
- Gautier, Jeff D., 800 Concord Bldg.,  
Miami 33130 (D)
- Gibson, William L., 1432 Knollwood Circle,  
Orlando 32804 (R)
- Gillespie, William M., 233 N. Causeway,  
New Smyrna Beach 32067 (D)
- Glisson, James A., 27 E. Pinehurst,  
Eustis 32726 (R)
- Gorman, William D., 533 Balmoral Rd.,  
Winter Park 32789 (R)
- Graham, Robert, 14045 N.W. 67 Ave.,  
Miami Lakes 33158 (D)
- Grizzle, Mary R., 120 Gulf Blvd., Belleair  
Shore, Indian Rocks Beach 33535 (R)
- Gustafson, Joel Karl, 1636 S.E. 12 Ct.,  
Fort Lauderdale 33316 (R)
- Harris, Marshall S., 12th Floor, Dade Federal  
Bldg., Miami 33131 (D)
- Hartnett, Robert C., 1721 South Bayshore Lane,  
Miami 33133 (D)
- Heath, Donald E., Box 246,  
Nokomis 33555 (R)
- Hector, Robert C., 7830 S.W. 47 Ave.,  
Miami 33134 (D)
- Hess, Roy L., 619 New Warrington Rd.,  
Pensacola 32506 (D)
- Hodes, Richard S., 116 Ladoga Ave.,  
Tampa 33606 (D)
- Holloway, Vernon C., 6444 N.E. 4th Ave.,  
Miami 33138 (D)
- James, William G., 136 Coconut Rd.,  
Delray Beach 33444 (R)
- Jordan, John, 253 Atlantic Ave.,  
Palm Beach 33404 (R)
- Kershaw, Joe Lang, 2539 N.W. 46 St.,  
Miami 33142 (D)
- King, Charles J., 621 N.W. 66 Ave.,  
Plantation 33313 (R)
- Lancaster, Howell, Box 66, Trenton 32693 (D)
- Lewis, Gerald, 420 Tivoli Ave.,  
Coral Gables 33143 (D)
- Lindsey, David L., Box 1419,  
Orlando 32802 (R)
- MacKay, Kenneth H., Jr., Box 1668,  
Ocala 32670 (D)
- Martinez, Elvin L., 1717 North Howard,  
Tampa 33607 (D)
- Martinez, Joseph M., Jr., 1519 Yale Dr.,  
Hollywood 33021 (R)
- Matthews, Carey, 40 W. Rivo Alto Dr.,  
Miami Beach 33139 (D)
- McNulty, Clifford A., Box 247,  
Melbourne 32901 (R)
- Melvin, J. G., 14 Eglin Pkwy. S.E.,  
Fort Walton Beach 32548 (D)
- Middlemas, John Robert, 451 S. Palo Alto Ave.,  
Panama City 32402 (D)
- Miers, Miley, 1213 Miccosukee Rd.,  
Tallahassee 32303 (D)
- Mixon, Wayne, 504 Noland St.,  
Marianna 32446 (D)
- Moudry, Raymond J., Harvey Bldg., Suite 1314,  
West Palm Beach 33401 (R)
- Murphy, Jack, 1305 Wood Ave.,  
Clearwater 33515 (R)
- Nease, J. Wertz, 4-H Richardson Bldg.,  
33 S. Hogan St., Jacksonville 32202 (R)
- Nergard, Charles, 405 Abeto Lane,  
Fort Pierce 33450 (R)
- Nichols, Don, 320 E. Adams St.,  
Jacksonville 32202 (D)
- Ogden, Carl, 539 Mandalay Rd.,  
Jacksonville 32216 (D)

## Florida (continued)

Pettigrew, Richard A., 710 Ainsley Bldg.,  
Miami 33132 (D)  
Poorbaugh, Jack, 706 S.W. 27 Ave.,  
Boynton Beach 33345 (R)  
Powell, William E., 2140 Todd Lane,  
Indialantic 32901 (R)  
Pratt, Jerome, Box 67, Palmetto 33561 (D)  
Prominski, Henry J., 1201 E. Atlantic Blvd.,  
Pompano Beach 33060 (R)  
Randell, Ted, Box 1668,  
Fort Myers 33902 (D)  
Redman, James L., 605 N. Johnson St.,  
Plant City 33566 (D)  
Reed, Donald H., Jr., 614 N.W. 12 Terr.,  
Boca Raton 33432 (R)  
Reedy, W. H., Box 1408, Eustis 32726 (D)  
Reeves, Jim, 98 E. Garden St.,  
Pensacola 32501 (D)  
Register, William M., Jr., 3623 Beach Dr.,  
Tampa 33609 (D)  
Renick, Dick, 3301 N.E. 5th Ave.,  
Miami 33137 (D)  
Roberts, William G., 4125 Eagle Ave.,  
Key West 33040 (D)  
Robinson, A. S. Jim, 1600 Park St. N.,  
St. Petersburg 33710 (R)  
Rowell, E. C., Box 191, Wildwood 32785 (D)  
Rude, Arthur H., 630 N.E. 14 Ave.,  
Fort Lauderdale 33304 (R)  
Ryals, John L., 623 S. Sylvan Dr.,  
Brandon 33511 (D)  
Sackett, Walter W., Jr., 2500 Coral Way,  
Miami 33145 (D)  
Savage, John J., Box 8063,  
St. Petersburg 33738 (R)  
Schultz, Fred, 4312 Ortega Forest Dr.,  
Jacksonville 32210 (D)  
Sessums, Terrell, 925 First Federal Bldg.,  
Tampa 33602 (D)  
Shaw, Gene, Box 1086, Starke 32091 (D)  
Singleton, Carl A., 235 Antilla Ave.,  
Coral Gables 33134 (D)  
Smith, Ken, 210 Cypress Rd., Perry 32347 (D)  
Spicola, Guy W., 7802 53rd St.,  
Tampa 33610 (D)  
Stafford, Don H., Box 865, Largo 33540 (R)  
Stevens, Tommy, 215 S. Seventh St.,  
Dade City 33525 (D)  
Sweeny, James H., Jr., Box 970,  
DeLand 32720 (D)  
Tillman, Jim K., Rte. 2, Box 355,  
Sarasota 33577 (R)  
Tillman, Richard J., 21 Bougainvillea Dr.,  
Cocoa Beach 33922 (R)  
Tobiassen, Tom, 811 Woodbine Dr.,  
Pensacola 32503 (R)  
Tucker, Donald L., Box 25,  
Crawfordville 32302 (D)  
Turlington, Ralph D., 117 N.E. 16 Ave.,  
Gainesville 32601 (D)  
Tyre, Ralph C., Box 608,  
Lake City 32055 (D)  
Tyrrell, Gordon W., 2 Apache Trail,  
Pensacola 32506 (D)

Walker, James Lorenzo, Box 475,  
Naples 33940 (D)  
Ward, C. Lavon, 18 Castle Harbor Isle,  
Fort Lauderdale 33308 (R)  
Ware, John T., 2090 Ninth St. N.,  
St. Petersburg 33704 (R)  
West, Roger, 6814 Barkwood Dr.,  
Jacksonville 32211 (D)  
Westberry, Harry, 152 Tullulah Ave.,  
Jacksonville 32208 (D)  
Whitson, Ed S., Jr., 305 S. Garden Ave.,  
Clearwater 33516 (R)  
Whitworth, Lew, 7330 Poinciana Ct.,  
Miami Lakes 33160 (D)  
Wilson, Roger H., 17 37th St. S.,  
St. Petersburg 33711 (R)  
Wolfson, Louis, II, 4595 N. Meridian Ave.,  
Miami Beach 33140 (D)  
Wood, Leonard V., 312 Park Pl.,  
Altamonte Springs 32701 (R)  
Woodward, R. D., Jr., Box 267,  
Quincy 32351 (D)  
Yancey, Quillian S., 1825 Staunton Ave.,  
Lakeland 33801 (D)

## GEORGIA

## (GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

## Senate

Democrats 48 Republicans 7  
Independents 1

Abney, Billy Shaw, Box 607,  
LaFayette 30728 (D)  
Adams, Billy, Box 462, Macon 31302 (R)  
Adams, Ronald F., Box 857,  
Brunswick 31521 (D)  
Andrews, Robert E., 310 Brenau Ave. N.E.,  
Gainesville 30501 (D)  
Bateman, Oliver, Box 1425, Macon 31204 (R)  
Broun, Paul C., 287 West Broad St.,  
Athens 30601 (D)  
Brown, M. Parks, Box 37, Hartwell 30643 (D)  
Carter, Hugh A., Box 97, Plains 31780 (D)  
Chapman, Cyrus M., 2871 Stone Creek Rd.  
S.E., Smyrna 30080 (D)  
Coggin, Frank E., 1001 Virginia Ave.,  
Hapeville 30054 (D)  
Cox, Jay C., Swainsboro 30471 (D)  
Dean, Roscoe E., Jr., Jesup 31545 (D)  
Doss, Sam W., Jr., 2610 Lakeview Dr.,  
Rome 30161 (D)  
Eldridge, Frank, Jr., Box 1141,  
Waycross 31501 (D)  
Fincher, Jack C., Sr., Canton Drug Co.,  
Canton 30114 (D)  
Fincher, W. W., Jr., Green Rd., Box 149,  
Chatsworth 30705 (D)  
Garrard, Ed, 956 Plymouth Rd. N.E.,  
Atlanta 30306 (D)  
Gillis, Hugh M., Soperton 30457 (D)  
Hardy, Joel C., 3714 Peachtree Rd. N.E.,  
Atlanta 30319 (D)  
Hensley, Sam P., 804 Cherokee St.,  
Marietta 30060 (D)  
Hill, Render, Greenville 30222 (D)

Georgia (continued)

Holley, R. Eugene, Commerce Bldg.,  
Augusta 30902 (D)  
Holloway, Al W., Box 588, Albany 31702 (D)  
Hudgins, Floyd, 3034 Emory St.,  
Columbus 31903 (D)  
Jackson, Harry, 2120 County Club Rd.,  
Columbus 31906 (D)  
Johnson, Leroy R., 1014 Gordon St. S.W.,  
Atlanta 30310 (D)  
Kennedy, Joseph E., 206 New Dr.,  
Claxton 30417 (D)  
Kidd, Culver, Milledgeville 31061 (D)  
London, Maylon K., Box 325,  
Cleveland 30528 (D)  
MacIntyre, Dan I., 730 Piedmont N.E.,  
Atlanta 30308 (R)  
McGill, Sam P., Tignall Rd.,  
Washington 30673 (D)  
Miller, Frank G., 3361 Rainbow Dr.,  
Decatur 30032 (R)  
Noble, Roy V., Rte. 3, Vienna 31092 (D)  
Padgett, Michael J., Rte. 2,  
McBean 30908 (I)  
Pennington, Brooks, Rte. 3, Crawford St.,  
Madison 30650 (D)  
Plunkett, Lamar R., Lamar Manufacturing Co.,  
Bowdon 30108 (D)  
Reeder, Ed, 1583 West Austin Rd.,  
Decatur 30032 (R)  
Reynolds, Steve, 297 Craig Dr.,  
Lawrenceville 30245 (D)  
Riley, John R., Five Washington Ave.,  
Savannah 31405 (D)  
Rowan, Robert A., Enigma 31749 (D)  
Scott, Turner R., 202 Glendale Rd.,  
Thomaston 30286 (D)  
Searcey, William A., 408 Georgia State Bldg.,  
Savannah 31402 (D)  
Smalley, Robert H., Jr., Box 116,  
Griffin 30223 (D)  
Smith, Stanley E., 1001 Marshallville Rd.,  
Perry 31069 (D)  
Smith, W. Armstrong, Box 868,  
East Point 30044 (R)  
Starr, Terrell A., 4766 Tanglewood Lane,  
Forest Park 30050 (D)  
Spinks, Ford B., Rte. 1, Tifton 31794 (D)  
Stephens, Jack L., 609 Walton Bldg. N.W.,  
Atlanta 30303 (D)  
Trippe, W. D., Cedartown 30125 (D)  
Tysinger, Jim, 3781 Watkins Pl. N.E.,  
Atlanta 30306 (R)  
Vann, Frank C., Vann Acres,  
Camilla 31730 (D)  
Walling, Robert H., 1001 Oxford Rd. N.E.,  
Atlanta 30306 (D)  
Ward, Horace, 859½ Hunter St. N.W.,  
Atlanta 30314 (D)  
Webb, Julian, Box 277,  
Donalsonville 31745 (D)  
Young, Martin, Rte. 2, Rebecca 31783 (D)  
Zipperer, Edward, Little Neck Farm,  
Savannah 31405 (D)

House of Representatives

Democrats 171 Republicans 23  
Independents 1

Adams, G. D., 532 St. Johns Ave. S.W.,  
Atlanta (D)  
Alexander, William H., 3725 Dover Blvd. S.W.,  
Atlanta (D)  
Anderson, John A., Jr., Progress Ave.,  
Hawkinsville (D)  
Atherton, Howard, 198 Chicopee, Marietta (D)  
Ballard, W. Don, 405 Haygood St.,  
Oxford (D)  
Barber, J. Mac, Box 224, Commerce (D)  
Barfield, H. M., Hahira (D)  
Battle, Joe, 2308 Rachland Dr.,  
Savannah (R)  
Bell, Bob, 2535 Henderson Mill Rd. N.E.,  
Atlanta (R)  
Bennett, Jim T., Jr., Smithbriar Dr.,  
Valdosta (D)  
Berry, C. Ed, 2516 Harding Dr.,  
Columbus (D)  
Black, Lucius J., Preston (D)  
Blalock, D. B., Nimmons St., Newnan (D)  
Bohannon, J. E., 430 Cliff St.,  
Carrollton (D)  
Bond, Julian, 162 Eurahlee St. S.W.,  
Atlanta (D)  
Bostick, Henry, Box 94, Tifton (D)  
Bowen, Rooney, Vienna (D)  
Brantley, Haskew, 6114 Riverside Dr. N.W.,  
Atlanta (R)  
Brantley, Hines I., Metter (D)  
Bray, Claude A., Jr., 111 Mayer Way,  
Manchester (D)  
Brooks, George B., Crawford (D)  
Brown, Ben, 250 Mathewson Pl. S.W.,  
Atlanta (D)  
Brown, Clayton, Jr., 550 S. Hill St.,  
Griffin (D)  
Buck, Thomas B. III, Box 196, Columbus (D)  
Burruss, A. L., 383 Kennesaw Ave.,  
Marietta (D)  
Busbee, George D., 1205 3rd Ave., Albany (D)  
Caldwell, Johnnie L., Crawley St.,  
Thomaston (D)  
Carnes, Charlie L., 1131 Custer Ave. S.E.,  
Atlanta (D)  
Cates, Goodwyn, 35 Michelle Circle N.W.,  
Atlanta (D)  
Cato, Wallace, 1508 Botts St., Bainbridge (D)  
Chandler, Phillip M., Box 806,  
Milledgeville (D)  
Clarke, Harold G., Box 229, Forsyth (D)  
Cole, Jack, 1802 Elaine Way, Dalton (D)  
Collier, James M., 1 Orndoff Dr., Dawson (D)  
Collins, Marcus, Cotton (D)  
Collins, Stan, 1727 W. Nancy Creek Dr.,  
Atlanta (R)  
Colwell, Carlton H., Blairsville (D)  
Conger, J. Willis, 940 Pine St., Bainbridge (D)  
Connell, Jack, 706 Montrose Ct., Augusta (D)  
Connor, Jimmy, Tallahassee St.,  
Hazelhurst (D)  
Cook, Rodney, 3495 Valley Rd. N.W.,  
Atlanta (R)

## Georgia (continued)

- Cooper, J. Robert, Box 1014, Gainesville (D)  
 Crowe, William J., Box 481, LaFayette (D)  
 Dailey, Jake, 312 College St., Cuthbert (D)  
 Daugherty, J. C., 941 Jett St. N.W.,  
 Atlanta (D)  
 Davis, Earl T., 2321 Carson Dr.,  
 Columbus (R)  
 Davis, Walt, 3782 Snapfinger Rd.,  
 Lithonia (R)  
 Dean, James E., 17 E. Lake Dr. N.E.,  
 Atlanta (D)  
 Dean, Nathan D., 4009 Third Ave.,  
 Rockmart (D)  
 DeLong, Luke, 2137 Balfour St., Augusta (R)  
 Dent, R. A. 2043 Rosalie St., Augusta (D)  
 Dickenson, Kent, Rte. 1, Highland Dr.,  
 Douglasville (D)  
 Dillon, Tom, 2528 Linda Lane, Atlanta (D)  
 Dixon, Harry D., 1303 Carol Rd.,  
 Waycross (D)  
 Dodson, Carr, 3795 Benita Pl., Macon (R)  
 Dorminy, A. B. C., 701 W. Central Ave.,  
 Fitzgerald (D)  
 Douglas, Dubignon, Box 628, Dublin (D)  
 Edwards, Ward, Butler (D)  
 Egan, Mike, 1500 First Natl. Bank Bldg.,  
 Atlanta (R)  
 Ellis, Morriss W., 312 Gordonston Ave.,  
 Savannah (D)  
 Evans, Billy, 2745 Pierce Dr., Macon (R)  
 Ezzard, Clarence G., Sr., 245 Atlanta Ave. S.E.,  
 Atlanta (D)  
 Fallin, Billy G., 2021 S. Main St., Moultrie (D)  
 Farmer, Leon, 1000 Old Creek Rd.,  
 Athens (D)  
 Farrar, Robert H., 2996 Majestic Circle,  
 Avondale Estates (D)  
 Felton, Jule W., Jr., 2580 Woodward Way N.W.,  
 Atlanta (D)  
 Floyd, James H., 11 Sunset Lane, Trion (D)  
 Floyd, Leon R., 2401 Tilson Rd., Decatur (R)  
 Funk, Arthur J., 7 Grimble River Rd.,  
 Savannah (D)  
 Gary, Arch, 626 Valley Hill Rd., Riverdale (D)  
 Gaynor, Alan S., 440 Lincoln St.,  
 Savannah (D)  
 Geisinger, Harry, 3362 Oakcliff Rd.,  
 Doraville (R)  
 Gignillat, Arthur, 36 Althea Pkwy.,  
 Savannah (D)  
 Grahl, Dan, 1011 First St., Fort Valley (D)  
 Graves, Charles, 209 Billy Pyle Rd., Rome (D)  
 Gunter, Jack N., Camp Creek Rd.,  
 Cornelia (D)  
 Hadaway, John H., Hillsboro (D)  
 Hale, Maddox J., Trenton (D)  
 Hamilton, Mrs. Grace, 582 University Pl. N.W.,  
 Atlanta (D)  
 Hargrett, McKee, 198 Conway Dr., Jesup (D)  
 Harrington, J. Floyd, Glenhaven,  
 Milledgeville (D)  
 Harris, Joe Frank, 1 Valley Dr.,  
 Cartersville (D)  
 Harris, Reid W., Frederica Rd.,  
 St. Simons Island (D)  
 Harris, Robin, 250 E. Ponce de Leon Ave.,  
 Decatur (D)  
 Harrison, Robert W., Jr., 804 Alexander St.,  
 St. Marys (D)  
 Hawes, Peyton S., Jr., 254 Alberta Dr. N.E.,  
 Atlanta (D)  
 Henderson, J. H., Jr., 1290 Gresham Rd.,  
 Marietta (D)  
 Higginbotham, Joe, 3147 Robindale Rd.,  
 Decatur (R)  
 Hill, Guy, 1074 Boatrock Rd. S.W.,  
 Atlanta (R)  
 Hill, Robby L., 923 W. 37th St., Savannah (D)  
 Holder, Frank P., Jr., 501 5th Ave.,  
 Eastman (D)  
 Hood, John, 1163 Windsor St. S.W.,  
 Atlanta (D)  
 Horton, Gerald Talmadge,  
 2604 Forrest Way N.E., Atlanta (D)  
 Housley, Eugene, 100 Housley Rd.,  
 Marietta (D)  
 Howell, Mobley, 300 Lake Terrace Dr.,  
 Blakely (D)  
 Hudson, Ted, 301 Glynn Ave., Fitzgerald (D)  
 Hutchinson, R. S., 915 6th Ave., Albany (D)  
 Johnson, Bobby W., Box 122, Warrenton (D)  
 Joiner, Francis A., 329 N. Main St.,  
 Tennille (D)  
 Jones, Charles M., 601 Main St.,  
 Hinesville (D)  
 Jones, Herb, 413 Arlington Rd., Savannah (R)  
 Jones, Milton, 3438 Sue Mack Dr.,  
 Columbus (D)  
 Jordan, George, Box 916, Douglas (D)  
 Jordan, Hugh S., 1284 Park Blvd.,  
 Stone Mountain (D)  
 Keen, Marshall, Box 2366, Macon (R)  
 Keyton, James W., 137 Woodland Dr.,  
 Thomasville (D)  
 Knapp, Edward, 4435 Pio Nono Ave.,  
 Macon (R)  
 Kreeger, George H., 1281 Love St.,  
 Smyrna (D)  
 Knowles, Don L., Box 235, Stockbridge (D)  
 Lane, Dick, 2704 Humphries St.,  
 East Point (R)  
 Lane, W. Jones, 111 Donaldson St.,  
 Statesboro (D)  
 Lambert, E. R., 431 N. Main St., Madison (D)  
 Lee, William J., 5325 Hillside Dr.,  
 Forest Park (D)  
 Lee, William S., 1215 Baker Ave.,  
 Albany (D)  
 Leonard, Gerald H., Box 246, Chatsworth (D)  
 Levitas, Elliott, 1352 Jody Lane N.E.,  
 Atlanta (D)  
 Lewis, Preston B., Jr., Forrest Dr.,  
 Waynesboro (D)  
 Longino, Young H., 415 Rivertown Rd.,  
 Fairburn (D)  
 Lowrey, Sidney, Rte. 7, Rome (D)  
 Marcus, Sidney J., 845 Canterbury Rd. N.E.,  
 Atlanta (D)  
 Mason, James D., Oak Road, Snellville (D)  
 Matthews, Chappell, 190 Rutherford Lane,  
 Athens (D)  
 Matthews, Dorcey, Rte 1, Moultrie (D)

Georgia (continued)

Mauldin, A. T., Carnesville (D)  
 Maxwell, Reginald, 909 Marion Bldg.,  
 Augusta (R)  
 McClatchey, Devereau, 66 Avery Dr. N.E.,  
 Atlanta (D)  
 McCracken, J. Roy, 312 Broad St., Avera (D)  
 McDaniell, Hugh Lee, 1281 Pebble Creek Rd.  
 S.E., Marietta (D)  
 Melton, Quimby, Griffin Daily News,  
 Griffin (D)  
 Merritt, Mrs. Janet, 234 W. Dodson St.,  
 Americus (D)  
 Miles, Bernard F., 2934 Peach Orchard Rd.,  
 Augusta (D)  
 Milford, William D., Rte. 2, Hartwell (D)  
 Miller, Mitch, 3859 Crest Dr., Columbus (D)  
 Moate, Marvin E., 608 Rabun St., Sparta (D)  
 Moore, Don C., Rte. 4, Toccoa (D)  
 Morris, Larry C., 2410 St. Andrews Ct. N.E.,  
 Atlanta (I)  
 Mullinax, E., Piney Woods Dr., LaGrange (D)  
 Murphy, Thomas B., Rte. 2, Bremen (D)  
 Nash, Norris J., Box 6, Lilburn (D)  
 Nessmith, Paul E., Sr., Rte. 4, Statesboro (D)  
 Northcutt, Lamar D., 5340 W. Fayetteville,  
 College Park (D)  
 Nunn, Sam A., Jr., Hawkinsville Rd.,  
 Perry (D)  
 Odom, Colquitt, 1213 3rd Ave., Albany (D)  
 Pafford, Bobby, Box 415, Lakeland (D)  
 Paris, James W., 306 W. Wright St.,  
 Winder (D)  
 Parker, Clarence A., Rte. 4, Americus (D)  
 Parker, H. Walstein, Rte. 6, Box 241,  
 Sylvania (D)  
 Patterson, John K., 502 Adamsonville Ave.,  
 Carrollton (D)  
 Peters, Robert G., Rte. 4, Ringgold (D)  
 Peterson, David C., RFD, Kathleen (D)  
 Phillips, Glenn S., Box 26, Harlem (D)  
 Phillips, L. I., Box 166, Soperton (D)  
 Phillips, W. Randolph, Rte. 1, Shiloh (D)  
 Pickard, Mac, 1701 Crest Dr., Columbus (D)  
 Pinkston, Frank C., 3077 Stuart Dr.,  
 Macon (D)  
 Poole, Will, 787 Church St., Jasper (D)  
 Potts, George W., Rte. 2, Roscoe Rd.,  
 Newnan (D)  
 Raikey, Howard H., 201 8th St., Cordele (D)  
 Reaves, Henry L., Rte. 2, Quitman (D)  
 Roach, Andy, Hilton Way, Canton (D)  
 Ross, Ben, Sunrise Dr., Lincolnton (D)  
 Rowland, Emory, College St., Wrightsville (D)  
 Rush, Dewey, Rte. 4, Box 262, Glennville (D)  
 Russell, Henry P., Rte. 1, Boston (D)  
 Salem, William J., N. Madison St.,  
 Glennville (D)  
 Scarborough, Homer, Jr., Pine St., Macon (D)  
 Scarlett, Richard M., 3111 Magnolia Ave.,  
 St. Simons Island (D)  
 Shannahan, Tom L., Rte 2, Calhoun (D)  
 Shepherd, E. J., 289 Tanner St. S.E.,  
 Atlanta (D)  
 Sherman, John, Jr., Box 1063, Augusta. (R)

Simkins, L. H., Jr., 2815 Lombardy Ct.,  
 Augusta (D)  
 Simmons, Howard, Rte. 1, Ellijay (D)  
 Sims, W. A., 715 Courtney Dr. N.E.,  
 Atlanta (D)  
 Smith, Geo. L. II, Louisville Rd.,  
 Swainsboro (D)  
 Smith, L. R., 498 Rose Ave., Barnesville (D)  
 Smith, Virgil T., 609 Murry Hill Dr.,  
 Dalton (D)  
 Snow, Wayne, Rte. 2, Chickamauga (D)  
 Sorrells, Marvin W., 917 Church St.,  
 Monroe (D)  
 Sweat, Ottis, Jr., 305 Scruggs St.,  
 Waycross (D)  
 Thomason, Larry W., 449 Clairmont Ave.,  
 Decatur (D)  
 Thompson, Albert W., 4154 Swann St.,  
 Columbus (D)  
 Thompson, Roscoe, 1725 Stark Ave.,  
 Columbus (D)  
 Toles, E. B., 1114 Park Blvd., Rome (D)  
 Townsend, Kil, 120 North Ave. N.W.,  
 Atlanta (R)  
 Vaughn, Clarence R., Jr., McDonough Rd.,  
 Conyers (D)  
 Wamble, Burton M., Rte. 1, Box 119, Cairo (D)  
 Ware, J. Crawford, 17 Taliaferro Dr.,  
 Hogansville (D)  
 Westlake, James, 3930 W. Side Pl.,  
 Ellenwood (R)  
 Whaley, George W., Box 197, Pooler (R)  
 Wheeler, Bobbie, Rte. 1, Alma (D)  
 Wheeler, Jack A., 196 Tustin, Elberton (D)  
 Williams, William M., 1628 Thomson  
 Bridge Rd., Gainesville (D)  
 Wilson, Joe Mack, 306 Northcutt S.W.,  
 Marietta (D)  
 Winkles, Fred, 878 Falcon Dr. S.W.,  
 Atlanta (D)  
 Wood, Joe T., Box 303, Gainesville (D)

GUAM

(LEGISLATURE\*)

Unicameral

Democrats 21

Acfalle, Jose M. (D)  
 Andersen, John (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. (D)  
 Flores, William D. L. (D)  
 Lujan, Francisco G. (D)  
 Lujan, Manuel U. (D)  
 Okiyama, Jesus C. (D)

\*Mailing address for all legislators is: Guam  
 Legislature, P. O. Box 373, Agana, Guam  
 96910

**Guam (continued)**

Perez, Joaquin A. (D)  
 Paulino, Leonard S. N. (D)  
 Ramirez, Florencio T. (D)  
 Sablan, James (D)  
 Sgambelluri, Ralph C. (D)  
 Taitano, Richard F. (D)  
 Terlaje, Edward S. (D)  
 Torres, Jesus U. (D)

**HAWAII**  
 (LEGISLATURE)

*Senate*

Democrats 16 Republicans 9

Anderson, D. G., 47-367 Ahaolelo Rd.,  
 Kaneohe, Oahu 96744 (R)  
 Ansai, Toshio, 229 Awapuni St.,  
 Wailuku, Maui 96793 (R)  
 Ariyoshi, George R., 29 Kawananakoa Pl.,  
 Honolulu 96817 (D)  
 Brown, Kenneth F., 3715 Diamond Head Rd.,  
 Honolulu 96815 (D)  
 Ching, Donald D. H., 2005 Aamanu St.,  
 Pearl City, Oahu 96782 (D)  
 Clark, James K., 1168 Lunaapono Pl.,  
 Kailua 96734 (R)  
 Fernandes, William E., Wailua Homesteads,  
 Kapaa, Kauai 96746 (D)  
 Forbes, Eureka B., 3697 Woodlawn Dr.,  
 Honolulu 96822 (R)  
 Hara, Stanley, 203 Kilauea Ave.,  
 Hilo 96720 (D)  
 Hill, William H., 77 Keokea Loop Rd.,  
 Hilo 96720 (R)  
 Hulten, John J., 631 Paopua Loop,  
 Kailua, Oahu 96734 (D)  
 Kawasaki, Duke, 2918 Holua Way,  
 Honolulu 96819 (D)  
 Kuriyama, Larry N., 99-856 Aiea Heights Dr.,  
 Aiea, Oahu 96701 (D)  
 Lanham, John C., 531 Avocado St.,  
 Wahiawa, Oahu 96786 (D)  
 McClung, David C., Rm. 442, Merchandise  
 Mart Bldg., Hotel and Alakea Sts.,  
 Honolulu 96813 (D)  
 Mirikitani, Percy, P.O. Box 8483,  
 Honolulu 96815 (R)  
 Nishimura, Donald, 370 Paliku St.,  
 Honolulu 96821 (D)  
 Porteus, Hebden, P.O. Box 2621,  
 Honolulu 96803 (R)  
 Rohlfing, Frederick, Rm. 704, Finance Factors  
 Bldg., 195 S. King St., Honolulu 96813 (R)  
 Takahashi, Sakae, 3828 Old Pali Rd.,  
 Honolulu 96817 (D)  
 Ushijima, John T., P.O. Box 964,  
 Hilo 96720 (D)  
 Yamasaki, Mamoru, 238 W. Lanai St.,  
 Kahului, Maui 96732 (D)  
 Yano, Vincent H., Suite 800,  
 333 Queen St., Honolulu 96813 (D)  
 Yee, Wadsworth Y. H., 2390 Aina Lani Pl.,  
 Honolulu 96822 (R)

Yoshinaga, Nadao, 94-233 Kahualii St.,  
 Waipahu, Oahu 96797 (D)

*House of Representatives*

Democrats 38 Republicans 13

Aduja, Peter, 47-657-A Kam Hgwy.,  
 Kaneohe, Oahu 96744 (R)  
 Ajifu, Ralph K., 45-109 Awele Pl., Kaneohe,  
 Oahu 96744 (R)  
 Alcon, Emilio S., 1560 Mahiole St.,  
 Honolulu 96819 (D)  
 Baptiste, Anthony C., Jr., Kapaa,  
 Kauai 96746 (D)  
 Beppu, Tadao, 3350 Sierra Dr.,  
 Honolulu 96816 (D)  
 Bicoy, Bernaldo D., 98-903 Ilikee St.,  
 Aiea, Oahu 96701 (D)  
 Dela Cruz, Pedro, Lanai City,  
 Lanai 96763 (D)  
 Devereux, Dorothy L., 2721 Huapala St.,  
 Honolulu 96822 (R)  
 Dupont, Harold L., 189 Naniloa Dr.,  
 Wailuku, Maui 96793 (D)  
 Fong, Hiram, Jr., 1660 Kalakaua Ave.,  
 Honolulu 96814 (R)  
 Garcia, Joseph R., Jr., Hakalau 96710 (R)  
 Heen, Ernest N., Jr., 53-524 Kam Hgwy.,  
 Hauula, Oahu 96717 (D)  
 Ho, Stuart, 1777 Ala Moana Blvd.,  
 Honolulu 96815 (D)  
 Iha, Peter S., 407 Paui Pl., Honolulu 96817 (D)  
 Inaba, Minoru, Kealakekua 96750 (D)  
 Judd, Frank C., 951 Makaiwa St.,  
 Honolulu 96815 (R)  
 Kato, Hiroshi, 835 11th Ave.,  
 Honolulu 96816 (D)  
 Kawakami, Richard A.,  
 Hanapepe, Kauai 96716 (D)  
 Kimura, Robert, 240 Puiwa Rd.,  
 Honolulu 96817 (D)  
 Kondo, Ronald Y., 729 Front St.,  
 Lahaina, Maui 96761 (D)  
 Kunimura, Tony, Koloa, Kauai 96756 (D)  
 Lee, Kenneth K. L., 516-B Hiram Lane,  
 Honolulu 96817 (D)  
 Loo, George W. T., 1203 Palama St.,  
 Honolulu 96817 (D)  
 Lum, Tennyson, 1941 Alaeloa St.,  
 Honolulu 96821 (R)  
 Menor, Barney B., 2579 Kekuanoni St.,  
 Honolulu 96813 (D)  
 Meyer, Henry E., 289 Alu Rd.,  
 Wailuku, Maui 96793 (R)  
 Miho, Katsugo, 3458 Pinao St.,  
 Honolulu 96822 (R)  
 Minn, Momi T., 86-127 Kakaiapola St.,  
 Waianae, Oahu 96792 (D)  
 Miyake, Howard Y., 3236 Kaohinani Dr.,  
 Honolulu 96817 (D)  
 Morioka, Ted, 2618 Gardenia St.,  
 Honolulu 96816 (D)  
 Nakama, Keo, 1208 6th Ave.,  
 Honolulu 96816 (D)  
 Oda, Howard K., 1912 Leimomi,  
 Wahiawa, Oahu 96786 (R)

**Hawaii (continued)**

Oshiro, Robert C., 55 Kalie St.,  
Wahiawa, Oahu 96786 (D)  
Pacarro, Rudolph, 1747 Skyline Dr.,  
Honolulu 96817 (D)  
Poepoe, Andrew K., 45-437 Meakaua St.,  
Kaneohe, Oahu 96744 (R)  
Pule, Akoni, Niulii 96755 (D)  
Roehrig, Stanley, 159C Keawe St.,  
Hilo 96720 (D)  
Saiki, Patricia, 784 Elepaio St.,  
Honolulu 96816 (R)  
Sakima, Akira, 2124 Wilson St.,  
Honolulu 96819 (D)  
Serizawa, Toshio, 324 Kauila St.,  
Hilo 96720 (D)  
Shigemura, James Y., 2555 Saul Pl.,  
Honolulu 96816 (D)  
Soares, W. C., 674 Pepeekeo St.,  
Honolulu 96821 (R)  
Suwa, Jack, Kurtistown 96760 (D)  
Taira, Robert S., 2578-C-2 Pacific Hgts. Rd.,  
Honolulu 96813 (D)  
Takamine, Yoshito, Honokaa 96727 (D)  
Takitani, Henry T., 262 Ekoa Pl.,  
Wailuku, Maui 96793 (D)  
Uechi, Mitsuo, 99-045 Kaamilo St.,  
Aiea, Oahu 96701 (D)  
Ushijima, Charles T., 3566 Kumu Pl.,  
Honolulu 96822 (D)  
Wakatsuki, James H., 1462 Ala Mahamoe St.,  
Honolulu 96819 (D)  
Wong, Francis A., 2023 Aamanu St.,  
Pearl City, Oahu 96782 (D)  
Wong, Richard S. H., 728 Twin View Dr.,  
Honolulu 96817 (D)

**IDAHO**

(LEGISLATURE)

*Senate*

Democrats 15 Republicans 20

Andreason, Rudy A., 4444 Hillcrest Dr.,  
Boise 83705 (R)  
Andrus, Cecil, 2233 2nd St.,  
Lewiston 83501 (D)  
Bagley, Fred R., 6922 McMullen Rd.,  
Boise 83705 (R)  
Barker, John M., Rte. 4, Buhl 83316 (R)  
Batt, Phil E., Wilder, 83676 (R)  
Bilyeu, Diane, Rte. 1, Box 48,  
Pocatello 83201 (D)  
Bivens, David, Star Rte., Payette 83661 (R)  
Brassey, Vernon K., 3200 Treasure Dr.,  
Boise 83703 (R)  
Brooks, Mary, 1625 Eye St. N.W.,  
Washington, D. C. 20006 (R)  
Brown, Warren, McCall 83638 (R)  
Budge, Reed W., 231 S. 1st E.,  
Soda Springs 83276 (R)  
Crutcher, William G., Rte. 1,  
Orofino 83544 (D)  
Egbert, Richard A., Tetonia 83452 (D)  
Ellsworth, James, Leadore 83464 (R)

Ellsworth, W. Fisher, 2800 Fieldstream Lane,  
Idaho Falls 83401 (R)  
Evans, John V., 95 W. Depot St.,  
Malad 83252 (D)  
Fredericksen, Don G., 1020 Nevada,  
Gooding 83330 (D)  
High, Richard S., 802 Sunrise Blvd. N.,  
Twin Falls 83301 (R)  
Kidwell, Wayne L., 2421 Columbus,  
Boise 83705 (R)  
Klein, Edith Miller, Box 475, Boise 83701 (R)  
Manley, Art, 1109 11th St.,  
Coeur d'Alene 83814 (D)  
McAteer, Thomas F., 112 Rosewood,  
Pocatello 83201 (D)  
Mix, John P., Box 360, Moscow 83843 (D)  
Murphy, Arthur P., 127 Millroad,  
Mullan 83846 (D)  
Preston, Joe, 820 E. 200 S., Delco 83323 (R)  
Rigby, Ray W., Rte. 1, Rexburg 83440 (D)  
Rowatt, Robert, 480 E. 6th N.,  
Mountain Home 83647 (R)  
Sandberg, Cecil J., 9 N. Shilling Ave.,  
Blackfoot 83221 (D)  
Solberg, Nels L., 200 S. College,  
Grangeville 83530 (D)  
Stoicheff, James F., 615 Lakeview Blvd.,  
Sandpoint 83864 (D)  
Summers, H. Dean, Box 1637, Boise 83701 (R)  
Swenson, Leon H., Rte. 2, Nampa 83651 (R)  
Webster, Bill, 923 Sherman,  
Coeur d'Alene 83814 (D)  
Williams, J. Marsden, 1776 Camrose St.,  
Idaho Falls 83202 (R)  
Yarbrough, Walter H., Grand View 83624 (R)

*House of Representatives*

Democrats 32 Republicans 38

Agee, Harold, Rte. 3, Meridian 83642 (R)  
Antone, Steve, 1141 Link, Rupert 83350 (R)  
Allen, Ernest, Rte. 3, Nampa 83651 (R)  
Andersen, Rudy A., 4444 Hillcrest Dr.,  
Boise 83705 (R)  
Arnzen, Dennis F., Cottonwood 83522 (D)  
Brauner, William J., 2323 S. Ohio,  
Caldwell 83605 (D)  
Brocke, George F., Sr., Kendrick 83537 (D)  
Cammack, Wilbert, 498 S. Fish Ave.,  
Blackfoot 83221 (D)  
Carr, Walter H., Emmett 83617 (D)  
Chatburn, J. Vard, Albion 83311 (R)  
Claiborn, J. D., Rte. 3, Twin Falls 83301 (R)  
Cobbs, Lyle R., 1346 Tetonia Dr.,  
Boise 83705 (R)  
Condie, Angus, Preston 83263 (R)  
Copple, E. Don, Box 1583, Boise 83702 (R)  
Crapo, Terry L., 871 Clair View Lane,  
Idaho Falls 83202 (R)  
Crookham, William B., Box 1015,  
Caldwell 83605 (R)  
Danielson, George, Cambridge 83610 (R)  
Davidson, Marion, Rte. 1,  
Bonners Ferry 83805 (D)  
Edwards, John A., Council 83612 (R)  
Farner, Virgil, Lake Shore Dr.,  
Nampa 83651 (D)

## Idaho (continued)

Fogg, Russell, 135 12th St.,  
Idaho Falls 83401 (R)  
George, John, Shoshone 83352 (R)  
Haakenson, Robert M., 1102 N. 12th St.,  
Coeur d'Alene 83814 (D)  
Hammond, Melvin, 149 Elm,  
Rexburg 83440 (D)  
Hart, Mark, Preston 83263 (D)  
Hartvigsen, Lester, 255 E. 155 S.,  
Malad 83252 (D)  
Hedgès, Ed, 1825 Broadmore Dr.,  
Boise 83705 (R)  
Hedlund, Emery E., 1746 Main St.,  
St. Maries 83861 (D)  
Hopkins, Marl C., 59 Trail Creek R.,  
Pocatello 83201 (D)  
Hyde, Aden, Box 778, Idaho Falls 83401 (R)  
Jenkins, E. G., Rte. 3, Caldwell 83605 (R)  
Johnson, Kurt L., Rte. 2, Box 380,  
Idaho Falls 83202 (R)  
Johnson, S. Albert, Rte. 2, Box, 219,  
Pocatello 83201 (D)  
Joslyn, Alvin W., 215 E. Snake River,  
Glenns Ferry 83623 (D)  
Keithly, Clyde R., Franklin Rd., Rte. 5,  
Nampa 83651 (R)  
Kendall, Max E., Aberdeen 83210 (R)  
Koch, H. Ferd, 257 Circle Way Dr.,  
Boise 83702 (R)  
Koch, Karl E., Hammett 83627 (D)  
Lanting, William J., Rte. 1,  
Twin Falls 83301 (R)  
Larsen, Alan F., Rte. 4, Blackfoot 83221 (R)  
Lattimer, Willard, Eden 83325 (R)  
Lincoln, Ray, 546 Sunrise Blvd. N.,  
Twin Falls 83301 (R)  
Little, Walter E., Rte. 1,  
New Plymouth 83655 (R)  
Litton, Ralph, St. Anthony 83445 (D)  
Looney, Larry G., Rte. 1, Box 96,  
Coeur d'Alene 83814 (D)  
Martin, James G., 428 E. 42nd St.,  
Burley 83318 (R)  
Maynard, Don, Clark Fork 83811 (D)  
McDermott, Patricia L., Box 3,  
Pocatello 83201 (D)  
McKinney, Helen, Box 457, Salmon 83467 (R)  
Merrill, R. Dee, Elk River 83827 (D)  
Miller, Neil J., 61 N. Shilling,  
Blackfoot 83221 (D)  
Mitchell, Mike T., 316 Skyline Dr.,  
Lewiston 83501 (D)  
Molyneaux, John A., 1718 Front St.,  
Coeur d'Alene 83814 (D)  
Murphy, William J., 127 King St.,  
Wallace 83873 (D)  
Onweiler, William C., 3710 Cabarton Lane,  
Boise 83704 (R)  
Palmer, Jenkin L., Rte. 1, Malad 83252 (R)  
Ping, John Hardy, 3629 Hawthorne Rd.,  
Pocatello 83202 (D)  
Ravenscroft, Vernon F., Box 5,  
Tuttle 83354 (D)  
Reardon, John F., Rte. 4, Boise 83702 (R)  
Reid, Harold W., Rte. 2, Craigmont 83523 (D)

Roberts, William, Rte. 4, Box 300,  
Buhl 83316 (R)  
Scoresby, Clifford N., Iona 83427 (R)  
Sessions, John O., Driggs 83422 (R)  
Snow, Harold, 211 N. Blaine,  
Moscow 83843 (R)  
Tibbits, Wayne E., Lorenzo 83432 (D)  
Tregoning, Margot, Box 223,  
Wardner 83875 (D)  
Worthen, Paul W., 6414 Robertson,  
Boise 83705 (R)  
Wagner, Joe N., 2828 Sunset Dr.,  
Lewiston 83501 (D)  
Webb, Jay L., Box 292, Boise 83701 (R)  
Williams, Ed V., 3418 12th St.,  
Lewiston 83501 (D)

## ILLINOIS

## (GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

## Senate

Republicans 38 Democrats 19

(1 vacancy)

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)  
Davidson, W. K., 111½ E. 2nd St.,  
Kewanee (R)  
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)

Illinois (continued)

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)  
 Knuepfer, 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)  
 Merritt, Tom, 818 E. Maple St., Hoopston (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)  
 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)  
 Schoeninger, William J., 115 W. North Ave.,  
 Chicago (D)  
 Smith, Fred J., 4949 S. Martin L. King Dr.,  
 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 95 Democrats 82  
 (1 vacancy)

Alsop, 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, Don, Raymond (D)  
 Barry, Tobias, 304 Central Ave., Ladd (D)  
 Berman, Arthur L., 2701 W. Sherwin Ave.,  
 Chicago (D)  
 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)  
 Borchers, Webber, 695 S. Crea, Decatur (R)  
 Bradley, Gerald A., 508 E. Walnut St.,  
 Bloomington (D)  
 Brandt, John B., 2719 W. Logan Blvd.,  
 Chicago (D)  
 Brinkmeier, Robert E., 304 2nd St.,  
 Forreston (D)  
 Burditt, George M., 540 S. Park Ave.,  
 LaGrange (R)  
 Burgoon, Garrel, 1016 12th St.,  
 Lawrenceville (R)  
 Caldwell, Lewis A. H., 6518 S. Minerva Ave.,  
 Chicago (D)  
 Calvo, Horace L., 3254 Westchester Dr.,  
 Granite City (D)  
 Campbell, Charles M., 102 N. Logan Ave.,  
 Danville (R)  
 Capuzi, Louis F., 710 N. Rockwell St.,  
 Chicago (R)  
 Carrigan, James D., 156 E. Southgate Rd.,  
 Peoria (D)  
 Carter, James Y., 601 E. 32nd St., Chicago (D)  
 Chapman, Eugenia S., 903 N. Kasper Ave.,  
 Arlington Heights (D)  
 Choate, Clyde L., 211 Sanborn Dr., Anna (D)  
 Clabaugh, Charles W., 405 W. University Ave.,  
 Champaign (R)  
 Collins, Otis G., 1626 S. Central Pk. Ave.,  
 Chicago (D)  
 Collins, Philip W., 7321 S. South Shore Dr.,  
 Chicago (R)  
 Conolly, John H., 837 N. Sheridan Rd.,  
 Waukegan (R)  
 Copeland, Edward J., 6118 N. Sheridan Rd.,  
 Chicago (R)  
 Corbett, Jerry, French and County Rd.,  
 Hardin (D)  
 Course, Kenneth W., 3413 W. Armitage Ave.,  
 Chicago (D)  
 Cox, William D., 1908 20th St., Charleston (R)  
 Craig, Robert, Indianola (D)  
 Cunningham, Lester, 546 Warren Ave.,  
 Belvidere (R)  
 Cunningham, William J., 804 W. Belle Ave.,  
 Pinckneyville (R)

## Illinois (continued)

- Davis, Corneal A., 3223 S. Calumet Ave.,  
Chicago (D)
- Dawson, Frances L., 2609 Lincoln St.,  
Evanston (R)
- Day, Robert G., 2601 N. Kingston Dr.,  
Peoria (R)
- DiPrima, Lawrence, 624 N. Drake Ave.,  
Chicago (D)
- Downes, John P., 8831 S. Paulina St.,  
Chicago (D)
- Dyer, Mrs. Robert C., 441 3rd St.,  
Hinsdale (R)
- Elrod, Richard J., 6066 N. Whipple St.,  
Chicago (D)
- Elward, Paul F., 1532 W. Chase Ave.,  
Chicago (D)
- Epton, Bernard E., 5555 S. Everett Ave.,  
Chicago (R)
- Ewell, Raymond W., 52 W. 78th St.,  
Chicago (D)
- Fary, John G., 3600 S. Damen Ave.,  
Chicago (D)
- Fennessey, Joseph, Rte. 2, Ottawa (D)
- Friedland, John E., 224 Virginia Dr.,  
South Elgin (R)
- Gardner, J. Horace, 6014 S. Indiana Ave.,  
Chicago (R)
- 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)
- Hali, Kenneth, 1725 Kansas Ave.,  
East St. Louis (D)
- Hamilton, C. R., 685 S. Small, Kankakee (D)
- Hanahan, Thomas J., Jr., 2012 W. Grandview  
Dr., McHenry (D)
- Harpstrite, Ben C., Rte. 1, New Baden (R)
- Hart, Richard O., 500 W. Reed St., Benton (D)
- Henss, Donald A., 935 26th Ave., Moline (R)
- Hill, John J., 741 Sheridan St., Aurora (D)
- Hoffman, Gene L., 255 Niagara Ave.,  
Elmhurst (R)
- Hoffman, Ronald K., 10838 W. Windsor Dr.,  
Westchester (R)
- Holloway, James D., Grant Pl., Sparta (D)
- Homeier, Christian H., 314 Toronto Rd.,  
Springfield (R)
- Houde, Thomas R., 1958 E. Linden St.,  
Kankakee (R)
- Houlihan, John J., 213 Towanda St.,  
Park Forest (D)
- Hunsicker, Carl T., 905 N. Main St.,  
Pontiac (R)
- Hyde, Henry J., 6841 N. Tonty Ave.,  
Chicago (R)
- Jacobs, Oral, 303 19th St., East Moline (D)
- Janczak, Louis, 2107 N. Western Ave.,  
Chicago (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)
- Jones, Leslie N., R.R. 2, Flora (R)
- Juckett Robert S., Sr., 1823 W. Crescent Ave.,  
Park Ridge (R)
- Kahoun, Raymond J., 8600 S. Winchester Ave.,  
Chicago (R)
- Karmazyn, Lillian, 2245 S. Avers Ave.,  
Chicago (R)
- Katz, Harold A., 1180 Terrace Ct.,  
Glencoe (D)
- Keller, Charles F., 800 W. Fayette,  
Effingham (D)
- Kennedy, Leland J., 926 Washington,  
Alton (D)
- Kipley, Edward L., Sr., 323 W. 145th Pl.,  
Riverdale (R)
- 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)
- Lechowicz, Thaddeus S., 5058 W. Altgeld St.,  
Chicago (D)
- Lehman, Ed, 519 N. 38th St.,  
East St. Louis (R)
- Lenard, Henry M., 8111 S. Colfax Ave.,  
Chicago (D)
- Lindberg, George W., 356 Maplewood Lane,  
Crystal Lake (R)
- Londrigan, James T., 2019 Briarcliffe,  
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)
- Maragos, Samuel C., 9207 S. Yates Blvd.,  
Chicago (D)
- Markert, Louis A., R.R. 1, Mount Sterling (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)
- McLendon, James A., 1015 E. Hyde Park Blvd.,  
Chicago (D)
- McPartlin, Robert F., 5251 W. Van Buren St.,  
Chicago (D)
- Merlo, John, 3018 N. Sheridan Rd.,  
Chicago (D)

Illinois (continued)

Meyer, J. Theodore, 9007 S. Leavitt St.,  
Chicago (R)  
Miller, Kenneth W., 1410 Avenue H,  
Sterling (R)  
Miller, Peter J., 1840 N. Rutherford Ave.,  
Chicago (R)  
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)  
Nowlan, James D., 209 S. Miller St.,  
Toulon (R)  
O'Hallaren, Bernard J., 8326 S. Winchester Ave.,  
Chicago (D)  
Palmer, Romie J., 2524 Burr Oak Ave.,  
Blue Island (R)  
Pappas, Pete, 2920 32nd Street Ct.,  
Rock Island (R)  
Peterson, James E., 11002 S. Hoyne Ave.,  
Chicago (R)  
Philip, James, 428 E. Vallette St., Elmhurst (R)  
Pierce, Daniel M., 1923 Lake Ave.,  
Highland Park (D)  
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)  
Ropa, Matt, 1710 W. 21st St., Chicago (D)  
Rose, Thomas C., 6 Westwood Pl.,  
Jacksonville (R)  
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)  
Schisler, Gale, Box 114, London Mills (D)  
Schlickman, Eugene F., 311 N. Derbyshire Lane,  
Arlington Heights (R)  
Schoeberlein, Allan L., 1543 W. Downer Pl.,  
Aurora (R)  
Sevcik, Joseph G., 2716 Euclid Ave.,  
Berwyn (R)  
Shade, J. Norman, 415 Haines Ave., Pekin (R)  
Shapiro, David C., 32 N. Jefferson, Amboy (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, 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, R.R. 3, Sullivan (D)  
Taylor, James C., 6752 S. Morgan, Chicago (D)  
Telcser, Arthur A., 507 W. Aldine Ave.,  
Chicago (R)  
Thompson, John W., 198 Laura Lane,  
Chicago Heights (R)  
Thompson, Robert L., 858 N. Orleans,  
Chicago (D)  
Tippsword, Rolland F., 318 N. Simpson St.,  
Taylorville (D)  
Touhy, John P., 400 E. Randolph St.,  
Chicago (D)  
Tuerk, Fred J., 3212 N. Avalon Pl., Peoria (R)  
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 Martin L. King Dr.,  
Chicago (R)  
Washington, Harold, 4950 Martin L. King Dr.,  
Chicago (D)  
Weaver, Stanley B., 801 W. Pennsylvania,  
Urbana (R)  
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)  
Wright, James L., 219 N. Adams,  
Westmont (D)  
Yourell, Harry, 9524 S. Kenton Ave.,  
Oak Lawn (D)  
Zachacki, William M. Sr., 7766 W. Higgins Rd.,  
Chicago (D)

INDIANA

(GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

Senate

Democrats 15 Republicans 35

Andrew, Jess C., Jr., Pines Farms, R.R. 1,  
West Point 47992 (R)  
Augsburger, John F., Box 74, Henry St.,  
Milford 46542 (R)  
Bainbridge, Eugene, 8309 Northcote Ave.,  
Munster 46321 (D)  
Barbour, Walter H., 5105 N. Shadeland Dr.,  
Indianapolis 46226 (R)

## Indiana (continued)

- Biddinger, Frank J., 311 Marion Natl. Bank Bldg., Marion 46952 (R)  
 Bloom, Allan E., 2915 Charlotte Ave., Fort Wayne 46805 (R)  
 Borst, Lawrence M., 1725 Remington Dr., Indianapolis 46227 (R)  
 Bosma, Charles E., 95 S. 17th Ave., Beech Grove 46107 (R)  
 Burton, Danny L., 7180 Twin Oaks Dr., Indianapolis 46226 (R)  
 Christy, William C., 7106 Grand Ave., Hammond 46323 (D)  
 Conrad, Leonard F., 1528 S. Center St., Terre Haute 47802 (D)  
 Duvall, Leslie, 731 Nottingham Ct., Indianapolis 46240 (R)  
 Edwards, Martin K., R.R. 1, New Castle 47362 (R)  
 Fair, Robert J., 119 S. Main St., Princeton 47570 (D)  
 Fanning, Herman J., Jr., 4420 N. 19th St., Terre Haute 47805 (D)  
 Frazier, William G., R.R. 3, Box 159, Muncie 47302 (R)  
 Frick, John J., 1901 Miami St., South Bend 46613 (D)  
 Gardner, James A., R.R. 3, Fowler 47944 (R)  
 Gutman, Phillip E., Indiana Bank Bldg., Fort Wayne 46802 (R)  
 Gubbins, Joan M., 1000 E. 81st St., Indianapolis 46240 (R)  
 Harrison, Joseph W., Box 60, Attica 47918 (R)  
 Helms, C. Alan, 700 Alden Dr., Fortville 46040 (R)  
 Kizer, Marshall F., R.R. 5, Plymouth 46563 (D)  
 Kleinkort, Charles B., Hazelden Farm, Brook 47922 (R)  
 Konrady, Bernard W., 524 Cleveland St., Gary 46404 (D)  
 Kramer, Sidney, 200 Main St., Evansville 47708 (R)  
 Kruse, Dean V., County Road 68, Auburn 46706 (R)  
 LaMere, Albert J., 7827 Hohman Ave., Munster 46321 (D)  
 Lundquist, Eldon F., 600 E. Boulevard, Elkhart 46514 (R)  
 Mahowald, Robert E., 232-236 S. Michigan St., South Bend 46615 (D)  
 McCormick, Keith C., 210 E. Main St., Lebanon 46052 (R)  
 McDaniel, Marlin K., 34 S. 7th St., Richmond 47374 (R)  
 Nash, Robert L., R.R. 1, Tipton 46072 (R)  
 O'Bannon, Robert P., 118 Elliott Ave., Corydon 47112 (D)  
 Orr, Robert D., Box 298, Evansville 47704 (R)  
 Flaskett, James M., New Washington 47162 (D)  
 Rogers, David, 1036 S. Jordan, Bloomington (D)  
 Rubin, George A., 926 Oakwood Trail, Indianapolis 46260 (R)  
 Ryan, John M., 5640 Washington Blvd. N., Indianapolis 46220 (R)  
 Schmutzler, Emil H., Jr., Box 378, Jasper 47546 (R)  
 Shawley, John F., 225 E. 9th St., Michigan City 46360 (R)  
 Sheaffer, Robert L., R.R. 2, Shelbyville 46176 (R)  
 Snowden, Gene E., Box 2, Huntington 46750 (R)  
 Stanish, Paul J., 6340 Forest Ave., Hammond 46324 (D)  
 Sullivan, Leo, 529 W. 5th St., Peru 46970 (R)  
 Swisher, Paul W., Box 85, Mooresville 46158 (R)  
 Ullrich, Wilfrid J., 403 Main St., Aurora 47001 (D)  
 Wilson, Earl, 2003 O St., Bedford 47421 (R)  
 Wise, Charles D., 711 University Ave., Muncie 47303 (R)  
 Young, James B., 151 E. Madison St., Franklin 46131 (R)

## House of Representatives

Democrats 27 Republicans 73

- Achor, Helen E., 227 Graceland Ave., Anderson 46012 (R)  
 Allison, David L., 3360 N. Meridian St., Indianapolis 46205 (R)  
 Anderson, C. Joseph, 402 Star Bldg., Terre Haute 47801 (D)  
 Arredondo, Joe, 4917 W. 7th Ave., Gary 46406 (D)  
 Babincsak, William E., 1856 S. River Dr., Munster 46321 (D)  
 Bainbridge, Phillip E., 5305 Hohman Ave., Hammond 46320 (D)  
 Bales, Robert H., Box 34, Danville 46122 (R)  
 Baran, Walter A., 7143 McLaughlin Ave., Hammond 46324 (D)  
 Barber, Joe, 19861 Jewel Ave., South Bend 46614 (D)  
 Barker, Austin E., 106 W. Main St., Attica 47918 (D)  
 Bauer, Burnett C., 16045 Cleveland Rd., Granger 46530 (D)  
 Bauer, Frederick T., 525 Ohio St., Terre Haute 47801 (D)  
 Bays, Kenneth B., 5425 Lewis Dr., Anderson 46103 (R)  
 Beneville, Walter J., 402 Kewanna Dr., Jeffersonville 47103 (D)  
 Benjamin, Adam, Jr., Suite 828, 504 Broadway, Gary 46402 (D)  
 Boehning, Richard A., 630 Central Ave., Lafayette (R)  
 Bolerjack, Dean, 402 W. 10th St., Mishawaka 46544 (D)  
 Borst, Robert L., 715 Fox St., LaPorte 46350 (R)  
 Bowen, Otis R., 304 N. Center St., Bremen 46506 (R)  
 Brand, W. Calvert, Box 111, Columbus 47201 (R)  
 Breeden, Russell E., Leavenworth 47137 (R)  
 Bruggenschmidt, Joe, R.R. 1, Tell City 47586 (D)  
 Burrous, Kermit O., R.R. 3, Peru 46970 (R)

Indiana (continued)

- Bushemi, Marion J., 4101 Fillmore St., Gary 46408 (D)  
 Chase, Maurice, R.R. 6, Bedford 47421 (R)  
 Cloud, Joseph D., 748 Niewoehner Rd., Richmond 47374 (R)  
 Coblentz, Arthur P., Box 36, Liberty Mills 46946 (R)  
 Coleman, Floyd B., Box 98, Waterloo 46793 (R)  
 Conn, Harriette B., 321 Peoples Bank Bldg., Indianapolis 46204 (R)  
 Coppes, John F., 351 E. Walnut St., Nappanee 46550 (R)  
 Cox, John Coates, 18 Court Bldg., Evansville 47708 (R)  
 Crowe, Ray P., 1640 Kenruth Dr., Indianapolis 46260 (R)  
 Deckard, H. Joel, R.R. 1, Mount Vernon 47620 (R)  
 Donaldson, John W., 108½ N. Lebanon St., Lebanon 46052 (R)  
 Dorbecker, Doris L., 409 Mollowood Dr., Indianapolis 46217 (R)  
 Dunbar, Ralph A., Laughery Pike, R.R. 3, Osgood 47037 (R)  
 Edwards, Choice, 4610 E. 34th St., Indianapolis 46218 (R)  
 Edwards, Wilford C., R.R. 1, Plainville 47568 (R)  
 Fay, Wilma J., 740 Lansdowne Rd., Indianapolis 46234 (R)  
 Ferguson, Stephen L., 121½ W. Kirkwood Ave., Bloomington 47401 (R)  
 Gardner, George D., 1425 McDowell Rd., Vincennes 47591 (D)  
 Gaylord, Frances, 469 Vine St., West Lafayette 47906 (R)  
 Hamilton, William R., 1605 Ohio Ave., Connersville 47331 (R)  
 Hart, John C., 5816 W. 38th St., Indianapolis 46254 (R)  
 Hayes, Arthur C., 2001 Oakland St., Fort Wayne 46808 (R)  
 Heath, Eugene E., 1515 N. Tillotson Ave., Muncie 47304 (R)  
 Heeke, Dennis H., R.R. 2, Dubois 47527 (D)  
 Heine, Ralph R., R.R. 2, Columbia City 46725 (R)  
 Hibner, Roy H., 418 School St., Michigan City 46360 (R)  
 Hillis, Elwood H., Box 847, Kokomo 46901 (R)  
 Hric, Paul J., 7039 Northcote Ave., Hammond 46324 (D)  
 Humphrey, Robert E., 2431 Highland Ave., Anderson 46011 (R)  
 Jessup, Roger L., R.R. 2, Summitville 46070 (R)  
 Jones, Robert L., Jr., 5210 N. Park Ave., Indianapolis 46220 (R)  
 Kesler, John A., 505 Ohio St., Terre Haute 47801 (D)  
 Lake, Martin, 212 S. Washington St., Swayzee 46986 (R)  
 Lamb, Jerry A., Sr., 11801 Darmstadt Rd., Evansville 47711 (R)  
 Lamkin, E. Henry, Jr., 1815 N. Capitol Ave., Indianapolis 46202 (R)  
 Lapar, William E., 131 N. Meridian St., Winchester 47394 (R)  
 Latz, William S., 201 E. Wayne St., Fort Wayne 46802 (R)  
 Lesniak, Richard J., 1205 Beacon St., East Chicago 46312 (D)  
 Lewis, John M., Box 1, Seymour 47274 (R)  
 Loughlin, John J., 1228 E. Wayne St. N., South Bend 46615 (D)  
 Maloney, Anna, 131 E. 5th Ave., Gary 46402 (D)  
 Mauzy, Thames L., 1025 Country Club Lane, Warsaw 46580 (R)  
 McComb, Thomas V., 307 Strauss Bldg., Fort Wayne 46802 (R)  
 McIntyre, Jack W., R.R. 2, Bloomfield 47424 (R)  
 Mertz, J. Harold, 2521 North St., Logansport 46947 (R)  
 Mills, Morris H., 7332 W. Thompson Rd., Indianapolis 46241 (R)  
 Mullendore, Herbert J., R.R. 3, Franklin 46131 (R)  
 Murakowski, Arthur R., 256 Dyer Blvd., Hammond 46320 (D)  
 Mutz, John M., 126 W. Vermont St., Indianapolis 46204 (R)  
 Nelson, Donald T., 569 King Dr., Indianapolis 46260 (R)  
 Northrup, Arthur H., 1212 Merchants Bank Bldg., Indianapolis 46204 (R)  
 Pearson, Jimmy R., 31 Rosewood Dr., Jeffersonville 47130 (D)  
 Peterson, Ellsworth C., R.R. 3, Ligonier 46767 (R)  
 Pratt, Donald C., R.R. 1, Rockville 47872 (R)  
 Rainbolt, Audie W., 107 Cherry St., New Albany 47150 (D)  
 Rea, Samuel A., 927 S. Harrison St., Fort Wayne 46802 (R)  
 Ricardson, Ray, 103 Walnut St., Greenfield 46140 (R)  
 Rickard, Robert L., Jr., 2915 E. Walnut St., Evansville 47714 (R)  
 Riffin, Richard E., R.R. 5, Muncie 47302 (R)  
 Robison, James T., 6½ E. Washington St., Frankfort 46041 (R)  
 Rogers, Michael K., 2709 E. Fair Oaks Dr., New Castle 47362 (R)  
 Roorda, Walter J., R.R. 1, Demotte 46310 (R)  
 Sanders, Raymond E., 6280 Clydes Rd., Indianapolis 46268 (R)  
 Shank, Richard E., R.R. 1, Elkhart 46514 (R)  
 Shick, Harold R., 725 N. Calvert Ave., Muncie 47303 (R)  
 Sinks, John R., 13311 W. Hamilton Lane, Fort Wayne 46804 (R)  
 Slenker, Glenn R., Box 182, Monticello 47960 (R)  
 Smitherman, Jack N., R.R. 4, Mooresville 46158 (R)  
 Spanagel, Harry B., 231 Oakey Ave., Lawrenceburg 47025 (D)  
 Telle, King, 1212 Campbell Rd., Valparaiso 46383 (R)

## Indiana (continued)

Thomas, John J., 211 E. National Ave.,  
Brazil 47834 (R)  
Thompson, Harry E., 4725 Stringtown Rd.,  
Evansville 47711 (R)  
Ulmer, Herman C., Box 303,  
Bluffton 46714 (R)  
White, Bernard L., Jr., 813 S. Wellington St.,  
South Bend 46619 (D)  
Williams, Herbert E., 500 James Dr.,  
Kokomo 46901 (R)  
Yarnell, Otis M., 7140 W. Washington St.,  
Indianapolis 46241 (R)  
Zaleski, Tony, Jr., 4229 Euclid Ave.,  
East Chicago 46312 (D)

## IOWA

## ((GENERAL ASSEMBLY))

## Senate

Democrats 16 Republicans 45

Anderson, Quentin V., R.R. 1,  
Beaconsfield 50030 (R)  
Arbuckle, Dean, Box 55, Jefferson 50129 (R)  
Balloun, Charles F., R.R. 1, Toledo 52342 (R)  
Benda, Kenneth, Hartwick 52232 (R)  
Briles, James E., 806 7th St.,  
Corning 50841 (R)  
Clarke, Hugh H., 408 10th Ave. N.E.,  
Belmond (R)  
Coleman, C. Joseph, RFD, Clare 50524 (D)  
Conklin, W. Charlene, 141 Woodlawn Rd.,  
Waterloo 50701 (R)  
Curran, Leigh, R.R. 3, Mason City 50401 (R)  
DeHart, Pearle, 1604 Clark St.,  
Ames 50010 (R)  
De Koster, Lucas J., 404 Center St.,  
Hull 51239 (R)  
Denman, William F., 330 Key Bldg.,  
Des Moines 50309 (D)  
Dodds, Robert R., Danville 52623 (D)  
Doderer, Minnette, 2008 Dunlap Ct.,  
Iowa City 52240 (D)  
Erskine, Alden J., 2315 S. Patterson St.,  
Sioux City 51106 (R)  
Flatt, Joseph B., 722 W. Court,  
Winterset 50273 (R)  
Frey, Tom J., Neola 51599 (R)  
Frommelt, Andrew G., Rte. 3, Box 269,  
Dubuque 52001 (D)  
Gaudineer, Lee, 1248 39th St.,  
Des Moines 50311 (D)  
Glenn, Gene W., 112A E. Second St.,  
Ottumwa 52501 (D)  
Gilley, Floyd, Maynard 50655 (R)  
Griffin, Jim, 104 Somerset,  
Council Bluffs 51501 (R)  
Hammer, Walter B., W. 203 Central Ave.,  
Estherville 51334 (R)  
Hill, Eugene M., R.R. 3, Newton 50208 (D)  
Hougen, Chester O., 3215 Waterloo Rd.,  
Cedar Falls 50613 (R)  
Keith, Wayne, R.R. 2, Algona 50511 (R)  
Klink, Leslie C., Rte. 2, Elkader 52043 (R)

Kosek, Ernest, 501 Merchants Bank Bldg.,  
Cedar Rapids 52401 (R)  
Kuhl, Vernon H., 201 Oak Park Circle,  
Parkersburg 50665 (R)  
Lamborn, Clifton C., 207 S. Vermont St.,  
Maquoketa 52060 (R)  
Lange, Elmer F., 1010 Hillcrest,  
Sac City 50583 (R)  
Lavery, Charles O., Rte. 4,  
Indianola 50125 (R)  
Leonard, J. Leslie, Linn Grove 51033 (R)  
Lisle, Vern, 807 E. Main, Clarinda 51632 (R)  
Lodwick, Seeley G., Wever 52658 (R)  
Lucken, J. Henry, 531 Central Ave. S.W.,  
Le Mars 51031 (R)  
McGill, Donald S., Rte. 1, Melrose 52569 (D)  
Messerly, Francis L., R.R. 3,  
Cedar Falls 50613 (R)  
Mogged, Charles G., 206 Wilson Blvd.,  
Fairfield 52556 (R)  
Mowry, John L., 503 W. Main St.,  
Marshalltown 51058 (R)  
Neu, Arthur A., 801 N. Adams St.,  
Carroll 51401 (R)  
Nicholson, Edward E., 49 Kenwood,  
Davenport 52803 (R)  
Ollenburg, H. L., 560 Bush Ave.,  
Garner 50438 (R)  
O'Malley, George E., 3217 44th St.,  
Des Moines 50310 (D)  
Palmer, William D., 2948 Easton Blvd.,  
Des Moines 50317 (D)  
Parker, Kenneth, RFD, Lamont 50650 (R)  
Potgeter, James A., Steamboat Rock 50672 (R)  
Potter, Ralph W., 1950 E. Post Rd.,  
Marion 52302 (R)  
Reichardt, William J., 38 Foster Dr.,  
Des Moines 50312 (D)  
Rigler, Robert R., 251 S. Locust,  
New Hampton 50659 (R)  
Schaben, James F., Dunlap 51529 (D)  
Shaff, Roger J., Rte. 1, Box 120,  
Camanche 52730 (R)  
Shirley, Allen, 1602 Warford, Perry 50220 (D)  
Smith, Marvin W., 502 S. Willow,  
Paullina 51046 (R)  
Stanley, David, 814 Iowa Ave.,  
Muscatine 52761 (R)  
Stephens, Richard L., Crawfordsville 52621 (R)  
Sullivan, Charles K., 1514 Rebecca St.,  
Sioux City 51103 (R)  
Thordson, Harold A., 2525 Hickory Grove Rd.,  
Davenport 52804 (R)  
Van Gilst, Bass, Rte. 4, Oskaloosa 52577 (D)  
Walsh, John M., 2779 Pleasantview Dr.,  
Dubuque 52001 (R)  
Weimer, J. Donald, 3025 Beaver Ave. S.E.,  
Cedar Rapids 52401 (D)

## House of Representatives

Democrats 38 Republicans 86

Alt, Don D., 929 28th St.,  
West Des Moines 50265 (R)  
Andersen, Leonard, 712 S. Glass St.,  
Sioux City 51106 (R)

DIRECTORY OF STATE LEGISLATORS

Iowa (continued)

- Bailey, Ray V., 518 First St. N.W.,  
Clarion 50525 (D)
- Baker, Donald, 1517 Boone St.,  
Boone 50036 (D)
- Battles, Lynn, Sr., R.R. 1,  
Maquoketa 52060 (R)
- Bennett, Vernon N., 1022 Hoffman Ave.,  
Des Moines 50216 (D)
- Bergman, Irvin, Box 385, Harris 51345 (R)
- Blouin, Michael T., 1725 Clarke Dr.,  
Dubuque 52001 (D)
- Brinck, Adrian, 217 4th St.,  
West Point 52656 (D)
- Caffrey, James T., 2312 S.W. 12th St.,  
Des Moines 50315 (D)
- Camp, John, Box 94, Bryant 52727 (R)
- Campbell, Herbert L., R.R. 1,  
Washington 52353 (R)
- Christensen, Perry L., R.R., Kent 50850 (R)
- Cochran, Dale M., R.R. 1, Box 109,  
Eagle Grove 50533 (D)
- Corey, Dean, A St., Morning Sun 52640 (R)
- Crabb, Frank A., Fairway Hgts.,  
Denison 51442 (R)
- Crosier, Dale T., 1617 Oakland Rd. N.E.,  
Cedar Rapids 52402 (D)
- Cunningham, Ray C., 2218 Storm St.,  
Ames 50010 (R)
- Darrington, William E., Persia 51563 (R)
- Den Herder, Elmer, 291 12th St. S.E.,  
Sioux Center 51250 (R)
- Dietz, Walter, 330 North Main,  
Walcott 52733 (D)
- Dooley, Andrew T., 3213 Virginia,  
Sioux City 51104 (R)
- Dougherty, Tom, 202 6th Ave. E.,  
Albia 52531 (D)
- Doyle, Donald V., 1701 Isabella St.,  
Sioux City 51103 (D)
- Drake, Richard, 420 Parkington Dr.,  
Muscatine 52761 (R)
- Dunton, Keith, Box 77, Thornburg 50255 (D)
- Edgington, Floyd, 412 Maple St.,  
Sheffield 50475 (R)
- Ellsworth, Theodore R., 1492 Locust,  
Dubuque 52001 (R)
- Ewell, Vernon A., 300 Marie St., Elk Run Hgts.,  
Waterloo 50707 (D)
- Fischer, Harold O., Wellsburg 50680 (R)
- Fisher, C. Raymond, 507 12th St.,  
Grand Junction 50107 (R)
- Franklin, A. June, 1124 14th Pl.,  
Des Moines 50314 (D)
- Freeman, Dennis L., 622 Iowa St.,  
Storm Lake 50588 (R)
- Freeman, Lester, Spirit Lake 51306 (R)
- Gannon, William J., R.R.I., Mingo 50168 (D)
- Goode, Dewey, 201 N. Madison,  
Bloomfield 52537 (R)
- Graham, J. Wesley, 309 Moorehead St.,  
Ida Grove 51445 (R)
- Grassley, Charles E., R.R. 1,  
New Hartford 50660 (R)
- Hamilton, Howard A., 122 W. 6th,  
Tipton 52772 (R)
- Hansen, Willard R., 318 1/2 Main St.,  
Cedar Falls 50613 (R)
- Hanson, Fred B., 203 S. 5th St.,  
Osage 50461 (R)
- Harbor, William, Henderson 51541 (R)
- Hill, William, 307 Park St.,  
Marshalltown 50158 (R)
- Holden, Edgar, R.R. 3, Davenport 52804 (R)
- Huff, William H. III, 4209 65th St.,  
Urbandale 50322 (R)
- Jesse, Norman G., 2810 1st St.,  
Des Moines 50313 (D)
- Johnson, Harvey W., Rte. 2, Exira 50076 (R)
- Johnston, Joseph C., 3002 Wayne Ave.,  
Iowa City 52240 (D)
- Kehe, Mrs. Luvern W., 303 3rd Ave. N.E.,  
Waverly 50677 (R)
- Kennedy, Gene V., R.J.F.K. Rd.,  
Dubuque 52001 (D)
- Kennedy, Michael K., 525 W. Spring St.,  
New Hampton 50659 (D)
- Kitner, Art, 712 7th St. N.E.,  
Independence 50644 (R)
- Klein, James T., 901 S. Grant St.,  
Lake Mills 50450 (R)
- Kluever, Lester, 309 W. 14th St.,  
Atlantic 50022 (R)
- Knight, Harold, 708 5th Ave. N.,  
Humbolt 50548 (R)
- Knoblauch, Charles E., Sr., 330 Arthur Neu Dr.,  
Carroll 51401 (D)
- Koch, Edgar J., 2325 Douglas St.,  
Sioux City 51104 (R)
- Kreamer, Robert M., 4705 Beavercrest Dr.,  
Des Moines 50310 (R)
- Kruse, Walter P., R.R. 2, Box 45,  
Sheldon 51201 (R)
- Landland, Walter V., R.R. 1, Spring Grove,  
Minnesota 55974 (R)
- Lawson, Murray C., 671 E. State St.,  
Mason City 50401 (R)
- Lippold, Donald L., 140 Faber Rd.,  
Waterloo 50701 (R)
- Lipsky, Joan, 655 Cottage Grove Ave. S.E.,  
Cedar Rapids 52403 (R)
- Logue, Raymond D., 288 W. Marion,  
Marengo 52301 (R)
- Mayberry, D. Vincent, 2802 16th Ave. N.,  
Fort Dodge 50501 (D)
- McCartney, Ralph F., RFD 4,  
Charles City 50616 (R)
- McCormick, Harold C., 504 E. Butler St.,  
Manchester 52057 (D)
- McIntyre, Scott, Jr., 4271 Fox Meadow Dr. S.E.,  
Cedar Rapids 52403 (R)
- Mendenhall, John C., Box H,  
New Albin 52160 (R)
- Menefee, Maynard, R.R. 2, Fayette 52142 (R)
- Mezvinsky, Edward M., 620 River St.,  
Iowa City 52240 (D)
- Middleswart, James I., R.R. 2,  
Indianola 50125 (D)
- Millen, Floyd, Box 68, Farmington 52626 (R)
- Miller, Charles P., 801 High St.,  
Burlington 52601 (D)
- Miller, Elizabeth R., Rte. 3,  
Marshalltown 50158 (R)

## Iowa (continued)

Miller, Leroy S., 305 W. Clarinda Ave.,  
Shenandoah 51601 (R)  
Miller, Roy A., 713 S. Main St.,  
Monticello 52310 (R)  
Milligan, George F., 6025 Waterbury Circle,  
Des Moines 50312 (R)  
Mohrfeld, Fred, 1203 S. Broadway,  
Toledo 52342 (R)  
Nelson, Harold V., Box 305, 601 6th Ave.,  
Aurelia 51055 (R)  
Newton, Robert E., 825 Taylor St.,  
Davenport (D)  
Nielsen, Alfred, Defiance 51527 (R)  
Nolting, Fred W., 1716 Patton,  
Waterloo 50702 (D)  
O'Hearn, Trave E., Box 1145,  
Davenport 52805 (R)  
Ossian, Conrad, 111 Washington,  
Red Oak 51566 (R)  
Pelton, Charles H., 1 Oakhurst E.,  
Clinton 52732 (R)  
Perkins, Larry L., 2544 Avenue M,  
Council Bluffs 51501 (R)  
Peterson, Louis A., Lawton 51030 (R)  
Pierson, George N., R.R. 3,  
Oskaloosa 52577 (R)  
Poncy, Charles, 544 Hamilton St.,  
Ottumwa 52501 (D)  
Priebe, Berl E., Rte. 1, Box 155,  
Algona 50511 (D)  
Radl, Richard, 302 E. Main St.,  
Lisbon 52253 (D)  
Rex, Clyde, R.R. 1, Ellsworth 50075 (R)  
Rodgers, Norman, 512 13th St.,  
Adel 50003 (D)  
Roorda, Norman, Rte. 1, Monroe 50170 (R)  
Renda, Thomas A., 5004 S.W. 16th St. Pl.,  
Des Moines 50315 (D)  
Sanders, Leo, 314 17th St. Pl.,  
Esterville 51334 (R)  
Schmeiser, Lloyd F., R.R. 2,  
Burlington 52601 (D)  
Schroeder, Laverne, McClelland 51548 (R)  
Schwartz, James H., 427 N. Court St.,  
Ottumwa 52501 (D)  
Shaw, Elizabeth, 29 Hillcrest Ave.,  
Davenport 52803 (R)  
Shepherd, Stanley T., R.R. 1,  
Farmington 52626 (R)  
Skinner, Ed, 100 10th St. S.E.,  
Altoona 50009 (D)  
Sorg, Nathan F., 1204 Washington Dr.,  
Marion 52302 (R)  
Stand, Clair, 827 East St., Grinnell 50112 (R)  
Stokes, A. Gordon, R.R. 1, Le Mars 51031 (R)  
Stroburg, Eldon L., R.R. 2, Blockton 50836 (D)  
Stromer, Delwyn, R.R. 3, Garner 50438 (R)  
Strothman, Charles F., R.R. 2,  
New London 52645 (R)  
Tapscott, John, 1302 Watrous St.,  
Des Moines 50315 (D)  
Tieden, Dale, Elkader 52043 (R)  
Van Drie, Rudy, 1917 Paulson Dr.,  
Ames 50010 (R)

Van Nostrand, Maurice A., 1011 N. Cherry St.,  
Avoca 51521 (R)  
Van Roekel, Gerrit, 209 Union St.,  
Pella 50219 (R)  
Varley, Andrew, R.R. 2, Stuart 50250 (R)  
Voorhees, Donald, 2201 W. 4th St.,  
Waterloo 50703 (R)  
Walter, Richard H., 5 Pinehurst Dr.,  
Council Bluffs 51501 (R)  
Warren, Homer L., R.R. 2, Leon 50144 (R)  
Waugh, Jewell O., R.R. 1,  
Whiting 51063 (R)  
Weichman, David E., 313 3rd St. E.,  
Newhall 50568 (R)  
Welden, Richard W., 612 Forest Dr.,  
Iowa Falls 50126 (R)  
Wells, James D., 2531 Linwood St. S.W.,  
Cedar Rapids (D)  
Winkleman, William P., R.R. 2,  
Lohrville 51433 (R)  
Wolfe, Harold E., 709 S. Shore Dr.,  
Clear Lake 50428 (R)

## KANSAS

## (LEGISLATURE)

## Senate

Democrats 8 Republicans 32

Arvin, Lester C., Rose Hill 67133 (R)  
Ball, Steadman, 1101 N. Fifth,  
Atchison 66002 (R)  
Bell, George D., 234 N. 16th,  
Kansas City 66102 (D)  
Bennett, Robert F., 4815 W. 80th St.,  
Prairie Village 66208 (R)  
Casado, A. F., 202 N. Terrace Dr.,  
Wichita 67208 (R)  
Christy, Don, 1005 Washington,  
Scott City 67871 (R)  
Dearth, William A., 3105 Dirr,  
Parsons 67357 (D)  
Doyen, Ross O., 434 W. 9th,  
Concordia 66901 (R)  
Droge, Leslie A., Rte. 1, Seneca 66538 (R)  
Foster, Ben, 600 Longford Lane,  
Wichita 67206 (R)  
Gaar, Norman E., 2340 W. 51st St.,  
Westwood 66205 (R)  
Harder, Joseph C., 532 Becker,  
Moundridge 67107 (R)  
Healy, H. E. Pat, 1415 N. West,  
Wichita 67203 (R)  
Herd, Harold S., Coldwater 67029 (D)  
Hinchey, Charles E., 4125 N. 59th,  
Kansas City 66104 (D)  
Hodge, Frank S., Rte. 4, Hutchinson 67501 (R)  
Janssen Jack W., RFD 1, Box 326,  
Lyons, 67554 (D)  
Moore, Vincent E., 1316 Arrowhead,  
Wichita 67203 (R)  
Owen, Dave 9941 Riley,  
Overland Park 66202 (R)  
Pomeroy, Elwaine F., 1619 Jewell,  
Topeka 66604 (R)  
Porter, Mrs. Walter, R.R. 1, Reading,  
Miller, 66868 (R)

**Kansas (continued)**

Reilly, Edward F. Jr., 1412 S. Broadway,  
Leavenworth 66048 (R)  
Robinson, Jack W., 2746 W. 13th,  
Wichita 67203 (R)  
Rogers, Richard D., 301 N. Fifteenth,  
Manhattan 66502 (R)  
Saar, T. D., Jr., 309 S. Locust,  
Pittsburg 66762 (D)  
Shultz, Reynolds, 940 Pamela Lane,  
Lawrence 66044 (R)  
Smith, Glee S., 616 W. 4th, Larned 67550 (R)  
Steiniger, Jack, 6400 Valley View Rd.,  
Kansas City 66057 (D)  
Storey, Bob, 3241 College, Topeka 66611 (R)  
Strahan, Ernest W., 835 S. Santa Fe,  
Salina 67401 (R)  
Thomas, C. Y., 5519 E. Mission Dr.,  
Shawnee Mission 66208 (R)  
Tillotson, J. C., 712 N. First, Norton 67654 (R)  
Van Sickle, Tom R., 928 S. Holbrook,  
Fort Scott 66701 (R)  
Vermillion, John F., 1424 N. 8th St.,  
Independence 67301 (R)  
Voss, J. Harm, 511 Division St.,  
Downs 67437 (R)  
Warren, Joe, Maple City 67102 (D)  
West, Tom, 2801 Maryland, Topeka 66605 (R)  
Williams, R. J., 724 W. 2nd, Pratt 67124 (R)  
Winter, Wint, 306 S. Locust,  
Ottawa 66067 (R)  
Woodard, W. E., Jr., 3822 E. Skinner,  
Wichita 67218 (R)

*House of Representatives*

Democrats 38    Republicans 87

Amrein, Donald C., 6601 W. 67th St.,  
Overland Park 66202 (R)  
Andrews, Loyd, 2638 Wedgewood,  
Wichita 67204 (D)  
Basgall, Wendelin E., 415 E. 14th,  
Hays 67601 (D)  
Bell, Donald A., 1475 Lieunett,  
Wichita 67203 (R)  
Borgen, Rex R., Asherville 67415 (R)  
Bower, John D., R.R. 1, McLouth 66054 (R)  
Brockman, Melvin B., 4509 Parallel Rd.,  
Kansas City 66104 (D)  
Brokaw, Gay H., 508 Waverly,  
Coffeyville 67337 (D)  
Brooks, J. Byron, R.R. 5, Manhattan 66502 (R)  
Brown, W. R., Emmett 66422 (R)  
Buchele, James P., 2208 California,  
Topeka 66605 (D)  
Buck, Wallace M., Jr., 4008 Stratford Rd.,  
Topeka 66604 (R)  
Bunten, William W., 1701 W. 30th,  
Topeka 66611 (R)  
Campbell, Albert D., 919 W. 4th,  
Larned 67550 (D)  
Carlson, Raymond F., R.R. 1, Clifton 66937 (R)  
Chaney, Bert, 915 E. 13th,  
Hutchinson 67501 (D)  
Coldsnow, Bob, 8 Linden Dr., Forest Hills,  
Wichita 67206 (R)

Cubit, James, R.R. 2, Garnett 66032 (R)  
Dahl, James H., 11811 W. 66th,  
Shawnee 66216 (R)  
Davis, James P., 725 Parallel,  
Kansas City 66101 (D)  
Dempsey, Ambrose L., Rte. 3, Box 258,  
Leavenworth 66048 (D)  
Dierdorff, Arden, 613 N. Main,  
Smith Center 66967 (R)  
Dugan, Paul V., 730 Chipper Lane,  
Wichita 67212 (D)  
Durfée, Charles H., 322 Court St.,  
Ness City 67560 (R)  
Euler, Jack R., 606 N. 6th Wathena 66090 (R)  
Everett, Donn J., 1730 Fairview,  
Manhattan 66502 (R)  
Fish, William R., 9727 Belinder,  
Leawood 66206 (R)  
Francisco, James L., 309 S. Central,  
Mulvane 67110 (D)  
Fribley, Bill H., Box 109, Crestline 66728 (R)  
Gabriel, Arthur, 3rd and Kickapoo,  
De Sota 66018 (R)  
Gaines, Franklin D., 1803 Highland,  
Augusta 67010 (D)  
Garrett, Roy H., 701 E. Walnut,  
Derby 67037 (D)  
Graber, W. W., Pretty Prairie 67570 (D)  
Grant, Ervin E., 525 Harvard,  
El Dorado 67042 (R)  
Gray, Oren, 220 N. 31st, Parsons 67357 (R)  
Grothusen, Lloyd, Rte. 1, Ellsworth 67439 (R)  
Hall, Don S., 428 Smokyhill, Oakley 67748 (R)  
Harper, J. L., 2350 S. Estelle,  
Wichita 67211 (R)  
Harper, Richard L. R.R. 3,  
Fort Scott 66701 (R)  
Harris, Fred M., 1202 W. 2nd,  
Chanute 66720 (R)  
Hayes, John F., 106 Crescent Blvd.,  
Hutchinson 67501 (R)  
Hedrick, Robert W., 218 S. Esplanade,  
Leavenworth 66048 (R)  
Heinemann, David, 627 Fleming,  
Garden City 67846 (R)  
Hertlein, C. Edward, RFD 2, Pratt 67124 (R)  
Hill, Clyde, 504 N. State,  
Yates Center 66783 (R)  
Holderman, James, 1520 E. Clark,  
Wichita 67211 (D)  
Holmes, Laurence S., 1138 Amidon,  
Wichita 67203 (D)  
Holt, Elmer M., 415 N. Washington,  
Wellington 67152 (D)  
Houglund, Gerald L., Rte. 3, Box 226,  
Olathe 66061 (R)  
Howard, Kenith R., Jr., 6510 W. 67th St.,  
Overland Park 66202 (R)  
Hoy, Rex B., 3801 Johnson Dr.,  
Fairway 66205 (R)  
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)  
Jacobs, Francis, 575 F St.,  
Phillipsburg 67661 (R)

**Kansas (continued)**

Jaquith, Roy W., 1684 Jewell,  
Topeka 66604 (R)  
Johnson, R. Bruce, Rte. 1, Salina 67401 (R)  
Kay, Morris, 530 Pioneer Rd.,  
Lawrence 66044 (R)  
Keenan, Robert P., 2511 Broadway,  
Great Bend 67530 (D)  
King, Raymond E., Box 543, Hesston 67062 (R)  
Lady, Wendell, 8732 Mackey,  
Overland Park 66212 (R)  
Lindahl, Ted, Plevna 67568 (R)  
Linde, Fredrick A., 6008 Grace Lane,  
Wichita 67208 (R)  
Long, W. C. Jr., RFD 3, Harper 67058 (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)  
Maag, Jim, 2207 Fifth St.,  
Dodge City 67801 (R)  
Madden, Robert B., 2602 S. Fern,  
Wichita 67202 (D)  
Mankin, Richard, 1516 Washington,  
Emporia 66801 (R)  
Masovero, John, Arma 66712 (R)  
McCray, Billy Q., 1532 N. Ash  
Wichita 67214 (D)  
McGill, Duane S., 1313 12th St.,  
Winfield 67156 (R)  
McMaster, Francis C., 724 Mission Rd.,  
Wichita 67206 (R)  
Meek, Fred, Idana 67453 (R)  
Mikesic, Joseph M., 250 N. Wilson Blvd.,  
Kansas City 66102 (D)  
Mills, David M., 416 Highland,  
Arkansas City 67005 (R)  
Moline, Brian J., Beacon Bldg.,  
Wichita 67217 (D)  
Moore, Everett L., Longton 67352 (R)  
Mulich, Joe, 3001 N. 52nd,  
Kansas City 66106 (D)  
Mulich, William, 1958 Troup,  
Kansas City 66104 (D)  
Niles, Irving R., Lyndon 66451 (D)  
Nothorn, Austin, 512 W. First St.,  
Topeka 66603 (R)  
Nowlin, Oscar J. B., 111 New Jersey St.,  
Holton 66436 (R)  
Ochs, Tillman P., 271 W. 8th St.,  
Hoisington 67544 (R)  
Ossmann, Carl G., 1260 Randolph,  
Topeka 66604 (R)  
Patton, J. W., R.R. 2, Hiawatha 66434 (R)  
Pinet, Robert L., 411 W. 10th,  
Ottawa 66067 (R)  
Powell, Alva Lee, Bucyrus 66013 (D)  
Price, Neil, Rte. 1, Reading 66868 (R)  
Ratner, Payne, Jr., 227 N. Crestway,  
Wichita 67208 (R)  
Roberts, William L., 3800 Booth,  
Kansas City 66103 (D)  
Rogg, Herbert A., 312 E. 6th, Box 548,  
Russell 67665 (D)  
Rohmiller, Harold C., Chetopa 67336 (D)

Roniger, Pascal A., R.R. 1, Burdick 66838 (R)  
Rosenau, Fred W., 3050 S. 65th,  
Kansas City 66106 (D)  
Slocombe, Lawrence D., 507 Sycamore,  
Peabody 66866 (R)  
Smith, Shelby, 132 S. Fountain,  
Wichita 67218 (R)  
Spears, LaVerne H., Rossville 66533 (R)  
Spotts, Don, Ashland 67831 (R)  
Sprague, Harry A., 1330 N. Walnut,  
McPherson 67460 (R)  
Stark, Robert M., 32 Crestview Dr.,  
Salina 67401 (R)  
Steichen, Edward F., Lenora 67645 (D)  
Strowig, Calvin A., 1112 N. Buckeye,  
Abilene 67410 (R)  
Stutz, William C., Effingham 66023 (D)  
Talkington, Robert V., 20 Buchanan St.,  
Iola 66749 (R)  
Taylor, Jess, 307 W. Greeley,  
Tribune 67879 (R)  
Thiessen, Dan, Rte. 1,  
Independence 67301 (R)  
Tobias, Ansel W., Rte. 2, Box 470,  
Lyons 67554 (R)  
Turner, Jack N., 1234 S. Kansas,  
Wichita 67211 (R)  
Ungerer, James L., 1010 Ann St.,  
Marysville 66508 (R)  
Ungles, J. M., Rte. 1, Ulysses 67880 (R)  
Unruh, Ernest A., 2021 N. Main,  
Newton 67441 (R)  
Unruh, John B., Montezuma 67867 (R)  
Vaughn, Raymond C., 428 Yuba, Box 252,  
Burlington 66839 (R)  
Vogel, John H., R.R. 4, Lawrence 66044 (R)  
Ward, Earl D., 6310 Verona Rd.,  
Mission Hills 66208 (R)  
White, George L., 120 Miles  
Valley Center 67147 (R)  
Wicinski, Joseph A., 27 S. Hallock,  
Kansas City 66101 (D)  
Wilcox, Keith M., 602 N. Prospect,  
Liberal 67901 (R)  
Williamson, Blake A., 1865 Edwardsville Dr.,  
Edwardsville 66022 (R)  
Winters, Kenneth J., 8132 Rosewood Dr.,  
Prairie Village 66208 (R)  
Woodward, Ernest R., 212 N. Griffith,  
Oberlin 67749 (R)  
Younkin, Josephine, 128 W. Pine,  
Junction City 66441 (D)  
Zajic, R. C., Box 217, Glasco 67445 (R)

**\*KENTUCKY**

(GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

*Senate*

Democrats 24 Republicans 14

Beach, Henry, 1573 Sadie Lane,  
Louisville 40216 (D)  
Bishop, Fred F., RR 2, Box 527,  
Manchester 40962 (R)  
Brock, James C., Ivy Hill Rd.,  
Harlan 40831 (R)  
Buckman, J. D., Shepherdsville 40165 (D)

Kentucky (continued)

Burke, Francis M., S. Mayo Trail, C4,  
Pikeville 41501 (D)  
Carter, J. C., Carter Realty Auction Co.,  
Stottsville 42164 (R)  
Chin, Richard, 9803 Highcrest,  
Louisville 40272 (R)  
Davis, Mrs. Georgia M., 733 Cecil,  
Louisville 40211 (D)  
Downing, C. Gibson, Stoll, Keenon & Park,  
310 1st Natl. Bank Bldg.,  
Lexington 40507 (D)  
Ellis, Floyd Hays, Rte. 1, Rockfield 42274 (D)  
Farris, Norman E., Science Hill 42553 (R)  
Flynn, Bobby, 428 McKenna Ct.,  
Lexington 40505 (R)  
Frymire, Richard L., CMR Box 503,  
Richards-Gebour AFB, Missouri 64030 (D)  
Garrett, Tom, 700 Hillgate, Paducah 42002 (D)  
Hadden, Carl T., Sr., S. Main St.,  
Elkton 42220 (D)  
Harris, Tom, Rte. 2, Worthville 41098 (D)  
Hubbard, Carroll, Jr., Box 462,  
Mayfield 42066 (D)  
Huddleston, Walter, Seminole Rd.,  
Elizabethtown 42701 (D)  
Johnson, Donald L., 69 S. Crescent,  
Ft. Thomas 41075 (R)  
Latta, Clifford B., N. Arnold Ave.,  
Prestonsburg 41653 (D)  
Lewis, Jim, Sandy Hook 41171 (D)  
Mann, William C., Burkesville 42717 (R)  
Mazzoli, Romano L., 939 Ardmore Dr.,  
Louisville 40217 (D)  
McCouston, Pat M., Pembroke 42266 (D)  
McGinty, Vernon C., 403 Kingston,  
Louisville 40214 (R)  
Middleton, Clyde, 30 Fort Mitchell,  
Ft. Mitchell 41017 (R)  
Miller, Scott, Jr., 26 Rio Vista,  
Louisville 40207 (R)  
Murphy, Delbert S., 1941 Lydia Dr.,  
Owensboro 42301 (D)  
Murphy, Edward A., Barnes Mill Rd.,  
Richmond 40475 (D)  
Palmer, Wilson, Rte. 3, Cynthiana 41031 (D)  
Reichert, Walter S., 4909 E. Manslick Rd.,  
Louisville 40219 (R)  
Stacy, Joe D., West Liberty 41742 (D)  
Strong, Pearl, Ary 41712 (D)  
Sullivan, William L., 517 N. Main,  
Henderson 42420 (D)  
Turner, John R., Jackson 41339 (D)  
Upton, Charles B., 409 S. 2nd,  
Williamsburg 40769 (R)  
Van Hoose, Wendell, Tutor Key 41263 (R)  
Wetherby, Lawrence W., Weehawken Lane,  
Frankfort 40601 (D)

House of Representatives

Democrats 57 Republicans 41  
(2 vacancies)

Akers, Everett, Martin 41649 (D)  
Alexander, James, 193 Marilyn Ave.,  
Versailles 40383 (D)

Allen, Darvin, Royalton 41464 (D)  
Arnett, Sherman R., Clearfield 40313 (D)  
Ball, Don, Old Frankfort Pike,  
Lexington 40504 (R)  
Ballenger, Louis E., 1850 Princeton Dr.,  
Louisville 40205 (R)  
Bamberger, Carl A., 1216 Wilson Rd.,  
Bellevue 41073 (R)  
Blandford, Donald J., Rte. 1, Philpot 42301 (D)  
Bleemel, Leo, Mt. Washington 40047 (D)  
Blume, Norbert L., 4224 Northwestern Pkwy.,  
Louisville 40212 (D)  
Blythe, E. Bruce, Jr., 210 Hillcrest,  
Louisville 40206 (R)  
Bowles, Carl H., Rte. 3,  
Tompkinsville 42167 (R)  
Brown, Edward G., 301 Morgantown Rd.,  
Bowling Green 42101 (D)  
Bruce, James E., Rte. 1, Hopkinsville 42240 (D)  
Carroll, Julian M., Rte. 1,  
West Paducah 42001 (D)  
Clapp, Lloyd, Rte. 2, Wingo 42088 (D)  
Clark, Buford, Rte. 2, Barbourville 40906 (R)  
Coffey, O. G., N. Main St.,  
Jamestown 42629 (R)  
Cox, William M., 264 S. Scott,  
Madisonville 42431 (D)  
Cruse, Marge, 3619 St. Germain Ct.,  
Louisville 40207 (R)  
Curlin, William P., Jr., 218 Raintree Rd.,  
Frankfort 40601 (D)  
Davis, Jim, 2nd Street, Grayson 41143 (R)  
Davis, Walter F., Brownsville 42210 (R)  
Dawhare, Ed, Hazard 41701 (D)  
DeMarcus, William H., RR 2,  
Stanford 40484 (R)  
Denham, Mitchel B., 506 Forest Ave.,  
Maysville 41056 (D)  
Floyd, Lavey, Pointer 42547 (R)  
Greer, George H., 1827 Fieldcrest Dr.,  
Owensboro 42301 (R)  
Halleck, Ronald B., 410 Bellefonte Rd.,  
Ashland 41101 (R)  
Hampton, H. A., Rte. 2, Trenton 42286 (D)  
Hardin, John O., III, Box 36,  
Hopkinsville 42240 (D)  
Henry, William Keith, 201 Montgomery Ave.,  
Georgetown 40324 (D)  
Hinkle, Brooks, Rte. 3, Paris 40361 (D)  
Hoe, Harry M., 413 Dorchester Ave.,  
Middlesboro 40965 (R)  
Hoffman, John Stanley, 2547 Haysuckle Lane,  
Henderson 42420 (D)  
Holbrook, Enoch O., Mayking 41837 (D)  
Hopkins, Richard, 7th and Center,  
Calhoun 42327 (D)  
Huff, Gene, E. 4th St., London 40741 (R)  
Hunt, Howard P., Jr., Rte. 1, Perryville Rd.,  
Danville 40422 (D)  
Irick, Gether, Stone 41567 (D)  
Isler, John J., 1813 Jefferson Ave.,  
Covington 41014 (D)  
James, I. C., Harrodsburg 40330 (D)  
Johnson, Graddy, 333 Kingsway Dr.,  
Lexington 40502 (R)

## Kentucky (continued)

Jones, Charles J., 4204 Lake Dreamland Rd.,  
Louisville 40216 (R)  
Justice, J. C., Millard 41501 (D)  
Keene, Bernard, Rte. 1, Bardstown 40004 (D)  
Keith, R. K., 233 Forresta Ct.,  
Hodgenville 42748 (R)  
Kessinger, Theron, Rte. 1,  
Beaver Dam 42320 (R)  
Kidd, Mrs. Mae Street, 2308 W. Chestnut,  
Louisville 40211 (D)  
King, Phillip E., 15 W. Southern,  
Covington 41011 (D)  
Lankford, Lawrence, Cawood 40815 (D)  
Lassiter, Charlie, 507 Chestnut St.,  
Murray 42071 (D)  
Lawson, Leo, 136 Constance Rd.,  
Hebron 41048 (R)  
Louden, W. J., Carrollton 41008 (D)  
Maddox, Henry, Rte. 4, Hickman 42050 (D)  
Massey, George T., Jr., 804 Wakefield,  
Bowling Green 42101 (D)  
May, Woodford F., Woodsbend 41476 (D)  
McBrayer, W. Terry, 1304 E. Main St.,  
Greensburg 41144 (D)  
McCallum, Shelby, Box 7, Benton 42025 (D)  
McGill, Hughes, 3016 River Park Dr.,  
Louisville 40211 (D)  
McKinney, Lloyd, Rte. 1, Box 388,  
McKee 40447 (R)  
McNamara, Mrs. Nell Guy,  
Mt. Sterling 40353 (D)  
Melton, Joseph H., 9712 Old Third St. Rd.,  
Valley Station 40172 (R)  
Mershon, Carl, 620 Church St.,  
Ludlow 41016 (D)  
Miller, Clarence R., 614 E. Brandeis Ave.,  
Louisville 40217 (D)  
Miller, Robert L., 410 Christopher Pl.,  
Louisville 40214 (R)  
Mitchell, Ralph, 119 Adair St.,  
Shelbyville 40065 (D)  
Morgan, Fred, 2018 Broad St.,  
Paducah 42001 (D)  
Murphy, James E., 335 York St.,  
Newport 41011 (D)  
Peace, Will K., Williamsburg 40769 (R)  
Pettit, Foster, 605 Russell Ave.,  
Lexington 40508 (D)  
Prather, Joe, 302 Lincoln St.,  
Vine Grove 40175 (D)  
Ratliff, Herman W., 602 Meader St.,  
Campbellsville 42718 (R)  
Ray, Tom, 128 W. Ormsby,  
Louisville 40203 (D)  
Reynolds, Russell, 329 Broadway,  
Jackson 41339 (D)  
Reynolds, W. J., Allen 41601 (D)  
Richey, L. H., Box 105, Bremen 42325 (R)  
Rickert, Jon E., 709 Sunrise Lane,  
Elizabethtown 42701 (D)  
Riddle, M. T., 6307 Outer Loop,  
Louisville 40219 (R)  
Russell, Allen E., 3031 Dale Ann Dr.,  
Louisville 40220 (R)

Sartin, Frank C., 107 Hodges,  
Greensburg 42743 (R)  
Saylor, Needham, Wallins 40873 (D)  
Schmidt, Arthur L., 134 Winters Lane,  
Cold Spring 41076 (R)  
Siemens, George R., 1701 Marlow Rd.,  
Louisville 40216 (D)  
Simmons, T. C., 219 N. Welch,  
Scottsville 42164 (R)  
Smith, Randolph, Albany Rd.,  
Monticello 42633 (R)  
Stuart, Eugene P., 220 Bellemeade Rd.,  
Louisville 40222 (R)  
Tobin, H. W., Hardinsburg 40143 (D)  
Wright, Dexter S., 337 Kenwood Hill Rd.,  
Louisville 40214 (R)  
Wooley, Robert Paul, 166 Athenia Dr.,  
Lexington 40504 (R)  
Vanover, Charles W., 2802 Delor,  
Louisville 40217 (R)  
Walters, Charles T., 224 W. Hickman St.,  
Winchester 40391 (D)  
Webster, Franklin, 9 Summit Ave.,  
Williamstown 41097 (D)  
Wells, Dwight, Rte. 5, Richmond 40475 (D)  
Wesley, J. Quentin, Wathen & Wesley  
Attorneys, Morganfield 42437 (R)  
Wheeler, Charles D., 4330 Grandview Dr.,  
Ashland 41101 (R)  
White, John E., 116 Wayne St.,  
Manchester 40962 (R)  
Wolchik, Mrs. Ruth, 510 Court,  
Paintsville 41240 (R)

## LOUISIANA

## (LEGISLATURE)

## Senate

Democrats 39 Republicans 0

Adcock, Jamar W., 2735 Point Dr.,  
Monroe 71201 (D)  
Barham, Charles C., Northwood Terr.,  
Ruston 71271 (D)  
Bernhard, William F., Jr., 1511 Thibodeaux Ave.,  
Baton Rouge 70806 (D)  
Blair, Cecil R., Lecompte 71346 (D)  
Brown, Charles M., Rte. 2, Box 347,  
Tallulah 71282 (D)  
Brown, William D., 2212 Pargoud Blvd.,  
Monroe 71201 (D)  
Clemons, A. C., Jr., 419 Alice St.,  
Jennings 70546 (D)  
Davis, Jackson B., 975 Thofa Blvd.,  
Shreveport 71106 (D)  
DeBlieux, J. D., 3755 Churchill Ave.,  
Baton Rouge 70808 (D)  
Diesi, Frank J., 127 Davis St.,  
Opelousas 70570 (D)  
Duplantier, Adrian G., 5601 Charlotte Dr.,  
New Orleans 70122 (D)  
Duval, Claude B., 48 Country Club Dr.,  
Houma 70360 (D)  
Eagan, Frederick L., 1127 St. Philip St.,  
New Orleans 70130 (D)

Louisiana (continued)

Eaton, Lewis W., Jr., 2855 McCarroll Dr.,  
Baton Rouge 70809 (D)  
Fink, Olaf J., 107 Aurora Dr.,  
New Orleans 70114 (D)  
Friedman, Sylvan, Natchez 71456 (D)  
Gilbert, J. C., Sicily Island 71368 (D)  
Guste, William J., Jr., 4 Richmond Pl.,  
New Orleans 70115 (D)  
Hickey, Theodore M., 4756 Arts St.,  
New Orleans 70122 (D)  
Johnston, J. Bennett, Jr., 716 Chinquapin Dr.,  
Shreveport 71101 (D)  
Jumonville, J. E., Ventress 70783 (D)  
Knowles, Jesse M., 636 W. Lagrange St.,  
Lake Charles 70601 (D)  
LeBlanc, Dudley J., 311 Park Ave.,  
Abbeville 70510 (D)  
LeSage, Joe C., Jr., 504 Pierremont Circle,  
Shreveport 71106 (D)  
Mollere, Jules G., 300 Cedar Dr.,  
Metairie 70005 (D)  
Montgomery, John W., 708 Fifth, N. E.,  
Springhill 70462 (D)  
Mouton, Edgar G., Jr., 313 Dunreath St.,  
Lafayette 70505 (D)  
Nunez, Samuel B., Jr., 2501 Rosetta Dr.,  
Chalmette 70043 (D)  
O'Keefe, Michael H., 4 Gull St.,  
New Orleans 70124 (D)  
Oubre, George T., 777 Good Hope St.,  
Norco 70079 (D)  
Peltier, Harvey A., Jr., 102 Cherokee St.,  
Thibodaux 70301 (D)  
Poston, Bryan A., Hornbeck 71439 (D)  
Rayburn, Benjamin B., 606 Avenue B,  
Bogalusa 70427 (D)  
Romero, Francis, 120 Reynolds St.,  
New Iberia 70560 (D)  
Schwegmann, John G., 112 Green Acres Rd.,  
Metairie 70003 (D)  
Smith, Angus D., 6526 Lamb Rd.,  
New Orleans 70126 (D)  
Smither, Charles G., 440 Audubon St.,  
New Orleans 70118 (D)  
Stewart, Grady, Albany 70711 (D)  
Vidrine, Ramson K., Box 389,  
Ville Platte 70586 (D)

House of Representatives

Democrats 103    Republicans 0  
(2 vacancies)

Angelle, J. Burton, Rte. 1, Box 18,  
Breaux Bridge 70517 (D)  
Anzelmo, Salvador, 5024 Warrington Dr.,  
New Orleans 70122 (D)  
Aulds, Lonnie O., 651 Pierremont Rd.,  
Shreveport 71106 (D)  
Bauer, Carl W., 56 Main St.,  
Franklin 70538 (D)  
Beeson, James E., 313 Cuddihy Dr.,  
Metairie 70005 (D)  
Bel, Clyde F., Jr., 4516 S. Johnson St.,  
New Orleans 70125 (D)

Bickford, Francis E., Rte. 1, Box 13,  
Hammond 70401 (D)  
Bigby, Walter O., 2300 Arlington Pl.,  
Bossier City 71010 (D)  
Blue, George R., 301 Cuddihy Dr.,  
Metairie 70005 (D)  
Boesch, Edward L., 4419 St. Claude Ave.,  
New Orleans 70117 (D)  
Booker, Edward H., 2833 General Pershing St.,  
New Orleans 70115 (D)  
Bordes, Charles, III, 8415 S. Claiborne Ave.,  
New Orleans 70118 (D)  
Boudreaux, Irving R., 439 Ray Weiland Dr.,  
Baker 70714 (D)  
Boyd, William S., 620 Cusic St.,  
Lake Charles 70601 (D)  
Branton, Pary P., Rte. 2, Shongaloo 71072 (D)  
Breaux, J. Richard, 310 Doll St.,  
Jeanerette 70544 (D)  
Brinkhaus, Armand J., Box 166,  
Grand Coteau 70541 (D)  
Brister, T. C., 1410 Oakland St.,  
Pineville 71360 (D)  
Broussard, J. B., Box 8, Estherwood 70534 (D)  
Brown, J. Gie D., 331 McCormick Pl.,  
Shreveport 71104 (D)  
Brown, W. K., Box 27, Pollock 71467 (D)  
Casey, Joseph S., 871 Topaz St.,  
New Orleans 70124 (D)  
Casey, Thomas A., 435 Audubon Blvd.,  
New Orleans 70125 (D)  
Cefalu, Nicholas, 827 S. First St.,  
Amite 70422 (D)  
Cheek, Richard E., 10940 Goodwood Blvd.,  
Baton Rouge 70815 (D)  
Christian, Benny G., Box 486,  
Rayville 71269 (D)  
Collier, Ashton B., Atlanta 71404 (D)  
Cooper, Joe H., Rte. 3, Box 137,  
Mansfield 71052 (D)  
Coreil, Joseph E., 219 Evangeline St.,  
Ville Platte 70586 (D)  
Crais, Arthur A., 2400 Filmore Ave.,  
New Orleans 70122 (D)  
Davis, Archie, Bogalusa 70427 (D)  
Dawson, Carl V., Rte. 1, Zachary 70791 (D)  
DeJean, Howard B., Jr., 825 McNeese St.,  
Opelousas 70570 (D)  
Delaroderie, L. A., 5745 Berkshire Ave.,  
Baton Rouge 70806 (D)  
Dennis, James L., 2120 Valencia St.,  
Monroe 71201 (D)  
DeWitt, S. S., Box 685, Newellton 71357 (D)  
Early, Thomas A., Jr., 2817 Ursuline Ave.,  
New Orleans 70119 (D)  
Faser, Christian, Jr., 1201 Foster Dr., Apt. 107,  
Baton Rouge 70806 (D)  
Fields, T. T., Box 519, Farmerville 71241 (D)  
Folkes, W. D., St. Francisville 70775 (D)  
Fortier, Donald L., 7110 Foch Rd.,  
New Orleans 70126 (D)  
Freeman, Robert L., 811 Sherburne St.,  
Plaquemine 70764 (D)  
Fulco, Frank, 124 Atlantic St.,  
Shreveport 71105 (D)  
Garrett, John S., 111 Bridgeman St.,  
Haynesville 71038 (D)

## Louisiana (continued)

- Gibbs, H. Lawrence, Jr., 3718 Grammont St.,  
Monroe 71201 (D)
- Gill, William A., Jr., 6220 Cameron Blvd.,  
New Orleans 70122 (D)
- Graham, Ralph W., 4607 Wellington Blvd.,  
Alexandria 71301 (D)
- Gregson, Vernon J., 3828 Banks St.,  
New Orleans 70119 (D)
- Gremillion, Allen C., 625 E. 6th St.,  
Crowley 70526 (D)
- Guidry, Richard P., Box 8, Galliano 70354 (D)
- Guillot, O. C., 410 Landry Dr.,  
Lafayette 70501 (D)
- Hainkel, John J., Jr., 909 Arabella St.,  
New Orleans 70115 (D)
- Hayes, Frederick G., 404 Parkside Dr.,  
Lafayette 70501 (D)
- Henry, E. L., Cecilia St., Jonesboro 71251 (D)
- Hessler, Ernest J., Jr., 7125 E. Hermes St.,  
New Orleans 70126 (D)
- Himel, Lloyd R., 5 N. River Rd.,  
Convent 70723 (D)
- Hollins, Harry M., 1605 Enterprise Blvd.,  
Lake Charles 70601 (D)
- Holstead, George B., Woodlawn Dr.,  
Ruston 71270 (D)
- Jones, E. Holman, 212 Miller Circle,  
Oakdale 71463 (D)
- Jones, Robert G., 301 Shell Beach Dr.,  
Lake Charles 70601 (D)
- Joubert, Curtis, 650 West Walnut St.,  
Eunice 70535 (D)
- Kiefer, Nat G., 4801 Eunice Dr.,  
New Orleans 70127 (D)
- Laborde, P. J., Jr., Coulee des Grues Rd.,  
Marksville 71351 (D)
- Laperouse, Lionel, Jr., 512 Allen St.,  
New Iberia 70560 (D)
- Lauricella, F. E., 7300 Jefferson Hgwy.,  
Harahan 70123 (D)
- Leach, Claude, 904 Pickney St.,  
Leesville 71446 (D)
- LeBlanc, J. Luke, 151 South Acadian Dr.,  
Lafayette 70505 (D)
- LeBleu, Conway, Box 266, Cameron 70631 (D)
- LeBreton, Edward F., Jr., 1328 Second St.,  
New Orleans 70130 (D)
- Leithman, J. Kenneth, 50 Smithway Dr.,  
Gretna 70053 (D)
- Lofaso, Gerald F., 504 Funderburk St.,  
Houma 70360 (D)
- Long, Jimmy D., 339 Shoreline Dr.,  
Natchitoches 71457 (D)
- Marcel, Cleveland J., Sr., 1758 Acadian Dr.,  
Houma 70360 (D)
- Marionneaux, Esper, Jr., Box 8,  
Livonia 70755 (D)
- McGhee, Eugene W., Rte. 4, Joor Rd.,  
Baton Rouge 70814 (D)
- McLain, Jesse D., 120 Collins Dr.,  
Covington 70433 (D)
- McLeod, William L., Jr., 2029 14th St.,  
Lake Charles 70601 (D)
- Miller, Ralph R., 626 Spruce St.,  
Norco 70079 (D)
- Mills, P. J., 606 Albemarle Dr.,  
Shreveport 71106 (D)
- Morial, Ernest N., 1242 Magazine St.,  
New Orleans 70130 (D)
- Munson, Robert J., Box 425,  
Cheneyville 71325 (D)
- O'Brien, Eugene G., 2326 Constance St.,  
New Orleans 70130 (D)
- Ordoneaux, Norman, Drawer A-J,  
Lake Arthur 70549 (D)
- Patten, David I., 1102 First St.,  
Jonesville 71343 (D)
- Patti, Frank J., 113 F. Jackson St.,  
Belle Chasse 70037 (D)
- Pickett, John S., Jr., 1670 San Antonio Ave. E.,  
Many 71449 (D)
- Rappelet, A. O., Box 217, Galliano 70354 (D)
- Sheridan, Lawrence A., Box 488,  
Angie 70426 (D)
- Simon, Warren J., 502 N. Irving Ave.,  
Kaplan 70548 (D)
- Smith, James P., Box 135,  
Farmerville 71241 (D)
- Soniat, Leon E., Jr., 2007 Metairie Ct.,  
Metairie 70002 (D)
- Stinson, Ford E., Box 276, Benton 71006 (D)
- Strain, Jimmy, 910 Ockley Dr.,  
Shreveport 71106 (D)
- Vesich, Anthony J., Jr., 20 Kildeer St.,  
New Orleans 70124 (D)
- Villar, Emery L., Box 787, Gonzales 70737 (D)
- Vining, Charles L., Jr., Rte. 1, Box 185,  
Sondheimer 71276 (D)
- Wagner, Carl, Albany 70711 (D)
- Walker, Mrs. Lillian W., 655 Cora Dr.,  
Baton Rouge 70815 (D)
- Wall, Shady, Penn Hotel Penthouse,  
Monroe 71201 (D)
- Waller, Dayton, Jr., 8348 E. Wilderness Way,  
Shreveport 71106 (D)
- Ward, Thomas J., 1701 Newton St.,  
Gretna 70053 (D)
- Williamson, Donald W., 938 N. Pine St.,  
Vivian 71082 (D)
- Womack, Lantz, RFD, Winnsboro 71295 (D)

## MAINE

## (LEGISLATURE)

## Senate

Democrats 14 Republicans 18

- Anderson, Frank Whitehouse, 8 Laurel St.,  
Ellsworth 04605 (R)
- Barnes, George H., Box 723,  
Presque Isle 04769 (R)
- Beliveau, Severin M., Box L.,  
Rumford 04276 (D)
- Bernard, Donald J., RFD 3, Turner Road,  
Auburn 04210 (D)
- Berry, Richard N., Ocean House Rd.,  
Cape Elizabeth 04107 (R)
- Boisvert, Romeo T., 190 Pine St.,  
Lewiston 04240 (D)
- Cianchette, Carl E., Pittsfield 04967 (D)
- Conley, Gerard P., 182 Clark St.,  
Portland 04102 (D)

Maine (continued)

Dunn, Richard L., RFD 1, Bridgton 04009 (R)  
 Duquette, Armand, 69 Pike St.,  
 Biddeford 04005 (D)  
 Gordon, Arthur C., Jr., 790 Duck Pond Rd.,  
 Westbrook 04092 (D)  
 Greeley, Edwin H., Morrill 04952 (R)  
 Hanson, Percy K., 33 Pope St.,  
 Gardiner 04345 (R)  
 Hoffses, Albert W., Camden 04843 (R)  
 Katz, Bennett D., 27 Westwood Rd.,  
 Augusta 04330 (R)  
 Kellam, Ronald L., 63 Caleb St.,  
 Portland 04102 (D)  
 Letourneau, Raymond L., 12 Payne St.,  
 Springvale 04083 (D)  
 Levine, Aaron, 60 Mayflower Hill Dr.,  
 Waterville 04901 (D)  
 Logan, Richard W., Brixham Rd.,  
 York 03909 (R)  
 McLeod, Kenneth P., 203 Parkway N.,  
 Brewer 04412 (R)  
 Martin, James, Hudson Ave.,  
 Guilford 04443 (D)  
 Mills, Peter, Box 608, Farmington 04938 (R)  
 Minkowsky, Carroll E., 1 South Ave.,  
 Lewiston 04240 (D)  
 Moore, Robert E., Casco 04015 (R)  
 Peabody, Arnold S., 75 Bangor St.,  
 Houlton 04730 (R)  
 Quinn, John T., 214 French St.,  
 Bangor 04401 (R)  
 Reed, Carlton Day, Jr., Woolwich 04579 (D)  
 Sewall, Joseph, 332 Stillwater Ave.,  
 Old Town 04468 (R)  
 Stuart, Robert S., 56 Baribeau Dr.,  
 Brunswick 04011 (R)  
 Tanous, Wakine G., 29 Main St.,  
 East Millinocket 04430 (R)  
 Violette, Elmer H., Box 56,  
 Van Buren 04785 (D)  
 Wyman, J. Hollis, Milbridge 04658 (R)

House of Representatives

Democrats 66 Republicans 85

Allen, Ralph W., 15 Thomas Ave.,  
 Caribou 04736 (R)  
 Baker, Mrs. Ethel B., Orrington 04474 (R)  
 Barnes, Harold E., Sr., Rte. 1,  
 Old Town 04468 (R)  
 Bedard, Camille L. V., 111 Common St.,  
 Saco 04072 (D)  
 Benson, David B., Southwest Harbor 04679 (R)  
 Berman, Malcolm, 40 Court St.,  
 Houlton 04730 (R)  
 Bernier, Odilion J., 76 King St.,  
 Westbrook 04092 (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., RFD 2,  
 Fort Kent 04743 (D)

Bragdon, Harold R., Rte. 1,  
 Washburn 04786 (R)  
 Brennan, Joseph E., 104 Frances St.,  
 Portland 04102 (D)  
 Brown, Mrs. Marion Fuller,  
 Ram's Head Farm, RFD, York 03909 (R)  
 Buckley, Guy G., North Leeds 04263 (R)  
 Bunker, Walter L., West Gouldsboro 04687 (R)  
 Burnham, Chester L., Box 97, Naples 04055 (D)  
 Carey, Richard J., 27 Sterling St.,  
 Waterville 04901 (D)  
 Carrier, J. Robert, 315 Bridge St.,  
 Westbrook 04092 (D)  
 Carter, Donald V., 7 Baker St.,  
 Winslow 04901 (D)  
 Casey, Edward L., Woodland 04694 (D)  
 Chandler, James E., Jr., 18 Frost Lane,  
 Orono 04473 (R)  
 Chick, George H., Box 209,  
 Monmouth 04259 (R)  
 Clark, Carroll H., Ogunquit 03907 (R)  
 Clark, Harold G., Rte. 1,  
 North Whitefield 04353 (R)  
 Coffey, Mrs. Barbara J., 21 Mallett Dr.,  
 Topsham 04086 (D)  
 Corson, Neal C., 9 Houghton St.,  
 Madison 04950 (R)  
 Cote, Albert E., 138 Bartlett St.,  
 Lewiston 04240 (D)  
 Cottrell, John B., Jr., 36 June St.,  
 Portland 04102 (D)  
 Couture, Paul A., 47 1/2 Cedar St.,  
 Lewiston 04240 (D)  
 Cox, David M., 28 Maple St.,  
 Bangor 04401 (D)  
 Crommett, Leon J., 413 Penobscot Ave.,  
 Millinocket 04462 (D)  
 Crosby, Clarence M.,  
 Kennebunk Beach 04045 (R)  
 Croteau, Philippe H., 3 1/2 Dunning Street,  
 Brunswick 04011 (D)  
 Cummings, Mrs. Minnette H., 24 High St.,  
 Newport 04953 (R)  
 Curran, Raymond J., 188 Maple St.,  
 Bangor 04401 (D)  
 Curtis, Arthur P., Bowdoinham 04008 (R)  
 Cushing, Ronald G., RFD 1,  
 Bucksport 04416 (R)  
 D'Alfonso, Joseph A., 128 Holm Ave.,  
 Portland 04102 (D)  
 Dam, C. Everett, 102 Beech St.,  
 Skowhegan 04976 (D)  
 Danton, Nicholas W., 12 Milliken St.,  
 Old Orchard Beach 04064 (D)  
 Dennett, William E., 185 Rogers Rd.,  
 Kittery 03904 (R)  
 Donaghy, John A., Box 54, Lubec 04652 (R)  
 Drigotas, Frank M., 402 Court St.,  
 Auburn 04210 (D)  
 Dudley, James T., West Enfield 04493 (D)  
 Durgin, Deane A., Raymond 04071 (R)  
 Dyar, Roswell E., Strong 04983 (R)  
 Emery, Eugene M., 20 Towle Ave.,  
 Auburn 04210 (D)  
 Eustis, William W., Box 603,  
 Dixfield 04224 (D)  
 Evans, Lee E., Freedom 04941 (R)

## Maine (continued)

- Farnham, Roderick E., MRC Box 17,  
Bangor 04401 (R)
- Faucher, Raymond N., Solon Hotel,  
Solon 04979 (D)
- Fecteau, Armand, 131 Pool St.,  
Biddeford 04005 (D)
- Finemore, Louis F., Bridgewater 04735 (R)
- Fortier, Armand J., 507 Penobscot St.,  
Rumford 04276 (D)
- Fortier, Malcolm, 4 Oakdale St.,  
Waterville 04901 (D)
- Foster, Frank B., 93 Elm St.,  
Mechanic Falls 04256 (R)
- Fraser, Emile J., 47 Osgood Ave.,  
Mexico 04257 (D)
- Gaudreau, Lorenzo, 289 Pleasant St.,  
Lewiston 04240 (D)
- Gauthier, Roland A., 67 North Ave.,  
Sanford 04073 (D)
- Gilbert, Forest, Turner 04282 (D)
- Giroux, Mrs. Naomi L., 177 Water St.,  
Waterville 04901 (D)
- Good, Herschel L., RFD, Westfield 04787 (R)
- Hall, Stanley V.,  
RFD 1, South Windham 04082 (R)
- Hanson, Welden W.,  
East Vassalboro, 04935 (R)
- Hardy, William R., Hope 04847 (R)
- Harriman, Edward A.,  
Box 866, Hollis 04042 (R)
- Haskell, Floyd M.,  
21 Highland Ave., Houlton 04730 (R)
- Hawkins, Earl R., Farmington 04938 (R)
- Henley, Lowell D., RFD 2, Norway 04268 (R)
- Heselton, George W.,  
128 Washington Ave., Gardiner 04345 (R)
- Hewes, Richard D., 38 Ocean View Rd.,  
Cape Elizabeth 04107 (R)
- Hichens, Walter W., Box 211, Eliot 03903 (R)
- Huber, Paul R., 22 Samoset Rd.,  
Rockland 04841 (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)
- Johnston, Merle S., Currier Rd.,  
Fort Fairfield 04742 (R)
- Jutras, Philip L., 23 School St.,  
Sanford 04073 (D)
- Kelleher, Edward C., 29 Vine St.,  
Bangor 04401 (D)
- Kelley, Karl F., Machias 04654 (R)
- Kelley, Ransom P., West Southport 04576 (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)
- Laberge, Romeo, 55 Broad St.,  
Auburn 04210 (D)
- Lawry, William R., 4 Osborne St.,  
Fairfield 04937 (D)
- Lebel, Leon G., 403 Main St.,  
Van Buren 04785 (D)
- Lee, Frank A., RFD 2, Albion 04910 (R)
- Leibowitz, Abraham, 99 Neal St.,  
Portland 04102 (D)
- LePage, Ralph, Scarborough 04074 (D)
- Levesque, Emilien A., 53 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, Box 527,  
Bethel 04217 (R)
- Lund, Jon, 65 Stone St., Augusta 04330 (R)
- MacPhail, Albert E., South Shore Dr.,  
Owls Head 04854 (R)
- Marquis, Norman J. F., 72 Riverside St.,  
Lewiston 04240 (D)
- Marsteller, Louis J., Freeport 04032 (R)
- Martin, John L., Box 111,  
Eagle Lake 04739 (D)
- McKinnon, Ronald W., 12 Willard Haven Park,  
South Portland 04106 (D)
- McNally, Cecil H., Box 448,  
Ellsworth 04605 (R)
- McTeague, Patrick N., 39 Columbia Ave.,  
Brunswick 04011 (D)
- Meisner, John W., Dover-Foxcroft 04426 (R)
- Millett, H. Sawin, Jr., Box 27,  
Dixmont 04932 (R)
- Mills, Kenneth A., 56 High St.,  
Eastport 04631 (D)
- Mitchell, Charles A., RFD 1,  
Frankfort 04438 (D)
- Moreshead, Charles E., 8 Pinehurst St.,  
Augusta 04330 (R)
- Morgan, Mrs. Johanna, 59 MacLean St.,  
South-Portland 04106 (D)
- Mosher, Albert E., R.R. 2, Gorham 04038 (R)
- Nadeau, Napoleon L., 131 Hill St.,  
Biddeford 04005 (D)
- Norris, John M., II, 9 N. Rd.,  
Brewer 04412 (R)
- Noyes, Stuart W., Main St.,  
Limestone 04750 (R)
- Ouellette, Theodore D., 17 Gerry Ave.,  
South Portland 04106 (D)
- Page, Brewster W., Fryeburg 04037 (R)
- Payson, Grevis F., Union 04862 (R)
- Payson, Mrs. Mary W., 187 Foreside Rd.,  
Falmouth 04105 (R)
- Porter, Percy G., Enfield Rd.,  
Lincoln 04457 (R)
- Pratt, Norman G., Kezar Falls 04047 (R)
- Quimby, Frank A., RFD,  
Cambridge 04923 (R)
- Rand, Frank S., 53 Portland St.,  
Yarmouth 04096 (R)
- Richardson, Gordon A., Box 38,  
Stonington 04681 (R)
- Richardson, Harrison L., 250 Blanchard Rd.,  
Cumberland Center 04021 (R)
- Rideout, Raymond M., Jr., Box 191,  
Manchester 04351 (R)
- Rocheleau, Richard B., 125 Third St.,  
Auburn 04210 (D)

**Maine (continued)**

Ross, Rodney E., Jr., 1024 Washington St.,  
Bath 04530 (R)  
Sahagian, Herman D.,  
Belgrade Lakes 04918 (R)  
Santoro, Domenico A., 43 Deering St.,  
Portland 04101 (D)  
Scott, Carlton F., Wilton 04294 (R)  
Scott, George W., 32 Wilson St.,  
Presque Isle 04769 (R)  
Shaw, Stanley F., RFD 2, Gardiner 04345 (R)  
Sheltra, Carl F., 249 Granite St.,  
Biddeford 04005 (D)  
Snow, Paris J., Rte. 2, Caribou 04736 (R)  
Soulas, Robert N., 55 Palm St.,  
Bangor 04401 (R)  
Starbird, S. Glenn, Jr., Box 736,  
Kingman 04451 (D)  
Stillings, Richard W., Berwick 03901 (R)  
Susi, Roosevelt T., Pittsfield 04967 (R)  
Tanguay, Roland D., 13 Wilson St.,  
Lewiston 04240 (D)  
Temple, Eugene P., Box 163, P.S.S.,  
Great Diamond Island 04109 (D)  
Thompson, Ralph R., 33 Miller St.,  
Belfast 04915 (R)  
Trask, Claude N., 3 Main St., Milo 04463 (R)  
Tyndale, Elmont S., RFD 2,  
Clock Farm, Kennebunkport 04046 (R)  
Vincent, George, Jr., 43 Magnolia St.,  
Portland 04103 (D)  
Watson, Kathleen D., 848 Washington St.,  
Bath 04530 (D)  
Waxman, Richard S., 84 Machigonne St.,  
Portland 04102 (D)  
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 04730 (R)  
Wood, Myron E., Brooks, 04921 (R)

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., 449 Equitable Bldg.,  
Baltimore 21202 (D)  
Gore, Louise, 11300 River Rd.,  
Rockville 20854 (R)  
Hall, Edward T., Prince Frederick 20678 (R)  
Hart, Royal, 6326 60th Pl.,  
Riverdale 20840 (D)  
Hodges, William L., 1225 W. Cross St.,  
Baltimore 21230 (D)  
Hoyer, Steny H., 4273 Branch Ave.,  
Marlow Hghts., 20023 (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., 602 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. Pennsylvania Ave.,  
Towson 21204 (D)  
Schweinhaut, 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 N. Dunglew Rd.,  
Baltimore 21222 (D)  
Steffey, John W., 18 E. Lexington St.,  
Baltimore 21202 (R)  
Steinberg, Melvin A., 112 E. Lexington St.,  
Baltimore 21202 (D)  
Stone, Norman R., 2322 Lodge Forest Dr.,  
Baltimore 21214 (D)  
Welcom, Verda, 2101 Liberty Hghts.,  
Baltimore 21217 (D)  
Wineland, Fred L., 8673 River View Rd.,  
Silesia 20022 (D)

**MARYLAND**

(GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

*Senate*

Democrats 35 Republicans 8

Anderson, Thomas M., Jr., 114 Commerce Lane,  
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)

## Maryland (continued)

*House of Delegates*

Democrats 117 Republicans 25

- Abrams, Rosalie S., 6205 Wirt Ave.,  
Baltimore 21215 (D)
- Abramson, Murray, Apt. D, 7304 Park Hghts.,  
Baltimore 21208 (D)
- Adams, Floyd B., 2541 Kirk Ave.,  
Baltimore 21218 (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 Ct.,  
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 Pl.,  
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 Terr.,  
Silver Spring 20901 (D)
- Bonner, Robert, The Willows,  
Chesapeake Beach 20732 (R)
- Blondes, Leonard S., Maryland Natl.  
Bank 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 Dr.,  
Leonardtwn 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 Dr.,  
Glen Burnie 21061 (D)
- Burkheimer, Nancy B., 37 Norman Allen St.,  
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., 7315 Wisconsin Ave.,  
Bethesda 20014 (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 21502 (R)
- Coolahan, John C., 5415 Dolores Ave.,  
Baltimore 21227 (D)
- Crawford, Victor L., 1116 Nora Dr.,  
Silver Spring 20904 (D)
- Cronin, Daniel J., 5205 Wehawken Rd.,  
Bethesda 20016 (R)
- Curran, Gerald J., 2831 Montebello Terr.,  
Baltimore 21214 (D)
- D'Anna, Sam P., 32 Patapsco Ave.,  
Baltimore 21222 (D)
- Dixon, Isiah, Jr., 1607 W. North Ave.,  
Baltimore 21217 (D)
- Dize, Carlton Y., Crisfield 21817 (R)
- Docter, 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 Dr.,  
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 Dr.,  
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., 12305 Hollybank Dr.,  
Oxon Hill 20022 (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 Pk., 21146 (D)
- Hergenroeder, Henry R., Jr.,  
5336 Perring Pkwy., Baltimore 21214 (D)
- Hess, W. Dale, Fallston 21047 (D)

Maryland (continued)

- 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)
- Kent, J. J., Jr., 1234 E. Belvedere Ave.,  
Baltimore 21212 (D)
- King, Arthur A., 3409 Newton St.,  
Mt. Ranier 20822 (D)
- Kircher, Martin A., 112 Equitable Bldg.,  
Baltimore 21202 (D)
- Krysiak, Charles J., Court Square Bldg.,  
Baltimore 21202 (D)
- Lady, Elaine, 4101 Bradley Lane,  
Chevy Chase 20015 (R)
- Lee, Lena K., 1818 Madison Ave.,  
Baltimore 21217 (D)
- 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., 202 High St.,  
Cambridge 21613 (D)
- McCarty, Maelyn, Jr., 2826 Maryland Ave.,  
Baltimore 21218 (D)
- McDonough, Raymond J.,  
5500 Indian Head Hghwy.,  
Oxon Hill 20021 (D)
- McInerney, John S., 101 S. Washington St.,  
Rockville 20850 (R)
- McQuade, Frank, 3017 Glenmore Ave.,  
Baltimore 21214 (D)
- Menes, Mrs. Pauline H., 3517 Marlboro Way,  
College Park 20740 (D)
- Minnick, Daniel J., Jr., 7100 Sollers Pt. Rd.,  
Baltimore 21222 (D)
- Montfort, Truman C. S., 7411 Long Branch Dr.,  
New Carrollton 20784 (D)
- Mooney, Thomas J., III, 828 E. 33d St.,  
Baltimore 21218 (D)
- Mothershead, Andrew O., 7112 Eversfield Dr.,  
College Hghts. 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., 6405 Alta Ave.,  
Baltimore 21206 (D)
- Orlinsky, Walter S., 1530 Bolton St.,  
Baltimore 21217 (D)
- Osborne, Winton B., Forest Hill 21050 (D)
- Price, George A., Stockton Farm,  
Phoenix 21131 (R)
- Randolph, Lloyal, 3400 Woodbrook Ave.,  
Baltimore 21216 (D)
- Reed, Lester B., Mt. Savage 21545 (R)
- Remsberg, E. Earl, 5 Fairview Ave.,  
Frederick 21701 (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 Rd.,  
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)
- Tyler, Herbert H., 1022 Green Acre Rd.,  
Baltimore 21204 (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)

## Maryland (continued)

Whalen, Horace K., 7400 Arrowwood Rd.,  
Bethesda 20034 (R)  
White, E. Homer, Jr., 724 Camden St.,  
Salisbury 21801 (D)  
Whitney, John A., 8007 Aberdeen Rd.,  
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.,  
Westminister 21074 (R)  
Zander, Eugene J., 2013 Franwall Ave.,  
Silver Spring 20902 (D)

## MASSACHUSETTS

## (GENERAL COURT)

*Senate*

Democrats 27    Republicans 13

Ames, Oliver F., 279 Marlborough St.,  
Boston (R)  
Barrus, John D., Stone Rd., Goshen (R)  
Burke, James F., 256 Copeland St.,  
Brockton (D)  
Cawley, Robert L., 53 Chesbrough Rd.,  
W. Roxbury (D)  
Cohen, Beryl W., 227 Tappan St.,  
Brookline (D)  
Conte, John J., 18 Dorothy Ave.,  
Worcester (D)  
DeNormandie, James, Trapelo Rd.,  
Lincoln (R)  
DiCarlo, Joseph J., 81 Pearl Ave., Revere (D)  
Donahue, Maurice A., 251 Beech St.,  
Holyoke (D)  
Foley, Daniel J., 35 Revere St., Worcester (D)  
Fonseca, Mary L., 400 David St.,  
Fall River (D)  
Hammond, George D., 96 Western Ave.,  
Westfield (R)  
Harmon, Samuel, 93 Hazelton St.,  
Mattapan (D)  
Harrington, John E., Jr., 101 W. Jenness St.,  
Lowell (D)  
Harrington, Kevin B., 21 Fairview 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)  
Locke, David H., 15 Ordway Rd.,  
Wellesley (R)  
MacKenzie, Ronald C., 18 Spruce Hill Rd.,  
Burlington (R)  
McCann, Francis X., 19 Hutchinson St.,  
Cambridge (D)  
McIntyre, James R., 82 Kemper St.,  
Wollaston (D)

McKenna, Denis L., 16 Prospect Hill Ave.,  
Somerville (D)  
Mendonca, George G., 17 Jenkins St.,  
New Bedford (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)  
Quinlan, John M., Oakley Rd., Dover (R)  
Quinn, Philip A., 101 Main St., Spencer (D)  
Randall, William I., 122 Edgell Rd.,  
Framingham (R)  
Rurak, James P., 34 Margin St., Haverhill (D)  
Saltonstall, William L., 388 Summer St.,  
Manchester (R)  
Umana, Mario, 82 St. Andrew Rd.,  
E. 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)  
Zarod, Stanley J., 537 Main St.,  
Springfield (D)

*House of Representatives*

Democrats 173    Republicans 67

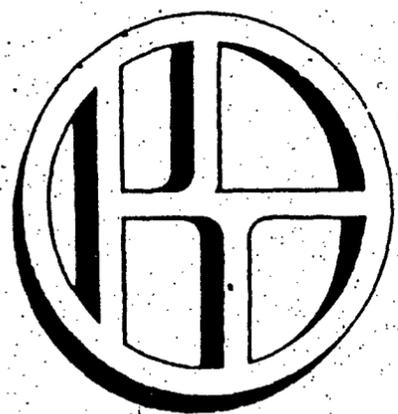
Adams, James A., 24 Reed St., Westfield (R)  
Aguiar, Antone S., Jr., 22 Hetherington Dr.,  
Swansea (D)  
Ahearn, David C., 87 Walpole St.,  
Norwood (D)  
Aleixo, Theodore J., Jr., 136 Broadway,  
Taunton (D)  
Ambler, Robert B., 36 Church St.,  
Weymouth (D)  
Armstrong, John A., 14 Nelson St.,  
Plymouth (R)  
Aronson, Robert S., 25 Gannett Terr.,  
Sharon (R)  
Asiaf, Peter George, 29 Cherry St.,  
Brockton (D)  
Babb, Roger Sumner, 690 River St.,  
Norwell (R)  
Backman, Jack H., 27 Conant Rd.,  
Brookline (D)  
Balthazar, Wilfred E., 41 Grove St.,  
Hudson (D)  
Bartley, David M., 25 Hillcrest Rd.,  
Holyoke (D)  
Belmonte, Robert A., 27 Linda Ave.,  
Framingham (R)  
Bernashe, Roger L., 344 Prospect St.,  
Chicopee (D)  
Bertonazzi, Louis P., Coolidge Rd., Milford (D)  
Bevilacqua, Francis, 15 Day St., Haverhill (D)  
Bliss, Donald T., 34 Carlgate Rd.,  
N. 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)

Massachusetts (continued)

- Bourque, George J., 70 King St., Fitchburg (D)  
 Bowes, John J., 105 Parker Rd., Barnstable (R)  
 Bowler, James J., 69 Clantoy St.,  
 Springfield (D)  
 Bresnahan, John C., 144 Berkley St.,  
 Lawrence (D)  
 Brett, Joseph C., 254 Fenno St., Quincy (D)  
 Buckley, John R., 754 Plymouth St.,  
 Abington (D)  
 Buell, Robert C., Woodcrest Rd., Boxford (R)  
 Buglione, Nicholas J., 4 Jane Rd.,  
 Methuen (D)  
 Bulger, William M., 828 East Third St.,  
 Boston (D)  
 Bussone, Thomas, 39 Federal St., Beverly (R)  
 Buttiglieri, Louis, 191 London St., Boston (D)  
 Burke, Walter T., 55 Walnut St., Natick (D)  
 Cain, Fred F., 19 Clark St., Wilmington (D)  
 Campobasso, Eleanor M., 15 University Rd.,  
 Arlington (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)  
 Cauley, Emmett J., 140 Allyn St., Holyoke (D)  
 Cavanaugh, Paul J., 14 Spring St.,  
 Medford (D)  
 Chadwick, Harrison, 24 Everett Ave.,  
 Winchester (R)  
 Chmura, Rudy, 71 Chauncey Dr.,  
 Springfield (D)  
 Chmura, Steve T., 460 West St., Ludlow (D)  
 Coffey, John F., 20 Day St.,  
 West Springfield (D)  
 Cole, Lincoln P., Jr., 16 Hill St., Lexington (R)  
 Collaro, Andrew, 31 Grandby Rd.,  
 Worcester (D)  
 Connell, William A., Jr., 54 Torrey St.,  
 Weymouth (D)  
 Colo, H. Thomas, 61 Mountainview Rd.,  
 Athol (D)  
 Conway, James S., 67 Gilbert St., Malden (D)  
 Coppinger, Francis X., 3 Stratford St.,  
 Boston (D)  
 Corriveau, Paul J., Main St., Sturbridge (R)  
 Coury, Edward P., 22 Sycamore St.,  
 New Bedford (D)  
 Cox, Gilbert W., Jr., 49 Colonial Rd.,  
 Needham (R)  
 Craven, James J., Jr., 9 St. John St.,  
 Boston (D)  
 Creedon, Robert S., Jr., 386 Crescent St.,  
 Brockton (D)  
 Creighton, Thomas E., 81 Douglas St.,  
 Uxbridge (D)  
 Cronin, Paul W., 8 Punshard Ave.,  
 Andover (R)  
 Curtiss, Sidney Q., Guildler Hollow Rd.,  
 Sheffield (R)  
 Daly, Michael J., 8 Eric Rd., Boston (D)  
 Daly, Richard W., 20 Avon Rd., Wellesley (R)  
 Danovitch, Alan Paul, 94 Albemarle Rd.,  
 Norwood (R)  
 Del Grosso, Joseph, 815 Broadway, Revere (D)  
 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)  
 Dickson, Edward M., 125 Highland St.,  
 Weston (R)  
 DiFruscia, Anthony R., 274 Haverhill St.,  
 Lawrence (D)  
 DiLorenzo, George, 190 Princeton St.,  
 Boston (D)  
 Dolan, John F., 39 East St., Ipswich (R)  
 Doyle, Charles Robert, 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)  
 Engdahl, Charles F., 70 Lowell St.,  
 Worcester (D)  
 Epstein, Seymour F., 654 Walk Hill St.,  
 Boston (D)  
 Fallon, Thomas F., 330 Main St., Clinton (D)  
 Farnsworth, Vernon R., Jr., 162 Crescent Rd.,  
 Longmeadow (R)  
 Farrell, Thomas F., 5 Norwood St.,  
 Worcester (D)  
 Feeney, Michael Paul, 934 Metropolitan Ave.,  
 Boston (D)  
 Finnegan, John J., 169 Train St., Boston (D)  
 Fishman, Irving, 1457 Beacon St., Newton (D)  
 Flaherty, Charles F., Jr., 15 Harrison Ave.,  
 Cambridge (D)  
 Flannery, Charles L., 55 Hart St., Taunton (R)  
 Flaherty, Michael F., 182 O'Callaghan Way,  
 Boston (D)  
 Flanagan, Edward M., 14 Presley St.,  
 Malden (D)  
 Flynn, David L., 317 Water St.,  
 Bridgewater (D)  
 Freeman, Bruce N., 7 Kentwood St.,  
 Chelmsford (R)  
 Frye, Maurice E., Jr., 128 Chestnut St.,  
 Boston (R)  
 Galotti, Edward F., 80 Clark St., Belmont (D)  
 Gannett, Ann C., 85 Old Connecticut Path,  
 Wayland (R)  
 Gaudette, Donald R., 1125 Pequot St.,  
 New Bedford (D)  
 Gayron, T. Harold, 19 Hood St., Lynn (D)  
 Golden, James L., Jr., 36 Fox Hill Rd.,  
 Framingham (D)  
 Greenberg, Joel S., 24 Waverly St.,  
 Pittsfield (D)  
 Grimaldi, James L., 102 Florence St.,  
 Springfield (D)  
 Grosso, Anthony P., 26 Worthington Ave.,  
 Shrewsbury (R)  
 Guilmette, Gerald 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)

## Massachusetts (continued)

- Harrington, Michael J., 7 Beach Ave.,  
Salem (D)
- Harris, J. Edmond, 128 Russell St.,  
Worcester (R)
- Harrison, David E., 2 Haskell Ct.,  
Gloucester (D)
- Hatch, Francis W., Jr., Preston Pl., Beverly (R)
- Haynes, Michael E., 26 Clifford St., Boston (D)
- Healy, Winston, Mohawk Trail,  
Charlemont (R)
- Herman, Theodore M., 76 Bernard Rd.,  
Worcester (D)
- Hickey, Timothy W., 74 Reservoir St.,  
Cambridge (D)
- Hogan, William F., 191 Hancock St.,  
Everett (D)
- Holgate, Franklin, 39 Hutchings St.,  
Boston (D)
- Hollis, Herbert B., 607 Washington St.,  
Braintree (R)
- Howe, Marie E., 19 Pembroke St.,  
Somerville (D)
- Ivascyn, John P., 17 Lincoln St., Webster (D)
- Janas, John, 4 Viles Ave., Lowell (R)
- Joyce, Daniel L., Jr., 10 Revere Rd.,  
Woburn (D)
- Keane, Francis M., 169 Cottage St.,  
Natick (D)
- Kearney, Joseph M., 40 Austin St., Boston (D)
- Kenney, F. Leo, 8 Susan Pkwy., Uxbridge (D)
- Kerr, Walter T., 825 N. West St., Agawam (D)
- Keverian, George, 116 Irving St., Everett (D)
- Khachadorian, Gregory B., 154 Highland Ave.,  
Arlington (R)
- Kiernan, Cornelius F., 22 Phillips St.,  
Lowell (D)
- Kitterman, William I., 404 Dalton Ave.,  
Pittsfield (D)
- 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)
- LaFontaine, Raymond M., 20 Sunset Rd.,  
Gardner (D)
- Landry, Richard E., 52 Dix St., Waltham (D)
- Langone, Joseph A., III, 267 Hanover St.,  
Boston (D)
- Lapointe, Francis C., 49 Prospect St.,  
Chicopee (D)
- LeBlanc, J. Louis, 119 Tallman St.,  
New Bedford (D)
- Lewis, Arthur J., Jr., 1 O'Leary Way,  
Boston (D)
- Liederman, David S., 69 Tremont St.,  
Malden (D)
- Linsky, Martin A., 10 Abbottsford Rd.,  
Brookline (R)
- Lotas, 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)
- Losch, John C., 2345 Washington St.,  
Holliston (R)
- MacLean, William Q., Jr., 60 Lafayette St.,  
Fairhaven (D)
- MacKenzie, Charles A., Jr., Hathaway St.,  
Wareham (R)
- Malloy, Paul F., 66 Wildwood Ave.,  
Newton (D)
- Mann, Charles W., 801 Winter St.,  
Hanson (R)
- Mann, Theodore D., 21 Littlefield Rd.,  
Newton (R)
- Manning, Donald J., 45 Wellington St.,  
Waltham (D)
- Manning, M. Joseph, 583 Adams St.,  
Milton (D)
- Marshall, Clifford H., 64 Edison St.,  
Quincy (D)
- Matrango, Frank J., 52 E. Quincy St.,  
North Adams (D)
- Mayhew, Benjamin C., Jr., State Rd.,  
Chilmark (R)
- McBride, Anthony P., 10 Orchard St.,  
Adams (D)
- McCarthy, Peter C., 30 Newcastle Rd.,  
Peabody (D)
- McColgan, Edward A., 218 South St.,  
Northampton (D)
- McGee, Thomas W., 9 Pine Rd., Lynn (D)
- McGinn, Robert J., 59 Hubbard St.,  
Westfield (D)
- McGlennon, John A. S., Lowell Rd.,  
Concord (R)
- McGlynn, John J., 20 Cushing St.,  
Medford (D)
- McGowan, Charles M., 403 Highland St.,  
Dedham (D)
- McGuane, Allan, 8 Lillian St., Greenfield (D)
- McKenna, Arthur James, 652 Chestnut St.,  
Springfield (D)
- Melia, John F., 14 William Jackson Ave.,  
Boston (D)
- Menton, Paul C., 100 Robbins Rd.,  
Watertown (D)
- Mooney, John J., 284 York St., Canton (D)
- Morgan, Hugh J., Jr., 22 Lake St.,  
Wakefield (D)
- Morini, Louis J., 92 Ridgewood Terr.,  
Northampton (R)
- Murphy, Paul, 47 Samoset St., Boston (D)
- Murphy, Paul M., 193 Boylston St.,  
Brockton (D)
- Nash, Albert L., 468 Pleasant St.,  
Leicester (D)
- Navin, John J., 15 Preston St.,  
Marlborough (D)
- Newman, Mary B., 5 Willard St.,  
Cambridge (R)
- Nolen, James R., 25 Homecrest Ave., Ware (D)
- Nordberg, Nils L., 32 Pennsylvania Ave.,  
Reading (R)
- Nordin, Karl S., 122 Washington St.,  
East Bridgewater (R)



**CONTINUED  
ON NEXT  
CARD**

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

Massachusetts (continued)

O'Brien, James A., Jr., 37 Forest St.,  
Fall River (D)  
O'Brien, John P., 127 S. Branch Pkwy.,  
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)  
Ohanian, Charles, 16 Whites Ave.,  
Watertown (D)  
Ohlson, Carl R., 157 Spring St.,  
West Bridgewater (D)  
Oliver, John W., 1333 West St., Amherst (D)  
Paquette, Bernard, 491 Whipple St.,  
Fall River (D)  
Peck, Raymond S., 25 Summit Ave.,  
Dartmouth (D)  
Perrault, Felix R., 38 Pleasant St.,  
Westford (D)  
Pickett, William A., 102 Powder House Blvd.,  
Somerville (D)  
Picucci, Angelo, 148 Ninth St.,  
Leominster (D)  
Piro, Vincent J., 483 Medford St.,  
Somerville (D)  
Raposa, Manuel, Jr., 555 Main St.,  
Somerset (D)  
Read, Harry A. S., III, Grove St.,  
Sandwich (R)  
Reinstein, William G., 165 Crescent Ave.,  
Revere (D)  
Reynolds, Robert C., 20 Solomon Pond Rd.,  
Northborough (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)  
Rosenfeld, Nathan, 40 Cedar St., Milford (R)  
Rourke, Raymond F., 36 Hudson St.,  
Lowell (D)  
Ryan, William H., 1073 Main St.,  
Haverhill (R)  
Sacco, George L., Jr., 185 Salem St.,  
Medford (D)  
Saulnier, Joseph D., 122 Fern St.,  
New Bedford (R)  
Scalli, Anthony J., 60 Chestnut St.,  
Boston (D)  
Schlosstein, Frederic W., Jr., East Rd.,  
Warren (D)  
Scibelli, Anthony M., 200 Maple St.,  
Springfield (D)  
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)  
Shea, H. James, Jr., 34 Park St., Newton (D)  
Sheehy, Paul J., 182 Sanders Ave., Lowell (D)  
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)  
Sisitski, Alan D., 54 Draper St., Springfield (D)  
Slater, John J., Jr., 83 Warren Ave.,  
Chelsea (D)  
Smith, Lawrence P., 95 Butler St.,  
Lawrence (D)  
Spatcher, George I., 959 Pleasant St.,  
Attleboro (R)  
Spence, William J., 14 Amber Rd.,  
Hingham (D)  
St. Cyr, John F., 138 Pleasant St., Millis (R)  
Sullivan, Kevin C., 200 North St.,  
Tewksbury (D)  
Tagman, Charles T., 66 Anderson Ave.,  
Worcester (D)  
Talbot, A. Edward, 190 Main St.,  
Amesbury (R)  
Tobin, Arthur, 58 Huntly Rd., Quincy (D)  
Toomey, John J., 309 Broadway,  
Cambridge (D)  
Towse, Daniel C., 7 Congress St.,  
Stoneham (R)  
Twomey, George E., 193 High St.,  
Newburyport (R)  
Vigneau, Robert A., 5 Elm St., Burlington (D)  
Vigneault, Dave N., 39 Wilton St.,  
Springfield (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., Hubbardson Rd.,  
Barre (D)  
Wojtkowski, Thomas C., 85 Ridge Ave.,  
Pittsfield (D)  
Wood, Richard L., 25 Cedar Hill Terr.,  
Swampscott (D)  
Woods, George L., Jr., 192 Conlyn Ave.,  
Franklin (R)  
Young, George C., 20 Lawson Rd.,  
Scituate (R)  
Zeiser, Bruce H., 18 Kenilworth Rd.,  
Wellesley (R)  
Zoll, Samuel E., 6 Oakland St., Salem (D)

MICHIGAN  
(LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Democrats 18    Republicans 20  
Beebe, N. Lorraine, 24424 Fairmount Dr.,  
Dearborn 48124 (R)  
Bouwisma, Oscar E., 880 Carlton,  
Muskegon 49442 (R)

## Michigan (continued)

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)  
Byker, Gary, 5732 School St.,  
Hudsonville 49426 (R)  
Cartwright, Arthur, 5036 Wabash,  
Detroit 48208 (D)  
Craig, Roger E., 7436 Pinehurst,  
Dearborn 48126 (D)  
DeGrow, Alvin J., Pigeon 48755 (R)  
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 48185 (D)  
Fitzgerald, George S., 1334 Buckingham,  
Grosse Pointe Park 48230 (D)  
Fleming, James G., 2507 Horton Rd.,  
Jackson 49203 (R)  
Gray, James D., 21005 Van Dyke,  
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,  
Birmingham 48010 (R)  
Lane, Garland, 3162 Flushing Rd., Suite 5,  
Flint 48504 (D)  
Levin, Sander M., 1922 Edgewood Blvd.,  
Berkley 48072 (D)  
Lockwood, Emil, Box 240, Lansing 48902 (R)  
Lodge, L. Harvey, Box 515,  
Waterford 48095 (R)  
Mack, Joseph S., 228 E. Arch St.,  
Ironwood 49938 (D)  
McCauley, John E., 1605 23rd,  
Wyandotte 48192 (D)  
Novak, Stanley, 4181 31st St.,  
Detroit 48210 (D)  
O'Brien, Michael J., 11745 Washburn Ave.,  
Detroit 48204 (D)  
Richardson, Robert, 210 Stoneham,  
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,  
Petoskey 49770 (R)  
Stamm, Anthony, 2097 S. 4th St., Rte. 1,  
Kalamazoo 49001 (R)  
Toepp, John F., 825 Second Ave.,  
Cadillac 49601 (R)  
VanderLaan, Robert, 4745 Curwood S.E.,  
Grand Rapids 49508 (R)  
Young, Coleman A., 278 E. Forest, Apt. 7,  
Detroit 48201 (D)

Youngblood, Charles N., Jr., 17202 Teppert,  
Detroit 48234 (D)  
Zaagman, Milton, 2251 Plymouth Ave. S.E.,  
Grand Rapids 49506 (R)  
Zollar, Charles O., Box 298,  
Benton Harbor 49022 (R)

## House of Representatives

Democrats 57 Republicans 52  
(1 vacancy)

Allen, Richard J., Rte. 1, Ithaca 48847 (R)  
Anderson, Loren D., 2276 Rosewood,  
Pontiac 48055 (R)  
Anderson, Thomas J., 13726 Sycamore,  
Southgate 48192 (D)  
Baker, Raymond L., 32718 Grand River Ave.,  
Farmington 48024 (R)  
Ballenger, William S., R.R. 1, Ovid 48866 (R)  
Bennett, John, 10052 Mercedes,  
Detroit 48239 (D)  
Bishop, Donald E., 2332 W. Avon Rd.,  
Rochester 48063 (R)  
Bradley, James, 3750 Concord,  
Detroit 48207 (D)  
Brennan, Bert C., 21 Congress Ct. C.,  
Saginaw 48602 (R)  
Brown, James, 300 S. Washington,  
Mason 48854 (R)  
Brown, Thomas L., 2604 Heights,  
Lansing 48912 (R)  
Buth, Martin D., 5531 Skyway Dr. N.E.,  
Comstock Park 49321 (R)  
Callahan, James N., 3059 Merwood Dr.,  
Mt. Morris 48458 (D)  
Cawthorne, Dennis O., 510 Browning Ave.,  
Manistee 49660 (R)  
Clark, Harold B., 23600 Wellington,  
Warren 48089 (D)  
Cooper, Daniel S., 13150 Dartmouth,  
Oak Park 48067 (D)  
Copeland, William R., 3536 21st,  
Wyandotte 48192 (D)  
Davis, Robert W., 150 Fitch, St.  
Ignace 49781 (R)  
Davis, Stanley J., 320 Boltwood N.E.,  
Grand Rapids 49505 (D)  
Del Rio, James, 991 W. Grand Blvd.,  
Detroit 48208 (D)  
DeStigter, Melvin, 3487 Hillcrest,  
Hudsonville 48926 (R)  
Dively, Michael A., 7236 Peninsula Dr.,  
Traverse City 48684 (R)  
Edwards, George H., 87 Woodland,  
Detroit 48202 (D)  
Elliott, Mrs. Daisy, 2220 Oakman Blvd.,  
Detroit 48238 (D)  
Farnsworth, James S., Gun River Dr.,  
Plainwell 49080 (R)  
Faxon, Jack, 17594 Kentucky Ave.,  
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)

Michigan (continued)

- Ford, Thomas G., Sr., 900 Pinecrest S.E.,  
East Grand Rapids 49506 (R)
- Geerlings, Edgar A., 850 Fennwood, Circle E,  
Muskegon 49445 (R)
- Goemaere, Warren N., 27132 Demrick,  
Roseville 48066 (D)
- Groat, Gustave J., 963 Wagner Dr.,  
Battle Creek 49017 (R)
- Guastello, Thomas, 11165 Laurel Ct.,  
Utica 48087 (D)
- Hampton, William P., 2463 Hunt Club Dr.,  
Bloomfield Hills 48013 (R)
- Hasper, Gerrit C., 1108 Terrace,  
Muskegon 49442 (D)
- Hayward, William, 1839 Sycamore,  
Royal Oak 48073 (R)
- Heinze, James H., 130 Edgebrook Dr.,  
Battle Creek 49015 (R)
- Hellman, Russell, Box 369,  
Dollar Bay 49922 (D)
- Hoffman, Quincy, Box 127,  
Applegate 48401 (R)
- Holbrook, Donald E., Jr., 520 Helen,  
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,  
Negaunee 49866 (D)
- Jowett, William L., 2430 Riverside Dr.,  
Port Huron 48060 (R)
- Kehres, Raymond C., 536 St. Marys,  
Monroe 48161 (D)
- Kelsey, John T., 8435 Westminster,  
Warren 48089 (D)
- Kildee, Dale E., 2317 E. Court,  
Flint 48503 (D)
- Kok, Peter, 1920 Philadelphia Ave. S.E.,  
Grand Rapids 49507 (R)
- Kramer, Albert A., 23651 Radcliff,  
Oak Park 48237 (D)
- Law, Arthur J., 27 Miami Rd.,  
Pontiac 48053 (D)
- Mahalak, Edward E., 10154 Miriam,  
Romulus 48174 (D)
- Mahoney, Robert D., 19971 Dresden,  
Detroit 48205 (D)
- McCollough, Mrs. Lucille, 7517 Kentucky,  
Dearborn 48126 (D)
- McNeely, Matthew, 3556 S. Bassett,  
Detroit 48217 (D)
- Mittan, Ray C., 693 Superior,  
Benton Harbor 49022 (R)
- Montgomery, George, 15792 Meyers Rd.,  
Detroit 48227 (D)
- Montgomery, G. F., 11391 Littlefield,  
Detroit 48227 (D)
- Mrozowski, Ted, 2364 Pulaski,  
Hamtramck 48212 (D)
- Novak, Michael, 19658 Caldwell,  
Detroit 48234 (D)
- O'Brien, E. D., 13392 Promenade Ave.,  
Detroit 48213 (D)
- Ogonowski, Casmer P., 16350 W. Chicago,  
Detroit 48228 (D)
- O'Neill, James E., Jr., 1603 Spruce,  
Saginaw 48601 (D)
- Payant, John D., 300 Lyman, Kingsford (R)
- Pears, Don R., 104 Lake, Buchanan 49107 (R)
- Petitpre, Vincent J., 30810 Palmer Rd.,  
Westland 48185 (D)
- Pilch, Alex, 1793 Venice, Dearborn 48124 (D)
- Pittenger, Philip O., 6218 Norburn Way,  
Lansing 48910 (R)
- Powell, Stanley M., RFD 1, Box 238,  
Ionia 48846 (R)
- Prescott, George A., 434 W. Lake,  
Tawas City 48763 (R)
- Rohlf, Harry E., 2761 N. Merry Rd.,  
Akron 48701 (R)
- Root, Edson V., Jr., Arlington Rd.,  
Bangor 49013 (R)
- Ryan, William A., 1582 Defer Pl.,  
Detroit 48214 (D)
- Sackett, Wayne B., 515 Larkspur,  
Portage 49081 (R)
- Saunders, Nelis J., 226 E. Hancock,  
Detroit 48201 (D)
- Serotkin, David M., 86 Lincoln,  
Mt. Clemens 48043 (R)
- Sharpe, Thomas G., 4603 Argentine,  
Howell 48843 (R)
- Sheridan, Alfred A., 8272 Weddel,  
Taylor 48180 (D)
- Sietsema, Jelt, 239 Brown S.W.,  
Grand Rapids (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,  
Davison 48423 (R)
- Smith, Roy, 5780 Whittaker Rd.,  
Ypsilanti 48197 (R)
- Snyder, Joseph M., 22912 Rosedale Ave.,  
St. Clair Shores 48080 (D)
- Spencer, Roy L., 3355 Newark Rd.,  
Attica 48412 (R)
- Stempien, Marvin R., 14322 Cranston,  
Livonia 48154 (D)
- 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 1st, Alpena 49707 (R)

## Michigan (continued)

Symons, Mrs. Joyce, 9648 Buckingham,  
Allen Park 48101 (D)  
Tierney, James, 5633 Arcola,  
Garden City 48135 (D)  
Tisdale, Nelson G., 1135 Poseyville Rd.,  
Midland 48640 (R)  
Traxler, J. Robert, 2712 N. Van Buren,  
Bay City 48706 (D)  
Varnum, Charles H., 531 Oak,  
Manistique 49854 (R)  
Vaughn, Jackie, III, 1946 W. Grand Blvd.,  
Detroit 48208 (D)  
Waldron, Robert E., 532 University Pl.,  
Grosse Pointe 48230 (R)  
Walton, Leonard S., 9244 Burt Rd.,  
Detroit 48228 (D)  
Warner, Dale, 9188 Cockroft Rd.,  
Eaton Rapids 48827 (R)  
Weber, William V., 1612 Evanston,  
Kalamazoo 49001 (R)  
Wierzbicki, Frank V., 3185 Gilbert,  
Detroit 48210 (D)  
Yeager, Weldon O., 9391 W. Outer Dr.,  
Detroit 48219 (R)  
Young, Richard A., 24442 W. Warren Rd.,  
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 Tracy, 1048 Van Slyke 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 55113  
Benson, C. J., Ortonville 56278  
Bergerud, Alf, 300 Roanoke Bldg.,  
Minneapolis 55402  
Blatz, Jerome V., 7701 Harriet Ave. S.,  
Minneapolis 55423  
Brown, Robert J., 106 W. Wilkin St.,  
Stillwater 55082  
Bursch, M. W., 800 Bryant St.,  
Alexandria 56308  
Coleman, Nicholas D., 700 Linwood Ave.,  
St. Paul 55105  
Conzemius, George R., 800 W. Hoffman,  
Cannon Falls 55009  
Davies, Jack, 2100 Summit Ave., St. Paul 55105  
Dosland, W. B., American State Bank Bldg.,  
Moorhead 56560  
Franz, Walter J., 255 10th St.,  
Mountain Lake 56159  
Gage, Kelton, 206 E. Hickory St.,  
Mankato 56001

\* Nonpartisan election

Glewwe, Rollin B., 138 W. MacArthur,  
South St. Paul 55075  
Grant, George E., Milaca 56353  
Greig, Thomas E., 221 Rice Creek Terr.,  
Fridley 55432  
Grittner, Karl F., 824 Cherokee Ave.,  
St. Paul 55107  
Hansen, C. R., State Bank of Rose Creek,  
Rose Creek 55970  
Hansen, Mel, 4505 28th Ave. S.,  
Minneapolis 55406  
Hanson, Norman W., Rte. 1, Box 2,  
Cromwell 55726  
Hanson, Rudolph, 138 W. William St.,  
Albert Lea, 56007  
Harren, Henry M., Albany 56307  
Higgins, Raymond J., 735 1st American Natl.  
Bank Bldg., Duluth 55802  
Holmquist, Stanley W., Grove City 56243  
Holsten, Roy W., 2310 Roosevelt N.E.,  
Minneapolis 55418  
Hughes, Jerome M., 1978 Payne Ave.,  
St. Paul 55117  
Hughes, Keith F., 808½ St. Germain St.,  
St. Cloud 56301  
Jensen, Carl A., 127 E. Main St.,  
Sleepy Eye 56085  
Jensen, Vernon K., 320 N. 9th St.,  
Montevideo 56265  
Johnson, Robert G., Knollwood Dr.,  
Willmar 56201  
Josefson, J. A., Minneota 56264  
Jude, Victor N., Maple Lake 55358  
Kalina, Harold, 731 Columbia Blvd. N.E.,  
Minneapolis 55418  
Kirchner, W. G., 6625 Lyndale Ave. S.,  
Richfield 55423  
Krieger, Harold G., 220 Northwestern Bank,  
Rochester 55901  
LaBrosse, Francis E., 3138 Restormel St.,  
Duluth 55806  
Larson, Lew W., Mabel 55954  
Larson, Norman J., Box 186, Ada 56510  
Laufenburger, Roger A., Box 6, Lewiston 55952  
Leiseth, Robert V., Rte. 3, Detroit Lakes 56501  
Mammenga, Gene, 2319 Birchmont Dr.,  
Bemidji 56601  
McCarty, Glenn D., 2221 Humboldt Ave. S.,  
Minneapolis 55405  
McKnight, Henry T., 24 Carver's Green at  
Hazeltine, Chaska 55318  
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 Pl. N.,  
Brooklyn Center 55429  
Ogdahl, Harmon T., 5026 Morgan Ave. S.,  
Minneapolis 55419  
Olson, John L., Rte. 2, Box 13,  
Worthington 56187  
Parks, Clifton, 805 Degree of Honor Bldg.,  
St. Paul 55101  
Perpich, A. J., 108 3rd Ave. N., Virginia 55792  
Perpich, R. G., Woolworth Bldg., Hibbing 55746

Minnesota (continued)

Popham, Wayne G., 900 F & M Bank Bldg.,  
Minneapolis 55402  
Popp, Harold R., 35 Glen St. N.,  
Hutchinson 55350  
Rosenmeier, Gordon, 72 Broadway,  
Little Falls 56345  
Sinclair, Donald, Stephen 56757  
Sommer, Clifford C., Security Bank & Trust Co.,  
Owatonna 55060  
Sundet, A. O., Rte. 3, Faribault 55021  
Ukkelberg, Clifford, Clitherall 56524  
Wanvick, Arne C., 215 W. 3rd St.,  
Duluth 55806  
Welter, Eugene F., 5401 Toledo N.,  
Crystal 55429  
Wolfe, Kenneth W., 8825 W. 34th St.,  
St. Louis Park 55426  
Wright, Donald O., 370 Pillsbury Bldg.,  
Minneapolis 55402

*House of Representatives*

Members 135\*

Adams, James L., 616 E. 19th St.,  
Minneapolis 55404  
Adams, Salisbury, Rte. 2, Box 1122,  
Wayzata, Orono 55391  
Albertson, Howard R., 510 W. Olive St.,  
Stillwater 55082  
Andersen, Richard, 2600 Rice Creek Terr.,  
New Brighton 55112  
Anderson, Delbert F., Starbuck 56381  
Anderson, Harold J., 4919 Colfax Ave. S.,  
Minneapolis 55409  
Anderson, Irvin N., 909 13th St.,  
International Falls 56649  
Anderson, Thor, 4012 Xerxes Ave. S.,  
Minneapolis 55408  
Bang, Otto, Jr., 5200 Duggan Plaza,  
Edina 55435  
Bares, John, Jr., Rte. 2, Sauk Rapids 56379  
Barr, Sam R., 424 Jackson Ave.,  
Ortonville 56278  
Becklin, Robert C., 447 N.W. 4th,  
Cambridge 55008  
Bell, Robert C., 807 Heinel Dr., Roseville 55113  
Bernhagen, John, Rte. 1, Hutchinson 55350  
Bischoff, Barney, 3802 Third Ave. E.,  
Hibbing 55746  
Brandt, Edward R., 162 Emerald St. S.E.,  
Minneapolis 55414  
Brinkman, B. J., Richmond 56368  
Carlson, Bernard, 1216 Selmser Ave.,  
Cloquet 55720  
Chamberlain, Warren D., 887 S.W. 4th Ave.,  
Faribault 55021  
Chenoweth, John C., 987 Earl St.,  
St. Paul 55106  
Christensen, Robert F., 148 S. Wheeler,  
St. Paul 55105  
Christianson, Marvin, Rte. 2, Halstad 56548  
Coombe, Roy R., Box 169, Biwabik 55708

\* Nonpartisan election

Dammermann, Harold, Maynard 56260  
DeGroat, Frank H., Rte. 1, Lake Park 56554  
Dirlam, Aubrey W., Rte. 1,  
Redwood Falls 56283  
Dunn, Robert, 503 8th Ave. S., Princeton 55371  
Duxbury, Lloyd L., 274 S. Kingston St.,  
Caledonia 55921  
Erdahl, Arlen I., Rte. 2, Blue Earth 56013  
Erickson, Wendell O., Hills 56138  
Everson, Ron, 224 Madison Ave.,  
Wadena 56482  
Falk, Robert A., Rte. 1, Tenstrike 56683  
Fischer, W. Casper, Rte. 2, Marshall 56258  
Fisher, Donald W., 2135 Lenwood Dr.,  
Rochester 55901  
Fitzsimons, Richard W., Rte. 1, Argyle 56713  
Flakne, Gary W., 4901 11th Ave. S.,  
Minneapolis 55417  
Forseth, Donald E., 5839 Jersey Ave. N.,  
Crystal 55428  
France, Alfred E., 2107 Vermillion Rd.,  
Duluth 55803  
Frenzel, William E., 233 Janalyn Circle,  
Golden Valley 55416  
Frick, Arthur, Sr., 812 N.W. 7th Ave.,  
Grand Rapids 55744  
Fudro, Stanley J., 2322 2nd St. N.E.,  
Minneapolis 55418  
Fuller, Bertram H., Hayfield 55940  
Gearty, Edward J., 3810 Xerxes Ave. N.,  
Minneapolis 55410  
Gimpl, Joe, Hinckley 55037  
Graw, Joseph P., 10730 Access Rd.,  
Bloomington 55420  
Gruys, Arnold D., Annandale 55313  
Gustafson, Earl B., 1818 E. Third St.,  
Duluth 55812  
Gustafson, Wallace F., Box 567, Meadow Lane,  
Willmar 56201  
Haaven, Jon, 420 Lincoln Ave. E.,  
Alexandria 56308  
Hanson, Roger, Vergas 56587  
Haugerud, Neil, Harmony 55939  
Hegstrom, M. K., 318 8th Ave. S.,  
St. James 56081  
Heinitz, O. J., 2555 Queensland Lane,  
Wayzata 55391  
Hoff, Edwin H., 508 14th St. N.,  
Virginia 55792  
Hoppe, Vernon T., 3212 44th Ave. S.,  
Minneapolis 55406  
Humphrey, George F., 1936 Irving Ave. S.,  
Minneapolis 55403  
Johnson, C. A., 130 Crocus Pl., Mankato 56001  
Johnson, Carl M., Rte. 3, St. Peter 56082  
Johnson, John W., 5101 Irving Ave. S.,  
Minneapolis 55419  
Johnson, Newton A., 514 Day St.,  
Fairmont 56031  
Johnson, Robert W., 1950 Bayard Ave.,  
St. Paul 55116  
Jopp, Ralph P., Mayer 55360  
Judge, Francis G., 700 8th Ave.,  
Worthington 56187  
Keefe, John B., 201 Oakwood Rd.,  
Hopkins 55343

## Minnesota (continued)

- Klaus, Walter K., 302 4th St.,  
Farmington 55024  
Kleinbaum, Jack, 23rd Ave. N., St. Cloud 56301  
Knutson, Howard A., 1907 Woods Lane,  
Burnsville 55378  
Kozlak, John, 2928 Crestview Dr.,  
Minneapolis 55418  
Krenik, George B., Rte. 2, LeCenter 56057  
Kvam, Adolph, 25 W. Lockerbie,  
Litchfield 55355  
Larson, Calvin R., Fergus Falls 56537  
Lee, L. J., Bagley 56621  
Lindahl, Bruce, 1551 E. Iowa Ave.,  
St. Paul 55106  
Lindstrom, Ernest A., 7501 Humboldt Ave. S.,  
Richfield 55423  
Long, Verne E., Rte. 1, Box 307  
Pipestone 56164  
Mann, George, Windom 56101  
McFarlin, Robert J., 4329 Coolidge Ave.,  
St. Louis Park 55424  
McMillan, Mrs. Helen E., 1230 2nd Dr. N.E.,  
Austin 55912  
Miller, Charles H., Box 268, Wabasha 55981  
Moen, Carl, 24 66½ Way, Fridley 55432  
Morlock, Henry J., Jordan 55352  
Mueller, August B., Arlington 55307  
Munger, Willard M., 7408 Grand Ave.,  
Duluth 55807  
Murray, Louis A., 828 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  
Niehaus, Joe T., Rte. 3, Sauk Centre 56378  
Nolan, Richard M., 613 Third St. S.W.,  
Little Falls 56345  
North, Robert D., 1642 Blair, St. Paul 55104  
Norton, Fred C., 701 Fairmount, St. Paul 55105  
O'Dea, Richard W., 92 Wildwood Beach Rd.,  
Mahtomedi 55115  
O'Neill, Joseph T., 1381 Summit Ave.,  
St. Paul 55105  
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  
Plaisance, Vernon, 9741 Foley Blvd. N.W.,  
Coon Rapids 55433  
Prifrel, Joseph, 1031 Woodbridge St.,  
St. Paul 55117  
Rappana, Duane, 62 Pike Lake Rd.,  
Duluth 55811  
Reigel, Don, 558 E. South St., Owatonna 55060  
Renner, Robert G., Walker 56484  
Richie, Richard W., 509 Fred St.,  
St. Paul 55101  
Ryan, Roy R., 1085 Thomas Ave.,  
St. Paul 55104  
Sabo, Martin O., 3129 E. 22nd St.,  
Minneapolis 55406  
Salchert, John J., 1015 Washburn Ave. N.,  
Minneapolis 55411  
Samuelson, Don, 1018 Portland Ave.,  
Brainerd 56401  
Sathre, Harvey B., Box 376, Adams 55909  
Savelkoul, Henry J., 1100 Cedar Ave.,  
Albert Lea 56007  
Schafer, Ernest E., Buffalo Lake 55314  
Scherer, Roger H., 7036 Willow Lane,  
Brooklyn Center 55430  
Schulz, Roy, Rte. 4, Mankato 56001  
Schumann, Alfred, Rte. 2, Eyota 55934  
Schwarzkopf, Lyall A., 4840 Bloomington  
Ave. S., Minneapolis 55417  
Searle, Rodney N., Rte. 1, Waseca 56093  
Shores, W. D., Rte. 2, Murdock 56271  
Sillers, Douglas H., Rte. 2, Moorhead 56560  
Skaar, Andrew, Rte. 1, Thief River Falls 56701  
Skeate, John P., 1814 Ulysses St. N.E.,  
Minneapolis 55418  
Smith, Howard E., Crosby 56441  
Sommerdorf, Vernon L., 1 Kennard Ct.,  
St. Paul 55106  
Spanish, John J., 2202½ 11th Ave. E.,  
Hibbing 55746  
Stangeland, Arlan, Rte. 1, Barnesville 56514  
Stone, Ivan, 614 N. Jefferson St.,  
New Ulm 56073  
Swanson, James C., 6827 Fifth Ave. S.,  
Richfield 55423  
Swanstrom, Dwight A., 1325 Lincoln Park Dr.,  
Duluth 55806  
Theis, Frank, 517 E. 7th St., Winona 55987  
Ticen, Thomas E., 5400 Southwood Dr.,  
Bloomington 55431  
Tomczyk, Edward J., 1614 California St. N.E.,  
Minneapolis 55413  
Ulland, James E., Rte. 6, Box 181,  
Duluth 55804  
Voxland, Roy L., Kenyon 55946  
Weaver, Charles R., 830 River Lane,  
Anoka 55303  
White, Richard H., 1777 Knox Ave. S.,  
Minneapolis 55403  
Wingard, John P., Rte. 1, Champlin 55316  
Winter, John B., 2611 E. First Ave.,  
North St. Paul 55109  
Wolcott, Ray O., 4110 Coffman Lane,  
Minneapolis 55406  
Wright, F. Gordon, 2912 Chowen Ave. S.,  
Minneapolis 55416

## MISSISSIPPI

(LEGISLATURE)

## Senate

Democrats 52 Republicans 0

- Alexander, William B., 517 Fayette Davis,  
Cleveland 38732 (D)  
Barnett, James A., 710 E. Leake St.,  
Clinton 39056 (D)  
Belk, Fred McK., Jr., 304 Randolph St.,  
Holly Springs 38635 (D)  
Bodron, Ellis B., First Natl. Bank Bldg.,  
Vicksburg 39180 (D)  
Brooks, Thomas N., RFD 3, Box 14-A,  
Carthage 39051 (D)

Mississippi (continued)

Burgin, William G., Jr., 516 Second Ave. N.,  
Columbus 39701 (D)  
Campbell, B. Hayden, 3529 Galloway Ave.,  
Jackson 39205 (D)  
Caraway, William J., 105 California Ave.,  
Leland 38756 (D)  
Cassibry, Napoleon L., II, 910 Wanda Pl.,  
Gulfport 39501 (D)  
Collins, Elson K., Waynesboro Dr.,  
Laurel 39440 (D)  
Corr, William E., Jr., 10 Magnolia St.,  
Sardis 38666 (D)  
Crook, Robert L., Box 85, Ruleville 38771 (D)  
DeCell, Herman B., Box 960,  
Yazoo City 39194 (D)  
Douglas, C. T., Box 431, Hazlehurst 39083 (D)  
Foster, Albert J., RFD 2, Box 255,  
Aberdeen 39730 (D)  
Henley, Charles B., 835 Avondale St.,  
Jackson 39205 (D)  
Horton, Marion E., RFD 1, Box 311,  
Louisville 39339 (D)  
Jones, William V., Jr., RFD 3, Box 407,  
Waynesboro 39367 (D)  
McIlwain, Willard L., 1041 W. Alexander St.,  
Greenville 38701 (D)  
McKinley, William E., 418 Yazoo St.,  
Jackson 39201 (D)  
Martin, George D., 300 Pleasant St.,  
Brandon 39042 (D)  
Mohamed, Ollie, 105 Oak St.,  
Belzoni 39038 (D)  
Molpus, James E., 1209 Smith St.,  
Clarksdale 38614 (D)  
Moore, John P., 106 Margaretta Dr.,  
Starkville 39759 (D)  
Mosby, Joseph M., Sr., 6125 Mosby Rd.,  
Meridian 39301 (D)  
Muirhead, Mrs. Marvin L., 1344 Dunleith Pl.,  
Jackson 39204 (D)  
Munro, John T., 133 Miramar St.,  
Biloxi 39533 (D)  
Pace, Jack A., Box 277, Magee 39111 (D)  
Palmer, Merle F., 550 Lakeview Dr.,  
Pascagoula 39567 (D)  
Patridge, Corbet L., Box 347,  
Schlater 38952 (D)  
Perdue, Roy C., 115 Loyd St.,  
Jackson 39208 (D)  
Perry, B. G., Box 121, Horn Lake 38637 (D)  
Pittman, Edwin Lloyd, 2101 Arcadia St.,  
Hattiesburg 39401 (D)  
Powell, John W., RFD 2, Box 153,  
Liberty 39645 (D)  
Purvis, Ferrin H., 316 Court St.,  
Tupelo 38801 (D)  
Reeves, R. B., 820 Northwest St.,  
McComb 39648 (D)  
Robertson, Kenneth B., 750 Washington Ave.,  
Pascagoula 39567 (D)  
Rogers, Frederick M., 1823 34th St.,  
Meridian 39301 (D)  
Rogers, Thomas W., Sylvarena Station,  
Raleigh 39153 (D)  
Scott, John R., McCall Creek 39647 (D)

Smith, Martin T., 201 N. Main,  
Poplarville 39470 (D)  
Smith, Theodore, Box 1309,  
Corinth 38834 (D)  
Smith, W. Marion, 205 Glenwood,  
Natchez 39120 (D)  
Stone, Ben H., 2300 14th St.,  
Gulfport 39501 (D)  
Strider, H. C., Sr., RFD 2,  
Charleston 38921 (D)  
Stringer, Q. Emerson, Jr., RFD 1, Box 37,  
Columbia 39429 (D)  
Sumners, Cecil L., 311 S. Fulton St.,  
Iuka 38852 (D)  
Tucker, Jack N., Box 826, Tunica 38676 (D)  
Watson, Thomas A., George St.,  
North Carrollton 38947 (D)  
White, Mrs. Gordon, RFD 1, Bailey 39320 (D)  
Wicker, T. Fred, Hgwy. 15 N., Box 297,  
Pontotoc 38863 (D)  
Yancy, Jesse L., Jr., Box 425, Bruce 38915 (D)

House of Representatives

Democrats 120 Republicans 0  
Independents 1

Abraham, G. Douglas, Ashburn Plantation,  
Greenville 38701 (D)  
Allen, Charles B., Jr., Box 344,  
Amory 38821 (D)  
Anderson, Robert E., Rte. 3, Box 211,  
Wesson 39191 (D)  
Arant, Hugh M., Ruleville 38771 (D)  
Barefield, Stone D., 121 W. Front St.,  
Hattiesburg 39401 (D)  
Beach, Stephen L., III, Box 663,  
Jackson 39205 (D)  
Bennett, O. B., Rte. 1, Box 100,  
Sunflower 38778 (D)  
Blue, James H., 229 Park St.,  
Houston 38851 (D)  
Bolton, E. L., Jr., 1118 W. Beach,  
Biloxi 39530 (D)  
Boteler, E. L., Jr., Riverdale Farms,  
Grenada 38901 (D)  
Brady, Tullius, Box 115,  
Brookhaven 39601 (D)  
Bridgeforth, Dudley B., Jr., Box 455,  
Olive Branch 38654 (D)  
Brown, John W., Box 1047,  
Natchez 39120 (D)  
Bullock, C. L., 11 51st St.,  
Gulfport 39501 (D)  
Burns, Clyde L., Rte. 1, Glen 38744 (D)  
Callicott, William E., Senatobia 38668 (D)  
Campbell, Thomas H., III, Box 35,  
Yazoo City 39194 (D)  
Carlton, Frank A., Jr., Box 442,  
Greenville 38701 (D)  
Carruth, George S., RFD Summit 39666 (D)  
Carty, J. Wyndell, Box 342,  
West Point 39773 (D)  
Case, George M., Green Acres Subdivision,  
Canton 39046 (D)  
Clark, Robert G., Rte. 1, Box 185,  
Pickens 39146 (I)

## Mississippi (continued)

- Cornans, Raymond, Box 272,  
 Decatur 39327 (D)  
 Cossar, George P., Box 50, Cossar Bldg.,  
 Charleston 38921 (D)  
 Crabtree, C. T., Macon 39341 (D)  
 Cross, Donald M., 3 Grandview Dr.,  
 Vicksburg 39180 (D)  
 Dallas, Devan, 120 W. Oxford,  
 Pontotoc 38863 (D)  
 Davis, Russell C., 3734 Montrose Circle,  
 Jackson 39216 (D)  
 Deaton, Charles M., Drawer B,  
 Greenwood 38930 (D)  
 Donald, R. H., Jr., Box 183,  
 Quitman 39355 (D)  
 Estell, George W., Rte. 2, Baldwin 38824 (D)  
 Everett, N. Clark, Sr., 812 Griffin St.,  
 Moss Point 39563 (D)  
 Ferguson, G. Robert, Box 362,  
 Raymond 39154 (D)  
 Finnie, H. N., Courtland 38620 (D)  
 Fortenberry, Harold C., Box 172,  
 Monticello 39654 (D)  
 Gilliam, G. Cline, Rte. 3, Box 312,  
 Columbus 39701 (D)  
 Gollott, Thomas A., 1390 E. Bay View Ave.,  
 Biloxi 39533 (D)  
 Gore, Ney M., Jr., Box 10, Marks 38646 (D)  
 Graham, Mack, Box 205, Sumrall 39482 (D)  
 Graham, T. Estus, Rte. 2, Ellisville 38437 (D)  
 Grisham, Leland J., Sr., Rte. 2,  
 Ripley 38663 (D)  
 Guy, William S., Box 853, McComb 39648 (D)  
 Halbrook, David M., Box 653,  
 Belzoni 39038 (D)  
 Harned, Horace H., Jr., Rte. 1, Box 27,  
 Starkville 39759 (D)  
 Harvey, Daniel, Rte. 3, Magee 39111 (D)  
 Henley, Marvin B., 203 McKay Ave.,  
 Philadelphia 39350 (D)  
 Herrin, Ralph H., Rte. 4, Box 185,  
 Collins 39428 (D)  
 Hicks, Hervey O., Rte. 1, Box 64,  
 Benton 39039 (D)  
 Hughes, P. L., Box 188, Madison 39110 (D)  
 Johnson, Daniel B., Rte. 7, Meridian 39301 (D)  
 Jolly, Edward S., Box 36,  
 Collinsville 39325 (D)  
 Jones, H. L., Box 499, Richton 39476 (D)  
 Jones, Rex K., Box 125, Hattiesburg 39401 (D)  
 Kennedy, Carroll H., Box 82,  
 Brandon 39042 (D)  
 Lambert, Arron C., 1007 Hoover St.,  
 Tupelo 38801 (D)  
 Lennon, Robert L., Box 1254,  
 Hattiesburg 39401 (D)  
 Lester, Horace B., 1350 Eastover Dr.,  
 Jackson 39211 (D)  
 Livingston, Elwin B., Pulaski 39152 (D)  
 Long, Betty Jane, 2219 49th Ave.,  
 Meridian 39301 (D)  
 Lotterhos, Fred J., 242 Chippewa Circle,  
 Jackson 39211 (D)  
 Mabry, Malcolm H., Jr., Dublin 38739 (D)  
 Mackey, Oscar P., III, Box 588,  
 Water Valley 38965 (D)  
 Marks, Gordon S., Box 1757,  
 Jackson 39205 (D)  
 Massey, Alton, Box 189, Kosciusko 39090 (D)  
 McCrary, Thomas, 216 McCrary Dr.,  
 Columbus 39701 (D)  
 McCullough, William T., Box 82,  
 Pope 38658 (D)  
 McDade, Helen Jacobs, Box 112,  
 DeKalb 39328 (D)  
 McDaniel, Estes C., 301 E. Claiborne St.,  
 Greenwood 38930 (D)  
 McKnight, Henry L., 3000 Drummond St.,  
 Vicksburg 39180 (D)  
 Meek, Walter B., Rte. 1, Eupora 39744 (D)  
 Merideth, H. L., Jr., Box 99,  
 Greenville 38702 (D)  
 Miller, Hainon A., Box 1332,  
 Greenville 38701 (D)  
 Millette, Theodore J., 1255 Washington Ave.,  
 Pascagoula 39567 (D)  
 Mitchell, Charles B., Box 12301,  
 Jackson 39211 (D)  
 Mitchell, Henry R., Rte. 1, Amory 38821 (D)  
 Moore, Dana C., Jr., Box 608,  
 Cleveland 38732 (D)  
 Moore, W. Gary, Box 365, Winona 38967 (D)  
 Morrow, James A., Jr., Box 73,  
 Brandon 39042 (D)  
 Moss, Joseph G., Box 144, Raymond 39154 (D)  
 Neblett, Harry E., Box 62,  
 Jonestown 38639 (D)  
 Neill, John A., Box 686, Laurel 39440 (D)  
 Newman, C. B., Box 200,  
 Valley Park 39177 (D)  
 Owen, Ben, Box 1001, Columbus 39701 (D)  
 Owens, Emmett H., 323 Fryant Ave.,  
 Jackson 39209 (D)  
 Pearson, John L., Box 565,  
 Rosedale 38769 (D)  
 Penton, Marby R., 206 Washington Ave.,  
 Ocean Springs 39564 (D)  
 Perkins, John B., 3614 32nd Pl.,  
 Meridian 39301 (D)  
 Perry, Felix E., Box 345, Oxford 38655 (D)  
 Phillips, Walter J., 1 Ramoneda St.,  
 Bay St. Louis 39520 (D)  
 Pierce, Clarence Albert, Jr., Box 277,  
 Vaiden 39176 (D)  
 Reeves, Clarke, RFD 3,  
 Bogue Chitto 39629 (D)  
 Robertson, James A., Jr., Box 222,  
 Liberty 39645 (D)  
 Ruffin, W. T., Box 217, Bay Springs 39422 (D)  
 Sanderson, Gaines M., 806 Wayne St.,  
 Waynesboro 39367 (D)  
 Seabrook, Sterling W., Rte. 1,  
 Tunica 38676 (D)  
 Shows, James E. Liston, Box 145,  
 Soso 39480 (D)  
 Simpson, James C., 706 W. Beach Blvd.,  
 Pass Christian (D)  
 Singley, Vasco M., Box 71E,  
 Columbia 39429 (D)  
 Slayden, Mrs. Everett, The Magnolias,  
 Holly Springs 38635 (D)

Mississippi (continued)

Smith, Homer Lee, RFD 5, Liberty 39645 (D)  
 Smith, James L., 205 N. Hickory St.,  
 Poplarville 39470 (D)  
 Smith, John N., 806 Oak Dr.,  
 Tylertown 39667 (D)  
 Sowell, J. Ralph, Jr., Box 3162,  
 Jackson 39207 (D)  
 Stephens, Edgar J., Jr., Box 330,  
 New Albany 38652 (D)  
 Stevens, W. A., Rte. 6, Corinth 38834 (D)  
 Stewart, Charles W., Box 143,  
 Louisville 39339 (D)  
 Stone, Thomas M., Box 6,  
 Potts Camp 38659 (D)  
 Swindoll, George M., Box 158,  
 Calhoun City 38916 (D)  
 Thompson, Kirby, Prentiss 39474 (D)  
 Thigpen, Judson A., Jr., 601 Deering St.,  
 Cleveland 38732 (D)  
 Tisdale, William A., 1610 W. Bayview,  
 Biloxi 39530 (D)  
 True, James B., Box 286,  
 Long Beach 39560 (D)  
 Turner, James H., Rte. 6,  
 Carthage 39051 (D)  
 Vaughn, Robert L., Sr., Box 467,  
 Port Gibson 39150 (D)  
 Warren, Jack A., Jr., D'Lo 39062 (D)  
 Webb, Robert M., Jr., Box 190,  
 Saltillo 38860 (D)  
 Wilburn, Jerry, Box 36,  
 Mantachie 38855 (D)  
 Wilkerson, William A., Box 255,  
 Lucedale 39452 (D)  
 Williams, Kenneth O., Box 729,  
 Clarksdale 38614 (D)  
 Wood, Clyde E., Box 337,  
 Moorhead 38761 (D)  
 Woodfield, Clyde V., 1536 E. Beach,  
 Mississippi City 39562 (D)

MISSOURI

(GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

Senate

Democrats 23 Republicans 11

Avery, Omer H., 775 Cap-Au-Gris,  
 Troy 63379 (D)  
 Blackwell, Earl R., Hillsboro 63050 (D)  
 Brancato, Jasper M., 601 W. 12th,  
 Kansas City 64116 (D)  
 Cason, William J., 215 E. Franklin,  
 Clinton 64735 (D)  
 Cox, William Noel, Ozark 65721 (R)  
 Curtis, Jack, 1324 E. Loren,  
 Springfield 65804 (R)  
 Downs, John E., 304 Corby Bldg.,  
 St. Joseph 64500 (D)  
 Gant, Jack E., 9517 E. 29th,  
 Independence 64052 (D)  
 Howard, Raymond, 200 Mansion House Ct.,  
 St. Louis 63102 (D)  
 Johnson, John J., 11001 Patrina Ct.,  
 Afton 63126 (D)

Jones, A. Clifford, 9 Clermont Lane,  
 Ladue 63124 (R)  
 Jones, Lem T., Jr., 1235 W. 71st Terr.,  
 Kansas City 64114 (R)  
 Joynt, John W., 3438 Russell Blvd.,  
 St. Louis 63104 (D)  
 Keating, Edgar J., 314 Norton,  
 Kansas City 64124 (D)  
 Lee, Lawrence J., 9 Arundel,  
 St. Louis 63105 (D)  
 Linehan, Edward, 5322 Emily,  
 St. Louis 63107 (D)  
 McNeal, Theodore D., 4772 Palm St.,  
 St. Louis 63115 (D)  
 Manford, Donald L., 9409 Oakland,  
 Kansas City 64138 (D)  
 Noland, James A., Jr., RFD 1,  
 Osage Beach 65065 (R)  
 Owens, Don, 374 S. Bernhardt,  
 Gerald 63037 (R)  
 Patterson, J. F., 112 W. 18th St.,  
 Caruthersville 63830 (D)  
 Pentland, Robert, 6429 Gravois,  
 St. Louis 63116 (D)  
 Prange, Robert L., 12714 Bellefontaine Rd.,  
 St. Louis 63138 (R)  
 Ryan, John C., RFD 3, Sedalia 65301 (R)  
 Schechter, Maurice, 41 Country Fair Lane,  
 Creve Coeur 63141 (D)  
 Somerville, Ronald L., 1424 Forrest Dr.,  
 Chillicothe 64601 (R)  
 Southern, Richard, 511 N. Chestnut,  
 Monroe City 63456 (D)  
 Spradling, A. M., Jr., 225 Keller,  
 Cape Girardeau 63701 (D)  
 Stone, Edward, Jr., 53 River Bend Ct.,  
 Chesterfield 63017 (R)  
 Tinnin, Nelson B., Hornersville 63855 (D)  
 Vanlandingham, A. Bacey, 12 Glenview Plaza,  
 Columbia 65201 (D)  
 Waters, William B., 1st Office Bldg.,  
 Liberty 64068 (D)  
 Webster, Richard M., 1725 S. Garrison,  
 Carthage 64836 (R)  
 Young, Robert A., 3500 Adie Rd.,  
 St. Ann 63074 (D)

House of Representatives

Democrats 109 Republicans 54

Aikens, Johnnie S., 4822 Highland,  
 St. Louis 63113 (D)  
 Antoine, William R., 12101 Newbury Lane,  
 Independence 64052 (D)  
 Applebaum, R. H., 3005 Endicott,  
 St. John 63114 (D)  
 Arnold, Jim, 100 N. Newport Land,  
 Waynesville 65583 (D)  
 Baker, Lloyd J., RFD 3, Moberly 65270 (D)  
 Banks, J. B., 3129 Lucas, St. Louis 63108 (D)  
 Bassman, C. M., 9th and Gutenberg,  
 Hermann 65041 (R)  
 Bauer, M. C., 2104 Wilson, Bethany 64424 (R)  
 Beckerle, Joseph W., 6145 S. Grand,  
 St. Louis 63111 (D)  
 Belt, Ronald M., 1015 N. Jackson,  
 Macon 63552 (R)

## Missouri (continued)

- Betz, Vernon, Rte. 1, Trenton 64683 (R)  
 Bild, Frank, 7 Meppen Ct., St. Louis 63128 (R)  
 Blackwell, Harry E., Rte. 6, Box 542,  
 Springfield 65803 (D)  
 Blassie, John J., 4400 Oleatha,  
 St. Louis 63116 (D)  
 Branom, R. H., 2151 69th St.,  
 Hillsdale 63121 (D)  
 Brenton, F. L., 806 E. Washington,  
 Cuba 65453 (R)  
 Brewer, E. A., Hgwy. 52 W.,  
 Butler 64730 (R)  
 Broomfield, Charles S., 4801 N. Lister,  
 Kansas City 64119 (D)  
 Burns, Stephen, 2020 Bopp Rd.,  
 Des Peres 63131 (R)  
 Calloway, DeVerne L., 4309 Enright,  
 St. Louis 63108 (D)  
 Cannon, Edward M., R.R. 2, Troy 63379 (D)  
 Cantrell, E. J., 3406 Airway,  
 Overland 63114 (D)  
 Carter, Tom M., Public Square,  
 Hartville 65667 (R)  
 Case, Mervin R., Rte. 4, Ava 65608 (R)  
 Casey, William F., 304 Mineral St.,  
 Potosi 63664 (D)  
 Combs, Ralph, 305 N. Grand,  
 King City 64463 (R)  
 Connors, William R., 5362a N. Kingshighway,  
 St. Louis 63115 (D)  
 Conway, James F., 3811 Flora Pl.,  
 St. Louis 63119 (D)  
 Cook, George M., 700 Beckwith,  
 Caruthersville 63830 (D)  
 Copeland, Fred E., 1399 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, Dick B., 610 E. Main,  
 Richmond 64085 (D)  
 Dames, Omer J., Rte. 3, Box 76,  
 O'Fallon 63366 (D)  
 Davidson, Curt, 612 S. Second,  
 Clinton 64735 (D)  
 DeCoster, Richard J., 815 College,  
 Canton 63435 (D)  
 DeField, Fred, 203 N. 10th St.,  
 Charleston 63834 (D)  
 Degenhardt, Martin, Rte. 5,  
 Perryville 63775 (R)  
 Devoy, Robert, 522 Linn, Brookfield 64628 (D)  
 Dickey, Charles H., Jr., Box 22,  
 Mexico 65265 (D)  
 Dickson, Harold, 400 W. Russell,  
 California 65018 (R)  
 Dill, J. Anthony, 8011 Grandvista,  
 Affton 63123 (R)  
 Dinger, Marvin L., Rte. 1, Ironton 63650 (D)  
 Donegan, George, 1714 E. Meadowmere,  
 Springfield 65804 (R)  
 Downing, Vic, Rte. 1, Bragg City 63827 (D)  
 Eads, Edna, 112 S. Pine,  
 Bonne Terre 63628 (R)  
 Esser, Harold J., 3 W. Glen Arbor Rd.,  
 Kansas City 64114 (R)  
 Fickle, William, 7406 Tomahawk Lane,  
 Parkville 64151 (D)  
 Fink, Eric, 1325 Froesel Dr.,  
 Ellisville 63011 (R)  
 Flynn, James F., 4737 Virginia,  
 St. Louis 63111 (D)  
 Frappier, J. H., 2335 Hummingbird Lane,  
 Florissant 63033 (R)  
 Frost, Robert H., 101 W. Frost St.,  
 Plattsburg 64477 (D)  
 Gann, Donald, 706 N. 10th St.,  
 Ozark 65721 (R)  
 Gant, Mary L., 5804 E. 14th St.,  
 Kansas City 64127 (D)  
 Garrett, Howard M., 1540 Westvale,  
 Festus 63028 (D)  
 Godfrey, James E., 6227 Devonshire,  
 St. Louis 63109 (D)  
 Goode, Wayne, 7335 Huntington Dr.,  
 Normandy 63121 (D)  
 Gould, Harlan A., 10 Adams Lane,  
 Kirkwood 63122 (R)  
 Goward, Russell, 4210a Holly,  
 St. Louis 63115 (D)  
 Graham, Thomas D., 1000 Moreau Dr.,  
 Jefferson City 65101 (D)  
 Gralike, Donald J., 648 Buckley Rd.,  
 St. Louis 63125 (D)  
 Grellner, John A., 7380 Dale Ave.,  
 Richmond Heights 63117 (D)  
 Groves, Edward, 2340 East Ave.,  
 Springfield 65803 (R)  
 Hancock, Don, 906 Lafayette,  
 Doniphan 63935 (D)  
 Hatcher, Harry E., 225 E. Main,  
 Neosho 64850 (R)  
 Heckemeyer, Tony, 115 Wakefield,  
 Sikeston 63801 (D)  
 Heflin, Clarence H., 2311 Queen Ridge,  
 Independence 64050 (D)  
 Hibler, W. D., Jr., R.R., Brunswick 65236 (D)  
 Hickey, Patrick J., 4508 St. Leo Lane,  
 St. Ann 63074 (D)  
 Hill, Joseph W., 1438 E. 78th St.,  
 Kansas City 64131 (R)  
 Hines, Howard E., Rte. 1, Whitney,  
 Independence 64050 (D)  
 Holland, H. F., Sheridan 64486 (R)  
 Holliday, Harold, 2907 Cleveland,  
 Kansas City 64128 (D)  
 Holt, Joe, 829 Center St., Fulton 65251 (D)  
 Horn, Earl W., 1107 Hereford St.,  
 St. Louis 63110 (D)  
 James, Ray S., 6421 Brookside,  
 Kansas City 64113 (R)  
 Jasper, Norbert J., 819 W. 2nd St.,  
 Washington 63090 (D)  
 Johnson, Herman, 2632 W. Paseo,  
 Kansas City 64108 (D)  
 Jordan, Leon M., 2548 Prospect Ave.,  
 Kansas City 64127 (D)  
 Kay, Buddy, 2639 Keokuk,  
 St. Louis 63118 (D)  
 Kennedy, Don W., 612 W. Cherry,  
 Nevada 64772 (D)

Missouri (continued)

Kennedy, Mrs. Jewell, 6111 Harris,  
Raytown 64133 (R)  
King, R. B., 303 N. Marion,  
Malden 63863 (D)  
King, R. J., 816 S. Hanley Rd.,  
Clayton 63105 (R)  
Kostron, Frank E., 2812 Texas,  
St. Louis 63118 (D)  
Langsford, Les, 2311 S. Dollison,  
Springfield 65804 (R)  
Malcolm, LeRoy, 5954a Highland,  
St. Louis 63112 (D)  
Marriott, Gladys, 9001 Leeds Rd.,  
Kansas City 64129 (D)  
Marshall, Richard, 9206 Big Bend,  
Webster Groves 63119 (R)  
Martin, Robert H., 2505 Chipman,  
Lees Summit 64063 (D)  
Mazzuca, Eugene F., 6215 Victoria,  
St. Louis 63139 (D)  
Mazzuca, Frank C., 712 E. Missouri Ave.,  
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. Charles 63301 (R)  
Meyer, Walter, 9495 Yorktown Dr.,  
St. Louis County 63137 (D)  
Mickelson, Frank L., RFD 1,  
Freeman 64746 (D)  
Misbauer, Ben, 3015 Hawthorne Blvd.,  
St. Louis 63104 (D)  
Moore, William, 4320 Bell,  
Kansas City 64111 (R)  
Mulvaney, James, 5717 Beldon Dr.,  
Flordell Hills 63136 (D)  
Murray, George, 3 Williamsburg Rd.,  
Creve Coeur 63141 (R)  
O'Connor, Pat, 12618 Weskan Lane,  
Bridgeton 63042 (D)  
O'Gara, Frank L., 808 W. 33rd St.,  
Kansas City 64111 (D)  
O'Reilly, John P., 2124a Adelaide,  
St. Louis 63107 (D)  
Osborn, D. R., Box 224,  
Monroe City 63456 (D)  
Ottinger, Edward E., 5912 Loughborough,  
St. Louis 63109 (R)  
Parker, George W., 507 E. Rollins,  
Columbia 65201 (R)  
Payne, Franklin, 4266 Maffitt Ave.,  
St. Louis 63113 (D)  
Phelps, William C., 843 W. 56th St.,  
Kansas City 64113 (R)  
Pierce, A. Robert, 2544 Ranchito,  
Cape Girardeau 63701 (R)  
Proffer, Marvin E., Hgwy. 72 W.,  
Jackson 63755 (D)  
Rabbitt, Richard J., 4340 Forest Park,  
St. Louis 63108 (D)

Rains, Joe F., 700 E. 10th,  
Sedalia 65301 (D)  
Reed, Ronald, Jr., 2602 Francis,  
St. Joseph 64501 (D)  
Reisch, Harold F., 1013 Falcon Dr.,  
Columbia 65201 (R)  
Rivers, Nathaniel J., 5475 Cabanne,  
St. Louis 63112 (D)  
Ross, Henry, 1415 Truman Rd.,  
Kansas City 64106 (D)  
Rothman, Ken, 90 Aberdeen Pl.,  
Clayton 63105 (D)  
Royster, William R., 3500 Gladstone Blvd.,  
Kansas City 64123 (D)  
Russell, Jay, 700 Bellarmine Lane,  
Florissant 63031 (D)  
Russell, John T., Box 93,  
Lebanon 65536 (R)  
Ryan, Tom, 8702 Hiawatha,  
Kansas City 64114 (D)  
Salley, Guss, Box 247, Warsaw 65355 (R)  
Salveter, Ted, 1333 E. Delmar,  
Springfield 65804 (D)  
Scaglia, Phillip P., 5101 Brookwood,  
Kansas City 64110 (D)  
Schlef, Earl, 1672 Maldon Lane,  
Dellwood 63136 (D)  
Schneider, John, 1185 Penhurst,  
Florissant 63031 (D)  
Schorgl, Joe, 126 N. Quincy,  
Kansas City 64123 (D)  
Schrader, Leo W., 2829 Kentucky,  
Joplin 64801 (D)  
Schramm, Jack, 7529 Gannon 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., Rte. 2, Ellington 63638 (D)  
Skaggs, Raymond L., Rte. 3,  
Fredericktown 63645 (R)  
Slay, Francis R., 6532 Scanlan,  
St. Louis 63139 (D)  
Smallwood, Richard, 568 S. Jefferson,  
St. James 65559 (D)  
Snowden, Phil, 6006 N.E. Bircaim Pl.,  
Gladstone 64118 (D)  
Spain, James E., Spring St.,  
Bloomfield 63825 (D)  
Spainhower, James I., 516 S. Dr.,  
Marshall 65340 (D)  
Sponsler, Earl L., R.R. 2, Cabool 65445 (D)  
Stotts, Keith H., 506 Walnut,  
Pierce City 65723 (R)  
Thomas, Stan, Jr., Rte. 71 Bypass,  
Liberty 64068 (D)  
Thompson, Corley, 35 Rosemont,  
Webster Groves 63119 (R)  
Troupe, James, 1538 Hogan,  
St. Louis 63116 (D)  
Uthlaut, Ralph, Jr., New Florence 63363 (R)  
Valier, Charles E., 4961 Laclede,  
St. Louis 63108 (R)  
Vaughan, Granvil B., Rte. 1,  
West Plains 63775 (R)

## Missouri (continued)

Vogelsmeier, Melvin, Concordia 64020 (R)  
 Volkmer, Harold L., 719 Country Club Dr.,  
 Hannibal 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)  
 Westfall, R. E., S. Benton Township,  
 Halfway 65663 (R)  
 Whitney, Cloy E., 8 Center Rd.,  
 Kirksville 63501 (R)  
 Williams, Fred, 5621 Chamberlain,  
 St. Louis 63112 (D)  
 Williams, James W., 2010 N. 4th St.,  
 St. Joseph 64505 (D)  
 Wilson, Truman, 2208 Strader Terr.,  
 St. Joseph 64503 (D)  
 Winkelmann, Herm, 10111 Stonell Dr.,  
 St. Louis 63123 (D)  
 Young, Robert E., 208 W. Macon St.,  
 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, Wm. H., 1917 4th Ave. N.,  
 Great Falls 59401 (D)  
 Bollinger, Gordon E., 207 Klein Ave.,  
 Glasgow 59230 (D)  
 Boylan, Paul F., Star Rte., Bozeman 59715 (D)  
 Broeder, Fred O., Rte. 4, Kalispell 59901 (R)  
 Brownfield, Ben, 123 S. Taylor Ave.,  
 Glendive 59330 (R)  
 Cochran, Archie M., 2958 Upper Highwood,  
 Billings 59102 (R)  
 Cottgn, Robert S., Box 27, Glasgow 59230 (D)  
 Deschamps, G. W., Rte. 2, Missoula 59801 (R)  
 DeWolfe, Percy, Browning 59417 (D)  
 Dzivi, Dick, Great Falls Natl. Bank Bldg.,  
 Great Falls 59401 (D)  
 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)  
 Goodheart, B. J., Box 1013, Malta 59538 (D)  
 Graham, Carroll A., Lodge Grass 59050 (D)  
 Groat, W. A., Victor 59875 (D)  
 Hafferman, William F., 314 E. 9th,  
 Libby 59923 (D)  
 Haughey, James M., 2205 Tree Lane,  
 Billings 59102 (R)  
 Hazelbaker, Frank W., Box 430,  
 Dillon 59725 (R)

Hibbard, Henry S., 618 Madison,  
 Helena 59601 (R)  
 James, David F., Box 221, Joplin 59531 (D)  
 Keenan, P. J., 1112 E. 5th,  
 Anaconda 59711 (D)  
 Klindt, Herbert J., 402 Alderson,  
 Billings 59102 (R)  
 Lehrkind, Carl, Jr., Box 399,  
 Bozeman 59715 (R)  
 Lynch, Neil J., 211 Miners Bank Bldg.,  
 Butte 59701 (D)  
 Lyon, John, 841 N. Marias, Shelby 59474 (R)  
 Mackay, William R., Roscoe 59071 (R)  
 Mahoney, Eugene H., Box 38,  
 Thompson Falls 59873 (D)  
 Manning, Dave M., 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,  
 Anaconda 59711 (D)  
 Mitchell, Harry B., c/o Ayrshire Dairy,  
 Great Falls (D)  
 Moritz, Earl, 1024 Evelyn St.,  
 Lewistown 59457 (R)  
 Moore, Jim, Two Dot 59085 (R)  
 Nees, Stanley, Poplar 59255 (D)  
 Northey, Harry T., 514 Daly,  
 Missoula 59801 (R)  
 Reardon, Frank D., 801 Maryland,  
 Butte 59701 (D)  
 Reber, Joseph B., 801 Floweree,  
 Helena 59601 (D)  
 Rehberg, Jack D., 2317 Rehberg Lane,  
 Billings 59102 (R)  
 Rosell, Antoinette Fraser, 4200 Rimrock Rd.,  
 Billings 59102 (R)  
 Rostad, Carl, Loweth Rt.,  
 Martinsdale 59053 (R)  
 Rugg, Glen T., Box 188, Plevna 59344 (R)  
 Selstad, Tom, 133 29th Ave. N.W.,  
 Great Falls 59401 (R)  
 Sheehy, John C., 1041 Poly Dr.,  
 Billings 59102 (D)  
 Shugrue, Stephen J., 980 N. Main,  
 Butte 59701 (D)  
 Siderius, George, c/o Somers Stage,  
 Kalispell 59901 (D)  
 Sparks, Edward N., 2828 Edwards St.,  
 Butte 59701 (R)  
 Stein, Ben H., Livingston 59047 (R)  
 Stephens, Stan, 33 Beaver Creek Blvd.,  
 Havre 59501 (R)  
 Thiessen, Cornie R., Box 195,  
 Lambert 59243 (D)  
 Turnage, Jean A., Box 450, Polson 59860 (R)

## House of Representatives

Democrats 46 Republicans 58

Asbjornson, J. O., Winifred 59489 (R)  
 Aspevig, LeRoy, Rudyard 59540 (D)  
 Aubert, Edward J., Box 579,  
 Browning 59417 (D)  
 Baeth, William R., 614 Louisiana,  
 Libby 59923 (D)

Montana (continued)

- Bardanouve, Francis, Harlem 59526 (D)  
 Brand, Joe, 800 Montana,  
 Deer Lodge 59722 (D)  
 Brownlee, George, Stanford 59479 (R)  
 Burnett, James H., Luther 59051 (R)  
 Campbell, William R., 620 Crestline Dr.,  
 Missoula 59801 (R)  
 Casey, Loran, Wolf Point 59201 (R)  
 Cashmore, Wm. F., 10 Montana Ave.,  
 Helena 59601 (R)  
 Christiansen, E. W., 310 N. Crow,  
 Hardin 59034 (D)  
 Clemow, Tom, Jackson 59736 (R)  
 Combs, Peter T., Ennis 59729 (R)  
 Cranston, Earl M., 2605 Emerson Pl.,  
 Billings 59102 (R)  
 Dye, Robert F., 610 S. Willson,  
 Bozeman 59715 (R)  
 East, Vic, Forsyth 59327 (R)  
 Egan, Eugene C., R.R. 3, Valier 59486 (D)  
 Eggebrecht, Ralph F., Wolf Point 59201 (D)  
 Fagg, Harrison G., 3210 3rd Ave. N.,  
 Billings 59101 (R)  
 Falkenstern, Arnold H., Terry 59349 (R)  
 Fasbender, Larry, Fort Shaw 59443 (D)  
 Feda, G. C., 907 5th Ave. N.,  
 Glasgow 59230 (R)  
 Feisthamel, Robert M., 510 E. Williams,  
 Glendive 59330 (R)  
 Fleming, James F., Jr., Pablo 59855 (D)  
 Forester, Richard L., 439 Grandview Blvd.,  
 Billings 59101 (R)  
 Gerke, Harold E., 202 Mountain View,  
 Billings 59101 (D)  
 Giesick, Gary, Rte. 1, 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, Billings 59102 (R)  
 Gunderson, Jack, Power 59468 (D)  
 Hageman, Alvin, Broadview 59015 (D)  
 Haines, Tom, 15 Martha's Ct.,  
 Missoula 59801 (R)  
 Hall, John C., 1020 3rd Ave. N.,  
 Great Falls 59401 (D)  
 Harlow, Paul K., Box 277,  
 Thompson Falls 59873 (D)  
 Harrison, James T., Jr., 1100 Choteau,  
 Helena 59601 (R)  
 Healy, John E., 624 W. Granite,  
 Butte 59701 (D)  
 Hemstad, Nels, Dutton 59433 (R)  
 Himsl, Matt, 305 4th Ave. E.,  
 Kalispell 59901 (R)  
 Holtz, Malcolm E., 2625 4th Ave. N.,  
 Great Falls 59401 (R)  
 Holtz, Ronald W., Rte. 1, Box 40,  
 Floweree 59440 (D)  
 Johnston, George R., 504 3rd St. S.E.,  
 Cut Bank, 59427 (D)  
 Jordan, B. J., 1514 E. Ames Wye,  
 Glendive 59330 (R)  
 Jurcich, Frank J., 1006 E. 3rd,  
 Anaconda 59711 (D)  
 Kendall, Orin P., Box 563,  
 Thompson Falls 59873 (D)  
 Knudsen, D. L., 65 Aberdeen,  
 Glasgow 59230 (D)  
 Kolstad, Allen C., Chester 59522 (R)  
 Kosena, Albert E., 106 N. Main,  
 Anaconda 59711 (D)  
 Kvaalen, Oscar S., Lambert 59243 (R)  
 Laas, Walter, Chester 59522 (D)  
 Lee, Robert E., 313 W. Broadway,  
 Butte 59701 (D)  
 Loble, Lester H., II, 1001 Billings Ave.,  
 Helena 59601 (D)  
 Lombardi, Jerry V., 941 Waukesha,  
 Butte 59701 (D)  
 Lucas, James P., 500 S. Strevell,  
 Miles City 59301 (R)  
 Lund, Art, Scobey 59263 (R)  
 Lundgren, Conrad F., 844 Woodland,  
 Kalispell 59901 (R)  
 Marks, Robert L., Box 6, Clancy 59634 (R)  
 Mather, W. S., 2200 Fairway Dr.,  
 Billings 59102 (R)  
 McCulloch, Robert B., 504 W. Main,  
 Bozeman 59715 (R)  
 McGrath, Harold, 640 S. Montana,  
 Butte 59701 (D)  
 Mehrens, John, 206 Evergreen,  
 Anaconda 59711 (D)  
 Melcher, John, Forsyth 59327 (D)  
 Murphy, James E., 604 Woodland,  
 Kalispell 59901 (R)  
 Newby, Al C., Box 107, Belgrade 59714 (R)  
 Nichols, Norris, Stevensville 59870 (R)  
 Nugent, James P., 637 Alder,  
 Missoula 59801 (D)  
 Nyquist, I. M., Box 2849,  
 Great Falls 59401 (R)  
 Patrick, Chase, 714 6th, Helena 59601 (R)  
 Payne, R. F., 2109 Park, Missoula 59801 (R)  
 Perry, Louis, Box 178, Malta 59538 (R)  
 Pierce, John H., 1312 Parkhill Dr.,  
 Billings 59102 (R)  
 Polich, Rudolph W., 3004 1st Ave. N.,  
 Great Falls 59401 (R)  
 Prevost, Robert C., Lambert 59243 (D)  
 Robbins, Hershel M., 915 1st East,  
 Roundup 59072 (D)  
 Romney, Miles, Box 633, Hamilton 59840 (D)  
 Rygg, Sterling, 37 7th St. E.,  
 Kalispell 59901 (R)  
 Schoonover, Leland, Box 941, Polson 59860 (D)  
 Scott, Jeffrey J., 194 Mountain View Blvd.,  
 Billings 59101 (R)  
 Shively, John D., 1101 S. 3rd,  
 Bozeman 59715 (R)  
 Smith, Carl M., Olive 59343 (R)  
 Smith, Ed. B., Dagmar 59219 (R)  
 Spahr, William E., 1204 4th Ave. N.,  
 Great Falls 59401 (D)  
 Speare, William J., 2527 Wyoming Ave.,  
 Billings 59102 (D)  
 Spilde, Gene, Big Timber 59011 (R)  
 Staigmiller, John B., Eden Rte.,  
 Great Falls 59401 (D)

**Montana (continued)**

Steele, John W., 1129 Jackson,  
Missoula 59801 (D)  
Stimat, Lawrence G., 1615 C St.,  
Butte 59701 (D)  
Stratton, Scott B., 504 22nd St. N.,  
Great Falls 59401 (R)  
Swan, Miles L., Rte. 2, Highwood 59450 (R)  
Teeple, Randall, Rte. 2, Box 1602,  
Libby 59928 (D)  
Ulmer, Walter J., 121 S. Merriam,  
Miles City 59301 (R)  
Warfield, Bill, Hoffman Rte.,  
Livingston 59047 (R)  
Watt, Robert D., 451 Kensington,  
Missoula 59801 (D)  
Wayrynen, Ray J., 1800 Florence,  
Butte 59701 (D)  
White, Robert S., R.R. 2, Lewistown 59457 (R)  
Whitney, Earl, Box 291, Ekalaka 59324 (R)  
Williams, Pat, 1728 Thornton,  
Butte 59701 (D)  
Williams, W. G., Toston 59643 (R)  
Wolf, Kenneth M., 142 5th Ave. N.,  
Shelby 59474 (R)  
Woodard, Hubert E., Box 1831,  
Billings 59101 (R)  
Worden, H. O., 208 Pattee Canyon Dr.,  
Missoula 59801 (R)  
Yardley, Dan, Box 482, Livingston 59047 (D)  
Zimmer, Wm. H., Olney 59927 (D)

**NEBRASKA**

(LEGISLATURE)

*Unicameral*

Members 48\*

(1 vacancy)

Adamson, Elvin, Box 428, Valentine 69201  
Batchelder, Clifton B., 6875 State St.,  
Omaha 68152  
Bloom, Bill K., 5602 Frederick, Omaha 68106  
Budd, Rick, 1412 First Ave.,  
Nebraska City 68410  
Burbach, J. W., Crofton 68730  
Carpenter, Terry, Box 170, Scottsbluff 69361  
Carstens, Fred W., 718 N. 12th St.,  
Beatrice 68310  
Clark, Robert L., 2622 El Rancho Rd.,  
Sidney 69162  
Craft, Ellen, 1512 West B St.,  
North Platte 69101  
Danner, Edward R., 2870 Pinkney St.,  
Omaha 68111  
Duis, Herbert J., 2013 Lake Ave.,  
Gothenburg 69138  
Elrod, Donald, Box 17, Grand Island 68801  
Harsh, Lester, 2205 Norris, McCook 69001  
Hasebroock, W. H., West Point 68788  
Holmquist, C. W., Oakland 68045  
Johnson, E. Thome, 2120 Parkview Dr.,  
Fremont 68025

\*Nonpartisan election

Kennedy, Thomas C., Box 326,  
Newman Grove 68758  
Keyes, Orval A., Rte. 1, Papillion 68046  
Klaver, Sam, 304 Patterson Bldg.,  
Omaha 68102  
Knight, John E., 5400 Garland, Lincoln 68504  
Kokes, Rudolf C., 2410 "L" St., Ord 68862  
Kremer, Maurice A., 1415 Seventh St.,  
Aurora 68818  
Luedtke, Roland A., 327 Park Vista,  
Lincoln 68510  
Mahoney, Eugene T., 4956 S. 41st St.,  
Omaha 68107  
Marvel, Richard D., 2501 N St., Apt. 418,  
Lincoln 68510  
Moulton, C. F., 2316 Fontenelle Blvd.,  
Omaha 68104  
Moylan, Harold T., 3862 California St.,  
Omaha 68131  
Nore, Herbert E., Genoa 68640  
Orme, Fern Hubbard, 3025 Sheridan Blvd.,  
Lincoln 68502  
Pedersen, Henry F., Jr., 1114 S. 79th St.,  
Omaha 68124  
Proud, Richard F., 2224 S. 110th St.,  
Omaha 68144  
Rasmussen, Eric, RFD 2, Fairmont 68354  
Reynolds, Florence 6820 N. 24th St.,  
Omaha 68112  
Robinson, Leslie, RFD 2, Kearney 68847  
Schmit, Loran, Rte. 3, David City 68632  
Simpson, Harold D., 1805 N. 30th St.,  
Lincoln 68503  
Skarda, William R., Jr., 1720 Monroe St.,  
Omaha 68107  
Stull, Leslie A., Fowling Rte., Alliance 69301  
Swanson, William F., 2612 LaFayette Ave.,  
Lincoln 68502  
Syas, George, 5312 Fontenelle Blvd.,  
Omaha 68111  
Waldo, Willard, DeWitt 68341  
Waldron, J. James, Callaway 68825  
Wallwey, Elmer, Rte. 1, Emerson 68733  
Warner, Jerome, Waverly 68462  
Whitney, Ramey C., Chappell 69129  
Wiltse, Irving F., 320 East 16th St.,  
Falls City 68355  
Wylie, William M., Elgin 68636  
Ziebarth, Wayne W., Box 68, Wilcox 68982

**NEVADA**

(LEGISLATURE)

*Senate*

Democrats 11 Republicans 9

Brown, B. Mahlon, 302 E. Carson Ave.,  
Suite 904, Las Vegas 89104 (D)  
Bunker, Vernon E., 800 Alhambra Dr.,  
Las Vegas 89105 (D)  
Christensen, M. J., 706 Lacy Lane,  
Las Vegas 89107 (D)  
Dodge, Carl F., P.O. Drawer 31,  
Fallon 89406 (R)  
Farr, Francis W., 5699 Wedekind Rd.,  
Sparks 90431 (R)

Nevada (continued)

Fransway, John, Box 509,  
Winnemucca 89445 (R)  
Gibson, James I., 117 Beech St.,  
Henderson 89015 (D)  
Harris, Len, 2600 S. Virginia St.,  
Reno 89502 (R)  
Hecht, Chic, 47 Country Club Dr.,  
Las Vegas 89101 (R)  
Herr, Helen, 1330 Las Vegas Blvd. S.,  
Las Vegas 89104 (D)  
Hug, Procter, Sr., 1055 Sonora Dr.,  
Reno 89502 (D)  
Lamb, Floyd R., 4th and Bridger,  
Las Vegas 89101 (D)  
Manning, Boyd D., Box 547,  
East Ely 98315 (D)  
Monroe, Warren L., Box 309, Elko 89801 (D)  
Pozzi, Archie, Jr., 515 S. Carson St.,  
Carson City 89701 (R)  
Slattery, James, Box 8074, University Station,  
Reno 89507 (R)  
Swobe, Coe, Box 1588, Reno 89502 (R)  
Titlow, Emerson, Box 551,  
Tonopah 89049 (D)  
White, Marvin L., 1729 Arrowhead Ave.,  
North Las Vegas 89030 (D)  
Young, Clifton, 195 S. Sierra St.,  
Reno 89501 (R)

Assembly

Democrats 18 Republicans 22

Ashworth, Keith, 674 E. Oakey Blvd.,  
Las Vegas 89105 (D)  
Bowler, Austin H., 4324 Dover Pl.,  
Las Vegas 89107 (D)  
Branch, Dave, 1845 Ingraham St.,  
North Las Vegas 89030 (D)  
Brookman, Eileen B., 1900 Cochran St.,  
Las Vegas 89105 (D)  
Bryan, Richard, 2221 Glen Heather Way,  
Las Vegas 89102 (D)  
Capurro, Randall, Box 7575,  
6450 Longley Lane, Reno 89502 (R)  
Close, Melvin D., Jr., 302 E. Carson Ave.,  
Suite 620, Las Vegas 89101 (D)  
Dini, Joseph R., Jr., Box 968,  
Yerington 89447 (D)  
Espinoza, Arthur, 121 Water St.,  
Henderson 89015 (D)  
Foote, Margie, 5585 Wedekind Rd.,  
Sparks (D)  
Frazzini, Mary, 1630 Van Ness Ave.,  
Reno 89503 (R)  
Fry, Leslie, 991 Whitaker Dr.,  
Reno 89503 (R)  
Getto, Virgil, W. Star Rte.,  
Fallon 89406 (R)  
Glaser, Norman D., Box 1, Halleck 89824 (D)  
Hafen, Bryan K., Box 158, Mesquite 89024 (R)  
Hafen, M. Kent, Box 236, Pahrump 89041 (R)  
Hilbrecht, Norman T., 401 S. Third St.,  
Suite 402, Las Vegas 89101 (D)  
Homer, John H., 304 E. Park St.,  
Carson City 89701 (R)

Howard, Melvin, 1225 Bridge St.,  
Winnemucca 89445 (R)  
Jacobsen, Lawrence E., Box 367,  
Minden 89423 (R)  
Kean, Thomas M., 1490 E. Second St.,  
Reno 89502 (R)  
Lingenfelter, C. W., 100 Washington St.,  
Reno 89503 (R)  
Lowman, Zelvin D., 1246 Cashman Dr.,  
Las Vegas 89102 (R)  
May, Paul W., Jr., 3309 Wright Ave.,  
N. Las Vegas 89030 (D)  
McKissick, Howard F., Jr., 1 E. First St.,  
Suite 1102, Reno 89501 (R)  
Mello, Donald R., 2590 Oppio St.,  
Sparks 89431 (D)  
Prince, Rawson M., Box 422,  
East Ely 89315 (D)  
Reid, Harry M., 4601 Gretel Circle,  
Las Vegas 89102 (D)  
Schouweiler, Bart M., 1 E. First St., Suite 1102,  
Reno 89501 (R)  
Smith, Robert H., 431 Blackridge Rd.,  
Henderson 89015 (R)  
Swackhamer, William D., Box 486,  
Battle Mountain 89820 (D)  
Swallow, Grover, Panaca 89042 (R)  
Torvinen, Roy L., 1 E. First St.,  
Reno 89501 (R)  
Tyson, Geraldine B., Box 14492,  
Las Vegas 89114 (D)  
Viani, G. Joe, Box 1607,  
Hawthorne 89415 (D)  
Webb, Douglas J., 5733 Wedekind Rd.,  
Sparks 89431 (R)  
Wilson, Woodrow, 625 Frederick Ave.,  
Las Vegas 89106 (R)  
Wood, James E., Box 2549, Reno 89505 (R)  
Young, Frank, 2113 Barry Way,  
Las Vegas 89106 (R)  
Young, Roy, Box 588, Elko 89801 (R)

NEW HAMPSHIRE

(GENERAL COURT)

Senate

Democrats 9 Republicans 15

Armstrong, Charles F., 55 Cottage St.,  
Littleton 03561 (R)  
Bourque, Elmer T., 171 Brennan St.,  
Manchester 03103 (D)  
Bradshaw, John R., Munsonville 03457 (R)  
Buchanan, Creeley S., 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)  
Ferdinando, Richard F., 827 Beech St.,  
Manchester 03104 (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)  
Gilman, George, Farmington 03835 (R)

## New Hampshire (continued)

Gove, William P., 321 South St.,  
Concord 03301 (R)  
Jacobson, Alf E., Burpee Hill Rd.,  
New London 03257 (R)  
Koromilas, James, 187 Locust St.,  
Dover 03820 (R)  
Lamontagne, Laurier, 223 Portland St.,  
Berlin 03570 (D)  
Lamprey, Stewart, Moultonborough 03254 (R)  
Leonard, Richard W., 7 Farmington Rd.,  
Nashua 03060 (D)  
Marcotte, Ronald J., RFD, Box 279,  
Dover 03820 (D)  
Mason, Russell A., RFD 1, Exeter 03833 (R)  
Provost, Paul E., 1790 Brown Ave.,  
Manchester 03103 (D)  
Spanos, Harry V., Box 132, Newport 03773 (D)  
Townsend, Howard C., Storrs Hill,  
Lebanon 03766 (R)  
Tufts, Arthur, 198 High St.,  
Exeter 03833 (R)

*House of Representatives*

Democrats 144 Republicans 255

(1 vacancy)

Adams, Ferne P., Floyd Rd., Derry 03038 (R)  
Allan, Stuart B., RFD 1, Box 309,  
Meredith 03253 (R)  
Allard, Edmond, 575 Rimmon St.,  
Manchester 03102 (D)  
Allen, James F., Box 34, Rindge 03461 (R)  
Andersen, Chris K., 3 South St.,  
Concord 03301 (R)  
Anderson, Fayne E., Warren 03279 (R)  
Andrews, William T., Box 348,  
New London 03257 (R)  
Angus, George W., 45 Park Ave.,  
Claremont 03743 (R)  
Aubut, Adelard J., 79 Allds St.,  
Nashua 03060 (D)  
Aucella, Theodore, Bennington 03442 (R)  
Austin, Charles R., 21 Lawrence St.,  
Jaffrey 03452 (R)  
Avery, Fred, Pittsfield 03263 (R)  
Ballam, Louis S., Walpole 03608 (R)  
Barker, Helen A., 10 Dartmouth St.,  
Nashua 03060 (R)  
Barker, Sheldon L., 200 West St.,  
Keene 03431 (R)  
Barrett, William F., 649 Green St.,  
Manchester 03103 (D)  
Barrows, Arthur W., 26 Lincoln St.,  
Claremont 03743 (D)  
Bartlett, Clarence E., Box 7,  
Gossville 03239 (R)  
Battenfeld, Barbara B., 58 S. Lincoln St.,  
Keene 03431 (D)  
Beauchesne, Albert E., 21 Merrill Dr.,  
Hooksett 03106 (D)  
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., Plymouth 03264 (R)  
Bennett, Jennie B., RFD 3,  
Winchester 03470 (R)  
Bennett, Phil A., Woodsville 03785 (R)  
Bent, Charles H., 19 Howard Ave.,  
Tilton 03276 (R)  
Berkey, Grant J., 7 Henrietta St.,  
Rochester 03867 (R)  
Bernard, Mary E., 121 Portland Ave.,  
Dover 03820 (D)  
Bernier, Alphonse L., 72 Norris St.,  
Manchester 03103 (D)  
Betley, Stanley J., 143a Manchester St.,  
Manchester 03103 (D)  
Bigelow, L. Waldo, Jr., Roslyn Ave.,  
Warner 03278 (R)  
Bissonnette, Oscar P., 15 Euclid Ave.,  
Nashua 03060 (D)  
Blain, Arthur W., Prospect St.,  
Enfield 03748 (R)  
Boire, Henry, 17 Second St.,  
Somersworth 03878 (D)  
Boisvert, Ralph W., 1 Thomas St.,  
Nashua 03060 (D)  
Boisvert, Wilfrid A., 14a King St.,  
Nashua 03060 (D)  
Bouchard, Maurice L., 17 Charles St.,  
Nashua 03060 (R)  
Bouley, Arthur J., 14 Sawyer St.,  
Nashua 03060 (D)  
Bowlen, Wayne T., 143 Profile Ave.,  
Portsmouth 03801 (D)  
Bowles, Raimond, 50 Willard Ave.,  
Portsmouth 03801 (R)  
Bragdon, Orson H., Amherst 03031 (R)  
Bridges, Webster E., Jr., Meetinghouse Hill,  
Brookline 03033 (R)  
Brocklebank, Daniel, Box 206,  
Hollis 03049 (R)  
Brown, H. Allen, 6 Clinton St.,  
Goffstown 03045 (R)  
Brunner, George, 351 Main St.,  
Lisbon 03585 (D)  
Brungot, Hilda C. F., 1285 Main St.,  
Berlin 03570 (R)  
Bruton, George A., 632 Belmont St.,  
Manchester 03104 (D)  
Buckman, Harold V., Depot St.,  
Ashland 03217 (R)  
Burke, John A., 50 Sterling Ave.,  
Manchester 03103 (D)  
Burleigh, Joseph, Webster Pl.,  
West Franklin 03235 (R)  
Burns, Harold W., Burns Lake,  
Whitefield 03598 (D)  
Bushey, Walter O., State St.,  
Groveton 03582 (D)  
Callahan, Francis P., 18 Phil Lane,  
Keene 03431 (R)  
Campbell, Allan P., 32 Severance St.,  
Claremont 03743 (R)

New Hampshire (continued)

- Campono, Herman A., 205 Wilson St.,  
Manchester 03103 (D)
- Canney, Ralph W., RFD 2,  
Rochester 03867 (R)
- Cares, Miles J., Mammoth Rd.,  
Pelham 03076 (D)
- Carmen, Edward I., 19 Irwin Dr.,  
Manchester 03104 (R)
- Carrier, Maria L., 2125 Elm St.,  
Manchester 03104 (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 03301 (R)
- Chamard, Francis J., 19 Beech St.,  
Nashua 03060 (D)
- Chamberlin, Nelson H., RFD 1,  
Woodsville 03785 (R)
- Champagne, Edward, 621 Somerville St.,  
Manchester 03103 (D)
- Chase, Lila S., 181 Loudon Rd.,  
Concord 03301 (R)
- Chase, Russell C., Middleton Rd.,  
Wolfeboro 03894 (R)
- 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)
- Churchill, Lawry W., Westmoreland 03467 (R)
- Claffin, Russell Gould, Box 577,  
Wolfeboro 03894 (R)
- Clancy, Edward D., 1182 Hanover St.,  
Manchester 03104 (D)
- Clark, Ernest D., RFD,  
East Kingston 03827 (R)
- Clark, Shirley M., RFD 1,  
Newmarket 03857 (R)
- Clear, Daniel J., 144 Winter St.,  
Manchester 03102 (D)
- Clement, Arnold T., 92 Winter St.,  
Rochester 03867 (R)
- Cobleigh, Marshall W., 42 Sherri-Ann Dr.,  
Nashua 03060 (R)
- Coburn, Roscoe N., Elm St.,  
Milford 03055 (R)
- Cochrane, Alexander, Bay Rd.,  
Durham 03824 (R)
- Coggeshall, Robert A., 69c Main St.,  
Newport 03773 (R)
- Collishaw, Lyman E., 57 Portsmouth Ave.,  
Exeter 03833 (R)
- Cone, John C., 5 Choate Rd.,  
Hanover 03755 (R)
- Cote, Joseph, 659 Hall St.,  
Manchester 03104 (D)
- Cote, Margaret S., 273 Main St.,  
Nashua 03060 (D)
- Cote, Peter R., 68 Bowers St.,  
Nashua 03060 (D)
- Cournoyer, Wilfred W., 58 Stratton Rd.,  
Jaffrey 03452 (D)
- Coussole, Hector, 250 Hanover St.,  
Portsmouth 03801 (D)
- Coutermarsh, Ernest R., 22 Meadowbrook Dr.,  
Nashua 03060 (D)
- Cox, Grace N., North Conway 03860 (R)
- Croft, Shirley, 31 Wedgewood Rd.,  
Portsmouth 03801 (D)
- Cullity, William J., 338 Laurel St.,  
Manchester 03103 (D)
- Cummings, Charles E., RFD,  
Fremont 03044 (R)
- Daloz, L. Albert, Sr., RFD 1,  
Peterborough 03458 (R)
- D'Amante, Carmine F., 170 North St.,  
Claremont 03743 (D)
- Dame, C. Cecil, 1056 Greenland Rd.,  
Portsmouth 03801 (R)
- Danielchik, Edward R., Box 175,  
Marlborough 03455 (D)
- Davis, Alice, RFD 8, Shaker Rd.,  
Concord 03301 (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., 24 Cherry St.,  
Laconia 03246 (D)
- deBlois, Romeo R., 132 Lakeside Ave.,  
Weirs Beach 03246 (R)
- DeCesare, Anthony, Jr., 11 Bluff St.,  
Salem 03079 (D)
- Delisle, Eugenie, Sr., 662 Harvard St.,  
Manchester 03103 (D)
- Dempsey, John P., 30 W. Bow St.,  
Franklin 03235 (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)
- Dorley, Anna C., 67 Miller Ave.,  
Portsmouth 03801 (D)
- Dow, Robert G., 4 Green St.,  
West Lebanon 03766 (R)
- Downing, Maurice J., Unity Rd.,  
Newport 03773 (D)
- Drabinowicz, A. Theresa, 56 Temple St.,  
Nashua 03060 (D)
- Drake, Arthur M., Lancaster 03584 (R)
- Drew, Harold F., 71 Ridgewood Ave.,  
Keene 03431 (R)
- Drew, Robert B., S. Main St.,  
Farmington 03835 (R)
- Dubey, Leon T., 517 Third Ave.,  
Berlin 03570 (D)
- DuBois, Eugene I., 24 Park Ave.,  
Nashua 03060 (D)

## New Hampshire (continued)

- Dudley, Frances B., Prospect St., Box 311,  
Lebanon 03766 (R)
- Duhaime, Armand L., 736 Belmont St.,  
Manchester 03104 (D)
- Duhaime, Roger M., 47 Eldridge St.,  
Lebanon 03766 (D)
- Dulac, Lucien R., 42 Cottage St.,  
Laconia 03246 (D)
- Dumais, Roland W., 6 Portland St.,  
Somersworth 03878 (D)
- Dunham, Janet W., RFD 1, Keene 03431 (R)
- Eastman, Edwin W., 76 Court St.,  
Exeter 03833 (R)
- Eaton, Joseph M., Hillsborough 03244 (R)
- Ellms, Norman H., Canaan 03741 (R)
- Enright, Edward H., 15 Martins Ferry Rd.,  
Manchester 03104 (R)
- Fellows, Carroll E., 36 Lexington St.,  
Dover 03820 (R)
- Ferguson, Charles W., Jr., 3 Cherry St.,  
Milford 03055 (R)
- Fernald, John T., Nottingham 03290 (R)
- Fiske, Marguerite B., Drinkwater Rd.,  
Hampton Falls 03844 (R)
- Forbes, Roxie A., Marlow 03456 (R)
- Fortier, Guy J., 49 Mt. Forest St.,  
Berlin 03570 (D)
- Fortin, O. John, Greenville 03048 (D)
- Foster, Carl P., 73 Hannah Mobilehome Park,  
Lebanon 03766 (R)
- Foster, Claude W., 82 Franklin St.,  
Laconia 03246 (R)
- Fox, Arthur H., Union 03887 (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)
- Gage, Edward A., 12 Lincoln St.,  
Exeter 03833 (R)
- Gagnon, Rebecca A., 412 Goebel St.,  
Berlin 03570 (D)
- Galbraith, Donald B., Charlestown 03603 (R)
- Gallagher, Christopher F., 18 Haverhill St.,  
Hudson 03051 (D)
- Gamache, Ovila, Ferry St., Suncook 03275 (D)
- Gardner, Van H., 85 Pleasant St.,  
Littleton 03561 (R)
- Gardner, William J., 85 Oak St.,  
Manchester 03104 (R)
- Gay, Charles H., Drawer 89, Derry 03038 (R)
- Gelt, Jeanette, 21 Martin Ave.,  
Salem 03079 (R)
- Gile, Robert H., RFD 1, Concord 03301 (R)
- Gilman, Wiggin S., 24 Bow St.,  
Franklin 03235 (D)
- Glavin, William F., 44 Stone St.,  
Concord 03301 (R)
- Goff, John B., Box J, Suncook 03275 (D)
- Goode, Frederick D., RFD 1,  
Reeds Ferry 03078 (R)
- Goodrich, Vera E., Epping 03042 (R)
- Grady, Emmett J., 9 S. Elm St.,  
Manchester 03103 (D)
- Greeley, A. Stephen, 26 Pleasant St.,  
Franklin 03235 (R)
- Greene, Elizabeth A., 399 South Rd.,  
Rye 03870 (R)
- Greenwood, J. Henry, Fordway Rd.,  
Raymond 03077 (R)
- Griffin, Margaret A., Auburn 03032 (R)
- Habel, Napoleon A., 139 High St.,  
Somersworth 03878 (D)
- Hackler, Jacob M., RFD 1, Keene 03431 (R)
- Hall, Charles H., RFD 1, Box 115,  
Londonderry 03053 (R)
- Halvorson, Alf, Raceway Rd.,  
Hinsdale 03451 (R)
- Hamel, Stanley A., Seabrook 03874 (R)
- Hamilton, Ruth M., Box 403,  
Claremont 03743 (D)
- Hammond, Ralph F., 560 South Rd.,  
Rye 03870 (R)
- Hanson, Richard D., RFD 3,  
Concord 03301 (R)
- Hayes, J. Donald, Silver Lake 03875 (R)
- Head, George A., 27 Tremont St.,  
Laconia 03246 (R)
- Heald, Cleon E., 234 Washington St.,  
Keene 03431 (R)
- Heald, Philip C., Jr., RFD 1,  
Wilton 03086 (R)
- Healy, Daniel J., 366 Lake Ave.,  
Manchester 03103 (D)
- Hebert, Roland N., 338 High St.,  
Somersworth 03878 (D)
- Henry, Arthur F., 382 N. State St.,  
Concord 03301 (R)
- Hickey, Edward P., Center Ossipee 03814 (R)
- Higgins, Wayne G., Green Valley Ranch Motel,  
Woodstock 03293 (R)
- Hoar, John, Sr., Epping 03042 (R)
- Hopkins, Ernest C., Spring St.,  
Bristol 03222 (R)
- Horan, Richard H., Sr., 6 Holt St.,  
Concord 03301 (R)
- Howard, C. Edwin, 183 South St.,  
Concord 03301 (R)
- Howard, Donald 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)
- Hussey, Daniel J., RFD 3, Box 481,  
Rochester 03867 (R)
- Jameson, J. Walter, 18 Mt. Vernon St.,  
Portsmouth 03801 (R)
- Johnson, Edward A., Walpole 03608 (R)
- Johnson, Elmer L., Winchester 03470 (R)
- Johnson, William R., 14 Rayton Rd.,  
Hanover 03755 (R)
- Joncas, Grace L., 16 Locust St.,  
Rollinsford 03869 (D)
- Junkins, F. Leroy, Hampton Rd.,  
Exeter 03833 (R)
- Karnis, Theodore H., New Ipswich 03071 (R)
- Karsten, Herbert H., Holderness 03245 (R)
- Keefe, Mary E., 80 Concord Way,  
Portsmouth 03801 (D)
- Keeney, Phyllis M., Wason Rd.,  
Hudson 03051 (R)

New Hampshire (continued)

- Kimball, Hayford T., 13 Clark St.,  
Derry 03038 (R)
- Kinney, Paul L., 15 Birch Dr.,  
Dover 03820 (R)
- Knight, Alice Tirrell, Addison Rd.,  
Goffstown 03045 (R)
- Kopperl, George D., Box 9,  
Canterbury 03224 (R)
- LaChance, Henry J., 201 W. Hollis St.,  
Nashua 03060 (D)
- LaFrance, 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)
- LaPlante, Louis P., 360 Dubuque St.,  
Manchester 03102 (D)
- LaPlante, Roland H., 70 Chandler St.,  
Nashua 03060 (D)
- Laroche, Leo U., 663 Central St.,  
Franklin 03235 (D)
- LaTour, John H., 40 Dexter St.,  
Nashua 03060 (D)
- Lavallee, Josaphat, 132 Alsace St.,  
Manchester 03102 (D)
- Lawton, Robert M., Meredith 03253 (R)
- 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, 786 Hillside Ave.,  
Berlin 03570 (D)
- Lesage, Romeo R., 9 Tolles St.,  
Nashua 03060 (D)
- Lesmerises, Origene E., 575 Dubuque St.,  
Manchester 03102 (D)
- Levasseur, Alphonse, 298 N. Main St.,  
Manchester 03102 (D)
- Levesque, Lucien G., 10 Lyons St.,  
Rochester 03867 (D)
- Lockhart, Richard S., Box 245,  
New Castle 03854 (R)
- Logan, Harlan D., Meriden 03770 (R)
- Lomazzo, Joseph, 416 Belmont St.,  
Manchester 03103 (D)
- Loxton, John J., RFD 2, Box 329,  
Manchester 03102 (R)
- Lynch, Robert C., 7 Nottingham St.,  
Hudson 03051 (R)
- MacDonald, Maurice E., 39 S. Spring St.,  
Concord 03301 (R)
- MacKenzie, Lawrence H., Wyman Rd.,  
Keene 03431 (R)
- Mackintosh, James F., RFD 2,  
Windsor, Vt. 05089 (R)
- Maglaras, John, 67 Cocheco St.,  
Dover 03820 (D)
- Maloomian, Sarkis N., 8 Emery St.,  
Somersworth 03878 (D)
- Mann, Arthur F., 44 High St.,  
Peterborough 03458 (R)
- Manning, A. George, 32 State St.,  
Groveton 03582 (D)
- Manning, Thomas E., 149 Pine St.,  
Manchester 03103 (D)
- Marden, Arthur B., 12 Millville Circle,  
Salem 03079 (R)
- Marsh, Harry N., Pleasant St.,  
Colebrook 03576 (R)
- Martel, Albina S., 501 Dix St.,  
Manchester 03103 (D)
- Martin, Willard G., Jr., 72 Belknap St.,  
Laconia 03246 (R)
- Mason, Samuel F., 15 Harvard St.,  
Nashua 03060 (D)
- Mattice, Russell C., 12 Chandler St.,  
Penacook 03301 (R)
- Maynard, Ralph C., 590 Kearsarge Way,  
Portsmouth 03801 (D)
- McCuin, Percy W., 1879 Riverside Dr.,  
Berlin 03570 (R)
- McDermott, Walter F., 225 Kenny St.,  
Manchester 03104 (D)
- McEachern, Archie D., 70 Stark St.,  
Portsmouth 03801 (D)
- McEachern, Joseph A., 229 Sherburne Rd.,  
Portsmouth 03801 (D)
- McGee, Edna B., Box 145, Pollard Rd.,  
Lincoln 03251 (D)
- McGinness, Charles L., Box 246,  
Troy 03465 (D)
- McGrail, Edward P., 36 Crowley St.,  
Manchester 03103 (D)
- McLane, Susan N., 5 Auburn St.,  
Concord 03301 (R)
- McMeekin, Norman A., Woodsville 03785 (R)
- Merrifield, George R., Sunapee 03782 (R)
- Merrill, Shirley K., 22 Perley Ave.,  
Lebanon 03766 (R)
- Michels, John R., North Rd.,  
Danbury 03230 (R)
- Milne, Norman F., Jr., 2159 Elm St.,  
Manchester 03104 (R)
- Mitchell, Lester E., Sr., RFD 1,  
Plymouth 03264 (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)
- Morrow, Kenneth S., RFD 2, Dover 03820 (R)
- Mousseau, Ann L., Pittsfield 03263 (R)
- Murphy, Francis, 267 Webster St.,  
Manchester 03104 (R)
- Murphy, Peter J., 15 Richardson Dr.,  
Dover 03820 (D)
- Murray, Fred E., Box 178,  
Peterborough 03458 (R)
- Mutzbauer, Jakob, Alton 03809 (R)
- Nahil, Sam J., 62 South St.,  
Claremont 03743 (R)
- Nalette, Joseph C., 259 Notre Dame Rd.,  
Manchester 03102 (D)
- Newell, Henry C., 166 School St.,  
Concord 03301 (R)

## New Hampshire (continued)

- Nighswander, Esther R., RFD 4,  
Laconia 03246 (R)
- Nixon, David L., Old Coach Rd.,  
New Boston 03070 (R)
- Normandin, Margaret E., 135 Church St.,  
Laconia 03246 (D)
- Nourie, Francis T., 122 Winter St.,  
Manchester 03102 (D)
- Noyes, Chester D., RFD 2,  
Colebrook 03576 (R)
- Nyberg, Harry E., 121 Wellington Rd.,  
Manchester 03104 (R)
- O'Connor, James P., 119 Edmond St.,  
Manchester 03102 (D)
- 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)
- Ormiston, Edward J., RFD 2,  
Londonderry 03053 (R)
- Osborn, Clayton E., 42 Harvard St.,  
Portsmouth 03801 (R)
- Palmer, Mildred L., Box 156,  
Plaistow 03865 (R)
- Parent, Emile J., 294 Burgess St.,  
Berlin 03570 (D)
- Park, Hazel I., Box 144, Lyme 03768 (R)
- Parnagian, Aram, 6 Renaud Ave.,  
Dover 03820 (R)
- Peabody, Arthur H., Peabody Rd.,  
Pelham 03076 (D)
- Peabody, Raymond B., 10 Hull Ave.,  
Dover 03820 (R)
- Persson, Karl J., Star Rte., Candia 03034 (R)
- Phillips, Winfield J., 146 Rumford St.,  
Concord 03301 (R)
- Poehlman, Barbara S., 29 Shirley Park,  
Goffstown, 03045 (D)
- Poliquin, Arthur, 6 Ninth St.,  
Nashua 03060 (D)
- Pollock, Stephen W., Sr., 34 Douglass St.,  
Keene 03431 (R)
- Prescott, Oscar C., 22 Holman St.,  
Laconia 03246 (R)
- Preston, Howell F., 117 Wakefield St.,  
Rochester 03867 (R)
- Pray, Harry H., 98 Sixth St.,  
Dover 03820 (R)
- Quirk, Jeremiah, 140 Lincoln Ave.,  
Portsmouth 03801 (R)
- Radway, Laurence I., 22 Occom Ridge,  
Hanover 03755 (D)
- Raiche, Robert E., 957 Somerville St.,  
Manchester 03103 (D)
- Randall, Anthony T., Adams Ave.,  
Seabrook 03874 (R)
- Randall, Earle F., Box 185, Tilton 03276 (R)
- Randlett, Dorothy V., Prescott Hill Rd.,  
Laconia 03246 (R)
- Ratoff, John J., 19 Thayer Rd.,  
Hampton 03842 (R)
- Raymond, Sumner W., Chapman Rd.,  
Keene 03431 (R)
- Read, Maurice W., 16 Chester Rd.,  
Derry 03038 (R)
- Record, Louis D., Jr., 9 Reservoir St.,  
Nashua 03060 (R)
- Reddy, Samuel, Jr., Box 146, Maple St.,  
Contoocook 03229 (R)
- Reed, Irene L., Box 455, Henniker 03242 (R)
- Remick, Earle H., Tamworth 03886 (R)
- Rich, Marcia Tefft, 74 Pleasant St.,  
Littleton 03561 (R)
- Richardson, Harriett W. B., 1 Birchwood Pl.,  
Dover 03820 (R)
- Richardson, Mabel L., Randolph 03593 (R)
- Roberts, Charles B., Winnisquam 03289 (R)
- Roberts, George B., Jr., RFD 1,  
Gilmanton Iron Works 03837 (R)
- Roberts, Milburn F., RFD,  
North Conway 03860 (R)
- Robinson, Joseph H., RFD 1,  
Suncook 03275 (D)
- Rolfe, Ernest L., 82 Main St.,  
East Rochester 03867 (R)
- Rousseau, Hector J., 58 Bremer St.,  
Manchester 03102 (D)
- Rousseau, Omer A., 58 Sullivan St.,  
Claremont 03743 (D)
- Roy, Antoinette B., 96 Prospect St.,  
Manchester 03104 (R)
- Roy, Edgar J., 115 Madigan St.,  
Berlin 03570 (D)
- Saggiotes, James A., 23 Summit Rd.,  
Newport 03773 (R)
- Sanders, Horace W., 50 Monroe St.,  
Concord 03301 (R)
- Saunders, Michael J., 58 Grant St.,  
Keene 03431 (D)
- Sawyer, Frank N., RFD 1, Weare 03281 (R)
- Sayer, James A., 81 Main St.,  
Salem 03079 (R)
- Scamman, W. Douglas, Jr.,  
Stratham 03885 (R)
- Schwamer, Annie Mae, Box 236,  
Plaistow 03865 (R)
- Sears, Madison W., 26 Winter St.,  
Plymouth 03264 (R)
- Senter, Kenneth L., 19 Boyd Rd.,  
Derry 03038 (R)
- Sewall, F. Albert, RFD 1,  
Newmarket 03857 (D)
- Sherman, Kenneth L.,  
South Newbury 03272 (R)
- Shindlecker, C. Dean, 25 Carolan Ave.,  
Hampton 03842 (R)
- Shirley, Wayne, Bagdad Rd.,  
Durham 03824 (R)
- Shute, Ralph D., RFD,  
Whitefield 03598 (R)
- Sirois, Leo O., 28 Park Ave.,  
Nashua 03060 (R)
- Smith, Manson B., East Hebron 03232 (R)
- Smith, Richard L., 77 Wakefield St.,  
Rochester 03867 (R)

**New Hampshire (continued)**

Smith, Roger A., 95 Center St.,  
Concord 03301 (R)  
Soucy, Emile J., 2146 Elm St.,  
Manchester 03104 (R)  
Spalding, Kenneth W., Jr., Box 184,  
Amherst 03031 (R)  
Spaulding, Roma A., 8 Maple Ave.,  
Claremont 03743 (R)  
Splaine, James R., 256 Deer St.,  
Portsmouth 03801 (R)  
Spollett, Doris M., Hampstead 03841 (R)  
Stafford, George W., Box 94,  
Lakeport 03246 (R)  
Sterling, David A., Church St.,  
Hillsborough 03244 (R)  
Stevenson, Malcolm J., Bethlehem 03574 (R)  
Stimmell, John H., RFD 1,  
Pittsfield 03263 (R)  
Storm, Arthur, 236 Douglas St.,  
Manchester 03102 (D)  
Studd, George T., 280 High St.,  
Berlin 03570 (D)  
Sweeney, James A., Jr., 25 Fogg Ave.,  
Manchester 03102 (D)  
Tarbell, Maurice E., Brown Rd.,  
Windham 03087 (R)  
Tarr, Kenneth M., 48 Beacon St.,  
Concord 03301 (D)  
Tasoulas, Chris J., 93 Roxbury St.,  
Keene 03431 (R)  
Tebbetts, Fred O., Courtland St.,  
Farmington 03835 (R)  
Theriault, Romeo J., 380 Forbush Ave.,  
Berlin 03570 (D)  
Thibeault, P. Robert, 185 South Wilson St.,  
Manchester 03103 (D)  
Thompson, Barbara C., Vinewood Rd., RFD 2,  
Rochester 03867 (R)  
Thompson, Willard L., RFD 8,  
Keene 03431 (R)  
Thurston, George O., Errol 03579 (R)  
Tilton, John H., 2 Merrill St.,  
Littleton 03561 (R)  
Tirrell, Loring V., RFD 1, Durham 03824 (R)  
Torr, Keith H., RFD 1, Dover 03820 (R)  
Tracey, William F., 147 S. Main St.,  
Newport 03773 (D)  
Tremblay, Wilfred J., 15 Eldridge St.,  
Lebanon 03766 (D)  
Tripp, J. Thornton, 32 Adams Ave.,  
Rochester 03867 (R)  
Trowbridge, C. R., Box 187,  
Dublin 03444 (R)  
Twardus, John, 36 Packersfalls Rd.,  
Newmarket 03857 (D)  
Underwood, Russell E., Box 54,  
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)  
VanLoan, Anna S., 62 Wallace Rd.,  
Bedford 03102 (R)

Varrill, Robert W., 16 Wentworth St.,  
Exeter 03833 (R)  
Vickery, Harold J., RFD 2,  
Rochester 03867 (R)  
Walker, Frank W., 33 Nelson St.,  
Keene 03431 (R)  
Wallin, Jean R., 3 Durham St.,  
Nashua 03060 (D)  
Walsh, Edward J., 151 Lake Ave.,  
Manchester 03103 (D)  
Walsh, Michael P., 77 West Bridge St.,  
Manchester 03101 (D)  
Warren, Edward G.,  
South Lyndeborough 03082 (R)  
Watson, Harold W., RFD 2,  
Reeds Ferry 03078 (R)  
Webber, Sadie C., 22 Forest St.,  
Dover 03820 (D)  
Weeks, Edna B., Box 93,  
Greenland 03840 (R)  
Weilbrenner, Charles A., Tibbetts-Hill Rd.,  
Goffstown 03045 (D)  
Welch, Alfred E., Bay Rd.,  
Andover 03216 (R)  
Welch, Donald J., 305 Sheep Davis Rd.,  
Concord 03301 (R)  
Welch, John L., 39 Ashland St.,  
Manchester 03104 (D)  
White, George W., Sr., Main St.,  
Atkinson 03811 (R)  
White, Julia H., 35 Salter St.,  
Portsmouth 03801 (R)  
Williamson, Stanley H., Box 1,  
Wendell 03783 (R)  
Wright, John W., Jr., 1 Wright Ave.,  
Merrimack 03054 (R)  
Wuelper, Marion, Belmont 03220 (R)  
York, Edward H., 45 Summer St.,  
Penacook 03301 (D)  
York, Elmer H., 333 Prospect St.,  
Berlin 03570 (D)  
Young, John T., 49 Littleworth Rd.,  
Dover 03820 (R)  
Zachos, Kimon S., 52 North Adams St.,  
Manchester 03104 (R)

**NEW JERSEY**  
(LEGISLATURE)

*Senate*

Democrats 9    Republicans 31  
Bateman, Raymond H., 21 E. High St.,  
Somerville 08876 (R)  
Beadleston, Alfred N., 12 Broad St.,  
Red Bank 07701 (R)  
Coffee, Richard J., 1419 Princeton Ave.,  
Trenton 08638 (D)  
Crabiel, J. Edward, 38 Highland Dr.,  
Milltown 08850 (D)  
Del Tufo, Gerardo L., 972 Broad St.,  
Newark 07102 (R)  
Dickinson, Fairleigh, Jr., Box 316,  
Rutherford 07070 (R)  
Dowd, David W., 50 E. Mt. Pleasant Ave.,  
Livingston 07039 (R)

## New Jersey (continued)

Dumont, Wayne, Jr., 701 Hillcrest Blvd.,  
Phillipsburg 08865 (R)  
Farley, Frank S., 503 Schwehm Bldg.,  
Atlantic City 08401 (R)  
Forsythe, Edwin B., Box 128,  
Moorestown 08057 (R)  
Giuliano, Michael A., 61 Peck Ave.,  
Newark 07107 (R)  
Guarini, Frank J., Jr., 610 Newark Ave.,  
Jersey City 07306 (D)  
Hagedorn, Garrett W., 63 Second Ave.,  
Paterson 07514 (R)  
Hauser, Frederick H., 84 Washington St.,  
Hoboken 07030 (D)  
Hiering, William T., Court House Square,  
Toms River 08753 (R)  
Italiano, Frank C., 721 Market St.,  
Camden 08102 (R)  
Kay, Robert E., 107 E. Wildwood Ave.,  
Wildwood 08260 (R)  
Kelly, Hugh A., 80 Telford Rd.,  
Somerdale 08083 (R)  
Kelly, William F., Jr., 595 Newark Ave.,  
Jersey City 07306 (D)  
Knowlton, Willard B., 30 River Edge Rd.,  
Tenafly 07670 (R)  
La Corte, Nicholas S., 1143 E. Jersey St.,  
Elizabeth 07201 (R)  
Lynch, John A., 75 Paterson St.,  
New Brunswick 08901 (D)  
Maraziti, Joseph J., 117 Cornelia St.,  
Boonton 07005 (R)  
Matturri, Alexander J., 744 Broad St.,  
Rm. 1215, Newark 07102 (R)  
McDermott, Francis X., 312 Massachusetts St.,  
Westfield 07090 (R)  
Miller, John L., 423 Market St.,  
Camden 08101 (D)  
Musto, William V., 321 Twenty-Third St.,  
Union City 07087 (D)  
Ridolfi, Sido L., 383 W. State St.,  
Trenton 08618 (R)  
Rinaldo, Matthew J., 142 Headley Terr.,  
Union 07083 (R)  
Schiaffo, Alfred D., 215 Union St.,  
Hackensack 07601 (R)  
Schoem, Ira, 1184 Main Ave.,  
Clifton 07011 (R)  
Sciro, Frank J., 152 Market St.,  
Paterson 07505 (R)  
Sears, Harry L., 714 Main St.,  
Boonton 07005 (R)  
Sisco, Edward, 475 Valley Rd.,  
Wayne 07470 (R)  
Stout, Richard R., 301 Main St.,  
Allenhurst 07711 (R)  
Tanzman, Norman, 290 Hobart St.,  
Perth Amboy 08861 (D)  
Waldor, Milton A., 1180 Raymond Blvd.,  
Newark 07102 (R)  
Wallwork, James H., 120 N. 11th St.,  
Newark 07109 (R)  
White, John L., 22 N. Broad St.,  
Woodbury 08096 (R)

Woodcock, Joseph C., Jr., 690 Anderson Ave.,  
Cliffside Park 07010 (R)

## General Assembly

Democrats 22 Republicans 58

Aikins, Louis R., 6 West End Ct.,  
Long Branch 07740 (R)  
Apy, Chester, 195 Broad St.,  
Red Bank 07701 (R)  
Azzolina, Joseph, 835 Highway 35,  
Middletown 07748 (R)  
Black, Kenneth A., 352 S. Hook Rd.,  
Pennsville 08070 (R)  
Brown, John F., Park Ave.,  
Lakewood 08701 (R)  
Cafiero, James S., 3303 New Jersey Ave.,  
Wildwood 08260 (R)  
Capers, Augustus T., 687 E. 24th St.,  
Paterson 07504 (D)  
Caputo, Ralph R., 315 N. 13th St.,  
Newark 07103 (R)  
Cobb, W. Allen, 45 E. Blackwell St.,  
Dover 07801 (R)  
Coleman, James M., Jr., 711 Bangs Ave.,  
Asbury Park 07712 (R)  
Costa, Thomas J., 691 Cedar Lane,  
Teaneck 07666 (R)  
Coury, Francis J., 204 Lincoln,  
Highland Park 08904 (R)  
Crane, William M., 203 Brook St.,  
Paramus 07653 (R)  
Curcio, Samuel A., 241 Bellevue Ave.,  
Hammonon: 08037 (R)  
DeKorte, Richard W., 18 Clark St.,  
Paterson 07505 (R)  
Deanis, John N., 163 Bloomfield Ave.,  
Verona 07044 (R)  
Dickey, William K., 122 Haddon Ave.,  
Collingswood 08108 (R)  
Digiammo, Theodore, 7101 Kennedy Blvd.,  
North Bergen 07047 (D)  
Dodd, Frank J., Mountain Ave.,  
West Orange 07052 (D)  
Doyle, Norman A., Jr., 280 Maple St.,  
Kearny 07032 (D)  
Enos, Joseph H., 39 Cooper St.,  
Woodbury 08096 (R)  
Esposito, Michael P., 275 Newark Ave.,  
Jersey City 07302 (D)  
Evers, John F., 36 Baldwin Terr.,  
Wayne 07470 (R)  
Ewing, John H., Box 352,  
Bedminster 07921 (R)  
Fay, John J., Jr., 115 Amherst Ave.,  
Colonia 07067 (D)  
Fekety, John J., 567 Avenue E,  
Bayonne 07002 (D)  
Ferrara, Michael J., 166 Main St.,  
Hackensack 07601 (R)  
Fiore, C. Richard, 423 Highland Ave.,  
Newark 07104 (R)  
Fontanella, Alfred E., 140 Market St.,  
Paterson 07505 (R)  
Friedland, David J., 591 Summit Ave.,  
Jersey City 07306 (D)

New Jersey (continued)

Garibaldi, Peter P., Half Acre Rd., RFD,  
Cranbury 08512 (R)  
Gavan, Henry F., 2109 Orchard Terr.,  
Linden 07038 (D)  
Gimson, Douglas E., Rte. 4,  
Flemington 08822 (R)  
Haelig, Robert K., Jr., 715 Beechwood Ave.,  
Middlesex 08846 (R)  
Heilmann, Herbert J., 704 S. 14th St.,  
Newark 07103 (R)  
Higgins, Joseph J., 1 Elizabethtown Plaza,  
Elizabeth 07201 (D)  
Hirkala, Joseph, 101 Passaic Ave., City Hall,  
Passaic 07055 (D)  
Hollenbeck, Harold C., 111 Boiling Springs Ave.,  
East Rutherford 07073 (R)  
Horn, John J., 1123 N. 22nd St.,  
Camden 08105 (D)  
Hurley, James R., 2 N. High St.,  
Millville 08332 (R)  
Irwin, Charles J., 190 Elm St.,  
Westfield 07090 (R)  
Jackman, Christopher J., 744 Broad St.,  
Newark 07102 (D)  
Kaltenbacher, Philip D., 849 Broadway,  
Newark 07104 (R)  
Kaser, Leonard H., 373 S. Main St.,  
Williamstown 08094 (R)  
Kean, Thomas H., 1 Elizabethtown Plaza,  
Elizabeth 07201 (R)  
Kiehn, Herbert H., 823 Midwood Dr.,  
Rahway 07065 (R)  
Laskin, Lee B., 431 Market St.,  
Camden 08102 (R)  
Littell, Robert E., 47 Church St.,  
Franklin 07416 (R)  
Mabie, Benjamin H., 100 Buhler Ave.,  
Pine Beach 08741 (R)  
Margetts, Mrs. Josephine S., Blue Mill Rd.,  
New Vernon 07976 (R)  
McDonough, Peter J., 403 Berckman St.,  
Plainfield 07060 (R)  
McLeon, Addison M., 457 Jackson Ave.,  
Jersey City 07304 (D)  
Merlino, Joseph P., 516 So. Clinton Ave.,  
Trenton 08611 (D)  
Moraites, Peter, Robin Lane,  
Alpine 07620 (R)  
Olsen, Richard A., 1297 Seneca Rd.,  
North Brunswick 08902 (R)  
Owens, Ronald, 11 Hill St.,  
Newark 07102 (D)  
Parker, Barry T., 115 High St.,  
Mount Holly 08060 (R)  
Pedersen, Walter E., 350 White Horse Pike,  
Clementon 08021 (R)  
Pfaltz, Hugo M., Jr., 382 Springfield Ave.,  
Summit 07901 (R)  
Policastro, Paul, 11 Hill St.,  
Newark 07102 (D)  
Randall, Harry, Jr., 287 Kinderkamack Rd.,  
Westwood 07675 (R)  
Raymond, Eugene, III, 5787 Cedar Ave.,  
Pennsauken 08109 (R)

Richardson, George C., 279 Clinton Ave.,  
Newark 07108 (D)  
Rinaldi, Herbert M., 415 Thirty-Second St.,  
Union City 07087 (R)  
Russo, Peter J., 639 Ten Eyck Ave.,  
Lyndhurst 07071 (R)  
Scancarella, Joseph F., 663 Main Ave.,  
Passaic 07055 (R)  
Schluter, William E., 205 S. Main St.,  
Pennington 08534 (R)  
Selecky, John A., Rte. 130, E. Windsor Twp.,  
Hightstown 08520 (R)  
Smith, Albert S., 201 Dolphin Ave.,  
Northfield 08225 (R)  
Smith, Walter L., Jr., 1403 Riverton Rd.,  
Riverton 08077 (R)  
Suminski, Alfred E., 297 Sherman Ave.,  
Jersey City 07307 (D)  
Thomas, Peter W., 550 Broad St.,  
Newark 07102 (R)  
Todd, Webster B., Jr., 104 W. High St.,  
Somerville 08540 (R)  
Vander Plaat, Richard J., 41-25 Dunkerhook  
Rd., Fair Lawn 07410 (R)  
Vohdin, Walter J., 62 Nineteenth Ave.,  
Newark 07103 (D)  
Volk, Austin N., 378 Walnut St.,  
Englewood 07631 (R)  
Vreeland, Everett B., 710 Main St.,  
Boonton 07005 (R)  
Wilentz, Robert N., 252 Madison Ave.,  
Perth Amboy 08861 (D)  
Wilson, Kenneth T., 5 Marshall St.,  
West Orange 07052 (R)  
Woodson, S. Howard, Jr., 340 Calhoun St.,  
Trenton 08618 (D)

NEW MEXICO

(LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Democrats 23    Republicans 17  
(2 vacancies)

Alarid, Michael, 1608 Escalante S.W.,  
Albuquerque 87104 (D)  
Apodaca, Jerry, 1401-A El Paseo,  
Las Cruces 88001 (D)  
Atchison, Ray L., Drawer D, Aztec 87410 (R)  
Benavidez, Thomas R., 2012 Walter S.E.,  
Albuquerque 87102 (D)  
Black, Sterling F., Box 1087,  
Los Alamos 87544 (D)  
Bruin, James L., Box 550, Roswell 88202 (R)  
Cavin, S. H., Box 1125, Roswell 88202 (R)  
Chavez, Tibo J., Box 544, Belén 87002 (D)  
Davis, Ozzie, 849 Hardy S.W.,  
Albuquerque 87105 (D)  
Delgado, Edmundo R., 325 E. Berger St.,  
Santa Fe 87501 (D)  
DeVargas, Horace, Box 520,  
Española 87532 (D)  
Dow, R. Leo, 8808 Rio Grande Blvd. N.W.,  
Albuquerque 87114 (R)  
Dunn, Aubrey L., Box 386,  
Alamogordo 88310 (D)

## New Mexico (continued)

Easley, Mack, Box 638, Hobbs 88240 (D)  
 Eastham, John P., 2604 Morrow Rd. N.E.,  
 Albuquerque 87106 (R)  
 Echols, Odis, Jr., Box 670, Clovis 88101 (D)  
 Ferguson, Robert E., Box 350,  
 Artesia 88210 (D)  
 Hargrove, Don, 2404 Western,  
 Farmington 87401 (R)  
 Hart, Emmett C., Box 782,  
 Tucumcari 88401 (D)  
 Hawkins, Ernest, Box C, Moriarty 87035 (R)  
 Jones, Robert F., 3406 Inman Ct. N.E.,  
 Albuquerque 87110 (R)  
 Kirkpatrick, James, Box 1027,  
 Mesilla Park 88047 (R)  
 Koran, George T., 6608 Dodd Pl. N.E.,  
 Albuquerque 87110 (R)  
 Lee, Tom, Twin Lakes Trading Post,  
 Gallup 87301 (R)  
 Lopez, Junio, Box 1718, Las Vegas 87702 (R)  
 Lucero, Anthony A., 2010 Rio Grande N.W.,  
 Albuquerque 87104 (D)  
 Martinez, Alex G., 1949 Hopi Rd.,  
 Santa Fe 87501 (D)  
 McClure, Frank, Box 398, Grants 87020 (D)  
 Montoya, Alfonso T., Ranchos de Placitas,  
 Placitas 87043 (D)  
 Morgan, R. C., 223 S. Main, Portales 88130 (D)  
 Panagakos, Anthony, 924 Val Verde Dr. S.E.,  
 Albuquerque 87108 (R)  
 Pendleton, Raymond, Box 8, Roy 87743 (R)  
 Runnels, Harold L., Box 937,  
 Lovington 88260 (D)  
 Schauer, William C., Box 341,  
 Roswell 88202 (R)  
 Sego, William A., 4610 McLeod N.E.,  
 Albuquerque 87109 (R)  
 Skeen, Joseph R., Picacho 88343 (R)  
 Smalley, I. M., Box 879, Deming 88030 (D)  
 Taylor, Herbert J., 1602 Linda Dr.,  
 Gallup 87301 (D)  
 Trujillo, C. B., Box 905, Taos 87571 (D)  
 Vesely, Edith H., 14 Crestway,  
 Silver City 88061 (D)

*House of Representatives*

Democrats 44    Republicans 26

Abbott, Ray Gene, Rte. 1, Box 265,  
 La Mesa (R)  
 Aragon, Bennie J., 10310 Rafael S.W.,  
 Albuquerque (D)  
 Begay, Wilbert C., Box 96, Fruitland (R)  
 Blocker, George, Box 580, Jal (D)  
 Branch, Turner W., 4308 Avenida  
 La Resolana N.E., Albuquerque (R)  
 Brown, Frank, 2009 Georgia, Carlsbad (D)  
 Brown, T. E., Jr., Box 68, Artesia (D)  
 Bryan, Walker, Box 580, Carlsbad (D)  
 Carabajal, Richard A., 1001 Camino del Llano,  
 Belen (D)  
 Caudell, James A., 1704 Tomasita N.E.,  
 Albuquerque (R)

Chavez, Blas, Los Cordovas Rte., Taos (R)  
 Chavez, Fred, Jr., 225 Natalie Ave. N.W.,  
 Albuquerque (D)  
 Chavez, Jose Benito, Box 40,  
 San Juan Pueblo (D)  
 Cinelli, Eugene R., 901 Third S.W.,  
 Albuquerque (D)  
 Coker, Lee O., Box 68, Datil (R)  
 Coll, Max, Box 1818, Roswell (R)  
 Cook, Cecil W., Box 630, Portales (D)  
 Daniels, Jack, 623 E. Baja, Hobbs (D)  
 Derizotis, Paris, 610 Zecca Dr., Gallup (D)  
 Dow, Arthur L., 3718 Candelaria Rd. N.E.,  
 Albuquerque (D)  
 Engwall, Carl, Box 1782, Roswell (R)  
 Fettinger, George E., Drawer M,  
 Alamogordo (D)  
 Garcia, Jim, 408 E. Bland, Roswell (R)  
 Garcia, Raymond, 600 Isleta Blvd. S.W.,  
 Albuquerque (D)  
 Gonzales, Fidel, 2315 Hot Springs Blvd.,  
 Las Vegas (D)  
 Good, Thomas J., Box 700, Fort Sumner (D)  
 Grilly, Edward R., 1467 42nd St.,  
 Los Alamos (R)  
 Hartman, Ralph, Box 73, Berino (D)  
 Heidel, Finis Leroy, 311 N. First,  
 Lovington (D)  
 Helbing, Stephen C., Box 568, Roswell (R)  
 Herrera, Frank M., RFD 1, Box 319, Belen (D)  
 Hoover, Thomas W., 8524 Las Camas N.E.,  
 Albuquerque (R)  
 Howe, Dennis, 5909 Ponderosa N.E.,  
 Albuquerque (R)  
 Jordan, Robert D., 1100 Alvarado S.E.,  
 Albuquerque (R)  
 Kirk, Carter W., Box 712, Deming (R)  
 Koch, James H., Box 1926, Santa Fe (D)  
 Lopez, Edward J., 216 Sereno Dr., Santa Fe (D)  
 Malry, Lenton, 2900 Hyder S.E.,  
 Albuquerque (D)  
 Martin, Robert C., Box 146, Redrock (D)  
 Martinez, Severino E., Box 490, Espanola (D)  
 Martinez, Walter K., Box 10, Grants (D)  
 Merrion, J. Gregory, 504 McDonald Rd.,  
 Farmington (R)  
 Mershon, John J., Box 257, Cloudcroft (D)  
 Miera, Ernest, Box 485, Bernalillo (D)  
 Mondragon, Robert A., 508 15th N.W.,  
 Albuquerque (D)  
 Mora, E. Kelly, Box 726, Raton (D)  
 Moran, R. M., Box 1919, Hobbs (R)  
 Moreland, Clifton L., Box 896, Tucumcari (D)  
 Murray, Robert S., S.V. Star Rte.,  
 Alameda (R)  
 Norvell, David L., 1105 Fairway Terr.,  
 Clovis (D)  
 O'Donnell, William B., 190 Townsend Terr.,  
 Las Cruces (D)  
 Pattison, Hoyt, Star Rte., Box 58, Clovis (R)  
 Peirce, Eugene W., Jr., 2708 Tennessee N.E.,  
 Albuquerque (R)  
 Pennington, George W., Jr., Box 125,  
 Bloomfield (D)  
 Petty, Ralph, Jr., Box 129, Ruidoso (D)

New Mexico (continued)

Prince, Bradford H., 3505 Haines N.E.,  
Albuquerque (R)  
Fruit, Ralph E., 108 W. Plains, Clovis (R)  
Quintana, Eloy P., General Delivery,  
Santa Cruz (D)  
Rodgers, Quentin B., Box 476, Loving (D)  
Romero, Louis J., 505 W. Mesa, Gallup (D)  
Roybal, Ben, 2000 Williams S.E.,  
Albuquerque (D)  
Ryan, Murray, Box 110, Silver City (R)  
Salman, David M., Buena Vista, Mora (D)  
Scott, DeLoma A., 1512 Michigan,  
Alamogordo (D)  
Serrano, Anselmo J., 421 Edith S.E.,  
Albuquerque (D)  
Stahl, Jack L., 1517 Arizona N.E.,  
Albuquerque (R)  
Taylor, H. Merrill, 505 E. La Plata,  
Farmington (R)  
Tinker, Carol W., 902 Third, Las Vegas (R)  
Tomlin, John R., Rte. 2, Box 267,  
Las Cruces (D)  
Watchman, Leo C., Box 43, Navajo (D)

NEW YORK  
(LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Democrats 24 Republicans 33

Adams, William E., 143 Doncaster Rd.,  
Tonawanda, Kenmore 14150 (R)  
Anderson, Warren M., 34 Lathrop Ave.,  
Binghamton 13905 (R)  
Barclay, H. Douglas, 7380 Park St.,  
Pulaski 13142 (R)  
Bernstein, Abraham, 660 Thwaites Pl.,  
Bronx 10467 (D)  
Bloom, Jeremiah B., 350 Sterling St.,  
Brooklyn 11225 (D)  
Bookson, Paul P. E., 216 Park Row,  
New York 10038 (D)  
Bronston, Jack E., 184-37 Hovendon Rd.,  
Jamaica 11432 (D)  
Brydges, Earl W., 82 Lake St.,  
Wilson 14172 (R)  
Caemmerer, John D., 69 Exeter St.,  
Williston Park 11596 (R)  
Calandra, John D., 88 Beech Tree Lane,  
Bronx (R)  
Conklin, William T., 7095 Colonial Rd.,  
Brooklyn 11209 (R)  
Day, Theodore D., RFD 2,  
Interlaken 14847 (R)  
Dominick, D. Clinton, III, Sloane Rd.,  
Newburgh 12550 (R)  
Donovan, James H., 51 Elm St.,  
Chadwicks 13319 (R)  
Dunne, John R., 109 Fifth St.,  
Garden City 11530 (R)  
Ferrall, William J., 423 9th St.,  
Brooklyn 11215 (D)  
Ferraro, Nicholas, 22-49 80th St.,  
Flushing 11370 (D)  
Flynn, John E., 15 Huron Rd.,  
Yonkers 10710 (R)  
Galiber, Joseph L., 595 E. 167th St.,  
Bronx 10456 (D)  
Garcia, Robert, 563 Cauldwell Ave.,  
Bronx 10456 (D)  
Gioffre, Anthony B., 61 Betsy Brown Rd.,  
Port Chester 10573 (R)  
Giuffreda, Leon E., 16 N. Coleman Rd.,  
Centereach 11720 (R)  
Glinski, Frank J., 1913 Bailey Ave.,  
Buffalo 14211 (D)  
Goldin, Harrison J., 1020 Grand Concourse,  
Bronx 10451 (D)  
Goodman, Roy M., 1035 Fifth Ave.,  
New York 10028 (R)  
Gordon, Bernard G., 1420 Riverview Ave.,  
Peekskill 10566 (R)  
Greenberg, Samuel L., 1111 Ocean Ave.,  
Brooklyn 11230 (D)  
Griffin, James D., 602 S. Park Ave.,  
Buffalo 14219 (D)  
Hudson, Douglas, 116 Greene Ave.,  
Castleton 12033 (R)  
Hughes, John H., 311 Brookford Rd.,  
Syracuse 13224 (R)  
Knorr, Martin J., 61-46 Palmetto St.,  
Brooklyn 11221 (R)  
Langley, Walter B., 225 Jay St.,  
Albany 12210 (R)  
Laverne, Thomas, 4199 St. Paul Blvd.,  
Rochester 14617 (R)  
Lent, Norman F., 48 Plymouth Rd.,  
E. Rockaway 11693 (R)  
Lentol, Edward S., 152 Russell St.,  
Brooklyn 11222 (D)  
Lewis, Albert B., 123 Bay 25th St.,  
Brooklyn 11214 (D)  
Lombardi, Tarky, Jr., 500 Wendell Terr.,  
Syracuse 13203 (R)  
Marchi, John J., 79 Nixon Ave.,  
Staten Island 10304 (R)  
Marino, Ralph J., 29 Gilbert Ct.,  
E. Norwich 13815 (R)  
McGowan, Thomas F., 20 Nicholson Ave.,  
Buffalo 14214 (R)  
Meyerson, A. Frederick, 14 Van Sicken Ct.,  
Brooklyn 11207 (D)  
Niles, Dalwin J., 502 S. William St.,  
Johnstown 12095 (R)  
Ohrenstein, Manfred, 215 W. 90th St.,  
New York 10024 (D)  
Paterson, Basil A., 400 Manhattan Ave.,  
New York 10026 (D)  
Powers, James L., 17 Evergreen Dr.,  
Rochester 14624 (D)  
Present, Jess J., 41 Chestnut St.,  
Jamestown 14701 (R)  
Rolison, Jay P., Jr., 150 Kingwood Pk.,  
Poughkeepsie 12601 (R)  
Rosenblatt, William, 2519 E. 29th St.,  
Brooklyn 11232 (D)  
Santucci, John J., 111-29 116th St.,  
Jamaica 11420 (D)  
Schwartz, Murray, 137-23 227th St.,  
Jamaica 11413 (D)

## New York (continued)

Smith, Bernard C., Franklin St.,  
Northport 11768 (R)  
Smith, William T., RFD 1, Elmira 14903 (R)  
Speno, Edward J., 863 Richmond Rd.,  
East Meadow 11554 (R)  
Stafford, Ronald B., Peru 12972 (R)  
Stewart, Waldaba, 972 Bergen St.,  
Brooklyn 11216 (D)  
Thaler, Seymour R., 63 Groton St.,  
Forest Hills 11375 (D)  
Zaretski, Joseph, 160 Cabrini Blvd.,  
New York 10033 (D)

## Assembly

Democrats 72 Republicans 78

Abrams, Robert, 2125 Holland Ave.,  
Bronx 10462 (D)  
Altman, Benjamin, 600 W. 246th St.,  
Bronx 10471 (D)  
Amann, Edward J., Jr., 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)  
Bartlett, Kenneth G., 11 Bradford Dr.,  
Syracuse 13224 (R)  
Battista, Vito, 290 Highland Blvd.,  
Brooklyn 11207 (R)  
Becker, Daniel, Dogwood Lane, M.D. 25,  
Newburgh 12550 (R)  
Beckman, John W., 98 S. Portage St.,  
Westfield 14787 (R)  
Bell, H. Clark, Box 734, Woodstock 12498 (R)  
Berle, Peter A., 525 86th, New York 10024 (D)  
Bersani, Leonard F., 128 Rugby Rd.,  
Syracuse 13206 (R)  
Betros, Emeel S., 67 Grand Ave.,  
Poughkeepsie 12603 (R)  
Biondo, Peter R., Oak Hill Terr.,  
Ossining 10562 (R)  
Blumenthal, Albert H., 90 Riverside Dr.,  
New York 10032 (D)  
Boland, Francis J., Jr., 55 Orchard Rd.,  
Binghamton 13905 (R)  
Brewer, Guy R., 110-43 166th St.,  
Jamaica 11334 (D)  
Brown, Richard A., 8985 N. Lake Rd.,  
Bridgeport 13030 (R)  
Buckley, John T., 13 Proctor Blvd.,  
Utica 13501 (R)  
Burns, William L., 125 Avon Pl.,  
Amityville 11701 (R)  
Burrows, Gordon W., 65 Harvard Ave.,  
Yonkers 10710 (R)  
Calabretta, Joseph S., 24-15 35th Ave.,  
Long Island City 11106 (D)  
Carroll, Frank A., 613 Elmgrove Rd.,  
Rochester 14606 (R)  
Carroll, V. Sumner, 650 Main St.,  
Youngstown 14174 (R)  
Cerosky, Richard A., 50 Galloway Lane,  
Valhalla 10595 (R)

Chananau, Alexander, 1833 Loring Pl.,  
Bronx 10453 (D)  
Cincotta, George A., 96 Maple St.,  
Brooklyn 11225 (D)  
Cook, Constance E., 209 Coy Glen Rd.,  
Ithaca 14850 (R)  
Cook, Don W., 1508 Lehigh Station Rd.,  
Henrietta 14467 (R)  
Cooperman, Arthur J., 80-22 169th St.,  
Jamaica 11432 (D)  
Corbett, Lawrence E., Jr.,  
Fort Edward 12828 (R)  
Costigan, Peter J., 154 Old Field Rd.,  
Setauket 11785 (R)  
Crawford, Edward F., 38 E. Bridge St.,  
Oswego 13126 (R)  
DeSalvio, Louis, 425 W. Broadway,  
New York 10013 (D)  
DiBlasi, Rudolph F., 751 Bushwick Ave.,  
Brooklyn 11221 (D)  
DiCarlo, Dominick L., 1345 83rd St.,  
Brooklyn 11228 (R)  
DiFalco, Anthony G., 103 E. 10th St.,  
New York 10003 (D)  
Dowd, Joseph J., 220 Congress St.,  
Brooklyn 11201 (D)  
Droms, Fred, Jr., Droms Rd., Clifton Pk.,  
Rexford 12148 (R)  
Duryea, Perry B., Jr., Old Montauk Hgwy,  
Montauk 11954 (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 11000 (R)  
Field, Fred G., Jr., 16 East Newton Rd.,  
Newtonville 12128 (R)  
Fink, Stanley, 2249 E. 70th St.,  
Brooklyn 11204 (D)  
Finley, Joseph C., 38 Sherburne Rd.,  
Walworth 14568 (R)  
Flack, John T., 78-14 64th Pl.,  
Brooklyn 11227 (R)  
Fortune, Thomas R., 190 Ralph Ave.,  
Brooklyn 11233 (D)  
Gallagher, John T., 49-14 217th St.,  
Flushing 11364 (R)  
Gallivan, Mortimer P., 128 Kuhl Ave.,  
Syracuse 13208 (D)  
Gilman, Benjamin A., 10 Coolidge Ct.,  
Middletown 10940 (R)  
Ginsberg, Martin, 30 Roxton Rd.,  
Plainview 11803 (R)  
Giordano, William J., 730 Carroll St.,  
Brooklyn 11215 (D)  
Gottlieb, Stephen S., 159-34 Riverside Dr.,  
New York 10032 (D)  
Greco, Stephen R., 795 Richmond Ave.,  
Buffalo 14222 (D)  
Grieco, Salvatore J., 1861 W. 3rd St.,  
Brooklyn 11223 (D)  
Griffin, Francis J., 38 Treehaven Rd.,  
West Seneca 14224 (D)  
Gunning, Rosemary R., 1867 Grove St.,  
Brooklyn 11237 (R)

New York (continued)

- Hansen, Stephen C., 53 E. 93rd St.,  
New York 10028 (R)
- Hardt, Chester R., 107 Oakgrove Ave.,  
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., 2715 Grand Concourse,  
Bronx 10468 (D)
- Hellenbrand, Gail, 50 Plaza St.,  
Brooklyn 11238 (D)
- Henderson, Charles D., 39 Church St.,  
Hornell 14843 (R)
- Huntington, Prescott B., Long Beach Rd.,  
St. James 11780 (R)
- Jack, Hulan E., 45 W. 110th St.,  
New York 10026 (D)
- Jerabek, Charles A., 9 Brookspur Dr.,  
Bay Shore 11706 (R)
- Jonas, Milton, 1854 Zana Ct.,  
North Merrick 11566 (R)
- Keenan, Edward J., 502 Ford St.,  
Ogdensburg 13669 (R)
- Kelleher, Neil W., 406 6th Ave.,  
Troy 12182 (R)
- Kelly, Robert F., 226 76th St.,  
Brooklyn 11209 (R)
- Kingston, John E., 97 Ward St.,  
Westbury 11590 (R)
- Kraf, Harry, 711 Walton Ave.,  
Bronx 10451 (D)
- Kremer, Arthur J., 81 Kerrigan St.,  
Long Beach 11561 (D)
- Kretchmer, Jerome, 28 W. 69th St.,  
New York 10023 (D)
- Krupsak, Mary Anne, 35 Jay St.,  
Amsterdam 12010 (D)
- Kunzeman, Joseph J., 93-18 Hollis Court Blvd.,  
Queens Village 11428 (R)
- Lama, Alfred A., 9029 Kings Hgwy,  
Brooklyn 11212 (D)
- Lane, Clarence D., Windham 12496 (R)
- Leasure, Kenneth S., 500 Marcella St.,  
Endicott 13760 (R)
- Leichter, Franz S., 250 W. 104th St.,  
New York 10025 (D)
- Lerner, Alfred D., 101-68 130th St.,  
Jamaica 11419 (R)
- Levy, Eugene, East Place, Suffern 10901 (R)
- Lichtman, Sidney A., 1094 E. 18th St.,  
Brooklyn 11230 (D)
- Lill, Raymond J., 31 Wolfert Terr.,  
Rochester 14621 (D)
- Lis, John B., 117 Thomas St.,  
Buffalo 14206 (D)
- Lisa, Joseph F., 56-12 Van Doren St.,  
Flushing 11368 (D)
- Long, Lloyd J., 133 W. Elmwood Ct.,  
Tonawanda 14150 (R)
- Margiotta, Joseph M., 844 Bedford Ct.,  
Uniondale 11553 (R)
- Marshall, L. Richard, 7 Strathmont Park,  
Elmira 14905 (R)
- Mason, Edwyn E., 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.,  
Bronx 10705 (D)
- Mercorella, Anthony J., 1363 Astor Ave.,  
Bronx 10469 (D)
- Michaels, George M., 10 Norman Ave.,  
Auburn 13021 (D)
- Miller, Herbert J., 100-11 67th Rd.,  
Flushing 11375 (D)
- Mitchell, Donald J., Shells Bush Rd.,  
Herkimer 13350 (R)
- Mondello, Ferdinand J., 256 Calhoun Ave.,  
Bronx 10465 (D)
- Monano, Armando, 634 Mandia St.,  
Bronx 10474 (D)
- Murphy, Lawrence P., 4408 Flatlands Ave.,  
Brooklyn 11234 (D)
- Passannante, William F., 72 Barrow St.,  
New York 10014 (D)
- Pisani, Joseph R., 18 Fairview Pl.,  
New Rochelle 10805 (R)
- Pope, Gregory J., 619 East Ave.,  
Lockport 14094 (D)
- Posner, Herbert A., 436 Beach 21st St.,  
Far Rockaway 11691 (D)
- Posner, Seymour, 1100 Grand Concourse,  
Bronx 10451 (D)
- Ramos, Manuel, 1057 Stratford Ave.,  
Bronx 10472 (D)
- Rangel, Charles B., 74 W. 132nd St.,  
New York 10037 (D)
- Reilly, Joseph M., 36 Chestnut St.,  
Glen Cove 11542 (R)
- Riccio, Vincent, 375 16th St.,  
Brooklyn 11215 (R)
- Rodell, Martin, 79-47 264th St.,  
Queens Village 11004 (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)
- Ryan, Andrew W., Jr., 43 Grace Ave.,  
Plattsburgh 12901 (R)
- Sabbatino, Jules G., 23-06 21st St.,  
Long Island City 11105 (D)
- Schmidt, Frederick D., 94-39 Park Lane S.,  
Jamaica 11421 (D)
- Sears, William R., Woodgate 13494 (R)
- Shoemaker, Donald C., 833 Lake Rd.,  
Webster 14580 (R)
- Silverman, Leonard, 1250 Ocean Pkwy.,  
Brooklyn 11230 (D)
- Simon, Leonard, 2437 E. 3rd St.,  
Brooklyn 11223 (D)
- Skuse, Raymond, 98 Manning Blvd.,  
Albany 12203 (R)
- Solarz, Stephen J., 241 Dover St.,  
Brooklyn 11235 (D)

## New York (continued)

Southall, Mark T., 345 W. 145th St.,  
New York 10037 (D)  
Stavisky, Leonard Price, 166-25 Powells  
Cove Blvd., Flushing 11357 (D)  
Stein, Andrew J., 251 E. 32nd St.,  
New York 10016 (D)  
Steingut, Stanley, 1199 E. 53rd St.,  
Brooklyn 11234 (D)  
Stella, Anthony J., 2527 Radcliff Ave.,  
Bronx 10469 (D)  
Stephens, Willis H., Brewster 10509 (R)  
Stevenson, Edward, 1136 Jackson Ave.,  
Bronx 10456 (D)  
Stockmeister, Charles F., 74 Second Ave.,  
Rochester 14612 (D)  
Straub, Chester John, 678 Manhattan Ave.,  
Brooklyn 11222 (D)  
Strelzin, Harvey L., 527 Bedford Ave.,  
Brooklyn 11211 (D)  
Suchin, 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)  
Tills, Ronald H., 43 Union St.,  
Hamburg 14075 (R)  
VanCott, George E., 4 Laurel Ave.,  
Mount Vernon 10552 (R)  
Wager, Eli, 615 Woodmere Blvd.,  
Woodmere 11598 (D)  
Walkley, Frank, Castile 14427 (R)  
Walsh, John J., 91 Park Terr. W.,  
New York 10034 (D)  
Warder, Frederick L., 100 Lewis St.,  
Geneva 14456 (R)  
Weinstein, Moses M., 138-33 78th Dr.,  
Flushing 11367 (D)  
Wemple, Clark C., 1760 VanAntwerp Rd.,  
Schenectady 12309 (R)  
Wright, Samuel D., 112 Hopkinson Ave.,  
Brooklyn 11206 (D)

## NORTH CAROLINA

## (GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

## Senate

Democrats 38 Republicans 12

Allen, Gordon P., Reid Park,  
Roxboro 27573 (D)  
Allsbrook, Julian R., Drawer 40,  
Roanoke Rapids 27870 (D)  
Bagnal, Harry, Rte. 1, Murray Rd.,  
Winston-Salem 27106 (R)  
Bailey, J. Ruffin, 924 Cowper Dr.,  
Raleigh 27608 (D)  
Boger, John R., Jr., 101 Louise Dr. S.E.,  
Concord 28025 (D)  
Bowles, Hargrove, 700 Country Club Dr.,  
Greensboro 27408 (D)  
Briggs, Bruce B., Box 81, Mars Hill 28754 (R)

Bryan, Thomas Rhudy, Sr., Box 148,  
Wilkesboro 28697 (R)  
Burney, John J., Jr., 720 Forest Hills Dr.,  
Wilmington 28401 (D)  
Coggins, Jyles J., 3601 Ridge Rd.,  
Raleigh 27609 (D)  
Currie, Claude, Box 1491, Durham (D)  
Dent, R. T., Spruce Pine 28777 (R)  
Edwards, Elton, 309 N. Tremont Dr.,  
Greensboro 27403 (D)  
Ellis, Albert J., 105 Keller Ct.,  
Jacksonville 28540 (D)  
Evans, Martha W., 2441 Hassell Pl.,  
Charlotte 28209 (D)  
Flaherty, David T., 803 Hospital Ave.,  
Lenoir 28645 (R)  
Folger, Fred, Jr., 1015 N. Main St.,  
Mount Airy 27030 (D)  
Griffin, Edward F., 105 Sunset Ave.,  
Louisburg 27549 (D)  
Gurganus, Edgar J., Main St.,  
Williamston 27892 (D)  
Harrington, J. J., Lewiston 27849 (D)  
Henley, John T., Hope Mills 28348 (D)  
James, W. D., 306 Entwistle St.,  
Hamlet 28345 (D)  
Johnson, J. Marvin, Smithfield 27577 (D)  
Joyner, Norman H., Box 116,  
Troutman 28166 (R)  
Kirby, J. Russell, 1711 Brentwood Circle,  
Wilson 27893 (D)  
Larkins, Charles H., Jr., 1200 Sweetbriar Circle,  
Kinston 28501 (D)  
MacLean, Hector, Box 1489,  
Lumberton 28358 (D)  
Maxwell, Charles K., Rte. 1, Box 348,  
Huntersville 28078 (D)  
McGeachy, N. Hector, Jr., 2001 Winterlochen  
Rd., Fayetteville 28305 (D)  
Moore, Herman A., 1521 Dilworth Rd.,  
Charlotte 28203 (D)  
Morrow, Coolidge, 506 Overbrook Dr.,  
High Point 27262 (R)  
Nielson, Geraldine R., 3521 Kirklees Rd.,  
Winston-Salem 27104 (R)  
Norton, Clyde M., Box 477,  
Old Fort 28762 (D)  
Patterson, Frank N., Jr., 446 N. Tenth St.,  
Albemarle 28001 (D)  
Penn, Frank R., 1202 Crescent Dr.,  
Reidsville 27320 (D)  
Poovey, J. Reid, 61 20th Ave. N.W.,  
Hickory 28601 (R)  
Rauch, Marshall A., 1121 Scotch Dr.,  
Gastonia 28052 (D)  
Reed, Norris C., Jr., New Bern 28560 (D)  
Robinson, Sankey W., Whiteville 28472 (D)  
Sapp, Odell, W. Marsh St.,  
Salisbury 28144 (R)  
Saunders, William P., 910 E. Mass. Ave.,  
Southern Pines 28387 (D)  
Scott, Ralph H., Rte. 1, Haw River 27258 (D)  
Staton, William W., 636 Palmer Dr.,  
Sanford 27330 (D)  
Warren, Lindsay C., Jr., 208 Ridgewood Dr.,  
Goldsboro 27530 (D)

North Carolina (continued)

Warren, Stewart B., Box 745,  
Clinton 28328 (D)  
West, Herman H., Box 539,  
Murphy 28906 (R)  
White, Jack H., 218 Edgemont Dr.,  
Kings Mountain 28086 (D)  
White, Vernon E., Winterville 28590 (D)  
Wilkie, Carroll W., Rte. 1, Fletcher 28732 (R)  
Wood, George M., Camden 27921 (D)

House of Representatives

Democrats 91 Republicans 29

Andrews, Ike F., Siler City 27344 (D)  
Auman, T. Clyde, West End 27376 (D)  
Barbee, Allen C., Spring Hope 27882 (D)  
Barker, Chris, New Bern 28560 (D)  
Barr, Basil D., West Jefferson 28694 (D)  
Baugh, Jack, 2018 Sharon Rd.,  
Charlotte 28207 (D)  
Beam, Hugh, 204 Crescent Dr.,  
Marion 28752 (D)  
Beatty, Jim, 3716 Rhodes Ave.,  
Charlotte 28210 (D)  
Beard, Robert Q., Rte. 3, Box 416,  
Newton 28658 (R)  
Billings, Claude, Rte. 1, Traphill 28685 (R)  
Boger, Gilbert Lee, Rte. 3,  
Mocksville 27028 (R)  
Boshamer, Henry C., Vera Mar Harbor,  
Morehead City (D)  
Bostian, Teral Thomas, Rte. 1, Box 829,  
Taylorsville 28681 (R)  
Bradley, W. P., Hayesville 28904 (R)  
Britt, W. R., 408 Hancock St.,  
Smithfield 27577 (D)  
Bryan, Norwood E., Jr., Box 24,  
Fayetteville (D)  
Bumgardner, David W., Jr., 209 Peachtree St.,  
Belmont 28012 (D)  
Burrus, Archie, Manteo 27954 (D)  
Campbell, A. Hartwell, 1709 Wilshire Blvd.,  
Wilson 27893 (D)  
Campbell, Hugh B., Jr., 1428 Scotland Ave.,  
Charlotte 28207 (D)  
Campbell, R. L., Box 6, Rowland 28383 (D)  
Carson, James H., Jr., 419 Ellsworth Rd.,  
Charlotte 28211 (R)  
Carter, Lester G., Jr., 2527 Huntington Rd.,  
Fayetteville 28303 (D)  
Chase, Mrs. John B., Eureka 27830 (D)  
Church, John T., 420 Woodland Rd.,  
Henderson 27536 (D)  
Clark, Richard S., 702 Kintyre Dr.,  
Monroe 28110 (D)  
Coble, J. Howard, Rte. 10, Box 168,  
Greensboro 27406 (R)  
Collins, P. C., Jr., Laurel Springs 28644 (D)  
Covington, John W., Jr., 515 Fayetteville Rd.,  
Rockingham 28379 (D)  
Culpepper, W. T., Jr., 1705 Park View Dr.,  
Elizabeth City 27909 (D)  
DeBruhl, Claude, Rte. 1, Box 480,  
Candler 28715 (D)  
Eagles, Joe E., Crisp Rural Station,  
Macclesfield 27852 (D)  
Elliott, Guy, 105 E. Vernon Ave.,  
Kinston 28501 (D)  
Euliss, Jack M., Box 913,  
Burlington 27215 (D)  
Everett, J. A., Palmyra 27859 (D)  
Falls, Robert Z., 1308 Wesson Rd.,  
Shelby 28150 (D)  
Fenner, Julian B., 1604 Waverly Dr.,  
Rocky Mount 27801 (D)  
Frye, Henry E., 1920 Drexmore Ave.,  
Greensboro 27406 (D)  
Fulton, William M., 207 Myrtle St.,  
Morganton 28655 (R)  
Gentry, J. Worth, King 27021 (D)  
Godwin, Philip P., Gatesville 27938 (D)  
Godwin, R. C., New Bern 28560 (D)  
Green, James C., Clarkton 28433 (D)  
Gregory, Thorne, Scotland Neck 27874 (D)  
Harkins, Herschel S., Box 7266,  
Asheville (D)  
Harris, W. S., Jr., Rte. 1, Box 581,  
Graham 27253 (D)  
Haynes, Jeter L., 112 Williams St.,  
Jonesville 28642 (R)  
Hege, Joe H., Jr., 1526 Greensboro St.,  
Lexington 27292 (R)  
Hicks, Ernest L., 500 Clement Ave.,  
Charlotte 28204 (D)  
Hofer, W. Hance, 1532 Hermitage Ct.,  
Durham 27707 (D)  
Holshouser, James E., Jr., Westbrook Ext.,  
Boone 28607 (R)  
Horton, Hamilton C., Jr., Box 2836,  
Winston-Salem 27602 (R)  
Jemison, Howard A., Rte. 8, Robinhood Rd.,  
Winston-Salem 27106 (R)  
Jernigan, Roberts H., Jr., 401 N. Curtis St.,  
Ahoskie 27910 (D)  
Johnson, Hugh S., Jr., Rose Hill 28458 (D)  
Johnson, James C., Jr., 602 Sedgefield St.,  
Concord 28025 (R)  
Johnson, Samuel H., 4816 Morehead Dr.,  
Raleigh 27609 (D)  
Jones, Arthur H., 6510 Sharon Hill Rd.,  
Charlotte 28210 (D)  
Jones, R. A., 122 Woodland Ave.,  
Forest City 28043 (D)  
Kincaid, Donald R., Morganton Rd.,  
Lenoir 28645 (R)  
Leatherman, C. E., 307 N. Roberta Ave.,  
Lincolnton 28092 (D)  
Lilley, Daniel T., 1805 Sedgefield Dr.,  
Kinston 28501 (D)  
Love, Jimmy L., 713 Lawrence St.,  
Sanford 27330 (D)  
Martin, Perry, Rich Square 27869 (D)  
Mauney, W. K., Jr., Box 628,  
Kings Mountain 28086 (D)  
Mayfield, J. T., Rte. 1, Box 26,  
Flat Rock 28731 (R)  
Messer, Ernest B., 15 Forest View Circle,  
Canton 28716 (D)  
McDaniel, C. Dempsey, Rte. 1,  
Kernersville 27284 (R)

## North Carolina (continued)

McFadyen, Neill L., 111 S. Highland St.,  
Raeford 28376 (D)  
McKnight, Ed M., Rte. 2, Keithgayle Dr.,  
Clemmons 27012 (R)  
McMichael, Jule, 1601 Country Club Rd.,  
Reidsville 27320 (D)  
McMillan, A. A., 3309 Felton Pl.,  
Raleigh (D)  
McMillan, R. D., Jr., Box 352,  
Red Springs 28377 (D)  
Mills, Fred M., Jr., 607 Camden Rd.,  
Wadesboro 28170 (D)  
Mitchell, Austin A., 1302 W. A St.,  
Kannapolis 28081 (R)  
Mohn, J. F., Richlands 28574 (D)  
Moore, Reuben L., Atkinson 28421 (D)  
Paschall, J. Ernest, 113 E. Nash St.,  
Wilson 27893 (D)  
Payne, Robert Odell, Rte. 2,  
Gibsonville 27249 (R)  
Penny, James F., Jr., Lillington 27546 (D)  
Penny, Wade H., Jr., 3937 Nottaway Rd.,  
Durham 27707 (D)  
Penton, Howard A., Jr., 1119 Country Club Rd.,  
Wilmington 28401 (D)  
Phillips, C. W., 210 S. Tremont Dr.,  
Greensboro 27403 (D)  
Quinn, Dwight W., Box 314,  
Kannapolis 28081 (D)  
Ragsdale, 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)  
Reid, David, Jr., Box 375,  
Greenville 27834 (D)  
Rhyne, Jack L., 114 Lee St.,  
Belmont 28012 (D)  
Ridenour, John L., III, 605 Elmwood Dr.,  
Greensboro 27408 (D)  
Roberson, W. R., Jr., 313 College Ave.,  
Washington 27889 (D)  
Rose, Charles G., Jr., 215 Hillside Ave.,  
Fayetteville 27401 (D)  
Rountree, H. Horton, Greenville 27834 (D)  
Royall, Kenneth C., Jr., 64 Beverly Dr.,  
Durham 27707 (D)  
Short, W. M., 2004 Kylemore Dr.,  
Greensboro 27406 (D)  
Snead, Edward C., 1239 Columbus Circle,  
Wilmington 28401 (D)  
Snyder, J. Eugene, 402 Park St.,  
Lexington 27292 (R)  
Soles, R. C., Jr., Tabor City 28463 (D)  
Speed, James D., Rte. 3, Louisburg 27549 (D)  
Speros, Gus, 322 Shoeheel St.,  
Maxton 28364 (D)  
Stanford, Donald M., Whitehead Circle,  
Chapel Hill 27514 (D)  
Stevens, John S., 8 Pine Tree Rd.,  
Asheville 28804 (D)  
Stewart, Carl J., Jr., 1855 Westbrook Circle,  
Gastonia 28052 (D)

Strickland, Thomas E., Rte. 2,  
Goldsboro 27630 (D)  
Tart, C. Graham, 709 Cutchin St.,  
Clinton 28328 (D)  
Taylor, Charles H., Box 66, Brevard 28712 (R)  
Taylor, H. W., 2820 Bedford Ave.,  
Raleigh 27607 (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., Eden (D)  
Volger, James B., 2011 Randolph Rd.,  
Charlotte 28207 (D)  
Warlick, Hunter, 227 31st Ave. N.W.,  
Hickory 28601 (R)  
Watkins, William T., 213 W. Thorndale,  
Oxford 27565 (D)  
Whitley, Clyde Hampton, 2310 Charlotte Rd.,  
Albemarle 28001 (R)  
Williamson, Arthur W., Chadbourn 28431 (D)  
Wills, Marshall T., 4144 Robinhood Rd.,  
Winston-Salem 27106 (R)

## NORTH DAKOTA

(LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY)

## Senate

Democrats 6 Republicans 43

Becker, Edwin C., Willow City 58384 (R)  
Berube, Philip, Belcourt 58316 (D)  
Butler, Francis J., Box 1390, Fargo 58102 (R)  
Chesrown, Robert, Linton 58552 (R)  
Christensen, L. D., Kenmare 58746 (D)  
Coughlin, John D., Box 1273,  
Minot 58701 (R)  
Decker, John D., 708 Lincoln,  
Minot 58701 (R)  
Doherty, Ed, New Rockford 58356 (R)  
Forkner, Richard E., Langdon 58249 (R)  
Freed, Howard A., 926 7th Ave. W.,  
Dickinson 58601 (R)  
Goldberg, Richard W., 501 S. 7th,  
Fargo 58102 (R)  
Hernett, Gail H., Ashley 58413 (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, Milton G., 1021 6th St.,  
Devils Lake 58301 (R)  
Larson, Lester, Brouck 58321 (D)  
Larson, Guy, 307 E. Main, 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, Box 112,  
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., Box 508,  
 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., 2701 12th St. S.,  
 Fargo 58102 (R)  
 Strinden, Theron L., Litchville 58461 (R)  
 Stroup, Robert L., Hazen 58545 (R)  
 Thoreson, William J., York 58386 (R)  
 Torgerson, Carrol, Cooperstown 58425 (R)  
 Trenbeath, Grant, Neche 58265 (R)  
 Unruh, George, Box 1362,  
 Grand Forks 58201 (R)  
 Van Horn, Clark, Parshall 58770 (D)  
 Wenstrom, Frank, Box 187, Williston 58801 (R)  
 Wilhite, I. J., Box 697, Bismarck 58501 (R)

House of Representatives

Democrats 19 Republicans 79

Aafedt, Ardean, 704 W. 17th,  
 Williston 58801 (R)  
 Aamoth, Gordon S., 1st Natl. Bank,  
 Fargo 58102 (R)  
 Aas, Lynn W., 1830 S.W. 7th, Minot 58701 (R)  
 Anderson, Morris, 419 N.W. 11th,  
 Minot 58701 (R)  
 Atkinson, Myron, 106 Ave. B W.,  
 Bismarck 58501 (R)  
 Austin, Milon, Mott 58646 (R)  
 Backes, Richard J., Glenburn 58740 (D)  
 Belter, Wesley, Leonard 58052 (R)  
 Berg, Odell, Grafton 58237 (R)  
 Bernabucci, Jack, 709 4th Ave. S.E.,  
 Jamestown 58401 (R)  
 Bier, Howard F., Hazelton 58544 (R)  
 Boustead, Carl H., Box 856,  
 Bismarck 58501 (R)  
 Boyum, Arne, Carrington 58421 (R)  
 Brakke, Thomas J., Sharon 58277 (D)  
 Bullis, Harold O., Wahpeton 58075 (R)  
 Bunker, A. 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)  
 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 E., Hillsboro 58045 (R)  
 Dornacker, Eldred N., Mayville 58257 (R)  
 Eagles, Aloha, 1745 S. 8th, Fargo 58102 (R)  
 Emerson, Gordon, 1004 N.E. 1st,  
 Minot 58701 (R)

Erickson, Kenneth, DeLamere 58022 (D)  
 Erickson, William A., Stanley 58784 (D)  
 Freeman, Carl J., Bottineau 58318 (R)  
 Froelich, Donald A., 830 5th St. W.,  
 Dickinson 58601 (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)  
 Grant, Robert E., Berthold 58718 (D)  
 Halcrow, Don, Drayton 58225 (R)  
 Haugland, Brynhild, Box 1684,  
 Minot 58701 (R)  
 Henning, Glenn, Newburg 58762 (R)  
 Hensrud, I. O., 711 13th Ave. S.,  
 Grand Forks 58201 (R)  
 Hentges, Richard A., 1601 S. 10th,  
 Fargo 58102 (R)  
 Hickie, Ralph, Center 58530 (R)  
 Hilleboe, Peter S., 1622 S. 9th,  
 Fargo 58102 (R)  
 Hoffner, S. F., Esmond 58332 (D)  
 Hoghaug, Fred, Devils Lake 58301 (R)  
 Hougen, James, Larimore 58251 (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 Dr.,  
 Mandan 58554 (R)  
 Kingsbury, Harley R., R.R. 2,  
 Grafton 58237 (R)  
 Knudson, Kenneth, Taylor 58656 (R)  
 Kuehn, Duane A., 708 1st Ave. N.E.,  
 Mandan 58554 (R)  
 Lang, Theodore A., Sterling 58572 (R)  
 Larson, Gordon, Sydney 58485 (R)  
 Larson, LeRoy M., 519 4th Ave. W.,  
 West Fargo 58078 (R)  
 Leibhan, Joe B., Esmond 58332 (R)  
 Lillehaugen, C. Arnold, Bocket 58321 (R)  
 Linderman, Dale, Carrington 58421 (D)  
 Link, Arthur A., Alexander 58831 (D)  
 Lundene, Henry, Adams 58210 (D)  
 Matheny, Gordon, Emmet 58534 (R)  
 McDonald, Stuart J., 607 Maple Ave.,  
 Grand Forks 58201 (R)  
 Metzger, Edward, 410 Shady Lane,  
 Bismarck 58501 (R)  
 Miedema, Ernest J., 1220 S.W. 10th,  
 Valley City 58072 (R)  
 Moquist, Clifford, Crystal 58222 (R)  
 Mueller, L. C., Oakes 58474 (R)  
 Olienyk, Mike, Belfield 58622 (R)  
 Opedahl, Olaf, Tioga 58852 (D)  
 Peterson, James A., Rte. 1, Minot 58701 (R)  
 Peterson, Robert W., 1510 9th Ave. W.,  
 Williston 58801 (R)  
 Powers, Leslie C., Valley City 58072 (R)  
 Register, Winston, 3209 Belmont Rd.,  
 Grand Forks 58201 (R)  
 Reimers, Robert F., Melville 58468 (R)  
 Rivinius, Albert L., Elgin 58533 (R)  
 Rundle, Earl, New England 58647 (R)

## North Dakota (continued)

Sandness, Claire A., LaMoure 58458 (R)  
 Sanstead, Wayne G., 823 9th Ave. N.E.,  
 Minot 58701 (D)  
 Schaffer, E. E., Gackle 58442 (R)  
 Seibel, Albert, Martin 58758 (R)  
 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)  
 Swedlund, Paul, Velva 58790 (D)  
 Thompson, Hayden, Towner 58788 (D)  
 Thorsgard, Enoch, Northwood 58267 (R)  
 Tweten, Kenneth, 2816 Clover Dr.,  
 Grand Forks 58201 (R)  
 Wagner, Vernon E., 809 Ave. A W.,  
 Bismarck 58501 (R)  
 Weber, Francis E., Wheatland 58079 (D)  
 Welder, Joe, Napoleon 58561 (R)  
 Wells, Robert, Langdon 58249 (R)  
 White, Carl A., 41 Woodland Dr.,  
 Fargo 58102 (R)  
 Wilkie, Gerhart, Rolla 53367 (D)

## OHIO

## (GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

## Senate

Republicans 21 Democrats 12

Applegate, Douglas, 322 Wilma Ave.,  
 Steubenville 43952 (D)  
 Aronoff, Stanley J., 700 Tri-State Bldg.,  
 Cincinnati 45202 (R)  
 Armstrong, Harry L., Rte. 3, Logan 43138 (R)  
 Bowen, John W. E., 10 E. Town St.,  
 Columbus 43215 (R)  
 Calabrese, Anthony O., 501 Finance Bldg.,  
 Cleveland 44115 (D)  
 Carney, Charles J., 2405 Volney Rd.,  
 Youngstown 44511 (D)  
 Collins, Oakley C., 1005 Kemp Lane,  
 Ironton 45638 (R)  
 Cook, Howard C., 420 Security Bldg.,  
 Toledo 43604 (R)  
 Corts, Robert J., Elyria 44035 (R)  
 Dennis, Max H., 245 N. South St.,  
 Wilmington 45177 (R)  
 Gillmor, Paul E., 88 S. Washington St.,  
 Tiffin 44883 (R)  
 Gray, Theodore M., 1115 Park Ave.,  
 Piqua 45356 (R)  
 Guyer, Tennyson, 1196 E. Sandusky St.,  
 Findlay 45840 (R)  
 Holcomb, David S., 234 Hadley Ave.,  
 Dayton 45419 (R)  
 Jackson, M. Morris, 1717 East 70th St.,  
 Cleveland 44103 (D)  
 Johnson, Calvin C., 1005 Lenox Pl.,  
 Cincinnati 45229 (D)  
 Kilpatrick, Bishop, 195 Oak Knoll, N.E.,  
 Warren 44483 (D)

Leedy, James K., Citizens Natl. Bank Bldg.,  
 Wooster 44691 (R)  
 Maloney, Michael J., 8560 Gwilada Dr.,  
 Cincinnati 45236 (R)  
 Mottl, Ronald M., 6407 Virginia Ave.,  
 Parma 44129 (D)  
 Novak, Anthony F., 6218 St. Clair Ave.,  
 Cleveland 44103 (D)  
 Nye, William B., 2367 E. Market St.,  
 Akron 44312 (D)  
 Ocsek, Oliver, 7665 N. Gannett Rd.,  
 Northfield 44067 (D)  
 Powell, Walter E., 1532 Evalie Dr.,  
 Fairfield 45014 (R)  
 Regula, Ralph S., 15 N. Main St.,  
 Navarre 44662 (R)  
 Secrest, Robert T., Rte. 1,  
 Cambridge 43725 (D)  
 Shaw, Robert R., 22 E. Gay St.,  
 Columbus 43215 (R)  
 Stockdale, Robert E., 1485 South Blvd.,  
 Kent 44240 (R)  
 Taft, William W., 1144 Union Commerce Bldg.,  
 Cleveland 44115 (R)  
 Turner, Robin T., 784 Harding Rd.,  
 Marion 43302 (R)  
 Valiquette, Marigene, 3211 Parkwood Ave.,  
 Toledo 43610 (D)  
 Weeks, John H., 18147 Clifton Rd.,  
 Lakewood 44107 (R)  
 Weisenborn, Clara E., 4940 Chambersburg Rd.,  
 Dayton 45424 (R)

## House of Representatives

Republicans 64 Democrats 35

Albritton, David D., 1800 W. Third St.,  
 Dayton 45407 (R)  
 Baker, John O., 1696 Evergreen Pk.,  
 Coshocton 43812 (R)  
 Bartunek, Allen J., 3367 Ormond Rd.,  
 Cleveland Heights 44118 (R)  
 Batchelder, William G., 241 W. Bradway St.,  
 Medina 44256 (R)  
 Bechtold, John A., 7521 Glenover Dr.,  
 Cincinnati 45236 (R)  
 Bowen, William F., 3494 Reading Rd.,  
 Cincinnati 45229 (D)  
 Bowers, Arthur R., Eft's Lane,  
 Steubenville 43952 (D)  
 Boyd, Morris L., 2949 Aurora Rd.,  
 Hudson 44236 (R)  
 Camera, J. Leonard, 1147 Tenth St.,  
 Lorain 44052 (D)  
 Carpenter, Robert C., 37 Court St.,  
 Tiffin 44883 (R)  
 Celebrezze, James P., 14612 Sheldon,  
 Cleveland 44142 (D)  
 Christiansen, Richard M., 16 N. Mulberry St.,  
 Mansfield 44902 (D)  
 Creasy, Kenneth B., 460 W. William St.,  
 Delaware 43015 (R)  
 Cruze, Chester T., 880 Lafayette Ave.,  
 Cincinnati 45220 (R)  
 Davidson, Carlton E., 1816 Campbell Dr.,  
 Ironton 45638 (R)

Ohio (continued)

- DeLaine, Phillip M., 18702 Restor Ave.,  
Cleveland 44122 (D)
- DelBane, Michael, 125 Christian Ave.,  
Hubbard 44425 (D)
- Fiocca, Claude M., 1114 Linden Ave.,  
Akron 44310 (D)
- Fisher, Ralph E., Cor. Portage Rd. &  
State, Rte. 5, Wooster 44691 (R)
- Flannery, James J., 6907 Lawn Ave.,  
Cleveland 44102 (D)
- Fraser, Donald R., 4719 Springbrook Dr.,  
Toledo 43615 (R)
- Fry, Charles E., 721 W. Columbia,  
Springfield 45501 (R)
- Galbraith, John A., 602 Pierce St.,  
Maumee 43537 (R)
- Goddard, Don R., Bartlett 45713 (R)
- Hadley, Fred B., 404 S. State St.,  
Pioneer 43554 (R)
- Hale, Phale D., 266 N. Champion Ave.,  
Columbus 43203 (D)
- Hall, Tony P., 104 E. Third St.,  
Dayton 45402 (D)
- Headley, David L., 460 W. Paige St.,  
Barberton 44203 (D)
- Heintzelman, Ross G., 206 Grandview, N.W.,  
Canton 44708 (R)
- Hiestand, Joseph F., Rte. 5, Box 31,  
Hillsboro 45133 (R)
- Hill, Thomas E., 11706 Iowa Ave.,  
Cleveland 44108 (D)
- Hinig, William E., 835 Hardesty Ave., N.W.,  
New Philadelphia 44663 (D)
- Hollington, Richard R., Jr., 1105 E. Ohio Bldg.,  
Cleveland 44114 (R)
- Hughes, Lawrence E., 4319 Fair Oaks Dr.,  
Columbus 43214 (R)
- Hughes, Rodney H., 1169 Erie St.,  
Bellefontaine 43311 (R)
- Hunt, James I., 16810 Kinsman Rd.,  
Middlefield 44062 (R)
- James, Troy L., 4216 Cedar Ave.,  
Cleveland 44103 (D)
- Johnson, Anice W., 286 Eggleston Rd.,  
Aurora 44202 (R)
- Jones, Doris J., 1165 W. First Ave.,  
Columbus 43212 (R)
- Jones, Casey, 1716 1/2 Tecumseh St.,  
Toledo 43607 (D)
- Kerns, Lloyd G., Rte. 1, Box 236,  
Raymond 43067 (R)
- Knight, Howard A., Rte. 1,  
Rising Sun 43457 (R)
- Kurfess, Charles F., 329 N. Main St.,  
Bowling Green 43402 (R)
- Lampson, E. W., 46 W. Jefferson St.,  
Jefferson 44047 (R)
- Lancione, A. G., F. & M. Natl. Bank Bldg.,  
Bellaire 43906 (D)
- Levey, Barry, First Natl. Bank Bldg.,  
Middletown 45042 (R)
- Levitt, Robert E., 800 Cleve-Tusc. Bldg.,  
Canton 44702 (R)
- Maddux, Don S., 142 Ann Ct.,  
Lancaster 43130 (D)
- Mallory, William L., 1503 Baymiller Walk,  
Cincinnati 45214 (D)
- Manning, Robert A., 260 Kenwood Ave.,  
Akron 44313 (R)
- Mastics, George E., 1406 Terminal Tower,  
Cleveland 44113 (R)
- Mayfield, Frank H., Jr.,  
280 Central Trust Bldg.,  
Cincinnati 45202 (R)
- McCarthy, John V., 150 E. Lucius Ave.,  
Youngstown 44507 (D)
- McDonald, John C., 695 Snowdon Dr.,  
Newark 43055 (D)
- McLin, C. J., 1130 Germantown St.,  
Dayton 45407 (D)
- McNamara, Keith, 88 E. Broad St.,  
Columbus 43215 (R)
- Mills, Frank W., 6000 N. Main St.,  
Dayton 45415 (R)
- Murdock, Norman A., 628 Conina Dr.,  
Cincinnati 45238 (R)
- Mussey, William H., 150 Riverside,  
Batavia 45103 (R)
- Netzley, Robert E., Pemberton Rd.,  
Laura 45337 (R)
- Nixon, Corwin M., Box 58, Lebanon 45036 (R)
- Nord, Larry R., 288 Durst Dr.,  
Warren 44483 (R)
- Norris, Alan E., Box 187,  
Westerville 43081 (R)
- Nowack, Donald R., 10212 Russell Ave.,  
Garfield Heights 44125 (D)
- Oliver, Jack P., 503 W. First St.,  
Arcanum 45304 (R)
- Ostrovsky, Leonard, 6503 Marsol Dr.,  
Mayfield Heights 44124 (D)
- Panno, James R., 1125 Verona Ave.,  
Youngstown 44506 (D)
- Paulo, Walter H., Fairgrounds Blvd.,  
Canfield 44406 (R)
- Pease, Donald J., 143 E. College St.,  
Oberlin 44074 (D)
- Pemberton, Mack, 2949 Crescent Dr.,  
Columbus 43204 (R)
- Poda, John, Jr., 174 E. Ralston Ave.,  
Akron 44301 (D)
- Polcar, Gertrude E., 7060 Ridge Rd.,  
Parma 44129 (R)
- Pottenger, Thomas A., 750 Cedarhill Dr.,  
Cincinnati 45240 (R)
- Quilter, Barney, 641 Woodville Rd.,  
Toledo 43605 (D)
- Reichel, Richard G., 210 1st Natl. Bank Bldg.,  
Massillon 44646 (R)
- Rentschler, Thomas B., Box 387,  
Hamilton 45012 (R)
- Riffe, Vernal G., Jr., 703 Lakeview Ave.,  
New Boston 45662 (D)
- Russo, Anthony J., 2587 E. 127th St.,  
Cleveland 44120 (D)
- Rutkowski, Walter A., 6110 Dunham Rd.,  
Maple Heights 44137 (D)
- Scherer, Gordon M., 2857 Springwood Ct.,  
Cincinnati 45211 (R)
- Schinnerer, Mark C., 1489 Bunts Rd.,  
Lakewood 44107 (R)

## Ohio (continued)

Schmidt, Dale G., 3817 Davenant Ave.,  
Cincinnati 45213 (R)  
Schuck, Robert D., 327 E. Hobart Ave.,  
Findlay 45840 (R)  
Scott, John M., Rte. 3, Xenia 45385 (R)  
Shoemaker, Myrl H., Bourneville 45617 (D)  
Smith, Larry G., 1871 E. 97th St.,  
Cleveland 44106 (D)  
Swanbeck, Ethel G., 304 Center St.,  
Huron 44839 (R)  
Sweeney, Patrick A., 3534 W. 100th St.,  
Cleveland 44111 (D)  
Thorpe, Jim, 1st Natl. City Bank,  
Alliance 44601 (R)  
Tracy, Roger W., Jr., 1116 S. High St.,  
Columbus 43206 (R)  
Tulley, Joseph P., 7535 Acacia Dr.,  
Mentor 44060 (R)  
Voinovich, George V., 793 E. 152nd St.,  
Cleveland 44110 (R)  
Weissert, David, Rte. 1, Norwich 43767 (R)  
Welker, Ralph, 163 Mulberry Ave.,  
Pomeroy 45769 (R)  
Wetzel, Clarence L., Box 243,  
Lisbon 44432 (R)  
White, Walter L., 202 Dominion Bldg.,  
Lima 45801 (R)  
Wilhelm, Robert L., 105 W. Third St.,  
Van Wert 45891 (R)  
Wilkowski, Arthur R., Lucas 44843 (D)  
Young, Frederick N., 5512 Laureldale Rd.,  
Dayton 45429 (R)

## OKLAHOMA

## (LEGISLATURE)

## Senate

Democrats 38 Republicans 10

Atkinson, H. B., Box 5775,  
Midwest City 73110 (D)  
Baggett, Bryce, 2700 1st Natl. Bldg.,  
Oklahoma City 73101 (D)  
Baldwin, Don, 321 W. Broadway,  
Anadarko 73005 (D)  
Berrong, Ed, 507 N. 5th,  
Weatherford 73096 (D)  
Birdsong, Jimmy, 1109 S.W. 26th,  
Oklahoma City 73109 (D)  
Boecher, Roy, Box 39, Kingfisher 73750 (D)  
Bradley, Ed, Box 45548, Tulsa 74145 (D)  
Breckinridge, Peyton A., 3314 E. 51st,  
Country Club Plaza, Tulsa 74135 (R)  
Crow, Herschal, 1906 Sumner Dr.,  
Altus 73521 (D)  
Dacus, Byron, 401 N. Washington,  
Hobart 73651 (D)  
Ferrell, Donald F., Box 248,  
Chandler 74834 (R)  
Field, Leon, Box 307, Texhoma 73949 (D)  
Garrett, John L., 1444 Howard Dr.,  
Del City 73115 (D)

Garrison, Denzil D., Box 1217,  
Bartlesville 74003 (R)  
Grantham, Roy E., 325 S. 12th,  
Ponca City 74601 (D)  
Graves, Ralph W., 716 W. Dewey,  
Shawnee 74801 (D)  
Grantham, Roy E., 325 S. 12th,  
Ponca City 74601 (D)  
Graves, Ralph W., 716 W. Dewey,  
Shawnee 74801 (D)  
Ham, Glen, Box 198, Pauls Valley 73075 (D)  
Hamilton, James E., Box 608,  
Poteau 74953 (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)  
Howard, Gene C., 1738 S. Erie Pl.,  
Tulsa 74112 (D)  
Inhofe, James M., 2139 E. 32nd St.,  
Tulsa 74105 (R)  
Keels, J. Lee, 640 S.W. 41,  
Oklahoma City 73109 (D)  
Lane, Jimmie, Rte. 3, Box 51C,  
Idabel 74745 (D)  
Luton, John D., 802 Barnes Bldg.,  
Muskogee 74402 (D)  
Martin, Ernest D., Hoxbar Rte.,  
Ardmore 73401 (D)  
Massey, John, Box 721, Durant 74701 (D)  
McCune, John R., 1808 Coventry Lane,  
Oklahoma City 73120 (R)  
McGraw, Joseph R., 3314 E. 51st  
Country Club Plaza, Tulsa 74135 (R)  
McSpadden, Clem, Rte. 3,  
Claremore 74017 (D)  
Medearis, Robert P., 715 Janet,  
Tahlequah 74464 (D)  
Miller, George A., 1021 E. 6th, Ada 74820 (D)  
Murphy, Robert M., Box 149,  
Stillwater 74074 (D)  
Nichols, Allen G., Box 640, Wewoka 74884 (D)  
Payne, Tom, Box 459, Okmulgee 74447 (D)  
Phillips, William Fred, Box 848,  
Miami 74354 (D)  
Porter, E. Melvin, 2116 N.E. 23rd,  
Oklahoma City 73117 (D)  
Romang, Richard E., 1525 E. Randolph,  
Enid 73701 (R)  
Short, Jack M., 2015 N.W. 21st,  
Oklahoma City 73107 (R)  
Smalley, Phil, 124 E. Main,  
Norman 73069 (D)  
Smith, Finis W., 410 Beacon Bldg.,  
Tulsa 74103 (D)  
Stansberry, Richard D., 4120 N.W. 45th,  
Oklahoma City 73112 (R)  
Stipe, Gene, Box S, McAlester 74501 (D)  
Taliaferro, Jim, Rte. 1, Lawton 73501 (D)  
Terrill, Al, Box 1093, Lawton 73501 (D)  
Williams, G. O., 1718 Cedar,  
Woodward 73801 (R)  
Young, John W., Box 881, Sapulpa 74066 (D)

Oklahoma (continued)

House of Representatives

Democrats 76 Republicans 23

- Abbott, Lonnie L., 1018 E. 9th, Ada 74820 (D)  
 Allard, Lou S., 421 N. Grand, Drumright 74030 (D)  
 Andrews, Red, 915 W. Park, Oklahoma City 73106 (D)  
 Atkins, Hannah D., Rte. 1, Box 447, Oklahoma City 73141 (D)  
 Bamberger, Thomas A., 132½ S.W. 25th, Oklahoma City 73109 (D)  
 Barker, Jim L., Box 1390, Muskogee 74401 (D)  
 Bean, Lewis, 115 E. 17th, Pawhuska 74056 (D)  
 Beauchamp, Donald W., 3146 Cache Rd., Apt. 236, Lawton 73505 (D)  
 Bengtson, L. H., Jr., 1812 S.W. 16th, Oklahoma City 73108 (D)  
 Bernard, Spencer T., Rte. 1, Box 158, Rush Springs 73082 (D)  
 Bickford, Harry L., Box 1027, Ardmore 73401 (D)  
 Boren, David L., Box 1338, Seminole 74868 (D)  
 Bradley, W. D., 1020 N. Pine, Waurika 73573 (D)  
 Briscoe, Bill, Box 730, Claremore 74017 (D)  
 Browsers, Clyde E., 150 Osage Ridge Dr., Sand Springs 74063 (D)  
 Camp, George, 2411 N.W. 46th, Oklahoma City 73112 (R)  
 Cate, Lee, 636 Okmulgee, Norman 73069 (D)  
 Clemons, A. J., 2504 N. Towry, Midwest City 73110 (D)  
 Coffin, Donald, Rte. 1, Guthrie 73044 (D)  
 Cole, Ed, 1508 E. 7th, Okmulgee 74447 (D)  
 Conaghan, Brian F., Box 402, Tonkawa 74653 (R)  
 Connor, James W., Drawer N., Bartlesville 74004 (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)  
 Doornbos, C. W., 3433 Hawthorn Ct., Bartlesville 74003 (R)  
 Dunn, Vernon, Rte. 1, Loco 73442 (D)  
 Ferguson, Leslie Guy, 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, Gore 74435 (D)  
 Ford, Charles R., 3601 E. 51st, Tulsa 74135 (R)  
 Gooden, William J., 116 Thompson Dr., Kingfisher 73750 (R)  
 Goodfellow, Robert L., 121 W. Oklahoma, Anadarko 73005 (D)  
 Green, Warren E., 2260 E. 39th St., Tulsa 74105 (R)  
 Greenhaw, Don R., Box 7, Sentinel 73664 (D)  
 Hancock, Richard E., 1302 Philtower Bldg., Tulsa 74102 (R)  
 Hargrave, C. G., 4668 N. Boulder, Tulsa 74126 (D)  
 Harrison, Jack M., RFD, May 73951 (D)  
 Hatchett, Texanna L., 3133 N.W. 12th, Oklahoma City 73107 (R)  
 Hesser, Jake E., 2306 W. 10th, Stillwater 74074 (D)  
 Hill, Archibald, Jr., 407 N. Durland, Oklahoma City 73104 (D)  
 Hill, Ben H., 1410 N. Norfolk, Tulsa 74106 (D)  
 Holaday, T. W. Bill, 3844 N.W. 64th, Oklahoma City 73116 (R)  
 Hopkins, Robert E., 5608 W. 41st, Tulsa 74107 (D)  
 Howard, Denton I., 2605 N.W. 29th, Oklahoma City 73107 (R)  
 Hunter, Harold V., Rte. 1, Waukomis 73773 (R)  
 Hutchens, David, Box 744, Hobart 73651 (D)  
 Johnson, A. Visanio, 2116 N.E. 23rd, Oklahoma City 73111 (D)  
 Jones, William G., 125 E. Main, Wilburton 74578 (D)  
 Kamas, Lewis M., Box 146, Freedom 73842 (R)  
 Levergood, John T., 608 American Natl. Bldg., Shawnee 74801 (D)  
 Lindstrom, Jack L. I., 2212 Crosby, Lawton 73501 (D)  
 McCune, John W., 304 Pythian Bldg., Tulsa 74103 (D)  
 McKee, Marvin E., Box 430, Goodwell 73939 (D)  
 Miskelly, John, Jr., 9516 N.E. 23rd, Midwest City 73161 (D)  
 Monks, John L., 305 David Lane, Muskogee 74401 (D)  
 Mountford, Joseph E., Box 853, Miami 74354 (D)  
 Murphy, Mike, 104 North Central, Idabel 74745 (D)  
 Musgrave, Joe E., Fourth Natl. Bank Bldg., 515 W. Sixth, Tulsa 74103 (R)  
 Nance, Kenneth, 1141 S.W. 54th, Oklahoma City 73109 (D)  
 Odom, Martin, Hitchita 74438 (D)  
 Odom, V. H., 912 Church, Wagoner 74467 (D)  
 Patterson, Frank G., Box 656, Grandfield 73546 (D)  
 Payne, Gary E., Box 427, Madill 73446 (D)  
 Peterson, Jerry B., Continental Oil Co., Ponca City 74601 (R)  
 Poulos, William F., 505 N. 70th Ave. E., Tulsa 74115 (D)  
 Privett, Rex, Rte. 1, Maramec 74045 (D)  
 Raibourn, D. D., 1604 Gore, Lawton 73501 (D)  
 Robinson, Carl, 223 W. Versa, Hollis 73550 (D)  
 Rogers, Tom, 1730 E. Park, Enid 73701 (D)  
 Sandlin, Hugh M., Box 152, Holdenville 74847 (D)  
 Sanguin, Wayne, Box 608, Hugo 74743 (D)  
 Skeith, William H., 2400 Sheraton Hotel, Oklahoma City 73101 (D)  
 Smith, E. W., 4100 S. Missouri, Oklahoma City 73129 (D)  
 Smith, Norman A., Box 666, Purcell 73080 (D)  
 Smithey, Roger L., 1534 E. 48th St. N., Tulsa 74126 (D)

**Oklahoma (continued)**

Sparkman, Wiley, Box 426, Grove 74344 (D)  
 Spearman, C. H., Jr., 19 E. First,  
 Edmond 73034 (D)  
 Stratton, David, 1920 Custer Ave.,  
 Clinton 73601 (D)  
 Sullivan, Mike, Box 65, Poteau 74953 (D)  
 Tabor, Pauline, Box 913, Durant 74701 (D)  
 Taggart, J. Thomas, 519 N.W. Ninth,  
 Oklahoma City 73102 (R)  
 Tarwater, William R., Box 1109,  
 Duncan 73533 (D)  
 Thompson, Ralph G., 2120 First Natl. Bldg.,  
 Oklahoma City 73102 (R)  
 Thornhill, Lynn, Box 25, Wakita 73771 (R)  
 Townsend, James B., Rte. 4, Box 194,  
 Shawnee 74801 (D)  
 Trent, Ray, 4409 S.E. 27th, Del City 73115 (D)  
 Vann, Charles W., Box 604,  
 Pauls Valley 73075 (D)  
 Whorton, J. D., Star Rte., Pryor 74361 (R)  
 Wiedemann, Anna Belle, Rte. 1,  
 Piedmont 73078 (D)  
 Williams, 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., Box 418, Vinita 74301 (D)  
 Wixson, Douglas C., 1245 S. Newport,  
 Tulsa 74120 (R)  
 Wolf, Leland, Box 495, Noble 73068 (D)  
 Wolfe, Stephen C., 1533 S. Indianapolis,  
 Tulsa 74112 (R)  
 York, Marvin B., 4900 S. Broadway Pl.,  
 Oklahoma City 73109 (D)

**OREGON**

(LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY)

*Senate*

Democrats 16    Republicans 14

Atiyeh, Victor, 7690 S.W. Fairmoor,  
 Portland 97225 (R)  
 Bain, Jack, 9411 S.E. Tenino,  
 Portland 97266 (D)  
 Bateson, Cornelius, 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)  
 Cook, Vernon, Rte. 2, Box 962,  
 Troutdale 97060 (D)  
 Dement, Sam, 724 Seventh St.,  
 Myrtle Point 97458 (R)  
 Eivers, George, 12345 Stanley Ave.,  
 Milwaukie 97222 (R)  
 Elfstrom, Robert L., Box 470, 325 13th St. N.E.,  
 Salem 97303 (R)  
 Fadeley, Edward N., 260 Sunset Dr.,  
 Eugene 97403 (D)  
 Flegel, Al, Box 1065, Roseburg 97470 (D)

Hallock, Ted, 812 S.W. Washington St.,  
 Portland 97205 (D)  
 Holstrom, W. H., 125 E. Seventh,  
 Gearhart 97138 (D)  
 Hoyt, C. R., 1105 Buchanan St.,  
 Corvallis 97330 (R)  
 Husband, Donald R., 1944 Charnelton St.,  
 Eugene 97405 (R)  
 Huston, Glenn, Rte. 2, Box 176,  
 Lebanon 97305 (D)  
 Inskeep, John J., 810 Center St.,  
 Oregon City 97222 (R)  
 Ireland, Arthur P., Rte. 2, Box 396,  
 Forest Grove 97116 (R)  
 Jernstedt, Kenneth A., 911 Pine,  
 Hood River 97031 (R)  
 Lent, Berkeley, 2160 N.W. Johnson St.,  
 Portland 97210 (D)  
 McKay, Gordon, 933 Riverside Blvd.,  
 Bend 97701 (R)  
 Morgan, Ross, 967 S.E. Thom Rd.,  
 Gresham 97030 (D)  
 Newbry, L. E., Box 606, Ashland 97520 (R)  
 Ouderkirk, W. Stan, 233 Pentler Lane S.E.,  
 Newport 97365 (R)  
 Potts, E. D., 754 N.E. Madrone St.,  
 Grants Pass 97526 (D)  
 Raymond, Raphael R., Vansycle Canyon Rd.,  
 Helix 97835 (R)  
 Roberts, Betty, 319 S.E. Gilham Ave.,  
 Portland 97215 (D)  
 Stadler, Glen M., 303 Fairview Loop,  
 Eugene 97401 (D)  
 Willner, Don S., 930 S.W. Englewood Dr.,  
 Lake Oswego 97034 (D)  
 Yturri, Anthony, 1010 S.W. 8th Ave.,  
 Ontario 97914 (R)

*House of Representatives*

Democrats 22    Republicans 38

Akeson, Harvey, 13034 S.E. Salmon,  
 Portland 97233 (D)  
 Anunsen, Jack, 610 15th St. N.E.,  
 Salem 97301 (R)  
 Bazett, Sidney, Box 126,  
 Grants Pass 97526 (R)  
 Bennett, J. E., 703 N.E. Tillamook St.,  
 Portland 97212 (D)  
 Boe, Jason, 2078 Hawthorne,  
 Reedsport 97467 (D)  
 Bradley, Bill, 1806 N.E. 111th Ave.,  
 Portland 97220 (D)  
 Brown, Elizabeth W., Laurel Butte Dr.,  
 Oakridge 97463 (D)  
 Carson, Wallace P., Jr.,  
 1309 Hillendale Dr. S.E., Salem 97302 (R)  
 Chuinard, Mrs. E. G., 7307 N.W. Penridge Rd.,  
 Portland 97229 (R)  
 Cole, George, Seaside 97138 (D)  
 Crothers, Morris K., 1517 Court St. N.E.,  
 Salem 97301 (R)  
 Davis, Robert G., 1327 Reddy Ave.,  
 Medford 97501 (R)  
 Day, L. B., 1391 Warren St. S.,  
 Salem 97302 (R)

Oregon (continued)

Detering, Gerald W., Rte. 1, Box 182,  
Harrisburg 97446 (R)  
Dielschneider, William N., 1002-Court St.,  
The Dalles 97058 (R)  
Dugdale, Robert E., 2616 N.W. 81st Pl.,  
Portland 97226 (R)  
Elliott, Robert A., 11036 N.E. Everett St.,  
Portland 97220 (R)  
Eymann, Richard O., Mohawk Star Rte.,  
Springfield 97477 (D)  
Frost, David G., 1845 N.W. 300th Ave.,  
Hillsboro 97123 (R)  
Graham, Doug, 1812 S.W. High St.,  
Portland 97201 (R)  
Groener, Richard, 15014 Woodland Way,  
Milwaukie 97222 (D)  
Gwinn, William F., 2900 Lawnridge,  
Albany 97321 (R)  
Hannemann, Paul A., Rte. 2, Box 16,  
Cloverdale 97112 (R)  
Hansell, Stafford, Rte. 1, Box 173,  
Hermiston 97838 (R)  
Hart, Floyd H., 116 Black Oak Dr.,  
Medford 97501 (R)  
Hartung, Tom, 2280 N.W. 143rd,  
Portland 97229 (R)  
Hass, Harl H., 225 S.W. Harrison,  
Portland 97201 (D)  
Heard Fred W., Box 613,  
Klamath Falls 97601 (D)  
Howard, Norman, 5230 S.E. 37th Ave.,  
Portland 97202 (D)  
Howe, Carrol B., Rte. 2, Box 697B,  
Klamath Falls 97601 (R)  
Ingalls, Robert C., 529 N. 35th,  
Corvallis 97330 (R)  
Johnson, Sam, Box 356, Redmond 97756 (R)  
Kennedy, Richard L., 761 E. 20th,  
Eugene 97405 (D)  
Lang, Philip D., 7330 S.E. 42nd Ave.,  
Portland 97206 (D)  
Macpherson, Gordon, Box 205,  
Waldport 97394 (R)  
Mann, Irvin, Jr., Rte. 2, Stanfield 97875 (R)  
Markham, William E., Rte. 1, Gleebrook  
Loop Rd., Riddle 97469 (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, Sixes 97476 (R)  
Meeker, Anthony, Rte. 1, Box 1,  
Amity 97101 (R)  
Peck, Grace O., 2324 S.E. Ivon,  
Portland 97202 (D)  
Priestley, Wally, 2207 N.E. Ainsworth,  
Portland 97211 (D)  
Pynn, Allen B., 949 S.E. 7th Ave.,  
West Linn 97068 (R)  
Richards, Joe B., 3124 Beech Pl.,  
Eugene 97405 (R)  
Ripper, Jack, Box 293, North Bend 97459 (D)

Roberts, Frank L., 11181 N.E. Weidler,  
Portland 97220 (D)  
Rogers, Joe, Rte. 1, Box 327,  
Independence 97351 (R)  
Skelton, Keith D., 319 S.E. Gilham St.,  
Portland 97213 (D)  
Smith, Robert F., Box 389, Burns 97720 (R)  
Stathos, Donald L., 40 Cochman Dr.,  
Jacksonville 97530 (R)  
Stevenson, Bill, 11 N.E. Buffalo St.,  
Portland 97211 (D)  
Thornton, Leo, 17954 S.E. River Rd.,  
Milwaukie 87222 (R)  
Turner, Wayne, 30 Wagner Ave.,  
St. Helens 97051 (D)  
Willits, Howard, 12525 S.E. Main St.,  
Portland 97233 (D)  
Wilson, Don, 2093 Eastwood Lane,  
Eugene 97401 (R)  
Wilson, M. Keith, Joseph 97846 (D)  
Wingard, George F., 2323 Fairmount Blvd.,  
Eugene 97403 (R)  
Young, Thomas F., 3015 N. Second St.,  
Baker 97814 (R)

PENNSYLVANIA

(GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

Senate

Democrats 22 Republicans 28

Arlene, Herbert, 1705 W. Columbia Ave.,  
Philadelphia 19121 (D)  
Bailey, Daniel A., Box 747,  
Philipsburg 16866 (R)  
Beers, Robert O., 145 E. Market St.,  
York 17401 (R)  
Bell, Clarence D., Court House Sq. N.,  
Third and Olive Sts., Media 19063 (R)  
Byrne, John F., Jr., 1822 Fuller St.,  
Philadelphia 19152 (D)  
Cianfrani, Henry J., 927 S. Eighth St.,  
Philadelphia 19147 (D)  
Confair, Zehnder H., 1327 Race St.,  
Williamsport 17701 (R)  
Davis, Preston B., 37 Arch St.,  
Milton 17847 (R)  
Dengler, Clyde R., 551 Netherwood Rd.,  
Upper Darby 19082 (R)  
Donolow, Benjamin R., 1127 Land Title Bldg.,  
Broad and Chestnut Sts.,  
Philadelphia 19110 (D)  
Ewing, Wayne S., 694 Washington Rd.,  
Mt. Lebanon, Pittsburgh 15228 (R)  
Fleming, Robert D., 405 Freeport Rd.,  
Pittsburgh 15215 (R)  
Fleming, Wilmot E., 306 Wyncote Rd.,  
Jenkintown 19046 (R)  
Frame, Richard C., 1335 Liberty St.,  
Franklin 16323 (R)  
Gerhart, Robert R., Jr., 245 N. Fifth St.,  
Reading 19601 (D)  
Green, Richard J., Jr., 208 Cambria Savings  
Bldg., Johnstown 15901 (R)

## Pennsylvania (continued)

Hankins, Freeman, 4075 Haverford Ave.,  
Philadelphia 19104 (D)  
Hawbaker, D. Elmer, 125 Linden Ave.,  
Mercersburg 17236 (R)  
Hill, Louis G., Rm. 2600, 123 S. Broad St.,  
Philadelphia 19109 (D)  
Hobbs, Frederick H., Thompson Bldg.,  
Pottsville 17901 (R)  
Holl, Edwin G., 426 Perkiomen Ave.,  
Lansdale 19446 (R)  
Kalman, Thomas J., 76 E. Main St.,  
Uniontown 15401 (D)  
Keller, Marvin V., 50 E. Court St.,  
Doylestown 18901 (R)  
Kline, Ernest P., 2209 Seventh Ave.,  
Beaver Falls 15010 (D)  
Lamb, Thomas F., 905 Gladys Ave.,  
Pittsburgh 15216 (D)  
Lane, William J., Clinton Bldg., 480 Front St.,  
Fredericktown 15333 (D)  
Lentz, William B., RFD 1,  
Millersburg 17601 (R)  
Mahady, Paul W., 317 Weldon St.,  
Latrobe 15650 (D)  
Manbeck, Clarence F., RFD 1,  
Fredericksburg 17026 (R)  
Mazzei, Frank, 14 Mt. Oliver St.,  
Pittsburgh 15210 (D)  
McCreech, Thomas P., 4043 Irving St.,  
Philadelphia 19104 (D)  
McGlinchey, Herbert J., 4714 N. Front St.,  
Philadelphia 19120 (D)  
McGregor, Jack E., 136 W. Swissvale Ave.,  
Pittsburgh 15218 (R)  
Murray, Martin L., 34 Mary St.,  
Ashley 18706 (D)  
Noszka, Stanley M., 5589 Bryant St.,  
Pittsburgh 15206 (D)  
Oesterling, Donald O., 127 E. Wayne St.,  
Butler 16001 (D)  
Pechan, Albert R., Box 272,  
Ford City 16226 (R)  
Piasecki, Arthur A., 716 Fig St.  
Scranton 18505 (R)  
Reibman, Jeanette F., 711 Lehigh St.,  
Easton 18042 (D)  
Scanlon, Joseph J., 801 E. Allegheny Ave.,  
Philadelphia 19134 (D)  
Sesler, William G.,  
1111 G. Daniel Baldwin Bldg.,  
Erie 16501 (D)  
Snyder, Richard A., 45 N. Duke St.,  
Lancaster 17602 (R)  
Stroup, Stanley G., 8-10 Court House Sq.,  
Bedford 15522 (R)  
Tilghman, Richard A., 406 Gatcombe Lane,  
Bryn Mawr 19010 (R)  
Van Sant, John T., Box 1124,  
Allentown 18105 (R)  
Wade, Geo. N., 350 Main Capitol Bldg.,  
Harrisburg 17120 (R)  
Ware, John H., III, 55 S. Third St.,  
Oxford 19363 (R)  
Willard, James E., RFD 2, Pulaski 16143 (R)

Wood, T. Newell, Box 628,  
Wilkes-Barre 18703 (R)  
Zemprelli, Edward P., 1244 Bickerton Dr.,  
Clairton 15025 (D)

## House of Representatives

Democrats 107 Republicans 96

Alexander, George W., 726 Main St.,  
Clarion 16214 (R)  
Allen, Frank M., 247 W. Broad St.,  
Tamaqua 18252 (R)  
Allen, William W., 124 Main St.,  
Tidioute 16351 (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 338,  
Ingomar 15127 (R)  
Bachman, William T., 125 S. Washington St.,  
Freeland 18224 (D)  
Bair, Donald O., 425 Clair Dr.,  
Pittsburgh 15241 (R)  
Barber, James, 802 N. 40th St.,  
Philadelphia 19104 (D)  
Bellomini, Robert E., 1161 W. 21st St.,  
Erie 16502 (D)  
Beloff, Leland M., 2330 S. 8th St.,  
Philadelphia 19148 (R)  
Bennett, Reid L., Orangeville Rd.,  
Sharpsville 16150 (D)  
Beren, Daniel E., 1765 Sharpless Rd.,  
Meadowbrook 19046 (R)  
Berkes, Milton, 56 Palm Lane,  
Levittown 19054 (D)  
Berson, Norman S., 2421 Spruce St.,  
Philadelphia 19103 (D)  
Bittle, R. Harry, 811 Woodlawn Circle,  
Chambersburg 17201 (R)  
Bixler, Denny J., 1801 Logan Ave.,  
Altoona 16602 (D)  
Blair, Russell J., E. Independence St., Box 155,  
Perryopolis 15473 (D)  
Bonetto, Joseph F., 1115 Keith Dr.,  
Pittsburgh 15239 (D)  
Bossert, W. Max, Beech Creek Twp.,  
Beech Creek 16822 (R)  
Brunner, John L., 15 Frederick St.,  
Burgettstown 15021 (D)  
Burkardt, Robert F., 1461 Stanley Dr.,  
Verona 15147 (R)  
Bush, Alvin C., RFD 2, Muncy 17756 (R)  
Butera, Robert J., 1926 Brandon Rd.,  
Norristown 19401 (R)  
Caputo, Charles N., 973 Tropical Ave.,  
Pittsburgh 15216 (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. 8th St.,  
Philadelphia 19145 (R)  
Crawford, Patricia, 341 Oakwood Lane,  
Devon 19333 (R)  
Crowley, Paul F., 214 Prospect Ave.,  
Scranton 18505 (D)

Pennsylvania (continued)

- Dager, Charles H., Gypsy Hill Rd.,  
Spring House 19477 (R)
- Davis, Donald M., RFD 2, Box 415-A,  
Uniontown 15401 (D)
- DeJoseph, Dominick, 4552 Loring St.,  
Philadelphia 19136 (R)
- DeMedio, A. J., 309 W. 12th St.,  
Donora 15033 (D)
- Dininni, Rudolph, 435 N. 69th St.,  
Harrisburg 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, 616 Center St.,  
Meadville 16335 (R)
- Eckensberger, William H., Jr.,  
839 Fairmont Ave., Fullerton 18052 (D)
- Englehart, Harry A., Jr., 317 N. Phaney St.,  
Ebensburg 15931 (D)
- Eshback, J. Russell, Bushkill 18324 (R)
- Fee, Thomas J., 106 Phillips Pl.,  
New Castle 16101 (D)
- Fenrich, Andrew T., 2014 Veronica St.,  
Pittsburgh 15212 (D)
- Fineman, Herbert, 2291 Bryn Mawr Ave.,  
Philadelphia 19131 (D)
- Fischer, Roger R., 525 Duncan Ave.,  
Washington 15301 (R)
- Foor, Percy G., 139 W. Main St.,  
Everett 15537 (R)
- Fox, Donald W., RFD 2,  
Enon Valley 16120 (R)
- Frank, Samuel W., 428 N. Albright Ave.,  
Allentown 18104 (D)
- Fryer, Lester K., 402 E. 3rd St.,  
Boyertown 19512 (D)
- Fulmer, Eugene M., 221 S. Barnard St.,  
State College 16801 (R)
- Gallagher, James J. A., 26 Flower Lane,  
Levittown 19055 (D)
- Gallen, James J., 302 Hendel Rd.,  
Shillington 19607 (R)
- Geesey, Eugene R., Box 141, RFD 1,  
New Cumberland 17070 (R)
- Geisler, Robert A., 1449 Isoline St.,  
Pittsburgh 15204 (D)
- Gekas, George W., 411 Radnor St.,  
Harrisburg 17110 (R)
- Gelfand, Eugene, 5600 Ogontz Ave.,  
Philadelphia 19141 (D)
- George, Lourene W., 114 S. West St.,  
Carlisle 17013 (R)
- Gillette, Helen D., 1917 Freeport Rd.,  
Natrona Hgts. 15065 (D)
- Gleeson, Francis E., Jr., 4215 Tyson St.,  
Philadelphia 19135 (D)
- Gola, Thomas J., Pine Rd., King Oak Lane,  
Philadelphia 19115 (R)
- Good, Wendell R., 534 Vermont Ave.,  
Erie 16505 (R)
- Goodman, James A., 725 E. Mahanoy St.,  
Mahanoy 17948 (D)
- 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., RFD 5,  
Somerset 15501 (R)
- Hamilton, John H., Jr., 6916 Shalkop St.,  
Philadelphia 19128 (R)
- Hamilton, Robert K., 917 Maplewood Ave.,  
Ambridge 15003 (D)
- Harrier, Austin M., Girard Twp.,  
LeContes Mills 16850 (R)
- Haudenshield, George K.,  
1505 Orchardview Dr., Pittsburgh 15228 (R)
- Hayes, David S., 140 W. Main St.,  
Fairview 16415 (R)
- Headlee, Russell E., Monongahela Twp.,  
Garards Fort 15334 (D)
- Hepford, H. Joseph, 3408 Canby St.,  
Harrisburg 17109 (R)
- Hetrick, W. Brady, 804 W. 4th St.,  
Lewistown 17044 (D)
- Hill, Sherman L., 201 Manor Ave.,  
Millersville 17751 (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.,  
Northeast 16428 (R)
- Horner, Jack B., 545 Groff Ave.,  
Elizabethtown 17022 (R)
- Hutchinson, Amos K., 308 Alexander St.,  
Greensburg 15601 (D)
- Irvis, K. Leroy, 2170 Centre Ave.,  
Pittsburgh 15219 (D)
- Johnson, George R., 44 Rodman Ave.,  
Havertown 19083 (R)
- Johnson, Joel J., 3232 W. York St.,  
Philadelphia 19132 (D)
- Johnson, Theodore, 7136 Hermitage St.,  
Pittsburgh 15208 (D)
- Kahle, Alvin, Emleton 16373 (R)
- Kaufman, Gerald, 5612 Maple Hgts. Ct.,  
Pittsburgh 15232 (D)
- Kelly, Anita P., 6113 Master St.,  
Philadelphia 19151 (D)
- Kennedy, H. Francis, RFD 6, Butler 16001 (R)
- Kernaghan, Mae W., 419 Holly Rd.,  
Yeadon 19050 (R)
- Kester, Stanley R., 2417 Green St.,  
Feltonville, Chester 19013 (R)
- Kistler, Guy A., 2327 Harvard Ave.,  
Camp Hill 17011 (R)
- Kolter, Joseph P., 2012 3rd Ave.,  
New Brighton 15066 (D)
- Kowalshyn, Russell, 1929 Laubach Ave.,  
Northampton 18067 (D)
- Kury, Franklin L., 124 Market St.,  
Sunbury 17801 (D)
- 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)
- Lee, Kenneth B., 1 Lakewood Dr.,  
Eagles Mere 17731 (R)

## Pennsylvania (continued)

- Lehr, Stanford B., 1511 W. Market St.,  
West York 17404 (R)
- Lutty, Paul F., 1101 E. Warrington Ave.,  
Pittsburgh 15226 (D)
- Lynch, Francis J., 620 Shadeland Ave.,  
Drexel Hill 19026 (R)
- Lynch, Francis J., 2114 Poplar St.,  
Philadelphia 19130 (D)
- Malady, Regis R., 709 7th St.,  
Elizabeth 15037 (D)
- Manbeck, Joseph H., 113 N. Tulpehocken St.,  
Pine Grove 17963 (R)
- Manderino, James J., 15 Pleasant Dr.,  
Monessen 15062 (D)
- Martino, Leonard L., 651 Morewood Ave.,  
Pittsburgh 15213 (D)
- McAneny, Joseph J., 182 Worth St.,  
Johnstown 15905 (D)
- McClatchey, Richard A., Jr.,  
647 Heatherwood Rd., Rosemont 19010 (R)
- McCurdy, Donald M., 89 Sproul Rd.,  
Springfield 19064 (R)
- McGraw, Andrew J., 12 Allegheny Ave.,  
Box 206, Cuddy 15031 (D)
- McMonagle, John T., 811 Neel St.,  
West Homestead 15120 (D)
- McNally, Edward, 1646 Colonial St.,  
Johnstown 15905 (D)
- Mebus, Charles F., 214 Maple Ave.,  
Wyncote 19095 (R)
- Meholchick, Stanley A., 3 Sively St.,  
Ashley 18706 (R)
- Melton, Mitchell W., 1843 N. Taney St.,  
Philadelphia 19121 (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)
- Moore, Frank E., 549 Grandview Ave.,  
Indiana 15701 (R)
- Moscip, Andrew S., RFD 1, Rome 18837 (R)
- Mullen, Martin P., 5332 Glenmore Ave.,  
Philadelphia 19143 (D)
- Murphy, Austin J., 699 Maple Dr.,  
Monongahela 15063 (D)
- Musto, James, 61 Bryden St.,  
Pittston 18640 (D)
- Needham Michael J., 324 S. Hyde Park Ave.,  
Scranton 18504 (D)
- Nicholson, Charles G., 2325 Pioneer Rd.,  
Hatboro 19040 (R)
- Nitrauer, Harvey L., 125 S. Locust St.,  
Myerstown 17067 (R)
- Nolan, Thomas M., 565 Tongalucas St.,  
Turtle Creek 15145 (D)
- Novak, Bernard R., 410 Carnegie St.,  
West Mifflin 15122 (D)
- O'Brien, Bernard F., 28 Hillard St.,  
Wilkes-Barre 18702 (D)
- O'Brien, Frank W., 179 Marsden St.,  
Pittsburgh 15207 (D)
- O'Connell, Frank J., Jr., 148 S. Maple Ave.,  
Kingston 18704 (R)
- O'Donnell, James P., 2636 S. 66th St.,  
Philadelphia 19142 (D)
- O'Pake, Michael A., 1525 Schuylkill Ave.,  
Reading 19601 (D)
- Pancoast, G. Sieber, 122 W. 7th Ave.,  
Collegetown 19426 (R)
- Parker, H. Sheldon, Jr., 824 White Oak Circle,  
Pittsburgh 15228 (R)
- Perry, Peter E., 1020 Lakeside Ave.,  
Philadelphia 19126 (D)
- Pezak, John, 2332 Margaret St.,  
Philadelphia 19137 (D)
- Pievsky, Max, 6230 Everett St.,  
Philadelphia 19149 (D)
- Piper, William G., 202 Harvard Blvd.,  
Reading 19609 (R)
- Pittenger, John, 307 N. West End Ave.,  
Lancaster 17603 (D)
- Polaski, Frank, 1051 E. 24th St.,  
Erie 16503 (D)
- Prendergast, James F., 340 Paxinosa Ave.,  
Easton 18042 (D)
- Quiles, German, 2108 N. 4th St.,  
Philadelphia 19122 (D)
- Renninger, John S., 148 N. State St.,  
Newtown 18940 (R)
- Renwick, William F., 130 Straub Ave.,  
St. Marys 15857 (D)
- Reynolds, Benjamin J., RFD 1,  
Avondale 19311 (R)
- Rieger, William W., 1141 Rising Sun Ave.,  
Philadelphia 19140 (D)
- Ritter, James P., 542 Mohawk St.,  
Allentown 18103 (D)
- Ruane, Paul G., 1021 E. Sunbury St.,  
Shamokin 17872 (R)
- Rudisill, Harold B., 418 Baltimore St.,  
Hanover 17331 (D)
- Ruggiero, Philip S., 920 N. Main St.,  
Bangor 18013 (D)
- Rush, Francis J., 5300 Chew Ave.,  
Philadelphia 19138 (D)
- Ryan, Matthew J., 29 Dunminning Rd.,  
Newtown Square 19073 (R)
- Rybak, William C., 1337 Easton Ave.,  
Bethlehem 18018 (D)
- Saloom, Eugene G., 730 W. Main St.,  
Mt. Pleasant 15666 (R)
- Savitt, David N., 3405 Warden Dr.,  
Philadelphia 19129 (D)
- Scanlon, Eugene F., 1431 Termon Ave.,  
Pittsburgh 15212 (D)
- 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.,  
Lehighton 18235 (R)
- Shelhamer, Kent D., RFD 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)

Pennsylvania (continued)

Shupnik, Fred J., 550 Charles St.,  
Luzerne 18709 (D)  
Silverman, Louis, 1319 N. Franklin St.,  
Philadelphia 19122 (D)  
Slack, C. Timothy, 129 S. 5th Ave.,  
Coatesville 19320 (R)  
Smith, L. Eugene, Box 180, RFD 1,  
Punxsutawney 15767 (R)  
Snare, Orville E., 609 Mt. Vernon Ave.,  
Huntingdon 16652 (R)  
Spencer, Warren H., 54 Walnut St.,  
Wellsboro 16901 (R)  
Springer, Frank W., 1360 River Rd.,  
Beaver 15009 (D)  
Stauffer, John, 1215 Dorothy Ave.,  
Phoenixville 19460 (R)  
Steckel, William A., 1018 Main St.,  
Slatington 18080 (R)  
Steele, C. Doyle, 411 Wilson Way,  
Apollo 15613 (D)  
Stemmler, Gust L., RFD 1, Box 34,  
Derry 15627 (D)  
Stone, Charles D., 100 Summit St.,  
Aliquippa 15001 (D)  
Sullivan, Joseph A., 2152 Ann St.,  
Philadelphia 19134 (D)  
Taylor, Fred, 643 Morgantown Rd.,  
Morgantown 19543 (D)  
Tayoun, James J., 1011 Ellsworth St.,  
Philadelphia 19147 (D)  
Thomas, Reno H., Beavertown 17813 (R)  
Tiberi, Thomas J., 109 Second St.,  
Butler 16001 (D)  
Torak, Joseph L., 516 Charles Dr.,  
King of Prussia 19406 (R)  
Valicenti, A. Joseph, 1107 Denning Way,  
East McKeesport 15035 (D)  
Vann, Earl, 1329 S. 22nd St.,  
Philadelphia 19146 (D)  
Walsh, John T., 1415 Fremont St.,  
McKeesport 15132 (D)  
Wansacz, John, 620 Hickory St.,  
Old Forge 18518 (D)  
Wargo, Joseph G., 408 Cleveland St.,  
Olyphant 18447 (D)  
Weidner, Marvin D., 21 S. Hamilton St.,  
Telford 18969 (R)  
Westerberg, Victor J., 630 Greeves St.,  
Kane 16735 (R)  
Wilson, Benjamin H.,  
1215 W. County Line Rd.,  
Warminster 18974 (R)  
Wilt, Raymond E., 131 Enger Ave.,  
Pittsburgh 15214 (R)  
Wilt, Roy W., RFD 1, Greenville 16125 (R)  
Wilt, W. William, 1211 Maple Ave.,  
Hollidaysburg 16648 (R)  
Wise, Robert C., 820 Louisa St.,  
Williamsport 17701 (D)  
Wojdak, Stephen R., 3100 Grant Ave.,  
Philadelphia 19114 (D)  
Worley, Francis, Latimore Twp., RFD 1,  
York Springs 17372 (R)  
Worrilow, Thomas H., 933 Potter St.,  
Chester 19013 (R)

Wright, James L., Jr., 116 Hollow Rd.,  
Levittown 19056 (R)  
Zearfoss, Herbert K., 615 Brookside Ave.,  
Wayne 19087 (R)  
Zimmerman, Miles B., Jr., 4100 Jonestown Rd.,  
Harrisburg 17109 (R)  
Zord, Joseph V., Jr., 611 Glowood Dr.,  
Pittsburgh 15227 (R)  
Yahner, Paul J., RFD 1, Patton 16668 (D)  
Yohn, William H., Jr., 1040 Logan St.,  
Pottstown 19464 (R)

PUERTO RICO

(LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY)

Senate

Popular Democrats 15 New Progressives 12  
Alemañy Fernández, Eugenio (PD)  
Arroyo de Colón, María (PD)  
Cancel Ríos, Juan J. (PD)  
Carrasquillo, Ernesto (PD)  
Durand Manzanal, Rafael (PD)  
Escalona Vincenty, Nelson (NP)  
Fernández Méndez, Lionel (PD)  
Gaztambide Arrillaga, Mario (NP)  
Hernández Colón, Rafael (PD)  
Hernández Sánchez, Jesús (NP)  
Llovet, Ramón, Jr., (NP)  
Marcano, Hipólito (PD)  
Martínez Colón, Héctor M. (NP)  
Méndez, Justo A. (NP)  
Menéndez Monroig, José (NP)  
Mendoza de Ortíz, Angeles (NP)  
Miranda Jiménez, Maximino (NP)  
Muñoz Marín, Luis (PD)  
Nazario de Ferrer, Sila (NP)  
Ortíz Stella, Cruz (PD)  
Palerm Alfonso, Juan A. (NP)  
Rivera Ramos, Rubén (NP)  
Rodríguez Torres, Julio I. (PD)  
Santaliz Capestany, Luis (PD)  
Santiago de Hernández, Edma (PD)  
Solá Morales, Yldefonso (PD)  
Torres Torres, Adrián (PD)

House of Representatives

New Progressives 26 Popular Democrats 25  
Acevedo Moreno, Joaquín (NP)  
Acevedo Rosario, Manuel (PD)  
Almeda Aponte, Gerardo (PD)  
Aponte Colón, Eloy (PD)  
Ayala del Valle, Luis M. (NP)  
Belaval Martínez, Eugenio S. (NP)  
Bird, Jorge (PD)  
Capella, Antonio (NP)  
Catalá, Luis Enrique (PD)  
Cerezo, Benny Frankie (NP)  
Corchado Colón, Vicente (PD)  
Cosme Arriaga, Angel M. (PD)  
Cosme Torres, Juan (NP)  
Cruz Jiménez, Olga (PD)  
Cruz Ramos, José A. (PD)  
Del Valle Escobar, Miguel A. (PD)  
Díaz Rivera, Francisco (PD)

**Puerto Rico (continued)**

Dones Rosario, Adolfo S. (NP)  
 Hernández Colón, Miguel (PD)  
 Iglesias Rodríguez, Santiago (NP)  
 López Garcés, William (NP)  
 López Soto, Danny (NP)  
 López Vega, José (PD)  
 Meléndez, José Juan (PD)  
 Morales Meléndez, José Ramón (PD)  
 Morales Rodríguez, Teófilo (PD)  
 Ortiz Ramos, Pablo (NP)  
 Otero Bosco, Rubén (NP)  
 Padilla, Hernán (NP)  
 Pequera Reyes, Carlos A. (NP)  
 Quiñones Cruz, Rafael (NP)  
 Ramos Vaello, Ramón (NP)  
 Ramos Yordán, Luis E. (PD)  
 Ríos Román, Domingo (NP)  
 Rivera Cintrón, Agrait (NP)  
 Rivera Ortiz, Benjamín (PD)  
 Robles Suárez, Hipólito (NP)  
 Rodríguez Rivera, Dante (PD)  
 Ruiz Villarrubia, Sandalio (PD)  
 Sagardía Sánchez, Antonio (PD)  
 Salichs, José E. (NP)  
 Toledo Toledo, José Héctor (NP)  
 Torrés, Carlos Luis (PD)  
 Tossas Rivera, José (NP)  
 Urbina Urbina, David (NP)  
 Vázquez Negrón, Anibal (NP)  
 Velázquez Iglesias, Orlando (NP)  
 Vélez González, Sigfredo (PD)  
 Vélez Ithier, Manuel (PD)  
 Vélez Vargas, Esmeraldo (PD)  
 Viera Martínez, Angel (NP)

**RHODE ISLAND****(GENERAL ASSEMBLY)***Senate*

Democrats 35 Republicans 15.

Allen, F. Monroe, 3 Pleasant View Circle,  
 Smithfield 02917 (R)  
 Arcaro, Harold C., 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)  
 Bruno, Joseph F., 39 High St.,  
 Bristol 02809 (D)  
 Callaghan, Matthew F., Jr., 50 Stamford Ave.,  
 Providence 02905 (D)  
 Campbell, Ambrose L., 513 Walcott St.,  
 Pawtucket 02861 (D)  
 Cappelli, Albert A., 60 Morgan Ave.,  
 Johnston 02919 (D)  
 Castro, William A., 108 5th St.,  
 East Providence 02914 (D)  
 Chaves, Joseph J., 193 Honeyman Ave.,  
 Middletown 02842 (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)  
 D'Abate, William, 173 Sission St.,  
 Providence 02909 (D)  
 Dykeman, Calvin C., 50 Plymouth Rd.,  
 East Providence 02914 (R)  
 Fecteau, William C., 956 Tiogue Ave.,  
 Coventry 02816 (D)  
 Fontaine, Paul A., 189 Annette Ave.,  
 Woonsocket 02985 (D)  
 Foster, Millicent S., 750 Stony Lane,  
 N. Kingstown 02852 (R)  
 Gencarelli, Francis A., 47 Elm St.,  
 Westerly 02891 (R)  
 Gendron, Joseph S., 101 Glen Meadows Dr.,  
 Pawtucket 02861 (D)  
 Goodwin, Thomas H., 325 Smith St.,  
 Providence 02908 (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)  
 Horan, Michael F., 36 Fillmore St.,  
 Pawtucket 02860 (D)  
 Kidder, Arthur A., Jr., 16 Jennys Lane,  
 Barrington 02806 (R)  
 LaChapelle, Francis J., 1441 Main St.,  
 West Warwick 02893 (D)  
 Laliberte, Henry E., 42 Chambers St.,  
 Providence 02907 (D)  
 Leary, Jeremiah R., 68 Narragansett Ave.,  
 Tiverton 02837 (D)  
 Lewis, Ralph T., 139 Gould Ave.,  
 Warwick 02888 (R)  
 Loiselle, Andrew J., 37 Arland Dr.,  
 Pawtucket 02861 (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)  
 McCaffrey, Eugene J., Jr., 233 Harmony Ct.,  
 Warwick 02089 (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)  
 Nero, Pat, 1274 Narragansett Blvd.,  
 Cranston 02905 (D)  
 Picano, Antonio, 116 Maplewood Ave.,  
 Cranston 02909 (D)  
 Prosser, Rufus K., Post Rd.,  
 Bradford 02808 (R)  
 Sgambato, Frank, 581 Woonasquatucket Ave.,  
 North Providence 02911 (D)  
 Smith, Francis P., 219 Prospect St.,  
 Woonsocket 02895 (D)  
 Taft, James L., Jr., 53 Fairfield Rd.,  
 Cranston 02920 (R)

Rhode Island (continued)

Tantimonaco, John, 17 Paolino St.,  
Providence 02909 (D)  
Taylor, Erich A. O'D., 522 Broadway,  
Newport 02840 (D)  
Varley, Joseph L., 92 Clay St.,  
Central Falls 02863 (D)  
Wilson, Thomas N., 170 Boylston St.,  
Warwick 02888 (D)

House of Representatives

Democrats 76 Republicans 24

Allen, Kenneth S., 57 Ann Lane,  
North Kingstown 02852 (R)  
Aquilotti, Samuel, 191 Bridgham St.,  
Providence 02909 (D)  
Babin, William A., Jr., 50 Biltmore Ave.,  
Providence 02908 (D)  
Baillargeon, Wilfred J., Jr., 104 Hemond Ave.,  
Woonsocket 02895 (D)  
Balzano, Michael J., Jr., 40 Elmwood Dr.,  
Bristol 02809 (R)  
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)  
Blaine, Richard A., Rockland Rd.,  
North Scituate 02831 (R)  
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)  
Capineri, Joseph A., 24 Alexander MacGregor  
Rd., Pawtucket 02861 (D)  
Carley, Robert J., 7 Lamphear St.,  
West Warwick 02893 (D)  
Cawley, Clifford J., Jr., 2556 Pawtucket Ave.,  
East Providence 02914 (D)  
Chaharyn, Orist D., 35 Lyman St.,  
Woonsocket 02895 (D)  
Coelho, Peter J., 155 Leonard Ave.,  
East Providence 02914 (D)  
Costello, Michael, 30 Countryside Dr.,  
North Providence 02904 (D)  
Cottrell, George C., 39 Warner St.,  
Newport 02842 (D)  
Crooks, Samuel C., 67 Chapel St.,  
Lincoln 02865 (D)  
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)  
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)  
Edwards, Dorothy B., 25 Cove St.,  
Portsmouth 02871 (R)  
Edwards, Tom, 17 Cummings St.,  
Newport 02842 (D)  
Fay, Thomas F., 103 Clay St.,  
Central Falls 02863 (D)  
Ferraro, Anthony M., 86 Stone Dr.,  
Cranston 02920 (D)  
Forrest, Leonard W., 31 Mooreland Ave.,  
Cranston 02905 (D)  
Freda, Aldo, 228½ Atwells Ave.,  
Providence 02903 (D)  
Fricker, Raymond F., 77 Daboll St.,  
Providence 02907 (D)  
Galvin, John R., 78 Warwick Rd.,  
Pawtucket 02861 (D)  
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)  
Going, Joseph B., 4 Sunset Hill Rd.,  
Middletown 02843 (D)  
Gorham, Bradford, Cucumber Hill Rd.,  
Foster 02825 (R)  
Greenwood, David C., 15 Saunders St.,  
Pawtucket 02860 (D)  
Harpootian, Jacob, 84 Cushman Ave.,  
East Providence 02914 (R)  
Hayden, Gerald C., 101 Perry St.,  
Central Falls 02863 (D)  
Healey, Charles R., Sr., Flat River Rd.,  
Coventry 02816 (D)  
Hogan, John J., 200 Curran Rd.,  
Cumberland 02864 (D)  
Holmes, Herbert U., 15 Anchorage Way,  
Barrington 02806 (R)  
Johnson, Thomas K. E., 85 Horseneck Rd.,  
Warwick 02886 (D)  
Kagan, Samuel C., 161 Orms St.,  
Providence 02908 (D)  
Kiley, Richard B., 517 Pleasant St.,  
Pawtucket 02860 (D)  
Lappin, William J., 21 Mill St.,  
Oakland 02858 (D)  
Lepore, Albert J., 82 Ledge St.,  
Providence 02904 (D)  
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)  
Lynch, John P., 10 Meadow View Dr.,  
Smithfield 02828 (D)  
Lyons, John A., 60 Summit Ave.,  
Tiverton 02878 (D)  
Maggiacomo, Edward L., 1560 Cranston St.,  
Cranston 02909 (D)

## Rhode Island (continued)

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)  
McDonald, George F., Jr., 11 McCabe St.,  
Cranston 02910 (D)  
McGovern, William J., 40 Sefton Dr.,  
Cranston 02905 (R)  
McGrane, Raymond F., 120 Lawnacre Dr.,  
Cranston 02910 (R)  
McKenna, Robert J., 47 Everett St.,  
Newport 02840 (D)  
Miller, Joseph G., 15 Marquette Dr.,  
Warwick 02888 (D)  
Newbury, George A., 9 Hammond St.,  
Newport 02840 (D)  
O'Brien, William W., 217 Aqueduct Rd.,  
Cranston 02910 (D)  
O'Neill, William C., Boston Neck Rd.,  
Narragansett 02882 (D)  
Pacheco, Henry W., 69 Fox Hill Ave.,  
Bristol 02809 (D)  
Pasbach, Earl F., 591 Willett Ave.,  
East Providence 02915 (D)  
Peloquin, J. Camille, 1412 Old River Rd.,  
Manville 02838 (D)  
Petrarca, Raymond, 9 West Warwick Ave.,  
West Warwick 02893 (D)  
Pickering, Edward H., 1 Elmdale Ave.,  
Johnston 02919 (D)  
Potter, Joseph H., Medway Ave.,  
Westerly 02891 (R)  
Quattrocchi, Rocco A., 15 Messina Street,  
Providence 02904 (D)  
Quinn, Walter A., Jr., 19 Elmhurst Ave.,  
Providence 02908 (D)  
Rao, Anthony L., Jr., 41 Oak St.,  
Providence 02909 (D)  
Revens, John C., Jr., 572 Main St.,  
Warwick 02886 (D)  
Richards, Louis M., 895 Tiogue Ave.,  
Coventry 02816 (D)  
Rivet, Eugene E., 656 Bernon St.,  
Woonsocket 02895 (D)  
Rompney, Bertrand R., 1588 Providence Pike,  
North Smithfield 02895 (D)  
Rose, Joseph P., Belmont Ave., Wakefield,  
South Kingstown 02879 (D)  
Rosedale, Peter K., 211 Adelaide Ave.,  
Providence 02905 (D)  
Rössi, Angelo G., 1005 Hartford Ave.,  
Johnston 02919 (D)  
Russo, Joseph P., RFD Hope Valley,  
Hopkinton 02833 (R)  
Skiffington, John J., Jr., 394 3rd Ave.,  
Woonsocket 02895 (D)  
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)

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, Joseph W., 210 Partition St.,  
Warwick 02888 (D)  
Walsh, William L., 158 Chandler Ave.,  
Cranston 02910 (D)  
Webster, Howard M., 110 Waterway,  
Sauderstown, North Kingstown 02852 (R)  
Woodcock, Raymond P., 60 La Chance Ave.,  
Warwick 02889 (D)  
Wrenn, John J., 177 Bellevue Ave.,  
Providence 02907 (D)

## SOUTH CAROLINA

(GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

## Senate

Democrats 43 Republicans 3

Bonner, J. C., Box 24, Gaffney 29340 (D)  
Bristow, Walter J., Jr., 1306 Main St.,  
Columbia 29201 (D)  
Brockington, William J., 2827 Millwood Ave.,  
Columbia 29205 (D)  
Brown, Edgar A., Box 248, Barnwell 29812 (D)  
Carter, Allen R., Box 5244,  
North Charleston 29406 (D)  
Chapman, Harry A., Jr., 2016 Lawyers Bldg.,  
Greenville 29601 (D)  
Dennis, Rembert C., Box 968,  
Moncks Corner 29461 (D)  
Drummond, John, Box 748,  
Greenwood 29646 (D)  
Floyd, LaNue, Box 23, Kingstree 29556 (D)  
Garrett, Charles G., Box 535,  
Fountain Inn 29644 (D)  
Garrett, Gordon H., Box 336,  
Charleston 29402 (D)  
Garrison, T. Ed, Rte. 2, Anderson 29621 (D)  
Gasque, J. Ralph, Box 127, Marion 29571 (D)  
Gressette, L. Marion, St. Matthews 29135 (D)  
Grimes, C. Claymon, Jr., Box 556,  
Georgetown 29440 (D)  
Harrelson, James P., Drawer 732,  
Walterboro 29488 (D)  
Harris, C. Anthony, Box 511,  
Cheraw 29520 (D)  
Holland, Donald H., Box 632,  
Camden 29020 (D)  
Lake, Robert C., Jr., Box 51,  
Whitmire 29178 (D)  
Laughlin, Michael L., Box 921,  
Aiken 29801 (D)  
Lindsay, John C., Box 250,  
Bennettsville 29512 (D)  
Long, John D. III, Box 266, Union 29379 (D)  
Martin, John A., Box 298,  
Winnsboro 29180 (D)  
McDonald, M. E., Box 8, Iva 29655 (D)

South Carolina (continued)

- McMillan, Gilbert E., 910 Whiskey Rd., S. E.,  
Aiken 29801 (R)
- Moore, Paul M., 156 Gordon St.,  
Spartanburg 29301 (D)
- Morris, Earle E., Jr., Box 97,  
Pickens 29671 (D)
- Morris, James M., Box 10, Manning 29102 (D)
- Mozingo, James P. III, Box 257,  
Darlington 29532 (D)
- Owens, Frank C., 1319 Laurel St.,  
Columbia 29201 (D)
- Rentiers, J. Kenneth, Box 277,  
Charleston 29402 (D)
- Richardson, Henry B., 120 N. Main St.,  
Sumter 29150 (D)
- Riley, Richard W., Box 10355,  
Greenville 29603 (D)
- Roddey, Frank L., Box 129,  
Lancaster 29720 (D)
- Rubin, Hyman, Box 5506, Columbia 29205 (D)
- Scarborough, Robert B., Box 855,  
Charleston 29402 (D)
- Schumacher, Snead, Box 512,  
Walhalla 29691 (D)
- Smith, Horace C., 119 Walnut St.,  
Spartanburg 29301 (D)
- Spence, Floyd D., Box 387,  
Lexington 29072 (R)
- Stephen, James B.,  
Cleveland Law Range, Magnolia St.,  
Spartanburg 29301 (D)
- Stevens, James P., 3995 Walnut St.,  
Loris 29569 (D)
- Waddell, James M., Box 547,  
Beaufort 29902 (D)
- Wallace, W. Lewis, 16 Roosevelt St.,  
York 29745 (D)
- Williams, Marshall B., Box 316,  
Orangeburg 29115 (D)
- Wofford, Thomas A., Box 232,  
Greenville 29602 (R)
- Zeigler, Eugene N., Box 266,  
Florence 29501 (D)
- Calligon, Preston H., 1520 Alpine Dr.,  
West Columbia 29169 (D)
- Carnell, Marion P., Box 119,  
Ware Shoals 29692 (D)
- Carter, Ernest V., Rte. 1,  
Hemingway 29554 (D)
- Carter, Rex L., 123 Broadus Ave.,  
Greenville 29601 (D)
- Coker, Joseph W., Box 226,  
Turbeville 29162 (D)
- Collins, Purvis W., Box 295,  
Winnsboro 29180 (D)
- Comer, W. Marshall, 134 Highland Dr.,  
Union 29379 (D)
- Condon, James M., 606 Peoples Bldg.,  
Charleston 29401 (D)
- Cooper, W. L., Jr., Box 86,  
Lexington 29072 (D)
- 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., Box 1971,  
Sumter 29150 (D)
- Dangerfield, Clyde M., 896 America St.,  
Charleston 29403 (D)
- Davis, Harold C., 109 E. Blackstock Rd.,  
Spartanburg 29301 (D)
- Derrick, Butler C., Jr., Box 512,  
Edgefield 29824 (D)
- Doar, William W., Jr., Box 418,  
Georgetown 29440 (D)
- Duncan, J. C., Rte. 1, Lyman 29365 (D)
- Earle, John K., 7 Bartram Grove,  
Greenville 29605 (R)
- Edwards, T. W., Jr., Box 1911,  
Spartanburg 29301 (D)
- Ewers, Amos D., 1671 Wannamaker Ave.,  
Summerville 29483 (D)
- Fendley, Furman L., Rte. 3, Union 29379 (D)
- Fewell, Samuel B., Jr., Box 302,  
Rock Hill 29730 (D)
- Finch, Hugh E., 1188 Asheville Hgwy.,  
Spartanburg 29303 (D)
- Floyd, Sidney T., Box 215, Conway 29526 (D)
- Frederick, Mrs. Carolyn E.,  
326 Chick Springs Rd.,  
Greenville 29609 (R)
- Fuller, Fred A., Jr., Box 76,  
Greenville 29602 (D)
- Garrett, J. S., Jr., Box 368,  
Travelers Rest 29690 (D)
- Godwin, Charles Edward, Box 24,  
Lake City 29560 (D)
- Goodman, Carlyle W., Lynchburg 29080 (D)
- Granger, Herbert C., Rte. 4,  
Greenville 29605 (D)
- Grant, Edmund G., 1929 Gervais St.,  
Columbia 29201 (D)
- Grant, George Henry, Box 328,  
Aiken 29803 (D)
- Graves, J. Wilton, Bluffton 29910 (D)
- Greene, Thomas W., Box 10051 Fed. Sta.,  
Greenville 29601 (D)

House of Representatives

Democrats 119 Republicans 5

- Arrants, J. Clator, Camden 29020 (D)
- Ashley, Lewis, Box 192, Honea Path 29654 (D)
- Aycock, R. J., Pinewood 29125 (D)
- Baldwin, Frank E., Jr., Drawer J,  
Ridgeland (D)
- Bell, H. F., Box 189, Chesterfield 29709 (D)
- Belser, Heyward, 307 Barringer Bldg.,  
Columbia 29201 (D)
- Bennett, L. Edward, Box 156,  
Springfield 29146 (D)
- Blatt, Solomon, Barnwell 29812 (D)
- Brandt, James B., Ulmer 29849 (D)
- Breazeale, Harold D., Rte. 3,  
Pickens 29671 (D)
- Bryant, Thomas B. III, Box 265,  
Orangeburg 29115 (D)
- Burnett, B. O., Box 213, Greer 29651 (D)
- Cain, C. Marshall, Box 939, Aiken 29801 (R)

## South Carolina (continued)

- Guerard, Theodore B., Box 340,  
Charleston 29402 (D)
- Hagins, John, Jr., Box 625,  
Camden 29020 (D)
- Hare, William R., Box 381, Chester 29706 (D)
- Harper, C. Lem, 1226 Washington St.,  
Columbia 29201 (D)
- Harris, Patrick B., Box 655,  
Anderson 29621 (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., Drawer 1188,  
Dillon 29536 (D)
- Hester, Lawrence L., Mt. Carmel 29840 (D)
- Hinson, Caldwell T., 1115 Chesterfield Ave.,  
Lancaster 29720 (D)
- Hodges, Charles E., 4307 Broad St.,  
Loris 29569 (D)
- Howell, Thomas M., Jr., Drawer 1115,  
Walterboro 29488 (D)
- Huff, Beattie, Rte. 1, Greenville 29611 (D)
- Hunt, Lloyd, 110 Oakdale Ave.,  
Greer 29651 (D)
- Hyatt, Troy, 404 Barringer Bldg.,  
Columbia 29201 (D)
- Hyman, Peter D., Box 1186,  
Florence 29501 (D)
- Irick, F. Lawton, Box 67, Vance 29163 (D)
- Jenrette, John W., Jr., Box 362,  
North Myrtle Beach 29582 (D)
- Johnson, Malcolm K., Box 201,  
Hartsville 29550 (D)
- Jones, Ernest Elden, Rte. 2, Salley 29137 (D)
- Joseph, James C., Sr., 508 Ruby Dr.,  
Mt. Pleasant 29464 (D)
- Kemp, R. W., Bamberg 29003 (D)
- Kneece, Robert E., 1406 Bull St.,  
Columbia 29201 (D)
- Krawcheck, Leonard, Box 669,  
Charleston 29401 (D)
- Lake, Walter T., 1215 Friend St.,  
Newberry 29108 (D)
- Laney, Dan F., Jr., Bishopville 29010 (D)
- LeaMond, F. Julian, Box 278,  
Charleston 29402 (D)
- Lightsey, Hugh T., Brunson 29911 (D)
- Lourie, Isadore, 607 Barringer Bldg.,  
Columbia 29201 (D)
- Lovelace, Loyd H., Rte. 5, Gaffney 29340 (D)
- Mangum, Tom G., Lancaster 29720 (D)
- Manning, Sam P., Box 355,  
Spartanburg 29301 (D)
- Marett, Dan T., 110 W. River St.,  
Anderson 29621 (D)
- Martin, Jimmy, 1611 Augusta Rd.,  
West Columbia 29169 (D)
- McElveen, G. Raymond, Security Federal Bldg.,  
Columbia 29201 (D)
- McFadden, Robert L., Box 707,  
Rock Hill 29730 (D)
- McLendon, J. Malcolm, Box 1034,  
Marion 29571 (D)
- McLeod, William J., Drawer 1027,  
Dillon 29536 (D)
- Medlock, T. Travis, 1421 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)
- Moore, Fred T., Box C, Honea Path 29654 (D)
- Moore, James E., 201-5 Grier Bldg.,  
Greenwood 29646 (D)
- Morris, E. Jarvis, Box 37,  
Moncks Corner 29461 (D)
- Patterson, Mac V., Box 187, Taylors 29687 (R)
- Petty, George B., Jr., Box 105, Rte. 1,  
Rock Hill 29730 (D)
- Powell, Charles L., Rte. 4,  
Abbeville 29620 (D)
- Pyle, C. Victor, Jr., 300 E. Coffee St.,  
Greenville 29601 (D)
- Riley, Joseph P., Jr., 13-A Broad St.,  
Charleston 29401 (D)
- Rowell, J. Victor, Trio 29595 (R)
- Raley, Robert A., Box 158,  
Jefferson 29718 (D)
- Reynolds, Julian, 7 S. Morgan Ave.,  
Andrews 29510 (D)
- Sanders, Alex, Barringer Bldg.,  
Columbia 29201 (D)
- Sandifer, Cecil T., Box 97,  
Westminster 29693 (D)
- Sansbury, Paul A., Box 502,  
Darlington 29532 (D)
- Sasser, Phillip D., Box 483, Conway 29526 (D)
- Schwartz, Ramon, Jr., Law Range,  
Sumter 29150 (D)
- Smith, Abney A., Box 5286,  
North Charleston 29406 (D)
- Smith, Edward Jack, Drawer 458,  
Hartsville 29550 (D)
- Smith, Harris P., Box 68, Easley 29640 (D)
- Smith, Thomas E., Jr., Box 308,  
Pamplico 29583 (D)
- Strom, Clyde F., 501 Trolley Line Rd.,  
Graniteville 29829 (D)
- Taylor, David S., Box 46, Laurens 29360 (D)
- Taylor, Newton C., Box 817,  
Gaffney 29340 (D)
- Turner, Robert W., 501 Parkside Dr.,  
North Charleston 29405 (D)
- Waller, John H., Jr., Box 557,  
Mullins 29574 (D)
- West, H. Norman, Box 716,  
Moncks Corner 29461 (D)
- Wienges, O. H., Jr., St. Matthews 29135 (D)
- Williams, John C., Jr., 139½ W. Main St.,  
Spartanburg 29301 (D)
- Wright, E. Juetta, 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*

Democrats 8 Republicans 27

Anderson, Art B., 1206 W. 7th St.,  
Sioux Falls 57104 (R)  
Anderson, Holger, 5012 N. Cliff Ave.,  
Sioux Falls 57104 (R)  
Bartron, G. Robert, 426 S. Lake Dr.,  
Watertown 57201 (R)  
Brown, Paul E., Arlington 57212 (R)  
Burke, Alfred J., Newell 57760 (R)  
Burns, Robert, Vivian 57576 (R)  
Dunmire, Joe R., 705 Glendale Dr.,  
Lead 57754 (R)  
Fillbach, George W., Faulkton 57438 (R)  
Fischer, Carl T., Fort Pierre 57532 (R)  
Gibbs, Frank, 912 Edwards Dr.,  
Sioux Falls 57103 (R)  
Grams, William L., Sturgis 57785 (R)  
Gullickson, Norval, Flandreau 57028 (R)  
Henderson, Frank E., 629 Quincy St.,  
Rapid City 57701 (R)  
Hirsch, Robert W., Tripp 57376 (R)  
Johnson, Louis L., 217 E. 8th Ave.,  
Milbank 57252 (R)  
Jones, Arthur L., 5215 Pinedale Hgts.,  
Rapid City 57701 (R)  
Jones, Arthur W., Britton 57430 (D)  
Kneip, Richard F., Salem 57058 (D)  
Leafstedt, Wendell, Alcester 57001 (R)  
Novotny, Frank, Lake Andes 57356 (D)  
Pieplow, E. C., 1415 N. 3rd,  
Aberdeen 57401 (R)  
Poppen, Henry A., De Smet 57231 (R)  
Quinn, Henry T., 4101 S. Cliff,  
Sioux Falls 57105 (R)  
Quintal, A. A., 908 E. 5th, Mitchell 57301 (R)  
Rhian, Alvin J., Box 125, Yankton 57078 (R)  
Roberts, Kenneth L., 312 Main St.,  
Rapid City 57701 (R)  
Schrag, Lloyd, Marion 57043 (R)  
Sperry, Allen, Bath 57427 (D)  
Spiry, A. W., Mobridge 57601 (R)  
Steele, Leland L., 925 Nebraska S.W.,  
Huron 57350 (R)  
Stenson, R. C., Colome 57528 (D)  
Trask, Kenneth A., Box 512, Custer 57730 (R)  
Uecker, Wilmont E., Raymond 57258 (D)  
Willrodt, Harold B., Chamberlain 57325 (D)  
Wollman, Harvey, Hitchcock 57348 (D)

*House of Representatives*

Democrats 16 Republicans 60

Adams, Harold G., Chamberlain 57325 (D)  
Anderson, Eunice M., 2117 S. Minnesota,  
Sioux Falls 57105 (R)  
Barkley, Edwin K., Box 745,  
Edgemont 57735 (R)  
Barnett, Joseph H., 1422 N. 1st St.,  
Aberdeen 57401 (R)  
Baughman, Bryan, White Lake 57383 (R)  
Bibby, John E., 822 8th Ave.,  
Brookings 57006 (R)

Billion, David H., 3108 S. Williams,  
Sioux Falls 57105 (R)  
Chance, Simon W., Scotland 57059 (R)  
Clay, Charles E., Hot Springs 57747 (R)  
Clayton, William F., 510 E. 21st St.,  
Sioux Falls 57105 (R)  
Dahl, Oscar P., Volga 57071 (R)  
Droz, Charles, Miller 57362 (R)  
Dybvig, Clarence, Baltic 57003 (R)  
Ellingson, Bertrum E., Sisseton 57262 (D)  
Elwood, Ira, Batesland 57716 (D)  
Ericsson, Leroy F., 212 N.E. 8th,  
Madison 57042 (R)  
Furois, R. E., 4038 W. Main,  
Rapid City 57701 (R)  
Giebink, Robert R., 3401 W. 33rd St.,  
Sioux Falls 57105 (R)  
Groseth, Joe M., Centerville 57014 (R)  
Gross, Benny J., Onida 57564 (R)  
Gruenwald, Max D., 111 S. Viola,  
Milbank 57252 (R)  
Gunderson, Albert B., Lesterville 57040 (R)  
Gunderson, Dexter, Irene 57037 (R)  
Hawley, Woodrow K., Brandt 57218 (D)  
Huber, Oscar E., Bowdle 57428 (R)  
Ingvalson, E. L., 3639 Jefferson,  
Rapid City 57701 (R)  
Jelbert, James D., 1421 Canyon,  
Spearfish 57783 (R)  
Jensen, William M., White River 57579 (R)  
Johnson, Roy M., Wentworth 57075 (D)  
Johnson, Stanley A., Rte. 2, Mitchell 57301 (R)  
Johnson, Walter W., Frankfort 57440 (R)  
Kaufman, Fred S., Delmont 57330 (R)  
Kauth, Kenneth, 215 Simmons S.E.,  
Huron 57350 (D)  
Kime, Allan, Burke 57523 (R)  
Knudsen, Henry, New Effington 57255 (D)  
Knudson, Lloyd G., McLaughlin 57642 (R)  
Kopecky, Bernie D., 405 N. Congress,  
Aberdeen 57401 (D)  
Lacey, Charles, 1004 E. 35th,  
Sioux Falls 57105 (R)  
Larkin, Charles A., Clark 57225 (R)  
MacFarlane, Dave, Montrose 57048 (R)  
Marquardt, Lewis R., Webster 57274 (D)  
McKenzie, Frank, Winner 57580 (R)  
Mehlhoff, Dean O., Eureka 57437 (R)  
Miller, Walter D., New Underwood 57761 (R)  
Millett, Harold, Reva 57651 (R)  
Mills, G. W., Wall 57790 (R)  
Mills, Tom, 2601 Arcadia Rd.,  
Sioux Falls 57105 (R)  
Moore, Roger R., 205 S. Park,  
Gettysburg 57442 (D)  
Mortimer, G. F., Belle Fourche 57717 (R)  
Murphy, John F., Elk Point 57025 (D)  
Nelson, James S., 422 San Marco,  
Rapid City 57701 (R)  
Nepstad, Dorothy, 409 E. 5th,  
Mitchell 57301 (R)  
Oshheim, Donald, 1381 Crestview Dr.,  
Watertown 57201 (R)  
Paulson, Herman, Hudson 57034 (R)  
Pommer, Merle C., Castlewood 57223 (R)

**South Dakota (continued)**

Ranney, Thomas P., 3016 Meadowbrook Dr.,  
Rapid City 57704 (R)  
Renning, George, Kadoka 57543 (R)  
Risty, Albert R., Corson 57019 (R)  
Rogers, Jack K., 551 Kansas Ave.,  
Huron 57350 (R)  
Rothstein, James L., 1414 Kennedy Dr.,  
Mobridge 57601 (R)  
Ruth, Robert, Box 375, Deadwood 57732 (R)  
Scribner, G. E., 2716 S. Duluth,  
Sioux Falls 57105 (R)  
Shoemaker, Robert H., 1221 Douglas,  
Yankton 57078 (R)  
Snyder, Floyd, 1217 2nd St. N.W.,  
Watertown 57201 (R)  
Sorenson, Dean P., 1108 N. Huron,  
Pierre 57501 (R)  
Stalheim, Lawrence L., DeSmet 57231 (R)  
Stern, Otto, Freeman 57029 (R)  
Stoddard, Leland K., Parker 57053 (R)  
Swenson, Duaine V., Rte. 3, Box 32,  
Woonsocket 57385 (D)  
Thompson, Carveth, Faith 57626 (R)  
Tschetter, Menno, RFD 1, Box 248,  
Huron 57350 (D)  
Varilek, Elvern, Geddes 57342 (D)  
Whitehead, Emrey L., Box 745,  
Rapid City 57702 (R)  
Wiese, Andrew J., Flandreau 57028 (D)  
Wood, Royal J., Warner 57479 (R)  
Young, Don, Warner 57479 (D)

**TENNESSEE****(GENERAL ASSEMBLY)***Senate*

Democrats 20 Republicans 13

Agee, Jerry F., 2625 Windemere Dr.,  
Nashville 37214 (D)  
Ayres, Brown, 1408 Hamilton Bank Bldg.,  
Knoxville 37902 (R)  
Baird, Ray R., 115 E. Rockwood St.,  
Rockwood 37854 (D)  
Baird, William D., 106½ S. Cumberland,  
Lebanon 37087 (D)  
Baker, Hayden B., 256 Fletcher Ave.,  
Kingsport 37665 (R)  
Baker, LaMar, 76 S. Crest Rd.,  
Chattanooga 37404 (R)  
Berry, Fred O., Sr., 3704 Chapman Hgwy.,  
Knoxville 37920 (R)  
Bruce, William R., 528 S. McLean Blvd.,  
Memphis 38104 (D)  
Canale, Drew Justin, 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 37814 (R)  
Dunbar, Howard R., Carter Bldg.,  
Johnson City 37601 (R)  
Garland, Thomas J., Box 187,  
Greeneville 37743 (R)

Gillock, Edgar H., 1904 100 N. Main Bldg.,  
Memphis 38103 (D)  
Goddard, Houston M., Bank of Maryville Bldg.,  
Maryville 37801 (R)  
Gorrell, Frank C., State Capitol Bldg.,  
Nashville 37219 (D)  
Gracey, George D., Box 127,  
Covington 38019 (D)  
Hamilton, Milton H., Jr., 920 Whirmantler Dr.,  
Union City 38261 (D)  
Harvill, Halbert, 136 N. Meadow Circle,  
Clarksville 37040 (D)  
Kelley, Joe T., RFD 1, Lynnville 38472 (D)  
Motlow, Reagor, Box 202,  
Lynchburg 37352 (D)  
Neal, Vernon, First Natl. Bank Bldg.,  
Cookeville 38501 (D)  
Oehmig, Daniel W., 600 Maclellan Bldg.,  
Chattanooga 37402 (R)  
Patterson, J. O., Jr., 224 S. Wellington St.,  
Memphis 38126 (D)  
Peeler, William J., 102 S. Court Sq.,  
Waverly 37185 (D)  
Person, Curtis S., Jr., 3910 Hgwy. 51 N.,  
Millington 38053 (R)  
Riggins, Bill, 5625 Poplar Ave.,  
Memphis 38117 (R)  
Roberson, James H., 1600 Tammany Dr.,  
Nashville 37206 (D)  
Shadden, Raymond, 302 Rockwood St.,  
Crossville 38555 (R)  
Thomas, Lowell, 126 Fairmont St.,  
Jackson 38301 (D)  
Wilder, John S., E. Court Sq.,  
Somerville 38068 (D)  
Williams, Avon N., Jr., 327 Charlotte Ave.,  
Nashville 37201 (D)

*House of Representatives*Democrats 49 Republicans 49  
Independent 1

Adcock, Ralph K., Rte. 1,  
Strawberry Plains 37871 (R)  
Aderhold, G. L., 1019 Ohio Ave.,  
Etowah 37331 (R)  
Albright, Ray C., 6501 Lakeshore Pky.,  
Chattanooga 37416 (R)  
Anderson, G. L., 3821 Skyline Dr.,  
Knoxville 37914 (R)  
Ashe, Victor H., 3709 Kingston Pike,  
Knoxville 37919 (R)  
Avery, Thomas B., 2112 First Natl. Bank Bldg.,  
Memphis 38103 (R)  
Ayers, Haskel, LaFollette 37766 (R)  
Bailey, Edward, Box 296, Lexington 38351 (R)  
Berryhill, G. H., 517 Westmoreland Pl.,  
Jackson 38301 (R)  
Blakemore, M. G., 1404 South St.,  
Nashville 37212 (D)  
Bible, Robert J., 1504 Pineola Ave.,  
Kingsport 37664 (R)  
Blank, Edward C., II, Middle Tennessee  
Bank Bldg., Columbia 38401 (D)  
Booker, Robert J., 2509 Parkview Ave.,  
Knoxville 37914 (D)

Tennessee (continued)

- Bowman, Jack, Rte. 5, Box 17,  
Harriman 37748 (R)
- Bradley, Harold W., 2109 Hampton Ave.,  
Nashville 37215 (D)
- Briley, Melvin, 118 Main St.,  
Portland 37148 (D)
- Broyles, Glenn D., Rte. 3, Chuckey 36741 (R)
- Burch, Charles Cowden, 100 N. Main Bldg.,  
Memphis 38103 (D)
- Carter, Halbert L., Jr., 107 E. Main,  
Huntingdon 38344 (R)
- Cochran, Franklin D., 301 Church St.,  
Tiptonville 38257 (D)
- Cole, Larry, 213 3rd Ave. N.,  
Nashville 37201 (D)
- Comer, Jack, Box 10005, Knoxville 37919 (R)
- Cook, G. C., Jr., Rte. 3, Tacora Hills,  
Clinton 37716 (R)
- Copeland, David Y., III, 8950 Fuller Rd.,  
Chattanooga 37421 (R)
- Crowell, Gentry, 1007 W. Main St.,  
Lebanon 37087 (D)
- Cummings, James H., Court Sq.,  
Woodbury 37190 (D)
- Davis, Bob, 1107 Curleque Dr.,  
Chattanooga 37411 (D)
- Denton, Herbert J., Jr., Rte. 4,  
Blountville 37617 (R)
- Dixon, Hugh, S. Main St., Carthage 37030 (D)
- Doyle, Miss Frances, 500 5th Ave. N., Apt. 615,  
Nashville 37219 (D)
- Dunavant, Leonard C., 4939 First Ave.,  
Millington 38053 (R)
- Elder, J. Bryan, Box 168, Dayton 37321 (D)
- Elkins, James E., 105 W. Vanderbilt Dr.,  
Oak Ridge 37830 (R)
- Ford, Hobart, Box 487, Newport 37821 (R)
- Freels, E. T., Box 61, Sunbright 37872 (R)
- 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)
- Good, Robert J., 1007 Crocus St.,  
Johnson City 37601 (R)
- Hawks, Bob, 3596 Mayfair Ave.,  
Memphis 38122 (D)
- Hicks, John T., 2820 Windemere Dr.,  
Nashville 37214 (D)
- Hill, Donnelley J., 4354 Walnut Grove Rd.,  
Memphis 38117 (R)
- Hinton, Granville, 109 Guinn St.,  
Savannah 38372 (R)
- Holcomb, S. Richard, 201 Professional Bldg.,  
Chattanooga 37402 (D)
- Howell, Charles, III, 1017 Clifton Lane,  
Nashville 37204 (R)
- Huettel, William L., 5889 Brierdale Ave.,  
Memphis 38117 (R)
- Huffstetler, Fred A., Rte. 9,  
Maryville 37801 (R)
- Jenkins, William L., Rte. 3,  
Rogersville 37850 (R)
- Jensen, Tom, 2323 Juniper Dr.,  
Knoxville 37912 (R)
- Jones, William C., Rte. 13, Hallsview Rd.,  
Knoxville 37918 (R)
- Jordan, Bruce, 1093 Chambliss Rd.,  
Memphis 38116 (D)
- Kimbrell, J. P., Westpoint 38486 (I)
- King, Alvin M., 1288 S. Barksdale,  
Memphis 38114 (D)
- Krieg, Richard W., 1815 Highland Ave.,  
Knoxville 37916 (R)
- Lacy, James L., 420 N. Washington Ave.,  
Cookeville 38501 (D)
- Lawson, William V., Jr., Suite 517,  
1420 Union Ave., Memphis 38104 (R)
- Longley, Ben, Box 211, Cleveland 37311 (R)
- Love, Harold M., 2516 Buchanan St.,  
Nashville 37208 (D)
- Lowe, W. R., Jr., Box 406,  
Lewisburg 37091 (D)
- Lynch, Pat B., 15 College St.,  
Winchester 37398 (D)
- Majors, Joe Inman, 100 E. Lauderdale Bldg.,  
Tulahoma 37388 (D)
- Malone, Gayle, 118 College St.,  
Trenton 38382 (D)
- Martin, Leonard W., Henslee Bldg.,  
Dickson 37055 (D)
- McKinney, James R., 608 Gallatin Rd. N.,  
Madison 37115 (D)
- McWherter, Ned R., 22 Bypass,  
Dresden 38225 (D)
- Moore, R. Doyle, 631 Ash St., Erwin 37650 (R)
- Morgan, Walter, 1915 Holly St.,  
Nashville 37206 (D)
- Murphy, I. H., 626 Vance Ave.,  
Memphis 38126 (D)
- Neal, William H., 1141 Indian Hill Dr.,  
Bristol 37620 (R)
- Neese, W. J., 208 Jerome Dr., Paris 38242 (D)
- Nolan, Paul V., 1103 Crownpoint Rd. W.,  
Signal Mountain 37377 (R)
- Palmer, John Wiley, Box 6,  
Dyersburg 38024 (D)
- Peeples, John D., Jr., 1412 Peabody,  
Memphis 38104 (R)
- Peters, Forna D., 1115 Broad St.,  
Elizabethton 37643 (R)
- Pickering, Roscoe, Rte. 1, Adams 37010 (D)
- Powell, Tommy, 4847 E. Shore Dr.,  
Memphis 38109 (D)
- Pritchard, Howard P., 1101 Memphis  
Bank Bldg., Memphis 38103 (R)
- Quarles, Glenn, Rte. 1,  
Jefferson City, 37760 (R)
- Randolph, C. M., Jr., 342 Main St.,  
Milan 38358 (D)
- Richardson, W. A., 818½ S. Main,  
Columbia 38401 (D)
- Ross, Curtis M., S. Main St., Bolivar 38008 (D)
- Runyon, Frank J., 106-108 Glenn Bldg.,  
Clarksville 37040 (D)
- Scholes, W. L., 3203 Southlake Dr.,  
Nashville 37211 (D)
- Shumate, Thomas O., Tazewell 37879 (R)
- Smith, Ewing, Jr., Box 1159,  
Murfreesboro 37130 (D)

**Tennessee (continued)**

Stanley, Larry B., Box 568,  
McMinnville 37110 (D)  
Swafford, Howard G., 704 Contour Ave.,  
South Pittsburg 37380 (R)  
Taylor, James I., 492 E. McLemore Ave.,  
Memphis 38106 (D)  
Taylor, Thornton, 608 Fourth Ave.,  
Fayetteville 37334 (D)  
Trent, Derward K., RFD. 1,  
Russellville 37860 (R)  
Van Cleave, James W., 202 Professional Bldg.,  
Chattanooga 37402 (D)  
Vines, Bob, 2813 W. Walnut St.,  
Johnson City 37601 (R)  
Walker, W. H., III, Rte. 3, Box 195,  
Brownsville 38012 (R)  
Watson, William C., Box 187,  
Madisonville 37354 (D)  
Weldon, W. K., 1314 Lincoln American Tower,  
Memphis 38103 (R)  
West, Orman, Cross Plains 37049 (D)  
White, James E., 733 Stahlman Bldg.,  
Nashville 37201 (R)  
White, Ray, 5814 Northwoods View,  
Hixson 37343 (R)  
Witt, Carter H., Box 155, Lynnville 38472 (D)

**TEXAS****(LEGISLATURE)***Senate*

Democrats 29    Republicans 2

Aikin, A. M., Jr., 1140 19th N.W.,  
Paris 75460 (D)  
Bates, Jim, Box 117, Edinburg 78539 (D)  
Bernal, Joe J., 2055 W. Summit Ave.,  
San Antonio 78201 (D)  
Berry, V. E., 856 Gembler,  
San Antonio 78219 (D)  
Blanchard, H. J., 1607 Broadway,  
Lubbock 79401 (D)  
Bridges, Ronald W., 866 Petroleum Tower,  
Corpus Christi 78401 (D)  
Brooks, Chet, 3701 Kirby Bldg.,  
Houston 77006 (D)  
Christie, Joe, 915 El Paso Natl. Bank Bldg.,  
El Paso 79901 (D)  
Cole, Criss, 1320 Melrose Bldg.,  
Houston 77002 (D)  
Connally, Wayne, Rte. 3, Box 120,  
Floresville 78114 (D)  
Creighton, Tom, Box 546,  
Mineral Wells 76067 (D)  
Grover, Henry C., 953 Mellie Esperson Bldg.,  
Houston 77002 (R)  
Hall, Ralph, Cain-Hall Bank Bldg.,  
Rockwall 75087 (D)  
Harrington, Roy D., 4720 Twin City Hgwy.,  
Port Arthur 77640 (D)  
Hazlewood, Grady, Rte. 2, Box 224,  
Canyon 79015 (D)  
Harris, O. H., 2271 First Natl. Bank Bldg.,  
Dallas 75202 (R)

Herring, Charles, 906 Perry-Brooks Bldg.,  
Austin 78701 (D)  
Hightower, Jack, Box 1720, Vernon 76384 (D)  
Jordan, Barbara, 5303 Lyons St.,  
Houston 77020 (D)  
Kennard, Don, Box 2392,  
Fort Worth 76101 (D)  
Mauzy, Oscar, Natl. Bankers Life Bldg.,  
Dallas 75201 (D)  
McKool, Mike, 5025 N. Central Expy.,  
Dallas 75205 (D)  
Moore, William T., Box 3697, Bryan 77801 (D)  
Patman, William N., Drawer A,  
Ganado 77962 (D)  
Ratliff, David, Box 1123, Stamford 79553 (D)  
Schwartz, A. R., 307 Cotton Exchange Bldg.,  
Galveston 77550 (D)  
Snelson, W. E., 319 N. Colorado St.,  
Midland 79701 (D)  
Strong, Jack, 312 Petroleum Bldg.,  
Longview 75601 (D)  
Watson, Murray, 708 Alico Center,  
Waco 76701 (D)  
Wilson, Charles, Drawer B, Diboll 75941 (D)  
Word, J. P., 120 S. Erath,  
Meridian 76665 (D)

*House of Representatives*

Democrats 142    Republicans 8

Abraham, Malouf, Box 36,  
Canadian 79014 (R)  
Adams, Don, 122 N. Austin, Jasper 75951 (D)  
Allen, Joe, 5315 Bayway Dr.,  
Baytown 77520 (D)  
Allen, John, 1003 E. Birdsong,  
Longview 75601 (D)  
Allred, Dave, 1608 Hayes,  
Wichita Falls 76309 (D)  
Angly, Maurice, Jr., 810 Scarbrough Bldg.,  
Austin 78701 (R)  
Archer, W. R., 1216 Main St.,  
Houston 77002 (R)  
Armstrong, Bob, 4507 Edgemont,  
Austin 78731 (D)  
Atwell, Ben, 1002 Dallas Fed. Savings Bldg.,  
Dallas 75201 (D)  
Atwood, A. C., 1305 S. 14th St.,  
Edinburg 78539 (D)  
Baker, George, 309 N. Texas St.,  
Fort Stockton 79735 (D)  
Bass, Bill, Rte. 2, Ben Wheeler 75754 (D)  
Bass, Tom, 3437 N. Parkwood,  
Houston 77021 (D)  
Beckham, Vernon, 112 S. Rusk Ave.,  
Denison 75020 (D)  
Bigham, John, 3001 Oakdale,  
Temple 76501 (D)  
Blaine, John E., 4855 Vista Del Monte,  
El Paso 79922 (D)  
Blanton, Jack, 1501 Francis St.,  
Carrollton 75006 (D)  
Braun, Rex, 303 Kings Ct., Houston 77015 (D)  
Braecklein, William, 1401 Elm St.,  
Dallas 75202 (D)  
Bray, Jamie, 601 Brook Lane,  
Pasadena 77502 (D)

Texas (continued)

- Burgess, Steve, Rte. 1, Box 98,  
Nacogdoches 75961 (D)
- Burnett, Robert, 2516 White Oak Lane,  
Arlington 76010 (D)
- Calhoun, Frank W., Box 1834,  
Abilene 79604 (D)
- Caldwell, Neil, 1810 Meadowview,  
Alvin 77511 (D)
- Carrillo, Oscar, Sr., Box 356,  
Benavides 78341 (D)
- Cavness, Don, 8611 Honeysuckle Trail,  
Austin 78759 (D)
- Christian, Tom, Rte. 2, Claude 79019 (R)
- Clark, James H., Jr., 5342 Wateka Dr.,  
Dallas 75209 (D)
- Clark, Jim, 7502 Almeda-Genoa,  
Houston 77034 (D)
- Clayton, Bill, Box 38, Springlake 79082 (D)
- Cobb, Dean, 109 Amherst, Dumas 79029 (D)
- Cole, James D., 2511 Ridgemont,  
Greenville 75401 (D)
- Cory, R. H., Box 3547, Victoria 77901 (D)
- Craddick, Tom, 1508 W. Missouri,  
Midland 79701 (R)
- Cruz, Lauro, 7124 Schley, Houston 77017 (D)
- Cummings, Russell, 1810 Portsmouth,  
Houston 77006 (D)
- Daniel, Price, Jr., Box 1, Liberty 77575 (D)
- Davis, Cletus, 14231 Carolcrest,  
Houston 77024 (D)
- Davis, Harold, 3906-B N. Lamar,  
Austin 78756 (D)
- Dickson, Temple, Box 638,  
Sweetwater 79556 (D)
- Doran, Hilary B., Jr., 111 E. Broadway,  
Del Rio 78940 (D)
- Dramberger, A. L., 216 Lorita Dr.,  
San Antonio 78214 (D)
- Earthman, Jim, 5936 Deerwood,  
Houston 77027 (R)
- Evans, David, 250 Quentin Dr.,  
San Antonio 78201 (D)
- Farenthold, Mrs. Frances, 625 S. Upper  
Broadway, Corpus Christi 78401 (D)
- Finck, Bill, Box 7302, San Antonio 78207 (D)
- Finnell, Charles A., Box 468,  
Holliday 76366 (D)
- Finney, Dave, 2800 30th St.,  
Fort Worth 76106 (D)
- Floyd, Guy, Box 566, San Antonio 78206 (D)
- Garcia, J. A., Jr., Box 573,  
Raymondville 78580 (D)
- Golman, Joe, 6530 Northport,  
Dallas 75230 (D)
- Graves, Curtis M., 5417 Troost,  
Houston 77020 (D)
- Hale, L. DeWitt, 226 Lorraine Dr.,  
Corpus Christi 78411 (D)
- Hannah, John, 202 Scarbrough,  
Lufkin 75901 (D)
- Harding, Forrest A., 621 N. Madison,  
San Angelo 76901 (D)
- Harris, Ed J., 703 U.S. Natl. Bank Bldg.,  
Galveston 77550 (D)
- Hawkins, Jack R., Box 309,  
Groesbeck 76642 (D)
- Hawn, Joe, 8922 Rockledge, Dallas 75217 (D)
- Haynes, Clyde, Jr., Box 1235, Vidor 77730 (D)
- Head, Fred, 958 N. Marshall,  
Henderson 75652 (D)
- Heatly, W. S., Drawer 1, Paducah 79248 (D)
- Hendricks, Bob, 109 S. Tennessee,  
McKinney 75069 (D)
- Hinson, George T., Box 387,  
Mineola 75773 (D)
- Holland, Lamoine, 1135 Majestic Bldg.,  
San Antonio 78205 (D)
- Holmes, Tom, 607 Crestview,  
Granbury 76048 (D)
- Holmes, Zan W., Jr., 8418 Bunche,  
Dallas 75231 (D)
- Howard, D. C., 132 West Leona,  
Uvalde 78801 (D)
- Howard, Ed, 4007 Potomac Ave.,  
Texarkana 75501 (D)
- Hubenak, Joe A., Box 688,  
Rosenberg 77471 (D)
- Hull, Cordell, 2308 Market St.,  
Fort Worth 76114 (D)
- Johnson, Jake, Rte. 7, Box 219,  
San Antonio 78206 (D)
- Jones, Edmund E., 4507 San Jacinto St.,  
Houston 77004 (R)
- Jones, Delwin, 505 Lubbock Natl. Bank Bldg.,  
Lubbock 79401 (D)
- Jones, Grant, Box 2777, Abilene 79604 (D)
- Jungmichel, Charles H., 712 Rosenberg,  
LaGrange 78945 (D)
- Kilpatrick, Rufus U., 260 E. Circuit Dr.,  
Beaumont 77706 (D)
- Knapp, Walter L., 621 W. 8th St.,  
Amarillo 79101 (D)
- Kothmann, Glenn, 4610 Sea Breeze Dr.,  
San Antonio 78220 (D)
- Kubiak, Dan, Box 292, Rockdale 76567 (D)
- Lee, W. E., 1903 Olympia, Houston 77019 (R)
- Lemmon, Ray, 11101 Elbeck,  
Houston 77035 (D)
- Ligarde, Honore, Bank of Commerce,  
Laredo 78040 (D)
- Lombardino, Frank, 516 Texas Theater Bldg.,  
San Antonio 78205 (D)
- Longoria, Raul, Box 173, Edinburg 78539 (D)
- Lovell, James L., Box 777, Crockett 75835 (D)
- McAlister, R. B., 3416 42nd St.,  
Lubbock 79413 (D)
- McDonald, Felix, Box 330,  
Edinburg 78539 (D)
- McKissack, Dick, 3307 Darbyshire Dr.,  
Dallas 75229 (D)
- McLaughlin, Jack, 2020 Montclair,  
Fort Worth 76103 (D)
- Moore, Aubrey, 401 Craig St.,  
Hillsboro 76645 (D)
- Moore, Griffith, 4317 Overhill Dr.,  
Dallas 75205 (D)
- Moore, Tom, Jr., 233 N. 6th St.,  
Waco 76702 (D)
- Moreno, Paul C., 1140 S.W. Nat'l. Bank Bldg.,  
El Paso 79901 (D)

## Texas (continued)

Moyer, Hudson, 611 Fisk Bldg.,  
Amarillo 79101 (D)  
Muniz, Raul, 9923 Fenway Dr.,  
El Paso 79925 (D)  
Murray, Menton J., Box 2244,  
Harlingen 78550 (D)  
Musgrove, Burke, Box 970,  
Breckenridge 76024 (D)  
Mutscher, G. F., 307 Ross St.,  
Brenham 77833 (D)  
Nabers, Lynn, Box 1301,  
Brownwood 76801 (D)  
Neugent, Dean, Box 2789,  
Texas City 77590 (D)  
Newman, J. T., 305 1st St., Cuero 77954 (D)  
Nichols, R. C., 7517 Crofton,  
Houston 77016 (D)  
Niland, Tom, 1609 N. Stanton,  
El Paso 79902 (D)  
Nowlin, James R., 635 Milam Bldg.,  
San Antonio 78205 (D)  
Nugent, James E., 832 Main St.,  
Kerrville 78028 (D)  
Ogg, Jack, 5918 Dellfern, Houston 77035 (D)  
Orr, Fred, 309 Woodhaven Dr.,  
DeSoto 75115 (D)  
Parker, Carl A., 449 Stadium Rd.,  
Port Arthur 77640 (D)  
Parker, Walt, Box 1279, Denton 76201 (D)  
Patterson, Charles, Box 995, Taylor 76574 (D)  
Pendleton, R. G., Box 2097,  
Andrews 79714 (D)  
Pickens, Ace, 804 First Natl. Bank Bldg.,  
Odessa 79760 (D)  
Pickett, W. S., 511 E. Mayfield,  
Karnes City 78118 (D)  
Presnal, Bill, Rte. 1, Box 74, Bryan 77801 (D)  
Price, Rayford, Box 00, Palestine 75801 (D)  
Ratcliff, Joe, 5200 Maple Ave.,  
Dallas 75235 (D)  
Ray, C. L., Jr., 701 Slone Dr.,  
Marshall 75670 (D)  
Reed, Dick, 4034 Shelley Blvd.,  
Dallas 75211 (D)  
Rosson, Renal B., Box 217, Snyder 79549 (D)  
Salem, Joe, 350 Cape Hatteras,  
Corpus Christi 78412 (D)  
Salter, Bob, 113 N. 31st St.,  
Gatesville 76528 (D)  
Sanchez, Henry, Jr., 152 E. Levee,  
Brownsville 78520 (D)  
Santiesteban, Tati, El Paso International Bldg.,  
El Paso 79901 (D)  
Schulle, Gerhardt A., Jr., Box 522,  
San Marcos 78666 (D)  
Semos, Chris, 3620 W. Davis St.,  
Dallas 75211 (D)  
Shannon, Joe, Jr., 306 Union Bank Bldg.,  
Fort Worth 76102 (D)  
Shannon, Tommy, 3542 Ada St.,  
Fort Worth 76105 (D)  
Sherman, W. C., 5004 Stadium Dr.,  
Fort Worth 76133 (D)  
Slack, Richard C., Box 808, Pecos 79772 (D)  
Slider, James L., Box 187, Naples 75568 (D)

Smith, Will L., 336 Bowie,  
Beaumont 77701 (D)  
Solomon, Neal, Box 517, Mt. Vernon 75457 (D)  
Stewart, Vernon, 3607 Sheridan,  
Wichita Falls 76302 (D)  
Stroud, J. W., 5507 McCommas Blvd.,  
Dallas 75206 (D)  
Swanson, Bill, 10823 Chimney Rock,  
Houston 77035 (D)  
Tarbox, Elmer L., Box 5426,  
Lubbock 79417 (D)  
Thomas, Bob L., 530 New Road,  
Waco 76710 (D)  
Traeger, John A., 503 S. Austin,  
Seguin 78155 (D)  
Truan, Carlos, 3821 Marton St.,  
Corpus Christi 78415 (D)  
Uher, D. R., Box 1127, Bay City 77414 (D)  
Vale, R. L., 800 Tower Life Bldg.,  
San Antonio 78206 (D)  
Vance, Arthur, 1814 Harding,  
Pasadena 77502 (D)  
Ward, J. E., Box 458, Glen Rose 76043 (D)  
Wayne, Ralph, 1302 Floydada,  
Plainview 79072 (D)  
Weldon, J. D., 3412 8th St.,  
Port Arthur 77640 (D)  
Wieting, Leroy J., Box 546, Portland 78374 (D)  
Williams, Lindon, Box 146,  
Galena Park 77547 (D)  
Williamson, Billy, 517 People's Natl. Bank Bldg.,  
Tyler 75701 (D)  
Willis, Doyle, 3316 Browning Ct.,  
Forth Worth 76111 (D)  
Wright, John, 801 British,  
Grand Prairie 75050 (D)

## UTAH

## (LEGISLATURE)

## Senate

Democrats 8 Republicans 20

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)  
Beck, Edward T., 5557 S. 4270 W.,  
Kearns 84104 (D)  
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. First N.,  
Logan 84321 (R)  
Bunnell, Omar B., 640 N. Third E.,  
Price 84501 (D)  
Burton, C. Taylor, 1812 Millbrook Rd.,  
Salt Lake City 84106 (R)  
Call, Richard A., 510 E. 3950 N.,  
Provo 84601 (R)  
Clark, Ezra T., 1106 E. 400 N.,  
Bountiful 84010 (R)  
Clyde, Robert F., RFD, Heber City 84032 (R)  
Dean, Ernest H., 165 S. Third E.,  
American Fork 84003 (D)

Utah (continued)

Evans, Richard V., 1047 Briarcliff Ave.,  
Salt Lake City (D)  
Ferry, Miles, Box 70, Corinne 84307 (R)  
Gardner, Wallace H., 115 E. Third N.,  
Spanish Fork 84660 (R)  
Greenwood, Orren J., 1375 E. 9400 S.,  
Sandy 84070 (R)  
Harward, Kendrick, 251 N. Fifth W.,  
Richfield 84701 (R)  
Jenkins, Merrill, RFD 2, Box 192,  
Ogden 84404 (D)  
Leavitt, Dixie, 393 S. 700 W.,  
Cedar City 84720 (R)  
Mantes, Ernest G., 75 E. First N., Tooele (D)  
Pettersson, Carl E., 3170 Dayton St.,  
Magna 84044 (D)  
Preece, Ralph, 196 N. 6th W.,  
Vernal 84078 (R)  
Pugh, Warren E., 5124 Cottonwood Lane,  
Salt Lake City 84117 (R)  
Rees, G. Stanford, Gunnison 84634 (R)  
Welch, Charles, Jr., 1940 Michigan Ave.,  
Salt Lake City 84108 (R)  
Whitman, Grant A., 144 Hampton Ave.,  
Salt Lake City 84111 (D)  
Yorgason, R. Milton, 550 Fourth St.,  
Ogden 84404 (R)

House of Representatives

Democrats 21 Republicans 48

Aagard, Vance W., 246 N. State St.,  
Fountain Green 84632 (R)  
Andersen, H. Verlan, 1155 E. 930 N.,  
Provo 84601 (R)  
Anderson, Glen T., 134 N. Third E.,  
American Fork 84003 (R)  
Arbuckle, Robert M., 555 E. 1000 S.,  
Centerville 84014 (R)  
Atkin, Sidney J., 46 N. 200 E.,  
St. George 84770 (R)  
Benson, R. Ralph, 1795 S. 450 E.,  
Orem 84057 (R)  
Brady, Kenneth A., 8395 S. 1000 E.,  
Sandy 84121 (R)  
Buckner, Del L., 3869 S. 4000 W.,  
Granger 84120 (D)  
Cannon, T. Quentin, 5340 Cottonwood Lane,  
Salt Lake City 84117 (R)  
Carling, Richard J., 523 Douglas St.,  
Salt Lake City 84102 (R)  
Carter, Vern A., 3275 Pearce Dr.,  
Salt Lake City 84119 (R)  
Christensen, Dean C., 189 N. Third E.,  
Provo 84601 (R)  
Clark, Nathaniel D., 2025 Jefferson Ave.,  
Ogden 84401 (D)  
Crump, Glen W., 14201 S. 2200 W.,  
Riverton 84107 (D)  
Darger, Stanford P., 24 Virginia St.,  
Salt Lake City (R)  
Dennis, Daniel S., 293 N. First E.,  
Roosevelt 84066 (R)  
Dmitrich, Mike, 735 N. 6th E.,  
Price 84501 (D)

Eskelsen, Ruel M., 37 S. Third W.,  
Brigham City 84302 (R)  
Fisher, M. Byron, 1264 E. 3700 S.,  
Salt Lake City 84106 (R)  
Florence, Brian, 650 29th St.,  
Ogden 84403 (D)  
Fowler, Ben E., 1351 W. Ritter Dr.,  
Ogden 84403 (R)  
Frost, C. Alfred, Monticello 84535 (R)  
Gould, Calvin, 820 Ben Lomond Ave.,  
Ogden 84403 (D)  
Gunnell, Franklin W., 1160 N. 17th E.,  
Logan 84321 (R)  
Halladay, F. Chileon, 334 S. Main,  
Tooele 84074 (D)  
Halverson, Ronald T., 1302 E. Havlerson Dr.,  
Ogden 84403 (R)  
Harvey, David C., 1740 N. 1200 W.,  
Pleasant Grove 84062 (D)  
Harward, Royal T., Loa 84747 (R)  
Hill, J. Dean, 274 W. 1350 N.,  
Bountiful 84010 (R)  
Holt, Kenneth O., 98 N. 300 E.,  
Clearfield 84015 (R)  
Howe, Richard C., 830 E. 5600 S.,  
Salt Lake City 84107 (D)  
Inkley, Ronald W., 1734 24th St.,  
Ogden 84401 (R)  
Jack, Nellie, 458 S. 8th W.,  
Salt Lake City 84104 (D)  
Jensen, Moroni L., 2940 Fillmore St.,  
Salt Lake City 84106 (D)  
Jones, Lawrence W., Monroe 84754 (R)  
Judd, C. DeMont, Jr., 1055 Sherwood Dr.,  
Ogden 84404 (D)  
Knowlton, Franklin W., East Layton 84041 (R)  
Leatham, Charles B., 81 N. Center,  
Wellsville 84339 (R)  
Loveridge, Della L., 2336 S. 3rd E.,  
Salt Lake City 84115 (D)  
Madsen, Gordon A., 1246 E. Parkway Ave.,  
Salt Lake City (R)  
Marchant, Beatrice, 415 Williams Ave.,  
Salt Lake City 84111 (D)  
Matheson, Franklyn B., 2666 E. 3120 S.,  
Salt Lake City 84109 (R)  
Mecham, Allan E., 2681 Sherwood Dr.,  
Salt Lake City 84108 (R)  
Milne, Donald B., 7410 S. 1300 E.,  
Salt Lake City 84121 (R)  
Mitchell, J. Harold, 27 E. First E.,  
Parowan 84761 (R)  
Nelson, Frank V., 1866 Wasatch Dr.,  
Salt Lake City 84108 (R)  
Nielson, Howard C., 580 Sagewood Ave.,  
Provo 84601 (R)  
Oberhansley, Milly, 4150 W. 5500 S.,  
Kearns 84118 (D)  
Pace, Lorin N., 2386 Olympus Dr.,  
Salt Lake City 84117 (R)  
Peacock, Jesse J., Orangeville 84537 (R)  
Petersen, Homer U., Delta 84624 (D)  
Peterson, Ferdinand E., 1370 E. 9th S.,  
Salt Lake City 84105 (R)  
Platt, James W., 1368 Emery,  
Salt Lake City 84104 (D)

## Utah (continued)

Powell, Marion L., 1161 W. 12th St.,  
Ogden 84404 (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)  
Savage, Leon H., 4123 W. 4990 S.,  
Salt Lake City 84118 (R)  
Schaerrer, Neil D., 856 E. Capitol,  
Salt Lake City 84103 (R)  
Smith, John E., 104 N. First,  
Grantsville 84029 (D)  
Sowards, Glade M., 380 W. First S.,  
Vernal 84078 (R)  
Stone, Verl D., 330 W. 470 N.,  
Spanish Fork 84660 (R)  
Thurston, Glen, Morgan 84050 (R)  
Warnick, Robert W., 2731 Glen Heather,  
Salt Lake City 84121 (R)  
Whiting, Harold J., 165 E. 4th N.,  
Springville 84663 (R)  
Wilkinson, Homer F., 3538 Eastwood Dr.,  
Salt Lake City 84109 (R)  
Workman, Dale H., 250 E. First N.,  
Smithfield 84335 (R)  
Woodmansee, Gerald L., 877 Catherine,  
Salt Lake City 84116 (D)  
Young, Malcom C., RFD 1,  
Brigham City 84302 (R)

## VERMONT

## (GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

## Senate

Democrats 8 Republicans 22

Arnold, Donald S., Bethel 05032 (R)  
Bedford, H. Ward, RFD 2,  
Middlebury 05753 (R)  
Blake, Raymond E., 927 E. Main St.,  
Newport 05853 (R)  
Boardman, Robert E., Starr Farm Bch.,  
Burlington 05401 (D)  
Bove, Fiore L., 23 Bittersweet Lane,  
Burlington 05401 (D)  
Buckley, T. Garry, Mt. Anthony Rd.,  
Bennington 05201 (R)  
Christowe, Stoyan, West Dover 05356 (R)  
Crowley, Thomas M., 36 N. Willard St.,  
Burlington 05401 (D)  
Delaney, Charles L., RFD 3,  
Winooski 05404 (D)  
Doyle, William, Murray Rd., RFD 1,  
Montpelier 05602 (R)  
Foster, Howard R., RFD 1,  
Salisbury 05443 (R)  
Gay, Olin D., 198 Summer St.,  
Springfield 05156 (R)  
Hammond, Margare't B., RFD 1,  
Chester Depot 05144 (R)  
Harwood, Mrs. Madeline B.,  
Manchester 05254 (R)  
Hayes, George B., Enosburg Falls 05450 (D)  
Janeway, Edward G., Box 117,  
Londonderry 05155 (R)

Jones, Arthur H., Seymour Lake,  
Morgan 05853 (R)  
Kitchel, Douglas B., Passumpsic 05861 (R)  
Mallary, Richard W., Mallary Farms, RFD,  
Bradford 05033 (R)  
Morse, George C., Danville 05828 (R)  
O'Brien, John J., 33 Hayden Pkwy.,  
South Burlington 05401 (D)  
O'Brien, Leo, Jr., 200 Old Farm Rd.,  
South Burlington 05403 (D)  
Orzel, Andrew L., Center Rutland 05736 (R)  
Partridge, Sanborn, 62 Ormsbee Ave.,  
Proctor 05765 (R)  
Purdy, Ellery, Town Line Rd., RFD,  
Rutland 05701 (R)  
Shea, Dorothy P., Hackamore Rd., RFD 1,  
Montpelier 05602 (R)  
Smith, Donald L., RFD 1, Barre 05641 (R)  
Soule, Richard C., Fairfax 05454 (D)  
Westphal, Fred, Elmore 05661 (R)  
West, Robert E., 98 Merchants Row,  
Rutland 05701 (R)

## House of Representatives

Democrats 50 Republicans 100

Alden, John T., 16 Church Hill,  
Woodstock 05087 (R)  
Alexander, Doris S., Irasburg 05845 (R)  
Anderson, Carl A., Thetford 05074 (R)  
Ashland, Homer B., 12 Roberts Ave.,  
Rutland 05701 (R)  
Barrup, Mrs. Doris G., Morgan 05853 (R)  
Beattie, Orrin H.,  
Manchester Center 05255 (R)  
Berard, Rene J., 101 Ethan Allen Dr.,  
South Burlington 05403 (D)  
Betit, Francis, 222 Gage St.,  
Bennington 05201 (D)  
Billings, Harold C., Springfield 05156 (R)  
Boutwell, Harry E., Bomoseen 05732 (R)  
Boyce, Vaughn F., 47 Oak St.,  
Proctor 05765 (R)  
Branch, George, RFD, Milton 05468 (R)  
Broutsas, Michael W., South St.,  
Brattleboro 05301 (R)  
Bucklin, V. Rhodes, Charlotte 05445 (R)  
Bunting, Frank L., Conant Sq.,  
Brandon 05733 (R)  
Buraczynski, Anthony C., Putney Rd.,  
Brattleboro 05301 (D)  
Burgess, John S., 67 Main St.,  
Brattleboro 05301 (R)  
Burnham, Dwight E., Sr., Waltham (R)  
Burns, Brian D., 67 Caroline St.,  
Burlington 05401 (D)  
Burns, William T., Dorset 05251 (R)  
Burt, Hoyt J., 53 Depot,  
Enosburg Falls 05450 (D)  
Callan, Herbert O., Sheldon 05483 (D)  
Candon, Thomas H., 5 Boyce St.,  
Rutland 05701 (D)  
Caracciola, Joseph J., Hunt St.,  
Bennington 05201 (R)  
Carlisle, Lillian B., 114 Lakeview Terr.,  
Burlington 05401 (D)  
Carse, Henry H., Hinesburg 05461 (R)

Vermont (continued)

- Carter, Harvey D., Pownal 05261 (R)  
 Cohen, Mrs. Esther H., 6B University Heights,  
 Burlington 05401 (D)  
 Colby, Amos C., Main St.,  
 Lunenburg 05906 (R)  
 Cole, Ruth A., Arlington 05250 (R)  
 Conlin, Edward J., 6 Dewey Ave.,  
 Windsor 05089 (R)  
 Cook, Donald L., Fair Haven 05743 (R)  
 Coons, Robert A., RFD, Richford 05476 (R)  
 Costes, George T., 88 High St.,  
 St. Albans 05478 (R)  
 Cota, Archie S., North Troy 05859 (D)  
 Coutts, Flora J., 18 Pleasant St.,  
 Newport 05855 (R)  
 Crane, Edward T., East St.,  
 Johnsbury 05819 (R)  
 Cutts, Royal B., Townshend 05353 (R)  
 Davis, Lee M., Elm St., Springfield 05156 (R)  
 DeBonis, Daniel V., Jr., RFD 1,  
 Poultney 05764 (D)  
 Delliveneri, Martin J., 63 Church St.,  
 Rutland 05701 (R)  
 Denny, Bradford H., 7 Vine St.,  
 Northfield 05663 (R)  
 Desautels, Robert J., 4 Elm Terr.,  
 Burlington 05401 (D)  
 Devereux, Maude E., Belmont 05730 (R)  
 Dewey, Giles, RFD 2, Stowe 05672 (R)  
 Dixon, Clarke E., 2A Best Ct.,  
 St. Albans 05478 (D)  
 Eaton, Wendell, Royalton 05063 (R)  
 Esposito, Francis J., 104 South St.,  
 Rutland 05701 (D)  
 Eurich, Edward R., Waitsfield 05673 (R)  
 Farwell, Porter, Pownal 05261 (R)  
 Foley, Allen R., Norwich 05048 (R)  
 Fortin, Mrs. Viola 132 N. Champlain St.,  
 Burlington 05401 (D)  
 Franco, Mrs. Helen M., RFD 1,  
 Barre 05641 (D)  
 Free, Edwin W., Sr., Middlesex 05677 (R)  
 Gallagher, Francis D., 111-A Grove St.,  
 Rutland 05701 (D)  
 Gallagher, S. Renfrew, RFD 1,  
 St. Albans 05478 (D)  
 Galli, Americo J., 97 Berlin St.,  
 Barre 05461 (D)  
 Gauthier, Lawrence W., 11 Derby Dr.,  
 Montpelier 05602 (R)  
 Gibb, Arthur, Box 42, Weybridge 05753 (R)  
 Giuliani, Peter, 15 College St.,  
 Montpelier 05602 (R)  
 Goodwin, Ernest E., Hyde Park 05655 (R)  
 Gould, Benjamin D., 179 Main St.,  
 Vergennes 05491 (R)  
 Graf, Robert, Pawlet 05761 (R)  
 Graham, Mrs. Lorraine H., 280 N.  
 Winooski Ave., Burlington 05401 (D)  
 Greene, Charles O. H., 62 Lincoln Ave.,  
 St. Albans 05478 (D)  
 Grenier, John R., Waterbury 05676 (R)  
 Hackett, Luther F., 39 Laurel Hill Dr.,  
 South Burlington 05403 (R)  
 Hancock, John E., East Hardwick 05836 (R)  
 Hathorn, Francis G.,  
 White River Junction 05001 (R)  
 Hayden, Mrs. Mildred, Berlin (R)  
 Heitman, Mrs. Kathryn J.,  
 Shoreham 05770 (R)  
 Hicks, Henry, Perkinsville 05151 (R)  
 Howlett, Carey H., RFD, Bridport 05734 (R)  
 Hoyt, Herman E., 20 Perkins St.,  
 St. Johnsbury 05819 (R)  
 Hunt, Lyman C., 7 Church St.,  
 Essex Junction 05452 (R)  
 Hutchins, Marshall G., Lincoln 05467 (R)  
 Jackman, Lawrence M., Corinth 05039 (R)  
 Jarrett, Mrs. Evelyn L., 346 S. Union St.,  
 Burlington 05401 (D)  
 Jones, Mrs. Charlotte, 77 Bellevue Ave.,  
 Rutland 05701 (R)  
 Joseph, Peter A., Island Pond 05846 (D)  
 Kearns, Robert F., 961 Gage St.,  
 Bennington 05201 (D)  
 Kedroff, Lew, 119 Fairground Rd.,  
 Springfield 05156 (R)  
 Kelty, John E., 239 Weaver St.,  
 Winooski 05404 (D)  
 Kennedy, Francis J., 30 Cross Pkwy.,  
 Burlington 05401 (D)  
 Kennedy, Walter L., Chelsea 05038 (R)  
 Lawrence, G. Roland, Albany 05820 (R)  
 Lawrence, Harry U., RFD,  
 Lyndonville 05851 (R)  
 Leavitt, L. Dudley, RFD 2,  
 South Royalton 05068 (R)  
 LeClaire, Clarence G., 666 Riverside Ave.,  
 Burlington 05401 (D)  
 LeDuc, Ralph E., Elm St., Pittsford 05763 (R)  
 Little, George E., Jr., 255 S. Prospect St.,  
 Burlington 05401 (R)  
 Lunderville, Howard P., Williston 05495 (R)  
 Lunnie, Neil C., Richmond 05477 (D)  
 Manchester, R. Henry, RFD,  
 Johnson 05656 (R)  
 Mandigo, Melvin-Glover 05839 (R)  
 Marcý, Hilton F., East Berkshire 05447 (R)  
 Martell, Mrs. Arlene J., RFD 3,  
 Fairfax 05454 (D)  
 Martell, Arthur J., Swanton 05488 (D)  
 Martin, Stephen B., 292 Tremont St.,  
 Barre 05641 (R)  
 Mazza, Joseph M., Sr., RFD 3,  
 Winooski 05404 (D)  
 McClaughry, John, Lyndonville 05851 (R)  
 McIntrye, Edwin H., Randolph 05060 (R)  
 McLeod, Arthur N., Graniteville 05654 (D)  
 Merrill, Perry H., 200 Elm St.,  
 Montpelier 05602 (R)  
 Meyeette, Richard A., Jr., 7 Richard Terr.,  
 South Burlington 05403 (D)  
 Miller, Everett H., Hartland 05048 (R)  
 Miller, Kelton B., RFD,  
 North Bennington 05257 (D)  
 Molinaroli, Lucille C., 46 Webster St.,  
 Barre 05641 (R)  
 Montague, Harry N., 14 Prospect St.,  
 Brattleboro 05301 (D)  
 Mooney, Arthur A., Newport 05855 (R)  
 Morrison, Arthur T.,  
 Lower Waterford 05848 (R)

## Vermont (continued)

- Murphy, John F., Ludlow 05149 (D)
- Newell, Graham S., 8 Park St.,  
St. Johnsbury 05819 (R)
- Nolan, Raymond, Highgate 05459 (D)
- O'Brien, John E., 30 W. Allen St.,  
Winooski 05404 (D)
- O'Connor, Timothy J., Jr., 13 Oak St.,  
Brattleboro 05301 (D)
- Orcutt, William M., Chester 05143 (R)
- Orzel, John J., West Rutland 05736 (D)
- Paine, George H., Box 245,  
Morrisville 05661 (R)
- Peake, Emerson A., Town Line Rd.,  
Rutland 05701 (R)
- Peisch, Francis R., Appletree Point,  
Burlington 05401 (R)
- Perry, Morris D., Bradford 05033 (R)
- Poquette, Ray H., Alburg 05440 (R)
- Powell, Martin E., Essex Center 05451 (R)
- Puffer, Mrs. Erma F., RFD 3,  
Vernon 05354 (R)
- Putnam, Hollis J., 115 South St.,  
Springfield 05156 (R)
- Reed, Norman E.,  
White River Junction 05001 (D)
- Rice, Lyle K., 15 Harvard St.,  
Rutland 05701 (R)
- Richmond, Wayne A., 14 Hillcrest Rd.,  
Essex Junction 05452 (R)
- Ridlon, George H., S. Wallingford 05771 (R)
- Salmon, Thomas P., Bellows Falls 05101 (D)
- Seigny, Paul J., Danville 05828 (R)
- Shea, James D., 36 Leclair St.,  
Winooski 05404 (D)
- Sholes, Russell G., Adirondack View,  
Middlebury 05753 (R)
- Simpson, Robert B., Braintree 05646 (R)
- Sloan, George H., 11 Westview Ave.,  
Rutland 05701 (D)
- Smith, Sidney F., Marshfield 05658 (R)
- Stack, Maurice W., Bellows Falls 05101 (D)
- Stafford, Ralph E.,  
South Wallingford 05771 (R)
- Stevenson, Joseph T., Rochester 05767 (R)
- Thorpe, John, Woodbury 05681 (R)
- Tomas, Lawrence J., 46 Court Sq.,  
Windsor 05089 (D)
- Valsangiacomo, Oreste V., Box 371,  
Barre 05641 (D)
- VanSantvoord, George, RFD,  
Bennington 05201 (D)
- Wagner, Leon, RFD, Bennington 05201 (R)
- Whitaker, Harold W., Newfane 05345 (R)
- White, Mrs. Sadie L., 89 Blodgett St.,  
Burlington 05401 (D)
- Wilson, Frank, Putney 05346 (R)
- Witten, R. Marshall, Dewey St. Extension,  
Bennington 05201 (R)
- Zampieri, John J., South Ryegate 05042 (D)

## VIRGINIA

## (GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

## Senate

Democrats 34 Republicans 6

- Aldhizer, George S., II, Broadway 22815 (D)
- Andrews, Hunter B., 4408 Chesapeake Ave.,  
Hampton 23369 (D)
- Babalas, Peter K., 164 W. Belvedere Rd.,  
Norfolk 23505 (D)
- Barnes, George F., Box 506,  
Tazewell 24651 (R)
- Bateman, Herbert H., 223 Shoe Lane,  
Newport News 23606 (D)
- Bendheim, LeRoy S., 309 Mansion Dr.,  
Alexandria 22302 (D)
- Bird, D. Woodrow, Bland 24315 (D)
- Bird, Lloyd C., 8847 Riverside Dr.,  
Richmond 23235 (D)
- Brault, Adelard L., Box 248, Fairfax 22030 (D)
- Breden, Edward L., Jr., 1910 Hague Tower,  
Norfolk 23510 (D)
- Burruss, Robert S., Jr., 3240 Landon St.,  
Lynchburg 24503 (R)
- Campbell, Leslie D., Jr., Rte. 1,  
Doswell 23047 (D)
- Caton, Edward T., III, 418 Discovery Circle,  
Virginia Beach 23451 (D)
- Davis, James W., Agricola Station,  
Monroe 24574 (D)
- Dawbarn, Henry D., 855 Fairway Dr.,  
Waynesboro 22980 (R)
- Fears, William E., Beehive, Accomac 23301 (D)
- Fenwick, Charles R., 6733 Lee Hwy.,  
Arlington 22205 (D)
- Fitzgerald, Robert C., 1154 Robindale Dr.,  
Great Falls 22066 (D)
- Galleher, John, Box 190, Manassas 22110 (D)
- Gray, Garland, Waverly 23890 (D)
- Hagood, James D., Clover 24534 (D)
- Hirst, Omer L., 5500 Rolling Rd.,  
Burke 22015 (D)
- Hodges, William H., 202 Peake Lane,  
Chesapeake 23703 (D)
- Hopkins, William B., 1506 Franklin Rd., S.W.,  
Roanoke 24005 (D)
- Howell, Henry E., Jr., 1117 Cambridge Crescent,  
Norfolk 23508 (D)
- Hutcheson, Joseph C., Lawrenceville 23868 (D)
- Long, Macon M., St. Paul 24283 (D)
- Manns, Paul W., Bowling Green 22427 (D)
- Michael, J. Harry, Jr., 900 Rugby Rd.,  
Charlottesville 22903 (D)
- Moody, Willard J., 120 River Pt. Crescent,  
Portsmouth 23707 (D)
- Parkerson, William F., Jr., 508 W. Dr. Circle,  
Richmond 23229 (D)
- Pearson, H. Clyde, 3827 Chesterton St., S.W.,  
Roanoke 24018 (R)
- Rawlings, William V., Box 126,  
Capron 23829 (D)
- Reynolds, J. Sargeant, 5621 Cary St. Rd.,  
Richmond 23226 (D)
- Robinson, J. Kenneth, Box 668,  
Winchester 22601 (R)

Virginia (continued)

Stone, William F., 1229 Sam Lion Trail,  
Martinsville 24112 (D)  
Thompson, W. Carrington, Rte. 2, Box 3,  
Chatham 24531 (D)  
Turk, James C., 1002 Walker Dr.,  
Radford 24141 (R)  
Warren, George M., Jr., 100 Wallace Pike,  
Bristol 24201 (D)  
Willey, Edward E., 4510 Newport Dr.,  
Richmond 23227 (D)

House of Delegates

Democrats 86 Republicans 13  
Independent 1

Allen, George E., Jr., 213 Lock Lane,  
Richmond 23226 (D)  
Anderson, Claude W., Andersonville 23911 (D)  
Anderson, George B., 502 Linden Pl.,  
Danville 24541 (D)  
Anderson, Howard P., 1080 Mt. Rd.,  
Halifax 24558 (D)  
Anderson, Matthew G., Oilville 23129 (D)  
Anderson, Willis M., 2118 York Rd., S.W.,  
Roanoke 24015 (D)  
Bacon, Edgar, Box 236, Jonesville 24263 (D)  
Bagley, Richard M., 3808 Chesapeake Ave.,  
Hampton 23369 (D)  
Bradshaw, Junie L., 8905 Tolman Rd.,  
Richmond 23229 (D)  
Bryan, Stanley G., 801 George Washington  
Hwy., Chesapeake 23320 (D)  
Bryan, Thomas P., 5 Greenway Lane,  
Richmond 23226 (D)  
Butler, Manley C., 845 Orchard Rd., S.W.,  
Roanoke 24014 (R)  
Callahan, Vincent F., Jr., 6220 Nelway Dr.,  
McLean 22101 (R)  
Campbell, Archibald A., Pine Ridge,  
Wytheville 24382 (D)  
Cantrell, Orby L., Box 188, Pound 24279 (D)  
Carneal, Russell M., 226 Thomas Nelson Lane,  
Williamsburg 23185 (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 Beverley Rd.,  
Danville 24541 (D)  
Davis, Russell L., 116 Taliaferro St., S.W.,  
Rocky Mount 24151 (R)  
DeBruhl, Garry G., Critz 24082 (D)  
Diamonstein, Alan A., 7207 River Rd.,  
Newport News 23607 (D)  
Dickson, Wallace G., 4100 S. 18th St.,  
Arlington 22204 (D)  
Dudley, William M., 3801 Sheringham Pl.,  
Lynchburg 24503 (D)

Durland, William R., 4705 Briar Patch Lane,  
Fairfax 22030 (D)  
DuVal, Clive L., II, 1214 Buchanan St.,  
McLean 22101 (D)  
Earman, Don E., Ashby Heights,  
Harrisonburg 22801 (R)  
Farley, Ernst W., Jr., 312 Clovelly Rd.,  
Richmond 23221 (D)  
Farley, Guy O., Jr., 12017 Waples Mill Rd.,  
Oakton 22124 (D)  
Fidler, Walther 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)  
Garland, Ray L., 3752 Sunrise Ave., N.W.,  
Roanoke 24012 (R)  
Geisler, Jerry H., Box 516, Hillsville 24343 (R)  
Gibson, Robert E., 1401 Earle Ave.,  
Chesapeake 23506 (D)  
Giesen, Arthur R., Jr., 891 Preston Dr.,  
Staunton 24401 (R)  
Gray, Frederick T., Rte. 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 C.H. 23069 (D)  
Hagen, John W., 4902 Northwood Dr., N.W.,  
Roanoke 24017 (R)  
Hagood, James D., Clover 24534 (D)  
Hansen, John S., 4525 Seagrave Ave.,  
Richmond 23234 (R)  
Harrell, Lyman C., Jr., 529 Ingleside Ave.,  
Emporia 23847 (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 23229 (D)  
Largent, Flournoy L., Jr., 630 Tennyson Ave.,  
Winchester 22601 (D)  
Lemmon, Willard L., Ridgeway Rd.,  
Marion 24354 (D)  
Levin, Bernard, 7407 Cortlandt Pl.,  
Norfolk 23505 (D)  
Lightsey, William M., 231 N. Evergreen St.,  
Arlington 22203 (D)  
Maloney, Robert A., 1745 Brookside Lane,  
Vienna 22180 (R)  
Mann, C. Harrison, Jr., 1818 S. Arlington  
Ridge Rd., Arlington 22202 (D)  
Manning, Lemuel C., 419 Charlotte Dr.,  
Portsmouth 23701 (D)  
Marks, Charles H., 3501 Norton St.,  
Hopewell 23860 (D)  
Marshall, Mrs. Mary A., 2256 N. Wakefield St.,  
Arlington 22207 (R)  
Mason, Julien J., Box 525,  
Bowling Green 22427 (D)  
McCoy, Rufus V., Sr., Rte. 1; Nora 24272 (R)

## Virginia (continued)

McDiarmid, Mrs. Dorothy S.,  
9950 Meadowlark Rd., Vienna 22180 (D)  
McGlothlin, Donald A., Sr., Box 777,  
Grundy 24614 (D)  
McMath, George N., Onley 23418 (D)  
McMurrin, Lewis A., Jr., 1109 Riverside Dr.,  
Newport News 23606 (D)  
McNamara, Thomas R., 720 Maury Ave.,  
Norfolk 23517 (D)  
Middleton, Beverly R., 1612 Wakefield Dr.,  
Virginia Beach 23455 (D)  
Moore, Garnett St. Clair, 24 4th St. N.,  
Pulaski 24301 (D)  
Morrison, Theodore V., Jr., 109 Leslie Dr.,  
Newport News 23606 (D)  
Moss, Thomas W., Jr., 1409 Buckingham Ave.,  
Norfolk 23508 (D)  
Owens, Stanley A., 341 N. Main St.,  
Manassas 22110 (D)  
Paxson, C. Armonde, 1500 Grove Rd.,  
Charlottesville 22901 (D)  
Pendleton, Donald G., Vista Dr.,  
Amherst 24521 (D)  
Pendleton, Eugene B., Jr., 4708 Rolfe Rd.,  
Richmond 23226 (D)  
Phillips, Lucas D., Box 409,  
Leesburg 22075 (D)  
Philpott, Albert L., Box 489,  
Bassett 24055 (D)  
Pope, Samuel E., Drewryville 23844 (D)  
Putney, Lacey E., Glen Mary,  
Goode 24556 (I)  
Rawlings, George C., Jr., 1725 Greenway Dr.,  
Fredericksburg 22401 (D)  
Rawls, John L., Jr., 603 Dumville Ave.,  
Suffolk 23434 (D)  
Reid, William F., Rte. 1, 77C, Francistown Rd.,  
Glen Allen 23060 (D)  
Reynolds, Randall O., Chatham 24531 (D)  
Richardson, Arthur H., Dinwiddie 23841 (D)  
Roller, O. Beverley, Weyers Cave 24486 (R)  
Sacks, Stanley E., 6058 Newport Crescent,  
Norfolk 23505 (D)  
Schlitz, Lester E., 210 East Rd.,  
Portsmouth 23707 (D)  
Sears, John R., Jr., 1320 Harmott Ave.,  
Norfolk 23509 (D)  
Sheppard, Mrs. Eleanor P., 1601 Princeton Rd.,  
Richmond 23227 (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)  
Thompson, Lawrence R., Rustburg 24588 (D)  
Thomson, James M., 1325 Kingston Ave.,  
Alexandria 22302 (D)  
Van Clief, Daniel G., Nydrie Farms,  
Esmont 22937 (D)  
Walker, Stanley C., 1298 Kempsville Rd.,  
Norfolk 23502 (D)  
White, Joshua W., Jr., 1206 Graydon Ave.,  
Norfolk 23507 (D)

Whitehurst, Kenneth N., Jr., 1301 Graham Rd.,  
Virginia Beach 23454 (D)  
Williams, Carrington, 3426 Mansfield Rd.,  
Falls Church 22040 (D)  
Yates, Glenn, Jr., 405 Sycamore Rd.,  
Portsmouth 23707 (D)

## VIRGIN ISLANDS

(LEGISLATURE)

## Unicameral

Democrats 15

Callwood, Horace, Box 1578, Charlotte Amalie,  
St. Thomas 00801 (D)  
Diaz Morales, Aureo, Box 554, Christiansted,  
St. Croix 00820 (D)  
Doward, Augustin, 53B Company St.,  
Christiansted, St. Croix 00829 (D)  
Farrelly, Alexander A., Box 1239,  
Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas 00801 (D)  
Garcia, Santiago, Box 726, Christiansted,  
St. Croix 00802 (D)  
Golden, Arnold, Box 1522, Christiansted,  
St. Croix 00820 (D)  
Hamilton, David, Box 1066, Christiansted,  
St. Croix 00820 (D)  
Hestfes, Louis P., Box 1603, Charlotte Amalie,  
St. Thomas 00801 (D)  
James, Randall N., Box 850, Christiansted,  
St. Croix (D)  
Lawaetz, Frits, Box 366, Frederiksted,  
St. Croix 00840 (D)  
Maduro, John L., Box 1239, Charlotte Amalie,  
St. Thomas 00801 (D)  
Moorehead, Theovald E., Cruz Bay,  
St. John 00830 (D)  
Ottley, Earle B., Box 477, Charlotte Amalie,  
St. Thomas 00801 (D)  
Puritz, A. David, Box 1041, Charlotte Amalie,  
St. Thomas 00801 (D)  
Reese, Percival H., Box 493, Charlotte Amalie,  
St. Thomas 00801 (D)

## WASHINGTON

(LEGISLATURE)

## Senate

Democrats 27 Republicans 22

Andersen, James A., 1302 Hoge Bldg.,  
Seattle 98104 (R)  
Atwood, R. Frank,  
402 Bellingham Natl. Bank Bldg.,  
Bellingham 98225 (R)  
Bailey, Robert C., Box 146,  
South Bend 98586 (D)  
Canfield, Damon R., 1368 Upland Dr.,  
Sunnyside 98944 (R)  
Connor, Frank, 3201 S. Massachusetts,  
Seattle 98114 (D)  
Cooney, John L., N. 4403 Adams St.,  
Spokane 99205 (D)  
Day, William S., 2721 E. Sprague,  
Spokane 99202 (D)

Washington (continued)

Donahue, Hubert F., Rte. 2, Box 13,  
Dayton 99328 (D)  
Dore, Fred H., 1424 Washington Bldg.,  
Seattle 98101 (D)  
Durkan, Martin J.,  
404 Olympic Natl. Life Bldg.,  
Seattle 98104 (D)  
Elicker, Charles W., Rte. 7, Box 7790,  
Bainbridge Island 98110 (R)  
Faulk, Larry, 3410 N. Ferdinand,  
Tacoma 98407 (R)  
Foley, Frank W., 3924 Wauna Vista Dr.,  
Vancouver 98661 (D)  
Gissberg, William A., Rte. 1, Box 41,  
Lake Stevens 98258 (D)  
Greive, R. R., 4444 California Ave. S.W.,  
Seattle 98116 (D)  
Guess, Sam C., W. 408 33rd Ave.,  
Spokane 99203 (R)  
Henry, Al, Rio Vista, White Salmon 98672 (D)  
Herr, Gordon, 10617 21st S.W.,  
Seattle 98146 (D)  
Holman, Francis E., 1900 Washington Bldg.,  
Seattle 98101 (R)  
Huntley, Elmer C., Thornton 99176 (R)  
Keefe, James E., 412 W. Glass Ave.,  
Spokane 99205 (D)  
Knoblauch, Reuben A., Rte. 1, Box 641,  
Sumner 98390 (D)  
Lewis, Brian J., 1804 127th Ave. S.E.,  
Bellevue 98004 (R)  
Lewis, Harry B., 2019 Clairmont Circle,  
Olympia 98501 (R)  
Mardesich, August P., 4712 Mermont Dr.,  
Everett 98202 (D)  
Marquardt, Richard G.,  
12542 Densmore Ave. N., Seattle 98133 (R)  
Matson, Jim, Rte. 2, Box 730, Selah 98942 (R)  
McCormack, Mike, 1314 Hains,  
Richland 99352 (D)  
McCutcheon, John T., Box 387,  
Steilacoom 98388 (D)  
McDougall, R. D., Rte. 2, Box 2001,  
Wenatchee 98801 (R)  
Metcalf, Jack, Box 12, Mukilteo 98275 (R)  
Newschwander, Charles E.,  
2140 Bridgeport Way, Tacoma 98466 (R)  
Odegaard, Gary M., Box 27,  
Onalaska 98570 (D)  
Peterson, Lowell, Box 188, Concrete 98237 (D)  
Peterson, Ted G., 2345 N.W. Blue Ridge Dr.,  
Seattle 98177 (R)  
Pritchard, Joel M., 1401 Broadway,  
Seattle 98122 (R)  
Ridder, Robert C., 5809 S. Roxbury,  
Seattle 98118 (D)  
Ryder, John N., 6811 55th Ave. N.E.,  
Seattle 98115 (R)  
Sandison, Gordon, Box 967,  
Port Angeles 98362 (D)  
Stender, John H., 19039 Pacific Highway S.,  
Seattle 98189 (R)  
Stortini, Joe, 1623 Firland Dr.,  
Tacoma 98405 (D)

Talley, Don L., 1817 Bloyd St.,  
Kelso 98626 (D)  
Twigg, Robert W., 817 Northtown Office Bldg.,  
Spokane 99207 (R)  
Uhlman, Wes C., 207 College Club Bldg.,  
Seattle 98104 (D)  
Walgren, Gordon L., 245 4th St. Bldg.,  
Bremerton 98313 (D)  
Washington, Nat., 42 "C" Street N.W.,  
Ephrata 98823 (D)  
Williams, Walter B., 3871 45th Ave. N.E.,  
Seattle 98105 (R)  
Wilson, Bruce A., 208 Canyon Court Dr.,  
Omak 98841 (D)  
Woodall, Perry B., Box 507,  
Toppenish 98948 (R)

House of Representatives

Democrats 43 Republicans 56

Adams, A. A., 3418 Shorecliff Dr. N.E.,  
Tacoma 98422 (D)  
Amen, Otto, Rte. 1, Box 45,  
Ritzville 99169 (R)  
Anderson, Eric O., 627 Grand Ave.,  
Hoquiam 98550 (D)  
Backstrom, Henry G., 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)  
Benitz, Max, Rte. 2, Box 181,  
Prosser 99350 (R)  
Berentson, Duane, Box 426,  
Burlington 98233 (R)  
Bledsoe, Stewart, Rte. 3, Box 60-B,  
Ellensburg 98926 (R)  
Bluechel, Alan, 12534 68th Ave. N.E.,  
Kirkland 98033 (R)  
Bottiger, R. Ted, 8849 Pacific Ave.,  
Tacoma 98444 (D)  
Bozarth, Horace W., Mansfield 98830 (D)  
Brouillet, Frank, 619 7th Ave. S.W.,  
Puyallup 98371 (D)  
Brown, Art, 16020 Densmore N.,  
Seattle 98133 (R)  
Ceccarelli, Dave, 3823 42nd S.W.,  
Seattle 98116 (D)  
Chapin, Richard U., 4408 95th Ave. N.E.,  
Bellevue 98004 (R)  
Charette, Robert L., 100 W. 1st St., Box 63,  
Aberdeen 98520 (D)  
Chatalas, William, 2802 33rd S.,  
Seattle 98144 (D)  
Clark, Newman, 1625 IBM Bldg.,  
Seattle 98101 (R)  
Clarke, George W., 1111 Hoge Bldg.,  
Seattle 98104 (R)  
Conner, Paul H., Rte. 3, Box 472,  
Sequim 98382 (D)  
Conway, Floyd R., Rte. 11, Box 340,  
Olympia 98501 (R)  
Copeland, Thomas L., Rte. 3,  
Walla Walla 99362 (R)

## Washington (continued)

- Cunningham, Norwood, 750 Alvord Ave.,  
Kent 98031 (R)
- Curtis, Robert, Box 0188,  
East Wenatchee 98802 (R)
- DeJarnatt, Arlie U., 1215 23rd Ave.,  
Longview 98632 (D)
- Eldridge, Don, 510 1st St.,  
Mount Vernon 98273 (R)
- Evans, C. E., 1926 W. 3rd Ave.,  
Kennewick 99336 (R)
- Farr, Cas, 1800 C St., Bellingham 98225 (R)
- Flanagan, S. E., Rte. 1, Box 205,  
Quincy 98848 (R)
- Fleming, George, 1512 Grand Ave.,  
Seattle 98122 (D)
- Francis, Pete, 4324 Dayton N.,  
Seattle 98103 (D)
- Gallagher, P. J., 125 S. 72nd St.,  
Tacoma 98408 (D)
- Garrett, Avery, 450 Langston Rd.,  
Renton 98055 (D)
- Gladder, Carlton A., 501 Fidelity Bldg.,  
Spokane 99201 (R)
- Goldsworthy, Robert F., Rte. 2,  
Rosalia 99170 (R)
- Grant, Gary, 12835 S.E. 160th,  
Renton 98056 (D)
- Harris, Edward F., 716 Old Natl. Bank Bldg.,  
Spokane 99203 (R)
- Hatfield, Chet, 4510 Avalanche,  
Yakima 98902 (R)
- Haussler, Joe D., Box 949, Omak 98841 (D)
- Hawley, Dwight S., 2208 N.W. Market St.,  
Seattle 98107 (R)
- Heavey, Edward, 9829 16th S.W.,  
Seattle 98106 (D)
- Hogans, Dale E., 21826 95th Ave. W.,  
Edmonds 98020 (R)
- Hubbard, Vaughn, Box 126,  
Wainwright 99361 (R)
- Hurley, Mrs. Joseph E., 730 E. Boone,  
Spokane 99202 (D)
- Jastad, Elmer, Box 38, Morton 98356 (D)
- Jueling, Helmut L., 5215 S. Tacoma Way,  
Tacoma 98409 (R)
- Julin, Axel C.,  
4615 Lake Washington Blvd. S.E.,  
Bellevue 98004 (R)
- Jolly, Dan, Box 185, Connell 99326 (D)
- 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)
- Kuehnle, Jim E., 12423 Portland Road,  
Spokane 99216 (R)
- Leckenby, William S.,  
9105 Fauntleroy Way S.W.,  
Seattle 98125 (R)
- Leland, Al, Box 715, Redmond 98052 (R)
- Litchman, Mark, Jr., 13706 2nd N.E.,  
Seattle 98125 (D)
- Lynch, Marjorie, 802 Pickens Rd.,  
Yakima 98902 (R)
- Mahaffey, Audley F., 5241 16th N.E.,  
Seattle 98105 (R)
- Marsh, Daniel G., 1111 Broadway,  
Vancouver 98660 (D)
- Martinis, John, 2304 8th St.,  
Everett 98201 (D)
- Marzano, Frank, 2501 S. Melrose St.,  
Tacoma 98405 (D)
- May, William J. S., W. 311 Waverly Pl.,  
Spokane 99205 (D)
- McCaffree, Mary Ellen, 5014 18th N.E.,  
Seattle 98105 (R)
- McCormick, Geraldine, W. 3909 Lyons,  
Spokane 99208 (D)
- Mentor, Joe, Rte. 4, Box 2350,  
Bremerton 98312 (R)
- Merrill, John, 7530 S. Lakeridge Dr.,  
Seattle 98178 (D)
- Moon, Charles, Rte. 2, Box 427A,  
Snohomish 98290 (D)
- Morrison, Sid W., Rte. 1, Box 220AA,  
Zillah 98953 (R)
- Murray, John S., 8 W. Roy Street,  
Seattle 98119 (R)
- Newhouse, Irving, Rte. 1, Box 130,  
Mabton 98935 (R)
- North, Lois, 10023 Vinton Ct. N.W.,  
Seattle 98177 (R)
- O'Brien, John L., 912 Joseph Vance Bldg.,  
Seattle 98101 (D)
- O'Dell, Robert, 605 N.E. 5th Ave.,  
Camas 98607 (R)
- Pardini, A. J., E. 1625 20th Ave.,  
Spokane 99203 (R)
- Perry, Robert A., 1154 N. 92nd,  
Seattle 98103 (D)
- Randall, Robert W., 3040 Marine Dr.,  
Bremerton 98313 (D)
- Richardson, Gordon W., N. 2314 Coleman Rd.,  
Spokane 99206 (R)
- Rosellini, John M., 3827 38th S.W.,  
Seattle 98126 (D)
- Saling, Gerald L., W. 320 Nebraska,  
Spokane 99208 (R)
- Savage, Charles R., 2011 King St.,  
Shelton 98584 (D)
- Sawyer, Leonard A., 755 S. Tacoma Ave.,  
Tacoma 98402 (D)
- Schumaker, William, Rte. 2, Box 77A,  
Colville 99114 (R)
- Scott, George W., 2530 N.E. 105th Pl.,  
Seattle 98125 (R)
- Shera, Ned, 8516 130th S.W.,  
Tacoma 98498 (R)
- Smythe, Richard L., 7115 Topeka Lane,  
Vancouver 98661 (R)
- Spanton, Keith J., 3803 4th St.,  
Union Gap 98903 (R)
- Sprague, David G., 805 Logan Bldg.,  
Seattle 98101 (D)
- Swayze, Thomas A., Jr., 3408 N. 24th,  
Tacoma 98406 (R)

Washington (continued)

Thompson, Alan, 310 Estey Dr.,  
Castle Rock 98611 (D)  
Veroske, Fred A., 723 17th St.,  
Bellingham 98225 (R)  
Wanamaker, F., Rte. 1, Box 193A,  
Coupeville 98239 (R)  
Whetzel, Jonathan, 1411 Fourth Ave.,  
Seattle 98101 (R)  
Wojahn, Lorraine, 3592 E. K Street,  
Tacoma 98404 (D)  
Wolf, Hal, Clark Rd., Yelm 98597 (R)  
Zimmerman, Harold S., 1432 N.E. 6th,  
Camas 98607 (R)

WEST VIRGINIA

(LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Democrats 22 Republicans 12

Barnett, R. E., 433 Parkway,  
Bluefield 24701 (D)  
Bowers, Theodore M., 391 Long St.,  
New Martinsville 26155 (R)  
Bowling, John H., Jr., Box 428,  
White Sulphur Springs 24986 (D)  
Brotherton, William T., Jr.,  
1020 Kenawha Valley Bldg.,  
Charleston 25301 (D)  
Carrigan, John E., 514 Seventh St.,  
Moundsville 26041 (R)  
Crawford, Bernard L., 1500 Harper Rd.,  
Beckley 25801 (D)  
Deem, J. Frank, Second and Sycamore Sts.,  
St. Marys 26170 (R)  
Fanning, John, Box 68, Iaeger 24844 (D)  
Floyd, Noah E., 210 W. Oak St.,  
Williamson 25661 (D)  
Gainer, Carl E., Riverside Addition,  
Richwood 26261 (D)  
Hedrick, O. G., 600 State St.,  
Fairmont 26554 (D)  
Holden, Walter A., 342 Lee Ave.,  
Clarksburg 26301 (D)  
Holliday, Robert K., 1709 Edgewood Dr.,  
Oak Hill 25901 (D)  
Hubbard, Chester R., 88 Fourteenth St.,  
Wheeling 26003 (R)  
Hylton, Tracy W., 1104 Davis St.,  
Mullens 25882 (D)  
Jackson, Lloyd G., Box 498, Hamlin 25523 (D)  
Kinsolving, Neal A., Union Bldg.,  
Charleston 25301 (R)  
Knapp, V. K., 167 Midland Trail,  
Hurricane 25526 (R)  
Lambert, J. Kenton, Parsons 26287 (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)  
Moreland, William A., 821 Monongahela Bldg.,  
Morgantown 26505 (D)

Palumbo, Mario J., 19 Bradford St.,  
Charleston 25301 (D)  
Poffenbarger, John T.,  
Kanawha Banking & Trust Bldg.,  
Charleston 25301 (R)  
Rogers, John I., Rte. 1, Keyser 26726 (R)  
Sawyers, Ray E., 502 Miller Ave.,  
Hinton 25951 (D)  
Sayre, Brad, RFD 1, Gay 25244 (R)  
Sharpe, William R., Jr., 607 Center St.,  
Elkins 26241 (D)  
Smith, W. Bernard, 217 Hillcrest Dr.,  
Mitchell Heights, Logan 25601 (D)  
Smith, Lyle A., 618 Seventh Ave.,  
Huntington 25701 (D)  
Tompos, William, 3241 West St.,  
Weirton 26062 (D)  
Wolfe, Dallas, Rowlesburg 26425 (R)

House of Delegates

Democrats 63 Republicans 37

Auvil, Kenneth, 1121 Crim Ave.,  
Belington 26250 (D)  
Ball, Eugene, Point Pleasant 25550 (D)  
Belknap, Rodney B., Gassaway 26624 (D)  
Bobbitt, John M., 1139 Fourth Ave.,  
Huntington 25701 (R)  
Boiarsky, Ivor F., Box 2189,  
Charleston 25328 (D)  
Bowman, Richard H., Box 306,  
Rainelle 25982 (D)  
Brenda, Gust G., Jr., 322 Culler Rd.,  
Weirton 26062 (D)  
Buck, Forrest M., 116 Hill St.,  
Sistersville 26175 (R)  
Burk, Robert W., Jr., 1009 51st St.,  
Vienna 26101 (R)  
Burke, Billy Brown, Sumac Ct.,  
Glenville 26351 (D)  
Butcher, J. C., 3414 Elm St.,  
Parkersburg 26101 (R)  
Christian, Clarence C., Jr., Box 282,  
Princeton 24740 (D)  
Church, Corbett, Yukon 24899 (D)  
Companion, James F., 55 Bishop St.,  
Wheeling 26003 (R)  
Cookman, James B., 472 N. High St.,  
Romney 26757 (D)  
Crandall, Ethel L., Gauley Bridge 25085 (D)  
Creel, Spencer K., Rte. 5,  
Parkersburg 26101 (R)  
Daugherty, David B., 1635 Glenway Lane,  
Huntington 25701 (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)  
Davidson, J. T., Jr., Mullens 25882 (D)  
Dinsmore, Robert W., 393 Mulberry St.,  
Morgantown 26505 (D)  
Edgar, Thomas C., Hillsboro 24946 (D)  
Fantasia, Nick, Box 64, Kingmont 26578 (D)  
Files, Wallace L., 1109 Circle Dr.,  
Martinsburg 25401 (R)

## West Virginia (continued)

- Flanagan, Robert K., 916 "B" St.,  
Ceredo 25507 (D)
- Frazer, D. R., Richwood 26261 (D)
- Galperin, Si, Jr., 204 Capitol St.,  
Charleston 25301 (D)
- Gibson, J. Dempsey, 924 Helene St.,  
St. Albans 25177 (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, Box 374-A, RFD 1,  
Chapmanville 25508 (D)
- Hager, H. Leon, Hamlin 25523 (D)
- Halbritter, Robert C., Kingwood 26537 (R)
- Harman, C. N., 4 Harman Ave.,  
Grafton 26354 (R)
- Harman, Robert D., 1090 Carolina Ave.,  
Keyser 26726 (R)
- Hawse, Thomas, J., 216 Washington St.,  
Moorefield 26836 (D)
- Henderson, Charles R., 2828 Virginia Ave.,  
Hurricane 25526 (R)
- Hicks, Paul E., West Logan Station,  
Logan 25601 (D)
- Hill, Dennie L., 212 Riverside Dr.,  
Madison 25130 (D)
- Hoard, Clifford B., RFD 4, Box 331,  
Morgantown 26505 (D)
- Holt, Jack E., 321 Summers St.,  
Hinton 25951 (D)
- Howell, Harry U., 2923 University Ave.,  
Morgantown 26505 (D)
- Huffman, Odell H., Low Gap Rd.,  
Princeton 24740 (D)
- Jeter, James C., 16 Norwood Rd.,  
Charleston 25314 (R)
- Jones, Cleo S., 911 Valley Rd.,  
Charleston 25302 (R)
- Jones, Orton A., Spencer 25276 (R)
- Keesecker, Ward W., 220 Cacapon Rd.,  
Berkeley Springs 25411 (R)
- Kincaid, Hugh A., 1544 Fifth Ave.,  
Huntington 25703 (D)
- Kinder, Lon Clark, 306 W. Lee St.,  
Charleston 25302 (R)
- Kopelman, Leo G., East Bank 25067 (R)
- Kopp, Donald L., 1627 W. Pike,  
Clarksburg 26301 (D)
- Kyle, John W., Clay 25043 (R)
- Laulis, James, 324 W. Philadelphia Ave.,  
Bridgeport 26330 (D)
- Lister, Paul G., 101 Ohio Ave.,  
Nutter Fort 26301 (D)
- Lohr, Charles E., RFD 1, Princeton 24740 (D)
- Loop, James W., 1410-A Jackson St.,  
Charleston 25301 (D)
- Maple, Irma M., 1330 West St.,  
Follansbee 26037 (D)
- Matney, Chester, Welch 24801 (D)
- McGraw, Warren R., Pineville 24874 (D)
- McManus, Lewis, Box 1818,  
Beckley 25801 (D)
- Mulneix, Fred L., RFD 3, Box 120,  
Weston 26452 (R)
- Myles, T. E., Goddard Ave.,  
Fayetteville 25840 (D)
- 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)
- Parker, William J., 705 Race St.,  
Fairmont 26554 (D)
- Pauley, Harry, Iaeger 24844 (D)
- Perry, Roger J., Box 93,  
Charles Town 25414 (D)
- Polen, Robert C., 1701 Third St.,  
Moundsville 26041 (R)
- Poline, B. Noel, Ripley 25271 (R)
- Potter, Thomas E., 637 Gordon Dr.,  
Charleston 25314 (R)
- Powell, J. C., St. Marys 26170 (R)
- Powell, William A., Jr., 728 N. Main St.,  
New Martinsville 26155 (R)
- Queen, Ervin S., Aracoma, Logan 25601 (D)
- Rogerson, Roy H., RFD 1,  
Moundsville 26041 (R)
- Romine, C. E., 2745 North Terr.,  
Huntington 25705 (R)
- Rutledge, Phyllis J., 1332 Frame St.,  
Charleston 25302 (D)
- Savilla, Sam C., 853 S. Walnut St.,  
St. Albans 25177 (D)
- Seibert, George H., Jr., 1684 National Rd.,  
Wheeling 26003 (R)
- Shaffer, Charles R., Rte. 4, Box 35,  
Buckhannon 26201 (R)
- Shiflet, W. Marion, 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)
- Sparacino, Anthony J., 901 S. Oakwood Ave.,  
Beckley 25801 (D)
- Stacy, Ted T., 600 Northwestern Ave.,  
Beckley 25801 (D)
- Stalnaker, Earl H., 1736 S. Gate Rd.,  
Elkins 26241 (D)
- Stamp, Fred P., Jr., RFD 1,  
Wheeling 26003 (R)
- Thornhill, Lucille, 2410 Cliffmont,  
Bluefield 24701 (D)
- Toney, Adam, 600 Central Ave.,  
Oak Hill 25901 (D)
- Varney, T. I., Box 127, Matewan 25678 (D)
- Wanstreet, C. Paul, 207 Sycamore,  
Clarksburg 26301 (D)
- Watson, J. E., First Natl. Bank Bldg.,  
Fairmont 26554 (D)
- Wilson, Harlan, Jr., 1010 Summit Dr.,  
Charleston 25302 (R)
- Withrow, Mrs. W. W., 1301 Maxwell Hill Rd.,  
Beckley 25801 (D)
- Wooten, Fred G., Coalwood 24824 (D)
- Zakaib, Paul, Jr., 1558 Lee St., Apt. D.,  
Charleston 25311 (R)

WISCONSIN

(LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Democrats 10 Republicans 23

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)  
Dempsey, Chester E., Rte. 1,  
Hartland 53029 (R)  
Devitt, James C., 5151 S. Root River Pkwy.,  
Greenfield 53228 (R)  
Dorman, Henry, 422 16th St.,  
Racine 53403 (D)  
Draheim, William A., 913 Hewitt St.,  
Neenah 54956 (R)  
Heinzen, Raymond F., Rte. 5,  
Marshfield 54449 (R)  
Hollander, Walter G., Rte. 1,  
Rosendale 54974 (R)  
Johnson, Raymond C., 221 N. 12th St.,  
Eau Claire 54701 (R)  
Kendziorski, Casimir, 2025 S. 14th St.,  
Milwaukee 53204 (D)  
Keppler, Ernest C., 719 New York Ave.,  
Sheboygan 53704 (R)  
Knowles, Robert P., 335 E. 1st St.,  
New Richmond 54017 (R)  
Knutson, Milo G., 804 Cass St.,  
La Crosse 54601 (R)  
Krueger, Clifford W., 122 N. State St.,  
Merrill 54452 (R)  
LaFave, Reuben, La Veaux Rd., Rte. 1,  
Oconto 54153 (R)  
Lorge, Gerald D., 147 Lorge Bldg.,  
Bear Creek 54922 (R)  
Lotto, Myron P., Rte. 3, Green Bay 54301 (R)  
Lourigan, Joseph, 3604 19th Ave.,  
Kenosha 53140 (D)  
McParland, Leland S., 4757 S. Packard Ave.,  
Cudahy 53321 (D)  
Meunier, Alex J., 106 S. Ithaca Ave.,  
Sturgeon Bay 54235 (R)  
Panzer, Frank E., Rte. 1,  
Brownsville 53006 (R)  
Rasmusen, Holger B., 722 Franklin St.,  
Spooner 54801 (R)  
Risser, Fred A., 15 W. Main St.,  
Madison 53703 (D)  
Roseleip, Gordon W., Box 167,  
Darlington 53530 (R)  
Schreiber, Martin, 3128 N. 50th St.,  
Milwaukee 53206 (D)  
Schuele, Wilfred, 3036 N. 84th St.,  
Milwaukee 53222 (D)  
Soik, Nile W., 6266 N. Santa Monica Blvd.,  
Whitefish Bay 53217 (R)  
Sussman, Norman, 1396 W. Fond du Lac Ave.,  
Milwaukee 53205 (D)  
Swan, James D., Rte. 2, Elkhorn 53121 (R)  
Terry, Walter E., Rte. 3, Baraboo 53913 (R)

Thompson, Carl W., 313 E. Main St., Box 227,  
Stoughton 53589 (D)  
Whittow, Wayne F., 4921 W. Washington Blvd.,  
Milwaukee 53208 (D)

Assembly

Democrats 48 Republicans 52

Alberts, John M., 1228 W. Wisconsin Ave.,  
Oconomowoc 53066 (R)  
Alfonsi, Paul R., Box 26, Minocqua 54548 (R)  
Anderson, Norman C., 5325 Marsh Rd.,  
Madison 53716 (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., 110 E. Wisconsin Ave.,  
Milwaukee 53202 (D)  
Belting, George B., 405 E. Grand Ave.,  
Beloit 53511 (R)  
Blanchard, Carolyn J., 506 Chamberlain St.,  
Edgerton 53534 (R)  
Boche, Robert M., Star Prairie 54026 (R)  
Bock, Gregor J., 575 Diagonal St.,  
Highland 53543 (R)  
Boeckmann, Vernon R., Rte. 2,  
Plymouth 53073 (D)  
Bolle, Everett E., Francis Creek 54214 (D)  
Bradley, Gordon R., 2644 Elo Rd.,  
Oshkosh 54901 (R)  
Brown, Manny S., 2817 Ruby Ave.,  
Racine 53402 (D)  
Byers, Francis R., 357 Garfield Ave.,  
Marion 54950 (R)  
Conrad, Ervin W., RFD 2,  
Shiocton 54170 (R)  
Conta, Dennis, 3489 N. Hackett Ave.,  
Milwaukee 53211 (D)  
Czerwinski, Joseph C., 1230 S. 34th St.,  
Milwaukee 53215 (D)  
Day, Laurence J., Rte. 1, Eland 54427 (D)  
Dueholm, Harvey L., Luck 54853 (D)  
Froehlich, Harold V., 322 E. College Ave.,  
Appleton 54911 (R)  
Gee, Harvey F., 170 14th Ave. S.,  
Wisconsin Rapids 54494 (R)  
Greider, Gerald A., 1729 Adams St.,  
La Crosse 54601 (R)  
Groshek, Leonard, 901 2nd St.,  
Stevens Point 54481 (D)  
Grover, Herbert J., Rte. 3, Shawano 54166 (D)  
Hanna, Daniel D., 2501 W. Henry Ave.,  
Milwaukee 53221 (D)  
Helgeson, Donald K., 937 N. 5th St.,  
Manitowoc 54220 (R)  
Hephner, Gervase A., 618 S. Madison St.,  
Chilton 53014 (D)  
Huber, Robert T., 2228 S. 78th St.,  
West Allis 53219 (D)  
Hutnik, Willis J., 101 Main St.,  
Ladysmith 54848 (R)  
Jackson, Robert L., Jr., 7869 N. 57th St.,  
Milwaukee 53223 (D)  
Johnson, Lawrence H., Rte. 2,  
Algoma 54201 (R)

## Wisconsin (continued)

- Johnson, William A., 3403 N. 22nd St.,  
Milwaukee 53206 (D)
- Jones, Joseph E., 4285 N. 26th St.,  
Milwaukee 53209 (D)
- Kafka, Lawrence J., Rte. 3,  
Denmark 53208 (R)
- Kenyon, Kyle, 1007 Superior Ave.,  
Tomah 54660 (R)
- Kessler, Frederick P., 2719 W. Juneau,  
Milwaukee 53208 (D)
- Kleczka, Gerald D., 3427 S. 9th Pl.,  
Milwaukee 53215 (D)
- Klicka, George H., 2115 N. 86th St.,  
Wauwatosa 53226 (R)
- Korpela, Ernest J., 227 W. 3rd St.,  
Washburn 54891 (D)
- LaFave, William G., Rte. 1, Box 233,  
Peshtigo 54157 (R)
- Laper, Oscar, Rte. 1, Rock Springs 53961 (R)
- Lewison, Bernard, 11 S. Washington Hgts.,  
Viroqua 54665 (R)
- Lipscomb, Mark G., Jr., 5349 N. Dexter Ave.,  
Milwaukee 53209 (D)
- Looby, Joseph L., 1156 E. Madison St.,  
Eau Claire 54701 (D)
- Luckhardt, Esther Doughty, 211 N. Hubbard,  
Horicon 53032 (R)
- Lynn, James J., 1126 S. 94th St.,  
West Allis 53214 (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)
- McCormick, John E., 2954 S. Wentworth Ave.,  
Milwaukee 53207 (D)
- McDougal, Milton, 402 Chestnut Ave.,  
Oconto Falls 54154 (R)
- McEssy, Earl F., 361 Forest Ave.,  
Fond du Lac 54935 (R)
- Merkel, Kenneth J., 3405 N. Brookfield Rd.,  
Brookfield 53005 (R)
- Mittness, Lewis T., 730 N. Ringold St.,  
Janesville 53545 (D)
- Molinaro, George, 424 44th St.,  
Kenosha 53140 (D)
- Nager, Edward, 840 Spaight St.,  
Madison 53703 (D)
- Nikolay, Frank L., Colby 54421 (D)
- Nitschke, Elmer C., 208 Hamilton St.,  
Beaver Dam 53916 (R)
- Nuttelman, Norbert, Rte. 1,  
West Salem 54669 (R)
- Obey, David R., 515 N. 9th Ave.,  
Wausau 54401 (D)
- Olson, Russell A., Rolling Hills Farm,  
Bassett 53101 (R)
- O'Malley, David D., 315 W. Main St.,  
Waunakee 53597 (D)
- Orlich, Sam L., 1307 W. Mineral St.,  
Milwaukee 53204 (D)
- Otte, Carl, 1440 S. 22nd St.,  
Sheboygan 53081 (D)
- Pabst, Richard E., 457A S. 74th St.,  
Milwaukee 53214 (D)
- Packard, Wesley L., 143 S. Main St.,  
Lodi 53555 (R)
- Parkin, John, 907 S. Oak Ave.,  
Marshfield 54449 (R)
- Parys, Ronald G., 1221 E. Clarke St.,  
Milwaukee 53212 (D)
- Peloquin, Bruce S., RFD 5, Box 357,  
Chippewa Falls 54729 (D)
- Quinn, Jerome, 137 N. Oakland Ave.,  
Green Bay 54303 (R)
- Radcliffe, John, Box 55, Strum 54770 (D)
- Rogers, William, 1317 Hillcrest Dr.,  
Kaukauna 54130 (D)
- Sanasarian, Harout O., 1111 N. Astor St.,  
Milwaukee 53202 (D)
- Schneeberg, Ervin F., 8540 N. 42nd St.,  
Milwaukee 53209 (R)
- Schowalter, Herbert J., 642 S. Main St.,  
Saukville 53080 (R)
- Schroeder, Frederick C., RFD 1,  
West Bend 53095 (R)
- Schwefel, William S., Rte. 1,  
Oakfield 53065 (R)
- Sensenbrenner, F. James, Jr.,  
2800 E. Menlo Blvd., Shorewood 53211 (R)
- Shabaz, John C., 21425 W. Glengarry Rd.,  
New Berlin 53151 (R)
- Sicula, Paul E., 3287 N. 48th St.,  
Milwaukee 53216 (D)
- Stack, Edward, 1420 John Ave.,  
Superior 54880 (D)
- Stalbaum, Merrill E., Rte. 1, Box 38,  
Waterford 53185 (R)
- Steinhilber, Jack D., 302 N. Main St.,  
Oshkosh 54901 (R)
- Sweda, Joseph, Rte. 1, Lublin 54447 (D)
- Tamm, Erwin G., 2808 N. 89th St.,  
Milwaukee 53222 (R)
- Thompson, Tommy G., 1407 Academy St.,  
Elroy 53929 (R)
- Tobiasz, Raymond J., 3145 S. 50th St.,  
Milwaukee 53219 (D)
- Tregoning, Joseph E., Rte. 2,  
Shullsburg 53586 (R)
- Uehling, Robert O., 4330 Keating Terr.,  
Madison 53711 (R)
- Vanderperren, Cletus, Rte. 5,  
Green Bay 54303 (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 53405 (D)
- Weisensel, Russel R., Twin Lane Rd.,  
Sun Prairie 53590 (R)
- Wilcox, Jon P., Box 161, Wautoma 54982 (R)
- Wilger, Clarence J., Rte. 1, Elkhorn 53121 (R)
- Wing, Jerry J., 5140 S. 37th St.,  
Greenfield 53221 (R)
- York, Stanley, 118 N. Third St.,  
River Falls 54022 (R)

WYOMING

(LEGISLATURE)

Senate

Democrats 12 Republicans 18

- Barrett, Frank A., 1616 E. 19th St.,  
Cheyenne 82001 (R)
- Christensen, Earl, Box 580,  
Newcastle 82701 (R)
- Costin, Robert W., 2440 Grand Ave.,  
Laramie 82070 (R)
- Davis, Percy T., 2203 W. Main,  
Riverton 82501 (R)
- Flitner, Howard, Diamond Trail Ranch,  
Graybull 82426 (R)
- Geis, N. E., 901 Culbertson Ave.,  
Worland 82401 (R)
- Hitchcock, David N., 1422 Sublette St.,  
Laramie 82070 (D)
- Jewett, Don W., Big Piney 83113 (R)
- Johnson, Robert H., 207 Hoy St.,  
Rock Springs 82901 (D)
- Jones, Dick, 1614 Cedar View Dr.,  
Cody 82414 (R)
- Kendig, A. Edward, 301 10th St.,  
Wheatland 82201 (D)
- Kinnaman, Elmer D., 320 Eighth St.,  
Rawlins 82301 (D)
- Lee, John M., Box 879,  
Rock Springs 82901 (R)
- Leimback, Harry E., 1108 W. 25th,  
Casper 82601 (D)
- Madsen, Pete, 1760 Martin Ave.,  
Sheridan 82401 (R)
- Miller, Fremont W., Burris 82435 (R)
- Myers, J. W., RFD 1, Evanston 82930 (D)
- Nichols, Milton E., 2698 Deming Blvd.,  
Cheyenne 82001 (D)
- Northrup, L. Donald, 742 L N 13,  
Powell 82435 (R)
- Patton, John W., Box 908, Sheridan 82801 (R)
- Rector, William G., 301 W. 5th Ave.,  
Cheyenne 82001 (D)
- Rogers, Glenn K., 312 E. Pershing,  
Cheyenne 82001 (D)
- Searl, Tom, 104 E. 30th, Cheyenne 82001 (R)
- Sedar, D. R., 2738 Poplar St.,  
Casper 82601 (D)
- Stafford, L. V., Rte. 1, Buffalo 82834 (R)
- Svilar, D. P., Hudson 82515 (D)
- Thompson, James L., Lance Creek 82222 (R)
- Tobin, Dick, 410 Con-Roy Bldg.,  
Casper 82601 (R)
- Vanderpoel, W. G., Huntley 82218 (R)
- Wilkins, Mrs. Ednes K., 433 Milton Ave.,  
Casper 82601 (D)

House of Representatives

Democrats 16 Republicans 45

- Boyle, June, 706 S. 14th, Laramie 82070 (D)
- Breece, Edward J., 291 Cascade,  
Lander 82520 (R)
- Buck, Arthur L., 3018 Thomes,  
Cheyenne 82001 (D)

- Budd, William H., Jr., 829 W. Fremont,  
Riverton (R)
- Burnett, Bob J., 1067 Bonita Rd.,  
Laramie 82070 (R)
- Campbell, Allen E., Box 187, Afton 83110 (R)
- Carroll, Thomas J., 3625 Foxcroft,  
Cheyenne 82001 (D)
- Cox, George R., 7006 Willshire Blvd.,  
Cheyenne 82001 (D)
- Craft, William F., Box 63,  
Manderson 82432 (R)
- Curry, William S., 3125 Garden Creek Rd.,  
Casper 82601 (R)
- Daily, O. R., 723 13th St., Rawlins 82301 (D)
- Davis, C. H., 500 Brooks, Gillette 82716 (R)
- Donley, Russ, 1140 Ivy Lane,  
Casper 82601 (R)
- Earnshaw, William R., 1043 W. 23rd St.,  
Casper 82601 (R)
- Emrich, Marvin E., 1932 S. Mitchell,  
Casper 82601 (R)
- Engen, G. B., 1930 Custer, Laramie 82070 (R)
- Giovanini, Joseph E., 1828 Carson,  
Rock Springs 82901 (D)
- Graham, Alfred T., 1115 Clark St.,  
Thermopolis 82443 (D)
- Gurney, Harry C., Jr., 101 Meriden Rte.,  
Cheyenne 82001 (R)
- Hellbaum, Harold, Rte. 1, Box 55,  
Chugwater 82210 (R)
- Herschler, Ed, 823 3rd West Ave.,  
Kemmerer 83101 (D)
- Hoy, Rich, 629 Harmony Lane,  
Cheyenne 82001 (R)
- Hubbard, Donald, 1600 Kearney,  
Laramie 82070 (D)
- Hufsmith, George William, Box HH,  
Jackson 83001 (R)
- James, Verda I., 314 E. 10th St.,  
Casper 82601 (R)
- Keith, Leon, Kaycee 82639 (R)
- Kelly, James Q., Box 417, Worland 82401 (R)
- Kennedy, David B., Dayton 82836 (R)
- Kurtz, Clyde W., 476 N. Douglas,  
Powell 82435 (R)
- Langdon, John T., 516 S. 16th,  
Worland 82401 (R)
- Lonabaugh, E. E., Box 685,  
Sheridan 82801 (R)
- Majhanovich, Steve, 1412 Clark St.,  
Rock Springs 82901 (D)
- McIlvain, Bill, 1109 Cactus Hill,  
Cheyenne 82001 (R)
- Meenan, Patrick H., 3070 E. 4th,  
Casper 82601 (R)
- Meier, Harold E., 150 N. 3rd,  
Lander 82520 (R)
- Mickelson, Gordon, Box 189,  
Big Piney 83113 (R)
- Morrison, Chuck, 3050 E. 4th,  
Casper 82601 (D)
- Morton, Warren A., 241 E. 12th,  
Casper 82601 (R)
- Murray, William M., 2843 Olive Dr.,  
Cheyenne 82001 (R)
- Myers, Ward G., Lovell 82432 (R)
- Nicholas, W. J., 417 S. 3rd, Lander 82520 (R)

## Wyoming (continued)

- Novotny, Robert L., Box 172,  
Kinnear 82516 (R)  
Parsons, Earl K., LaGrange 82221 (R)  
Pease, Floyd H., 519 W. 15th Ave.,  
Torrington 82240 (R)  
Phelan, Mrs. Walter B., 3601 Carey Ave.,  
Cheyenne 82001 (D)  
Reynolds, Adrian W., Box 592,  
Green River 82935 (D)  
Rhoads, Willard C., North Forke Rte.,  
Cody 82414 (R)  
Rochelle, Curtis, Box 996, Rawlins 82301 (R)  
Rooney, John J., 420 W. 28th,  
Cheyenne 82001 (D)  
Sidi, Jack, 433 W. 15th St., Casper 82601 (R)  
Simpson, Alan K., Box 470, Cody 82414 (R)  
Smith, Nels J., Sundance 82729 (R)  
Trowbridge, Elton, Box 547,  
Saratoga 82331 (D)  
Updike, N. S., 103 W. Winthrop,  
Newcastle 82701 (R)  
Van Velzor, James D., 1807 Milton Dr.,  
Cheyenne 82001 (R)  
Wallace, Nancy G., 1037 Summit St.,  
Evanston 82930 (R)  
Wallop, Malcolm, Polo Ranch,  
Big Horn 82833 (R)  
Whitehead, Edwin H., 2974 Kelley Dr.,  
Cheyenne 82001 (D)  
Willox, James A., Rte. 6, Box 23,  
Douglas 82633 (R)  
Yonkee, Lawrence A., 702 S. Jefferson,  
Sheridan 82801 (R)  
ZumBrunnen, Leslie L., Lusk 82225 (R)

LEGISLATIVE SERVICE AGENCIES

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Alabama	Charles M. Cooper	Director	Legis. Ref. Service	Montgomery
	G. W. Tobias	Chief Examiner	Dept. of Examiners of Pub. Accts.	Montgomery
	L. Vasting Stabler	Director	State Law Institute	University
Alaska	John M. Elliott	Exec. Dir.	Legis. Affairs Agency	Juneau
	Robert L. Dyer	Legis. Auditor	Div. of Legis. Audit	Juneau
Arizona	Harry Gutterman	Director	Legis. Council	Phoenix
	A. L. Means	Post Auditor	Post Auditor	Phoenix
	Marguerite B. Cooley	Director	Dept. Lib. and Archs.	Phoenix
	Robert L. Lawless	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
	Arthur Bolton	Director	Assembly Off. of Res.	Sacramento
	A. Alan Post	Legis. Analyst	Jt. Legis. Budget Comm.	Sacramento
	William H. Merrifield	Auditor Gen.	Legis. Audit Bur.	Sacramento
	John H. DeMouly	Exec. Secy.	Law Revision Comm.	Stanford
Colorado	Lyle C. Kyle	Director	Legis. Council	Denver
	James C. Wilson, Jr.	Director	Legis. Drafting Off.	Denver
	George J. Stemmler	Rev. of Statutes	Comm. on Stat. Rev.	Denver
	Joseph Kyle	Director	Jt. Budget Comm.	Denver
	John P. Proctor	State Auditor	Legis. Audit Comm.	Denver
Connecticut	E. Stanton Kennedy	Director	Legis. Council	Hartford
	George W. Adams	Chief, Legis. Ref. Sect.	State Library	Hartford
	Joseph A. Goldberg	Legis. Commissr.	Legis. Res. Dept.	Hartford
	Arthur M. Lewis	Legis. Commissr.	Legis. Res. Dept.	Hartford
	Henry J. Becker, Jr.	State Auditor	Auditors of Pub. Accts.	Hartford
Leo V. Donohue	State Auditor	Auditors of Pub. Accts.	Hartford	
Delaware	Maurice A. Hartnett, III (Vacancy)	Exec. Director Res. Dir.	Legis. Ref. Bureau Legis. Council	Dover Dover
Florida	David V. Kerns	Director	Legis. Ref. Bureau	Tallahassee
	O. E. Ellison, Jr.	Legis. Auditor	Legis. Auditing Comm.	Tallahassee
	Ernest E. Means	Director, Stat. Rev. Dept.	Legis. Ref. Bur.	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	Andrew Gayle	Legis. Counsel	Legis. Counsel	Agana
	Juan C. Yamashita	Fiscal Analyst	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
	George F. Stastny	Exec. Dir.	Budgetary Commn.	Springfield
Indiana	Edison L. Thuma	Exec. Dir.	Legis. Council	Indianapolis
	Richard Van Mele	Dir., Res. Div.	Legis. Council	Indianapolis
	John S. Harris	Acting Dir., Fisc. & Mgmt. Analysis Div.	Legis. Council	Indianapolis
	Samuel T. Lesh	Dir., Pub. Law Div.	Legis. Council	Indianapolis
	Carlyn Johnson	Director	Commn. on St. Tax & Financing Policy	Indianapolis
	Marcelle K. Foote	Director	State Library	Indianapolis
Iowa	Serge H. Garrison	Director	Legis. Res. Bureau	Des Moines
	Geraldine Dunham	Act. Law Libn.	State Law Lib.	Des Moines
	Gerry D. Rankin	Legis. Fiscal Director	Off. of Legis. Fisc. Dir.	Des Moines
Kansas	Richard W. Ryan	Acting Research Dir. & Fisc. Analyst	Legis. Council	Topeka
	Beatrice Wheatley	Legis. Ref. Libn.	State Library	Topeka
	John C. Weeks	Revisor	Rev. of Statutes	Topeka
Kentucky	James T. Fleming (Vacancy)	Director	Legis. Res. Commn.	Frankfort
	Harold D. Watkins	Rev. of Statutes	Legis. Res. Commn.	Frankfort
		Legis. Auditor	Legis. Audit Commn., Legis. Res. Commn.	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. Comm.	Augusta
	Edith L. Hary	Law and Legis. Ref. Librarian	State Library	Augusta
	(Vacancy)	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.	Annapolis
	Paul D. Cooper	Director	Dept. of Fisc. Services	Annapolis
	Nelson J. Molter	Director	State Library	Annapolis
Massachusetts	Daniel O'Sullivan	Acting Director	Legis. Res. Bur.	Boston
	Eleanor Piscopo	Legis. Ref. Libn.	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	Allan E. Reyhons	Director and Secretary	Legis. Serv. Bur.	Lansing
	Albert Lee (Vacancy)	Auditor Gen.	Law Rev. Commn.	Lansing
		Staff Analyst	Legis. Auditor Gen. & Legis. Fiscal Agency	Lansing
Minnesota	Raymond C. Lindquist	Director	Legis. Ref. Libn.	St. Paul
	Mrs. Margaret S. Andrews	State Librarian	State Law Lib.	St. Paul
	Joseph J. Bright	Revisor	Rev. of Statutes	St. Paul
Mississippi	Penelope Carr Jones	State Librarian	State Library	Jackson
	Joe T. Patterson	Atty. Gen. & Revisor	Dept. of Justice, Rev. of Statutes	Jackson
	Francis Geoghegan	Director	Commn. of Budgeting and Accounting	Jackson

LEGISLATIVE SERVICE AGENCIES (Cont.)

<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
	Morris L. Brusett	Legis. Auditor	Legis. Audit Comm.	Helena
	James Van Koten	Fisc. Analyst	Legis. Fisc. Review Comm.	Helena
Nebraska	Jack W. Rodgers	Dir. of Research	Legis. Council	Lincoln
	Marvin L. Rein	Fisc. Analyst	Legis. Council	Lincoln
Nevada	Russell W. McDonald	Dir., and Chief, Legal Div.	Legis. Counsel Bur.	Carson City
	J. E. Springmeyer	Chief, Res. Div.	Legis. Counsel Bur.	Carson City
	Robert E. Bruce	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	Off. of Legis. Services	Concord
	Philip A. Hazelton	Legis. Ref. Libn.	State Library	Concord
	Remick H. Loughton	Legis. Budget Asst.	Legis. Budget Asst.	Concord
New Jersey	William M. Lanning	Exec. Dir. & Chief Counsel	Law, Rev. and Legis. Services Commn.	Trenton
	Samuel A. Alito	Res. Director	Law Rev. and Legis. Services Commn.	Trenton
	H. Arthur Smith, Jr.	Legis. Counsel	Law Rev. and Legis. Services Commn.	Trenton
	John W. Ockford	Rev. of Statutes	Law Rev. and Legis. Services Commn.	Trenton
	William Kurtz	Legis. Budget and Finance Dir.	Legis. Budget and Finance Dir.	Trenton
	Mrs. Herta Prager	Head, Bur. of Law & Legis. Ref.	State Library	Trenton
New Mexico	Clay Buchanan	Director	Legis. Council Serv.	Santa Fe
	Inez Gill	Legis. Fisc. Analyst	Legis. Council Serv.	Santa Fe
	John E. Uxor	Director	Legis. Finance Comm.	Santa Fe
	C. R. Sebastian	Legis. Auditor	Legis. Audit Commn.	Santa Fe
	William P. Leonard	Legis. Ref. Libn. Chairman	State Library	Albany
New York	William M. O'Reilly		Legis. Bill Drafting Commn.	Albany
	Walter C. O'Connell	Exec. Secy.	Law Revision Commn.	Ithaca
North Carolina	Nicholas D. Cammero	Director	Off. of Legis. Res.	Albany
	Sidney S. Eagles	Revisor and Secretary	Gen. Statutes Commn., Dept. of Justice	Raleigh
	Christine Y. Denson	Dir., Div. of Legis. Draft & Codif. of Stats.	Dept. of Justice	Raleigh
	Philip S. Ogilvie	State Libn.	State Library	Raleigh
North Dakota	Milton S. Heath	Asst. Dir.	Institute of Govt., Univ. of N. C.	Chapel Hill
	C. Emerson Murry (Vacancy)	Director	Legis. Res. Comm.	Bismarck
	Chester E. Nelson, Jr.	Code Revisor Legis. Budget Analyst and Auditor	Legis. Res. Comm. Legis. Res. Comm.	Bismarck Bismarck

State	Name	Official Title	Agency	Location
Ohio	David A. Johnston	Director	Legis. Serv. Comm.	Columbus
	William P. Lewis	Director	Legis. Ref. Bureau	Columbus
Oklahoma	Jack A. Rhodes	Director	Legis. Council	Oklahoma City
	Paul S. Cooke	Legis. Auditor	Legis. Audit Comm., Legis. Council	Oklahoma City
	Finis O. Stewart	Bill Drafter	Div. of Bill Drafting & Stat. Rev., Legis. Council	Oklahoma City
	Anna A. Walls	Head, Legis. Ref. Div.	State Library	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Robert W. Lundy	Legis. Counsel	Legis. Counsel Comm.	Salem
	Mrs. Dorothea B. Kelsay	Govt. Res. Libn.	State Library	Salem
	Floyd J. Gould	Legis. Fiscal Off.	Legis. Fiscal Comm.	Salem
Pennsylvania	Paul H. Wueller	Director	Jt. State Govt. Comm.	Harrisburg
	James S. Berger	Director	Legis. Ref. Bureau	Harrisburg
	John McKinney	Exec. Dir.	Legis. Budget and Fin. Comm.	Harrisburg
	Anthony J. Petrosky	Co-Director	Legis. Budget and Fin. Comm.	Harrisburg
Puerto Rico	Rafael Alonso Alonso	Director	Off. of Legis. Serv.	San Juan
	Jose C. Aponte	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.	Legis. Council	Providence
	Mabel G. Johnson	Legis. Ref. Libn.	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
	Norman Sell	Fiscal Analyst	Legis. Res. Council	Pierre
	O. P. Coler	Rev. of Statutes	Rev. of Statutes	Pierre
	John C. Penne	Auditor Gen.	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	Contr. of Treas.	Dept. of Audit	Nashville
Texas	Robert E. Johnson	Exec. Director	Legis. Council	Austin
	James R. Sanders	Legis. Ref. Dir.	State Library	Austin
	Tom Keel	Budget Director	Legis. Budget Board	Austin
	George W. McNeil	State Auditor	Legis. Audit Comm.	Austin
Utah	Lewis H. Lloyd	Director	Legis. Council	Salt Lake City
	Leo I. Memmoth	Legis. Auditor	Jt. Budget and Audit Comm.	Salt Lake City
	Karl N. Snow, Jr.	Legis. Analyst	Jt. Budget and Audit Comm.	Salt Lake City
	(Vacancy)	Legis. Ref. Libn.	State Library	Salt Lake City
Vermont	George M. Blaes	Director	Legis. Council	Montpelier
	Lawrence J. Turgeon	Secretary	Stat. Rev. Commn.	Montpelier

LEGISLATIVE SERVICE AGENCIES (Cont.)

<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Official Title</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Location</i>
Virginia	G. McIver Lapsley	Director	Div. of Stat. Res. & Drafting	Richmond
	Joseph S. James	Auditor	Auditor of Pub. Accts.	Richmond
Virgin Islands	J. Patrick O'Malley	Legis. Counsel	Legis. Counsel	Charlotte Amalie
Washington	Donald C. Sampson	Exec. Secy.	Legis. Council	Olympia
	Maryan E. Reynolds	State Libn.	State Library	Olympia
	Gerald L. Sorte	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
	Encil Bailey	Legis. Auditor	Legis. Auditor	Charleston
Wisconsin	Earl Sachse	Exec. Secy.	Joint Legis. Council	Madison
	H. Rupert Theobald	Chief	Legis. Ref. Bur.	Madison
	James J. Burke	Rev. of Statutes	Rev. of Stats. Bur.	Madison
	Lyle Carpenter	Acting State Aud.	Legis. Audit Bur.	Madison
	Dale Cattanach	Director	Legis. Fisc. Bur.	Madison
Wyoming	John Andrew Fisher	State Libn.	State Library	Cheyenne
	Thyra Thomson	Secretary	Statutes Rev. Commn.	Cheyenne

**Officers and Executive Committee**  
**THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS**  
**1969**

*Chairman of the Governing Board*  
Senator Edwin C. Becker, North Dakota

*President*  
Governor Buford Ellington, Tennessee

*Honorary President*  
Henry W. Toll, Colorado

*Auditor*  
Roy M. Bell, Assistant Director of Finance, California

*Vice-Chairmen*  
Senator Elmer O. Friday, Jr., Florida  
Representative William J. Lanting, Idaho  
Senator Edward L. Marcus, Connecticut

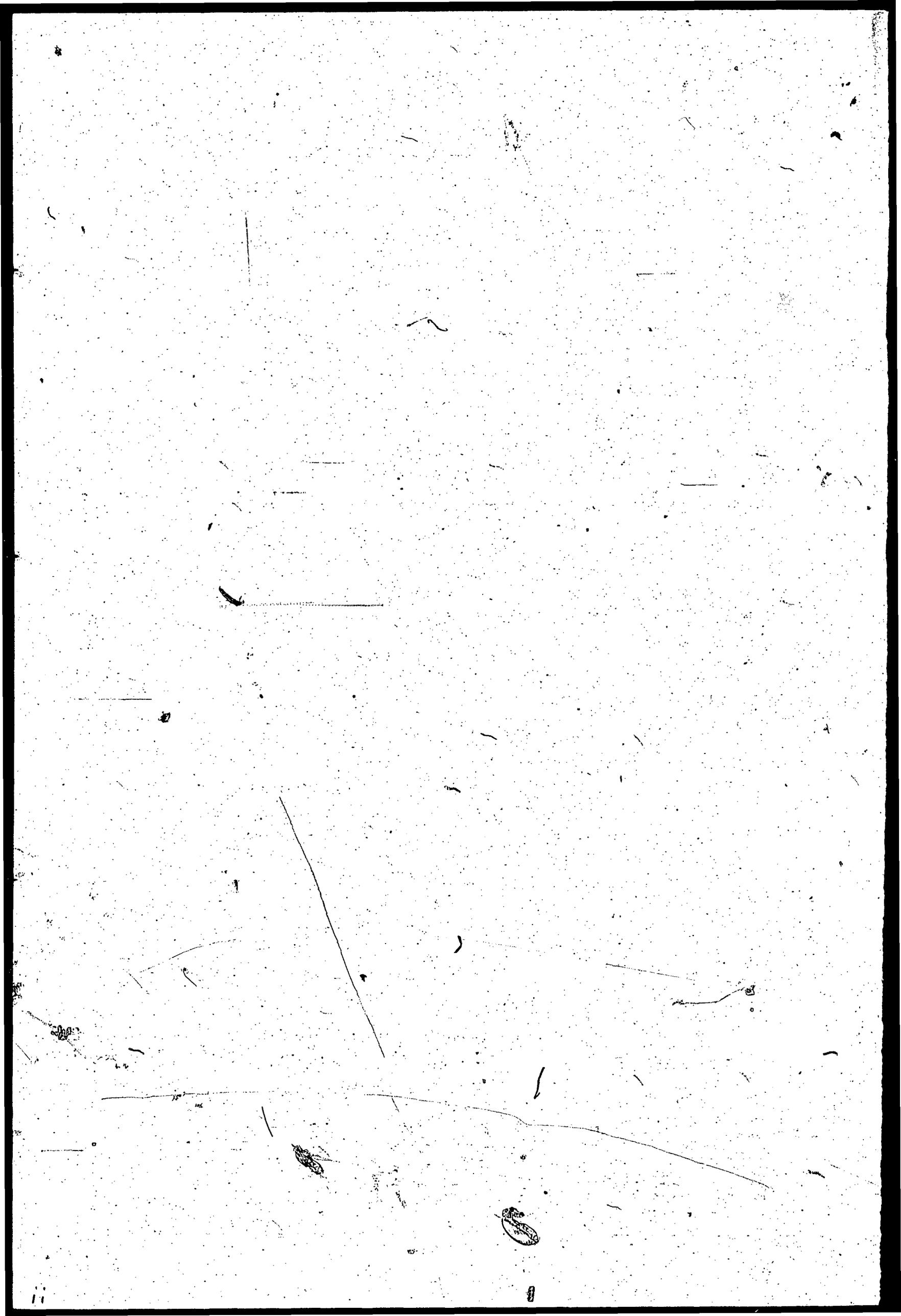
*Vice-Presidents*  
Governor Stanley K. Hathaway, Wyoming  
Governor Warren E. Hearnes, Missouri  
Governor John A. Volpe, Massachusetts

*Regional Members of the Executive Committee*  
Senator Charles L. Delaney, Vermont  
Representative Don Eldridge, Washington  
Senator Blair Lee III, Maryland  
Senator Robert A. Vander Laan, Michigan

*Additional Members of the Executive Committee*  
Lieutenant Governor Ben Barnes, Texas  
Lyle C. Kyle, Director, Legislative Council, Colorado  
Senator Margaret R. Manning, Delaware

**STATE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS  
CLASSIFIED BY FUNCTIONS**

**1969**



STATE  
ADMINISTRATIVE  
OFFICIALS  
CLASSIFIED  
BY FUNCTIONS



SUPPLEMENT II

*The Book of the States*

1969

The Council of State Governments

*Lexington*

COPYRIGHT, 1969, BY  
THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: 35-11433

PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

*Price, \$3.00*

## FOREWORD

This publication is the second of two *Supplements* to the 1968-69 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-1969, 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 1969, 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 CRIFFIELD

Executive Director

The Council of State Governments

Lexington, Kentucky

July 1969

THE BOOK OF THE STATES  
IS PUBLISHED BIENNIALY BY THE  
COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS AT  
IRON WORKS PIKE  
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY 40505

*Supplement II*

ROBERT H. WEBER, *Editor*

RALPH J. MARCELLI, *Associate Editor*

## CONTENTS

### DIRECTORY OF THE STATES, COMMONWEALTHS AND TERRITORIES

	Page
The State Capitols.....	1
Governors.....	2
Lieutenant Governors.....	3
Attorneys General.....	4
Secretaries of State.....	5
Chief Justices.....	6
Legislative Officers — State Senates.....	7
Legislative Officers — State Houses of Representatives.....	8

### ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS CLASSIFIED BY FUNCTIONS

Adjutant General..... 9	General Services <i>see</i>	Motor Vehicles (Licensing and Registration)..... 54
Administration, Finance and General Services..... 10	Administration, Finance and General Services..... 34	Natural Resources..... 55
Advertising..... 10	Health..... 34	Oil and Gas (Regulatory)..... 56
Aeronautics..... 12	Higher Education Coordinating Councils..... 36	Parks..... 57
Aging..... 12	Highways (Directors)..... 36	Parole and Probation..... 58
Agriculture..... 14	Highways (Safety Coordinators)..... 38	Personnel..... 60
Air Pollution Control <i>see</i> Pollution Control (Air)	Housing..... 39	Planning..... 61
Atomic Energy..... 15	Human Rights..... 39	Police and Highway Patrol <i>see</i> Law Enforcement (Police and Highway Patrol)
Auditor..... 16	Income Tax <i>see</i> Taxation (Income)	Pollution Control (Air)..... 62
Banking..... 17	Industrial Development <i>see</i> Economic Development	Pollution Control (Water)..... 63
Budget..... 18	Informational Systems..... 40	Public Assistance..... 64
Civil Defense..... 19	Insurance..... 41	Public Health <i>see</i> Health
Commerce..... 20	Intergovernmental Relations <i>see</i> Federal-State Relations	Public Utility and Railroad Regulation..... 65
Community Affairs..... 21	Juvenile Delinquency..... 42	Public Works..... 66
Comptroller..... 22	Labor (Arbitration and Mediation)..... 43	Purchasing..... 67
Conservation <i>see</i> Natural Resources	Labor and Industrial Relations..... 44	Sales and Use Tax <i>see</i> Taxation (Sales and Use)
Corrections..... 23	Law Enforcement (Planning)..... 45	Securities..... 68
Court Administration..... 24	Law Enforcement (Police and Highway Patrol)..... 46	State-Urban Relations <i>see</i> Community Affairs
Data Processing <i>see</i> Informational Systems	Library (Law)..... 47	Taxation (Income)..... 70
Economic Development..... 25	Library (State)..... 49	Taxation (Motor Fuel)..... 71
Economic Opportunity..... 26	Liquor Control..... 50	Taxation (Overall Administration)..... 69
Education (Chief State School Officers)..... 27	Mental Hospitals and Community Mental Health..... 51	Taxation (Sales and Use)..... 72
Employment Security..... 28	Mental Retardation..... 53	Tourism <i>see</i> Advertising
Federal-State Relations (Coordinators)..... 29	Mining..... 54	Treasurer..... 73
Federal-State Relations (Washington Offices)..... 30	Motor Fuel Tax <i>see</i> Taxation (Motor Fuel)	Water Pollution Control <i>see</i> Pollution Control (Water)
Finance <i>see</i> Administration, Finance and General Services		Water Resources Management..... 74
Fish and Game..... 31		Welfare (Overall Administration)..... 75
Food and Drugs..... 32		Workmen's Compensation..... 76
Forestry..... 33		
Abbreviations.....		78



# THE STATE CAPITOLS

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Name of State Capitol Building*</i>	<i>Capital City</i>	<i>Zip Code</i>	<i>Area Code</i>	<i>Telephone Number</i>
Alabama	State Capitol	Montgomery	36104	205	269-6011
Alaska	State Capitol	Juneau	99801	...	586-5301
Arizona	State Capitol	Phoenix	85007	602	271-4900
Arkansas	State Capitol	Little Rock	72201	501	371-3000
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
Hawaii	State Capitol Building	Honolulu	96813	808	548-2211
Idaho	State Capitol	Boise	83701	208	344-5811
Illinois	State House	Springfield	62706	217	527-6611
Indiana	State House	Indianapolis	46204	317	693-4000
Iowa	State Capitol	Des Moines	50319	515	281-5011
Kansas	State House	Topeka	66612	913	296-0111
Kentucky	State Capitol	Frankfort	40601	502	227-9661
Louisiana	State Capitol	Baton Rouge	70804	504	389-6321
Maine	State House	Augusta	04330	207	289-1110
Maryland	State House	Annapolis	21404	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	354-7011
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	882-2561
New Hampshire	State House	Concord	03301	603	271-1110
New Jersey	State House	Trenton	08625	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	224-2000
Ohio	State House	Columbus	43215	614	469-2000
Oklahoma	State Capitol	Oklahoma City	73105	405	521-2011
Oregon	State Capitol	Salem	97310	503	364-2171
Pennsylvania	Capitol Building	Harrisburg	17120	717	787-2121
Rhode Island	State House	Providence	02903	401	521-7100
South Carolina	State House	Columbia	29211	803	NCS
South Dakota	State Capitol	Pierre	57501	605	224-3011
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	770-0000
Washington	Legislative Building	Olympia	98502	206	753-5656
West Virginia	State Capitol	Charleston	25305	304	348-3456
Wisconsin	State Capitol	Madison	53702	608	266-2211
Wyoming	State Capitol	Cheyenne	82001	307	777-7220
American Samoa	Government House	Pago Pago	96920	...	2203, 2204
Guam	Congress Building	Agana	96910	...	7906
Puerto Rico	Capitol	San Juan	00903	...	723-6040
TTPI**	Capitol Hill	Saipan	96950	...	....
Virgin Islands	Government House	Charlotte Amalie	00801	809	774-0001

NCS—No central switchboard.  
 \*In some instances the name is not official.  
 \*\*Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

## GOVERNORS, JULY 1969

State or other jurisdiction	Governor	Political party	Length of regular term in years	Present term began in January	Number of previous terms	Max. consecutive terms allowed by constitution
Alabama	Albert P. Brewer	D	4	1967 (a)	0	2
Alaska	Keith H. Miller	R	4	1966 (b) (c)	0	2
Arizona	Jack Williams	R	2 (d)	1969	1	...
Arkansas	Winthrop Rockefeller	R	2	1969	1	...
California	Ronald Reagan	R	4	1967	0	...
Colorado	John A. Love	R	4	1967	1	...
Connecticut	John Dempsey	D	4	1967	(e)	...
Delaware	Russell W. Peterson	R	4	1969	0	2 (f)
Florida	Claude R. Kirk, Jr.	R	4	1967	0	2
Georgia	Lester G. Maddox	D	4	1967	0	0
Hawaii	John A. Burns	D	4	1966 (b)	1	...
Idaho	Don Samuelson	R	4	1967	0	...
Illinois	Richard B. Ogilvie	R	4	1969	0	...
Indiana	Edgar D. Whitcomb	R	4	1969	0	0
Iowa	Robert D. Ray	R	2	1969	0	...
Kansas	Robert Docking	D	2	1969	1	...
Kentucky	Louie B. Nunn	R	4	1967 (g)	0	0
Louisiana	John J. McKeithen	D	4	1968 (g)	1	2
Maine	Kenneth M. Curtis	D	4	1967	0	2
Maryland	Marvin Mandel	D	4	1967 (h)	0	2
Massachusetts	Francis W. Sargent	R	4	1967 (i)	0	...
Michigan	William G. Milliken	R	4	1967 (j)	0	...
Minnesota	Harold LeVander	R	4	1967	0	...
Mississippi	John Bell Williams	D	4	1968	0	0
Missouri	Warren E. Hearnes	D	4	1969	1	2 (f)
Montana	Forrest H. Anderson	D	4	1969	0	...
Nebraska	Norbert T. Tiemann	R	4	1967	0	2
Nevada	Paul Laxalt	R	4	1967	0	...
New Hampshire	Walter Peterson	R	2	1969	0	...
New Jersey	Richard J. Hughes	D	4	1966	1	2
New Mexico	David F. Cargo	R	2	1969	1	2
New York	Nelson A. Rockefeller	R	4	1967	2	...
North Carolina	Robert W. Scott	D	4	1969	0	0
North Dakota	William L. Guy	D	4	1969	3 (k)	...
Ohio	James A. Rhodes	R	4	1967	1	2
Oklahoma	Dewey F. Bartlett	R	4	1967	0	2
Oregon	Tom McCall	R	4	1967	0	2
Pennsylvania	Raymond P. Shafer	R	4	1967	0	2 (l)
Rhode Island	Frank Licht	D	2	1969	0	...
South Carolina	Robert E. McNair	D	4	1967	(m)	(n)
South Dakota	Frank L. Farrar	B	2	1969	0	2 (o)
Tennessee	Buford Ellington	D	4	1967	1 (p)	0
Texas	Preston Smith	D	2	1969	0	...
Utah	Calvin L. Rampton	D	4	1969	1	...
Vermont	Deane C. Davis	R	2	1969	0	...
Virginia	Mills E. Godwin, Jr.	D	4	1966	0	0
Washington	Daniel J. Evans	R	4	1969	1	...
West Virginia	Arch A. Moore, Jr.	R	4	1969	0	0
Wisconsin	Warren P. Knowles	R	2 (d)	1969	2	...
Wyoming	Stanley K. Hathaway	R	4	1967	0	...
American Samoa	John M. Haydon	R	...	1969 (g)	...	...
Guam	Carlos G. Camacho	R	4 (q)	1969 (g)	0	... (r)
Puerto Rico	Luis A. Ferre	PNP (s)	4	1969	0	...
Virgin Islands	Melvin H. Evans	R	... (q)	1969 (g)	...	... (r)

(a) Succeeded to office in May 1968 to fill unexpired term of former Governor Lurleen B. Wallace (deceased).

(b) Alaska and Hawaii constitutions specify first Monday in December as Inauguration Day.

(c) Succeeded to office in January 1969 to fill unexpired term of former Governor Walter J. Hickel (resigned).

(d) Four-year term effective January 1974.

(e) Succeeded to office in January 1961 to fill unexpired term of former Governor Abraham A. Ribicoff (resigned). Elected to full four-year term November 1962. Re-elected November 1966.

(f) Absolute two-term limitation.

(g) Kentucky, December 1967; Louisiana, May 1968; American Samoa, July 1969; Guam, July 1969; Virgin Islands, July 1969.

(h) Elected by General Assembly in January 1969 to fill unexpired term of former Governor Spiro T. Agnew (resigned).

(i) Succeeded to office in January 1969 to fill unexpired

term of former Governor John A. Volpe (resigned).

(j) Succeeded to office in January 1969 to fill unexpired term of former Governor George Romney (resigned).

(k) Previous terms 1961-63, 1963-65, 1965-69.

(l) Except for present Governor, Governor shall be eligible to succeed himself for one additional term.

(m) Succeeded to office in April 1965 to fill unexpired term of former Governor Donald S. Russell (resigned). Elected to full four-year term in November 1966.

(n) Governor not eligible for re-election.

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

(p) Previous term 1959-63.

(q) In 1970, Office of Governor will become elective for four-year term.

(r) Two successive term limitation beginning January 1971.

(s) New Progressive Party.

## LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS,\* JULY 1969

3

State or other jurisdiction	Lieutenant Governor	Political party	Term of office in years	Present term began in January	Presides over Senate	How selected
Alabama	(Vacancy)		4	1967	Yes	E
Alaska	None (a)					
Arizona	None (a)					
Arkansas	Maurice Britt	R	2	1969	Yes	E
California	Ed Reinecke	R	4	1967 (b)	Yes	E
Colorado	Mark A. Hogan	D (c)	4	1967	Yes	E
Connecticut	Attilio R. Frassinelli	D	4	1967	Yes	E
Delaware	Eugene D. Bookhammer	R	4	1969	Yes	E
Florida	Ray C. Osborne	R	4	1969 (d)	No	E
Georgia	George T. Smith	D	4	1967	Yes	E
Hawaii	Thomas P. Gill	D	4	1966	No	E
Idaho	Jack M. Murphy	R	4	1967	Yes	E
Illinois	Paul Simon	D (c)	4	1969	Yes	E
Indiana	Richard E. Folz	R	4	1969	Yes	E
Iowa	Roger W. Jepsen	R	2	1969	Yes	E
Kansas	James H. DeCoursey, Jr.	D	2	1969	Yes	E
Kentucky	Wendell H. Ford	D	4	1967 (e)	Yes	E
Louisiana	C. C. Aycock	D	4	1968 (e)	Yes	E
Maine	None (f)					
Maryland	None (f)					
Massachusetts	(Vacancy)		4	1967	No	E
Michigan	(Vacancy) (g)		4	1967	Yes	E
Minnesota	James B. Goetz	R	4	1967	Yes	E
Mississippi	Charles L. Sullivan	D	4	1968	Yes	E
Missouri	William S. Morris	D	4	1969	Yes	E
Montana	Thomas L. Judge	D	4	1969	Yes	E
Nebraska	John E. Everroad	R	4	1967	Yes	E
Nevada	Ed Fike	R	4	1967	Yes	E
New Hampshire	None (f)					
New Jersey	None (f)					
New Mexico	E. Lee Francis	R	2	1969	Yes	E
New York	Malcolm Wilson	R	4	1967	Yes	E
North Carolina	H. Pat Taylor, Jr.	D	4	1969	Yes	E
North Dakota	Richard F. Larsen	R	4	1969	Yes	E
Ohio	John W. Brown	R	4	1967	Yes	E
Oklahoma	George Nigh	D (c)	4	1967	Yes	E
Oregon	None (f)					
Pennsylvania	Raymond J. Broderick	R	4	1967	Yes	E
Rhode Island	J. Joseph Garrahy	D	2	1969	Yes	E
South Carolina	John C. West	D	4	1967	Yes	E
South Dakota	James Abdnor	R	2	1969	Yes	E
Tennessee	Frank C. Gorrell (h)	D	...	1969	Yes	(h)
Texas	Ben Barnes	D	2	1969	Yes	E
Utah	None (a)					
Vermont	Thomas L. Hayes	R	2	1969	Yes	E
Virginia	Fred G. Pollard	D	4	1966	Yes	E
Washington	John A. Cherberg	D (c)	4	1969	Yes	E
West Virginia	None (f)					
Wisconsin	Jack B. Olson	R	2	1969	Yes	E
Wyoming	None (a)					
American Samoa	None (i)					
Guam	None (i) (j)					
Puerto Rico	None (a)					
Virgin Islands	None (i) (j)					

\*All terms same as those of Governors except in Tennessee.

(a) Secretary of State next in line of succession to Governor.

(b) Appointed by Governor on resignation of Robert Finch in January 1969.

(c) Different party from Governor.

(d) Appointed by Governor to fill office created by new constitution. Starting in 1971 Lieutenant Governor will be elected in tandem with the Governor.

(e) Kentucky, December 1967; Louisiana, May 1968.

(f) President of Senate next in line of succession to Governor.

(g) Thomas F. Schweigert will become Acting Lieutenant Governor 90 days after adjournment sine die of the 1969 Michigan Legislature.

(h) By statute the Speaker of the Senate is designated Lieutenant Governor.

(i) Government Secretary is equivalent of Lieutenant Governor.

(j) In November 1970, Lieutenant Governor will be elected in tandem with Governor.

## ATTORNEYS GENERAL, JULY 1969

State or other jurisdiction	Attorney General	Political party	Term of office in years	Present term began January	How selected
Alabama	MacDonald Gallion	D	4	1967	Elected
Alaska	G. Kent Edwards	R	(a)	1968 (b)	Gov. appoints (c)
Arizona	Gary K. Nelson	R	2	1969	Elected
Arkansas	Joe Purcell	D	2	1969	Elected
California	Thomas C. Lynch	D	4	1967	Elected
Colorado	Duke W. Dunbar	R	4	1967	Elected
Connecticut	Robert K. Killian	D	4	1967 (d)	Elected
Delaware	David P. Buckson	R	4	1967	Elected
Florida	Earl Faircloth	D	4	1967	Elected
Georgia	Arthur K. Bolton	D	4	1967	Elected
Hawaii	Bertram Kanbara	D	4	1966 (b)	Gov. appoints (e)
Idaho	Robert M. Robson	R	4	1967 (f)	Elected
Illinois	William J. Scott	R	4	1969	Elected
Indiana	Theodore L. Sendak	R	4	1969	Elected
Iowa	Richard C. Turner	R	2	1969	Elected
Kansas	Kent Frizzell	R	2	1969	Elected
Kentucky	John B. Breckinridge	D	4	1968	Elected
Louisiana	Jack P. F. Gremillion	D	4	1968 (b)	Elected
Maine	James S. Erwin	R	2	1969	Legis. elects
Maryland	Francis B. Burch	D	4	1967	Elected
Massachusetts	Robert H. Quinn	D	4	1967 (g)	Elected
Michigan	Frank J. Kelley	D	4	1967	Elected
Minnesota	Douglas M. Head	R	4	1967	Elected
Mississippi	A. F. Summer	D	4	1968 (h)	Elected
Missouri	John C. Danforth	R	4	1969	Elected
Montana	Robert L. Woodahl	R	4	1969	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 (b)	Gov. and Council appoint
New Jersey	Arthur J. Sills	D	4	1966	Gov. appoints (e)
New Mexico	James A. Maloney	D	2	1969	Elected
New York	Louis J. Lefkowitz	R	4	1967	Elected
North Carolina	Robert B. Morgan	D	4	1969	Elected
North Dakota	Helgi Johanneson	R	4	1969	Elected
Ohio	Paul W. Brown	R	4	1967 (i)	Elected
Oklahoma	G. T. Blankenship	R	4	1967 (j)	Elected
Oregon	Lee Johnson	R	4	1969	Elected
Pennsylvania	William C. Sennett	R	(a)	1967	Gov. appoints (e)
Rhode Island	Herbert F. DeSimone	R	2	1969	Elected
South Carolina	Daniel R. McLeod	D	4	1967	Elected
South Dakota	Gordon Mydland	R	2	1969	Elected
Tennessee	George F. McCanless	D	8	1966 (b)	Sup. Ct. appoints
Texas	Crawford C. Martin	D	2	1969	Elected
Utah	Vernon B. Romney	R	4	1969	Elected
Vermont	James M. Jeffords	R	2	1969	Elected
Virginia	Robert Y. Button	D	4	1966	Elected
Washington	Slade Gorton	R	4	1969	Elected
West Virginia	Chauncey H. Browning, Jr.	D	4	1969	Elected
Wisconsin	Robert W. Warren	R	2	1969	Elected
Wyoming	James E. Barrett	R	(a)	1967 (b)	Gov. appoints (e)
American Samoa	(Vacancy)		(a)		Gov. appoints
Guam	Frank G. Lujan	D	(a)	1969 (b)	Gov. appoints (e)
Puerto Rico	Santiago C. Soler-Favale	PNP (j)	(a)	1969	Gov. appoints (e)
Virgin Islands	(Vacancy)		(a)		Gov. appoints

(a) Not specified.

(b) Alaska, June 1968; Hawaii, July 1969; Louisiana, May 1968; New Hampshire, February 1968; Tennessee, September 1966; Wyoming, April 1967; Guam, April 1969.

(c) With approval of joint session of Legislature.

(d) Appointed November 1967, to fill unexpired term of Harold M. Mulvey.

(e) With Senate approval.

(f) Appointed January 1969, to fill unexpired term of Allan G. Shepard.

(g) Elected by Legislature February 1969, to fill unexpired term of Elliot L. Richardson (resigned).

(h) Appointed April 1969, to fill unexpired term of Joe T. Patterson (deceased).

(i) Appointed January 1969, to fill unexpired term of William B. Saxbe.

(j) New Progressive Party

## SECRETARIES OF STATE, JULY 1969

5

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	Robert W. Ward (a)	R	4	1967 (b)	Elected (b)
Arizona	Wesley Bolin (a)	D	2	1969	Elected
Arkansas	Kelly Bryant	D	2	1969	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	Eugene D. Bunting	R	(c)	1969	Gov. appoints (d)
Florida	Tom Adams	D	4	1967	Elected
Georgia	Ben W. Fortson, Jr.	D	4	1967	Elected
Hawaii	None (e)				
Idaho	Pete T. Cenarrusa	R	4	1967 (f)	Elected (f)
Illinois	Paul Powell	D	4	1969	Elected
Indiana	William N. Salin	R	2	1968 (g)	Elected
Iowa	Melvin D. Synhorst	R	2	1969	Elected
Kansas	Mrs. Elwill M. Shanahan	R	2	1969	Elected
Kentucky	Elmer Begley	R	4	1967 (g)	Elected
Louisiana	Wade O. Martin, Jr.	D	4	1968 (g)	Elected
Maine	Joseph D. Edgar	R	2	1969	Elected (h)
Maryland	Blair Lee III	D	(c)	1969	Gov. appoints (d)
Massachusetts	John F. X. Davoren	D	4	1967 (i)	Elected (i)
Michigan	James M. Hare	D	4	1967	Elected
Minnesota	Joseph L. Donovan	DFL (j)	4	1967	Elected
Mississippi	Heber A. Ladner	D	4	1969	Elected
Missouri	James C. Kirkpatrick	D	4	1969	Elected
Montana	Frank Murray	D	4	1969	Elected
Nebraska	Frank Marsh	R	4	1967	Elected
Nevada	John Koontz	D	4	1967	Elected
New Hampshire	Robert L. Stark	R	2	1969	Elected (h)
New Jersey	Robert J. Burkhardt	D	4	1966	Gov. appoints (d)
New Mexico	Mrs. Ernestine D. Evans	D	2	1969	Elected
New York	John P. Lomenzo	R	(c)	1968	Gov. appoints (d)
North Carolina	Thad Eure	D	4	1969	Elected
North Dakota	Ben Meier	R	4	1969	Elected
Ohio	Ted W. Brown	R	4	1967	Elected
Oklahoma	John Rogers	D	4	1967	Elected
Oregon	Clay Myers	R	4	1969	Elected
Pennsylvania	Joseph J. Kelley, Jr.	R	(c)	1968	Gov. appoints (d)
Rhode Island	August P. LaFrance	D	2	1969	Elected
South Carolina	O. Frank Thornton	D	4	1967	Elected
South Dakota	Alma Larson	R	2	1969	Elected
Tennessee	Joe C. Carr	D	4	1969	Elected (h)
Texas	Martin Dies, Jr.	D	2	1969	Gov. appoints (d)
Utah	Clyde L. Miller (a)	D	4	1969	Elected
Vermont	Richard Thomas	R	2	1969	Elected
Virginia	Martha B. Conway	D	4	1966	Gov. appoints
Washington	A. Ludlow Kramer	R	4	1969	Elected
West Virginia	John D. Rockefeller IV	D	4	1969	Elected
Wisconsin	Robert C. Zimmerman	R	2	1969	Elected
Wyoming	Mrs. Thyra Thomson (a)	R	4	1967	Elected
American Samoa	None (l)				
Guam	None (l)				
Puerto Rico	Fernando Chardón	PNP (k)		1969	Gov. appoints (d)
Virgin Islands	None (l)				

(a) Next in line of succession to Governor.  
 (b) Appointed to fill vacancy, January 1969.  
 (c) At pleasure of Governor.  
 (d) With consent of Senate.  
 (e) The Office of Lieutenant Governor performs many of the functions which in other States are performed by the Office of the Secretary of State.  
 (f) Appointed to fill vacancy May 1, 1967.

(g) Louisiana, May; Indiana and Kentucky, December.  
 (h) Maine, New Hampshire and Tennessee by the Legislature.  
 (i) Elected by Legislature to fill vacancy January 1968.  
 (j) Democratic-Farmer-Labor.  
 (k) New Progressive Party.  
 (l) Government Secretary is equivalent of Secretary of State.

CHIEF JUSTICES, JULY 1969<sup>(a)</sup>

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. 17, 1971
Alaska.....	Buell A. Nesbett	10	Remr. term as Justice	Feb. 15, 1963	Feb. 15, 1973
Arizona.....	Jesse A. Udall	6	Unspecified—usually 1	Jan. 1, 1969	Jan. 1, 1970 (b)
Arkansas.....	Carleton Harris	8	8	Jan. 1, 1969	Dec. 31, 1976
California.....	Roger J. Traynor	12	Remr. term as Justice	Jan. 2, 1967	Jan. 6, 1973
Colorado.....	Robert H. McWilliams	10	Indefinite (c)	Jan. 14, 1969	(c)
Connecticut.....	John H. King	8	8	Aug. 31, 1963	Apr. 21, 1970 (d) (e)
Delaware.....	Daniel F. Wolcott	12	12	Dec. 14, 1964	Dec. 15, 1976
Florida.....	Richard W. Ervin	6	2	Jan. 1, 1969	Jan. 1, 1971
Georgia.....	William H. Duckworth	6	Remr. term as Justice	Jan. 1, 1969	Dec. 31, 1974
Hawaii.....	William S. Richardson	7 (f)	7 (f)	Mar. 25, 1966	Mar. 24, 1973
Idaho.....	Joseph J. McFadden	6	Remr. term as Justice	Jan. 6, 1969	Jan. 4, 1971 (g)
Illinois.....	Roy J. Solisburg, Jr.	10	8	Jan. 1, 1967	Dec. 31, 1969
Indiana.....	Roger O. DeBruler	6	1	Jan. 6, 1969	Jan. 5, 1970 (h)
Iowa.....	Theodore G. Garfield	8	Remr. term as Justice	July 1, 1965	Nov. 12, 1969 (d)
Kansas.....	Robert T. Price	6	Remr. term as Justice	Jan. 13, 1969	Jan. 13, 1975
Kentucky.....	Morris C. Montgomery	8	1½ (i)	July 1, 1968	Jan. 3, 1970 (i)
Louisiana.....	John B. Fournet	14	Remr. term as Justice	Jan. 1, 1963	July 27, 1970 (d) (j)
Maine.....	Robert B. Williamson	7	7	Oct. 4, 1963	Aug. 22, 1970 (d)
Maryland.....	Hall Hammond (k)	15	Remr. term as Judge	Aug. 31, 1966	Nov. 1969
Massachusetts.....	Raymond S. Wilkins	Life	Life	Sept. 13, 1956	Apptd. for life
Michigan.....	Thomas E. Brennan	8	2	Feb. 3, 1969	Feb. 3, 1971
Minnesota.....	Oscar R. Knutsen	6	6	Jan. 5, 1965	Jan. 5, 1971
Mississippi.....	William N. Ethridge, Jr.	8	Remr. term as Justice	Jan. 6, 1969	Jan. 3, 1977
Missouri.....	Fred L. Henley	12	2	July 1, 1969	June 30, 1971
Montana.....	James T. Harrison	6	6	Jan. 4, 1965	Jan. 4, 1971
Nebraska.....	Paul W. White	6	6	Jan. 1, 1969	Jan. 1, 1975
Nevada.....	Jon R. Collins	6	2	Jan. 6, 1969	Jan. 3, 1971 (l)
New Hampshire.....	Frank R. Kenison	To age 70	To age 70	Apr. 29, 1952	Nov. 1, 1977 (d)
New Jersey.....	Joseph Weintraub	7, with reappt. to age 70 (m)	7, with reappt. to age 70 (m)	Aug. 19, 1964	To age 70 (m)
New Mexico.....	M. E. Noble	8	Remr. term as Justice (n)	Jan. 1, 1969	Dec. 31, 1969 (n)
New York.....	Stanley H. Fuld (k)	14	14	Jan. 1, 1967	Dec. 31, 1973 (d)
North Carolina.....	R. Hunt Parker	8	8	Jan. 1, 1967	Dec. 31, 1974
North Dakota.....	Obert C. Teigen	10	5 or remr. term as Justice, whichever occurs first	Oct. 20, 1967	Jan. 1, 1971
Ohio.....	Kingsley A. Taft	6	6	Jan. 1, 1969	Dec. 31, 1974
Oklahoma.....	Pat Irwin (o)	6	2	Jan. 13, 1969	Jan. 11, 1971 (p)
	Tom Brett (o)	6	2, Remr. term as Judge	Jan. 13, 1969	Jan. 11, 1971 (q)
Oregon.....	William C. Perry	6	6	Jan. 3, 1967	Jan. 1, 1973
Pennsylvania.....	John C. Bell, Jr.	21 (f)	Remr. term as Justice	July 31, 1961	Jan. 3, 1972
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 (r)
South Dakota.....	Frank Biegelmeier (s)	6	1	Jan. 1, 1969	Dec. 31, 1969 (t)
Tennessee.....	Hamilton S. Burnett	8	Pleasure of Court	Sept. 1, 1966	Aug. 31, 1974
Texas.....	Robert W. Calvert (o)	6	6	Jan. 1, 1967	Dec. 31, 1972
	K. K. Woodley (o)	6	6 (u)	Jan. 4, 1967	Dec. 31, 1970 (u)
Utah.....	J. Allan Crockett	10	Remr. term as Justice	Jan. 2, 1967	Jan. 4, 1971
Vermont.....	James S. Holden	2	2	Mar. 1, 1969	Feb. 28, 1971
Virginia.....	John W. Eggleston	12	Remr. term as Justice	Feb. 1, 1961	Feb. 1, 1973
Washington.....	Robert T. Hunter	6	2	Jan. 13, 1969	Jan. 11, 1971 (v)
West Virginia.....	Frank C. Haymond (w)	12	1	Jan. 1, 1969	Dec. 31, 1969 (x)
Wisconsin.....	E. Harold Hallows	10	Remr. term as Justice	Jan. 2, 1968	Jan. 5, 1970 (y)
Wyoming.....	Norman B. Gray	8	Remr. term as Justice	Jan. 6, 1969	Jan. 6, 1971 (z)
Puerto Rico.....	Luis Negrón-Fernández	To age 70	To age 70	Dec. 10, 1957	To age 70

(a) For method of selection of Chief Justices see pages 110-11 and 117 of *The Book of the States*, 1968-69. 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) Will be succeeded by Lorna A. Lockwood.

(c) The Court selects the Chief Justice for an indefinite term.

(d) Date of retirement.

(e) Will be succeeded by Howard W. Alcorn, until his retirement, May 14, 1971.

(f) Under recent constitutional amendment, appointment in future is for 10-year term.

(g) Will be succeeded for following 2 years by Henry F. McQuade.

(h) Successor selected at end of term by majority of Judges.

(i) Effective 1970, term of Chief Justice will be 1 year. Chief Justice Montgomery will be succeeded by Edward P. Hill.

(j) Will be succeeded by Joe B. Hamiter.

(k) Chief Judge.

(l) Will be succeeded by David Zenoff.

(m) Retirement mandatory at age 70; permissive at age 65.

(n) Justice ordinarily serves as Chief Justice last 2 years of his term. Since terms of both M. E. Noble and Irwin S.

Moise terminate December 31, 1970, each serves as Chief Justice 1 year, I. S. Moise succeeding M. E. Noble as Chief Justice for the year 1970. J. C. Compton will be Chief Justice January 1, 1971 to December 31, 1972.

(o) Line 1 — Chief Justice, Supreme Court; line 2 — Presiding Judge, Court of Criminal Appeals.

(p) William A. Berry is in line to become next Chief Justice.

(q) Will be succeeded by Hez J. Bussey.

(r) Elected by General Assembly to serve unexpired term of Chief Justice C. A. Taylor, deceased.

(s) Presiding Judge.

(t) Will be succeeded in regular order by E. D. Roberts.

(u) K. K. Woodley designated by Governor to serve as Presiding Judge, under 1966 constitutional amendment, until expiration of his term as Judge, at which time Presiding Judge will be elected for first time for a 6-year term.

(v) Will be succeeded by Orris L. Hamilton.

(w) President.

(x) Will be succeeded by Chauncey H. Browning in 1970 and by Harlan M. Calhoun in 1971.

(y) Re-elected for 10-year term, starting January 1970, but will retire July 31, 1974.

(z) Will be succeeded for following 2 years by John J. McIntyre.

# LEGISLATIVE OFFICERS

## State Senates as of July 1969

State or other jurisdiction	President	President Pro Tem	Secretary
Alabama	(Vacancy)*	O. J. Goodwyn	McDowell Lee
Alaska	Brad Phillips	John Butrovich	Betty Hanifan
Arizona	William S. Porter	(none)	Mrs. Louise C. Brimhall
Arkansas	Maurice Britt*	Morrell Gathright	Lee Reaves
California	Ed Reinecke*	Howard Way	C. D. Alexander
Colorado	Mark A. Hogan*	Fay DeBerard	Comfort W. Shaw
Connecticut	Attilio R. Frassinelli*	Charles T. Alfano	Charles McCollam, Jr. (a)
Delaware	Eugene Bookhammer*	Reynolds DuPont	William Wilgus
Florida	John E. Mathews, Jr.	Reubin O'D. Askew	Edwin G. Fraser
Georgia	George T. Smith*	Hugh M. Gillis	Hamilton McWhorter, Jr.
Hawaii	David C. McClung	Sakae Takahashi (b)	Seichi Hirai (a)
Idaho	Jack M. Murphy*	James Ellsworth	Arthur Wilson
Illinois	Paul Simon*	W. Russell Arrington	Edward E. Fernandes
Indiana	Richard E. Folz*	Allan E. Bloom	David L. Daugherty
Iowa	Roger W. Jepsen*	Seeley G. Lodwick	Carroll A. Lane
Kansas	James H. DeCoursey, Jr.*	Glee S. Smith, Jr.	Ralph E. Zarker
Kentucky	Wendell H. Ford*	William L. Sullivan	Emerson Beauchamp (c)
Louisiana	C. C. Aycock*	Jamar W. Adcock	C. W. Roberts
Maine	Kenneth P. MacLeod	(d)	Jerrold B. Speers
Maryland	William S. James	Mary L. Nock	Oden Bowie
Massachusetts	Maurice A. Donahue	(none)	Norman L. Pidgeon (a)
Michigan	Thomas F. Schweigert**	Thomas F. Schweigert	Beryl I. Kenyon
Minnesota	James B. Goetz*	Walter J. Franz	H. Y. Torrey
Mississippi	Charles L. Sullivan*	Merle Palmer	Hugh A. Barkley
Missouri	William S. Morris*	Earl R. Blackwell	Joseph A. Bauer
Montana	Thomas L. Judge*	George Siderius	Walter Marshall
Nebraska (e)	John E. Everroad*	Jerome Warner (f)	Hugo F. Srb (g)
Nevada	Ed Fike*	Floyd R. Lamb	Mrs. Leola H. Armstrong
New Hampshire	Arthur Tufts	(d)	Wilmont S. White (a)
New Jersey	Francis X. McDermott	Edwin B. Forsythe	Henry H. Patterson
New Mexico	E. Lee Francis*	R. C. Morgan	Juanita M. Pino (c)
New York	Malcolm Wilson*	Earl W. Brydges	Albert J. Abrams
North Carolina	H. Pat Taylor, Jr.*	N. Hector McGeachy	Roy Rowe (h)
North Dakota	Richard Larsen*	Kenneth Morgan	Leo Leidholm
Ohio	John W. Brown*	Theodore M. Gray	Thomas E. Bateman (a)
Oklahoma	George Nigh*	Finis W. Smith	Basil R. Wilson
Oregon	E. D. Potts	Anthony Iturri	Cecil L. Edwards
Pennsylvania	Raymond J. Broderick*	Robert D. Fleming	Mark Gruell, Jr.
Rhode Island	J. Joseph Garrahy*	Francis P. Smith	August P. LaFrance (i)
South Carolina	John C. West*	Edgar A. Brown	Lovick O. Thomas (a)
South Dakota	James Abdnor*	G. Robert Bartron	Niels P. Jensen
Tennessee	Frank C. Gorrell* (j)	(none)	John W. Cooke, Jr. (c)
Texas	Ben Barnes*	Don Kennard	Charles A. Schnabel
Utah	Haven J. Barlow	(none)	Quayle Cannon, Jr.
Vermont	Thomas L. Hayes*	Edward G. Janeway	Robert H. Gibson
Virginia	Fred G. Pollard*	J. D. Hagood	Ben D. Lacy (a)
Washington	John A. Cherberg*	Al Henry	Ward Bowden
West Virginia	Lloyd G. Jackson	C. H. McKown	J. Howard Myers (a)
Wisconsin	Jack B. Olson*	Robert P. Knowles	William P. Nugent (c)
Wyoming	Earl Christensen	Dick Tobin (b)	Ed Wren (c)
American Samoa	Salanoa S. P. Aumoealogo	Edward S. Terlaje (k)	James T. Sablan
Guam (e)	Joaquin C. Arriola* (j)	Juan J. Cancel Ríos	Tomás Ortíz McDonald
Puerto Rico	Rafael Hernández Colón	Olympio T. Borja (b)	Victor Uherbelau (a)
TTPI	Amata Kabua	Randall N. James (b)	A. David Puritz
Virgin Islands (c)	John L. Maduro		

\*Lieutenant Governor.  
 \*\*Will become Acting Lieutenant Governor 90 days after adjournment sine die of the 1969 Legislature.  
 (a) Clerk of the Senate.  
 (b) Vice President.  
 (c) Chief Clerk of the Senate.  
 (d) Any Senator, on invitation of the President.

(e) Unicameral Legislature.  
 (f) Speaker of the Legislature.  
 (g) Clerk of the Legislature.  
 (h) Principal Clerk of the Senate.  
 (i) Secretary of State is ex officio Secretary of the Senate.  
 (j) Speaker of the Senate.  
 (k) Vice-Speaker.

**LEGISLATIVE OFFICERS**  
**State Houses of Representatives**  
*as of July 1969*

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Speaker</i>	<i>Speaker Pro Tem</i>	<i>Chief Clerk</i>
Alabama.....	Rankin Fite	Hugh D. Merrill	John Pemberton (a)
Alaska.....	Jalmar W. Kerttula	Jalmar W. Kerttula	Constance H. Paddock
Arizona.....	John H. Haugh	Stan Turley	Mrs. Betty West
Arkansas.....	Hayes C. McClerkin	Talbot Feild, Jr.	Mrs. Jim Childers
California.....	Bob Monagan	Charles J. Conrad	James D. Driscoll
Colorado.....	John D. Vanderhoof	(none)	(Vacancy)
Connecticut.....	William R. Ratchford	(none)	Paul B. Groobert (a)
Delaware.....	George C. Hering III	(none)	Mrs. A. J. Smith
Florida.....	Frederick H. Schultz	T. Terrell Sessums	Allen Morris
Georgia.....	George L. Smith II	Maddox J. Hale	Glenn W. Ellard (a)
Hawaii.....	Tadao Beppu	Barney B. Menor (b)	Shigeto Kanemoto (a)
Idaho.....	William J. Lanting	(none)	Blaine Blake
Illinois.....	Ralph T. Smith	(none)	Fredric B. Selcke
Indiana.....	Otis R. Bowen	(none)	Sharon Cummins (c)
Iowa.....	William H. Harbor	Floyd H. Millen	William R. Kendrick
Kansas.....	Calvin A. Strowig	Jess Taylor	L. Orville Hazen
Kentucky.....	Julian M. Carroll	W. Terry McBrayer	James Whitlock
Louisiana.....	John S. Garrett	(none)	W. Clegg Cole (a)
Maine.....	David J. Kennedy	(d)	Mrs. Bertha W. Johnson (a)
Maryland.....	Thomas Hunter Lowe	E. Homer White, Jr.	James P. Mause
Massachusetts.....	David M. Bartley	(none)	Wallace Mills (a)
Michigan.....	William A. Ryan	Stanley J. Davis	Thomas Thatcher (a)
Minnesota.....	Lloyd L. Duxbury, Jr.	(none)	Edward A. Burdick
Mississippi.....	John R. Junkin	(none)	Roman Kelly (a)
Missouri.....	James E. Grefrey	Patrick J. Hickey	Mrs. Agnes Moore
Montana.....	James P. Lucas	Thomas P. Haines	Thomas E. Mooney
Nebraska.....	(see footnote e, preceding page)	(none)	(none)
Nevada.....	Howard F. McKissick, Jr.	Lawrence E. Jacobsen	Theresa Loy
New Hampshire.....	Marshall W. Cobleigh	(d)	J. Milton Street (a)
New Jersey.....	Peter Moraites	(none)	Alan C. Marcus
New Mexico.....	David L. Norvell	(none)	Albert R. Romero
New York.....	Perry B. Duryea, Jr.	(none)	Donald A. Campbell
North Carolina.....	Earl W. Vaughn	(none)	Mrs. Jo Ann Smith (c)
North Dakota.....	Ernest Johnson	(none)	Roy Gilbreath
Ohio.....	Charles F. Kurfess	Robert E. Holmes	Carl Guess (a)
Oklahoma.....	Rex Privett	Larry D. Derryberry	Mrs. Louise Stockton
Oregon.....	Robert F. Smith	Robert Davis	Winton J. Hunt
Pennsylvania.....	Herbert Fineman	(none)	Vincent F. Scarcelli
Rhode Island.....	Joseph A. Bevilacqua	Joseph A. Thibault (e)	Paul B. McMahon (f)
South Carolina.....	Solomon Blatt	Rex L. Carter	Inez Watson (a)
South Dakota.....	Dexter Gunderson	Donald Osheim	Paul Inman
Tennessee.....	William L. Jenkins	(none)	Tom G. Hull
Texas.....	Gus Mutscher	(d)	Mrs. Dorothy Hallman
Utah.....	Lorin N. Pace	(none)	Clair R. Hopkins
Vermont.....	John S. Burgess	(none)	Robert L. Picher (a)
Virginia.....	John Warren Cooke	(none)	George R. Rich (a)
Washington.....	Don Eldridge	Thomas L. Copeland	Malcolm McBeath
West Virginia.....	Ivor F. Boiarsky	(none)	C. A. Blankenship (a)
Wisconsin.....	Harold V. Froehlich	Elmer C. Nitschke	Wilmer H. Struebing
Wyoming.....	Verda I. James	Ward G. Myers	Herbert D. Pownall
American Samoa.....	Fainuulelei S. Utu		
Guam.....	(see footnote e, preceding page)		
Puerto Rico.....	Angel Viera Martínez	Rubén Otero Bosco	Pedro Torres Díaz (g)
TTPI.....	Bethwel Henry	Henry Samuel (b)	Carl Heine (a)
Virgin Islands.....	(see footnote e, preceding page)		

(a) Clerk.  
 (b) Vice-Speaker.  
 (c) Principal Clerk.  
 (d) Any Representative, on invitation of Speaker.

(e) First Deputy Speaker.  
 (f) Reading Clerk.  
 (g) Secretary of House.

# ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS — Classified by Functions

(As of July 1969)

## 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, Anchorage
Arizona	Jackson Bogle, Major Gen.	National Guard, 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	E. Donald Walsh, Major Gen.	Military Dept., Hartford
Delaware	Clarence E. Atkinson, Jr., 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
Hawaii	Benjamin J. Webster, Adj. Gen.	Dept. of Defense, Honolulu
Idaho	George B. Bennett, Adj. Gen.	Adj. Gen.'s Off., Boise
Illinois	Harold Patton, Actg. Adj. Gen.	Military and Naval Dept., Springfield
Indiana	John N. Owens, 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	Larry C. Dawson, Adj. Gen.	Dept. of Military Affairs, Frankfort
Louisiana	Thomas Bonner, Acting 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, Adj. Gen.	Dept. of Military Affs., Lansing
Minnesota	Chester J. Moeglein, Major 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	John J. Womack, Adj. Gen.	Adj. Gen.'s Dept., Helena
Nebraska	Lyle A. Welch, Adj. Gen.	Adj. Gen.'s Dept., 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.	Dept. of Military Affairs, Santa Fe
New York	Francis J. Higgins, 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	Richard Snyder, Major Gen.	Dept. of Military Affairs, Harrisburg
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	Hugh B. Mott, Major Gen.	Adj. Gen.'s Off., Nashville
Texas	Ross Ayers, 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	Jack W. Blair, Colonel	Adj. Gen.'s Off., Charleston
Wisconsin	James J. Lison, Jr., Adj. Gen.	Dept. of Military Affs., Madison
Wyoming	George O. Pearson, Adj. Gen.	Adj. Gen.'s Off., Cheyenne
Guam	Juan Muna, Colonel	Guam Militia, Agaña
Puerto Rico	Alberto A. Picó, Major Gen.	National Guard, San Juan

## ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE AND GENERAL SERVICES

See also Budget, Comptroller, Taxation, Treasurer

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama.....	Robert B. Ingram, Director.....	Dept. of Finance, Montgomery
Alaska.....	Thomas K. Downes, Commr. of Admin.....	Dept. of Admin., Juneau
Arizona.....	Ted G. Hawkins, Commr. of Finance.....	Dept. of Finance, Phoenix
Arkansas.....	C. E. Frost, Director.....	Dept. of Admin., Little Rock
California.....	Caspar W. Weinberger, Dir. of Finance.....	Dept. of Finance, Sacramento
	Andrew R. Lolli, Dir., Gen. Ser.....	Agric. and Ser. Agcy., Sacramento
Colorado.....	E. W. Sandberg, Exec. Director.....	Dept. of Admin., Denver
Connecticut.....	George J. Conkling, Commr.....	Dept. of Finance and Control, Hartford
Florida.....	George L. Caldwell, Secy.....	Dept. of Admin., Tallahassee
	Chester Blakemore, Exec. Dir.....	Dept. of Gen. Ser., Tallahassee
Hawaii.....	(Vacancy), Director.....	Dept. of Budget and Finance, Honolulu
	KeNam Kim, Comptr.....	Dept. of Acctg. and Gen. Ser., Honolulu
Idaho.....	Edward W. Sawyer, Director.....	Dept. of Adm. Services, Boise
Illinois.....	John W. McCarter, Jr., Director.....	Dept. of Finance, Springfield
	Raynor F. Sturgis, Jr., Dir.....	Dept. of General Services, Springfield
Indiana.....	W. W. Hill, Jr., Commr.....	Dept. of Admin., Indianapolis
Kansas.....	Terence J. Scanlon, Exec. Director.....	Dept. of Admin., Topeka
Kentucky.....	Albert Christen, Commr.....	Dept. of Finance, Frankfort
Louisiana.....	Bernard F. Sliger, Commr. of Admin.....	Div. of Admin., Baton Rouge
Maine.....	Maurice F. Williams, Commr., Fin. and Admin.....	Dept. of Fin. and Admin., Augusta
Maryland.....	James P. Slicher, Dir.....	Dept. of Budget and Procurement, Baltimore
Massachusetts.....	Donald R. Dwight, Commr. of Admin.....	Exec. Office for Admin. and Fin., Boston
Michigan.....	George Washington, Director.....	Dept. of Admin., Lansing
Minnesota.....	Rolland F. Hatfield, Commr. of Admin.....	Dept. of Admin., St. Paul
Missouri.....	John C. Vaughn, Comptr. and Budg. Dir.....	Div. of Budg. and Comptr., Jefferson City
Montana.....	H. F. Weggenman, Actg. Controller.....	Dept. of Admin., Helena
Nebraska.....	Robert Rogers, Director.....	Dept. of Adm. Services, Lincoln
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 Fin. and Admin., Santa Fe
New York.....	C. V. R. Schuyler, Commr., Off. of Gen. Ser.....	Exec. Dept., Albany
North Carolina.....	William L. Turner, Director.....	Dept. of Admin., Raleigh
North Dakota.....	Ralph Dewing, Director.....	Dept. of Accounts and Purchases, Bismarck
Ohio.....	Howard L. Collier, Director.....	Dept. of Finance, Columbus
Oregon.....	Leander Quiring, Director.....	Dept. of General Services, Salem
	Ed Westerdahl II, Director.....	Executive Dept., Salem
Pennsylvania.....	David O. Maxwell, Secy., Admin. and Budg. Sect.....	Off. of Gov., Harrisburg
Rhode Island.....	Kevin K. Coleman, Director.....	Dept. of Admin., Providence
South Dakota.....	Norman D. Sell, 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 J. French, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Admin., Montpelier
Virginia.....	Carter O. Lowance, Commissioner of Admin.....	Off. of Governor, Richmond
Washington.....	William E. Schneider, Director.....	Dept. of Gen. Admin., Olympia
West Virginia.....	Jack E. Miller, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Finance and Admin., Charleston
Wisconsin.....	Wayne F. McGown, Secy.....	Dept. of Admin., Madison
Guam.....	George W. Ingling, Director.....	Dept. of Finance, Agana
TTPI.....	Joseph F. Screen, Commr. for Admin.....	Dept. of Admin., Saipan

## ADVERTISING

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama.....	Martin J. Darity, Director.....	Bureau of Publicity and Info., Montgomery
Alaska.....	Martin F. Schaefer, Director.....	Travel Div., Juneau

ADVERTISING — Continued

State	Name and Title	Agency and Location
Arizona	Bert Coleman, Chief, Tourist Info. Sect.	Dept. of Econ. Planning and Dev., Phoenix
Arkansas	Bob Evans, Director	Publicity and Parks, Little Rock
California	Janet J. McCoy, Dir.	Off. of Tourism and Visitor Ser., Sacramento
Connecticut	Mark Feinberg, Managing Director	Dev. Comm., Hartford
Delaware	Thomas B. Evans, Director	State Dev. Dept., Dover
Florida	Don D. Meiklejohn, Exec. Dir.	Dev. Comm., Tallahassee
Georgia	Louis W. Truman, Director	Dept. of Ind. and Trade, Atlanta
Hawaii	Shelley M. Mark, Director	Dept. of Planning and Econ. Dev., Honolulu
Idaho	Albert E. Minton, Exec. Secy.	Dept. of Commerce and Dev., Boise
Illinois	John Mongoren, Supvr., Dept. of Gen. Ser.	Dept. of Finance, Springfield
Indiana	Richard E. Folz, Director	Dept. of Commerce, Indianapolis
Iowa	(Vacancy), Director	Dev. Comm., Des Moines
Kansas	Jack Lacy, Director	Economic Dev. Comm., Topeka
Kentucky	W. James Host, Commissioner	Dept. of Public Info., Frankfort
Louisiana	William T. Hackett, Jr., Director	Dept. of Com. and Ind., Baton Rouge
	Morris Ford, Dir. of Tourist Affairs	Tourist Dev. Comm., Baton Rouge
Maine	James K. Keefe, Commissioner	Dept. of Econ. Dev., Augusta
Maryland	William A. Pate, Director	Dept. of Econ. Dev., Annapolis
Massachusetts	Roger Jewett, Dir., Bur. of Commerce and Indus. Dev.	Dept. of Commerce, Boston
Michigan	William T. McGraw, Dir., Tourism Div.	Dept. of Natural Res., Lansing
Minnesota	John Bloomer, Actg. Dir. of Publicity	Dept. of Business Dev., St. Paul
Mississippi	Bradford J. Dye, Director	Agrical. and Indus. Board, Jackson
Missouri	Henry Maddox, Dir., Div. of Com. and Indus. Dev.	Dept. of Bus. and Admin., Jefferson City
Montana	(Vacancy), Advertising Dir.	Highway Comm., Helena
Nebraska	James W. Monroe, Director	Dept. of Econ. Dev., Lincoln
Nevada	Clark G. Russell, Dir.	Dept. of Econ. Dev., Carson City
New Hampshire	V. John Brennan, Promotion Dir., Div. of Econ. Dev.	Dept. of Res. and Econ. Dev., Concord
New Jersey	Richard J. Larkin, Chief, State Prom. Sect., Bur. Planning and Commerce	Dept. of Conserv. and Econ. Dev., Trenton
New Mexico	James O. Roberson, Director	Dept. of Dev., Santa Fe
New York	Stanley Freedgood, Asst. Dep. Commr., Div. of Pub. Info.	Dept. of Com., Albany
North Carolina	Bill F. Hensley, Dir., Advtg. Div.	Dept. of Conserv. and Dev., Raleigh
North Dakota	Bruce Bartch, Director	Econ. Dev. Comm., Bismarck
Ohio	F. P. Neuenschwander, Director	Dept. of Dev., Columbus
Oklahoma	Ray Buckley, Dir., Pub., Advtg. and Info. Div.	Indus. Dev. and Parks Dept., Oklahoma City
Oregon	Dennis Clarke, Dir., Travel Info. Div., Hwy. Comm.	Dept. of Trans., Salem
Pennsylvania	Robert M. Mumma, Secretary	Dept. of Commerce, Harrisburg
Rhode Island	Adolph T. Schmidt, Exec. Director	Dev. Council, Providence
South Carolina	J. D. Little, Jr., Director	Development Bd., Columbia
South Dakota	John Wooley, State Info. Dir.	Highway Publicity, Pierre
Tennessee	Harry O'Donnell, Dir., Div. of Info.	Dept. of Conserv., Nashville
Texas	Frank Hildebrand, Director	Tourist Dev. Agency, Austin
Utah	David Rose, Director	Utah Travel Council, Salt Lake City
Vermont	Robert M. Wilson, Commissioner	Dev. Comm., Montpelier
Virginia	J. Stuart White, Commr., Div. of Pub. Rels. and Advtg.	Dept. of Conserv. and Econ. Dev., Richmond
Washington	Ted R. Knightlinger, Mgr., Div. of Tourist Promotion	Commerce and Econ. Dev., Olympia
West Virginia	Lysander L. Dudley, Sr., Commr.	Dept. of Commerce, Charleston
Wisconsin	Arthur W. Jorgensen, Actg. Adminstr., Div. of Tourism and Info.	Dept. of Nat. Res., Madison
Wyoming	Frank Norris, Manager	Travel Comm., Cheyenne
Puerto Rico	(Vacancy), Dir., Off. of Pub. Rels.	Econ. Dev. Admin., San Juan
TTPI	C. Mike Ashman, Dir. of Pub. Info.	Public Info. Office, Saipan

## AERONAUTICS

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama	Richard Arthur, Director	Dept. of Aeronautics, Montgomery
Alaska	William Burns, Commr., Air Transportation Comm.	Dept. of Commerce, Anchorage
Arizona	James Vercellino, Director	Dept. of Aeronautics, Phoenix
Arkansas	Eddie Holland, Director	Dept. of Aeronautics, Little Rock
California	Gordon C. Luce, Secretary	Bus. and Trans. Agcy., Sacramento
	Joseph R. Crotti, Dir., Dept. of Aero.	Bus. and Trans. Agcy., Sacramento
Connecticut	Horace B. Wetherell, Director	Dept. of Aeronautics, Hartford
Delaware	Herbert Jervis, Secretary	Dept. of Transportation, 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 Commission, Indianapolis
Iowa	Frank Berlin, Director	Aeronautics Comm., Des Moines
Kentucky	Robert W. Moore, Commissioner	Dept. of Aeronautics, Frankfort
Louisiana	Joe Hair, Jr., Dir. of Aviation	Dept. of Public Works, Baton Rouge
Maine	Linwood F. Wright, Director	Aeronautics Commission, Augusta
Maryland	Rudolph A. Drennan, Director	Aviation Commission, Baltimore
Massachusetts	Crocker Snow, Director	Aeronautics Commission, East Boston
Michigan	James D. Ramsey, Director, Aero. Comm.	Dept. of Commerce, Lansing
Minnesota	Lawrence E. McCabe, Commissioner	Dept. of Aeronautics, St. Paul
Mississippi	C. A. Moore, Director	Aeronautics Commission, Jackson
Missouri	John A. Owens, Head, Aviation Sect., Div. of Commerce and Indus. Dev.	Dept. of Bus. and Admin., Jefferson City
Montana	Charles A. Lynch, Director	Aeronautics Commission, Helena
Nebraska	C. Howard Vest, Director	Dept. of Aeronautics, Lincoln
New Hampshire	John R. Sweeney, Director	Aeronautics Commission, Concord
New Jersey	David J. Goldberg, Commissioner	Dept. of Transportation, Trenton
	Francis R. Gerard, Director, Div. of Aero.	Dept. of Transportation, Trenton
New Mexico	Robert O. White, Director	Aviation Department, Santa Fe
New York	J. Burch McMorran, Commr.	Dept. of Transportation, Albany
	Edmund T. Lynch, Prin. Airport Dev. Specialist	Dept. of Transportation, Albany
North Dakota	Harold G. Vavra, Director	Aeronautics Commission, Bismarck
Ohio	Norman J. Crabtree, Chief, Aviation Div.	Dept. of Commerce, Columbus
Oklahoma	Keith W. Lutz, Dir. of Aeronautics	Aeronautics Comm., Oklahoma City
Oregon	John M. Fulton, Director	Transportation Dept., Salem
	Robert W. Dunn, Dir., Bd. of Aero.	Transportation Dept., Salem
Pennsylvania	John W. Macfarlane, Exec. Dir., Aero. Comm.	Dept. of Mil. Affs., Harrisburg
Rhode Island	Albert R. Tavani, Adminstr. of Aero.	Dept. of Public Works, Providence
South Carolina	G. C. Merchant, Jr., Director	Aeronautics Commission, Columbia
South Dakota	L. V. Hanson, Director	Dept. of Aeronautics, Pierre
Tennessee	Mrs. Mary Anderson, Asst. Dir., Bur. of Aero.	Dept. of Hwys., Nashville
Texas	Charles Murphy, Director	Aeronautics Commission, Austin
Utah	B. V. Walker, Director	Aeronautics Division, Salt Lake City
Vermont	Edward F. Knapp, Commissioner	Aeronautics Board, Montpelier
Virginia	Willard G. Plentl, Dir. of Aeronautics	Corporation Comm., Richmond
Washington	Ronald R. Pretti, Director	Aeronautics Commission, Olympia
West Virginia	Floyd B. Graham, Director	Aeronautics Commission, Charleston
Wisconsin	G. H. Bakke, Secretary	Dept. of Transportation, Madison
	Fritz E. Wolf, Adminstr., Div. of Aero.	Dept. of Trans., Madison
Wyoming	Marvin W. Stevenson, Director	Aeronautics Commission, Cheyenne
Puerto Rico	Eng. César S. Canals, Exec. Dir.	Ports Authority, San Juan
TTPI	Kenneth P. Allen, Dir. of Trans.	Dept. of Res. and Dev., Saipan

## AGING

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama	John W. Miller, Exec. Dir., Comm. on Aging (Rubin M. Hanan, Chmn.)	Montgomery
Alaska	Roger C. Lange, Coord., Off. of Aging, Dept. of Health and Welfare (J. Scott McDonald, Commr.)	Juneau

AGING — Continued

State	Name and Title	Agency and Location
Arizona	Robert W. James, Dir., Div. for the Aging, Dept. of Public Welfare (John O. Graham, Commissioner)	Phoenix
Arkansas	Mrs. Mildred B. Williams, Dir., Off. on Aging (P. D. Burton, Jr., Chmn., Gov.'s Advisory Council on Aging, Lewisville)	Little Rock
California	Charles W. Skoien, Jr., Exec. Dir., Comm. on Aging (Mrs. A. M. G. Russell, Chmn., Atherton), Human Rels. Agcy. (Spencer Williams, Adminstr.)	Sacramento
Colorado	Robert B. Robinson, Dir., Div. of Services for the Aging, Dept. of Social Services (Con F. Shea, Exec. Dir.) and Dir., Comm. on the Aging (Mrs. Stephen H. Hart, Chairman)	Denver
Connecticut	Sholom Bloom, Exec. Secy., Comm. on Services for Elderly Persons (Carmen Romano, Chairman, North Haven); (Vacancy), Commr., Dept. on Aging	Hartford
Delaware	D. Preston Lee, Exec. Dir., Comm. for the Aging (Mrs. Herbert E. Dobbs, Chmn., Wilmington)	Smyrna
Florida	Clifford McCloud, Exec. Dir., Comm. on Aging (Carter C. Osterbind, Chmn., Gainesville)	Tallahassee
Georgia	Harold B. Parker, Exec. Dir., Comm. on Aging (Hugh W. Gaston, Chmn., Albany)	Atlanta
Hawaii	Kiyoshi Matsukuma, Dir., Comm. on Aging (Mrs. Harlan F. Benner, Chmn.)	Honolulu
Idaho	Herbert K. Whitworth, Dir., Off. on Aging (Carl Warner, Chmn., Advisory Committee)	Boise
Illinois	Mrs. Elizabeth Breckinridge, Asst. Secy., Council on Aging (William L. Rutherford, Chmn., Peoria) and Supvr., Services for Aging, Dept. of Public Aid (Harold O. Swank, Director, Springfield)	Chicago
Indiana	George E. Davis, Exec. Dir., Comm. on the Aging and Aged (Max L. Wright, Chmn.)	Indianapolis
Iowa	(Vacancy), Exec. Secy., Comm. on the Aging (Hon. Robert D. Blue, Chmn., Eagle Grove)	Des Moines
Kansas	Lauren W. Harrod, Dir., Div. of Services for the Aging, Dept. of Social Welfare (Marvin E. Larson, Director)	Topeka
Kentucky	Don H. Valentine, Actg. Exec. Dir., Comm. on Aging (Harold A. Ries, Chmn.)	Frankfort
Louisiana	Archie E. Robinson, Exec. Secy., Comm. on the Aging (Rev. Dell S. Durand, Chmn., Hodge)	Baton Rouge
Maine	Richard W. Michaud, Supvr., Services for Aging, Dept. of Health and Welfare (Dean Fisher, M.D., Commr.)	Augusta
Maryland	Mrs. Eleanor Kuhfuss, Actg. Exec. Dir., Comm. on the Aging (Senator Margaret C. Schweinhaut, Chmn., Kensington)	Baltimore
Massachusetts	John T. Sweeney, Dir. Aging Bureau, Dept. of Community Affairs (Julian D. Steele, Commissioner)	Boston
Michigan	Charles H. Chaskes, Exec. Dir., Comm. on Aging (Wilma Donahue, Chmn., Ann Arbor), Dept. of Soc. Ser. (R. Bernard Houston, Dir.)	Lansing
Minnesota	Gerald A. Bloedow, Exec. Secy., Governor's Citizens Council on Aging (Mrs. B. C. Leadholm, Chmn.)	St. Paul
Mississippi	E. D. Kenna, Exec. Dir., Council on Aging (Travis McCharen, Chmn.)	Jackson
Missouri	Earl R. Welty, Dir., Off. of Aging, Dept. of Community Affairs (Gene Sally, Actg. Dir.)	Jefferson City
Montana	Lyle Downing, Exec. Dir., Comm. on Aging (Barclay Craighead, Chmn.)	Helena
Nebraska	Ronald L. Jensen, Exec. Dir., Advisory Committee on Aging (Everett Phillips, Chmn., Grand Island)	Lincoln
Nevada	George E. Miller, Adminstr., Welf. Div. (Karl R. Harris, Dir., Dept. of Health, Welfare and Rehab.)	Carson City
New Hampshire	Ben J. Browne, Dir., Committee for the Older Americans Act (James R. McKay, Chmn.); (Vacancy), Director, State Council on Aging (Vacancy, Chairman)	Concord
New Jersey	Mrs. Eone Harger, Dir., Div. on Aging, Dept. of Community Affairs (Paul N. Ylvisaker, Commr.)	Trenton
New Mexico	(Vacancy), Director, Commission on Aging (Vacancy, Chairman)	Santa Fe
New York	Mrs. Marcelle G. Levy, Dir., Off. for the Aging (Garson Meyer, Chmn., Advisory Committee, Rochester)	Albany

AGING — *Continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
North Carolina	J. Eddie Brown, Exec. Dir., Governor's Coordinating Council on Aging (John S. Rhodes, M.D., Interim Chmn.), Dept. of Admin. (Dr. William L. Turner, Director)	Raleigh
North Dakota	Marion Connolly, Asst. on Aging, Public Welf. Bd. (Leslie O. Ovre, Exec. Dir.)	Bismarck
Ohio	Mrs. Rose Papier, Coord., Div. of Admin. on Aging (Ronald Brown, Chmn., Advry. Committee, Cleveland Hgts.), Dept. of Mental Hygiene and Correction (Martin A. Janis, Dir.)	Columbus
Oklahoma	John J. Hoppis, Supvr., Special Unit on Aging, Dept. of Public Welfare (L. E. Rader, Director)	Oklahoma City
Oregon	James Merritt, Exec. Dir., State Program on Aging (Mrs. Edward Hughes, Chmn., Gov.'s Advry. Committee, Portland), Div. of Continuing Educ., State System of Higher Educ. (Dr. Roy E. Lieuallen, Chancellor)	Eugene
Pennsylvania	Elias S. Cohen, Commr., Office of Family Services, Dept. of Public Welfare (Thomas W. Georges, Jr., M.D., Secy.)	Harrisburg
Rhode Island	Mrs. Eleanor F. Slater, Coord., Services to the Aging, Dept. of Community Affairs (Frederick C. Williamson, Dir.)	Providence
South Carolina	Harry R. Bryan, Exec. Dir., Interagency Council on Aging (Dr. Rosamonde Boyd, Chairman, Spartanburg)	Columbia
South Dakota	David N. Hazeltine, Prog. Adminstr., Title III-Older Americans Act (Mrs. William M. Lamont, Chmn., Gov.'s Advry. Council, Aberdeen), State Planning Agency (Clell D. Elwood, Dir.)	Pierre
Tennessee	Patty Ree Buchanan, Exec. Dir., Commission on Aging (Mrs. George W. Power, Chmn.)	Nashville
Texas	Mrs. Carter Clopton, Exec. Dir., Governor's Committee on Aging (S. R. Greenwood, Chairman, Temple)	Austin
Utah	Melvin A. White, Dir., Div. of Aging (Rev. Mason M. Willis, Chmn., Bd. of Directors), Dept. of Social Services (Ward C. Holbrook, Exec. Dir.)	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Francis S. Irons, Exec. Secy., Interdepartmental Council on Aging (Margaret Whittlesey, Chmn.), State Office of Local Affairs (Frank Free, Director)	Montpelier
Virginia	Julian P. Fox, Jr., Chairman, Comm. on the Aging	Richmond
Washington	Margaret Whyte, Exec. Secy., Council on Aging (A. A. Smick, Chmn., Pullman), Dept. of Public Assistance (Sidney E. Smith, Director)	Olympia
West Virginia	Harry F. Walker, Exec. Dir., Comm. on Aging (Glen Armstrong, Chmn.)	Charleston
Wisconsin	Duane E. Willadsen, Adminstr., Div. on Aging (Milo K. Swanton, Chmn., Advry. Council), Dept. of Health and Social Services (Wilbur J. Schmidt, Secy.)	Madison
Wyoming	Charles G. Newton, State-Federal Coordinator, Capitol Bldg.	Cheyenne
Puerto Rico	Mrs. Luisa L. de Trinidad, Exec. Dir., Gericulture Comm., Dept. of Social Ser.	Santurce
TTPI	Harold R. Bernshock, Chief of Hospital Administration, Dept. of Health Services	Saipan
Virgin Islands	Mrs. Gloria M. King, Exec. Secy., Comm. on Aging, Dept. of Social Welfare (Macon M. Berryman, Commr.)	St. Thomas

## 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	Roland Snodgrass, Dir., Div. of Agric.	Dept. of Nat. Res., Palmer
Arizona	L. D. McCorkindale, Entomologist	Comm. of Agric. and Hort., Phoenix
Arkansas	C. A. Vines, Assoc. Director	Univ. Sch. of Agrical. Ext. Ser., Little Rock
California	Richard E. Lyng, Director	Dept. of Agric., Sacramento
Colorado	(Vacancy), Commissioner	Dept. of Agric., Denver
Connecticut	Joseph N. Gill, Commissioner	Dept. of Agric. and Nat. Res., Hartford
Delaware	G. Wallace Caulk, Secretary	Bd. of Agric., Dover
Florida	Doyle Conner, Commissioner	Dept. of Agric., Tallahassee
Georgia	Thomas T. Irvin, Commissioner	Dept. of Agric., Atlanta
Hawaii	Kenneth K. Otagaki, Chairman, Bd. of Agric.	Dept. of Agric., Honolulu
Idaho	Stanley I. Trenaile, Commissioner	Dept. of Agric., Boise

AGRICULTURE — *Continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Illinois.....	John W. Lews, Director.....	Dept. of Agric., Springfield
Indiana.....	Richard E. Folz, Commissioner.....	Lieutenant Governor, Indianapolis
Iowa.....	L. B. Liddy, Secretary.....	Dept. of Agric., Des Moines
Kansas.....	Roy Freeland, Secretary.....	Bd. of Agric., Topeka
Kentucky.....	J. Robert Miller, 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.....	Nathan Chandler, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Agric., Boston
Michigan.....	B. Dale Ball, Director.....	Dept. of Agric., Lansing
Minnesota.....	Robert W. Carlson, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Agric., St. Paul
Mississippi.....	Jim Buck Ross, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Agric. and Commerce, Jackson
Missouri.....	Dexter B. Davis, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Agric., Jefferson City
Montana.....	George Lackman, Commr. of Agric.....	Dept. of Agric., Helena
Nebraska.....	Elmer C. Schlaphoff, Director.....	Dept. of Agric., 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., Las Cruces
New York.....	Don J. Wickham, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Agric. and Markets, Albany
North Carolina.....	James A. Graham, Commr. 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
Rhode Island.....	Rudolph D'Andrea, Chief, Agric. Div.....	Dept. of Nat. Res., Providence
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, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Agric., Salt Lake City
Vermont.....	Edward R. Eurich, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Agric., Montpelier
Virginia.....	Maurice B. Rowe, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Agric. and Immig., Richmond
Washington.....	Donald W. Moos, Director.....	Dept. of Agric., Olympia
West Virginia.....	Gus Douglass, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Agric., Charleston
Wisconsin.....	Donald E. Wilkenson, Secretary.....	Dept. of Agric., Madison
Wyoming.....	Glen Hertzler, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Agric., Cheyenne
Guam.....	Francisco Aguon, Director.....	Dept. of Agric., Mangilao
Puerto Rico.....	Luis Rivera Brenes, Secretary.....	Dept. of Agric., San Juan
TTPI.....	Manuel Sproat, Dir. of Agric.....	Dept. of Res. and Dev., Saipan
Virgin Islands.....	Walter Im Hodge, Commr.....	Dept. of Agric., St. Thomas

ATOMIC ENERGY

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama.....	W. T. Willis, Dir., Div. of Radiological Health.....	Dept. of Public Health, Montgomery
Arizona.....	William M. Trenholme, Director.....	Atomic Energy Comm., Phoenix
California.....	Norman B. Livermore, Jr., Secy. for Resources.....	Resources Agency, Sacramento
Connecticut.....	Arthur V. Peterson, Exec. Coord.....	Atomic Dev. Activities, Westport
Florida.....	Ira E. Hassler, Dir., Nuclear Relations.....	Dev. Comm., Tallahassee
Idaho.....	Gene P. Rutledge, Exec. Dir.....	Nuclear Energy Comm., Idaho Falls
Kentucky.....	Win Lambertson, Exec. Secy.....	Comm. on Science and Technology, Lexington
Louisiana.....	Donald J. Whittinghill, Exec. Secy.....	Bd. of Nuclear Energy, Baton Rouge
Maine.....	Noel C. Little, Coord.....	Atomic Dev. Activities, Brunswick
Maryland.....	Henry C. Douglas, Chmn.....	Advisory Comm. on Atomic Energy, Baltimore

ATOMIC ENERGY — *Continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
New York	Oliver Townsend, Chmn.	Atomic and Space Dev. Authority, New York
Ohio	Roger B. Williams, Coord., Atomic Energy	Dev. Dept., Columbus
South Carolina	J. D. Little, Jr., Director	State Dev. Bd., Columbia
	E. Kenneth Aycock, Secy.	Bd. of Health, Columbia
Tennessee	Walter Lambert, Dir.	Off. of Urban and Fed. Affairs, Nashville
Washington	Donald F. Koch, Exec. Dir.	Off. of Nuclear Energy Dev., Olympia

## AUDITOR

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama	Mrs. Melba Till Allen, Auditor	Off. of Auditor, Montgomery
Alaska	William C. Mullin, Dir., Div. of Fin.	Dept. of Admin., Juneau
Arizona	Ira Osman, Auditor General	Off. of Auditor Gen., 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	Leo Donohue, Auditor	Pub. Accounts, Hartford
	Henry J. Becker, Auditor	Pub. Accts., Hartford
Delaware	George W. Cripps, Auditor of Accts.	Auditor's Office, Dover
Florida	O. Ernest Ellison, Jr., Auditor	Legislative Auditor, Tallahassee
Georgia	Ernest B. Davis, Auditor	Dept. of Audits, Accts., Atlanta
Hawaii	KeNam Kim, Comptr.	Dept. of Acctg. and Gen. Ser., 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	Trudy Slaby Etherton, 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	James Thompson, Actg. Aud. of Pub. Accts.	Off. of Aud. of Pub. Accts., Frankfort
Louisiana	J. B. Lancaster, Leg. Auditor	State Capitol, Baton Rouge
Maine	Michael A. Napolitano, Auditor	Dept. of Audit, Augusta
Maryland	Howard F. Wiedey, Auditor	Off. of Auditor, Baltimore
Massachusetts	Thaddeus Buczko, Auditor	Dept. of Auditor, Boston
Michigan	Albert Lee, Auditor General	Dept. of Aud. Gen., Lansing
Minnesota	William O'Brien, State 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	Robert E. Bruce, Fiscal Analyst, Fiscal and Audit Div.	Leg. Counsel Bur., Carson City
New Hampshire	Norval D. Lessels, Dir. of Accts.	Dept. of Admin. and Control, Concord
New Jersey	George B. Harper, Auditor	Dept. of Aud., Trenton
New Mexico	Harold G. Thompson, Auditor	Off. of Auditor, Santa Fe
New York	Arthur Levitt, Comptroller	Dept. of Audit and Control, Albany
North Carolina	Henry L. Bridges, Auditor	Auditor's Office, Raleigh
North Dakota	Curtis Olson, Auditor	Off. of Auditor, Bismarck
Ohio	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	Robert P. Casey, Auditor General	Dept. of Aud. Gen., Harrisburg
Rhode Island	Elphege J. Goulet, Chief, Bur. of Audits	Dept. of Admin., Providence
South Carolina	P. C. Smith, Auditor	Off. of Auditor, Columbia
South Dakota	Alice Kundert, Auditor	Off. of Auditor, Pierre
Tennessee	Wm. R. Snodgrass, Comptroller	Off. of Comptr., Nashville
Texas	George W. McNeil, Auditor	Off. of Auditor, Austin
Utah	Sherman J. Preece, Auditor	Off. of Auditor, Salt Lake City
Vermont	Robert King, Aud. of Accts.	Off. of Auditor, Montpelier



**CONTINUED  
ON NEXT  
CARD**

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

AUDITOR — *Continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Virginia.....	Joseph S. James, 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.....	Robert R. Ringwood, Auditor.....	Leg. Audit Bur., Madison
Wyoming.....	Everett T. Copenhaver, Auditor.....	Off. of Auditor, Cheyenne
Guam.....	Segundo C. Aguon, Controller.....	Dept. of Finance, Agaña
TTPI.....	Robert G. Griffis, Auditor.....	Off. of Deputy High Commr., Saipan
Virgin Islands.....	Conrado Corneiro, Dep. Commr.....	Dept. of Finance, St. Thomas

BANKING

*See also Securities*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama.....	C. E. Avinger, Supt. of Banks.....	Banking Dept., Montgomery
Alaska.....	John Robertson, Dir., Div. of Bkg., Securities, Small Loans, and Corps.....	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.....	Gordon C. Luce, Secy.....	Bus. and Trans. Agcy., Sacramento
	James M. Hall, Supt. of Banks, Dept. of Banking.....	Bus. and Trans. Agcy., San Francisco
Colorado.....	Harry Bloom, Commissioner.....	Banking Dept., Denver
Connecticut.....	Philip Hewes, Commissioner.....	Banking Dept., Hartford
Delaware.....	Randolph Hughes, Commissioner.....	Banking Comm., Dover
Florida.....	Fred O. Dickinson, Jr., Comptroller.....	Comptroller's Off., Tallahassee
Georgia.....	W. M. Jackson, Supt. of Banks.....	Dept. of Banking, Atlanta
Hawaii.....	Lester Wee, Exec. Bank Examiner.....	Dept. of Regulatory Agencies, Honolulu
Idaho.....	John D. Silva, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Finance, Boise
Illinois.....	Roland W. Blaha, Dir., Comm. of Banks and Trust.....	Dept. of Financial Insts., Springfield
Indiana.....	Donald H. Sauer, Director.....	Dept. of Financial Insts., Indianapolis
Iowa.....	Collin Fritz, Superintendent.....	Banking Dept., Des Moines
Kansas.....	J. A. O'Leary, Commissioner.....	Off. of Bank Commr., Topeka
Kentucky.....	E. G. Adams, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Banking, Frankfort
Louisiana.....	Clem H. Sehrt, Commissioner.....	Banking Dept., Baton Rouge
Maine.....	Elmer W. Campbell, Commissioner.....	Banking Dept., Augusta
Maryland.....	William A. Graham, Bank Commissioner.....	Bank Dept., Baltimore
Massachusetts.....	Freyda Kaplow, Commr., Div. of Banks and Loan Agencies.....	Dept. of Banking and Insurance, Boston
Michigan.....	Robert P. Briggs, Commr., Financial Insts. Bur.....	Dept. of Commerce, Lansing
Minnesota.....	Marvin L. Rye, Commr. of Banks.....	Dept. of Commerce, St. Paul
Mississippi.....	Horace Steele, State Comptroller.....	Dept. of Banking Supv., Jackson
Missouri.....	C. W. Culley, Commr. of Fin.....	Dept. of Bus. and Admin., Jefferson City
Montana.....	John W. Dowdall, Supt. of Banks.....	Banking Dept., Helena
Nebraska.....	Edwin A. Langley, Director.....	Dept. of Banking, Lincoln
Nevada.....	Preston E. Tidvall, Supt. of Banks.....	Banking Div., Carson City
	Frank D. Arnold, Commissioner.....	Savings and Loan Div., Carson City
New Hampshire.....	James W. Nelson, Commissioner.....	Bank Comm., Concord
New Jersey.....	Horace J. Bryant, Jr., Commr.....	Dept. of Bkg. and Ins., Trenton
New Mexico.....	Grant O. Brumlow, Commr. of Banking.....	Dept. of Banking, Santa Fe
New York.....	Frank Wille, Superintendent.....	Banking Dept., Albany
North Carolina.....	Frank L. Harrelson, Commr. of Banks.....	Banking Comm., 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, Bkg. Div.....	Dept. of Commerce, Salem
Pennsylvania.....	G. Allen Patterson, Secy. of Banking.....	Dept. of Banking, Harrisburg
Rhode Island.....	Robert V. Bianchini, Bank Commissioner.....	Dept. of Bus. Reg., Providence

## BANKING — Continued

State	Name and Title	Agency and Location
South Carolina	Robert C. Cleveland, Chief Examiner	Bank Examining Div., Columbia
South Dakota	Charles Seaman, 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 Commr.	Dept. of Financial Insts., Salt Lake City
Vermont	Charles S. Black, Commr.	Dept. of Banking and Insurance, Montpelier
Virginia	Thomas D. Jones, Jr., Commr. of Banking	State Corp. Comm., Richmond
Washington	Frank Cooper, Supvr., State Bkg. Div.	Dept. of Gen. Admin., Olympia
West Virginia	Morris W. Smith, Commissioner	Dept. of Banking, Charleston
Wisconsin	Roger L. Hieronimus, Commissioner	Off. of Commr. of Banks, Madison
Wyoming	Dwight D. Bonham, Examiner	Off. of Examiner, Cheyenne
Guam	George Ingling, Dir. of Finance	Dept. of Finance, Agana
Puerto Rico	Angel F. Lugo-López, Dir., Bur. of Bank Exam.	Dept. of Treasury, San Juan
Virgin Islands	Cyril King, Chmn.	Govt. Secs. Off., Banking Bd., St. Thomas

## BUDGET

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
Arizona	Donald L. Olson, Budget Director	Dept. of Finance, Phoenix
Arkansas	Joseph V. Stewart, Dir. of Budg. and Acctg.	Dept. of Admin., Little Rock
California	Roy M. Bell, Asst. Dir. of Finance	Dept. of Finance, Sacramento
Colorado	Robert Bronstein, Budget Director	Div. of Accts. and Control, Denver
Connecticut	Fred A. Shuckman, Dir., Budget Div.	Dept. of Finance and Control, Hartford
Delaware	Joseph T. Cashman, Budget Director	Budget Comm., Dover
Florida	Wallace W. Henderson, Dir., Div. of Planning and Budgeting	Dept. of Admin., Tallahassee
Georgia	Wilson B. Wilkes, State Budget Director	Budget Bureau, Atlanta
Hawaii	Nils K. Ueki, Chief, Budget Div.	Dept. of Budg. and Finance, Honolulu
Idaho	Edward W. Sawyer, Actg. Dir., Div. of the Budget	Dept. of Adm. Ser., Boise
Illinois	John W. McCarter, Jr., Director	Dept. of Finance, Springfield
Indiana	Thomas H. Taylor, 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	Lawrence E. Forgy, Jr., Dir., Div. of Budget	Dept. of Finance, Frankfort
Louisiana	Ralph R. Perlman, Budget Officer	Div. of Administration, Baton Rouge
Maine	Roland M. Berry, Budget Officer	Bureau of Budget, Augusta
Maryland	Ellsworth B. Reigle, Chief, Budget Bureau	Dept. of Budget and Procurement, Baltimore
Massachusetts	Edwin T. Hebert, Budget Dir., Div. of Fiscal Affs.	Exec. Office for Admin. and Finance, Boston
Michigan	Glenn S. Allen, Dir., Budget Div.	Dept. of Admin., Lansing
Minnesota	Thomas E. La Velle, Dir. of Budget and Management	Dept. of Admin., St. Paul
Mississippi	Francis Geoghegan, Director	Comm. of Budget and Accounting, Jackson
Missouri	John C. Vaughn, Comptr. and Budg. Dir.	Dept. of Revenue, Jefferson City
Montana	Keith L. Colbo, Budget Director	Dept. of Administration, Helena
Nebraska	Darrel Stotts, Acting Budget Officer	Dept. of Adm. Services, Lincoln
Nevada	Howard E. Barrett, Director	Dept. of Admin., Carson City
New Hampshire	Leonard S. Hill, Comptroller	Dept. of Admin. and Control, Concord
New Jersey	Abram M. Vermeulen, Dir., Div. of Budg. and Acctg.	Dept. of Treas., Trenton
New Mexico	Lloyd J. Frost, Dir., Budget-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 and Purchases, Bismarck

BUDGET — *Continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Ohio.....	Melvyn P. Nowell, Deputy Director.....	Dept. of Finance, Columbus
Oklahoma.....	Winston E. Howard, Dir., State Finance, Div. of Budget ..	Executive Dept., Oklahoma City
Oregon.....	Robert Smith, Dir., Budget Div., Fiscal Mgt. Div.....	Exec. Dept., Salem
Pennsylvania.....	William J. Carlin, Dep. Secy. of Admin., Budget and Financial Management ..	Governor's Office, Harrisburg
Rhode Island.....	John C. Murray, Budget Officer.....	Dept. of Admin., Providence
South Carolina.....	Patrick C. Smith, State Auditor.....	Budget and Control Board, Columbia
South Dakota.....	Norman D. Sell, Budget Officer.....	Off. of Governor, Pierre
Tennessee.....	Robert J. Brady, Chief, Budget Div.....	Dept. of Finance and Admin., Nashville
Texas.....	James P. Oliver, Exec. Budget Director.....	Off. of Governor, Austin
Utah.....	Melburn M. Coombs, Dir., Budget Div.....	Finance Dept., Salt Lake City
Vermont.....	Ronald E. W. Crisman, Dir., Budg. and Mgt. Div.....	Admin. Dept., Montpelier
Virginia.....	Levin M. Kuhn, Director.....	Div. of Budget, Richmond
Washington.....	Walter C. Howe, Jr., Budget Director.....	Central Budget Agency, Olympia
West Virginia.....	James R. Boggs, Dir., Budget Div.....	Dept. of Finance and Admin., Charleston
Wisconsin.....	Paul L. Brown, Dir., Bur. of Budget and Mgt.....	Dept. of Admin., Madison
Wyoming.....	Clifford E. McNutt, Asst. Budget Officer.....	Off. of Governor, Cheyenne
Guam.....	Pedro G. Cruz, Dir., Bur. of Budg. and Mgt. Research.....	Off. of Governor, Agana
Puerto Rico.....	Elias Rivera, Dir., Bur. of Budget.....	Off. of Governor, San Juan
TFPI.....	Gerald M. Phillips, Dir., Bur. of Budget.....	Dept. of Admin., Saipan
Virgin Islands.....	Magdalene M. Bryan, Dir., Bur. of Budget.....	Off. of Governor, St. Thomas

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 Mil. Affs., Anchorage
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.....	G. L. Robinson, Director.....	Civil Defense, Jacksonville
Georgia.....	George J. Hearn, Dir., Dept. of Def.....	Civil Def. Div., Atlanta
Hawaii.....	Maj. Gen. Benjamin J. Webster, Adj. Gen. and Dir.....	Dept. of Defense, Honolulu
Idaho.....	Charles M. Rountree, Director.....	Dept. of Civil Def., Boise
Illinois.....	Col. Donovan M. Vance, Director.....	Off. of Civil Def., Chicago
Indiana.....	Jack N. Cooper, 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.....	Larry C. Dawson, Adj. General.....	Dept. of Mil. Affairs, Frankfort
Louisiana.....	Frank G. Spiess, Actg. 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. Edward A. Lenon, Commanding Officer, Civil Def. Div.....	Dept. of State Police, Lansing
Minnesota.....	Phillip A. Iverson, Director.....	Civil Defense, St. Paul
Mississippi.....	Robert M. Dent, Jr., Director.....	Civil Def. Council, Jackson
Missouri.....	Frank H. Skelly, Actg. Dir.....	Off. of Civil Def., Jefferson City
Montana.....	John J. Womack, Exec. Head.....	Civil Defense Agency, Helena
Nebraska.....	Maj. Gen. Lyle A. Welch, Director.....	Dept. of Adj. Gen., 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

## CIVIL DEFENSE—Continued

State	Name and Title	Agency and Location
New Mexico	John P. Jolly, Dir., Off. of Civ. and Def. Mob.	Dept. of Military Affs., Santa Fe
New York	Lt. Gen. Manuel J. Aersio, Director	Civil Def. Comm., Albany
North Carolina	William M. Hodges, Director	Civil Defense Agency, Raleigh
North Dakota	Nelson Stave, 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, Emergency Ser. Div.	Executive Dept., Salem
Pennsylvania	Richard Gerstell, Director	Council of Civ. Def., Harrisburg
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. of Mil. Affairs, Pierre
Tennessee	Col. Robert L. Fox, Dir., Civ. Def.	Dept. of Adj. Gen., Nashville
Texas	Wilson E. Speir, Director	Dept. of Public Safety, Austin
Utah	Charles C. Thorstenson, Director	Civil Defense, Salt Lake City
Vermont	Erwin A. Alexander, Commr., Civil Def. Div.	Dept. of Public Safety, Montpelier
Virginia	Maj. Gen. Alfred B. Denniston, Coordinator	Off. of Civil Def., Richmond
Washington	Thomas Pryor, Director	Dept. of Civil Def., Olympia
West Virginia	John P. McWhorter, Dir.	Dept. of Civil Defense, Charleston
Wisconsin	James A. Gruentzel, Adminstr., Div. of Emergency Govt.	Dept. of Local Affs. and Dev., Madison
Wyoming	Maj. Gen. George O. Pearson, Dir., Civ. Def.	Dept. of Adj. Gen., Cheyenne
Guam	Vincente Q. Sanchez, Director, Civ. Def.	Dept. of Public Safety, Agana
Puerto Rico	Ramon F. Calderon, Director	Off. of Civil Def., San Juan
TTPI	L. K. Anderson, Disaster Control Officer	Dept. of Pub. Works, Saipan
Virgin Islands	Leon Mawson, Director	Civil Def. Div., St. Thomas

## COMMERCE

See also Advertising, Economic Development, Planning

State	Name and Title	Agency and Location
Alaska	Walter L. Kubley, Commissioner	Dept. of Commerce, Juneau
Arizona	Robert G. Worden, Exec. Dir.	State Dept. of Econ. Planning and Dev., Phoenix
Arkansas	Robert M. Millwee, Exec. Dir.	Indus. Development Commission, Little Rock
California	J. Bryan Sullivan, Dir.	Dept. of Commerce, Sacramento
Colorado	Dwight E. Neill, Director	Div. of Commerce and Development, Denver
Florida	Ray C. Osborne, Lieut. Gov. and Secy.	Dept. of Commerce, Tallahassee
Georgia	Louis W. Truman, Director	Dept. of Industry and Trade, Atlanta
Hawaii	Shelley M. Mark, Director	Dept. of Planning and Econ. Dev., Honolulu
Idaho	Albert E. Minton, Exec. Secy.	Dept. of Commerce and Development, Boise
Illinois	David H. Armstrong, Chairman	Commerce Commission, Springfield
Indiana	Richard E. Folz, Lieut. Gov.	Dept. of Commerce, Indianapolis
Iowa	E. B. Storey, Secretary	Commerce Commission, Des Moines
Kentucky	Paul Grubbs, Commissioner	Dept. of Commerce, Frankfort
Louisiana	William T. Hackett, Jr., Director	Dept. of Commerce and Industry, Baton Rouge
Maine	James K. Keefe, Commissioner	Dept. of Economic Development, Augusta
Maryland	William A. Pate, Director	Dept. of Economic Development, Annapolis
Massachusetts	Theodore Schulenberg, Commissioner	Dept. of Commerce and Dev., Boston
Michigan	Richard Whitmer, Director	Dept. of Commerce, Lansing
Minnesota	J. Kimball Whitney, Commissioner	Dept. of Economic Development, St. Paul
Mississippi	Jim Buck Ross, Commr.	Dept. of Agriculture and Commerce, Jackson
Missouri	Henry Maddox, Dir., Div. of Commerce and Indus. Dev.	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. Dev.	Dept. of Res. and Econ. Dev., Concord

COMMERCE — *Continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
New Jersey.....	Albert R. Post, Chf., Bur. of Com., Div. of Planning and Dev.....	Dept. of Conserv. and Econ. Dev., Trenton
New Mexico.....	James O. Roberson, Director.....	Dept. of Development, Santa Fe
New York.....	Neal L. Moylan, Commr. of Commerce.....	Dept. of Commerce, Albany
North Carolina.....	Robert E. Leak, Dir., Com. and Ind. Div.....	Dept. of Conserv. and Dev., Raleigh
Ohio.....	J. Gordon Peltier, Director.....	Dept. of Commerce, Columbus
Oklahoma.....	Robert H. Breeden, Director.....	Indus. Dev. and Parks Dept., Oklahoma City
Oregon.....	Hillman Lueddemann, Director.....	Dept. of Commerce, Salem
Pennsylvania.....	Robert M. Mumma, Secy. of Commerce.....	Dept. of Commerce, Harrisburg
Rhode Island.....	Adolph T. Schmidt, Exec. Dir.....	Development Council, Providence
South Carolina.....	J. D. Little, Jr., Director.....	Development Board, Columbia
South Dakota.....	Robert Martin, Director.....	Indus. Dev. Expansion Agency, Pierre
Tennessee.....	James H. Alexander, Staff Asst.....	Staff Division of Indus. Dev., Nashville
Utah.....	John Rolly, Director.....	Trade Commission, Salt Lake City
Vermont.....	Robert M. Wilson, Director.....	Development Department, Montpelier
Virginia.....	J. Frank Alspaugh, Director.....	Div. of Indus. Dev., Richmond
Washington.....	Daniel B. Ward, Director.....	Dept. of Commerce and Econ. Dev., Olympia
West Virginia.....	Lysander L. Dudley, Sr., Commr.....	Dept. of Commerce, Charleston
Wisconsin.....	Palmer McConnell, Adminstr., Div. of State Econ. Dev.....	Dept. of Local Affairs and Dev., Madison
Wyoming.....	Roy Peck, Exec. Dir.....	Dept. of Econ. Planning and Dev., Cheyenne
Guam.....	Paul Souder, Director.....	Dept. of Commerce, Agana
Puerto Rico.....	Milton Zapata, Secy.....	Dept. of Commerce, San Juan
Virgin Islands.....	Albert Prendergast, Commr.....	Dept. of Commerce, St. Thomas

COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama.....	Ralph P. Swofford, Dir.....	Program Dev. Office, Montgomery
Alaska.....	John R. Beard, Director.....	Local Affairs Agency, Juneau
Arizona.....	Harry F. Higgins, Dir. of Planning.....	Dept. of Econ. Planning and Dev., Phoenix
Arkansas.....	Winston Beard, Dir.....	Off. of Econ. Opportunity, Little Rock
California.....	Ronald B. Frankum, Spec. Asst. for Local Govt.....	Off. of Governor, Sacramento
	Charles R. LeMenager, Dir.....	Dept. of Housing and Community Dev., Sacramento
Colorado.....	John W. Patterson, State Planning Coord.....	Off. of Governor, Denver
Connecticut.....	LeRoy Jones, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Community Affairs, Hartford
Delaware.....	Mrs. Arva Jackson, Adm. Asst. for Urban Affs.....	Office of Governor, Wilmington
	George E. Cunningham, Sr., Secretary.....	Dept. of Housing, Wilmington
Florida.....	James A. Bax, Spec. Asst. for Urban Affs.....	Office of Governor, Tallahassee
Georgia.....	H. Oliver Welch, Planning Officer.....	State Planning and Programming Bur., Atlanta
Hawaii.....	Hirobumi Uno, Special Asst., Human Resources.....	Office of Governor, Honolulu
Idaho.....	Al Minton, Secretary.....	Dept. of Commerce and Dev., Boise
Illinois.....	Ronald D. Michaelson, Asst. to Gov.....	Office of Governor, Springfield
Indiana.....	James Quinn, Adm. Asst. to Gov.....	Office of Governor, Indianapolis
Iowa.....	Leroy H. Petersen, Dir.....	Off. of Planning and Programming, Des Moines
Kansas.....	Darold D. Main, Spec. Asst. for Urban and Community Affs.....	Off. of Governor, Topeka
Kentucky.....	Frank J. Groschelle, Adminstr.....	Program Dev. Off., Frankfort
Louisiana.....	Mrs. Joe Wood, Exec. Dir.....	Comm. on Intergovernmental Relations, Baton Rouge
Maine.....	Eben L. Elwell, Municipal Coordinator.....	Executive Dept., Augusta
Maryland.....	Vladimir A. Wahbe, Director.....	State Planning Dept., Baltimore
Massachusetts.....	Julian Steele, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Community Affairs, Boston
Michigan.....	John T. Dempsey, Officer.....	Community Affairs, Detroit
Minnesota.....	Raymond T. Olsen, Director.....	State Planning Agency, St. Paul
	David J. Kennedy, Dir., Div. of Local and Urban Affs.....	State Planning Agcy., St. Paul
Mississippi.....	Kenneth C. Wagner, Director.....	Research and Development Center, Jackson
Missouri.....	Gene Sally, Director.....	Dept. of Community Affairs, Jefferson City

## COMMUNITY AFFAIRS—Continued

State	Name and Title	Agency and Location
Montana	Terry Roys, Dir.	Dept. of Planning and Econ. Dev., Helena
Nebraska	Douglas K. Bereuter, Director	State Planning Office, Lincoln
Nevada	William E. Hancock, Manager	State Planning Board, Carson City
New Hampshire	Alexander M. Taft, Coord. of Federal Funds	Office of Governor, Concord
New Jersey	Paul N. Ylvisaker, Commissioner	Dept. of Community Affairs, Trenton
New Mexico	Elie S. Gutierrez, State Planning Officer	State Planning Office, Santa Fe
New York	John J. Burns, Commissioner	Office for Local Government, Albany
	D. David Brandon, Director	Office of Planning Coordination, Albany
	William Watts, Director	Office of Urban Innovation, New York
North Carolina	Irvin Aldridge, Asst. to the Dir.	Dept. of Administration, Raleigh
North Dakota	Arthur McKinney, Administrative Asst.	Office of Governor, Bismarck
Ohio	Albert G. Giles, Director	Dept. of Urban Affairs, Columbus
Oklahoma	John Duffy, Dir., Div. of Econ. Opportunity	Off. of Econ. Opportunity, Oklahoma City
Oregon	Robert K. Logan, Intergovernmental Coord.	Office of Governor, Salem
Pennsylvania	Joseph W. Barr, Jr., Secretary	Dept. of Community Affairs, Harrisburg
Rhode Island	Frederick C. Williamson, Director	Dept. of Community Affairs, Providence
South Carolina	Woody Brooks, Coord., Off. of Community Affs., Planning and Grants Div.	Office of Governor, Columbia
South Dakota	Clell D. Elwood, Director	State Planning Agency, Pierre
Tennessee	Walter N. Lambert, Director	Off. of Urban and Federal Affs., Nashville
	Harold Strong, Director	Office of Local Government, Nashville
Texas	Fritz Lanham, Dir. of Federal-State Relations	Office of Governor, Austin
Utah	Kenneth C. Olson, State Planning Coord.	Office of Governor, Salt Lake City
Vermont	Frank Free, Director	Office of Local Affairs, Montpelier
Virginia	T. Edward Temple, Dir.	Div. of State Planning and Community Affs., Richmond
Washington	Richard H. Slavin, Dir.	Planning and Community Affs. Agcy., Olympia
West Virginia	B. L. Coffindaffer, Dir., Fed.-State Relations	Off. of Governor, Charleston
Wisconsin	Douglas G. Weiford, Secy.	Dept. of Local Affs. and Dev., Madison
Wyoming	Charles G. Newton, Coordinator	Dept. of Federal-State Relations, Cheyenne
American Samoa	Le'iato Tuli, Secy. of Samoan Affs.	Off. of Samoan Affs., Pago Pago
Guam	Vincente Q. Sanchez, Exec. Dir.	District Government, Agana
Puerto Rico	Luis F. Iturrino, Asst. to the Gov.	Office of Governor, San Juan
	Ramon Garcia Santiago, Chairman	Puerto Rico Planning Board, Santurce
Virgin Islands	Eldra Shulterbrandt, Director	Comm. on Human Services, St. Thomas

## COMPTROLLER

State	Name and Title	Agency and Location
Alabama	Roy W. Sanders, Acting Comptroller	Dept. of Finance, Montgomery
Alaska	William C. Mullin, Dir., Div. of Finance	Dept. of Admin., Juneau
Arizona	G. C. Hodges, Dir., Div. of Accounts and Controls	Dept. of Finance, Phoenix
Arkansas	C. E. Frost, Director	Dept. of Admin., Little Rock
California	Houston I. Flournoy, Controller	State Controller, Sacramento
Colorado	(Vacancy), Controller	Div. of Accts. and Control, Denver
Connecticut	Louis I. Gladstone, Comptroller	Off. of Comptroller, Hartford
Florida	Fred O. Dickinson, Jr., Comptroller	Comptroller's Off., Tallahassee
Georgia	James L. Bentley, Comptroller-Gen.	Comptr.-Gen.'s Off., Atlanta
Hawaii	KeNam Kim, Comptroller	Dept. of Acctg. and Gen. Ser., Honolulu
Indiana	Trudy Slaby Etherton, Auditor	Auditor's Office, Indianapolis
Iowa	Marvin R. Selden, Jr., Comptroller	Off. of Comptroller, Des Moines
Kansas	James R. Cobler, Controller	Dept. of Admin., Topeka
Kentucky	Mrs. E. M. Walsh, Comptroller	Treasury Dept., Frankfort
Louisiana	Roy R. Theriot, Comptroller	Off. of Comptroller, Baton Rouge
Maine	Henry L. Cranshaw, Controller	Bur. of Accts. and Cont., Augusta
Maryland	Louis L. Goldstein, Comptr. of Treas.	Comptroller's Off., Annapolis
Massachusetts	M. Joseph Stacey, Comptroller	Exec. Office for Admin. and Finance, Boston

## COMPTROLLER — Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Minnesota	William J. O'Brien, State Auditor	Off. of Auditor, St. Paul
Mississippi	Horace Steele, State Comptroller	Off. of Comptroller, Jackson
Missouri	John C. Vaughn, Dir., Comptr. and Budg. Div.	Dept. of Revenue, Jefferson City
Montana	H. F. Weggenman, Acting 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
Pennsylvania	Grace M. Sloan, Treasurer	Treasury Dept., Harrisburg
Rhode Island	Charles W. Hill, Controller, Div. of Accts. and Cont.	Dept. of Admin., Providence
South Carolina	J. Henry Mills, Comptroller-Gen.	Off. of Comptr.-Gen., Columbia
South Dakota	J. C. Penne, Auditor General	Dept. of Audits and Accts., Pierre
Tennessee	William 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 Fin., Div. of Financial Operations	Dept. of Admin., Madison
Guam	Segundo C. Aguon, Controller	Dept. of Finance, Agana
Puerto Rico	Justo Nieves Torres, Controller (Post-Audit)	Off. of Comptroller, San Juan
TTPI	Leslie Arentzen, Director, Budget and Finance	Dept. of Admin., Saipan
Virgin Islands	C. Loring Jetton, Comptroller	Dept. of Interior, St. Thomas

## CORRECTIONS

See also Juvenile Delinquency, 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	Thomas R. Branton, Dir., Div. of Corrections	Dept. of Health and Welf., Juneau
Arizona	Allen Cook, Director	Dept. of Corrections, Phoenix
Arkansas	Robert Sarver, Director	Dept. of Corrections, Little Rock
California	Spencer Williams, Secretary	Human Relations Agency, Sacramento
	Raymond C. Procunier, Director	Dept. of Corrections, Sacramento
Colorado	Harry C. Tinsley, Chief	Div. of Corrections, Denver
Connecticut	Ellis MacDougall, Commissioner	Dept. of Corrections, Hartford
Delaware	Warren J. Gehrt, Commissioner	Dept. of Corrections, Smyrna
Florida	Louie L. Wainwright, Director	Division of Corrections, Tallahassee
Georgia	Robert J. Carter, Director	Dept. of Corrections, Atlanta
Hawaii	William G. Among, Director	Dept. of Social Services, Honolulu
	Ray V. Belnap, Administrator	Corrections Div., Honolulu
Idaho	W. A. Naegle, Chairman	Board of Corrections, Boise
Illinois	Herbert D. Brown, Director	Dept. of Pub. Safety, Springfield
Indiana	James E. McCart, Commissioner	Dept. of Correction, Indianapolis
Iowa	Nolan Ellandson, Dir., Bur. of Corrections	Dept. of Social Services, Des Moines
Kansas	Charles McAtee, Director	Dept. of Penal Institutions, Topeka
Kentucky	John C. Taylor, Commissioner	Dept. of Corrections, Frankfort
Louisiana	Louis M. Sowers, Director	Dept. of Corrections, Baton Rouge
Maine	Robert R. Raines, Director	Bur. of Corrections, Augusta
Maryland	Joseph G. Cannon, Commissioner	Dept. of Correction, Baltimore
Massachusetts	John A. Gavin, Commissioner	Dept. of Correction, Boston
Michigan	Gus Harrison, Dir. of Corrections	Dept. of Corrections, Lansing
Minnesota	Paul W. Keve, Commissioner	Dept. of Corrections, St. Paul
Missouri	Fred T. Wilkinson, Director	Dept. of Corrections, Jefferson City

## CORRECTIONS—Continued

State	Name and Title	Agency and Location
Montana	Edwin G. Kellner, Director	Dept. of Institutions, Helena
Nebraska	Maurice H. Sigler, Deputy Dir. of Penal and Correctional Insts.	Dept. of Public Institutions, Lincoln
Nevada	Philip Hanniffin, Chief	Dept. of Parole and Probation, Carson City
New Jersey	Albert C. Wagner, Dir., Div. of Correction and Parole	Dept. of Insts. and Agencies, Trenton
New Mexico	J. E. Baker, Secretary	Dept. of Corrections, Santa Fe
New York	Paul D. McGinnis, Commissioner	Dept. of Correction, Albany
North Carolina	V. L. Bounds, Commissioner	Dept. of Corrections, Raleigh
Ohio	M. C. Koblentz, Chief	Div. of Corrections, Columbus
Oklahoma	Arnold Pontesso, Director	Dept. of Corrections, Oklahoma City
Oregon	J. N. Peet, Coord., Human Relations	Off. of Governor, Salem
	John J. Galson, Dir., Corrections Div.	Human Res. Planning Comm., Salem
Pennsylvania	Arthur T. Prasse, Commr., Bur. of Corrections	Dept. of Justice, Harrisburg
Rhode Island	Paul D. Sherman, Asst. Dir. of Correctional Services	Dept. of Soc. Welf., Providence
South Carolina	William R. Leeke, Superintendent	Board of Corrections, Columbia
South Dakota	Jerald Parkinson, Exec. Director	Bd. of Charities and Corrections, Pierre
Tennessee	(Vacancy), 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	Charles G. Adams, Commissioner	Dept. of Insts., Montpelier
Virginia	W. K. Cunningham, Jr., Dir., Div. of Corr.	Dept. of Welf. and Insts., Richmond
Washington	William R. Conte, M.D., Director	Dept. of Insts., Olympia
West Virginia	J. Donald Clark, Director	Div. of Corrections, Charleston
Wisconsin	Sanger B. Powers, Adminstr., Div. of Corr.	Dept. of Health and Social Ser., Madison
Guam	P. C. Santos, Parole and Probation Offr.	Courts of Guam, Agana
Puerto Rico	Thomas E. Alcalá, Supt., Div. of Corr.	Dept. of Justice, San Juan
TTPI	Mariano M. Sablan, Territory Juvenile Officer	Off. of Attorney Gen., Saipan

## COURT ADMINISTRATION

See also Chief Justices, Page 6

State	Name and Title	Agency and Location
Alaska	Robert H. Reynolds, Adm. Dir. of the Courts	Supreme Court, Anchorage
Arizona	Marvin Linner, Adm. Dir. of the Courts	Supreme Court, Phoenix
Arkansas	C. R. Huie, Exec. Secy., Judicial Dept.	Supreme Court, Little Rock
California	Ralph N. Kleps, Dir.	Adm. Off. of the Courts, Sacramento
Colorado	Harry O. Lawson, Court Adminstr.	Judicial Dept., Denver
Connecticut	John P. Cotter, Chief Court Adminstr.	Supreme Court, Hartford
Florida	J. Harry Guerry, Exec. Dir., Judicial Adm. Comm.	Supreme Court, Tallahassee
Hawaii	Lester E. Cingcade, Adm. Dir. of the Courts	Supreme Court, Honolulu
Idaho	William F. Lee, Adm. Asst. to the Courts	Supreme Court, Boise
Illinois	Roy O. Gulley, Dir., Adm. Off. of the Ill. Courts	Supreme Court, Springfield
Indiana	Samuel R. Rosen, Administrator-Commissioner	Supreme Court, Indianapolis
Iowa	Clarence A. Kading, Judicial Dept. Statistician	Supreme Court, Des Moines
Kansas	James R. James, Judicial Administrator	Supreme Court, Topeka
Kentucky	Astor Hogg, Adm. Dir. of Courts	Court of Appeals, Frankfort
Louisiana	Robert LeCorgne, Jr., Judicial Adminstr.	Supreme Court, New Orleans
Maryland	Frederick W. Invernizzi, Director	Adm. Off. of the Courts, Baltimore
Massachusetts	Richard Gerould, Executive Secretary	Supreme Judicial Court, Boston
Michigan	William R. Hart, Court Administrator	Supreme Court, Lansing
Minnesota	William P. Westphal, Adm. Asst.	Supreme Court, St. Paul
Missouri	Wilkie Cunningham, Exec. Secy.	Judicial Conf. of Mo., Jefferson City
New Jersey	Edward B. McConnell, Adm. Dir. of the Courts	Adm. Off. of Courts, Trenton
New Mexico	Edward T. Johnson, Court Administrator	Supreme Court, Santa Fe
New York	Thomas F. McCoy, State Adminstr. and Secy.	Judicial Conf. of N.Y., New York

COURT ADMINISTRATION — *Continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
North Carolina	Bert M. Montague, Dir.	Adm. Off. of the Courts, Raleigh
North Dakota	Elmer J. Dewald, Exec. Secretary	Judicial Council, Bismarck
Ohio	William D. Radcliff, Adm. Assistant	Supreme Court, Columbus
Oklahoma	Marian Opala, Adm. Dir.	Supreme Court, Oklahoma City
Oregon	John R. McCullough, Adm. Asst. to Chief Justice	Supreme Court, Salem
Pennsylvania	A. Evans Kephart, State Court Adminstr.	Supreme Court, Philadelphia
Rhode Island	Robert A. Coogan, Adm. Clerk	Judicial Department, Providence
Tennessee	T. Mack Blackburn, Exec. Secretary	Supreme Court, Nashville
Utah	L. M. Cummings, Adm. Officer	Supreme Court, Salt Lake City
Vermont	Lawrence J. Turgeon, Court Adminstr.	Supreme Court, Montpelier
Virginia	Hubert D. Bennett, Exec. Secy.	Supreme Court of Appeals, Richmond
Washington	Albert C. Bise, Adminstr. for the Courts	Supreme Court, Olympia
Wisconsin	Edward M. Wilkie, Administrator	Off. of Court Admstr., Madison
Puerto Rico	Filiberto Santiago Rosario, Adm. Dir.	Off. of Court Admin., San Juan
TTPI	Dwayne Tomson, Administrative Officer	High Court, Saipan

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

*See also Advertising, Commerce, Planning*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama	J. Ed Mitchell, Director	Planning and Indus. Dev. Bd., Montgomery
Alaska	Frank H. Murkowski, Commr.	Dept. of Economic Dev. and Planning, Juneau
Arizona	Robert G. Worden, Exec. Dir.	Dept. of Econ. Planning and Dev., Phoenix
Arkansas	Robert M. Millwee, Exec. Dir.	Industrial Dev. Comm., Little Rock
California	J. Bryan Sullivan, Director	Dept. of Commerce, Sacramento
Colorado	Dwight E. Neill, Director	Div. of Commerce and Dev., Denver
Connecticut	Mark Feinberg, Managing Dir.	Development Comm., Hartford
Delaware	Thomas B. Evans, Director	State Dev. Dept., Dover
Florida	Don D. Meiklejohn, Exec. Dir.	Development Comm., Tallahassee
Georgia	Louis W. Truman, Director	Dept. of Ind. and Trade, Atlanta
Hawaii	Shelley M. Mark, Director	Dept. of Planning and Econ. Dev., Honolulu
Idaho	Albert E. Minton, Exec. Secy.	Dept. of Commerce and Dev., Boise
Illinois	Ray C. Dickerson, Exec. Director	Dept. of Business and Economic Dev., Springfield
Indiana	Van Barteau, Exec. Dir.	Dept. of Commerce, Indianapolis
Iowa	E. L. Johnson, Director of Dev.	Development Comm., Des Moines
Kansas	Jack Lacy, Director	Economic Dev. Comm., Topeka
Kentucky	Paul Grubbs, Commissioner	Dept. of Commerce, Frankfort
Louisiana	William T. Hackett, Jr., Dir.	Dept. of Commerce and Ind., Baton Rouge
Maine	James K. Keefe, Commissioner	Dept. of Economic Development, Augusta
Maryland	William A. Pate, Director	Dept. of Economic Development, Annapolis
Massachusetts	Theodore Schulenberg, Commr.	Dept. of Commerce, Boston
Michigan	Bernard M. Conboy, Dir., Off. of Econ. Expansion	Dept. of Commerce, Lansing
Minnesota	J. Kimball Whitney, Commissioner	Dept. of Econ. Dev., St. Paul
Mississippi	Bradford J. Dye, Dir. and Exec. Offr.	Agricultural and Industrial Bd., Jackson
Missouri	Henry Maddox, Director	Div. of Commerce and Indus. Dev., Jefferson City
Montana	Miss Laurie A. McCarthy, Acting Director	Dept. of Planning and Econ. Dev., Helena
Nebraska	James W. Monroe, Director	Dept. of Econ. Dev., Lincoln
Nevada	Clark G. Russell, Director	Dept. of Econ. Dev., Carson City
New Hampshire	Elias A. McQuaid, Dir., Div. of Econ. Dev.	Dept. of Res. and Econ. Dev., Concord
New Jersey	Albert R. Post, Chief	State Bureau of Commerce, Trenton
New Mexico	James O. Roberson, Director	Dept. of Development, Santa Fe
New York	Harry J. O'Donnell, Dep. Commr., Econ. Dev. Div.	Dept. of Commerce, Albany
North Carolina	Robert E. Leak, Administrator	Div. of Commerce and Ind., Raleigh
North Dakota	Bruce Barch, Director	Economic Dev. Comm., Bismarck
Ohio	F. P. Neuenschwander, Director	Dept. of Dev., Columbus
Oklahoma	Robert H. Breeden, Dir.	Ind. Dev. and Parks Dept., Oklahoma City

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT — *Continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Oregon	James Faulstich, Dir., Econ. Dev. Div.	Executive Dept., Salem
Pennsylvania	Robert M. Mumma, Secy. of Commerce	Dept. of Commerce, Harrisburg
Rhode Island	Adolph T. Schmidt, Exec. Dir.	Development Council, Providence
South Carolina	J. D. Little, Jr., Director	State Development Bd., Columbia
South Dakota	Robert Martin, Director	Indus. Dev. Expansion Agency, Pierre
Tennessee	James H. Alexander, Gov.'s Staff Asst.	Staff Div. for Indus. Dev., Nashville
Texas	James H. Harwell, Exec. Director	Industrial Comm., Austin
Utah	Walter G. Smith, Director	Industrial Promotion Comm., Salt Lake City
Vermont	Robert M. Wilson, Commissioner	Development Dept., Montpelier
Virginia	J. Frank Alspaugh, Director	Div. of Indus. Dev. and Planning, Richmond
Washington	Daniel B. Ward, Director	Dept. of Commerce and Econ. Dev., Olympia
West Virginia	Lysander L. Dudley, Sr., Director	Dept. of Commerce, Charleston
Wisconsin	Palmer McConnell, Adminstr., Div. of Econ. Dev.	Dept. of Local Affairs and Dev., Madison
Wyoming	Roy Peck, Exec. Director	Dept. of Econ. Planning and Dev., Cheyenne
Guam	James Halliday	Economic Dev. Authority, Agaña
Puerto Rico	Juan Rodríguez de Jesús, Administrator	Economic Dev. Admin., San Juan
TTPL	William C. Rhyne, Dir., Econ. Dev.	Dept. of Res. and Dev., Saipan

## ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama	M. C. Colley, Adminstr.	Program Dev. Off., Montgomery
Alaska	Frank H. Murkowski, Commr.	Dept. of Economic Dev., Juneau
	Lawrence A. Dinneen, Dir., Industrial Dev.	Dept. of Economic Dev., Juneau
Arizona	Eugene A. Marin, Dir.	Economic Opportunity Off., Phoenix
Arkansas	Clyde Hart, Director	Off. of Economic Opportunity, Little Rock
California	James Deasy, Chief	Off. of Economic Opportunity, Sacramento
Colorado	Sam Martinez, Coord.	Off. of Economic Opportunity, Denver
Connecticut	James S. Klar, Dir., Bur. of Program Dev. and Community Ser.	Dept. of Community Affairs, Hartford
Delaware	Lorin B. Hunt, Director	Off. of Economic Opportunity, Wilmington
Florida	James A. Bax, Director	Div. of Economic Opportunity, Tallahassee
Hawaii	Walter P. S. Chun, Director	Off. of Economic Opportunity, Honolulu
Idaho	Herbert K. Whitworth, Director	Off. of Economic Opportunity, Boise
Illinois	Fred. Wiggers, Chief Clerk	Dept. of Labor, Springfield
Iowa	Robert F. Tyson, Acting Dir.	Off. of Economic Opportunity, Des Moines
Kentucky	Lynn Frayer, Dir., Div. of Economic Opportunity	Program Dev. Off., Frankfort
Louisiana	David B. Self, Jr., Director	Off. of Economic Opportunity, Baton Rouge
Maine	Herbert S. Sperry, Director	Div. of Economic Opportunity, Augusta
Maryland	S. Edward Smith, Exec. Dir.	Off. of Economic Opportunity, Baltimore
Michigan	Alton M. Shipstead, Acting Exec. Dir.	Off. of Economic Opportunity, Lansing
Minnesota	Everett Thies, Director	Off. of Economic Opportunity, St. Paul
Missouri	(Vacancy), Director	Off. of Economic Opportunity, Jefferson City
Montana	M. James Sorte, Coord., Off. of Economic Opportunity	Off. of Gov., Helena
Nebraska	Samuel J. Cornelius, Technical Asst.	Off. of Gov., Lincoln
Nevada	Willie J. Wynn, Director	Off. of Economic Opportunity, Carson City
New Hampshire	Robert R. DeVoid, Director	Off. of Economic Opportunity, Concord
New Jersey	Paul N. Ylvisaker, Commr.	Dept. of Community Affairs, Trenton
	Gregory R. Farrell, Dir., Off. of Economic Opportunity	Dept. of Community Affairs, Trenton
New Mexico	Rudolph F. Baca, Director	State Planning Office, Santa Fe
North Dakota	Michael Puklich, Coord.	Off. of Economic Opportunity, Bismarck
Ohio	Jack K. Hill, Dep. Dir., Urban Affs.	Off. of Economic Opportunity, Columbus
Oklahoma	John Duffy, Dir., Div. of Economic Opportunity	Exec. Dept., Oklahoma City
Oregon	Marco Haggard, Adm. Asst.	Off. of Governor, Salem

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY — Continued

State	Name and Title	Agency and Location
South Carolina	J. Lee Spratt, Dir.	Economic Opportunity Off., Columbia
South Dakota	Arthur Juhnke, Coord.	Off. of Economic Opportunity, Pierre
Tennessee	Phillip Rule, Supvr., Off. of Economic Opportunity	Off. of Urban and Federal Affs., Nashville
Texas	B. G. Allen, Director	Off. of Economic Opportunity, Austin
Utah	Guy H. Ivins, Director	Off. of Economic Opportunity, Salt Lake City
Vermont	Thomas Davis, Director	Off. of Economic Opportunity, Montpelier
Washington	B. E. Brady, Director	Off. of Economic Opportunity, Olympia
West Virginia	J. Jefferson Monroe, Director	Economic Opportunity Agcy., Charleston
Wisconsin	Robert Smith, Dir., Bur. of Economic Opportunity	Dept. of Local Affs. and Dev., Madison
Wyoming	Charles G. Newton, Coord.	Federal-State Relations Board, Cheyenne
Guam	Malcolm Merrill, Administrator	Off. of Economic Opportunity, Agaña
TTPI	Francis B. Mahoney, Dir., Community Dev.	Hdqrs., Saipan

EDUCATION (Chief State School Officers)

State	Name and Title	Agency and Location
Alabama	Ernest Stone, Supt. of Educ.	Dept. of Educ., Montgomery
Alaska	Clifford R. Hartman, Commr.	Dept. of Educ., Juneau
Arizona	Weldon P. Shofstall, Supt. Pub. Instr.	Off. of Supt. Pub. Instr., Phoenix
Arkansas	A. W. Ford, Commissioner	Dept. of Educ., Little Rock
California	Max Rafferty, Supt. Pub. Instr.	Dept. of Educ., Sacramento
Colorado	Byron W. Hansford, Commissioner	Dept. of Educ., Denver
Connecticut	William J. Sanders, Commissioner	Dept. of Educ., Hartford
Delaware	Kenneth C. Madden, Supt. Pub. Instr.	Bd. of Educ., Dover
Florida	Floyd T. Christian, Commissioner	Dept. of Educ., Tallahassee
Georgia	Jack P. Nix, Supt. of Schools	Dept. of Educ., Atlanta
Hawaii	Ralph H. Kiyosaki, Supt.	Dept. of Educ., Honolulu
Idaho	Delmer F. Engelking, Supt. Pub. Instr.	Dept. of Educ., Boise
Illinois	Ray Page, Supt. Pub. Instr.	Off. of Supt., Springfield
Indiana	Richard D. Wells, Supt. Pub. Instr.	Bd. of Educ., Indianapolis
Iowa	Paul F. Johnston, Supt. Pub. Instr.	Dept. of Pub. Instr., Des Moines
Kansas	Murle M. Hayden, Actg. Commissioner	Dept. of Educ., Topeka
Kentucky	Wendell P. Butler, Supt. Pub. Instr.	Dept. of Educ., Frankfort
Louisiana	William J. Dodd, Supt. of Educ.	Dept. of Pub. Educ., Baton Rouge
Maine	William T. Logan, Jr., Commissioner	Dept. of Educ., Augusta
Maryland	James A. Sensenbaugh, Superintendent	Dept. of Educ., Baltimore
Massachusetts	Neil Sullivan, Commissioner	Dept. of Educ., Boston
Michigan	Ira Polley, Supt. Pub. Instr.	Dept. of Educ., Lansing
Minnesota	Duane J. Mattheis, Commissioner	Dept. of Educ., St. Paul
Mississippi	Garvin Johnston, Supt. Pub. Educ.	Dept. of Educ., Jackson
Missouri	Hubert Wheeler, Commissioner	Board of Educ., Jefferson City
Montana	Dolores Colburg, Supt. Pub. Instr.	Off. of Supt., Helena
Nebraska	Floyd A. Miller, Commissioner of Education	Dept. of Educ., Lincoln
Nevada	Burnell Larson, Supt. Pub. Instr.	Dept. of Educ., Carson City
New Hampshire	Hewell J. Paire, Commr. of Education	Dept. of Educ., Concord
New Jersey	Carl L. Marburger, Commissioner	Dept. of Educ., Trenton
New Mexico	Leonard DeLayo, Supt. Pub. Instr.	Dept. of Pub. Educ., Santa Fe
New York	(Vacancy), Commissioner of Education	Education Dept., Albany
North Carolina	Craig Phillips, Supt. Pub. Instr.	Dept. of Pub. Instr., Raleigh
North Dakota	M. F. Peterson, Supt. Pub. Instr.	Dept. of Pub. Instr., Bismarck
Ohio	Martin W. Essex, Supt.	Dept. of Educ., Columbus
Oklahoma	D. D. Creech, Supt. Pub. Instr.	Dept. of Educ., Oklahoma City
Oregon	Dale P. Parnell, Supt. Pub. Instr.	Dept. of Educ., Salem

EDUCATION (Chief State School Officers) — *Continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Pennsylvania	J. Ralph Rackley, Supt. Pub. Instr.	Dept. of Pub. Instr., Harrisburg
Rhode Island	William P. Robinson, Jr., Commissioner	Dept. of Educ., Providence
South Carolina	Cyril B. Busbee, Superintendent	Dept. of Educ., Columbia
South Dakota	Gordon Diedrich, Superintendent	Dept. of Pub. Instr., Pierre
Tennessee	J. Howard Wharf, Commissioner	Dept. of Educ., Nashville
Texas	J. W. Edgar, Commissioner of Education	Education Agcy., Austin
Utah	Terrel H. Bell, Supt. Pub. Instr.	Bd. of Education, Salt Lake City
Vermont	Harvey B. Scribner, Commissioner	Dept. of Educ., Montpelier
Virginia	Woodrow W. Wilkerson, Supt. Pub. Instr.	Dept. of Educ., Richmond
Washington	Louis Bruno, Supt. Pub. Instr.	Off. of Supt. Pub. Instr., Olympia
West Virginia	Rex M. Smith, Supt. of Schools	Dept. of Educ., Charleston
Wisconsin	William C. Kahl, Supt. Pub. Instr.	Dept. Pub. Instr., Madison
Wyoming	Harry Roberts, Superintendent	Dept. Pub. Instr., Cheyenne
Guam	Franklin J. Quitugua, Director	Dept. of Educ., Agana
Puerto Rico	Ramón Mellado, Secretary	Dept. of Educ., Hato Rey
TTPI	R. Burl Yarberry, Commr. for Educ.	Dept. of Educ., Saipan
Virgin Islands	Charles Turnbull, Actg. Commr.	Dept. of Educ., St. Thomas

## EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama	Richard L. Holmes, Director	Dept. of Indus. Rels., Montgomery
Alaska	Stuart H. Bowdoin, Director	Employment Security Div., Juneau
Arizona	Charles J. Minning, Chairman Charles A. Boyle, Administrator	Employment Security Comm., Phoenix Employment Service, Phoenix
	Bruce Parkinson, Adminstr., Unemp. Comp. Div.	Emp. Sec. Comm., Phoenix
Arkansas	John M. Peterson, Emp. Sec. Div.	Dept. of Labor, Little Rock
California	Spencer Williams, Secy. Gilbert L. Sheffield, Dir., Dept. of Human Res. Dev.	Human Relations Agency, Sacramento Human Relations Agcy., Sacramento
Colorado	Bernard E. Teets, Exec. Dir., Div. of Emp.	Dept. of Labor and Emp., Denver
Connecticut	Robert A. Cronin, Exec. Dir.	Employment Security Div., Wethersfield
Delaware	Joseph A. Bradshaw, Chmn.-Exec. Dir.	Emp. Security Div., Wilmington
Florida	Thomas W. Johnston, Chairman	Industrial Commission, Tallahassee
Georgia	Walter O. Brooks, Dir., Emp. Sec. Agency	Dept. of Labor, Atlanta
Hawaii	Robert Agena, Adminstr., Emp. Service Div. Frank M. Torres, Adminstr., Unemp. Ins. Div.	Dept. of Labor and Indus. Rels., Honolulu Dept. of Labor and Indus. Rels., Honolulu
Idaho	C. L. Worsley, Exec. Dir.	Dept. of Employment, Boise
Illinois	Samuel C. Bernstein, Emp. Sec. Admin.	Dept. of Labor, Chicago
Indiana	John F. Coppes, Director	Emp. Sec. Board, Indianapolis
Iowa	J. W. Janssen, Chairman	Employment Security Comm., Des Moines
Kansas	Leo J. Phalen, Exec. Dir., Emp. Sec. Div.	Labor Department, Topeka
Kentucky	Merritt S. Deitz, Commissioner	Dept. of Economic Security, Frankfort
Louisiana	F. C. Doyal, Jr., Adminstr., Div. of Emp. Sec.	Dept. of Labor, Baton Rouge
Maine	James C. Schoenthaler, Chairman	Employment Security Comm., Augusta
Maryland	Osborne B. Beall, Exec. Dir.	Dept. of Emp. Security, Baltimore
Massachusetts	Herman V. LaMark, Director	Div. of Employment Sec., Boston
Michigan	William R. Ford, Dir., Emp. Sec. Comm.	Dept. of Labor, Detroit
Minnesota	George J. Vavoulis, Commissioner	Dept. of Employment Security, St. Paul
Mississippi	John E. Aldridge, Exec. Dir.	Employment Security Comm., Jackson
Missouri	Herman Julien, Dir., Div. of Emp. Sec.	Dept. of Labor and Industrial Relations, Jefferson City
Montana	Gordon R. Bennett, Chmn.-Exec. Dir.	Emp. Sec. Comm., Helena
Nebraska	Mark A. Seamark, Dir., Div. of Emp.	Dept. of Labor, Lincoln
Nevada	Lee H. Burnham, Exec. Dir.	Employment Security Dept., Carson City
New Hampshire	Benjamin C. Adams, Commr.	Dept. of Employment Security, Concord
New Jersey	Edward J. Hall, Dir., Div. of Emp. Sec.	Dept. of Labor and Ind., Trenton

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY — Continued

State	Name and Title	Agency and Location
New Mexico	Paul J. Cruz, Chmn.-Exec. Dir.	Employment Security Comm., Albuquerque
New York	Alfred L. Green, Exec. Dir., Div. of Emp.	Dept. of Labor, Albany
North Carolina	Henry E. Kendall, Chairman	Employment Security Comm., Raleigh
North Dakota	Martin N. Gronvold, Exec. Dir.	Employment Security Bur., Bismarck
Ohio	Willard P. Dudley, Administrator	Bur. of Unemp. Comp., Columbus
Oklahoma	Bruton Wood, Exec. Dir.	Employment Security Comm., Oklahoma City
Oregon	J. N. Peet, Coord., Human Resources Ross Morgan, Commr., Emp. Div.	Off. of Governor, Salem Human Res. Planning Comm., Salem
Pennsylvania	Jack B. Brown, Exec. Dir., Bur. of Emp. Sec.	Dept. of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg
Rhode Island	Mary C. Hackett, Director	Dept. of Employment Security, Providence
South Carolina	B. Frank Godfrey, Exec. Dir.	Employment Security Comm., Columbia
South Dakota	Alan Williamson, Commr.-Counsel	Employment Security Dept., Aberdeen
Tennessee	Mrs. Leo Burson, Commr.	Dept. of Emp. Security, Nashville
Texas	Mrs. Nancy Sayers, Chmn. R. L. Coffman, Administrator	Employment Commission, Austin Employment Commission, Austin
Utah	Curtis P. Harding, Adminstr., Dept. of Emp. Sec.	Industrial Comm., Salt Lake City
Vermont	Mrs. Stella Hackel, Commr.	Dept. of Emp. Security, Montpelier
Virginia	William L. Heartwell, Commissioner	Employment Comm., Richmond
Washington	Mrs. Maxine Daly, Commr.	Employment Security Dept., Olympia
West Virginia	Clement R. Bassett, Commr.	Dept. of Employment Security, Charleston
Wisconsin	Joseph C. Fagan, Chmn. Francis J. Walsh, Adminstr., Emp. Ser. Div. Lawrence A. Burley, Adminstr., Unemp. Comp. Div.	Dept. of Ind., Labor and Human Rels., Madison Dept. of Ind., Labor and Human Rels., Madison Dept. of Ind., Labor and Human Rels., Madison
Wyoming	William H. Gonder, Dir., Adm. Ser.	Emp. Sec. Comm., Casper
Guam	Charles Toves, Director	Department of Labor, Agaña
Puerto Rico	Manuel Rivera Rodriguez, Dir.	Bur. of Emp. Sec., Hato Rey
Virgin Islands	Mrs. E. Louise Scott, Director	Emp. Security Agcy., St. Thomas

FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS (Coordinators)

State	Name and Title	Agency and Location
Alabama	Ralph P. Swofford, Director	Alabama Program Development Office, Montgomery
Alaska	Frank D. Cox, Dir., Div. of Planning and Research	Office of Governor, Juneau
Arizona	Stanley Womer, Staff Adminstr.	Office of Governor, Phoenix
Arkansas	John M. Peterson, Dir., Economic Dev. Prog.	Office of Gov., Little Rock
California	Ed Reinecke, Lieut. Gov. Edwin Meese III, Exec. Secy. to Gov.	Off. of Intergovernmental Management, Sacramento Office of Gov., Sacramento
Colorado	Lyle Lindesmith, Special Asst. to Gov.	Office of Governor, Denver
Connecticut	Raymond U. Rosa, Dir., Fed.-State Relations	Dept. of Finance and Control, Hartford
Delaware	Christopher Perry, Exec. Asst.	Office of Governor, Dover
Florida	James A. Bax, Coordinator of Fed.-State Relations	Office of Gov., Tallahassee
Georgia	H. Oliver Welch, State Planning Offr.	State Planning and Programming Bur., Atlanta
Hawaii	Myron B. Thompson, Administrative Dir.	Office of Governor, Honolulu
Idaho	Richard Hughes, Asst. to Gov.	Office of Governor, Boise
Illinois	Jeremiah Marsh, Special Counsel to Gov.	Office of Governor, Chicago
Indiana	James B. Kessler, Adm. Asst. to Gov.	Office of Governor, Indianapolis
Iowa	Michael J. Feld, Administrative Asst.	Office of Governor, Des Moines
Kansas	Darold D. Main, Coord. of Fed.-State Relations	Office of Governor, Topeka
Kentucky	Frank J. Groschelle, Administrator	Kentucky Program Development Off., Frankfort
Louisiana	Mrs. Joe Wood, Exec. Director	Comm. on Intergovernmental Relations, Baton Rouge
Maine	Walter E. Corey III, Federal-State Coord.	Executive Dept., Augusta
Massachusetts	(Vacancy), Dir., Federal-State Relations	Exec. Off. of Admin. and Finance, Boston
Michigan	James C. Kellogg, Exec. Asst. for Policy and Programs	Exec. Off., Lansing

FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS (Coordinators) — *Continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Minnesota	Raymond T. Olsen, Director	State Planning Agency, St. Paul
Mississippi	David Bowen, Coord. of Fed.-State Programs	Div. of Gov.'s Office, Jackson
Missouri	Paul E. Williams, Legal Asst. to Gov.	Office of Gov., Jefferson City
Montana	Gordon Hoven, Asst. State-Federal Coord.	Office of Gov., Helena
Nebraska	James W. Monroe, Dir.	Dept. of Economic Development, Lincoln
Nevada	William V. Sinnott, Spec. Asst. to Gov.	Office of Gov., Carson City
New Hampshire	Alexander M. Taft, Coord. of Fed. Funds	Office of Gov., Concord
New Jersey	Paul N. Ylvisaker, Commr.	Dept. of Community Affairs, Trenton
New Mexico	Elie S. Gutierrez, State Planning Offr.	State Planning Office, Santa Fe
New York	Miss Mary McAniff, Asst. Secy. to Gov. for Intergovtl. Affairs	Executive Chamber, New York
North Carolina	William L. Turner, Director	Dept. of Administration, Raleigh
North Dakota	Walter Christensen, Dir. of Admin.	Office of Governor, Bismarck
Ohio	Albert G. Giles, Dir.	Dept. of Urban Affairs, Columbus
Oklahoma	W. C. Garrison, Coord. of Fed.-State Relations	State Budget Office, Oklahoma City
Oregon	Edward G. Westerdahl II, Exec. Asst. to Gov.	Office of Governor, Salem
Pennsylvania	(Vacancy), Dir., Bur. of the Budget	Office of Gov., Harrisburg
Rhode Island	Jack Thompson, Federal Coordinator	Office of Governor, Warwick
South Carolina	Robert L. Alexander, State-Fed. Coordinator	Office of Gov., Columbia
South Dakota	Clell D. Elwood, Director	State Planning Agency, Pierre
Tennessee	Walter N. Lambert, Director	Off. of Urban and Federal Affairs, Nashville
Texas	Dan S. Petty, Dir. of Planning Coordination	Office of Gov., Austin
Utah	Kenneth C. Olson, State Planning Coordinator	Off. of Gov., Salt Lake City
Vermont	John M. Simonds, Spec. Asst. to Commr.	Dept. of Admin., Montpelier
Virginia	T. Edward Temple, Dir.	Div. of Planning and Community Affairs, Richmond
Washington	David W. Peyton, Prog. and Planning Asst.	Office of Governor, Olympia
West Virginia	B. L. Coffindaffer, Dir., Fed.-State Relations	Office of Gov., Charleston
Wisconsin	Donald Holl, Chf., Fed. Aids Section, Bur. of Budg. and Mgt.	Dept. of Admin., Madison
Wyoming	Charles G. Newton, Coord.	Federal-State Relations, Cheyenne
American Samoa	Wilbur W. Larson, Mgt. Analysis Offr.	Office of Gov., Pago Pago
Guam	George Ingling, Coord. of Fed. Programs	Office of Governor, Agana
Puerto Rico	Roland I. Perusse, Asst. to Gov.	Office of Governor, San Juan
TTPI	Gerald M. Phillips, Dir. of Budget	Dept. of Admin., Saipan
Virgin Islands	Louis Shulterbrandt, Spec. Asst. to Gov.	Office of Gov., St. Thomas

## FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS (Washington Offices)

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Location</i>
California	James E. Jenkins, Deputy Dir. of Finance	1101-17th St., N.W., Washington, D. C.
Florida	David Early, Fla.-Wash. Coord.	1625 Eye St., N.W., Washington, D. C.
Illinois	Thomas Corcoran, Dir., Wash. Off.	1730 M Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.
Indiana	James B. Kessler, Dir., Wash. Off.	1826 R Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.
Kentucky	Joseph C. DeWeese, Dir., Wash. Off.	1705 DeSales St., N.W., Washington, D. C.
Maryland	Gerard F. Devlin, National Relations Officer	1001 Third St., S.W., Washington, D. C.
New York	Daniel F. Ruge, Dir., Washington Off., N.Y. Dept. of Commerce	1200 18th St., N.W., Washington, D. C.
Ohio	Thomas J. Grant, Dir., Washington Off.	17th and H Sts., N.W., Washington, D. C.
Oregon	Dale Mallicoat, Dir., Washington Off.	919 18th St., N.W., Washington, D. C.
Pennsylvania	James Van Zandt, Dir., Washington Off.	1629 K St., N.W., Washington, D. C.
Texas	Randy Pendleton, Dir., State-Federal Relations Div.	1140 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C.
Guam	A. B. Won Pat, Wash. Representative	200 Maryland Ave., N.E., Washington, D. C.
Puerto Rico	Luis Guinot, Jr., Adminstr., Exec. and Legislative Liaison Sect.	2210 R Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.
Virgin Islands	Ron DeLugo, Wash. Representative	1225 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C.

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	Wallace Noerenberg, Actg. Commissioner	Dept. of Fish and Game, Juneau
Arizona	Robert J. Jantzen, Director	Game and Fish Dept., Phoenix
Arkansas	Hugh A. Hackler, Exec. Secretary	Game and Fish Comm., Little Rock
California	G. Raymond Arnett, Director	Dept. of Fish and Game, Sacramento
Colorado	Harry R. Woodward, Director	Game, Fish and Parks Dept., Denver
Connecticut	Theodore B. Bampton, Director	Bd. of 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 Comm., Tallahassee
	Randolph Hodges, Director	Bd. of Conserv., Tallahassee
Georgia	George T. Bagby, Director	Game and Fish Dept., Atlanta
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 L. Rutherford, 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. Comm., Des Moines
Kansas	George C. Moore, Director	Forestry, Fish and Game, Pratt
Kentucky	Minor Clark, Commissioner	Dept. of Fish and Wildlife Resources, Frankfort
Louisiana	Clark M. Hoffpauer, Director	Wildlife and Fisheries Comm., 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. Nat. Res., Boston
	Frederick C. Wilbour, Jr., Dir., Div. of Marine Fisheries	Dept. Nat. Res., Boston
Michigan	Wayne H. Tody, Chief, Fish Section	Dept. of Nat. Res., Lansing
	D. W. Douglass, Chief, Game Section	Dept. of Nat. Res., Lansing
Minnesota	Richard L. Wettersten, Dir., Div. of Game and Fish	Dept. of Conserv., St. Paul
Mississippi	Billy Joe Cross, Exec. Dir.	Game and Fish Comm., Jackson
Missouri	Carl R. Noren, Director	Conservation Comm., Jefferson City
Montana	Frank H. Dunkle, Director	Fish and Game Dept., Helena
Nebraska	Melvin O. Steen, Director	Games and Parks Comm., Lincoln
Nevada	Frank W. Groves, Director	Fish and Game Comm., Reno
New Hampshire	Bernard W. Corson, Director	Fish and Game Dept., Concord
New Jersey	Lester G. MacNamara, Dir., Div. of Fish and Game	Dept. of Conserv. and Econ. Dev., Trenton
New Mexico	Ladd S. Gordon, Director	Dept. of Game and Fish, Santa Fe
New York	Albert G. Hall, Dir., Div. of Fish and Game	Conserv. Dept., Albany
North Carolina	Clyde P. Patton, Exec. Director	Wildlife Resources Comm., Raleigh
North Dakota	Russell Stuart, Commissioner	Game and Fish Dept., Bismarck
Ohio	Daniel C. Armbruster, Chief	Div. of Wildlife, Columbus
Oklahoma	Farrell Copelin, Actg. Dir. in Charge	Dept. of Wildlife Conserv., Oklahoma City
Oregon	Robert W. Schoning, Dir. of Fisheries	Fish Comm., Portland
	John W. McKean, Game Director	Game Comm., Portland
Pennsylvania	Robert J. Bielo, Exec. Director	Fish Comm., Harrisburg
	Glenn L. Bowers, Exec. Director	Game Comm., Harrisburg
Rhode Island	Thomas J. Wright, Chief, Div. of Conserv.	Dept. of Nat. Res., 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 Parks Dept., Pierre
Tennessee	Fred W. Stanberry, Dir., Game and Fish Comm.	Conserv. and Commerce Dept., Nashville
Texas	J. R. Singleton, Exec. Secy.	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
Virginia	Chester F. Phelps, Exec. Dir.	Game and Inland Fisheries Comm., Richmond
	Milton T. Hickman, Commissioner	Comm. of Fisheries, Newport News

FISH AND GAME — *Continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Washington.....	Thor Tollofsen, Director.....	Dept. of Fisheries, Olympia
	John A. Biggs, Director.....	Dept. of Game, Olympia
West Virginia.....	Peter E. Zurbuch, Chief.....	Div. of Game and Fish and Nat. Res., Charleston
Wisconsin.....	Charles N. Lloyd, Dir., Bur. of Fish Mgt., Div. of Fish and Game Mgt.....	Dept. of Nat. Res., Madison
	John Keener, Dir., Bur. of Game Mgt., Div. of Fish and Game Mgt. Enforce.....	Dept. of Nat. Res., Madison
Wyoming.....	James White, Commissioner.....	Game and Fish Commission, Cheyenne
Guam.....	Isaac Ikehara, Fish and Game Warden.....	Dept. of Agric., Mangilao
Puerto Rico.....	Félix Inigo, Dir., Fisheries and Wildlife Sect.....	Dept. of Agric., San Juan
TTPI.....	Peter T. Wilson, Dir. of Marine Resources.....	Dept. of Res. and Dev., Saipan
Virgin Islands.....	Carl Trantum, Commr.....	Dept. of Conserv. and Cultural Affs., St. Thomas

## FOOD AND DRUGS

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama.....	E. A. Childers, Actg. Dir., Div. of Agrical. Chemistry.....	Dept. of Agric. and Inds., Montgomery
Alaska.....	Donald K. Freedman, M.D., Dir., Div. of Pub. Health.....	Dept. of Health and Welf., Juneau
Arizona.....	George A. Spendlove, M.D., Commissioner.....	Dept. of Health, Phoenix
Arkansas.....	J. T. Herron, M.D., State Health Officer.....	Board of Health, Little Rock
California.....	James W. Bell, Chief, Bur. of Food and Drug Inspection.....	Dept. of Pub. Health, Berkeley
Colorado.....	R. L. Cleere, M.D., Exec. Director.....	Dept. of Pub. Health, Denver
Connecticut.....	James J. Casey, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Consumer Protection, Hartford
Delaware.....	David J. Krigstein, 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
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 Pub. Health, Chicago
Indiana.....	Frank Fisher, Dir., Bur. of Foods and Drugs.....	Bd. of Health, Indianapolis
Iowa.....	L. B. Liddy, Secretary.....	Dept. of Agriculture, Des Moines
	Paul H. Crews, Exec. Secretary.....	Pharmacy Board, Des Moines
Kansas.....	Evan Wright, Dir., Food and Drug Div.....	Bd. of Health, Topeka
Kentucky.....	Shelby Johnson, Dir., Environmental Ser.....	Dept. of Health, Frankfort
	Martin Niswonger, Dir., Narcotic and Drug Cont.....	Dept. of Health, Frankfort
Louisiana.....	Andrew Hedmeg, M.D., President.....	Board of Health, New Orleans
Maine.....	Clayton P. Osgood, Dir., Consumer Protection Div.....	Dept. of Agric., Augusta
Maryland.....	C. S. Brinsfield, Chief, Div. of Food and Milk.....	Dept. of Health, Baltimore
	Francis S. Balassone, M.D., Chief, Div. of Drug Cont.....	Dept. of Health, Baltimore
Massachusetts.....	George A. Michael, Dir., Div. of Food and Drugs.....	Dept. of Public Health, Boston
Michigan.....	Herman Fishman, Exec. Secy.....	Bd. of Pharmacy, Lansing
	J. L. Littlefield, Chief, Div. of Food Inspection.....	Agriculture Dept., Lansing
Minnesota.....	Warren M. Lawson, M.D., Dir., Adm. Ser. Div.....	Health Department, St. Paul
Mississippi.....	H. B. Cottrell, M.D., Exec. Officer.....	Board of Health, Jackson
	James P. Minyard, State Chemist.....	Miss. State Coll., State College
Missouri.....	L. M. Garner, M.D., Actg. Dir., Div. of Health.....	Dept. of Public Health and Welfare, Jefferson City
Montana.....	C. W. Brinck, Dir., Div. of Envir. Sanitation.....	Board of Health, Helena
	Vernon E. Slovlin, Chief Sanitarian.....	Board of Health, Helena
Nebraska.....	W. G. McCubbin, Chief, Bur. of Dairies, Foods and Drugs.....	Dept. of Agric., Lincoln

FOOD AND DRUGS — *Continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Nevada	Ernest G. Gregory, Chief, Envir. Health, Health Div.	Dept. of Health, Welf. and Rehab., Carson City
	Webster B. Hunter, Food and Drug Commr., Health Div.	Dept. of Health, Welf. and Rehab., Carson City
New Hampshire	Gilman K. Crowell, Chief, Bur. of Food and Chemistry, Div. of Public Health	Dept. of Health and Welf., Concord
New Jersey	Frank Timko, Chief, Bur. of Food and Drugs, Div. of Envir. Sanit.	Dept. of Health, Trenton
New Mexico	Carl Henderson, Chief, Consumer Protection Sect., Envir. Ser. Div.	Health and Soc. Ser. Dept., Santa Fe
New York	Robert H. Newell, 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	A. C. Bertsch, Director	State Laboratories, Bismarck
Ohio	David A. Hill, D.V.M., Chief	Div. of Foods, Dairies and Drugs, Columbus
Oklahoma	Burley Walker, Dir., Food and Drug Div.	Dept. of Health, Oklahoma City
Oregon	B. D. Allen, Asst. Dir., Consumer and Trade Ser.	Dept. of Agriculture, Salem
	A. G. McLain, Secretary-Treasurer	Board of Pharmacy, Portland
Pennsylvania	Bernhard Larsen, Dir., Bur. of Foods and Chemicals	Dept. of Agric., Harrisburg
Rhode Island	Joseph J. Cahill, Adminstr., Div. of Food and Drug Cont.	Dept. of Health, Providence
South Carolina	E. Kenneth Aycock, M.D., Secy. and State Health Offr.	Bd. of Health, Columbia
South Dakota	Howard Hutchings, Chief, Envir. Sanit. Sect., Div. of Sanitary Engineering	Dept. of Health, Pierre
Tennessee	Eugene H. Holeman, State Chemist	Dept. of Agriculture, Nashville
Texas	J. E. Peavy, M.D., Commr. of Health	Dept. of Health, Austin
Utah	Joseph S. Francis, Commissioner	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	M. L. Strommer, Actg. Supvr., Dairy and Food Div.	Dept. of Agric., Olympia
West Virginia	N. H. Dyer, Director	Health Department, Charleston
Wisconsin	Norman E. Kirchbaum, Adminstr., Food Div.	Dept. of Agriculture, Madison
Wyoming	A. B. Kight, M.D., Dir., Div. of Consumer Ser.	Dept. of Agriculture, Cheyenne
Guam	Sister Mary Menke, Adminstr.	Guam Memorial Hospital, Tamuning
Puerto Rico	Fernando Padró, M.D., Dir., Bur. of Sanitation	Dept. of Health, San Juan
TTPI	Mrs. Eleanor McGrath, Chief of Pharmacy	Dept. of Health Ser., Saipan
Virgin Islands	Pedrito Francois, Dir., Div. of Envir. Sanit.	Dept. of Health, St. Thomas
	Elliott Thomas, Chief Offr., Drug and Narcotics Cont. Off.	Dept. of Health, St. Thomas

FORESTRY

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama	J. M. Stauffer, Chief, Div. of Forestry	Dept. of Conserv., Montgomery
Alaska	F. J. Keenan, Dir., Div. of Lands	Dept. of Natural Res., Anchorage
Arizona	O. M. Lassen, State Forester	State Land Dept., Phoenix
Arkansas	Virgil Cothren, State Forester	Forestry Comm., 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 Comm., Hartford
Delaware	W. S. Taber, Forester	Forestry Comm., Dover
Florida	C. H. Coulter, State Forester	Fla. Forest Ser., Tallahassee
Georgia	A. Ray Shirley, Director	Forestry Comm., Atlanta
Hawaii	Tom K. Tagawa, State Forester	Dept. of Land and Natural Res., Honolulu
Idaho	Jack Gillette, Asst. Land Commr. for Forestry	Forestry Dept., Boise
Illinois	E. E. Nuuttila, Forester	Dept. of Conserv., Springfield
Indiana	David M. Click, State Forester	Dept. of Nat. Res., Indianapolis
Iowa	John M. Stokes, State Forester	Bd. of Conservation, Des Moines

FORESTRY — *Continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Kansas.....	W. F. Pickett, Forester.....	State College, Manhattan
Kentucky.....	Ronald Schureman, Director.....	Dept. of Nat. Res., Frankfort
Louisiana.....	James E. Mixon, Secretary.....	Forestry Comm., Baton Rouge
Maine.....	Austin H. Wilkins, Commissioner.....	Forestry Dept., Augusta
Maryland.....	Spencer P. Ellis, Director.....	Dept. of 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 Nat. Res., Lansing
Minnesota.....	(Vacancy), Dir., Div. of Lands and Forestry.....	Dept. of Conserv., St. Paul
Mississippi.....	Wendell D. Lack, State Forester.....	Forestry Comm., Jackson
Missouri.....	Osal B. Capps, Forester.....	Conserv. Comm., Jefferson City
Montana.....	Gareth C. Moon, State Forester.....	Forestry Dept., Missoula
Nebraska.....	Karl A. Loerch, State Forester.....	Univ. of Nebr., Lincoln
Nevada.....	George Zappettini, State Forester Firewarden, Div. of Forestry.....	Dept. of Conserv. and Nat. Resources, Carson City
New Hampshire.....	Theodore Natti, Dir., Div. of Resources Dev.....	Dept. of Resources and Econ. Dev., Concord
New Jersey.....	George R. Moorehead, State Forester and Chief, Bur. of Forestry, Div. of Parks, Forestry and Recreation.....	Dept. of Conserv. and Econ. Dev., Trenton
New Mexico.....	Ray Bell, State Forester.....	Forest Conserv. Comm., Santa Fe
New York.....	Albert J. Woodford, Dir., Div. of Lands and Forests.....	Conserv. Dept., Albany
North Carolina.....	Ralph C. Winkworth, Forester.....	Dept. of Conserv. and Dev., 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
Rhode Island.....	Thomas J. Wright, Chief, Conservation Div.....	Dept. of Natural Resources, Providence
South Carolina.....	John R. Tiller, Forester.....	Forestry Comm., Columbia
South Dakota.....	Millard Braden, Forester.....	Game, Fish, and Parks Dept., Pierre
Tennessee.....	Carl I. Peterson, Forester.....	Dept. of Conservation, Nashville
Texas.....	Paul Kramer, Director.....	Forest Service, College Station
Utah.....	Paul L. Sjoblom, State Forester.....	Div. of State Lands, Forestry and 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. Dev., 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, Adminstr., Div. of Forestry and Recreation.....	Dept. of Nat. Res., Madison
Wyoming.....	Carl E. Johnson, Forester.....	Land Office, Cheyenne
Guam.....	Frank Aguon, Director.....	Dept. of Agriculture, Mangilao
Puerto Rico.....	Víctor R. Ortíz, Head Offr., Forest Section.....	Dept. of Agriculture, Río Piedras
TTPI.....	(Vacancy), Staff Forestry Offr.....	Dept. of Res. and Dev., Saipan

## HEALTH

*See also* Food and Drugs, Mental Hospitals and Community Mental Health, Mental Retardation, Pollution Control (Air), Pollution Control (Water)

<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.....	Joseph W. Betit, 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

## HEALTH — Continued

State	Name and Title	Agency and Location
California	Louis Franklin Saylor, 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
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., Commissioner	Dept. of Health, Indianapolis
Iowa	James F. Speers, M.D., M.P.H., 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
Maryland	William J. Peeples, M.D., Commissioner	Dept. of Health, Baltimore
Massachusetts	Alfred Leo Frechette, M.D., Commissioner	Dept. of Pub. Health, Boston
Michigan	R. Gerald Rice, M.D., Director	Dept. of Public Health, Lansing
Minnesota	Robert N. Barr, M.D., Secy. and Exec. Offr.	Dept. of Health, Minneapolis
Mississippi	Hugh B. Cottrell, M.D., Exec. Officer	Bd. of Health, Jackson
Missouri	L. M. Garner, M.D., Actg. 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	Dorothy Smith, M.D., Acting Director	Dept. of Health, Lincoln
Nevada	Karl Harris, Director	Dept. of Health, Welf. and Rehab., Carson City
	John H. Carr, M.D., Acting 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 P. Kandle, M.D., Commissioner	Dept. of Health, Trenton
New Mexico	John G. Jasper, Director	Health and Social Ser. Dept., Santa Fe
New York	Hollis S. Ingraham, M.D., Commr. of Health	Dept. of Health, Albany
North Carolina	Jaçod 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., Commr. of Health	Dept. of Health, Oklahoma City
Oregon	Edward Press, M.D., Health Officer	Bd. of Health, Portland
Pennsylvania	Thomas W. Georges, Jr., M.D., Secy. of Health	Dept. of Health, Harrisburg
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. VanHeuvelen, 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., Commr. of Health	Dept. of Health, Austin
Utah	G. D. Carlyle Thompson, Director	Div. of Health, Salt Lake City
Vermont	Robert B. Aiken, M.D., Commissioner	Dept. of Health, Burlington
Virginia	M. I. Shanholtz, M.D., Health Commr.	Dept. of Health, Richmond
Washington	W. Lane, 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, Div. of Health	Dept. of Health and Social Ser., Madison
Wyoming	Lawrence J. Cohen, M.D., M.P.H., Dir., Div. of Health	Dept. of Health and Social Services, Cheyenne
Guam	Sister Mary Menke, Adminstr.	Guam Memorial Hosp., Tamuning
Puerto Rico	Ernesto Colón Yordán, M.D., Secretary	Dept. of Health, San Juan
TTPI	William M. Peck, M.D., M.P.H., Commr. for Health Ser.	Dept. of Health Ser., Saipan
Virgin Islands	Eric O'Neal, M.D., Commr.	Dept. of Health, St. Thomas

## HIGHER EDUCATION COORDINATING COUNCILS

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alaska	Cliff R. Hartman, Chmn. (ex officio)	Higher Educ. Facilities Comm., Juneau
Arkansas	M. Olin Cook, Dir.	Comm on Coordination of Higher Educational Fin., Little Rock
California	Owen A. Knorr, Dir.	Coordinating Council for Higher Educ., Sacramento
Colorado	Frank Abbott, Exec. Dir.	Comm. on Higher Educ., Denver
Connecticut	Warren G. Hill, Dir.	Comm. for Higher Educ., Hartford
Delaware	Kenneth Madden, Chmn.	Higher Educational Aid Advry. Comm., Dover
Florida	Robert B. Mautz, Chancellor	Board of Regents, Tallahassee
Georgia	Henry G. Neal, Exec. Secy.	Governing and Coordinating Council of Higher Educ., Atlanta
Hawaii	David Zundel, Exec. Dir., Higher Educ. Facilities Comm.	Comm. on Higher Educ., Honolulu
Idaho	C. William Seifrit, Jr., Exec. Dir. for Higher Educ.	State Bd. of Educ., Boise
Illinois	James B. Holderman, Exec. Dir.	Bd. of Higher Educ., Springfield
Iowa	W. L. Roy Wellborne, Dir.	Higher Educ. Facilities Comm., Des Moines
Kentucky	Ted Gilbert, Exec. Secy.	Council on Public Higher Educ., Frankfort
Louisiana	Joe D. Smith, Chmn.	Coordinating Council for Higher Educ., Baton Rouge
Maryland	Wesley N. Dorn, Dir.	Advisory Council on Higher Educ., Baltimore
Massachusetts	Winthrop S. Dakin, Chmn.	Board of Higher Educ., Boston
Michigan	Edwin L. Novak, Pres.	State Board of Higher Educ., Lansing
Minnesota	Richard C. Hawk, Exec. Dir.	Higher Educ. Coordinating Comm., St. Paul
Mississippi	E. E. Thrash, Exec. Secy. and Dir.	Insts. of Higher Learning, Jackson
Missouri	Ben L. Morton, Exec. Dir.	Comm. on Higher Educ., Jefferson City
Montana	D. D. Cooper, Secretary	Higher Educ. Facilities Comm., Helena
Nebraska	Rex C. Engebretson, Exec. Dir.	Higher Educ. Facilities Comm., Lincoln
Nevada	James B. Sharp, Planning Dir.	Higher Educ. Advisory Committee, Reno
New Hampshire	Everett B. Sackett, Exec. Secy.	Coordinating Bd. of Advanced Educ. and Accreditation, Concord
New Jersey	Edward E. Booher, Chmn.	Board of Higher Educ., Trenton
New Mexico	William R. McConnell, Exec. Secy.	Board of Educational Finance, Santa Fe
New York	Joseph W. McGovern, Chancellor, Bd. of Regents	The University of the State of New York, Albany
North Carolina	Cameron P. West, Dir. of Higher Educ.	Bd. of Higher Educ., Raleigh
Ohio	John D. Millett, Chmn.	Board of Regents, Columbus
Oklahoma	E. T. Dunlap, Chancellor	Regents for Higher Educ., Oklahoma City
Oregon	Roy E. Lieuallen, Chancellor	State System of Higher Educ., Salem
Pennsylvania	Frederic K. Miller, Deputy Supt. and Commr. for Higher Educ.	Off. of Higher Educ., Harrisburg
South Carolina	James A. Morris, Commr.	Comm. on Higher Educ., Columbia
South Dakota	Richard D. Gibb, Commr. of Higher Educ.	Board of Regents, Pierre
Tennessee	John Folger, Dir.	Comm. on Higher Educ., Nashville
Texas	Bevington Reed, Commr. of Higher Educ.	Coordinating Board, Texas Colleges and Universities, Austin
Virginia	Prince B. Woodard, Dir.	Council of Higher Education, Richmond
Wisconsin	Angus Rothwell, Exec. Dir.	Coordinating Council for Higher Educ., Madison
Guam	Vicente Bamba, Chmn., Board of Regents	Univ. of Guam, Agana
TTPI	Gus Moses, Chmn., Manpower Advisory Council	Hdqrs. Educ., Saipan

## HIGHWAYS (Directors)

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama	Robert G. Kendall, Jr., Director	Highway Dept., Montgomery
Alaska	Corby E. Steen, Commissioner	Dept. of Highways, Juneau
Arizona	Justin Herman, Director	Highway Dept., Phoenix
Arkansas	Ward Goodman, Director	Highway Dept., Little Rock

## HIGHWAYS (Directors) — Continued

State	Name and Title	Agency and Location
California	John A. Legarra, State Hwy. Engr. and Chief, Div. of Hwys.	Dept. of Pub. Works, Sacramento
Colorado	Charles E. Shumate, Chief Engineer	Dept. of Highways, Denver
Connecticut	Howard S. Ives, Commissioner	Highway Dept., Wethersfield
	James Shugrue, Chf. Engr.	Highway Dept., Wethersfield
Delaware	Charles S. Eller, Chairman	Highway Dept., Dover
	Ernest Davidson, Director	Highway Dept., Dover
Florida	Jay Brown, Commissioner	Road Dept., Tallahassee
Georgia	James L. Gillis, Sr., Director	Highway Dept., Atlanta
Hawaii	Fujio Matsuda, Director	Dept. of Trans., Honolulu
	Petsuo Harano, Chf., Hwys. Div.	Dept. of Trans., Honolulu
Idaho	Ellis Mathes, Highway Engineer	Dept. of Highways, Boise
Illinois	William F. Cellini, Director	Dept. of Pub. Works and Bldgs., Springfield
	Richard H. Goldterman, Chief Engineer	Dept. of Pub. Works and Bldgs., Springfield
Indiana	Ruel W. Steele, Chmn.	Highway Comm., Indianapolis
	Fred L. Ashbaucher, Chief Engineer	Highway Dept., Indianapolis
Iowa	Joseph R. Coupal, Jr., Dir. of Hwys.	Highway Comm., Ames
Kansas	John Montgomery, Director	Highway Comm., Topeka
	R. L. Peyton, Hwy. Engr.	Highway Comm., Topeka
Kentucky	C. Eugene Goss, Commissioner	Dept. of Hwys., Frankfort
Louisiana	A. B. Ratcliff, Jr., Director	Dept. of Hwys., Baton Rouge
Maine	David H. Stevens, Chairman	Hwy Comm., Augusta
Maryland	David H. Fisher, Chairman-Director	Roads Comm., Baltimore
	Walter E. Woodford, Jr., Chief Engineer	Roads Comm., Baltimore
Massachusetts	Edward Ribbs, Commissioner	Dept. of Pub. Works, Boston
	Edward J. McCarthy, Chief Engineer	Dept. of Pub. Works, Boston
Michigan	Charles H. Hewitt, Chairman	Highway Comm., Lansing
	Henrik E. Stafseth, Dir.	Dept. of State Highways, Lansing
Minnesota	N. T. Waldor, Commissioner	Dept. of Hwys., St. Paul
Mississippi	Giles W. Crisler, Director	Highway Dept., Jackson
	Frank T. Moore, State Aid Engr.	Highway Dept., Jackson
Missouri	M. J. Snider, Chief Engineer	Hwy. Dept., Jefferson City
Montana	Lewis M. Chittim, State Hwy. Engineer	Highway Dept., Helena
Nebraska	M. L. Nuernberger, State Engineer	Dept. of Roads, Lincoln
Nevada	John E. Bawden, State Hwy. Engineer	Dept. of Hwys., Carson City
New Hampshire	Robert H. Whitaker, Commissioner	Dept. of Pub. Works and Highways, Concord
New Jersey	David J. Goldberg, Commr.	Dept. of Transportation, Trenton
	Russell H. Mullen, Asst. Commr., Highways	Dept. of Transportation, Trenton
New Mexico	Lowell G. Boles, State Highway Engineer	Highway Dept., Santa Fe
New York	J. Burch McMorrin, Commr.	Dept. of Trans., Albany
	Robert W. Sweet, Chf. Engr., Design and Constr. Div.	Dept. of Trans., Albany
North Carolina	Duncan Faircloth, Chairman	Highway Comm., 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. Dir. and Chief Engr.	Dept. of Highways, Columbus
Oklahoma	Truman Branscum, Director	Dept. of Highways, Oklahoma City
Oregon	John M. Fulton, Dir.	Transportation Dept., Salem
	Forrest Cooper, Engr. State Hwys.	Trans. Dept., Salem
Pennsylvania	Robert G. Bartlett, Secretary	Dept. of Highways, Harrisburg
Rhode Island	Daniel O. Cargill, Chief Engr., Div. of Roads and Bridges	Dept. of Pub. Works, Providence
South Carolina	S. N. Pearman, Chief Hwy. Commr.	Highway Dept., Columbia
South Dakota	Morris Hallock, Director	Dept. of Highways, Pierre
Tennessee	C. W. Speight, Commissioner	Dept. of Highways, Nashville
Texas	J. C. Dingwall, Highway Engineer	Highway Dept., Austin
Utah	Henry Helland, Dir. of Highways	Road Comm., Salt Lake City

HIGHWAYS (Directors) — *Continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Vermont.....	John T. Gray, Commissioner.....	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, Chairman.....	Highway Comm., Olympia
	George H. Andrews, Actg. Dir.....	Dept. of Hwys., Olympia
West Virginia.....	William S. Ritchie, Jr., Commissioner.....	Road Comm., Charleston
Wisconsin.....	G. H. Bakke, Secretary.....	Dept. of Transportation, Madison
	William R. Redmond, Chmn. Hwy. Comm.....	Dept. of Transportation, Madison
Wyoming.....	R. W. Stapp, Supt. and Chief Engr.....	Highway Dept., Cheyenne
Guam.....	Fred Poole, Director.....	Dept. of Pub. Works, Tamuning
Puerto Rico.....	Antonio Santiago Vázquez, Secretary.....	Dept. of Pub. Works, San Juan
	John Raymond Watson, Dir., Authority of Hwys.....	Dept. of Pub. Works, San Juan
TTPI.....	Adrian Knyff, Dir. of Construction.....	Dept. of Pub. Works, Saipan

## HIGHWAYS (Safety Coordinators)

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama.....	Richard O. Payson, Coordinator.....	Hwy. Safety, Montgomery
Alaska.....	Mel J. Personett, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Public Safety, Juneau
	Harold J. Sydnam, Director.....	Traffic Safety Bureau, Juneau
Arizona.....	Boyd Gibbons, Jr., Coordinator.....	Hwy. Safety, Phoenix
Arkansas.....	Y. W. Whelchel, Coordinator.....	Hwy. Safety, Little Rock
California.....	Gordon C. Luce, Secy.....	Bus. and Trans. Agcy., Sacramento
	John W. Berke, Coordinator.....	State Transportation Safety, Sacramento
Colorado.....	Cordell Smith, Executive Assistant.....	Off. of Governor, Denver
Connecticut.....	Howard S. Ives, Chmn., Inter-Agency Committee on Hwy. Safety.....	State Hwy. Dept., Wethersfield
Delaware.....	John Kramedas, Coordinator.....	Hwy. Safety, Dover
Florida.....	William H. Muntzing, Director.....	Gov.'s Hwy. Safety Comm., Tallahassee
Georgia.....	Ben A. Jordan, Coordinator.....	Hwy. Safety, Atlanta
Hawaii.....	E. Alvey Wright, Hwy. Safety Coord.....	Dept. of Trans., Honolulu
Idaho.....	Richard Hughes, Asst. to Gov.....	State Capitol, Boise
Illinois.....	William F. Cellini, Dir.....	Dept. of Public Works and Bldgs., Springfield
	Warren A. Frick, Traffic Engineer.....	Div. of Highways, Springfield
Indiana.....	Robert H. Fry, Adminstr.....	Gov.'s Traffic Safety Prog., Indianapolis
Iowa.....	Leroy H. Petersen, Dir., Office of Planning.....	State Capitol, Des Moines
Kansas.....	John Montgomery, Director.....	Hwy. Safety Coordinating Office, Topeka
Kentucky.....	William O. Newman, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Public Safety, Frankfort
Louisiana.....	Mrs. Wilma Lockhart, Exec. Dir.....	Hwy. Safety Comm., Baton Rouge
Maine.....	Walter E. Corey III, State and Federal Coordinator.....	Off. of Governor, Augusta
Maryland.....	Walter J. Addison, Coordinator.....	Hwy. Safety, Baltimore
Massachusetts.....	James J. Stratford, Jr., Coordinator.....	Fed. Hwy. Safety Program, Boston
Michigan.....	Noel C. Bufe, Exec. Dir., Hwy. Safety Planning.....	Off. of Governor, Lansing
Minnesota.....	N. T. Waldor, Commr. of Hwys.....	Dept. of Highways, St. Paul
Mississippi.....	Meredith Tatum, Director.....	Gov.'s Hwy. Safety Program, Jackson
Missouri.....	Thomas A. David, Director.....	Dept. of Revenue, Jefferson City
Montana.....	Robert A. Shea, Director.....	Hwy. Safety, Helena
Nebraska.....	David C. McLaughlin, Director.....	State Hwy. Safety, Lincoln
Nevada.....	Ed H. Miller, Coordinator, Hwy. Safety.....	Dept. of Motor Vehicles, Carson City
New Hampshire.....	Walter F. Mead, Coordinator.....	Hwy. Safety Agency, Concord
New Jersey.....	Russell H. Mullen, Asst. Commr. of Hwys.....	Dept. of Trans., Trenton
New Mexico.....	D. K. Kelly, Director.....	Traffic Safety Comm., Santa Fe
New York.....	Alton G. Marshall, Secy. to Gov.....	State Capitol, Albany
North Carolina.....	Elbert L. Peters, Jr., Coordinator.....	Gov.'s Hwy. Safety Program, Raleigh
North Dakota.....	Walter R. Hjelle, Commr. of Hwys.....	State Hwy. Dept., Bismarck
Ohio.....	P. E. Masheter, Director of Hwys.....	Dept. of Highways, Columbus

HIGHWAYS (Safety Coordinators)—Continued

State	Name and Title	Agency and Location
Oklahoma	Jerry Cord Wilson, Hwy. Safety Coord.	Dept. of Public Safety, Oklahoma City
Oregon	Robert Oliver, Asst. to Gov.	State Capitol, Salem
Pennsylvania	Robert G. Bartlett, Coordinator	Hwy. Safety, Harrisburg
Rhode Island	Robert J. Rahill, Registrar	Registry of Motor Vehicles, Providence
South Carolina	F. S. Bowen, State Coordinator	Hwy. Safety, Columbia
South Dakota	Morris G. Hallock, Director	Dept. of Hwys., Pierre
Tennessee	Leonard K. Bradley, Coordinator	Hwy. Safety Program, Nashville
Texas	A. Ross Rommell, Coord.	Off. of Governor, Austin
Utah	Raymond A. Jackson, Commissioner	Dept. of Public Safety, Salt Lake City
Vermont	James E. Malloy, Commissioner	Dept. of Motor Vehicles, Montpelier
Virginia	John T. Hanna, Director	Hwy. Safety Div., Richmond
Washington	Earl F. Campbell, Director	Traffic Safety Comm., Olympia
West Virginia	B. Collindaffer	Off. of Governor, Charleston
Wisconsin	Dean Van Gorden, Hwy. Safety Coord.	Motor Vehicle Dept., Madison
Wyoming	Frank Hicks, Director, Hwy. Safety	Off. of Governor, Cheyenne
Puerto Rico	Antonio Santiago Vazquez, Hwy. Safety Representative	Off. of Governor, San Juan

HOUSING

State	Name and Title	Agency and Location
Alaska	Jay C. Mueller, Executive Director	Housing Authority, Anchorage
California	Gordon C. Luce, Secretary	Business and Transportation Agcy., Sacramento
	Charles R. LeMenager, Dir., Dept. of Housing and Community Dev.	Bus. and Trans. Agcy., Sacramento
Connecticut	James T. Sullivan, Asst. Commr., Div. of Prog. Mgt.	Dept. of Community Affs. Hartford
Delaware	George Cunningham, Secy.	Dept. of Housing, Wilmington
Hawaii	William G. Among, Dir.	Dept. of Social Services, Honolulu
	Yoshio Yanagawa, Exec. Dir., Housing Authority	Dept. of Social Services, Honolulu
Illinois	John B. McVey, Chmn.	State Housing Bd., Chicago
Iowa	James F. Speers, M.D., M.P.H., Commr.	Dept. of Health, Des Moines
Louisiana	Leon Gary, Director	Dept. of Public Works, Baton Rouge
Massachusetts	Leon Charkoudian, Dep. Commr., Div. of Housing	Dept. of Commerce and Dev., Boston
Michigan	Robert McClain, Exec. Dir., Housing Dev. Auth.	Dept. of Soc. Ser., Lansing
Minnesota	Allan Anderson, Housing Dir., Off. of Local and Urban Affs.	State Planning Agency, St. Paul
New Jersey	Schuyler Jackson, Dir., Div. of Housing and Urban Renewal	Dept. of Community Affairs, Trenton
New York	Charles J. Urstadt, Commr., Div. of Housing and Urban Renewal	Exec. Dept., New York
Ohio	Martin E. Blum, Chairman	Board of Housing, Columbus
Pennsylvania	Robert M. Mumma, Secretary	Dept. of Commerce, Harrisburg
Guam	George Cristobal, Housing Manager	Dept. of Public Works, Tamuning
Puerto Rico	Miguel Santiago Meléndez, Exec. Dir.	Urban Renewal and Housing Corp., Río Piedras
TTPI	Gerhard F. Kirchner, Director of Mgt.	Dept. of Administration, Saipan
Virgin Islands	Elmo D. Roebuck, Commr.	Dept. of Housing and Community Renewal, St. Thomas

HUMAN RIGHTS

State	Name and Title	Agency and Location
Alaska	Willard Bowman, Exec. Dir., Comm. on Human Rights	Off. of Gov., Anchorage
Arizona	Wilbur R. Johnson, Exec. Dir.	Civil Rights Comm., Phoenix
California	Spencer Williams, Secy. for Human Rels.	Human Relations Agcy., Sacramento
Colorado	James F. Reynolds, Director	Civil Rights Comm., Denver
Connecticut	Arthur L. Green, Director	Comm. on Human Rights and Opportunities, Hartford
Illinois	Byron DeHann, Chairman	Human Relations Commission, Peoria

HUMAN RIGHTS — *Continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Indiana.....	Harold O. Hatcher, Director.....	Civil Rights Comm., Indianapolis
Iowa.....	Alvin Hayes, Jr., Director.....	Civil Rights Comm., Des Moines
Kentucky.....	Galen Martin, Exec. Dir.....	Commission on Human Rights, Frankfort
Louisiana.....	Troy H. Middleton, Chmn.....	Comm. on Human Relations, Rights and Responsibilities, Baton Rouge
Maryland.....	William C. Rogers, Sr., Chmn.....	Human Relations Comm., Baltimore
Minnesota.....	Frank C. Kent, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Human Rights, St. Paul
Missouri.....	Richard Risk, Exec. Dir.....	Comm. on Human Rights, Jefferson City
Nebraska.....	Reid E. Devoe, Director.....	Equal Employment Opportunity Comm., Lincoln
Nevada.....	Jerry Furr, Chmn.....	Comm. on Equal Rights of Citizens, Las Vegas
New Hampshire.....	Winthrop Wadleigh, Chmn.....	Comm. for Human Rights, Concord
	Mrs. Marsha C. Macey, Exec. Secy.....	Comm. for Human Rights, Concord
New Jersey.....	James H. Blair, Dir., Div. of Civil Rights.....	Dept. of Law and Public Safety, Newark
New Mexico.....	(Vacancy), Exec. Dir.....	Human Rights Comm., Santa Fe
New York.....	Robert J. Mangum, Commr., Div. of Human Rights.....	Exec. Dept., Albany
Ohio.....	Hugo A. Sabato, Chmn.....	Civil Rights Comm., Columbus
Oklahoma.....	William Y. Rose, Director.....	Human Rights Comm., Oklahoma City
Oregon.....	Mark A. Smith, Adminstr., Civil Rights Div.....	Dept. of Labor, Portland
South Dakota.....	Vernon Ashley, Coord. of Indian Affairs.....	Indian Affairs Comm., Pierre
Tennessee.....	Cornelius Jones, Director.....	Human Dev. Comm., Nashville
Vermont.....	Roger L. Albright, Chmn.....	Comm. on Human Rights, Montpelier
Washington.....	Alfred E. Cowles, Exec. Secy.....	Bd. Against Discrimination, Olympia
West Virginia.....	Carl W. Glatt, Exec. Dir.....	Human Rights Comm., Charleston
Wisconsin.....	Clifton H. Lee, Adminstr., Equal Rights Div.....	Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, Madison
Guam.....	Franklin Q. Quituqua, Director.....	Dept. of Education, Agaña
Virgin Islands.....	Eric E. Dawson, Chmn.....	Comm. on Human Resources, St. Thomas

## INFORMATIONAL SYSTEMS

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama.....	Roy M. Sanders, Comptroller.....	Off. of Comptroller, Montgomery
Alaska.....	Thomas K. Downes, Commr.....	Department of Administration, Juneau
Arizona.....	Gayle C. Hodges, Dep. Commr. of Finance.....	Dept. of Finance, Phoenix
Arkansas.....	James W. Yeater, Dir.....	Management Information Center, Little Rock
California.....	Charles P. Smith, Director.....	Office of Management Services, Sacramento
Colorado.....	Homer L. Bruton, Dir.....	ADP Systems Planning and Management Analysis, Denver
Connecticut.....	John L. Liutermoza, Dir., Data Processing.....	Comptroller's Dept., Hartford
Delaware.....	William Phillips, Asst. Budget Director.....	Budget Comm., Dover
Florida.....	John E. Walker, Exec. Dir.....	Electronic Data Processing Mgt. Bd., Tallahassee
Georgia.....	Robert McWilliams, Data Processing Consultant.....	Dept. of Audits, Atlanta
Hawaii.....	Eugene E. Harrison, Dir. (Interim), Statewide Info. System.....	Dept. of Budget and Finance, Honolulu
Idaho.....	Ray A. Clovis, Adminstr., Div. of Mgt. Services.....	Dept. of Adm. Ser., Boise
Illinois.....	Leland Fuchs, Supt., Mgt. Info. Div.....	Dept. of Finance, Springfield
Indiana.....	James M. Yater, Dir.....	Data Processing Div., Indianapolis
Iowa.....	Marvin R. Selden, Jr., Comptroller.....	Off. of Comptroller, Des Moines
Kansas.....	Matthew J. Marshall, Specialist.....	State Info. Systems, Topeka
Kentucky.....	Charles Lockyer, Dir., Div. of Data Processing.....	Dept. of Finance, Frankfort
Louisiana.....	Everett McCoy, Director.....	State Data Processing, Baton Rouge
Maine.....	Henry L. Cranshaw, Controller.....	Bureau of Accounts and Control, Augusta
Maryland.....	Arthur J. LaPenotiere, Coord., Data Processing.....	Dept. of Budget and Procurement, Baltimore
Massachusetts.....	Peter Beshara.....	Off. of Gov., Boston
Michigan.....	James Hughes, Dep. Dir., Mgt. Services Div.....	Bur. of Budget, Lansing
Minnesota.....	Daniel B. Magraw, Dir., Computer Ser. Div.....	Dept. of Admin., St. Paul

INFORMATIONAL SYSTEMS — *Continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Mississippi.....	John Pitts, Actg. Dir.....	Central Data Processing Authority, Jackson
Missouri.....	Donald R. Scrivens, Dir.....	Dept. of Adm. Ser., Jefferson City
Montana.....	R. Thomas Dundas, Dir., State Info. Center.....	Dept. of Planning and Economic Development, Helena
Nebraska.....	Ernest E. Kovaly, Mgr., Data Processing.....	Dept. of Adm. Ser., Lincoln
Nevada.....	Gordon Harding, Chf., Central Data Processing Div.....	Dept. of Admin., Carson City
New Hampshire.....	Richard J. Hawes, Dir.....	Centralized Automated Data Processing Dept., Concord
New Jersey.....	Abram M. Vermeulen, Dir., Div. of Budget and Acctg.....	Dept. of the Treas., Trenton
New Mexico.....	Al J. Hulse, Dir.....	Dept. of Automated Data Processing, Santa Fe
New York.....	William C. Walsh, Dir., Electronic Computer Data Systems.....	Div. of Budg., Albany
North Carolina.....	R. E. Johns, Dir., Central Data Processing Div.....	Dept. of Admin., Raleigh
North Dakota.....	Ralph Dewing, Dir.....	Department of Accts. and Purchasing, Bismarck
Ohio.....	Howard L. Collier, Dir.....	Department of Finance, Columbus
Oklahoma.....	Loyd A. Boatright, Dir., Data Processing.....	Bd. of Pub. Affs., Oklahoma City
Oregon.....	Gerald C. Schmitz, Adminstr., Data Systems Div.....	Exec. Dept., Salem
Pennsylvania.....	L. H. Walker, Jr., Dir.....	Bur. of Mgt. Info. Systems, Harrisburg
Rhode Island.....	John B. Ciccilline, Coord., Div. of Methods.....	Data Processing and Central Services, Providence
South Carolina.....	John T. Turnbull, Asst. Dir.....	Div. of Development Ser., Columbia
South Dakota.....	George I. Theis, Director.....	Central Data Processing, Pierre
Tennessee.....	Jack Newcomb, Dir., Systems Analysis Div.....	Dept. of Fin. and Admin., Nashville
Texas.....	Dan S. Petty, Dir., Div. of Planning Coordination.....	Off. of Gov., Austin
Utah.....	Herbert F. Smart, Dir.....	Dept. of Finance, Salt Lake City
Vermont.....	Roy Williams, Dir., Data Processing.....	Dept. of Administration, Montpelier
Virginia.....	Gordon W. Mills, Dir.....	Div. of Automated Data Processing, Richmond
Washington.....	Donald S. Ross, Coord., State Data Processing.....	Central Budg. Agcy., Olympia
West Virginia.....	Charles Cochran, Dir., Div. of Info. Ser. Systems.....	Dept. of Fin. and Admin., Charleston
Wisconsin.....	Carl Vorlander, Adminstr., Div. of Financial Ops.....	Dept. of Admin., Madison
Wyoming.....	Marvin F. D. Holian, Director.....	Revenue Department, Cheyenne
TTPI.....	Glenn D. Butteris, Dir., Data Processing.....	Dept. of Admin., Saipan
Virgin Islands.....	Eugene Gottlieb, Asst. Commr., Data Processing.....	Div. of Finance, St. Thomas

INSURANCE

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama.....	R. Frank Ussery, Supt. of Insurance.....	Dept. of Insurance, Montgomery
Alaska.....	W. W. Fritz, Dir., Div. of Insurance.....	Dept. of Commerce, Juneau
Arizona.....	T. Millard Humphrey, Director.....	Insurance Department, Phoenix
Arkansas.....	Allan W. Horne, Commissioner.....	Insurance Department, Little Rock
California.....	Gordon C. Luce, Secretary.....	Business and Transportation Agcy., Sacramento
	Richards D. Barger, Commr., Dept. of Ins.....	Bus. and Trans. Agcy., San Francisco
Colorado.....	J. Richard Barnes, Commissioner.....	Insurance Department, Denver
Connecticut.....	William R. Cotter, Commissioner.....	Insurance Department, Hartford
Delaware.....	Robert A. Short, Commissioner.....	Insurance Department, Dover
Florida.....	Broward Williams, Treas., Ins. Dept.....	Treasurer's Office, Tallahassee
Georgia.....	James L. Bently, Ins. Commr.....	Comptroller-General's Office, Atlanta
Hawaii.....	Mark R. Briggs, Ins. Adminstr.....	Dept. of Regty. Agencies, Honolulu
Idaho.....	John R. Blaine, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Insurance, Boise
Illinois.....	James Baylor, Director.....	Dept. of Insurance, Springfield
Indiana.....	Oscar H. Ritz, Commissioner.....	Insurance Dept., Indianapolis
Iowa.....	Lorne R. Worthington, Commissioner.....	Insurance Dept., Des Moines
Kansas.....	Frank Sullivan, Commissioner.....	Insurance Dept., Topeka
Kentucky.....	Robert Preston, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Insurance, Frankfort
Louisiana.....	Dudley A. Guglielmo, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Insurance, Baton Rouge
Maine.....	Frank M. Hogerty, Jr., Commissioner.....	Insurance Department, Augusta
Maryland.....	Newton I. Steers, Jr., Commissioner.....	Insurance Department, Baltimore

INSURANCE — *Continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Massachusetts	Eugene Farnam, Commr., Div. of Ins.	Dept. of Banking and Ins., Boston
Michigan	Russell E. Van Hooser, Commr., Ins. Bur.	Dept. of Commerce, Lansing
Minnesota	Thomas C. Hunt, Commr., Ins. Div.	Dept. of Insurance, St. Paul
Mississippi	Walter Dell Davis, Commissioner	Insurance Dept., Jackson
Missouri	Robert D. Scharz, Supt., Div. of Ins.	Dept. of Bus. and Admin., Jefferson City
Montana	E. V. Omholt, Commr. of Insurance	Auditor's Office, Helena
Nebraska	Benjamin C. Neff, Jr., Director	Dept. of Insurance, Lincoln
Nevada	Louis T. Mastos, Commr., Ins. Div.	Dept. of Commerce, Carson City
New Hampshire	John A. Durkin, Commr.	Insurance Department, Concord
New Jersey	Horace J. Bryant, Jr., Commr.	Dept. of Banking and Ins., Trenton
New Mexico	Ralph Apodaca, Supt. of Ins.	Insurance Department, Santa Fe
New York	Richard E. Stewart, Supt. of Ins.	Insurance Department, New York
North Carolina	Edwin S. Lanier, Commissioner	Dept. of Insurance, Raleigh
North Dakota	J. O. Wigen, Commr. of Insurance	Insurance Department, Bismarck
Ohio	Eugene P. Brown, Director	Dept. of Insurance, Columbus
Oklahoma	Joe B. Hunt, Insurance Commissioner	Ins. Dept., Oklahoma City
Oregon	James Faulstich, Insurance Commissioner	Insurance Div., Salem
Pennsylvania	George F. Reed, Insurance Commissioner	Insurance Dept., Harrisburg
Rhode Island	Peter F. E. Mullaney, Ins. Commr., Bkg., Ins. and Secs. Admin.	Dept. of Business Reg., Providence
South Carolina	Leroy Brandt, Chief Ins. Commr.	Insurance Comm., Columbia
South Dakota	Warren Dirks, Commissioner	Insurance Department, Pierre
Tennessee	David Pack, Commissioner	Dept. of Ins. and Banking, Nashville
Texas	Clay Cotten, Commissioner	Board of Insurance, Austin
Utah	C. N. Otteson, Insurance Commr.	Dept. of Insurance, Salt Lake City
Vermont	Charles S. Black, Commr.	Dept. of Banking and Insurance, Montpelier
Virginia	Everette S. Francis, Commr. of Insurance	Corporation Comm., Richmond
Washington	Karl Herrmann, Commissioner	Off. of Insurance Commr., Olympia
West Virginia	Samuel H. Weese, Commissioner	Off. of Insurance Comm., Charleston
Wisconsin	Robert D. Haase, Commr. of Insurance	Off. of Commr. of Ins., Madison
Wyoming	William G. Walton, Commissioner	Insurance Department, Cheyenne
Puerto Rico	Julio R. Hernández, Commr. of Ins.	Off. of Commr. of Ins., San Juan
Virgin Islands	Cyril King, Governor's Secy.	Insurance Comm., St. Thomas

## JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Arizona	Allen Cook, Director	Dept. of Corrections, Phoenix
Arkansas	Paul E. Shipley, Exec. Director	Juv. Training School Dept., Little Rock
California	Allen Breed, Director	Dept. of Youth Authority, Sacramento
Colorado	Mylton L. Kennedy, Director	Div. of Youth Services, Fort Logan
Delaware	Caleb Van Warrington, Exec. Director	Youth Services Commission, Wilmington
Florida	O. J. Keller, Director	Div. of Youth Services, Tallahassee
Georgia	Welborne Ellis, Dir., Div. for Children and Youth	Dept. of Family and Children Services, Atlanta
Hawaii	Ray Belnap, Adminstr., Corrections Div.	Dept. of Social Services, Honolulu
Idaho	Ray W. Wootton, Dir., Youth Rehab. Div.	Dept. of Health, Boise
Illinois	Peter Bensinger, Chairman	Illinois Youth Commission, Chicago
Indiana	Robert E. Hardin, Asst. Commissioner	Dept. of Correction, Indianapolis
Iowa	Maurice A. Harmon, Commr.	Dept. of Soc. Ser., Des Moines
Kentucky	George Perkins, Commissioner	Dept. of Child Welfare, Frankfort
Louisiana	Lawrence E. Higgins, Exec. Secy.	Louisiana Youth Commission, Baton Rouge
Maine	G. Raymond Nichols, Director	Div. of Probation and Parole, Augusta
Maryland	Richard A. Batterton, Director	State Dept. of Juv. Services, Baltimore
Massachusetts	(Vacancy), Director	Div. of Youth Services, Boston
Minnesota	Ben Baer, Deputy Commissioner	Div. of Youth Corrections, St. Paul

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY — *Continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Missouri	W. E. Sears, Director	State Bd. of Training Schools, Jefferson City
Montana	John G. Thomas, Dir., Juv. Aftercare Div.	Dept. of Institutions, Helena
Nevada	Joseph C. Gardner, Supt.	Nevada Youth Training Center, Elko
New Hampshire	Michael Morello, Superintendent	New Hampshire Industrial School, Manchester
New Jersey	Albert C. Wagner, Director	Division of Correction and Parole, Trenton
New Mexico	(Vacancy); Dir. of Juvenile Insts.	Dept. of Corrections, Santa Fe
New York	Milton L. Luger, Director	Division for Youth, Albany
	Robert Shulman, Deputy Commr.	Dept. of Social Welfare, Albany
North Carolina	Blaine M. Madison, Commr. of Juv. Correction	Bd. of Juv. Correction, Raleigh
Ohio	Daniel W. Johnson, Chairman	Ohio Youth Commission, Columbus
Pennsylvania	Norman V. Lourie, Deputy Secretary	Dept. of Public Welfare, Harrisburg
Rhode Island	Anthony P. Trivisono, Director	Dept. of Social Welfare, Providence
South Carolina	Jack Shivers, Director	State Board of Juv. Corrections, Columbia
Tennessee	C. B. Hayslett, Asst. Commr., Youth Ser. Div.	Dept. of Corrections, Nashville
Texas	James A. Turman, Exec. Director	Texas Youth Council, Austin
Utah	Arthur G. Christean, Administrator	Office of Juv. Court, Salt Lake City
Vermont	Charles G. Adams, Jr., Commissioner	Dept. of Corrections, Montpelier
Virginia	Carroll R. Minor, Dir., Div. of Youth Ser.	Dept. of Welf. and Insts., Richmond
Washington	Thomas Pinnock, Supvr. Div. of Juv. Rehab.	Dept. of Institutions, Olympia
Wisconsin	Sanger Powers, Administrator	Division of Corrections, Madison

## 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
Arizona	J. M. Bradley, Actg. Dir., Labor Dept.	Indus. Comm., Phoenix
Arkansas	Arthur H. Hays, Commissioner	Labor Dept., Little Rock
California	V. Wayne Kenaston, Chief, Div. of Concil.	Dept. of Indus. Rels., San Francisco
Connecticut	Robert L. Stutz, Chairman	Bd. of Med. and Arb., Wethersfield
Florida	Ron Tracy, Director	Mediation and Conciliation Service, Tallahassee
Hawaii	Robert K. Hasegawa, Dir.	Dept. of Labor and Indus. Relations, Honolulu
Idaho	W. L. Robison, Commissioner	Dept. of Labor, Boise
Illinois	Barney J. Grabiec, Director	Dept. of Labor, Springfield
Indiana	William H. Lanam, Acting Commissioner	Div. of Labor, Indianapolis
Iowa	Robert D. Ray, Governor	Executive Dept., Des Moines
Kentucky	John W. Young, Commissioner	Dept. of Labor, Frankfort
Louisiana	F. Jay Taylor, Chairman	Labor Mediation Bd., Baton Rouge
Maine	Lawrence J. Thebeau, Chairman	Bd. of Arb. and Concil., Freeport
Maryland	Henry Miller, Commissioner	Dept. of Labor and Ind., Baltimore
Massachusetts	George M. Romanos, Chairman, Bd. of Concil. and Arb.	Dept. of Labor and Industries, Boston
Michigan	Robert G. Howlett, Chmn., Labor Mediation Bd.	Dept. of Labor, Grand Rapids
Minnesota	Vern E. Buck, Labor Conciliator	Div. of Labor Concil., St. Paul
Missouri	Daniel C. Rogers, Chmn., Bd. of Mediation	Dept. of Labor and Indus. Relations, Jefferson City
Montana	Tony Softich, 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, Commr. of Labor	Dept. of Labor, Bismarck
Oklahoma	L. E. Bailey, Commissioner	Dept. of Labor, Oklahoma City

LABOR (Arbitration and Mediation) — *Continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Oregon.....	Norman 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
Rhode Island.....	Harry T. Brett, Chmn., Labor Relations Board.....	Dept. of Labor, Providence
South Carolina.....	William Fred Ponder, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Labor, Columbia
South Dakota.....	Thomas Vickerman, Dep. Commr.....	Indus. Comm., Pierre
Utah.....	John R. Schone, Commissioner.....	Industrial Comm., Salt Lake City
Vermont.....	Louis Lavin, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Indus. Rels., Montpelier
Washington.....	Chester Ramage, Supvr., Indus. Rels. Div.....	Dept. of Labor and Industries, Seattle
West Virginia.....	Robert A. McConnell, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Labor, Charleston
Wisconsin.....	Morris Slavney, Chairman.....	Employment Relations Comm., Madison
Wyoming.....	Paul H. Bachman, Commissioner.....	Labor Office, Cheyenne
Guam.....	Charles Toves, Director.....	Dept. of Labor, Agana
Puerto Rico.....	Jorge L. Otero, Dir., Concil. and Arb. Bur.....	Dept. of Labor, San Juan
TTPI.....	Dwight Heine, Spec. Consultant to High Commr.....	Off. of High Commr., Saipan
Virgin Islands.....	Melville M. Stevens, Commr.....	Dept. of Labor, St. Thomas

## 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.....	Richard L. Holmes, Director.....	Dept. of Indus. Rels., Montgomery
Alaska.....	Thomas J. Moore, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Labor, Juneau
Arizona.....	J. M. Bradley, Actg. Dir., Labor Dept.....	Industrial Comm., Phoenix
Arkansas.....	Arthur H. Hays, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Labor, Little Rock
California.....	Spencer Williams, Secretary.....	Human Relations Agency, San Francisco
	Peter Weinberger, Dir., Dept. of Indus. Rels.....	Human Relations Agency, San Francisco
Colorado.....	Albert S. Mangan, Chairman.....	Industrial Comm., Denver
Connecticut.....	Renato E. Ricciuti, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Labor, Wethersfield
Delaware.....	Ernest J. Camoirano, Inspector.....	Dept. of Labor and Indus. Rels., Wilmington
Florida.....	Thomas W. Johnston, Chairman.....	Industrial Comm., Tallahassee
Georgia.....	Sam Caldwell, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Labor, Atlanta
Hawaii.....	Robert K. Hasegawa, Director.....	Dept. of Labor and Indus. Rels., Honolulu
Idaho.....	W. L. Robison, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Labor, Boise
Illinois.....	Barney J. Grabiec, Director.....	Dept. of Labor, Springfield
Indiana.....	William H. Lanam, Acting Commissioner.....	Div. of Labor, Indianapolis
Iowa.....	Jerry Addy, Commissioner.....	Labor Bureau, Des Moines
Kansas.....	Delno L. Bass, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Labor, Topeka
Kentucky.....	John W. Young, 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.....	Barry Brown, Director.....	Dept. of Labor, Lansing
Minnesota.....	E. I. Malone, Commr.....	Dept. of Labor and Industry, St. Paul
Mississippi.....	John E. Aldridge, Exec. Dir.....	Dept. of Labor and Indus. Rels., Jackson
Missouri.....	George W. Flexenhar, Dir., Div. of Indus. Inspection.....	Dept. of Labor and Indus. Relations, Jefferson City
Montana.....	Tony Softich, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Labor and Ind., Helena
Nebraska.....	Thomas D. Doyle, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Labor, Lincoln
Nevada.....	Stanley P. Jones, Commissioner.....	Off. of Labor Commr., Carson City
New Hampshire.....	Robert M. Duvall, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Labor, Concord
New Jersey.....	Raymond F. Male, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Labor and Industry, Trenton
New Mexico.....	Ricardo M. Montoya, Labor Commr.....	Labor and Ind. Commr., Santa Fe
New York.....	Martin P. Catherwood, Ind. Commr.....	Dept. of Labor, Albany

LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS — *Continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
North Carolina	Frank Crane, Commissioner	Dept. of Labor, Raleigh
	J. W. Bean, Chairman	Industrial Comm., Raleigh
North Dakota	Orville W. Hagen, Commr. of Labor	Dept. of Labor, Bismarck
Ohio	William O. Walker, Director	Dept. of Indus. Rels., Columbus
Oklahoma	L. E. Bailey, Commissioner	Dept. of Labor, Oklahoma City
Oregon	Norman O. Nilsen, Commissioner	Bureau of Labor, Salem
Pennsylvania	Clifford L. Jones, Secy. of Labor	Dept. of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg
	Malcolm B. Pertriken, Chmn., Labor Relations Bd.	Dept. of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg
Rhode Island	Francis E. Doherty, Director	Dept. of Labor, Providence
South Carolina	Wm. Fred Ponder, Commissioner	Dept. of Labor, Columbia
South Dakota	Thomas Vickerman, Dep. Commr.	Industrial Comm., Pierre
Tennessee	Leonard O. Evans, Commissioner	Dept. of Labor, Nashville
Texas	Charles H. King, Jr., Commr.	Bur. of Labor Statistics, Austin
Utah	Carlyle F. Gronning, Chairman	Industrial Comm., Salt Lake City
Vermont	Louis Lavin, Commissioner	Dept. of Indus. Rels., Montpelier
Virginia	Edmond M. Boggs, Commissioner	Dept. of Labor and Industry, Richmond
Washington	William C. Jacobs, Director	Dept. of Labor and Industries, Olympia
West Virginia	Robert A. McConnell, Commissioner	Dept. of Labor, Charleston
Wisconsin	Joseph C. Fagan, Chairman	Dept. of Ind., Labor and Human Rels., Madison
Wyoming	Paul H. Bachman, Commissioner	Labor Dept., Cheyenne
Guam	Charles Toves, Director	Dept. of Labor, Agana
Puerto Rico	Julia Rivera de Vicenti, Secretary	Dept. of Labor, San Juan
TTPI	Leo Falcam, Chmn. of Personnel Bd.	Off. of High Commr., Saipan

## LAW ENFORCEMENT (Planning)

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama	Kenneth Moore, Adminstr.	Law Enforcement Planning Agcy., Montgomery
Alaska	Richard B. Lauber, Exec. Dir., Gov.'s Planning Council on the Admin. of Criminal Justice	Off. of Governor, Juneau
Arizona	Albert N. Brown, Exec. Dir.	State Planning Agcy., Phoenix
Arkansas	John Hickey, Director	Comm. on Crime and Law Enforce., Little Rock
California	Kai Martenson, Exec. Dir.	Council on Criminal Justice, Sacramento
Colorado	John C. MacIvor, Exec. Dir.	Law Enforce. Assistance Admin., Denver
Connecticut	Wayne R. Mucci, Exec. Dir.	Governor's Planning Committee on Criminal Administration, Hartford
Delaware	Samuel R. Russell, Exec. Dir.	Law Enforce. Planning Agcy., Wilmington
Florida	Norman Kassoff, Exec. Dir.	Inter-Agency Law Enforce. Planning Council, Tallahassee
Georgia	H. Oliver Welch, State Planning Offr.	State Planning and Programming Bureau, Atlanta
Hawaii	Irwin Tanaka, Adminstr.	Law Enforcement and Juv. Delinquency Planning Agency, Honolulu
Idaho	David J. Dehlin, Actg. Dir.	Law Enforce. Planning Comm., Boise
Illinois	John F. X. Irving, Director	Law Enforce. Comm., Chicago
Indiana	Arthur K. Ratz, Exec. Dir.	State Criminal Justice Planning Agcy., Indianapolis
Iowa	Max Milo Mills, Exec. Dir.	Iowa Crime Comm., Des Moines
Kansas	Ronald Baxter, Dir.	Gov.'s Committee on Criminal Admin., Topeka
Kentucky	Charles L. Owen, Exec. Dir.	Commission on Law Enforce. and Crime Prevention, Frankfort
Louisiana	Neil Lamont, Exec. Dir.	Comm. on Law Enforce. and Admin. of Criminal Justice, Baton Rouge
Maine	John B. Leet, Prog. Dir.	Law Enforce. Planning and Assist. Agcy., Augusta
Maryland	George B. Trubow, Exec. Dir.	Gov.'s Comm. on Law Enforcement and Admin. of Justice, Cockeysville
Massachusetts	Sheldon Krantz, Exec. Dir.	Gov.'s Public Safety Committee, Boston

LAW ENFORCEMENT (Planning) — *Continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Michigan.....	Louis A. Rome, Exec. Dir.....	Comm. on Law Enforce. and Criminal Justice, Lansing
Minnesota.....	Emory Barrette, Exec. Dir.....	Gov.'s Comm. on Crime Prevention and Cont., St. Paul
Mississippi.....	Richard Compton, Exec. Dir., Div. of Law Enforce. Assist.....	Off. of Gov., Jackson
Missouri.....	William L. Culver, Exec. Dir.....	Law Enforce. Assist. Council, Jefferson City
Montana.....	Brenton Markle, Dir.....	Law Enforce. Planning Agcy., Helena
Nebraska.....	Walter D. Wever, Exec. Dir.....	Gov.'s Crime Commission, Lincoln
Nevada.....	Carrol T. Nevin, Spec. Asst. to the Gov.....	Off. of Governor, Carson City
New Hampshire....	Charles A. Peters, Actg. Dir.....	Gov.'s Committee on Criminal Administration and Juvenile Delinquency, Concord
New Jersey.....	James A. Spady, Exec. Dir., State Law Enforce. Planning Agcy....	Office of Governor, Trenton
New Mexico.....	James N. Grant, Dir.....	Gov.'s Policy Bd. for Law Enforce., Sante Fe
New York.....	Peter McQuillan, Exec. Dir.....	State Crime Control Council, New York
North Carolina....	Charles E. Clement, Exec. Dir.....	Gov.'s Committee on Law and Order, Raleigh
North Dakota.....	Vance K. Hill, Dir.....	Law Enforcement Council, Bismarck
Ohio.....	Albert G. Giles, Dir.....	Dept. of Urban Affs., Columbus
Oklahoma.....	Hugh H. Collum, Dir.....	Crime Commission, Oklahoma City
Oregon.....	Roderic A. Gardner, Dir., Law Enforce. Planning.....	Off. of Gov., Salem
Pennsylvania.....	J. Shane Creamer, Exec. Dir.....	Crime Commission, Harrisburg
Rhode Island.....	Walter A. McQueeney, Exec. Dir.....	Gov.'s Committee on Crime, Delinquency, and Criminal Admin., Providence
South Carolina....	Carl R. Reasonover, Dir.....	Gov.'s Committee on Criminal Admin., Columbia
South Dakota.....	Glenn Rhodes, Dir.....	State Planning and Advisory Comm. on Crime, Pierre
Tennessee.....	Richard R. Frederick, Actg. Exec. Dir.....	Law Enforce. Planning Agency, Nashville
Texas.....	Leonard Blayloch, Exec. Dir., Criminal Justice Council.....	Exec. Department, Austin
Utah.....	Larry Lunnen, Actg. Dir.....	Law Enforce. Planning Council, Salt Lake City
Vermont.....	Jonathan Brownell, Exec. Dir.....	Gov.'s Comm. on Crime Control and Prevention, Montpelier
Virginia.....	Richard N. Harris, Actg. Dir.....	State Law Enforcement Planning Council, Richmond
Washington.....	James N. O'Connor, Adminstr., Law and Justice Off....	Planning and Community Affairs Agency, Olympia
West Virginia.....	Robert J. Brooks, Exec. Dir.....	Gov.'s Committee on Crime, Delinquency, and Corrections, Charleston
Wisconsin.....	Clark E. Lovrien, Exec. Dir.....	Council on Criminal Justice, Madison
Wyoming.....	James N. Wolfe, Adminstr.....	Gov.'s Comm. on Criminal Admin., Cheyenne
Guam.....	Ralph J. Morgan, Prog. Coord.....	Office of Governor, Agana
Puerto Rico.....	Andres Garcia Arache, Exec. Secy., Crime Comm.....	Dept. of Justice, San Juan
Virgin Islands....	Edmond Ayres, Chf. Adminstr.....	Law Enforcement Comm., St. Thomas

## LAW ENFORCEMENT (Police and Highway Patrol)

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama.....	Floyd H. Mann, Director.....	Dept. of Public Safety, Montgomery
Alaska.....	Mel J. Personett, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Pub. Safety, Juneau
Arizona.....	(Vacancy), Supt., Highway Patrol.....	Dept. of Public Safety, Phoenix
Arkansas.....	Ralph D. Scott, Director.....	State Police, Little Rock
California.....	Gordon C. Luce, Secretary.....	Business and Transportation Agcy., Sacramento
	H. W. Sullivan, Commr., Dept. of Hwy. Patrol.....	Bus. and Trans. Agcy., Sacramento
Colorado.....	Gilbert R. Carrel, Chief.....	Highway Patrol, Denver
Connecticut.....	Leo J. Mulcahy, Commissioner.....	State Police Dept., Hartford
Delaware.....	Charles G. Lamb, Superintendent.....	State Police Div., Georgetown
Florida.....	H. N. Kirkman, Director.....	Dept. of Public Safety, Tallahassee

LAW ENFORCEMENT (Police and Highway Patrol) — *Continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Georgia	R. H. Burson, Director	Dept. of Pub. Safety, Atlanta
	Porter Weaver, Commanding Officer	State Patrol, Atlanta
Idaho	L. Clark Hand, Superintendent	State Police, Boise
Illinois	Herbert D. Brown, Director	Dept. of Pub. Safety, Springfield
Indiana	Robert K. Konkle, Superintendent	State Police, Indianapolis
Iowa	Howard S. Miller, Chief	Highway Patrol, Des Moines
	Jack M. Fulton, Commissioner	Pub. Safety Comm., Des Moines
Kansas	Robert N. Woodson, Superintendent	Highway Patrol, Topeka
Kentucky	W. O. Newman, Commissioner	Dept. of Pub. Safety, Frankfort
Louisiana	David Wade, 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	Giles W. Crisler, Commissioner	Pub. Safety Comm., Jackson
Missouri	E. I. Hockaday, Superintendent	Highway Patrol, Jefferson City
Montana	S. W. Hancock, Chief	Highway Patrol, Helena
Nebraska	J. E. Kruger, Colonel	State Patrol, Lincoln
Nevada	James E. Lambert, Supt., Law Enforcement 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	William E. Kirwan, 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. Chiaramonte, Superintendent	Div. of Highway Patrol, Columbus
Oklahoma	Robert R. Lester, Commissioner	Dept. of Pub. Safety, Oklahoma City
	William E. Mayberry, Chief of Hwy. Patrol	Dept. of Public Safety, Oklahoma City
Oregon	Holly V. Holcomb, Superintendent	Dept. of State Police, Salem
Pennsylvania	Frank McKetta, Commissioner	State Police, Harrisburg
Rhode Island	Walter E. Stone, Superintendent	State Police, Providence
South Carolina	J. P. Strom, Chief	Law Enforcement Div., Columbia
	P. F. Thompson, Dir. of Law Enforcement	Highway Dept., Columbia
South Dakota	Delson Schultz, Superintendent	Div. of Motor Patrol, Pierre
Tennessee	Greg O'Rear, Commissioner	Dept. of Safety, Nashville
Texas	Wilson E. Speir, Director	Dept. of Pub. Safety, Austin
Utah	Ray H. Evans, Superintendent	Highway Patrol, Salt Lake City
	Raymond Jackson, Commr.	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	R. L. Bonar, Superintendent	Dept. of Pub. Safety, Charleston
Wisconsin	Lewis V. Versnik, Dir., Bur. of Enforcement, Div. of Mot. Vehs.	Dept. of Trans., Madison
Wyoming	Fred Wickam, Colonel	Highway Patrol, Cheyenne
Guam	Jose C. Quintanilla, Director	Dept. of Pub. Safety, Agana
Puerto Rico	Luis Torres Massa, Supt.	Police, San Juan
TTPI	Carl A. Lindh, Dir. of Pub. Safety	Off. of Atty. Gen., Saipan

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

LIBRARY (Law) — *Continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Arkansas	Ruth Lindsey, Librarian	Supreme Court, Little Rock
California	Carlton Kenyon, Supervising Law Librarian, Div. of Libraries	Dept. of Education, Sacramento
Colorado	Frances Campbell, Librarian	Supreme Ct. Lib., Denver
Connecticut	Howard T. Walker, Pub. Ser. Div.; Law Librarian	State Lib., Hartford
Delaware	Ada VanSant	State Law Library, Dover
Florida	Carson Sinclair, Librarian	Supreme Ct. Lib., Tallahassee
Georgia	John D. M. Folger, Librarian	State Library, Atlanta
Hawaii	Mrs. Margaret H. Setliff, Law Librarian	Supreme Court, Honolulu
Idaho	Laura Pershing, Law Librarian	Supreme Court, Boise
Illinois	Lucien Field, Librarian	Supreme Ct. Lib., Springfield
Indiana	Fern Norris, Librarian	Supreme Court, Indianapolis
Iowa	Geraldine Dunham, Actg. Law Librarian	State Law Library, Des Moines
Kansas	Roger Brooks, 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	Ruth D. Eaton, Librarian	Leg. Ref. Lib., 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	Penelope Carr Jones, 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. White, Law and Government Library	State Library, Carson City
New Hampshire	Philip A. Hazelton, Law Librarian	State Library, Concord
New Jersey	Herta Prager, Head, Law Lib. Bur., Div. of State Library, Archives and History	Dept. of Education, Trenton
New Mexico	John P. Blum, 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. Poé, Law Librarian	State Library, Harrisburg
Rhode Island	Clarence H. Shore, Law Librarian	State Law Library, Providence
South Carolina	Mrs. Ramelle 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	Miss Marion E. Burns, Librarian	State Library, Montpelier
Virginia	Mrs. Marjorie D. Kirtley, Law Librarian	Sup. Ct. of Appeals, Richmond
Washington	Connie E. Bolden, Law Librarian	State Law Library, Olympia
West Virginia	J. Alexander Creasey, Law Librarian	Law Library, Charleston
Wisconsin	William Knudson, Librarian	State Library, Madison
Wyoming	Albert W. St. Clair, Law Librarian	State Library, Cheyenne
Guam	Frank G. Lujan, Atty. Gen.	Dept. of Law, Agana
Puerto Rico	Othón Garcia de Caturla, Librarian	Dept. of Justice, San Juan
	Ratimir Maximilian Pershe, Librarian, College of Law	Univ. of Puerto Rico, Río Piedras
	Antonio Nadal, Librarian	Supreme Court, San Juan
	Alberto Guzmán, Librarian	Off. of Legislative Services, San Juan
TTPI	Mrs. Luella D. Krebs, Librarian	Atty. Gen.'s. Office, Saipan
Virgin Islands	George A. Mena, Clerk, District Court	Govt. of the Virgin Islands, St. Thomas

## 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	Richard B. Engen, Dir., Div. of Libs.	Dept. of Education, Juneau
Arizona	Marguerite Cooley, Director	Dept. of Library and Archives, Phoenix
Arkansas	Mrs. Francis P. Neal, Librarian and Exec. Secy.	Library Comm., 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
Delaware	Frank A. Schneider, Secy. to Librarian	Library Comm., Dover
Florida	F. William Summers, Librarian	State Library and Historical Comm., Tallahassee
Georgia	John D. M. Folger, Librarian	State Library, Atlanta
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	Marcelle K. Foote, 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. Comm., Baton Rouge
Maine	Ruth A. Hazelton, State Librarian	State Library, Augusta
Maryland	Nelson J. Molter, Director	State Library, Annapolis
Massachusetts	I. Albert Matkóv, State Librarian	State Library, Boston
Michigan	Francis X. Scannell, State Librarian, Bur. of Lib. Ser.	Dept. of Educ., Lansing
Minnesota	Raymond C. Lindquist, Dir., Legislative Reference Library	State Library, St. Paul
Mississippi	Penelope C. Jones, 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 Libr. and Asst. Commr. for Libraries	Education Dept., Albany
North Carolina	Philip S. Ogilvie, Librarian	State Library, Raleigh
North Dakota	Mrs. Leone Morrison, Actg. Dir.	State Lib. Comm., Bismarck
Ohio	Joseph Shubert, Librarian	State Library, Columbus
Oklahoma	Ralph H. Funk, Dir.	Dept. of Libraries, Oklahoma City
Oregon	Eloise Ebert, State Librarian	State Library, Salem
Pennsylvania	Ernest E. Doerschuk, Jr., State Librarian	State Library, Harrisburg
Rhode Island	Elliott E. Andrews, State Librarian	State Library, Providence
South Carolina	Henry L. Lake, Actg. State Libr.	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 Comm., Salt Lake City
Vermont	Miss Marion E. Burns, 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 Lib. Ser.	Dept. of Pub. Instr., Madison
Wyoming	Jack M. Tyler, State Librarian	State Library, Cheyenne
Guam	Mrs. Magdalena Taitano, Chief Librarian	Agana
Puerto Rico	Gonzalo Velázquez, Dir., Lib. Div.	Dept. of Educ., San Juan
TTPI	(Vacancy), Records Management Offr.	Dept. of Admin., Saipan

## LIQUOR CONTROL

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama	DeWitt Reams, Chairman Spencer H. Robb, Administrator	Alcoholic Bev. Control Bd., Montgomery Alcoholic Bev. Control Bd., Montgomery
Alaska	Claude Millsap, Jr., Dir., Alcoholic Bev. Control Bd.	Dept. of Rev., Juneau
Arizona	Harold H. Moore, Superintendent	Dept. of Liq. Lic. and Control, Phoenix
Arkansas	Joe Gaspard, Director	Alcoholic Bev. Control Bd., Little Rock
California	Edward J. Kirby, Director	Dept. of Alcoholic Bev. Cont., Sacramento
Colorado	John H. Heckers	Dept. of Revenue, Denver
Connecticut	Raymond J. Eagan, Sr., Chairman	Liq. Control Commission, Hartford
Delaware	Thomas Herlihy III, Chairman	Alcoholic Bev. Cont. Comm., Wilmington
Florida	A. R. Brautigam, Director	Beverage Department, Tallahassee
Georgia	Fred Culberson, Chief Enforce. Offr., Alcohol Tax Unit	Dept. of Rev., Atlanta
Idaho	Fred Charlton, Superintendent Richard L. Cade, Dir., Liq. Law Enforce.	Liq. Dispensary, Boise Dept. of Law Enforce., Boise
Illinois	Howard S. Cartwright, Chairman	Liq. Control Comm., Springfield
Indiana	Joseph A. Harris, Chairman	Alcoholic Bev. Comm., Indianapolis
Iowa	Walter E. Edelen, Chairman	Liq. Control Comm., Des Moines
Kansas	E. V. D. Murphy, Director	Alcoholic Bev. Control, Topeka
Kentucky	Shirley W. Palmer-Ball, Commissioner	Dept. of Alcoholic Bev. Cont., Frankfort
Louisiana	Robert C. Tumminello, Chairman Ashton J. Mouton, Collector	Alcoholic Bev. Cont. Bd., Baton Rouge Dept. of Revenue, Baton Rouge
Maine	Keith H. Ingraham, Chairman	Liquor Comm., Augusta
Maryland	Roger V. Laynor, Chief, Alcoholic Bev. Div.	Off. of Comptroller, Annapolis
Massachusetts	Quintin J. Cristy, Chairman	Alcoholic Bev. Control Comm., Boston
Michigan	Stanley G. Thayer, Chmn., Liq. Cont. Comm.	Dept. of Commerce, Lansing
Minnesota	Gale F. Lindsey, Commissioner	Liq. Control Dept., St. Paul
Mississippi	Kenneth Stewart, Alcoholic Bev. Div.	Tax Commission, Jackson
Missouri	Harry Wiggins, Supervisor	Liq. Control Dept., Jefferson City
Montana	Joseph T. Shea, Administrator	Liq. Control Board, Helena
Nebraska	Ray Osborn, Chairman	Liq. Control Comm., Lincoln
Nevada	John K. Carr, Chief of Revenue	Tax Commission, Carson City
New Hampshire	Costas S. Tentas, Chairman	Liquor Comm., Concord
New Jersey	Joseph M. Keegan, Dir., Div. of Alcoholic Bev. Cont.	Dept. of Law and Pub. Safety, Newark
New Mexico	L. A. McCulloch, Director	Dept. of Alcoholic Bev. Cont., Santa Fe
New York	Donald S. Hostetter, Chmn., Liquor Authority	Exec. Dept., New York
North Carolina	Ray B. Brady, Director	Bd. of Alcoholic Control, Raleigh
North Dakota	Vance K. Hill, Special Asst. to Atty. Gen.	Office of Atty. Gen., Bismarck
Ohio	Donald D. Cook, Director	Dept. of Liq. Control, Columbus
Oklahoma	Ralph L. Stevenson, Director	Alcoholic Bev. Cont. Bd., Oklahoma City
Oregon	John E. Martin, Administrator	Liq. Control Comm., Portland
Pennsylvania	William J. Scott, Chairman	Liq. Control Board, Harrisburg
Rhode Island	Deeb G. Sarkas, Adminstr., Liq. Cont.	Dept. of Bus. Reg., Providence
South Carolina	Otis W. Livingston, Chairman	Alcoholic Bev. Cont. Comm., Columbia
South Dakota	Max Brookens, Dir., Alcoholic Bev. and Cig. Tax Div.	Dept. of Revenue, Pierre
Tennessee	Scott Alden, Director	Alcoholic Bev. Comm., Nashville
Texas	O. N. Humphreys, Jr., Administrator	Liq. Control Bd., Austin
Utah	Grove L. Cook, Chairman Sharp M. Larsen, Director	Liq. Control Comm., Salt Lake City Dept. of Liq. Control, Salt Lake City
Vermont	Roger J. Sheridan, Commissioner	Dept. of Liq. Control, Montpelier
Virginia	John W. Hardy, Chairman	Alcoholic Bev. Control Bd., Richmond
Washington	Jack C. Hood, Chairman	Liq. Control Board, Olympia
West Virginia	R. C. Conaty, Commissioner	Alcoholic Bev. Control Comm., Charleston
Wisconsin	Donald Simon, Actg. Adminstr., Div. of Criminal Investigation	Dept. of Justice, Madison
Wyoming	Carl Harms, Director	Liquor Commission, Cheyenne
Guam	George W. Ingling, Director	Dept. of Finance, Agana
Puerto Rico	Ramon I. Diaz, Actg. Head Offr., Bur. of Alcoholic Bev. Taxes	Dept. of Treasury, San Juan
Virgin Islands	(Vacancy)	Dept. of Finance, St. Thomas

## MENTAL HOSPITALS AND COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama.....	Stonewall B. Stickney, M.D.,*† Dir., Dept. of Mental Health.....	Montgomery
Alaska.....	H. Edward Beaghtler, M.D.,*† Dir., Div. of Mental Health, Dept. of Health and Welf. (J. Scott McDonald; Commissioner).....	Juneau
Arizona.....	Willis H. Bower, M.D.,* Director, State Hospital (Joseph McGarry, Board Chairman).....	Phoenix
	Ray Lewis, M.D.,† Asst. Commr. of Mental Health Services, Dept. of Health (George A. Spendlove, M.D., Commissioner).....	Phoenix
Arkansas.....	George W. Jackson, M.D.,*† Superintendent, State Hospitals (Lee F. Tucker, Board Chairman).....	Little Rock
California.....	James V. Lowry, M.D.,*† Director, Dept. of Mental Hygiene.....	Sacramento
Colorado.....	Hans M. Schapire, M.D.,*† Chief, Div. of Mental Health, Dept. of Institutions (Hilbert A. Schauer, Exec. Dir.).....	Denver
Connecticut.....	Wilfred Bloomberg, M.D.,*† Commissioner, Dept. of Mental Health (John Lobingier, Chairman, Board of Mental Health).....	Hartford
Delaware.....	Albert L. Ingram, Jr., M.D.,*† Commissioner, Dept. of Mental Health.....	Wilmington
Florida.....	W. D. Rogers, M.D.,*† Dir., Div. of Mental Health, Board of Commissioners of State Insts. (Governor Claude R. Kirk, Jr., Chairman).....	Tallahassee
Georgia.....	Addison M. Duval, M.D.,*† Director, Div. of Mental Health, Dept. of Public Health (John H. Venable, M.D., Director).....	Atlanta
Hawaii.....	Audrey W. Mertz, M.D.,*† Executive Officer, Mental Health Div., Dept. of Health (Walter B. Quisenberry, M.D., Director).....	Honolulu
Idaho.....	Myrick W. Pullen, Jr., M.D.,*† Dir., Div. of Mental Health, Dept. of Health (Terrell O. Carver, M.D., Administrator).....	Boise
Illinois.....	John F. Briggs,*† Actg. Dir., Dept. of Mental Health.....	Springfield
Indiana.....	William F. Sheeley, M.D.,*† Commissioner, Dept. of Mental Health.....	Indianapolis
Iowa.....	James O. Cromwell, M.D.,* Dir., Bureau of Mental Health Services, Dept. of Social Services (Maurice A. Harmon, Commr.).....	Des Moines
	Herbert L. Nelson, M.D.,† Director, Mental Health Authority... Psychopathic Hospital,	Iowa City
Kansas.....	Robert A. Haines, M.D.,*† Dir. of Insts. and Community Mental Health, Board of Social Welf. (William C. Graham, Chairman).....	Topeka
Kentucky.....	Dale Henry Farabee, M.D.,*† Commr., Dept. of Mental Health.....	Frankfort
Louisiana.....	William P. Addison, M.D.,*† Commr. of Mental Health, Dept. of Hospitals (E. Lee Agerton, Director).....	Baton Rouge
Maine.....	William E. Schumacher, M.D.,*† Dir., Bureau of Mental Health, Dept. of Mental Health and Corrections (William F. Kearns, Jr., Commissioner).....	Augusta
Maryland.....	James E. Carson, M.D.*† Commissioner, Dept. of Mental Hygiene, Dept. of Health and Mental Hygiene (Neil Solomon, M.D., Secy.).....	Baltimore
Massachusetts.....	Milton Greenblatt, M.D.,*† Commissioner, Dept. of Mental Health.....	Boston
Michigan.....	William H. Anderson, M.D.,*† Dir., Dept. of Mental Health.....	Lansing
Minnesota.....	David J. Vail, M.D.,*† Medical Dir., Dept. of Public Welf. (Morris Hursh, Commissioner).....	St. Paul
Mississippi.....	C. Seth Hudspeth,* Exec. Secy., Board of Trustees of Mental Insts. (James Grant Thompson; M.D., Chairman).....	Jackson
	Mary A. Lee, M.D.,† Director, Mental Health Services, Bd. of Health (Hugh B. Cottrell, M.D., State Health Officer).....	Jackson
Missouri.....	George A. Ulett, M.D.,*† Dir., Div. of Mental Health, Dept. of Pub. Health and Welf. (David Skeer, Chairman).....	Jefferson City
Montana.....	Stanley J. Rogers, M.D.,*† Superintendent, Warm Springs State Hospital (Edwin G. Kellner, Dir., Dept. of Pub. Insts., Helena).....	Warm Springs
Nebraska.....	R. G. Osborne, M.D.,*† Director, Medical Services, Dept. of Pub. Insts. (Donald W. Duncan, Director).....	Lincoln

\*In charge of institutions

†In charge of community services

## MENTAL HOSPITALS AND COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH—Continued

State	Name and Title	Agency and Location
Nevada	Robert J. McAllister, M.D.,*† Adminstr., Mental Hygiene and Mental Retardation Div., Dept. of Health, Welf. and Rehab. (Karl R. Harris, Director, Carson City)	State Hospital, Reno
New Hampshire	Donald M. Bramwell, M.D.,*† Dir., Div. of Mental Health, Dept. of Health and Welf. (Charles F. Whittemore, Commr.)	Concord
New Jersey	Michael R. Simon, M.D.,*† Acting Dir., Div. of Mental Health and Hosps., Dept. of Insts. and Agencies (Lloyd W. McCorkle, Ph.D., Commr.)	Trenton
New Mexico	Henry Ryners, M.D.,* Chf. of Medical Staff, State Hospital (Miron W. Neal, M.D., Secy., Dept. of Hosps. and Insts., Albuquerque)	Las Vegas
	Paul R. Dingman,† Chief, Mental Health Sect., Community Dev. Div. (B. B. Patten, Ed.D., Dir.), Dept. of Health and Social Services (John G. Jasper, Exec. Dir.)	Santa Fe
New York	Alan D. Miller, M.D.,*† Commissioner, 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, Bismarck) and Supt., State Hospital, Jamestown	Jamestown
Ohio	J. Wylie McGough, M.D.,*† Commr., Div. of Mental Hygiene, Dept. of Mental Hygiene and Correction (Martin A. Janis, Dir.)	Columbus
Oklahoma	Albert J. Glass, M.D.,*† Director, Dept. of Mental Health	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Kenneth D. Gaver, M.D.,*† Adminstr., Mental Health Div., Board of Control	Salem
Pennsylvania	Joseph Adlestein, M.D.,*† Commr. of Mental Health and Deputy Secy. for Mental Health and Mental Retardation, Dept. of Pub. Welf. (Thomas W. Georges, Jr., M.D., Secretary)	Harrisburg
Rhode Island	(Vacancy),*† Asst. Dir., Curative Services, Dept. of Social Welfare (Anthony P. Trivisono, Director)	Providence
South Carolina	William S. Hall, M.D.,*† Commr., Dept. of Mental Health	Columbia
South Dakota	L. G. Behan, M.D.,* Superintendent, Yankton State Hospital (Jerald D. Parkinson, Exec. Dir., Bd. of Charities and Corrections, Pierre)	Yankton
	John E. Madigan,† Dir., Commn. of Mental Health and Mental Retardation (L. G. Behan, M.D., Chairman)	Pierre
Tennessee	Frank Luton, M.D.,*† Commr., Dept. of Mental Health	Nashville
Texas	John Kinross-Wright, M.D.,*† Commissioner, Dept. of Mental Health and Mental Retardation	Austin
Utah	Wilfred H. Higashi, Ph.D.,*† Dir., Div. of Mental Health, Dept. of Social Services (Ward C. Holbrook, Exec. Secy.)	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Jonathan P. A. Leopold, M.D.,*† Commissioner, Dept. of Mental Health (Carlos G. Otis, M.D., Chmn., Bd. of Mental Health)	Montpelier
Virginia	Hiram W. Davis, M.D.,*† Commr., Dept. of Mental Hygiene and Hosps.	Richmond
Washington	Robert J. Shearer, M.D.,*† Superv., Div. of Mental Health, Dept. of Insts. (William R. Conte, M.D., Director)	Olympia
West Virginia	Mildred Mitchell Bateman, M.D.,*† Dir., Dept. of Mental Health	Charleston
Wisconsin	L. J. Ganser, M.D.,*† Adminstr., Div. of Mental Hygiene, Dept. of Health and Social Services (Wilbur J. Schmidt, Secy.)	Madison
Wyoming	William N. Karn, Jr., M.D.,* Superintendent, State Hospital (Lloyd N. Hovee, Secy., Bd. of Charities and Reform, Cheyenne)	Evanston
	Cone J. Munsey,† Actg. Dir., Div. of Mental Health and Mental Retardation, Dept. of Pub. Health (Lawrence J. Cohen, M.D., Dir.)	Cheyenne
Guam	(Vacancy),*† Chief, Mental Health Sect., Dept. of Health and Social Services (Robert E. Leon Guerrero, Director)	Agana
Puerto Rico	Juan A. Roselló, M.D.,*† Dir., Mental Health Program, Dept. of Health (Ernesto Colón Yordán, M.D., Secy.)	Psychiatric Hosp., San Juan
TTPI	Harold R. Bernshock, Chief of Hosp. Admin.	Dept. of Health Ser., Saipan
Virgin Islands	Melvin H. Evans, M.D.,*† Commr., Dept. of Health	St. Thomas

\*In charge of institutions

†In charge of community services

MENTAL RETARDATION (a)

State	Name and Title	Agency and Location
Arizona	William J. Waters,* Superintendent, Arizona Children's Colony (Mrs. Sam Joy, Chairman, Colony Board, Phoenix)	Coolidge
Arkansas <sup>(b)</sup>	Charles E. Acuff,*† Acting Commissioner, Department of Mental Retardation, Arkansas Children's Colony (Keith Tudor, Board Chairman, Arkadelphia)	Conway
	George W. Jackson, M.D.,* Superintendent, State Hospitals	Little Rock
California <sup>(c)</sup>	Charles R. Gardipee, M.D.,† Chief, Bureau of Mental Retardation, Dept. of Pub. Health (Louis F. Saylor, M.D., Director)	Berkeley
Colorado	Wesley D. White, Ed.D.,*† Chief, Div. of Mental Retardation, Dept. of Insts. (Hilbert A. Schauer, Exec. Dir.)	Denver
Connecticut	Bert W. Schmickel,*† Dep. Health Commr., Office of Mental Retardation, Dept. of Health (Franklin M. Foote, M.D., Commr.)	Hartford
Florida	J. G. Foshee, Ph.D.,*† Dir., Div. of Mental Retardation, Bd. of Commrs. of State Insts. (Governor Claude R. Kirk, Jr., Chairman)	Tallahassee
Hawaii	Satoru Izutsu, Ph.D.,* Exec. Officer, Waimano Training School and Hosp. Div., Dept. of Health (Walter B. Quisenberry, M.D., Director)	Pearl City
Idaho	John R. Marks, M.D.,*† Dir., Div. of Mental Retardation and Child Dev., Dept. of Health (Terrell O. Carver, M.D., Administrator)	Boise
Iowa	Conrad R. Wurtz, Ph.D.,* Dir., Bureau of Mental Retardation Services, Dept. of Social Services (Maurice A. Harmon, Commr.)	Des Moines
Louisiana	Otto P. Estes,*† Commissioner of Mental Retardation, Dept. of Hospitals (E. Lee Agerton, Dir.)	Baton Rouge
Maryland	William J. Peeples, Jr., M.D.,† Commr., Dept. of Health, Dept. of Health and Mental Hygiene (Neil Solomon, M.D., Secy.)	Baltimore
Montana	Stephen J. Chiovaro,* Superintendent, Boulder River School and Hosp. (Edwin G. Kellner, Dir., Dept. of Insts., Helena)	Boulder
Nebraska	George Thomas,† Dir., Office of Mental Retardation, Dept. of Health (Dorothy Smith, M.D., Actg. Dir.)	Lincoln
New Jersey	Maurice G. Kott, Ph.D.,*† Dir., Div. of Mental Retardation, Dept. of Insts. and Agencies (Lloyd W. McCorkle, Ph.D., Commissioner)	Trenton
New Mexico	Elvira Pacheco,* Program Dir. for Mental Retardation, Dept. of Hosps. and Insts. (Miron W. Neal, M.D., Secy.)	Albuquerque
	David G. Koch,† Chief, Mental Retardation Sect., Community Dev. Div. (B.B. Patten, Ed.D., Dir.), Dept. of Health and Soc. Ser. (John G. Jasper, Exec. Dir.)	Santa Fe
North Dakota	Charles C. Rand, M.D.,* Superintendent, Grafton State School (Vacancy, Director, Dept. of Insts., Bismarck)	Grafton
Oklahoma	Lloyd E. Rader,* Director, Department of Pub. Welfare	Oklahoma City
Rhode Island	Allen R. Menefee,*† Asst. Dir. of Health for Mental Retardation, Dept. of Health (Joseph E. Cannon, M.D., Dir.)	Providence
South Carolina	Charles D. Barnett, Ph.D.,*† Commr., Dept. of Mental Retardation	Columbia
South Dakota	Howard J. Chinn,* Superintendent, Redfield State Hosp. and School (Jerald D. Parkinson, Exec. Dir., Bd. of Charities and Corrections, Pierre)	Redfield
Utah	Paul S. Sagers,* Supt., State Training School, Div. of Family Ser., Dept. of Soc. Ser. (Ward C. Holbrook, Exec. Dir., Salt Lake City)	American Fork
Washington	Samuel L. Ornstein, Ph.D., Supvr., Div. of Handicapped Children, Dept. of Insts. (William R. Conte, M.D., Dir.)	Olympia
Wyoming	Fred W. Heryford, Ed.D.,* Superintendent, State Training School (Lloyd N. Hovee, Secy., Bd. of Charities and Reform, Cheyenne)	Lander
Guam	(Vacancy),*† Chief, Mental Retardation Sect., Dept. of Health and Social Ser. (Robert Leon Guerrero, Director)	Agana

\*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 and branch facilities.

(c) Department of Public Health administers program of regional diagnostic counseling and service centers; Department of Mental Hygiene administers institutions for mentally retarded.

## MINING

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama	H. T. Williams, Chief, Div. of Safety and Inspection.	Dept. of Industrial Relations, Birmingham
Alaska	James A. Williams, Dir., Div. of Mines and Geology.	Dept. of Natural Resources, College
Arizona	Verne C. McCutchan, State Mine Inspector.	Off. of State Mine Inspector, Phoenix
California	Ian Campbell, Chief, Div. of Mines and Geology.	Dept. of Conservation, San Francisco
Colorado	Tom Ten Eyck, Exec. Dir.	Dept. of Natural Resources, Denver
Florida	Robert Vernon, Director.	Geological Survey, Tallahassee
Idaho	O. T. Hansen, Inspector of Mines.	Off. of Inspector of Mines, Boise
Illinois	L. Leon Ruff, Director.	Dept. of Mines and Minerals, Springfield
Indiana	George Learmonth, Director.	Bd. of Mines and Mining, Terre Haute
Iowa	W. Dean Aubrey, State Mine Inspector.	Dept. of Mines and Minerals, Des Moines
Kentucky	H. N. Kirkpatrick, Commr.	Dept. of Mines and Minerals, Lexington
Louisiana	J. M. Menefee, Commr.	Dept. of Conservation, Baton Rouge
Maine	Clayton P. Osgood, Chmn.	Mining Bureau, Augusta
Maryland	Harry B. Buckley, Director.	Bureau of Mines, Westernport
Michigan	H. J. Hardenberg, Mining Geologist, Geological Survey Div.	Dept. of Natural Resources, Lansing
Missouri	Don Davis, Director.	Div. of Mine Inspection, Jefferson City
Nevada	Mervin J. Gallagher, Inspector.	Off. of Inspector of Mines, Carson City
New Mexico	William H. Hays, Mine Inspector.	State Inspector of Mines, Albuquerque
Ohio	Arnold E. Snowden, Chief.	Div. of Mines and Mining, Columbus
Oklahoma	Ward Padgett, Chief Mine Inspector.	State Mining Bd., Oklahoma City
Pennsylvania	H. B. Charnbury, Secy.	Mines and Mineral Industries, Harrisburg
South Dakota	Art Johnson, Inspector.	Off. of Inspector of Mines, Rapid City
Tennessee	J. R. Miller, Director, Div. of Mine Inspection.	Dept. of Labor, Knoxville
Virginia	William Foster Mullins, Chief.	Div. of Mines, Big Stone Gap
Washington	M. T. Huntting, Supvr., Mines and Geology Div.	Dept. of Natural Res., Olympia
West Virginia	John Ashcraft, Director.	Dept. of Mines, Charleston
Wyoming	Eugene Iverson, Inspector.	State Mine Inspectors, Rock Springs

## 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	George A. Morrison, 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	Gordon C. Luce, Secy.	Bus. and Trans. Agcy., Sacramento
	Verne Orr, Dept. of Mot. Vehs.	Bus. and Trans. Agcy., 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
Idaho	Warner Mills, Commissioner.	Dept. of Law Enforcement, Boise
Illinois	Richard Shomaker, Mot. Vehs. Supvr.	Off. of Secy. of State, Springfield
Indiana	Gerald W. Habig, Commissioner.	Bur. of Mot. Vehs., Indianapolis
Iowa	(Vacancy), Dir., Mot. Veh. Regis. Div.	Public Safety Dept., Des Moines
Kansas	Hubert J. Ulrich, Superintendent.	Mot. Veh. Dept., Topeka
Kentucky	Alex McIntyre, Jr., Commissioner.	Dept. of Motor Trans., Frankfort
Louisiana	Ashton J. Mouton, Collector.	Dept. of Revenue, Baton Rouge
Maine	Charles E. Wyman, Dir., Mot. Veh. Div.	Off. of Secy. of State, Augusta
Maryland	John R. Jewell, Commissioner.	Dept. of Mot. Vehs., Glen Burnie
Massachusetts	Richard McLaughlin, Registrar.	Div. of Registry of Mot. Vehs., Boston

MOTOR VEHICLES (Licensing and Registration) — Continued

State	Name and Title	Agency and Location
Michigan	Douglas R. Savala, Director, Driver Ser. Div.	Dept. of State, Lansing
	Frank J. Sierawski, Director, Vehicle Ser. Div.	Dept. of State, Lansing
Minnesota	W. E. Howes, Dir., Motor Vehicle Div.	Off. of Secy. of State, St. Paul
Mississippi	Joe Sharp, 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, Chief, Mot. Veh. Regis. 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, Dir., Div. of Motor Vehicles	Dept. of Law and Public Safety, Trenton
New Mexico	Lawrence H. Prentice, Commr. of Mot. Vehs.	Dept. of Mot. Vehs., Santa Fe
New York	Vincent L. Tofany, Commissioner	Dept. of Motor Vehicles, Albany
North Carolina	Joe W. Garrett, Commissioner	Dept. of Mot. Vehs., Raleigh
North Dakota	Charles Bosch, 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	John M. Fulton, Director	Trans. Dept., Salem
	Chester W. Ott, Dir., Mot. Vehs.	Trans. Dept., Salem
Pennsylvania	L. T. Bernard, Dir., Bur. of Motor Vehicles	Dept. of Revenue, Harrisburg
Rhode Island	Robert J. Rahill, Registrar of Motor Vehicles	Executive Dept., Providence
South Carolina	Emory P. Austin, Jr., 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	J. C. Dingwall, Highway Engineer	Highway Dept., Austin
Utah	Paul Fordham, 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	John M. Gates, Commissioner	Dept. of Mot. Vehs., Charleston
Wisconsin	G. H. Bakke, Secy.	Dept. of Trans., Madison
	Carl G. Johnson, Dir., Bur. of Regis., Div. of Motor Vehs.	Dept. of Trans., Madison
Wyoming	A. H. Michelsen, Director, Motor Vehicle Div.	Revenue Dept., Cheyenne
Guam	George W. Ingling, Dir.	Dept. of Finance, Agana
Puerto Rico	Héctor L. Vázquez, Chief, Div. of Mot. Vehs.	Dept. of Pub. Works, San Juan
TTPI	Manuel T. Sablan, Asst. Dir., Pub. Safety	Off. of Atty. Gen., Saipan
Virgin Islands	Jens Hendricks, Asst. Commr.	Dept. of Public Safety, St. Thomas
	Jens Hodge, Div. of Traffic	Dept. of Public Safety, St. Thomas

NATURAL RESOURCES

See also Agriculture, Economic Development, Fish and Game, Forestry, Oil and Gas (Regulatory), Parks, Planning, Pollution Control (Air), Pollution Control (Water), Water Resources Management

State	Name and Title	Agency and Location
Alabama	Joe W. Graham, Director	Dept. of Conservation, Montgomery
Alaska	Thomas E. Kelly, Commissioner	Dept. of Nat. Resources, Juneau
Arkansas	Norman Williams, State Geologist	Geological Comm., Little Rock
California	James G. Stearns, Director	Dept. of Conserv., Sacramento
Colorado	Tom Ten Eyck, Director	Div. of Natural Resources, Denver
Connecticut	Joseph N. Gill, Commissioner	Dept. of Agric. and Nat. Resources, Hartford
Florida	Randolph Hodges, Exec. Director	Dept. of Nat. Res., Tallahassee
Hawaii	Sunao Kido, Chmn., Bd. of Land and Nat. Res.	Dept. of Land and Nat. Res., Honolulu
Idaho	R. Keith Higg nson, Reclamation Engr.	Dept. of Reclamation, Boise
Illinois	William L. Rutherford, Director	Dept. of Conservation, Springfield
Indiana	Perley H. Provost, Director	Dept. of Nat. Resources, Indianapolis
Iowa	Fred A. Prierwert, Director	Conservation Comm., Des Moines

NATURAL RESOURCES — *Continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Kentucky	James S. Shropshire, Commr.	Dept. of Nat. Resources, Frankfort
Louisiana	J. M. Menefee, Commissioner	Dept. of Conserv., Baton Rouge
Maryland	Ralph C. Hammer, Exec. Secretary	Bd. of Natural Resources, Annapolis
Massachusetts	Arthur W. Brownell, Commissioner	Dept. of Natural Resources, Boston
Michigan	Ralph A. MacMullan, Director	Dept. of Natural Resources, Lansing
Minnesota	Jarle Leirfallom, Commissioner	Dept. of Conservation, St. Paul
Missouri	Carl R. Noren, Director	Conservation Comm., Jefferson City
Nebraska	Vincent H. Dreeszen, Actg. Director	Conserv. and Survey Div., Lincoln
Nevada	Elmo J. DeRicco, Director	Dept. of Conserv. and Nat. Res., Carson City
New Hampshire	Roger J. Crowley, Commr.	Dept. of Res. and Econ. Dev., Concord
New Jersey	Robert A. Roe, Commr.	Dept. of Conserv. and Econ. Dev., Trenton
New York	R. Stewart Kilborne, Commissioner	Conservation Dept., Albany
North Carolina	Roy G. Sowers, Jr., Director	Dept. of Conserv. and Dev., Raleigh
North Dakota	William L. Guy, Governor	Nat. Resources Council, Bismarck
Ohio	Fred E. Morr, Director	Dept. of Natural Resources, Columbus
Oregon	Kessler R. Cannon, Exec. Secretary	Comm. on Nat. Resources, Salem
Rhode Island	John L. Rego, Director	Dept. of Natural Resources, Providence
South Carolina	J. D. Little, Jr., Director	Development Board, Columbia
South Dakota	Robert Martin, Director	Indus. Dev. Expansion Agency, Pierre
Tennessee	Boyd Garrett, Commissioner	Dept. of Conservation, Nashville
Utah	Gordon Harmston, Executive Director	Dept. of Nat. Resources, Salt Lake City
Virginia	Marvin M. Sutherland, Director	Dept. of Conserv. and Econ. Dev., Richmond
Washington	Bert L. Cole, Commissioner	Dept. of Nat. Resources, Olympia
West Virginia	Theodore R. Samsell, Director	Dept. of Nat. Resources, Charleston
Wisconsin	Lester P. Voigt, Secy.	Natural Resources Dept., Madison
Wyoming	Roy Peck, Exec. Director	Dept. of Econ. Planning and Dev., Cheyenne
Guam	Frank Aguon, Director	Dept. of Agric., Mangilao
Puerto Rico	Antonio Santiago Vázquez, Secretary	Dept. of Public Works, San Juan
TTPI	Paul Winsor, Commissioner	Dept. of Res. and Development, Saipan

## 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	Homer L. Burrell, Dir., Div. of Oil and Gas	Dept. of Nat. Resources, Juneau
Arizona	Lucien B. Owens, Chairman	Oil and Gas Conserv. Comm., Phoenix
Arkansas	Ralph A. Dumas, Director	Oil and Gas Comm., El Dorado
California	Fred E. Kasline, Chief, Div. Oil and Gas	Dept. of Conserv., San Francisco
Colorado	Harvey Houston, Director	Oil Inspection Div., Denver
Florida	Randolph Hodges, Director	Bd. of Conserv., Tallahassee
Georgia	A. S. Furcron, Director	Dept. of Mines, Mining and Geology, Atlanta
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	Dale E. Saffels, Chairman	Corporation Comm., Topeka
Kentucky	H. N. Kirkpatrick, Commr.	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. Geol. Survey, Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore
Michigan	Gerald E. Eddy, State Geologist, Supvr. of Wells	Dept. of Nat. Res., Lansing
Minnesota	Eugene R. Gere, Dir., Div. of Waters, Soils, 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 Collections	Dept. of Revenue, Jefferson City
Montana	Norman J. Beaudry, Exec. Secy.	Oil and Gas Conserv. Comm., Helena

OIL AND GAS (Regulatory) — *Continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Nebraska.....	Paul H. Roberts, Director.....	Oil and Gas Conserv. Comm., Sidney
Nevada.....	Elmo J. DeRicco, Dir., Div. of Oil and Gas Conserv.....	Dept. of Conserv. and Nat. Resources, Carson City
New Jersey.....	Brendan T. Byrne, Pres., Bd. of Pub. Util. Commrs.....	Dept. of Pub. Util., Trenton
New Mexico.....	A. L. Porter, Jr., Secy.....	Oil Conserv. Comm., Santa Fe
New York.....	Carl W. Sherman, Dir., Div. of Oil and Gas.....	Dept. of Conserv., Albany
North Carolina.....	John I. Moore, Dir., Gas and Oil Div.....	Dept. of Agric., Raleigh
North Dakota.....	Wilson M. Laird, State Geologist.....	Univ. of North Dakota, Grand Forks
Ohio.....	Arnold E. Snowden, Chief.....	Div. of Mines and Mining, Columbus
Oklahoma.....	Dan R. Dunnett, Dir., Oil and Gas Conserv. Div.....	Corporation Comm., Oklahoma City
Oregon.....	Raymond E. Corcoran, Director.....	Dept. of Geology and Mineral Inds., Portland
South Dakota.....	Alma Larson, Secy. of State.....	Oil and Gas Board, Pierre
	Duncan McGregor, State Geologist.....	Vermillion
Tennessee.....	W. D. Hardeman, Dir., Div. of Geology.....	Dept. of Conserv., Nashville
Texas.....	Ben Ramsey, Chairman.....	Railroad Comm., Austin
Utah.....	Cleon B. Feight, Secretary.....	Div. of Oil and Gas Conserv., 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. Comm., Olympia
West Virginia.....	John Ashcraft, Director.....	Dept. of Mines, Charleston
Wisconsin.....	Herb Anderson, Dir., Bur. of Petroleum Inspection, Income, Sales, and Excise Tax Div.....	Dept. of Revenue, Madison
Wyoming.....	James L. Carlton, Jr., Mineral Supervisor.....	Off. of Supvr., Casper
Guam.....	George W. Ingling, Dir. of Finance.....	Dept. of Finance, Agana
Puerto Rico.....	Godofredo Gaetan, Chairman.....	Pub. Service Comm., San Juan

## PARKS

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama.....	Laurence H. Marks, Chief, Div. of Parks.....	Dept. of Conserv., Montgomery
Alaska.....	F. J. Keenan, Dir., Div. of Lands.....	Dept. of Nat. Resources, Anchorage
Arizona.....	S. Dennis McCarthy, Director.....	State Parks, Phoenix
Arkansas.....	Bob Evans, Director.....	Publicity and Parks Comm., Little Rock
California.....	William P. Mott, Jr., Director.....	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 Comm., Hartford
Delaware.....	Peter Geldof, Jr., Director.....	Park Commission, Wilmington
Florida.....	N. E. Miller, Director.....	Bd. of Parks and Hist. Memorials, Tallahassee
Georgia.....	John L. Gordon, Director.....	Dept. of State Parks, Atlanta
Hawaii.....	Joseph M. Souza, Jr., Dir., State Parks.....	Dept. of Land and Nat. Res., Honolulu
Idaho.....	Wilhelm M. Beckert, Director.....	Dept. of Parks, Boise
Illinois.....	Monroe H. McDowell, Supt. of Parks.....	Dept. of Conservation, Springfield
Indiana.....	Joseph A. Blatt, Dir., Parks and Memorials.....	Dept. of Nat. Resources, Indianapolis
Iowa.....	Joe Brill, Supt. of Parks.....	Conserv. Comm., Des Moines
Kansas.....	Lynn E. Burris, Jr., Director.....	Park and Resources Authority, Topeka
Kentucky.....	Robert E. Gable, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Parks, Frankfort
Louisiana.....	Lamar Gibson, Director.....	State Parks and Recreation Comm., Baton Rouge
Maine.....	Lawrence Stuart, Dir.....	State Park and Recreation Comm., Augusta
Maryland.....	Spencer P. Ellis, Director.....	Dept. of Forests and Parks, Annapolis
	Adolph J. Pickall, Supt., State Parks.....	Dept. of Forests and Parks, Annapolis
Massachusetts.....	Gilbert Bliss, Chief, Bur. of Recreation.....	Dept. of Nat. Res., Boston
Michigan.....	Robert O. Dodge, Chief.....	Dept. of Natural Res., Lansing
Minnesota.....	U. W. Hella, Dir., Parks and Recreation Div.....	Dept. of Conserv., St. Paul
Mississippi.....	Spencer E. Medlin, Comptroller.....	Bd. of Park Supvrs., Jackson
Missouri.....	Joseph Jaeger, Dir. of Parks.....	State Park Board, Jefferson City
Montana.....	Wesley Woodgerd, Chief of Recreation and Parks.....	Fish and Game Comm., Helena

PARKS — *Continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Nebraska	Melvin O. Steen, Director	Game and Parks Comm., Lincoln
Nevada	Eric R. Cronkite, Adminstr., State Parks Div.	Dept. of Conserv. and Nat. Res., Carson City
New Hampshire	Russell B. Tobey, Dir., Div. of Parks	Dept. of Res. and Econ. Dev., Concord
New Jersey	Frank H. Rigg, Chief, Bur. of Parks, Div. of Parks, Forestry and Recreation	Dept. of Conserv. and Econ. Dev., Trenton
New Mexico	James L. Dillard, Supt. of State Parks and Recreation	State Park and Recreation Comm., 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 Dev., Raleigh
North Dakota	David L. O'Brien, State Parks Director	State Parks Bd., Bismarck
Ohio	Melvin J. Rebholz, Chief	Div. of Parks and Recreation, Columbus
Oklahoma	Tye Bledsoe, Dir., Div. of State Parks	Indus. Dev. and Parks Dept., Oklahoma City
Oregon	David G. Talbot, State Parks Supt. Loran L. Stewart, Chairman	Dept. of Trans., Salem State Parks and Rec. Advisory Comm., Salem
Pennsylvania	Conrad R. Lickel, Dir., Chief, Div. of State Parks	Dept. of Forests and Waters, Harrisburg
Rhode Island	William H. Cotter, Jr., Chief, Div. of Parks and Rec.	Dept. of Nat. Res., Providence
South Carolina	Bob Hickman, Exec. Director	Parks, Recreation and Tourism, Columbia
South Dakota	Millard Braden, Forester	Game, Fish and Parks Dept., Pierre
Tennessee	Wilbur T. Boswell, Dir., State Parks	Dept. of Conservation, Nashville
Texas	J. R. Singleton, Director	Parks and Wildlife Dept., Austin
Utah	F. C. Kóziol, Director	Div. of Park and Recreation, Salt Lake City
Vermont	Robert B. Williams, Commissioner	Dept. of Forests and Parks, Montpelier
Virginia	B. H. Bolen, Commr., Div. of Parks	Dept. of Conserv. and Econ. Dev., Richmond
Washington	Charles H. Odegaard, Director	State Parks and Recreation Comm., Olympia
West Virginia	Kermit McKeever, Chief, Div. of Parks and Rec.	Dept. of Nat. Res., Charleston
Wisconsin	Al Ehly, Dir., Bur. of Parks and Rec., Div. of Forestry and Rec.	Dept. of Nat. Res., Madison
Wyoming	(Vacancy), Director	Recreation Commission, Cheyenne
Guam	Lorenzo Siguenza, Parks Supervisor	Dept. of Public Works, Agana
Puerto Rico	Dora Matos de Pasarell, Adminstr.	Pub. Rec. and Parks Admin., San Juan
TTPI	Rendel B. Alldredge, Chmn. Hist. Sites Comm.	Off. of Dep. High Commr., Saipan
Virgin Islands	Earl B. Finch, Dep. Commr., Div. of Sports, Parks and Beaches	Dept. of Conserv. and Cultural Affs., St. Thomas

## 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 Board, Montgomery
Alaska	Thomas R. Branton, Dir., Div. of Corrs.	Dept. of Health and Welf., Juneau
Arizona	William P. Reilly, Chairman	Bd. of Pardons and Paroles, Phoenix
Arkansas	Victor C. Urbaz, Director	Division of Parole Services, Little Rock
California	Milton Burdman, Chief, Parole and Community Ser. Div. C. H. McFarlan, Chief, Parole and Community Ser. Div.	Dept. of Corrections, Sacramento Dept. of Youth Authority, Sacramento
Colorado	Edward W. Grout, Exec. Dir. Richard S. Douglass, Director	Division of Parole, Denver Div. of Juvenile Parole, Denver
Connecticut	James J. McIlduff, Exec. Secy., Div. of Parole Alton H. Cowan, Director Thomas D. Gill, Chief Judge	Corrections Dept., Hartford Dept. of Adult Probation, Hartford Juv. Ct. (Probation), Hartford
Delaware	Henry W. Wurtele, Secretary	Board of Parole, Wilmington
Florida	Roy W. Russell, Exec. Dir.	Probation and Parole Comm., Tallahassee
Georgia	J. O. Partain, Jr., Chmn.	Pardon and Parole Bd. and Bd. of Probation, Atlanta

PAROLE AND PROBATION — *Continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Hawaii	William G. Among, Dir.	Dept. of Social Services, Honolulu
	Scott W. Wolfe, Exec. Offr., Bd. of Pardons and Paroles	Dept. of Social Services, Honolulu
	Moses Ome, Adminstr., Juv. Parole Div.	Dept. of Soc. Ser., Honolulu
Idaho	W. A. Naegle, Chmn.	Board of Correction, Boise
Illinois	Lawrence X. Pusateri, Chmn.	Dept. of Public Safety, Springfield
Indiana	George Stultz, Dir., Div. of Probation	Dept. of Correction, Indianapolis
Iowa	Russell W. Bobzin, Exec. Secy., Parole Bd.	Dept. of Soc. Ser., Des Moines
Kansas	O. R. Stites, 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 Corrections, Baton Rouge
	Louis M. Sowers, Chmn.	Board of Parole, Baton Rouge
Maine	G. Raymond Nichols, 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 Commr. of Probation, Boston
Michigan	Gus Harrison, Director of Corrections	Dept. of Corrections, Lansing
Minnesota	Bruce McManus, Supvr., Probation and Parole	Dept. of Corrections, St. Paul
Mississippi	Homer Edgeworth, Exec. Offr. and Adminstr.	Probation and Parole Board, Jackson
Missouri	Walter Sartorius, Chairman	Bd. of Probation and Parole, Jefferson City
Montana	Fred White, Jr., Director	Board of Pardons, Deer Lodge
Nebraska	Eugene E. Neal, Chf. Probation Offr.	Board of Pardons, Lincoln
Nevada	Phillip Hannifan, Chf. Parole and Probation Offr.	Board of Parole Commrs., 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., Adult Probation and Parole	Dept. of Corrections, Santa Fe
New York	William T. Smith, Dir., Div. of Probation	Dept. of Correction, Albany
	Russell G. Oswald, Chmn., Bd. of Parole	Div. of Parole, Exec. Dept., Albany
North Carolina	W. H. Gibson, Director	Probation Commission, Raleigh
North Dakota	Irwin Riedman, Parole Officer	Board of Pardons, Bismarck
Ohio	Maury C. Koblentz, Chf., Dept. of Mental Hygiene	Div. of Corr., Columbus
	J. Arthur Shuman, Chairman	Parole Board, Columbus
Oklahoma	E. G. Grandstaff, Dep. Dir., Div. of Probation and Parole	Dept. of Corrections, Oklahoma City
Oregon	Jack Wiseman, Director	Bd. of Parole and Probation, Salem
Pennsylvania	Paul J. Gernert, Chairman	Board of Parole, Harrisburg
Rhode Island	Walter W. Siwicki, Adminstr.	Bur. of Probation and Parole, Providence
South Carolina	J. Curtis Moore, Dir.	Probation, Parole and Pardon Bd., Columbia
South Dakota	Arthur L. Canary, Exec. Dir.	Bd. of Pardons and Pardons, Sioux Falls
Tennessee	Don McGehee, Dir., Div. of Adult Probation and Parole	Dept. of Corr., Nashville
	Robert Derington, Dir., Div. of Juv. Probation	Dept. of Corr., Nashville
Texas	Pat Bullock, Chairman	Board of Pardons and Pardons, Austin
	James Berger, Dir., Parole Supv.	Bd. of Pardons and Pardons, Austin
Utah	W. Keith Wilson, Chf. Agent (Adult)	Bd. of Corrections, Salt Lake City
	Claude Pratt, Parole Offr. and Supt., Indus. Sch. (Juv.)	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, Chmn.	Bd. of Prison Terms and Pardons, Olympia
West Virginia	Francis P. Warder, Chmn.	Bd. of Probation and Parole, Charleston
Wisconsin	Delmar Huebner, Dir., Bur. of Probation and Parole, Div. of Corrections	Dept. of Health and Social Ser., Madison
Wyoming	James Black, Probation and Parole Offr.	Probation and Parole, Cheyenne
Guam	Mrs. Frances Cepeda, Parole and Probation Offr.	Agana
Puerto Rico	Gilberto Muñoz González, Chairman	Parole Bd., San Juan
TTPI	Mariano M. Sablan, Territory Juv. Offr.	Off. of Atty. Gen., Saipan
Virgin Islands	Lionel Todman, Chf. Probation Offr.	Off. of Probation and Parole, St. Thomas

## PERSONNEL

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama	J. S. Frazer, Director	Personnel Dept., Montgomery
Alaska	Pat L. Hunt, Dir., Div. of Personnel	Dept. of Admin., Juneau
Arizona	Harold C. Bennett, Director	State Personnel Commission, Phoenix
Arkansas	George V. Young, Dir., Personnel Div.	Dept. of Admin., Little Rock
California	John F. Fisher, Exec. Officer	Personnel Bd., Sacramento
Colorado	C. J. Burrell, Jr., President	Civil Service Comm., Denver
Connecticut	C. Perrie Phillips, Personnel Commr.	Dept. of Personnel, Hartford
Delaware	James Rosbrow, Personnel Dir.	Personnel Dept., Dover
Florida	Jay McGlon, Dir.	State Personnel Board, Tallahassee
Georgia	Edwin L. Swain, Director	Merit System, Atlanta
Hawaii	Mrs. Edna Tavares Taufaasau, Director	Dept. of Personnel Service, Honolulu
Idaho	William Peterson, Dir., Personnel Comm.	Governor's Off., Boise
Illinois	J. C. Vanden Bosch, Director	Dept. of Personnel, Springfield
Indiana	Richard F. McElheny, Director	Personnel Bd., Indianapolis
Iowa	Gerald L. Howell, Dir.	Dept. of Merit Employment, Des Moines
Kansas	Walter A. Kuiken, Personnel Dir.	Dept. of Admin., Topeka
Kentucky	Ralph E. Howe, Commissioner	Dept. of Personnel, Frankfort
Louisiana	Harold E. Forbes, Actg. Dir. of Pers.	Dept. of Civil Service, Baton Rouge
Maine	Willard H. Harris, Director	Dept. of Personnel, Augusta
Maryland	Henry G. Bosz, Commissioner	Off. of Personnel, Baltimore
Massachusetts	Mabel Campbell, Dir. of Civil Service	Dept. of Civil Service and Reg., Boston
	Julian Weston, Dir. of Pers. and Standardization	Exec. Off. for Admin. and Finance, Boston
Michigan	Franklin K. DeWald, Director	Dept. of Civil Service, Lansing
Minnesota	John W. Jackson, Director	Dept. of Civil Service, St. Paul
Missouri	N. F. Steenberger, Dir., Div. of Pers.	Dept. of Bus. and Admin., Jefferson City
Montana	Melvin P. Martinson, Supervisor	Merit System, Helena
Nebraska	John M. Thornton, Director	State Personnel Office, Lincoln
Nevada	James Wittenberg, Chf., 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 Comm.	Dept. of Civil Service, Trenton
New Mexico	Harold S. Bibo, Personnel Director	Personnel Board, Santa Fe
New York	William J. Murray, Administrative Dir.	Dept. of Civil Service, 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	Howard E. Gompert, Adminstr., Pers. Div.	Exec. Dept., Salem
Pennsylvania	Robert W. Schmidt, Personnel Secy.	Governor's Office, Harrisburg
Rhode Island	James R. Gray, Adminstr., Div. of Pers. Admin.	Dept. of Admin., Providence
South Carolina	F. Earl Ellis, Dir.	Div. of Personnel, Columbia
South Dakota	Howard C. Selvig, Supervisor	Merit System Council, Pierre
	James Fansler, Actg. Dir. of Emp.	Dept. of Finance, Pierre
Tennessee	Mrs. Ramon T. Davis, Director	Dept. of Personnel, Nashville
Utah	Edward T. Himstreet, Dir. of Personnel	Dept. of Fin., Salt Lake City
Vermont	Lesley Bell, Director	Personnel Board, Montpelier
Virginia	John W. Garber, Director	Div. of Personnel, Richmond
Washington	Leonard Nord, Director	Dept. of Personnel, Olympia
West Virginia	Mrs. E. K. Stevens, 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 Comm., Cheyenne
Guam	Charles Toves, Director	Dept. of Labor, Agana
Puerto Rico	Frank Romero Pérez, Director	Off. of Personnel, San Juan
TTPI	Richard F. Kanost, Dir. of Personnel	Dept. of Admin., Saipan
Virgin Islands	Albert S. Hugh, Director	Div. of Personnel, St. Thomas

## PLANNING

*See also Economic Development*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama	J. D. Mitchell, Director	State Planning and Indus. Board, Montgomery
Alaska	Frank Cox, Dir., Planning and Research Div.	Office of Governor, Juneau
Arizona	Robert G. Worden, Exec. Director	Dept. of Econ. Planning and Dev., Phoenix
Arkansas	Winston C. Beard, Exec. Director	Planning Comm., Little Rock
California	Robert L. Harkness, Planning Officer, State Off. of Planning	Dept. of Finance, Sacramento
Colorado	John W. Patterson, State Planning Coord.	Office of Governor, Denver
Connecticut	Horace H. Brown, Dir. of Planning, State Planning Comm.	Dept. of Fin. and Control, Hartford
Delaware	Rudolph Jass, Director	State Planning Office, Dover
Florida	Homer E. Still, Jr., Dir., Off. of State Planning	State Planning and Budget Comm.; Tallahassee
Georgia	H. Oliver Welch, Director	State Planning Bureau, Atlanta
Hawaii	Shelley M. Mark, Director	Dept. of Planning and Econ. Dev., Honolulu
Idaho	Al Minton, Exec. Secretary	Dept. of Commerce and Dev., Boise
Illinois	Charles Kirchner, Chf., Div. of State and Local Planning	Bd. of Econ. Dev., Springfield
Indiana	Van Barteau, Exec. Director	Dept. of Commerce, Indianapolis
Iowa	William McLaughlin, Dir. of Planning	Development Comm., Des Moines
Kansas	John P. Halligan, Dir., Planning Div.	Economic Dev. Comm., Topeka
Kentucky	Frank J. Groschelle, Adminstr.	Program Development Office, Frankfort
Louisiana	Gerald McLindon, Dir. of State Planning	Planning Advisory Comm., Baton Rouge
Maine	Philip M. Savage, Director	State Planning Office, Augusta
Maryland	Vladimir A. Wahbe, Director	State Planning Dept., Baltimore
Massachusetts	Kenneth Green, Exec. Chf. of Planning	Dept. of Commerce, Boston
Michigan	Gaylord H. Yund, State Planning Dir.	Office of Planning Coordination, Lansing
Minnesota	Raymond T. Olsen, State Planning Dir.	State Planning Agency, St. Paul
Mississippi	E. Robert Daley, Mgr., Planning Ser.	Research and Dev. Center, Jackson
Missouri	Gene Sally, Dir.	Dept. of Community Affairs, Jefferson City
Montana	Laurie A. McCarthy, Actg. Dir. of Planning Div.	Dept. of Planning and Econ. Dev., Helena
Nebraska	Douglas K. Bereuter, Dir., Div. of State and Urban Affs.	Dept. of Econ. Dev., Lincoln
Nevada	William E. Hancock, Secy.-Mgr.	State Planning Bd., Carson City
New Hampshire	Mary Louise Hancock, Planning Dir., Off. of Planning and Research	Dept. of Res. and Econ. Dev., Concord
New Jersey	Sidney L. Willis, Dir., Div. of State and Regional Planning	Dept. of Community Affairs, Trenton
New Mexico	Arthur L. Ortiz, State Planning Officer	State Planning Office, Santa Fe
New York	D. David Brandon, Director	Off. of Planning Coordination, Albany
North Carolina	George J. Monaghan, Adminstr., Community Planning Div.	Dept. of Conservation and Development, Raleigh
North Dakota	Keith Burkholder, Dir., State Planning Agency	Dept. of Accts. and Purchases, Bismarck
Ohio	Paul E. Baldrige, Dir., Planning Div.	Dept. of Development, Columbus
Oklahoma	Pat Choate, Dir., Research and Planning Div.	Indus. Dev. and Parks Dept., Oklahoma City
Oregon	Arnold M. Cogan, State Planning Coord.	Office of Governor, Salem
Pennsylvania	Irving Hand, Executive Director, State Planning Bd.	Gov.'s Off., Harrisburg
Rhode Island	Ernest Friday, Chief, Planning Sect.	Development Council, Providence
South Carolina	J. D. Little, Jr., Director	State Development Board, Columbia
South Dakota	Clell D. Elwood, Director	State Planning Agency, Pierre
Tennessee	Harold V. Miller, Exec. Dir., Planning Comm.	Dept. of Fin. and Admin., Nashville
Texas	Dan S. Petty, Dir., Div. of Planning Coordination	Off. of Gov., Austin
Utah	Kenneth C. Olson, State Planning Coord.	Gov.'s Office, Salt Lake City
Vermont	Theodore M. Riehle, Jr., Dir. of Planning	Central Planning Office, Montpelier
Virginia	Robert Kirby, Asst. Director, Planning	Div. of Planning, Richmond
Washington	Richard H. Slavin, Director	State Planning and Community Affs. Agcy., Olympia
West Virginia	Lysander L. Dudley, Sr., Dir., Planning and Research	Dept. of Commerce, Charleston

PLANNING — *Continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Wisconsin.....	Roger L. Schrantz, Dir., Bur. of State Planning.....	Dept. of Admin., Madison
Wyoming.....	Roy Peck, Exec. Dir.....	Dept. of Econ. Planning and Dev., Cheyenne
Guam.....	F. I. San Nicolas, Dir., Land Management.....	Government of Guam, Agana
Puerto Rico.....	Enrique R. Soler Cloquell, Chmn.....	Planning Board, San Juan
TTPI.....	Rendel B. Alldredge, Program Officer.....	Off. of Deputy High Commr., Saipan
Virgin Islands.....	Thomas R. Blake, Planning Director.....	Planning Board, St. Thomas

## POLLUTION CONTROL (Air)

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Arizona.....	Norman E. Schell, Dir., Air Pollut. Control Div.....	Dept. of Health, Phoenix
Arkansas.....	S. L. Davies, Director.....	Pollut. Control Comm., Little Rock
California.....	John A. Maga, Executive Officer.....	Air Resources Bd., Sacramento
Colorado.....	Roy L. Cleere, M.D., Exec. Dir., Air Pollut. Variance Bd.....	Dept. of Pub. Health, Denver
Connecticut.....	Louis J. Proulx, Chief, Air Pollut. Control Sect., Envir. Health Ser.....	Dept. of Health, Hartford
Delaware.....	John C. Bryson, Exec. Dir.....	Water and Air Res. Comm., Dover
Florida.....	Vincent D. Patton, Exec. Dir.....	Dept. of Air and Water Pollut. Cont., Tallahassee
Georgia.....	William A. Hansell, Dir., Air Quality Cont. Branch.....	Dept. of Pub. Health, Atlanta
Hawaii.....	Shinji Soneda, Exec. Offr., Envir. Health Div.....	Dept. of Health, Honolulu
Idaho.....	Terrell O. Carver, M.D., Secy.....	Air Pollut. Control Comm., Boise
Illinois.....	Clarence W. Klassen, Director.....	Div. of Sanitary Engineering, Springfield
Indiana.....	Perry E. Miller, Tech. Secy.....	Air Pollut. Control Bd., Indianapolis
Iowa.....	C. L. Campbell, Tech. Secy., Air Pollut. Cont. Comm.....	Dept. of Health, Des Moines
Kentucky.....	Harold Hodges, Dir., Air Pollut. Control.....	Dept. of Health, Frankfort
Louisiana.....	John E. Trygg, Tech. Secy.....	Air Control Comm., Baton Rouge
Maine.....	Donaldson Koons, Chmn.....	Water and Air Envir. Improvement Comm., Augusta
Maryland.....	James B. Coulter, Asst. Commr., Envir. Health Ser.....	Div. of Air Quality Cont., Baltimore
Michigan.....	Bernard D. Bloomfield, Chief, Air Pollut. Cont. Sect.....	Dept. of Pub. Health, Lansing
Minnesota.....	Edward M. Wiik, Dir., Air Pollution.....	Pollution Control Agcy., St. Paul
Mississippi.....	Robert S. Wright, Director.....	Air and Water Pollution Control, Jackson
Missouri.....	E. F. Porter, Jr., Exec. Secy.....	Air Conservation Comm., Jefferson City
Montana.....	Benjamin F. Wake, Dir. of Air Pollut. and Indus. Hygiene.....	Bd. of Health, Helena
New Hampshire.....	James F. McCooley, Chmn., Air Pollut. Cont. Comm.....	Div. of Pub. Health, Concord
New Jersey.....	William A. Munroe, Chief, Air Pollut. Cont. Prog.....	Health-Agric. Bldg., Trenton
New Mexico.....	Larry J. Gordon, Dir., Envir. Ser. Div.....	Health and Social Ser. Dept., Santa Fe
New York.....	Alexander Rihm, Asst. Commr., Air Res. Div.....	Dept. of Health, Albany
North Carolina.....	George E. Pickett, Dir.....	Dept. of Water and Air Res., Raleigh
Oklahoma.....	Dale McHard, Dir., Air Pollution Control Div.....	Dept. of Health, Oklahoma City
Oregon.....	(Vacancy), Director.....	Dept. of Envir. Quality Control, Salem
Pennsylvania.....	Victor H. Sussman, Dir., Air Pollut. Cont. Div.....	Dept. of Health, Harrisburg
Rhode Island.....	Austin C. Daley, Chief, Air Pollut. Cont. Div., Envir. Health Ser.....	Dept. of Health, Providence
South Carolina.....	W. T. Linton, Exec. Dir.....	Pollut. Cont. Authority, Columbia
Tennessee.....	Don P. Roberts, Dir., Air Pollut. Cont. Div.....	Dept. of Pub. Health, Nashville
Texas.....	Charles Barden, Exec. Secy., Air Control Board.....	Dept. of Health, Austin
Utah.....	Grant S. Winn, Exec. Secy., Air Conserv. Comm.....	Div. of Health, Salt Lake City
Virginia.....	Richard W. Arey, Exec. Secy.....	Air Pollut. Control Bd., Richmond
Washington.....	Robert L. Stockman, Head, Air Quality and Radiation Cont. Sect.....	Dept. of Health, Seattle
West Virginia.....	Carl G. Beard, Exec. Dir.....	Air Pollut. Cont. Comm., Charleston
Wisconsin.....	Thomas G. Frangos, Actg. Adminstr., Bur. of Air Pollut. Cont., Envir. Protection Div.....	Dept. of Nat. Res., Madison
Wyoming.....	(Vacancy), Dir., Air Resources Council.....	Dept. of Pub. Health, Cheyenne

## POLLUTION CONTROL (Water)

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama	Ira L. Myers, M.D., Health Offr. and Chmm.	Water Improvement Comm., Montgomery
Alaska	James A. Anderegg, Chf., Branch of Envir. Health	Dept. of Health and Welf., Juneau
Arizona	Joseph Obr, Dir., Water Pollut. Cont. Div., Envir. Health Ser.	Dept. of Health, Phoenix
Arkansas	S. Ladd Davies, Director	Pollut. Cont. Comm., Little Rock
California	Jerome B. Gilbert, Exec. Officer	Water Resources Control Bd., Sacramento
Colorado	R. L. Cleere, M.D., Exec. Director	Dept. of Pub. Health, Denver
Connecticut	John J. Curry, Dir., Water Res. Comm.	Dept. of Agric. and Nat. Res., Hartford
Delaware	John C. Bryson, Director	Water and Air Res. Comm., Dover
Florida	Vincent D. Patton, Exec. Dir.	Dept. of Air and Water Pollut. Cont., Tallahassee
Georgia	R. S. Howard, Exec. Secy.	Water Quality Control Board, Atlanta
Hawaii	George Y. Zane, Chief, Sanit. Branch	Dept. of Health, Honolulu
Idaho	Vaughn Anderson, Dir., Engineering and Sanit.	Dept. of Health, Boise
Illinois	C. W. Klassen, Chief Sanit. Engr.	Dept. of Pub. Health, Springfield
Indiana	B. A. Poole, Technical Secy.	Stream Pollut. Control Board, Indianapolis
Iowa	R. J. Schliekelman, Tech. Secy.	Water Pollut. Control Comm., Des Moines
Kansas	J. Lee Mayes, Dir. and Chief Engr., Envir. Health	Bd. of Health, Topeka
Kentucky	Ralph C. Pickard, Dir., Water Pollut. Cont. Comm.	Dept. of Health, Frankfort
Louisiana	Andrew Hedmeg, M.D., Pres.	Bd. of Health, New Orleans
	Robert A. Lafleur, Exec. Secy.	Stream Cont. Comm., Baton Rouge
Maine	Donaldson Koons, Chairman	Water and Air Envir. Impr. Comm., Augusta
	Raeburn W. MacDonald, Chief Engr.	Water and Air Envir. Impr. Comm., Augusta
Maryland	Paul W. McKee, Director	Dept. of Water Res., Annapolis
Massachusetts	John C. Collins, Dir. and Chf. Engr., Div. Sanit. Eng.	Dept. Pub. Health, Boston
Michigan	Ralph W. Purdy, Exec. Secy., Water Res. Comm.	Dept. of Natural Res., Lansing
Minnesota	John P. Badalich, Dir., Pollut. Cont. Agcy.	Dept. of Health, Minneapolis
Mississippi	Robert S. Wright, Exec. Secy.	Air and Water Pollut. Cont. Comm., Jackson
Missouri	C. L. Summers, Exec. Dir., Water Res. Bd.	Dept. Bus. and Admin., Jefferson City
Montana	C. W. Brinck, Dir., Div. of Envir. Sanit.	Bd. of Health, Helena
Nebraska	T. A. Filipi, Chief, Envir. Health Ser.	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 Supply and Pollut. Cont. Comm., Concord
New Jersey	Richard J. Sullivan, Dir., Clean Air and Water Div.	Dept. of Health, Trenton
New Mexico	John R. Wright, Chief, Water Supply and Liquid Wastes Cont. Sect., Envir. Ser. Div.	Health and Soc. Ser. Dept., Santa Fe
New York	Paul W. Eastman, Asst. Commr., Div. of Pure Waters	Dept. of Health, Albany
North Carolina	George E. Pickett, Dir.	Dept. of Water and Air Res., Raleigh
North Dakota	Norman L. Peterson, Dir., Water Pollut. Cont.	Health Dept., Bismarck
Ohio	Georga A. Hall, Secy.	Dept. of Health, Columbus
Oklahoma	Forrest Nelson, Exec. Dir.	Water Res. Bd., Oklahoma City
	Loyd F. Pummill, Chief, Envir. Health Ser.	Dept. of Health, Oklahoma City
	Sam S. Shackley, Dir., Anti-Pollut. Div.	Corp. Comm., Oklahoma City
Oregon	Kenneth H. Spies, Dir.	Envir. Quality Cont. Comm., Salem
Pennsylvania	Malcolm Schoenly, Secy., Sanitary Water Bd.	Dept. of Health, Harrisburg
Rhode Island	Carleton A. Maine, Chf., Div. of Water Pollut. Cont.	Dept. of Health, Providence
South Carolina	W. T. Linton, Exec. Dir.	Pollut. Control Auth., Columbia
South Dakota	Charles E. Carl, Dir., Div. of Sanit. Eng.	Dept. of Health, Pierre
Tennessee	S. Leary Jones, Dir., Stream Pollut. Cont. Div.	Dept. of Pub. Health, Nashville
Texas	Hugh C. Yantis, Jr., Exec. Dir.	Water Quality Bd., Austin
Utah	Lynn Thatcher, Dir., Eng. and Sanit. Div.	Div. of Health, Salt Lake City
Vermont	R. W. Thieme, Commr., Water Resources	Water Resources Bd., Montpelier
Virginia	A. H. Paessler, Exec. Secy.	Water Control Bd., Richmond
Washington	James P. Banlke, Director	Water Pollut. Control Comm., Olympia
West Virginia	T. R. Samsell, Director	Dept. Nat. Resources, Charleston
Wisconsin	Thomas G. Frangos, Adminstr., Div. of Envir. Protection	Dept. of Natural Resources, Madison

POLLUTION CONTROL (Water) — *Continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Wyoming.....	L. J. Cohen, M.D., M.P.H., Director.....	Dept. of Pub. Health, Cheyenne
Guam.....	Fred S. Donaldson, Chief, Sanitation Unit.....	Dept. of Medical Ser., Tamuning
Puerto Rico.....	Fernando Padró, M.D., Dir., Bur. of Sanit.....	Dept. of Health, San Juan

## 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.....	J. Scott McDonald, Commr.....	Dept. of Health and Welf., Juneau
Arizona.....	Alan Margolin, Dir., Family and Child Welf. Ser. Div.....	Pub. Welf. Dept., Phoenix
Arkansas.....	Len E. Blaylock, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Public Welfare, Little Rock
California.....	John C. Montgomery, Director.....	Dept. of Soc. Welf., Sacramento
Colorado.....	Charline J. Birkins, Director.....	Div. of Public Welfare, Denver
Connecticut.....	Bernard Shapiro, Commissioner.....	Welfare Dept., Hartford
Delaware.....	E. Kathryn Pennypacker, Chief, Bur. of Soc. Ser.....	Dept. of Welfare, Dover
Florida.....	Mrs. Grace H. Stewart, Dir., Pub. Assist.....	Dept. of Pub. Welf, Jacksonville
Georgia.....	Robert J. Friel, Dir., Div. of Soc. Admin.....	Dept. of Family and Children Ser., Atlanta
Hawaii.....	William G. Among, Director.....	Dept. of Social Services, Honolulu
Idaho.....	Bill Child, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Public Assist., Boise
Illinois.....	Harold O. Swank, Director.....	Dept. of Public Aid, Springfield
Indiana.....	Robert O. Brown, Dir., Div. of Pub. Assist.....	Dept. of Pub. Welf., Indianapolis
Iowa.....	Arthur Downing, Dir., Bur. of Inc. Maint. Ser.....	Dept. of Soc. Ser., Des Moines
Kansas.....	Marvin E. Larson, Director.....	Soc. Welfare Dept., Topeka
Kentucky.....	Mrs. Tavner Johnston, Exec. Dir., Bur. of Pub. Assist.....	Dept. of Economic Security, Frankfort
Louisiana.....	Garland L. Bonin, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Pub. Welf., Baton Rouge
Maine.....	Mrs. Pauline A. Smith, Dir., Div. of Family Ser.....	Dept. of Health and Welf., Augusta
Maryland.....	Raleigh C. Hobson, Director.....	Dept. of Soc. Services, Baltimore
Massachusetts.....	Walter A. Kelly, Dir., Div. of Pub. Assist.....	Dept. of Pub. Welf., Boston
Michigan.....	R. Bernard Houston, Director.....	Dept. of Social Services, Lansing
Minnesota.....	John W. Poor, Dir., Div. of Pub. Assist.....	Dept. of Welfare, St. Paul
Mississippi.....	Arthur Winstead, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Pub. Welf., Jackson
Missouri.....	Proctor N. Carter, Dir., Div. of Welfare.....	Dept. of Public Health and Welfare, Jefferson City
Montana.....	John Coey, Jr., Dir., Div. Family Services.....	Welfare Dept., Helena
Nebraska.....	Robert McManus, Actg. Dir.....	Dept. of Public Welfare, Lincoln
Nevada.....	George E. Miller, Welf. Adminstr., 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.....	Irving Engelman, Director of Welfare.....	Dept. of Insts. and Agencies, Trenton
New Mexico.....	John G. Jasper, Director.....	Health and Social Services Dept., Santa Fe
New York.....	Eleanor Walsh, Dep. Commr., Div. of Family Ser.....	Dept. of Soc. Ser., Albany
North Carolina.....	Clifton M. Craig, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Public Welfare, Raleigh
North Dakota.....	Leslie O. Ovre, Exec. Dir.....	Public Welfare Board, Bismarck
Ohio.....	Denver L. White, Director.....	Dept. of Public Welfare, Columbus
Oklahoma.....	Vera J. Davis, Supvr., Div. of Assist. Payments, Adult Medical, Soc. and Rehab. Ser.....	Dept. of Welf., Oklahoma City
Oregon.....	Mrs. Bertha Roth, Dir., Pub. Assist. Div.....	Pub. Welf. Comm., Salem
Pennsylvania.....	Thomas Georges, Secretary.....	Dept. of Public Welfare, Harrisburg
Rhode Island.....	John J. Affleck, Asst. Dir., Div. of Community Ser.....	Dept. of Social Welfare, Providence
	James H. Reilly, Adminstr., Public Assist.....	Div. of Community Ser., Providence
South Carolina.....	F. A. Dean, Dir., Div. of Pub. Assist.....	Dept. of Pub. Welf., Columbia
South Dakota.....	Peter Grossmann, Director.....	Dept. of Public Welfare, Pierre
Tennessee.....	Edith Elmore, Dir. of Family Services.....	Dept. of Public Welfare, Nashville
Texas.....	Burton Hackney, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Public Welfare, Austin
Utah.....	Richard P. Lindsay, Dir.....	Div. of Family Ser., Salt Lake City
Vermont.....	Vasili Bellini, Dir., Family Services.....	Social Welfare Dept., Montpelier

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE — *Continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Virginia.....	Otis L. Brown, Director.....	Dept. of Welf. and Insts., Richmond
Washington.....	Sidney E. Smith, Director.....	Dept. of Pub. Assist., Olympia
West Virginia.....	Edwin F. Flowers, Director.....	Dept. of Welfare, Charleston
Wisconsin.....	Frank Newgent, Adminstr., Div. of Family Ser.....	Dept. of Health and Soc. Ser., Madison
Wyoming.....	Harvey Petersen, Dir., Pub. Assist.....	Dept. of Pub. Welf., Cheyenne
Guam.....	Robert S. A. Guerrero.....	Dept. of Public Health, Tamuning
Puerto Rico.....	Mrs. Aida G. de Pagán, Dir., Div. of Pub. Welf.....	Dept. of Health, San Juan
TTPI.....	Francis B. Mahoney, Dir. of Community Dev.....	Dept. of Educ., Saipan
Virgin Islands.....	Helen G. Owens, Dir., Div. of Family Ser.....	Dept. of Soc. Welf., St. Thomas

## PUBLIC UTILITY AND RAILROAD REGULATION

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama.....	Eugene Conner, President.....	Pub. Ser. Comm., Montgomery
Alaska.....	George Sharrock, Commr.....	Dept. of Commerce, Juneau
Arizona.....	Milton J. Husky, Chairman.....	Corp. Commission, Phoenix
Arkansas.....	Lewis M. Robinson, Chairman.....	Pub. Ser. Comm., Little Rock
California.....	William Symons, Jr., President.....	Pub. Util. Comm., San Francisco
Colorado.....	Henry E. Zarlengo, Chairman.....	Pub. Util. Comm., Denver
Connecticut.....	Eugene S. Loughlin, Chairman.....	Pub. Util. Comm., Hartford
Delaware.....	Lafayette Timmons, Exec. Secretary.....	Pub. Ser. Comm., Dover
Florida.....	T. Mabry Ervin, Exec. Dir.....	Pub. Service Comm., Tallahassee
	S. J. Roche, Director.....	R.R. Assessment Bd., Tallahassee
Georgia.....	William H. Kimbrough, Chairman.....	Pub. Ser. Comm., Atlanta
Hawaii.....	Albert J. Vivas, Jr., Chairman.....	Public Util. Comm., Honolulu
Idaho.....	Ralph H. Wickberg, Chairman.....	Pub. Util. Comm., Boise
Illinois.....	David H. Armstrong, Chairman.....	Commerce Comm., Springfield
Indiana.....	John L. Ryan, Chairman.....	Pub. Ser. Comm., Indianapolis
Iowa.....	Dick A. Witt, Chairman.....	Commerce Comm., Des Moines
Kansas.....	Dale E. Saffels, Chairman.....	Corporation Comm., Topeka
Kentucky.....	Harold E. Kelley, Chairman.....	Pub. Ser. Comm., Frankfort
	Chester L. Rigsby, Chairman.....	Railroad Comm., Frankfort
Louisiana.....	John S. Hunt, Chairman.....	Public Ser. Comm., Baton Rouge
Maine.....	John G. Feehan, Chairman.....	Pub. Util. Comm., Augusta
Maryland.....	William O. Doub, Chairman.....	Pub. Ser. Comm., Baltimore
Massachusetts.....	William I. Cowin, Chairman.....	Dept. of Pub. Util., Boston
Michigan.....	Willis F. Ward, Chman., Public Service Comm.....	Dept. of Commerce, Lansing
Minnesota.....	Paul A. Rasmussen, Chairman.....	Dept. of Public Service, St. Paul
Mississippi.....	Norman A. Johnson, Jr., Chairman.....	Pub. Ser. Comm., Jackson
Missouri.....	William R. Clark, Chairman.....	Pub. Ser. Comm., Jefferson City
Montana.....	Paul T. Smith, Chairman.....	R.R. and Pub. Ser. Comm., Helena
Nebraska.....	James F. Munnely, Chairman.....	Railway Comm., Lincoln
Nevada.....	Reese H. Taylor, Jr., Chairman.....	Pub. Ser. Comm., Carson City
New Hampshire.....	Francis J. Riordan, Chairman.....	Pub. Util. Comm., Concord
New Jersey.....	Brendan T. Byrne, Pres., Bd. of Pub. Util. Commrs.....	Dept. of Public Utilities, Trenton
New Mexico.....	Morris Yashvin, Actg. Chmn.....	Pub. Ser. Comm., Santa Fe
	Floyd Cross, Chmn.....	Corp. Comm., Santa Fe
New York.....	James A. Lundy, Comm. Chairman.....	Dept. of Pub. Ser., Albany
North Carolina.....	Harry T. Westcott, Chairman.....	Utilities Comm., Raleigh
North Dakota.....	Bruce Hagen, Chairman.....	Pub. Ser. Comm., Bismarck
Ohio.....	Carl R. Johnson, Chairman.....	Pub. Util. Comm., Columbus
Oklahoma.....	Ray C. Jones, Chairman.....	Corporation Comm., Oklahoma City
Oregon.....	Sam Haley, Commr.....	Pub. Util. Comm., Salem
Pennsylvania.....	George I. Blooin, Chairman.....	Pub. Util. Comm., Harrisburg
Rhode Island.....	Archie Smith, Adminstr., Div. of Pub. Util.....	Dept. of Bus. Reg., Providence
South Carolina.....	Joe N. Land, Jr., Exec. Secy.....	Pub. Ser. Comm., Columbia
South Dakota.....	Harvey Scharn, Chairman.....	Pub. Util. Comm., Pierre

PUBLIC UTILITY AND RAILROAD REGULATION — *Continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Tennessee.....	Cayce Pentecost, Chairman.....	Pub. Ser. Comm., Nashville
Texas.....	Ben Ramsey, Chairman.....	Railroad Comm., Austin
Utah.....	Donald Hacking, Chairman.....	Pub. Ser. Comm., Salt Lake City
Vermont.....	Ernest W. Gibson III, Chairman.....	Pub. Ser. Comm., Montpelier
Virginia.....	H. Lester Hooker, Chairman.....	Corporation Comm., Richmond
Washington.....	Robert D. Timm, Chairman.....	Util. and Trans. Comm., Olympia
West Virginia.....	Elizabeth V. Hallanan, Chairman.....	Pub. Ser. Comm., Charleston
Wisconsin.....	Arthur L. Padrutt, Chairman.....	Pub. Ser. Comm., Madison
Wyoming.....	Richard Luman, Chairman.....	Pub. Ser. Comm., Cheyenne
Guam.....	Juan Untalan, Chief.....	Public Utilities, Tamuning
Puerto Rico.....	Godofredo M. Gaetán, Chmn.....	Pub. Service Comm., San Juan
TTPI.....	William J. Featherstone, Dir. of Operations and Maintenance.....	Dept. of Public Works, Saipan

## PUBLIC WORKS

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama.....	Hugh Adams, Director.....	Building Comm., Montgomery
Alaska.....	Harold D. Strandberg, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Public Works, Juneau
Arizona.....	George C. Leiphart, Dir., Planning Div.....	Dept. of Finance, Phoenix
California.....	Gordon C. Luce, Secretary.....	Business and Transportation Agcy., Sacramento
	James A. Moe, Dir., Dept. of Pub. Works.....	Bus. and Trans. Agcy., Sacramento
Colorado.....	T. J. Millisack, Director.....	Div. of Public Works, Denver
Connecticut.....	Charles I. Sweeney, Commissioner.....	Public Works Dept., Hartford
Florida.....	Don D. Meiklejohn, Exec. Director.....	Dev. Comm., Tallahassee
Hawaii.....	Hideshi Iwamoto, Engr., Pub. Works Div.....	Dept. of Accounting and Gen. Ser., Honolulu
Idaho.....	Robert DeShazo, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Public Works, Boise
Illinois.....	William F. Cellini, Director.....	Dept. of Pub. Works and Bldg., Springfield
Indiana.....	R. J. Cooney, Dir., Public Works.....	Dept. of Admin., Indianapolis
Kentucky.....	W. T. McConnell, Chief, Eng. 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
	Andrew Heubeck, Jr., Secretary.....	Bd. of Public Works, Annapolis
Massachusetts.....	Edward Ribbs, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Pub. Works, Boston
Minnesota.....	Paul F. Cummings, Architect.....	Dept. of Admin., St. Paul
Missouri.....	John D. Paulus, Dir., Div. of Planning and Construction.....	Dept. of Revenue, Jefferson City
Montana.....	H. F. Weggenman, Actg. Controller.....	Dept. of Admin., Helena
Nevada.....	William E. Hancock, Secretary-Manager.....	Planning Bd., Carson City
New Hampshire.....	John H. Noble, Pub. Works Adminstr.....	Dept. of Pub. Works and Hwys., Concord
New York.....	J. Burch McMorrán, Superintendent.....	Dept. of Trans., Albany
Ohio.....	Alfred C. Gienow, Director.....	Dept. of Pub. Works, Columbus
Oklahoma.....	Truman Branscum, Chairman.....	Bd. of Pub. Affairs, Oklahoma City
Pennsylvania.....	Perrin C. Hamilton, Secretary.....	Dept. of Property and Supplies, Harrisburg
Rhode Island.....	Morris Chorney, 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.....	Harold J. Wallace, Chairman.....	Highway Board, Montpelier
West Virginia.....	Herbert Marsh, Chief Clerk.....	Bd. of Pub. Works, Charleston
Wisconsin.....	Ralph D. Culbertson, Dir., Bureau of Engineering, Div. of Facilities and Ser.....	Dept. of Admin., Madison

PUBLIC WORKS — *Continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Guam.....	Fred Poole, Director.....	Dept. of Pub. Works, Tamuning
Puerto Rico.....	Antonio Santiago Vázquez, Secy.....	Dept. of Pub. Works, San Juan
TTPI.....	T. M. Nosek, Commr.....	Dept. of Public Works, Saipan
Virgin Islands.....	James Houston, Commr.....	Dept. of Public Works, St. Thomas

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.....	Robert Schenker, Dir., Div. of Supply.....	Dept. of Admin., Juneau
Arizona.....	R. R. Leach, Dir., Purchasing Div.....	Dept. of Finance, Phoenix
Arkansas.....	A. B. Hervey, Purchasing Director.....	Admin. 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., Purchasing Div.....	Dept. of Finance and Control, Middletown
Delaware.....	Lawrence C. Pond, Dir.....	State Distribution Agcy., Wilmington
Florida.....	Al Day, Exec. Secretary and Director.....	State Purch. Comm., Tallahassee
Georgia.....	C. Clayton Turner, Supvr. of Purchases.....	Purchasing Dept., Atlanta
Hawaii.....	Miles A. Kinley, Adminstr., Purch. and Supply Div.....	Dept. of Acctg. and Gen. Ser., Honolulu
Idaho.....	Ted Cramer, Purchasing Agent.....	Off. of Purchasing Agent, Boise
Illinois.....	Thomas B. Blanco, Purchasing Agent.....	Dept. of Gen. Ser., Springfield
Indiana.....	George Watts, 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.....	N. B. McCubbin, Dir. of Purchases.....	Dept. of Finance, Frankfort
Louisiana.....	E. Guy Martin, Purchasing Officer.....	Div. of Admin., Baton Rouge
Maine.....	Linwood F. Ross, Purchasing Agent.....	Bur. of Purchases, Augusta
Maryland.....	Adam G. Uhl, Chief, Purch. Bur.....	Dept. of Budg. and Procurement, Baltimore
Massachusetts.....	Alfred C. Holland, Purchasing Agent.....	Exec. Off. for Admin. and Finance, Boston
Michigan.....	F. J. Pennoni, Chief, Purchasing Div.....	Dept. of Admin., Lansing
Minnesota.....	A. O. Vessey, Dir., Procurement Div.....	Dept. of Admin., St. Paul
Missouri.....	James E. Schaffner, Purchasing Agent.....	Dept. of Revenue, Jefferson City
Montana.....	H. F. Weggenman, Acting Controller.....	Dept. of Admin., Helena
Nebraska.....	Harley N. Davidson, Purchasing Agent.....	Purchasing Div., Dept. of Adm. Services, Lincoln
Nevada.....	Avis M. Hicks, 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.....	Paul F. Becht, Purchasing Agent.....	Off. of Purch. Agent, Santa Fe
New York.....	Walter C. Shaw, Dir., Div. of Standards and Purchases.....	Off. of Gen. Ser., 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
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 Gen. Ser., Salem
Pennsylvania.....	Joseph H. Cheshure, Dir., Bur. of Pur.....	Dept. of Property and Supplies, Harrisburg
Rhode Island.....	Leslie D. Lemieux, Purch. Agent, Div. of Pur.....	Dept. of Admin., Providence
South Carolina.....	Hugh White, Dir., Purchasing Div.....	Budg. and Control Bd., Columbia
South Dakota.....	Norman D. Sell, Actg. Dir., 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.....	J. Douglas Christiansen, Purchasing Agent.....	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

PURCHASING — *Continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Washington	John N. Ayres, Supvr., Div. of Pur.	Dept. of General Admin., Olympia
West Virginia	Charlie F. McNutt, Dir., Purchasing Div.	Dept. of Finance and Admin., Charleston
Wisconsin	John Short, Dir., Bur. of Purch. and Ser., Div. of Facilities and Ser.	Dept. of Admin., Madison
Wyoming	Clifford E. McNutt, Purchasing Agent	Governor's Office, Cheyenne
Guam	Francisco Perez, Purchasing Agent	Dept. of Finance, Agana
Puerto Rico	Martín Marqués-Campillo, Dir., Purchase and Supplies Ser.	Dept. of Treasury, San Juan
TTPI	(Vacancy), Dir., Property and Supply	Dept. of Admin., Saipan
Virgin Islands	Mario Lewis, Commr.	Dept. of Property and Procurement, St. Thomas

## SECURITIES

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama	MacDonald Gallion, Securities Commr.	Securities Comm., Montgomery
Alaska	John Robertson, Dir., Div. of Banking, Secs., Small Loans and Corp.	Dept. of Commerce, Juneau
Arizona	Claude D. Keller, Dir., Secs. Div.	Corporation Comm., Phoenix
Arkansas	William F. Sherman, Secs. Commr., Securities Div.	Banking Dept., Little Rock
California	Anthony R. Pierno, Commissioner.	Dept. of Corporations, Sacramento
Colorado	Stanley R. Hays, Commissioner.	Div. of Securities, Denver
Connecticut	Melvin O. Hall, Dir., Secs. Div.	Banking Dept., Hartford
Florida	Robert A. Riedel, Director	Securities Comm., Tallahassee
Georgia	Ben W. Fortson, Jr., Secretary of State	Off. of Secy. of State, Atlanta
Hawaii	James K. Williams, Secs. Adminstr.	Dept. of Regty. Agencies, Honolulu
Idaho	John D. Silva, Commissioner	Dept. of Finance, Boise
Illinois	Thomas Hawekotte, Securities Commr.	Off. of Secy. of State, Springfield
Indiana	John J. Metts, Securities Commr.	Off. of Secy. of State, Indianapolis
Iowa	Lorne R. Worthington, Commissioner	Insurance Dept., Des Moines
Kansas	Michael G. Quinn, Secs. Commr., Secs. Dept.	Corp. Comm., Topeka
Kentucky	R. B. Waddle, Jr., Dir., Div. of Securities	Dept. of Banking, Frankfort
Louisiana	Clem H. Sehrt, Commissioner	Banking Dept., Baton Rouge
Maine	Alden H. Mann, Dir., Securities Div.	Banking Dept., Augusta
Maryland	Philip Z. Altfeld, Commissioner, Div. of Secs.	Law Dept., Baltimore
Massachusetts	Frank J. Daley, Supvr., Div. of Investigation of Secs.	Dept. of Pub. Utilities, Boston
Michigan	John F. Hueni, Dir., Secs. Bur.	Dept. of Commerce, Lansing
Minnesota	Lance J. Johnson, Commr., Secs. Div.	Commerce Dept., St. Paul
Mississippi	Heber Ladner, Commr.	Secy. of State, Jackson
Missouri	Nathaniel B. Reiger, Commr. of Secs.	Off. of Secy. of State, Jefferson City
Montana	E. V. Omholt, Invests. Commr.	Office of Auditor, Helena
Nebraska	Harold Johnson, Counsel	Bur. of Securities, Lincoln
Nevada	John Koontz, Administrator	Off. of Secy. of State, Carson City
New Hampshire	John A. Durkin, Commissioner	Insurance Dept., Concord
New Jersey	Richard L. Stoddard, Dir., Div. of Investment	Dept. of Treasury, Trenton
New Mexico	Robert Granger, Commr. of Securities	Dept. of Banking, Santa Fe
New York	Meyer H. Mencher, Asst. Atty. Gen.	Secs. Bur., New York
North Carolina	Thad Eure, Secy. of State	Dept. of State, Raleigh
North Dakota	Donald R. Holloway, Secs. Commr.	Off. of Secs. Commr., Bismarck
Ohio	Benson L. Owens, Commissioner	Div. of Securities, Columbus
Oklahoma	William G. Fisher, Administrator	Securities Comm., Oklahoma City
Oregon	Frank J. Healy, Corp. Commr.	Corporation Dept., Salem
Pennsylvania	Joseph W. Bullen, Jr., Chmn., Secs. Comm.	Dept. of Banking, Harrisburg
Rhode Island	Francis J. Fazzano, Director	Dept. of Bur. Reg., Providence
South Carolina	O. Frank Thornton, Securities Commr.	Off. of Securities Commr., Columbia
South Dakota	Robert Amundson, Securities Commr.	Off. of Securities, Pierre
Tennessee	Robert F. Miller, Dir. of Secs.	Dept. of Ins. and Bkg., Nashville
Texas	William M. King, Commissioner	Securities Bd., Austin

SECURITIES — *Continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Utah.....	Bernice VanEyck, Director.....	Securities Comm., Salt Lake City
Vermont.....	Charles S. Black, Commr.....	Dept. of Banking and Insurance, Montpelier
Virginia.....	William C. Young, Dir., Secs. Div.....	Corporation Comm., Richmond
Washington.....	Bernard G. Lonctot, Adminstr., Secs. Div.....	Dept. of Motor Vehicles, Seattle
West Virginia.....	Denzil L. Gainer, Auditor.....	Auditor's Office, Charleston
Wisconsin.....	Thomas Nelson, Commr.....	Off. of Commr. of Securities, Madison
Wyoming.....	Mrs. Thyra Thompson, Securities Commr.....	Blue Sky Agency, Cheyenne
Guam.....	George W. Ingling, Director.....	Dept. of Finance, Agana
Puerto Rico.....	Angel Rivera Ayala, Secretary.....	Dept. of Treasury, San Juan

## TAXATION (Overall Administration)

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama.....	Harvey Rabren, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Revenue, Montgomery
Alaska.....	George A. Morrison, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Revenue, Juneau
Arizona.....	L. Waldo DeWitt, Chairman.....	Tax Commission, Phoenix
Arkansas.....	B. Brian Larey, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Revenue, Little Rock
California.....	Martin Huff, Exec. Officer.....	Franchise Tax Board, Sacramento
	Herbert F. Freeman, Exec. Secretary.....	Board of Equalization, Sacramento
Colorado.....	John H. Heckers, Director.....	Dept. of Revenue, Denver
Connecticut.....	John L. Sullivan, Commissioner.....	Tax Department, Hartford
Delaware.....	E. Hobson Davis, Commissioner.....	Tax Department, Wilmington
Florida.....	J. Ed. Straughn, Director.....	Dept. of Revenue, Tallahassee
Georgia.....	Peyton S. Hawes, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Revenue, Atlanta
Hawaii.....	Ralph W. Kondo, Director.....	Dept. of Taxation, Honolulu
Idaho.....	Luther Passmore, Chairman.....	Tax Commission, Boise
Illinois.....	George E. Mahin, Director.....	Dept. of Revenue, Chicago
Indiana.....	James O. Mathis, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Revenue, Indianapolis
Iowa.....	William H. Forst, Director.....	Dept. of Revenue, Des Moines
Kansas.....	James T. McDonald, Director.....	Dept. of Revenue, Topeka
Kentucky.....	James E. Lockett, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Revenue, Frankfort
Louisiana.....	Ashton J. Mouton, Collector.....	Dept. of Revenue, Baton Rouge
Maine.....	Ernest H. Johnson, Tax Assessor.....	Bureau of Taxation, Augusta
Maryland.....	Louis L. Goldstein, Comptr.....	Dept. of Treasury, Annapolis
Massachusetts.....	Cleo F. Jaillet, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Corp. and Taxation, Boston
Michigan.....	Clarence W. Lock, Commr., Revenue Div.....	Dept. of Treasury, Lansing
Minnesota.....	Rufus T. Logan, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Taxation, St. Paul
Mississippi.....	Arny Rhoden, Chairman.....	Tax Commission, Jackson
Missouri.....	James E. Schaffner, Director.....	Dept. of Revenue, Jefferson City
Montana.....	Howard H. Lord, Chairman.....	Board of Equalization, Helena
Nebraska.....	Murrell B. McNeil, Tax Commr.....	Off. of Tax Commr., Lincoln
Nevada.....	Roy E. Nickson, Secretary.....	Tax Commission, Carson City
New Hampshire.....	William Maynard, Chairman.....	Tax Commission, Concord
New Jersey.....	Sidney Glaser, Actg. Dir., Div. of Taxation.....	Dept. of Treasury, Trenton
New Mexico.....	Franklin Jones, Commr. of Revenue.....	Bureau of Revenue, Santa Fe
New York.....	Norman F. Gallman, Actg. Commr. of Tax. and Fin.....	Dept. of Taxation and Finance, Albany
North Carolina.....	Ivie L. Clayton, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Revenue, Raleigh
North Dakota.....	Byron L. Dorgan, Tax Commissioner.....	Off. of Tax Commr., Bismarck
Ohio.....	Gail W. Porterfield, Tax Commissioner.....	Dept. of Taxation, Columbus
Oklahoma.....	Clarence L. DeWees, Chairman.....	Tax Commission, Oklahoma City
Oregon.....	Charles H. Mack, Director.....	State Dept. of Revenue, Salem
Pennsylvania.....	Warner M. Depuy, Secretary.....	Dept. of Revenue, Harrisburg
Rhode Island.....	John H. Norberg, Adminstr., Div. of Tax.....	Dept. of Admin., Providence
South Carolina.....	Robert C. Wasson, Chairman.....	Tax Commission, Columbia
South Dakota.....	Lowell Schmidt, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Revenue, Pierre

## TAXATION (Overall Administration)—Continued

State	Name and Title	Agency and Location
Tennessee	Thomas D. Benson, Commissioner	Dept. of Revenue, Nashville
Texas	Robert S. Calvert, Comptr. of Pub. Accts.	Off. of Comptroller, Austin
Utah	Vernon L. Holman, Chairman	Tax Commission, Salt Lake City
Vermont	Lawrence A. Wright, Commissioner	Tax Department, Montpelier
Virginia	C. H. Morrisett, Commissioner	Dept. of Taxation, Richmond
Washington	George Kinnear, Director	Dept. of Revenue, Olympia
West Virginia	Charles H. Haden II, Commissioner	Tax Department, Charleston
Wisconsin	James R. Morgan, Secretary	Dept. of Revenue, Madison
Wyoming	Francis Hillard, Chairman	Tax Commission, Cheyenne
Guam	George W. Ingling, Director	Dept. of Finance, Agana
Puerto Rico	Jorge Font Saldaña, Secretary	Dept. of Treasury, San Juan
TTPI	Leslie Arentzen, Dir. of Budget and Fin.	Dept. of Admin., Saipan

## TAXATION (Income)

State	Name and Title	Agency and Location
Alabama	James M. Bradshaw, Chief, Inc. Tax Div.	Dept. of Revenue, Montgomery
Alaska	Vernon LeVard Snow, Deputy Commr.	Dept. of Revenue, Juneau
Arizona	Robert L. Merrill, Dir., Inc. Tax Div.	Tax Commission, Phoenix
Arkansas	L. A. Henderson, Dir., Corp. Inc. Tax Div.	Revenue Dept., Little Rock
	Ben D. Rowland, Jr., Income Tax Dir.	Revenue Dept., Little Rock
California	Martin Huff, Exec. Officer, Operations	Franchise Tax Bd., Sacramento
Colorado	G. D. Reid, Supvr., Office Audits	Dept. of Revenue, Denver
Connecticut	F. E. Carrigan, Dir., Audit Div.	Tax Dept., Hartford
Delaware	Charles A. Glennon, Deputy Tax Commr.	Tax Dept., Wilmington
Georgia	Hoke S. Bell, Dir., Inc. Tax Unit	Revenue Dept., Atlanta
Hawaii	Richard M. Lee, Asst. Dir., Inc. Tech. Office	Dept. of Taxation, Honolulu
Idaho	Larry Alder, State Tax Comm.	Off. of Tax Collector, Boise
	T. E. Norton, State Tax Comm.	Off. of Tax Collector, Boise
Indiana	Frank Klinkose, Jr., Adminstr., Inc. Tax Div.	Dept. of Revenue, Indianapolis
Iowa	George Good, Dir., Inc. Tax Div.	Dept. of Revenue, Des Moines
Kansas	Boyd W. Boner, Chief, Inc. Tax Div.	Dept. of Revenue, Topeka
Kentucky	William R. Reed, Dir., Inc. Tax Div.	Dept. of Revenue, Frankfort
Louisiana	Ben A. Grasser, Dir., Corp. Inc. and Franchise Tax Div.	Rev. Dept., Baton Rouge
	W. E. Tuttle, Dir., Individual Inc. Tax Div.	Dept. of Revenue, Baton Rouge
Maryland	Benjamin F. Marsh, Chief, Inc. Tax Div.	Off. of Comptr., Annapolis
Massachusetts	Joseph M. Quinn, Dir., Inc. Tax Div.	Dept. of Corp. and Tax., Boston
Michigan	Chester Zawislak, Dir., Inc. Tax Sect., Rev. Div.	Dept. of Treasury, Lansing
Minnesota	Clarence A. Anderson, Dir., Inc. Tax Div.	Dept. of Taxation, St. Paul
Mississippi	C. A. Mixon, Chief, Inc. and Franchise Tax Div.	Tax Commission, Jackson
Missouri	David M. Jones, Asst. to Dir. for Inc. Taxes	Dept. of Revenue, Jefferson City
Montana	Howard Vralstad, Dir., Inc. and Corp. Lic. Tax Dept.	Bd. of Equalization, Helena
Nebraska	Kent Kalb, Dir., Inc. Tax Div.	Off. of Tax Commr., Lincoln
New Hampshire	William Maynard, Chairman, Intangible Tax Div.	Tax Commission, Concord
New Jersey	Edward S. Landerkin, Jr., Supvr., Corp. Tax Bur.	Div. of Tax., Trenton
New Mexico	Cipriano Sandoval, Dir., Inc. and Succession Tax Div.	Bur. of Rev., Santa Fe
New York	Edward D. Igoe, Dir., Inc. Tax Bur.	Dept. of Tax and Fin., Albany
	Edward A. Doran, Dir., Corp. Tax Bur.	Dept. of Tax and Fin., Albany
North Carolina	B. W. Brown, Dir., Individual Inc. Tax Div.	Dept. of Revenue, Raleigh
	W. B. Mathews, Dir., Corporate Inc. and Franchise Tax Div.	Dept. of Rev., Raleigh
North Dakota	Albert R. Hausauer, Exec. Dir., Tax Planning	Tax Department, Bismarck
Oklahoma	Charles Southerland, Dir., Inc. Tax Div.	Tax Comm., Oklahoma City
Oregon	Thure A. Lindstrom, Jr., Dir., Revenue Div.	Tax Commission, Salem
Pennsylvania	John L. Brinton, Dir., Bur. of Corp. Taxes	Dept. of Revenue, Harrisburg
Rhode Island	John H. Norberg, Tax Adminstr.	Div. of Taxation, Providence

Taxation (Income)—Continued

State	Name and Title	Agency and Location
South Carolina	Robert S. Bollinger, Dir., Inc. Tax Div.	Tax Commission, Columbia
	Gregg C. Bissell, Dir., Corporate Inc. Tax.	Tax Commission, Columbia
Tennessee	Allan Curtis, Dir., Franchise and Excise Tax Unit.	Dept. of Revenue, Nashville
	John R. Patton, Dir., Inc. Tax Div.	Dept. of Revenue, Nashville
Utah	Paul M. Holt, Chief Auditor.	Tax Commission, Salt Lake City
Vermont	Lawrence A. Wright, Commissioner.	Dept. of Taxes, Montpelier
Virginia	W. J. Powell, Jr., Supvr., Individual Inc. Taxes.	Dept. of Taxation, Richmond
	B. D. Wright, Dir., Corp. Taxes.	Dept. of Taxation, Richmond
West Virginia	Donald L. Butler, Dir., Personal Inc. Tax Div.	Tax Commission, Charleston
Wisconsin	Daniel G. Smith, Adminstr., Inc., Sales and Excise Div.	Dept. of Rev., Madison

TAXATION (Motor Fuel)

State	Name and Title	Agency and Location
Alabama	James K. Lewis, Chief, Gasoline Tax Div.	Dept. of Revenue, Montgomery
Alaska	Robert D. Stevenson, Chief, Excise Tax Div.	Dept. of Revenue, Juneau
Arizona	Samuel E. Cockerham, Operations Officer, Motor Veh. Div.	Hwy. Dept., Phoenix
Arkansas	W. E. Stevenson, Dir., Motor Fuel Tax Div.	Revenue Dept., Little Rock
California	H. D. Abbott, Hwy. Taxes Administrator.	Bd. of Equalization, Sacramento
Colorado	John E. Hildt, Supvr., Motor Fuel Tax Div.	Dept. of Revenue, Denver
Connecticut	Patrick Marangell, Asst. Dir., Excise Sect., Audit Div.	Tax Dept., Hartford
Delaware	Charles F. Hudson, Dir., Motor Fuel Tax Div.	Highway Dept., Dover
Florida	L. N. Thomas, Dir., Motor Fuel Tax Dept.	Revenue Comm., Tallahassee
Georgia	John W. Bearden, Dir., Motor Fuel Tax.	Revenue Dept., Atlanta
Hawaii	Ralph W. Kondo, Director.	Dept. of Taxation, Honolulu
Idaho	Paul W. Stott, Chief of Commodity Taxes.	Tax Commission, Boise
Illinois	Robert R. Cutler, Supvr. of Compliance.	Dept. of Revenue, Springfield
Indiana	Robert Heise, Adminstr., Motor Fuel Tax Div.	Dept. of Revenue, Indianapolis
Iowa	Wayne J. Fullmer, Dir., Motor Veh. Fuel Tax Div.	Dept. of Rev., Des Moines
Kansas	Walter Dunn, Chief, Motor Fuel Tax Div.	Dept. of Revenue, Topeka
Kentucky	O. B. Arnold, Director.	Dept. of Motor Trans., Frankfort
	Kash Callahan, Supvr., Motor Fuel Tax Div.	Dept. of Revenue, Frankfort
Louisiana	Albert S. Campbell, Chief, Petr. Prods. Tax Div.	Dept. of Rev., Baton Rouge
Maine	Neal W. Bodwell, Dir., Excise Tax Div.	Bur. of Taxation, Augusta
Maryland	John K. Coleman, Chief, Gasoline Tax Div.	Off. of Comptr., Annapolis
Massachusetts	Stephen S. Higgins, Adminstr., Bur. of Excises.	Dept. of Corps. and Tax., Boston
Michigan	Lawrence B. Cole, Dir., Motor Fuel Tax, Rev. Div.	Dept. of Treas., Lansing
Minnesota	James F. Dagen, Dir., Petroleum Div.	Dept. of Taxation, St. Paul
Mississippi	Adlia Morgan, Dir., Petroleum Taxes.	Off. of Motor Veh. Comptr., Jackson
Missouri	Robert Merrick, Advsr. to Dir., Motor Fuel Taxes.	Dept. of Rev., Jefferson City
Montana	Robert P. Wilson, Dir., Gas. and Fuels Tax Dept.	Bd. of Equalization, Helena
Nebraska	Mrs. Inez Lebsock, Chief, Div. of Motor Fuels.	Off. of Tax Commr., Lincoln
Nevada	John K. Carr, Chief, Revenue Div.	Tax Comm., Carson City
New Hampshire	John J. Mara, Road Toll Administrator.	Motor Veh. Dept., Concord
New Jersey	Irving Goll, Supvr., Motor Fuels Tax Bur., Div. of Tax.	Dept. of Treas., Trenton
New Mexico	Luciano Jacquez, Dir., Gasoline Tax Div.	Bur. of Revenue, Santa Fe
	Johnny A. Taylor, Commr.	Motor Trans. Dept., Santa Fe
New York	John J. Purcell, Dir., Misc. Tax Bur.	Dept. of Tax. and Fin., Albany
North Carolina	Fred W. London, Dir., Gasoline Tax Div.	Dept. of Revenue, Raleigh
North Dakota	Mrs. Olivia Miller, Dir., Motor Fuel Div.	Off. of Auditor, Bismarck
Ohio	Douglas W. Mitchell, Supvr., Motor Fuel Tax Unit.	Dept. of Tax., Columbus
Oklahoma	Herman H. Rice, Dir., Motor Fuel Tax Div.	Tax Comm., Oklahoma City
Oregon	John J. Scrivner, Mgr., Fuels Tax Div.	Dept. of Motor Vehs., Portland
Pennsylvania	John W. Thompson, Dir., Bur. of Liquid Fuels Tax.	Dept. of Revenue, Harrisburg
Rhode Island	Albert Martocchio, Chief Examiner, Motor Fuel Tax Sect., Div. of Tax.	Dept. of Admin., Providence

PARKS — *Continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Nebraska	Melvin O. Steen, Director	Game and Parks Comm., Lincoln
Nevada	Eric R. Cronkite, Adminstr., State Parks Div.	Dept. of Conserv. and Nat. Res., Carson City
New Hampshire	Russell B. Tobey, Dir., Div. of Parks	Dept. of Res. and Econ. Dev., Concord
New Jersey	Frank H. Rigg, Chief, Bur. of Parks, Div. of Parks, Forestry and Recreation	Dept. of Conserv. and Econ. Dev., Trenton
New Mexico	James L. Dillard, Supt. of State Parks and Recreation	State Park and Recreation Comm., 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 Dev., Raleigh
North Dakota	David L. O'Brien, State Parks Director	State Parks Bd., Bismarck
Ohio	Melvin J. Rebholz, Chief	Div. of Parks and Recreation, Columbus
Oklahoma	Tye Bledsoe, Dir., Div. of State Parks	Indus. Dev. and Parks Dept., Oklahoma City
Oregon	David G. Talbot, State Parks Supt. Loran L. Stewart, Chairman	Dept. of Trans., Salem State Parks and Rec. Advisory Comm., Salem
Pennsylvania	Conrad R. Lickel, Dir., Chief, Div. of State Parks	Dept. of Forests and Waters, Harrisburg
Rhode Island	William H. Cotter, Jr., Chief, Div. of Parks and Rec.	Dept. of Nat. Res., Providence
South Carolina	Bob Hickman, Exec. Director	Parks, Recreation and Tourism, Columbia
South Dakota	Millard Braden, Forester	Game, Fish and Parks Dept., Pierre
Tennessee	Wilbur T. Boswell, Dir., State Parks	Dept. of Conservation, Nashville
Texas	J. R. Singleton, Director	Parks and Wildlife Dept., Austin
Utah	F. C. Koziol, Director	Div. of Park and Recreation, Salt Lake City
Vermont	Robert B. Williams, Commissioner	Dept. of Forests and Parks, Montpelier
Virginia	B. H. Bolen, Commr., Div. of Parks	Dept. of Conserv. and Econ. Dev., Richmond
Washington	Charles H. Odegaard, Director	State Parks and Recreation Comm., Olympia
West Virginia	Kermit McKeever, Chief, Div. of Parks and Rec.	Dept. of Nat. Res., Charleston
Wisconsin	Al Ehly, Dir., Bur. of Parks and Rec., Div. of Forestry and Rec.	Dept. of Nat. Res., Madison
Wyoming	(Vacancy), Director	Recreation Commission, Cheyenne
Guam	Lorenzo Siguenza, Parks Supervisor	Dept. of Public Works, Agana
Puerto Rico	Dora Matos de Pasarell, Adminstr.	Pub. Rec. and Parks Admin., San Juan
TTPI	Rendel B. Alldredge, Chmn. Hist. Sites Comm.	Off. of Dep. High Commr., Saipan
Virgin Islands	Earl B. Finch, Dep. Commr., Div. of Sports, Parks and Beaches	Dept. of Conserv. and Cultural Affs., St. Thomas

## 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 Board, Montgomery
Alaska	Thomas R. Branton, Dir., Div. of Corrs.	Dept. of Health and Welf., Juneau
Arizona	William P. Reilly, Chairman	Bd. of Pardons and Paroles, Phoenix
Arkansas	Victor C. Urban, Director	Division of Parole Services, Little Rock
California	Milton Burdman, Chief, Parole and Community Ser. Div. C. H. McFarlan, Chief, Parole and Community Ser. Div.	Dept. of Corrections, Sacramento Dept. of Youth Authority, Sacramento
Colorado	Edward W. Grout, Exec. Dir. Richard S. Douglass, Director	Division of Parole, Denver Div. of Juvenile Parole, Denver
Connecticut	James J. McIlhuff, Exec. Secy., Div. of Parole Alton H. Cowan, Director Thomas D. Gill, Chief Judge	Corrections Dept., Hartford Dept. of Adult Probation, Hartford Juv. Ct. (Probation), Hartford
Delaware	Henry W. Wurtele, Secretary	Board of Parole, Wilmington
Florida	Roy W. Russell, Exec. Dir.	Probation and Parole Comm., Tallahassee
Georgia	J. O. Partain, Jr., Chmn.	Pardon and Parole Bd. and Bd. of Probation, Atlanta

PAROLE AND PROBATION — *Continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Hawaii	William G. Among, Dir.	Dept. of Social Services, Honolulu
	Scott W. Wolfe, Exec. Offr., Bd. of Pardons	Dept. of Social Services, Honolulu
	Moses Ome, Adminstr., Juv. Parole Div.	Dept. of Soc. Ser., Honolulu
Idaho	W. A. Naegle, Chmn.	Board of Correction, Boise
Illinois	Lawrence X. Pusateri, Chmn.	Dept. of Public Safety, Springfield
Indiana	George Stultz, Dir., Div. of Probation	Dept. of Correction, Indianapolis
Iowa	Russell W. Bobzin, Exec. Secy., Parole Bd.	Dept. of Soc. Ser., Des Moines
Kansas	O. R. Stites, 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 Corrections, Baton Rouge
	Louis M. Sowers, Chmn.	Board of Parole, Baton Rouge
Maine	G. Raymond Nichols, 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 Commr. of Probation, Boston
Michigan	Gus Harrison, Director of Corrections	Dept. of Corrections, Lansing
Minnesota	Bruce McManus, Supvr., Probation and Parole	Dept. of Corrections, St. Paul
Mississippi	Homer Edgeworth, Exec. Offr. and Adminstr.	Probation and Parole Board, Jackson
Missouri	Walter Sartorius, Chairman	Bd. of Probation and Parole, Jefferson City
Montana	Fred White, Jr., Director	Board of Pardons, Deer Lodge
Nebraska	Eugene E. Neal, Chf. Probation Offr.	Board of Pardons, Lincoln
Nevada	Phillip Hannifan, Chf. Parole and Probation Offr.	Board of Parole Commrs., 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., Adult Probation and Parole	Dept. of Corrections, Santa Fe
New York	William T. Smith, Dir., Div. of Probation	Dept. of Correction, Albany
	Russell G. Oswald, Chmn., Bd. of Parole	Div. of Parole, Exec. Dept., Albany
North Carolina	W. H. Gibson, Director	Probation Commission, Raleigh
North Dakota	Irwin Riedman, Parole Officer	Board of Pardons, Bismarck
Ohio	Maury C. Koblentz, Chf., Dept. of Mental Hygiene	Div. of Corr., Columbus
	J. Arthur Shuman, Chairman	Parole Board, Columbus
Oklahoma	E. G. Grandstaff, Dep. Dir., Div. of Probation and Parole	Dept. of Corrections, Oklahoma City
Oregon	Jack Wiseman, Director	Bd. of Parole and Probation, Salem
Pennsylvania	Paul J. Gernert, Chairman	Board of Parole, Harrisburg
Rhode Island	Walter W. Siwicki, Adminstr.	Bur. of Probation and Parole, Providence
South Carolina	J. Curtis Moore, Dir.	Probation, Parole and Pardon Bd., Columbia
South Dakota	Arthur L. Canary, Exec. Dir.	Bd. of Pardons and Pardons, Sioux Falls
Tennessee	Don McGehee, Dir., Div. of Adult Probation and Parole	Dept. of Corr., Nashville
	Robert Derington, Dir., Div. of Juv. Probation	Dept. of Corr., Nashville
Texas	Pat Bullock, Chairman	Board of Pardons and Pardons, Austin
	James Berger, Dir., Parole Supv.	Bd. of Pardons and Pardons, Austin
Utah	W. Keith Wilson, Chf. Agent (Adult)	Bd. of Corrections, Salt Lake City
	Claude Pratt, Parole Offr. and Supt., Indus. Sch. (Juv.)	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, Chmn.	Bd. of Prison Terms and Pardons, Olympia
West Virginia	Francis P. Warder, Chmn.	Bd. of Probation and Parole, Charleston
Wisconsin	Delmar Huebner, Dir., Bur. of Probation and Parole, Div. of Corrections	Dept. of Health and Social Ser., Madison
Wyoming	James Black, Probation and Parole Offr.	Probation and Parole, Cheyenne
Guam	Mrs. Frances Cepeda, Parole and Probation Offr.	Agana
Puerto Rico	Gilberto Muñoz González, Chairman	Parole Bd., San Juan
TTPI	Mariano M. Sablan, Territory Juv. Offr.	Off. of Atty. Gen., Saipan
Virgin Islands	Lionel Todman, Chf. Probation Offr.	Off. of Probation and Parole, St. Thomas

## PERSONNEL

State	Name and Title	Agency and Location
Alabama	J. S. Frazer, Director	Personnel Dept., Montgomery
Alaska	Pat L. Hunt, Dir., Div. of Personnel	Dept. of Admin., Juneau
Arizona	Harold C. Bennett, Director	State Personnel Commission, Phoenix
Arkansas	George V. Young, Dir., Personnel Div.	Dept. of Admin., Little Rock
California	John F. Fisher, Exec. Officer	Personnel Bd., Sacramento
Colorado	C. J. Burrell, Jr., President	Civil Service Comm., Denver
Connecticut	C. Perrie Phillips, Personnel Commr.	Dept. of Personnel, Hartford
Delaware	James Rosbrow, Personnel Dir.	Personnel Dept., Dover
Florida	Jay McGlon, Dir.	State Personnel Board, Tallahassee
Georgia	Edwin L. Swain, Director	Merit System, Atlanta
Hawaii	Mrs. Edna Tavares Taufaasau, Director	Dept. of Personnel Service, Honolulu
Idaho	William Peterson, Dir., Personnel Comm.	Governor's Off., Boise
Illinois	J. C. Vanden Bosch, Director	Dept. of Personnel, Springfield
Indiana	Richard F. McElheny, Director	Personnel Bd., Indianapolis
Iowa	Gerald L. Howell, Dir.	Dept. of Merit Employment, Des Moines
Kansas	Walter A. Kuiken, Personnel Dir.	Dept. of Admin., Topeka
Kentucky	Ralph E. Howe, Commissioner	Dept. of Personnel, Frankfort
Louisiana	Harold E. Forbes, Actg. Dir. of Pers.	Dept. of Civil Service, Baton Rouge
Maine	Willard H. Harris, Director	Dept. of Personnel, Augusta
Maryland	Henry G. Bosz, Commissioner	Off. of Personnel, Baltimore
Massachusetts	Mabel Campbell, Dir. of Civil Service	Dept. of Civil Service and Reg., Boston
	Julian Weston, Dir. of Pers. and Standardization	Exec. Off. for Admin. and Finance, Boston
Michigan	Franklin K. DeWald, Director	Dept. of Civil Service, Lansing
Minnesota	John W. Jackson, Director	Dept. of Civil Service, St. Paul
Missouri	N. F. Steenberger, Dir., Div. of Pers.	Dept. of Bus. and Admin., Jefferson City
Montana	Melvin P. Martinson, Supervisor	Merit System, Helena
Nebraska	John M. Thornton, Director	State Personnel Office, Lincoln
Nevada	James Wittenberg, Chf., 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 Comm.	Dept. of Civil Service, Trenton
New Mexico	Harold S. Bibb, Personnel Director	Personnel Board, Santa Fe
New York	William J. Murray, Administrative Dir.	Dept. of Civil Service, 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	Howard E. Gompert, Adminstr., Pers. Div.	Exec. Dept., Salem
Pennsylvania	Robert W. Schmidt, Personnel Secy.	Governor's Office, Harrisburg
Rhode Island	James R. Gray, Adminstr., Div. of Pers. Admin.	Dept. of Admin., Providence
South Carolina	F. Earl Ellis, Dir.	Div. of Personnel, Columbia
South Dakota	Howard C. Selvig, Supervisor	Merit System Council, Pierre
	James Fansler, Actg. Dir. of Emp.	Dept. of Finance, Pierre
Tennessee	Mrs. Ramon T. Davis, Director	Dept. of Personnel, Nashville
Utah	Edward T. Himstreet, Dir. of Personnel	Dept. of Fin., Salt Lake City
Vermont	Lesley Bell, Director	Personnel Board, Montpelier
Virginia	John W. Garber, Director	Div. of Personnel, Richmond
Washington	Leonard Nord, Director	Dept. of Personnel, Olympia
West Virginia	Mrs. E. K. Stevens, 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 Comm., Cheyenne
Guam	Charles Toves, Director	Dept. of Labor, Agana
Puerto Rico	Frank Romero Pérez, Director	Off. of Personnel, San Juan
TTPI	Richard F. Kanost, Dir. of Personnel	Dept. of Admin., Saipan
Virgin Islands	Albert S. Hugh, Director	Div. of Personnel, St. Thomas

## PLANNING

*See also Economic Development*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama	J. D. Mitchell, Director	State Planning and Indus. Board, Montgomery
Alaska	Frank Cox, Dir., Planning and Research Div.	Office of Governor, Juneau
Arizona	Robert G. Worden, Exec. Director	Dept. of Econ. Planning and Dev., Phoenix
Arkansas	Winston C. Beard, Exec. Director	Planning Comm., Little Rock
California	Robert L. Harkness, Planning Officer, State Off. of Planning	Dept. of Finance, Sacramento
Colorado	John W. Patterson, State Planning Coord.	Office of Governor, Denver
Connecticut	Horace H. Brown, Dir. of Planning, State Planning Comm.	Dept. of Fin. and Control, Hartford
Delaware	Rudolph Jass, Director	State Planning Office, Dover
Florida	Homer E. Still, Jr., Dir., Off. of State Planning	State Planning and Budget Comm., Tallahassee
Georgia	H. Oliver Welch, Director	State Planning Bureau, Atlanta
Hawaii	Shelley M. Mark, Director	Dept. of Planning and Econ. Dev., Honolulu
Idaho	Al Minton, Exec. Secretary	Dept. of Commerce and Dev., Boise
Illinois	Charles Kirchner, Chf., Div. of State and Local Planning	Bd. of Econ. Dev., Springfield
Indiana	Van Barteau, Exec. Director	Dept. of Commerce, Indianapolis
Iowa	William McLaughlin, Dir. of Planning	Development Comm., Des Moines
Kansas	John P. Halligan, Dir., Planning Div.	Economic Dev. Comm., Topeka
Kentucky	Frank J. Groschelle, Adminstr.	Program Development Office, Frankfort
Louisiana	Gerald McLindon, Dir. of State Planning	Planning Advisory Comm., Baton Rouge
Maine	Philip M. Savage, Director	State Planning Office, Augusta
Maryland	Vladimir A. Wahbe, Director	State Planning Dept., Baltimore
Massachusetts	Kenneth Green, Exec. Chf. of Planning	Dept. of Commerce, Boston
Michigan	Gaylord H. Yund, State Planning Dir.	Office of Planning Coordination, Lansing
Minnesota	Raymond T. Olsen, State Planning Dir.	State Planning Agency, St. Paul
Mississippi	E. Robert Daley, Mgr., Planning Ser.	Research and Dev. Center, Jackson
Missouri	Gene Sally, Dir.	Dept. of Community Affairs, Jefferson City
Montana	Laurie A. McCarthy, Actg. Dir. of Planning Div.	Dept. of Planning and Econ. Dev., Helena
Nebraska	Douglas K. Bereuter, Dir., Div. of State and Urban Affs.	Dept. of Econ. Dev., Lincoln
Nevada	William E. Hancock, Secy.-Mgr.	State Planning Bd., Carson City
New Hampshire	Mary Louise Hancock, Planning Dir., Off. of Planning and Research	Dept. of Res. and Econ. Dev., Concord
New Jersey	Sidney L. Willis, Dir., Div. of State and Regional Planning	Dept. of Community Affairs, Trenton
New Mexico	Arthur L. Ortiz, State Planning Officer	State Planning Office, Santa Fe
New York	D. David Brandon, Director	Off. of Planning Coordination, Albany
North Carolina	George J. Monaghan, Adminstr., Community Planning Div.	Dept. of Conservation and Development, Raleigh
North Dakota	Keith Burkholder, Dir., State Planning Agency	Dept. of Accts. and Purchases, Bismarck
Ohio	Paul E. Baldrige, Dir., Planning Div.	Dept. of Development, Columbus
Oklahoma	Pat Choate, Dir., Research and Planning Div.	Indus. Dev. and Parks Dept., Oklahoma City
Oregon	Arnold M. Cogan, State Planning Coord.	Office of Governor, Salem
Pennsylvania	Irving Hand, Executive Director, State Planning Bd.	Gov.'s Off., Harrisburg
Rhode Island	Ernest Friday, Chief, Planning Sect.	Development Council, Providence
South Carolina	J. D. Little, Jr., Director	State Development Board, Columbia
South Dakota	Clell D. Elwood, Director	State Planning Agency, Pierre
Tennessee	Harold V. Miller, Exec. Dir., Planning Comm.	Dept. of Fin. and Admin., Nashville
Texas	Dan S. Petty, Dir., Div. of Planning Coordination	Off. of Gov., Austin
Utah	Kenneth C. Olson, State Planning Coord.	Gov.'s Office, Salt Lake City
Vermont	Theodore M. Riehle, Jr., Dir. of Planning	Central Planning Office, Montpelier
Virginia	Robert Kirby, Asst. Director, Planning	Div. of Planning, Richmond
Washington	Richard H. Slavin, Director	State Planning and Community Affs. Agcy., Olympia
West Virginia	Lysander L. Dudley, Sr., Dir., Planning and Research	Dept. of Commerce, Charleston

PLANNING — *Continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Wisconsin.....	Roger L. Schrantz, Dir., Bur. of State Planning.....	Dept. of Admin., Madison
Wyoming.....	Roy Peck, Exec. Dir.....	Dept. of Econ. Planning and Dev., Cheyenne
Guam.....	F. I. San Nicolas, Dir., Land Management.....	Government of Guam, Agana
Puerto Rico.....	Enrique R. Soler Cloquell, Chmn.....	Planning Board, San Juan
TTPI.....	Rendel B. Alldredge, Program Officer.....	Off. of Deputy High Commr., Saipan
Virgin Islands.....	Thomas R. Blake, Planning Director.....	Planning Board, St. Thomas

## POLLUTION CONTROL (Air)

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Arizona.....	Norman E. Schell, Dir., Air Pollut. Control Div.....	Dept. of Health, Phoenix
Arkansas.....	S. L. Davies, Director.....	Pollut. Control Comm., Little Rock
California.....	John A. Maga, Executive Officer.....	Air Resources Bd., Sacramento
Colorado.....	Roy L. Cleere, M.D., Exec. Dir., Air Pollut. Variance Bd.....	Dept. of Pub. Health, Denver
Connecticut.....	Louis J. Proulx, Chief, Air Pollut. Control Sect., Envir. Health Ser.....	Dept. of Health, Hartford
Delaware.....	John C. Bryson, Exec. Dir.....	Water and Air Res. Comm., Dover
Florida.....	Vincent D. Patton, Exec. Dir.....	Dept. of Air and Water Pollut. Cont., Tallahassee
Georgia.....	William A. Hansell, Dir., Air Quality Cont. Branch.....	Dept. of Pub. Health, Atlanta
Hawaii.....	Shinji Soneda, Exec. Offr., Envir. Health Div.....	Dept. of Health, Honolulu
Idaho.....	Terrell O. Carver, M.D., Secy.....	Air Pollut. Control Comm., Boise
Illinois.....	Clarence W. Klassen, Director.....	Div. of Sanitary Engineering, Springfield
Indiana.....	Perry E. Miller, Tech. Secy.....	Air Pollut. Control Bd., Indianapolis
Iowa.....	C. L. Campbell, Tech. Secy., Air Pollut. Cont. Comm.....	Dept. of Health, Des Moines
Kentucky.....	Harold Hodges, Dir., Air Pollut. Control.....	Dept. of Health, Frankfort
Louisiana.....	John E. Trygg, Tech. Secy.....	Air Control Comm., Baton Rouge
Maine.....	Donaldson Koons, Chmn.....	Water and Air Envir. Improvement Comm., Augusta
Maryland.....	James B. Coulter, Asst. Commr., Envir. Health Ser... Div. of Air Quality Cont., Baltimore	
Michigan.....	Bernard D. Bloomfield, Chief, Air Pollut. Cont. Sect.....	Dept. of Pub. Health, Lansing
Minnesota.....	Edward M. Wiik, Dir., Air Pollution.....	Pollution Control Agcy., St. Paul
Mississippi.....	Robert S. Wright, Director.....	Air and Water Pollution Control, Jackson
Missouri.....	E. F. Porter, Jr., Exec. Secy.....	Air Conservation Comm., Jefferson City
Montana.....	Benjamin F. Wake, Dir. of Air Pollut. and Indus. Hygiene.....	Bd. of Health, Helena
New Hampshire.....	James F. McCooey, Chmn., Air Pollut. Cont. Comm.....	Div. of Pub. Health, Concord
New Jersey.....	William A. Munroe, Chief, Air Pollut. Cont. Prog.....	Health-Agric. Bldg., Trenton
New Mexico.....	Larry J. Gordon, Dir., Envir. Ser. Div.....	Health and Social Ser. Dept., Santa Fe
New York.....	Alexander Rihm, Asst. Commr.; Air Res. Div.....	Dept. of Health, Albany
North Carolina.....	George E. Pickett, Dir.....	Dept. of Water and Air Res., Raleigh
Oklahoma.....	Dale McHard, Dir., Air Pollution Control Div.....	Dept. of Health, Oklahoma City
Oregon.....	(Vacancy), Director.....	Dept. of Envir. Quality Control, Salem
Pennsylvania.....	Victor H. Sussman, Dir., Air Pollut. Cont. Div.....	Dept. of Health, Harrisburg
Rhode Island.....	Austin C. Daley, Chief, Air Pollut. Cont. Div., Envir. Health Ser.....	Dept. of Health, Providence
South Carolina.....	W. T. Linton, Exec. Dir.....	Pollut. Cont. Authority, Columbia
Tennessee.....	Don P. Roberts, Dir., Air Pollut. Cont. Div.....	Dept. of Pub. Health, Nashville
Texas.....	Charles Barden, Exec. Secy., Air Control Board.....	Dept. of Health, Austin
Utah.....	Grant S. Winn, Exec. Secy., Air Conserv. Comm.....	Div. of Health, Salt Lake City
Virginia.....	Richard W. Arey, Exec. Secy.....	Air Pollut. Control Bd., Richmond
Washington.....	Robert L. Stockman, Head, Air Quality and Radiation Cont. Sect.....	Dept. of Health, Seattle
West Virginia.....	Carl G. Beard, Exec. Dir.....	Air Pollut. Cont. Comm., Charleston
Wisconsin.....	Thomas G. Frangos, Actg. Adminstr., Bur. of Air Pollut. Cont., Envir. Protection Div....	Dept. of Nat. Res., Madison
Wyoming.....	(Vacancy), Dir., Air Resources Council.....	Dept. of Pub. Health, Cheyenne

## POLLUTION CONTROL (Water)

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama	Ira L. Myers, M.D., Health Offr. and Chmn.	Water Improvement Comm., Montgomery
Alaska	James A. Anderegg, Chf., Branch of Envir. Health	Dept. of Health and Welf., Juneau
Arizona	Joseph Obr, Dir., Water Pollut. Cont. Div., Envir. Health Ser.	Dept. of Health, Phoenix
Arkansas	S. Ladd Davies, Director	Pollut. Cont. Comm., Little Rock
California	Jerome B. Gilbert, Exec. Officer	Water Resources Control Bd., Sacramento
Colorado	R. L. Cleere, M.D., Exec. Director	Dept. of Pub. Health, Denver
Connecticut	John J. Curry, Dir., Water Res. Comm.	Dept. of Agric. and Nat. Res., Hartford
Delaware	John C. Bryson, Director	Water and Air Res. Comm., Dover
Florida	Vincent D. Patton, Exec. Dir.	Dept. of Air and Water Pollut. Cont., Tallahassee
Georgia	R. S. Howard, Exec. Secy.	Water Quality Control Board, Atlanta
Hawaii	George Y. Zane, Chief, Sanit. Branch	Dept. of Health, Honolulu
Idaho	Vaughn Anderson, Dir., Engineering and Sanit.	Dept. of Health, Boise
Illinois	C. W. Klassen, Chief Sanit. Engr.	Dept. of Pub. Health, Springfield
Indiana	B. A. Poole, Technical Secy.	Stream Pollut. Control Board, Indianapolis
Iowa	R. J. Schliekelman, Tech. Secy.	Water Pollut. Control Comm., Des Moines
Kansas	J. Lee Mayes, Dir. and Chief Engr., Envir. Health	Bd. of Health, Topeka
Kentucky	Ralph C. Pickard, Dir., Water Pollut. Cont. Comm.	Dept. of Health, Frankfort
Louisiana	Andrew Hedmeg, M.D., Pres.	Bd. of Health, New Orleans
	Robert A. Lafleur, Exec. Secy.	Stream Cont. Comm., Baton Rouge
Maine	Donaldson Koons, Chairman	Water and Air Envir. Impr. Comm., Augusta
	Raeburn W. MacDonald, Chief Engr.	Water and Air Envir. Impr. Comm., Augusta
Maryland	Paul W. McKee, Director	Dept. of Water Res., Annapolis
Massachusetts	John C. Collins, Dir. and Chf. Engr., Div. Sanit. Eng.	Dept. Pub. Health, Boston
Michigan	Ralph W. Purdy, Exec. Secy., Water Res. Comm.	Dept. of Natural Res., Lansing
Minnesota	John P. Badalich, Dir., Pollut. Cont. Agcy.	Dept. of Health, Minneapolis
Mississippi	Robert S. Wright, Exec. Secy.	Air and Water Pollut. Cont. Comm., Jackson
Missouri	C. L. Summers, Exec. Dir., Water Res. Bd.	Dept. Bus. and Admin., Jefferson City
Montana	C. W. Brinck, Dir., Div. of Envir. Sanit.	Bd. of Health, Helena
Nebraska	T. A. Filipi, Chief, Envir. Health Ser.	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 Supply and Pollut. Cont. Comm., Concord
New Jersey	Richard J. Sullivan, Dir., Clean Air and Water Div.	Dept. of Health, Trenton
New Mexico	John R. Wright, Chief, Water Supply and Liquid Wastes Cont. Sect., Envir. Ser. Div.	Health and Soc. Ser. Dept., Santa Fe
New York	Paul W. Eastman, Asst. Commr., Div. of Pure Waters	Dept. of Health, Albany
North Carolina	George E. Pickett, Dir.	Dept. of Water and Air Res., Raleigh
North Dakota	Norman L. Peterson, Dir., Water Pollut. Cont.	Health Dept., Bismarck
Ohio	Georga A. Hall, Secy.	Dept. of Health, Columbus
Oklahoma	Forrest Nelson, Exec. Dir.	Water Res. Bd., Oklahoma City
	Loyd F. Pummill, Chief, Envir. Health Ser.	Dept. of Health, Oklahoma City
	Sam S. Shackley, Dir., Anti-Pollut. Div.	Corp. Comm., Oklahoma City
Oregon	Kenneth H. Spies, Dir.	Envir. Quality Cont. Comm., Salem
Pennsylvania	Malcolm Schoenly, Secy., Sanitary Water Bd.	Dept. of Health, Harrisburg
Rhode Island	Carleton A. Maine, Chf., Div. of Water Pollut. Cont.	Dept. of Health, Providence
South Carolina	W. T. Linton, Exec. Dir.	Pollut. Control Auth., Columbia
South Dakota	Charles E. Carl, Dir., Div. of Sanit. Eng.	Dept. of Health, Pierre
Tennessee	S. Leary Jones, Dir., Stream Pollut. Cont. Div.	Dept. of Pub. Health, Nashville
Texas	Hugh C. Yantis, Jr., Exec. Dir.	Water Quality Bd., Austin
Utah	Lynn Thatcher, Dir., Eng. and Sanit. Div.	Div. of Health, Salt Lake City
Vermont	R. W. Thieme, Commr., Water Resources	Water Resources Bd., Montpelier
Virginia	A. H. Paessler, Exec. Secy.	Water Control Bd., Richmond
Washington	James P. Benlke, Director	Water Pollut. Control Comm., Olympia
West Virginia	T. R. Samsell, Director	Dept. Nat. Resources, Charleston
Wisconsin	Thomas G. Frangos, Adminstr., Div. of Envir. Protection	Dept. of Natural Resources, Madison

POLLUTION CONTROL (Water) — *Continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Wyoming.....	L. J. Cohen, M.D., M.P.H., Director.....	Dept. of Pub. Health, Cheyenne
Guam.....	Fred S. Donaldson, Chief, Sanitation Unit.....	Dept. of Medical Ser., Tamuning
Puerto Rico.....	Fernando Padró, M.D., Dir., Bur. of Sanit.....	Dept. of Health, San Juan

## 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.....	J. Scott McDonald, Commr.....	Dept. of Health and Welf., Juneau
Arizona.....	Alan Margolin, Dir., Family and Child Welf. Ser. Div.....	Pub. Welf. Dept., Phoenix
Arkansas.....	Len E. Blaylock, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Public Welfare, Little Rock
California.....	John C. Montgomery, Director.....	Dept. of Soc. Welf., Sacramento
Colorado.....	Charline J. Birkins, Director.....	Div. of Public Welfare, Denver
Connecticut.....	Bernard Shapiro, Commissioner.....	Welfare Dept., Hartford
Delaware.....	E. Kathryn Pennypacker, Chief, Bur. of Soc. Ser.....	Dept. of Welfare, Dover
Florida.....	Mrs. Grace H. Stewart, Dir., Pub. Assist.....	Dept. of Pub. Welf, Jacksonville
Georgia.....	Robert J. Friel, Dir., Div. of Soc. Admin.....	Dept. of Family and Children Ser., Atlanta
Hawaii.....	William G. Among, Director.....	Dept. of Social Services, Honolulu
Idaho.....	Bill Child, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Public Assist., Boise
Illinois.....	Harold O. Swank, Director.....	Dept. of Public Aid, Springfield
Indiana.....	Robert O. Brown, Dir., Div. of Pub. Assist.....	Dept. of Pub. Welf., Indianapolis
Iowa.....	Arthur Downing, Dir., Bur. of Inc. Maint. Ser.....	Dept. of Soc. Ser., Des Moines
Kansas.....	Marvin E. Larson, Director.....	Soc. Welfare Dept., Topeka
Kentucky.....	Mrs. Tavner Johnston, Exec. Dir., Bur. of Pub. Assist....	Dept. of Economic Security, Frankfort
Louisiana.....	Garland L. Bonin, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Pub. Welf., Baton Rouge
Maine.....	Mrs. Pauline A. Smith, Dir., Div. of Family Ser....	Dept. of Health and Welf., Augusta
Maryland.....	Raleigh C. Hobson, Director.....	Dept. of Soc. Services, Baltimore
Massachusetts....	Walter A. Kelly, Dir., Div. of Pub. Assist.....	Dept. of Pub. Welf., Boston
Michigan.....	R. Bernard Houston, Director.....	Dept. of Social Services, Lansing
Minnesota.....	John W. Poor, Dir., Div. of Pub. Assist.....	Dept. of Welfare, St. Paul
Mississippi.....	Arthur Winstead, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Pub. Welf., Jackson
Missouri.....	Proctor N. Carter, Dir., Div. of Welfare.....	Dept. of Public Health and Welfare, Jefferson City
Montana.....	John Coey, Jr., Dir., Div. Family Services.....	Welfare Dept., Helena
Nebraska.....	Robert McManus, Actg. Dir.....	Dept. of Public Welfare, Lincoln
Nevada.....	George E. Miller, Welf. Adminstr., 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.....	Irving Engelman, Director of Welfare.....	Dept. of Insts. and Agencies, Trenton
New Mexico.....	John G. Jasper, Director.....	Health and Social Services Dept., Santa Fe
New York.....	Eleanor Walsh, Dep. Commr., Div. of Family Ser.....	Dept. of Soc. Ser., Albany
North Carolina....	Clifton M. Craig, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Public Welfare, Raleigh
North Dakota....	Leslie O. Ovre, Exec. Dir.....	Public Welfare Board, Bismarck
Ohio.....	Denver L. White, Director.....	Dept. of Public Welfare, Columbus
Oklahoma.....	Vera J. Davis, Supvr., Div. of Assist. Payments, Adult Medical, Soc. and Rehab. Ser....	Dept. of Welf., Oklahoma City
Oregon.....	Mrs. Bertha Roth, Dir., Pub. Assist. Div.....	Pub. Welf. Comm., Salem
Pennsylvania.....	Thomas Georges, Secretary.....	Dept. of Public Welfare, Harrisburg
Rhode Island.....	John J. Affleck, Asst. Dir., Div. of Community Ser..	Dept. of Social Welfare, Providence
	James H. Reilly, Adminstr., Public Assist.....	Div. of Community Ser., Providence
South Carolina....	F. A. Dean, Dir., Div. of Pub. Assist.....	Dept. of Pub. Welf., Columbia
South Dakota....	Peter Grossmann, Director.....	Dept. of Public Welfare, Pierre
Tennessee.....	Edith Elmore, Dir. of Family Services.....	Dept. of Public Welfare, Nashville
Texas.....	Burton Hackney, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Public Welfare, Austin
Utah.....	Richard P. Lindsay, Dir.....	Div. of Family Ser., Salt Lake City
Vermont.....	Vasili Bellini, Dir., Family Services.....	Social Welfare Dept., Montpelier

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE — *Continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Virginia.....	Otis L. Brown, Director.....	Dept. of Welf. and Insts., Richmond
Washington.....	Sidney E. Smith, Director.....	Dept. of Pub. Assist., Olympia
West Virginia.....	Edwin F. Flowers, Director.....	Dept. of Welfare, Charleston
Wisconsin.....	Frank Newgent, Adminstr., Div. of Family Ser.....	Dept. of Health and Soc. Ser., Madison
Wyoming.....	Harvey Petersen, Dir., Pub. Assist.....	Dept. of Pub. Welf., Cheyenne
Guam.....	Robert S. A. Guerrero.....	Dept. of Public Health, Tamuning
Puerto Rico.....	Mrs. Aida G. de Pagán, Dir., Div. of Pub. Welf.....	Dept. of Health, San Juan
TTPI.....	Francis B. Mahoney, Dir. of Community Dev.....	Dept. of Educ., Saipan
Virgin Islands.....	Helen G. Owens, Dir., Div. of Family Ser.....	Dept. of Soc. Welf., St. Thomas

PUBLIC UTILITY AND RAILROAD REGULATION

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama.....	Eugene Conner, President.....	Pub. Ser. Comm., Montgomery
Alaska.....	George Sharrock, Commr.....	Dept. of Commerce, Juneau
Arizona.....	Milton J. Husky, Chairman.....	Corp. Commission, Phoenix
Arkansas.....	Lewis M. Robinson, Chairman.....	Pub. Ser. Comm., Little Rock
California.....	William S. [unclear], Jr., President.....	Pub. Util. Comm., San Francisco
Colorado.....	Henry E. Zariengo, Chairman.....	Pub. Util. Comm., Denver
Connecticut.....	Eugene S. Loughlin, Chairman.....	Pub. Util. Comm., Hartford
Delaware.....	Lafayette Timmons, Exec. Secretary.....	Pub. Ser. Comm., Dover
Florida.....	T. Mabry Ervin, Exec. Dir.....	Pub. Service Comm., Tallahassee
	S. J. Roche, Director.....	R.R. Assessment Bd., Tallahassee
Georgia.....	William H. Kimbrough, Chairman.....	Pub. Ser. Comm., Atlanta
Hawaii.....	Albert J. Vivas, Jr., Chairman.....	Public Util. Comm., Honolulu
Idaho.....	Ralph H. Wickberg, Chairman.....	Pub. Util. Comm., Boise
Illinois.....	David H. Armstrong, Chairman.....	Commerce Comm., Springfield
Indiana.....	John L. Ryan, Chairman.....	Pub. Ser. Comm., Indianapolis
Iowa.....	Dick A. Witt, Chairman.....	Commerce Comm., Des Moines
Kansas.....	Dale E. Saffels, Chairman.....	Corporation Comm., Topeka
Kentucky.....	Harold E. Kelley, Chairman.....	Pub. Ser. Comm., Frankfort
	Chester L. Rigsby, Chairman.....	Railroad Comm., Frankfort
Louisiana.....	John S. Hunt, Chairman.....	Public Ser. Comm., Baton Rouge
Maine.....	John G. Feehan, Chairman.....	Pub. Util. Comm., Augusta
Maryland.....	William O. Doub, Chairman.....	Pub. Ser. Comm., Baltimore
Massachusetts.....	William I. Cowin, Chairman.....	Dept. of Pub. Util., Boston
Michigan.....	Willis F. Ward, Chmn., Public Service Comm.....	Dept. of Commerce, Lansing
Minnesota.....	Paul A. Rasmussen, Chairman.....	Dept. of Public Service, St. Paul
Mississippi.....	Norman A. Johnson, Jr., Chairman.....	Pub. Ser. Comm., Jackson
Missouri.....	William R. Clark, Chairman.....	Pub. Ser. Comm., Jefferson City
Montana.....	Paul T. Smith, Chairman.....	R.R. and Pub. Ser. Comm., Helena
Nebraska.....	James F. Munnely, Chairman.....	Railway Comm., Lincoln
Nevada.....	Reese H. Taylor, Jr., Chairman.....	Pub. Ser. Comm., Carson City
New Hampshire.....	Francis J. Riordan, Chairman.....	Pub. Util. Comm., Concord
New Jersey.....	Brendan T. Byrne, Pres., Bd. of Pub. Util. Commrs.....	Dept. of Public Utilities, Trenton
New Mexico.....	Morris Yashvin, Actg. Chmn.....	Pub. Ser. Comm., Santa Fe
	Floyd Cross, Chmn.....	Corp. Comm., Santa Fe
New York.....	James A. Lundy, Comm. Chairman.....	Dept. of Pub. Ser., Albany
North Carolina.....	Harry T. Westcott, Chairman.....	Utilities Comm., Raleigh
North Dakota.....	Bruce Hagen, Chairman.....	Pub. Ser. Comm., Bismarck
Ohio.....	Carl R. Johnson, Chairman.....	Pub. Util. Comm., Columbus
Oklahoma.....	Ray C. Jones, Chairman.....	Corporation Comm., Oklahoma City
Oregon.....	Sam Haley, Commr.....	Pub. Util. Comm., Salem
Pennsylvania.....	George I. Bloom, Chairman.....	Pub. Util. Comm., Harrisburg
Rhode Island.....	Archie Smith, Adminstr., Div. of Pub. Util.....	Dept. of Bus. Reg., Providence
South Carolina.....	Joe N. Land, Jr., Exec. Secy.....	Pub. Ser. Comm., Columbia
South Dakota.....	Harvey Scharn, Chairman.....	Pub. Util. Comm., Pierre

## PUBLIC UTILITY AND RAILROAD REGULATION—Continued

State	Name and Title	Agency and Location
Tennessee	Cayce Pentecost, Chairman	Pub. Ser. Comm., Nashville
Texas	Ben Ramsey, Chairman	Railroad Comm., Austin
Utah	Donald Hacking, Chairman	Pub. Ser. Comm., Salt Lake City
Vermont	Ernest W. Gibson III, Chairman	Pub. Ser. Comm., Montpelier
Virginia	H. Lester Hooker, Chairman	Corporation Comm., Richmond
Washington	Robert D. Timm, Chairman	Util. and Trans. Comm., Olympia
West Virginia	Elizabeth V. Hallanan, Chairman	Pub. Ser. Comm., Charleston
Wisconsin	Arthur L. Padrutt, Chairman	Pub. Ser. Comm., Madison
Wyoming	Richard Luman, Chairman	Pub. Ser. Comm., Cheyenne
Guam	Juan Untalan, Chief	Public Utilities, Tamuning
Puerto Rico	Godofredo M. Gaetán, Chmn.	Pub. Service Comm., San Juan
TTPI	William J. Featherstone, Dir. of Operations and Maintenance	Dept. of Public Works, Saipan

## PUBLIC WORKS

State	Name and Title	Agency and Location
Alabama	Hugh Adams, Director	Building Comm., Montgomery
Alaska	Harold D. Strandberg, Commissioner	Dept. of Public Works, Juneau
Arizona	George C. Leiphart, Dir., Planning Div.	Dept. of Finance, Phoenix
California	Gordon C. Luce, Secretary	Business and Transportation Agcy., Sacramento
	James A. Moe, Dir., Dept. of Pub. Works	Bus. and Trans. Agcy., Sacramento
Colorado	T. J. Millisack, Director	Div. of Public Works, Denver
Connecticut	Charles I. Sweeney, Commissioner	Public Works Dept., Hartford
Florida	Don D. Meiklejohn, Exec. Director	Dev. Comm., Tallahassee
Hawaii	Hideshi Iwamoto, Engr., Pub. Works Div.	Dept. of Accounting and Gen. Ser., Honolulu
Idaho	Robert DeShazo, Commissioner	Dept. of Public Works, Boise
Illinois	William F. Cellini, Director	Dept. of Pub. Works and Bldg., Springfield
Indiana	R. J. Cooney, Dir., Public Works	Dept. of Admin., Indianapolis
Kentucky	W. T. McConnell, Chief, Eng. 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
	Andrew Heubeck, Jr., Secretary	Bd. of Public Works, Annapolis
Massachusetts	Edward Ribbs, Commissioner	Dept. of Pub. Works, Boston
Minnesota	Paul F. Cummings, Architect	Dept. of Admin., St. Paul
Missouri	John D. Paulus, Dir., Div. of Planning and Construction	Dept. of Revenue, Jefferson City
Montana	H. F. Weggenman, Actg. Controller	Dept. of Admin., Helena
Nevada	William E. Hancock, Secretary-Manager	Planning Bd., Carson City
New Hampshire	John H. Noble, Pub. Works Adminstr.	Dept. of Pub. Works and Hwys., Concord
New York	J. Burch McMorrin, Superintendent	Dept. of Trans., Albany
Ohio	Alfred C. Gienow, Director	Dept. of Pub. Works, Columbus
Oklahoma	Truman Branscum, Chairman	Bd. of Pub. Affairs, Oklahoma City
Pennsylvania	Perrin C. Hamilton, Secretary	Dept. of Property and Supplies, Harrisburg
Rhode Island	Morris Chorney, 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	Harold J. Wallace, Chairman	Highway Board, Montpelier
West Virginia	Herbert Marsh, Chief Clerk	Bd. of Pub. Works, Charleston
Wisconsin	Ralph D. Culbertson, Dir., Bureau of Engineering, Div. of Facilities and Ser.	Dept. of Admin., Madison

PUBLIC WORKS — *Continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Guam.....	Fred Poole, Director.....	Dept. of Pub. Works, Tamuning
Puerto Rico.....	Antonio Santiago Vázquez, Secy.....	Dept. of Pub. Works, San Juan
TTPI.....	T. M. Nosek, Commr.....	Dept. of Public Works, Saipan
Virgin Islands.....	James Houston, Commr.....	Dept. of Public Works, St. Thomas

## 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.....	Robert Schenker, Dir., Div. of Supply.....	Dept. of Admin., Juneau
Arizona.....	R. R. Leach, Dir., Purchasing Div.....	Dept. of Finance, Phoenix
Arkansas.....	A. B. Hervey, Purchasing Director.....	Admin. 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., Purchasing Div.....	Dept. of Finance and Control, Middletown
Delaware.....	Lawrence C. Pond, Dir.....	State Distribution Agcy., Wilmington
Florida.....	Al Day, Exec. Secretary and Director.....	State Purch. Comm., Tallahassee
Georgia.....	C. Clayton Turner, Supvr. of Purchases.....	Purchasing Dept., Atlanta
Hawaii.....	Miles A. Kinley, Adminstr., Purch. and Supply Div.....	Dept. of Acctg. and Gen. Ser., Honolulu
Idaho.....	Ted Cramer, Purchasing Agent.....	Off. of Purchasing Agent, Boise
Illinois.....	Thomas B. Blanco, Purchasing Agent.....	Dept. of Gen. Ser., Springfield
Indiana.....	George Watts, 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.....	N. B. McCubbin, Dir. of Purchases.....	Dept. of Finance, Frankfort
Louisiana.....	E. Guy Martin, Purchasing Officer.....	Div. of Admin., Baton Rouge
Maine.....	Linwood F. Ross, Purchasing Agent.....	Bur. of Purchases, Augusta
Maryland.....	Adam G. Uhl, Chief, Purch. Bur.....	Dept. of Budg. and Procurement, Baltimore
Massachusetts.....	Alfred C. Holland, Purchasing Agent.....	Exec. Off. for Admin. and Finance, Boston
Michigan.....	F. J. Pennoni, Chief, Purchasing Div.....	Dept. of Admin., Lansing
Minnesota.....	A. O. Vessey, Dir., Procurement Div.....	Dept. of Admin., St. Paul
Missouri.....	James E. Schaffner, Purchasing Agent.....	Dept. of Revenue, Jefferson City
Montana.....	H. F. Weggenman, Acting Controller.....	Dept. of Admin., Helena
Nebraska.....	Harley N. Davidson, Purchasing Agent.....	Purchasing Div., Dept. of Adm. Services, Lincoln
Nevada.....	Avis M. Hicks, 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.....	Paul F. Becht, Purchasing Agent.....	Off. of Purch. Agent, Santa Fe
New York.....	Walter C. Shaw, Dir., Div. of Standards and Purchases.....	Off. of Gen. Ser., 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
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 Gen. Ser., Salem
Pennsylvania.....	Joseph H. Cheshure, Dir., Bur. of Pur.....	Dept. of Property and Supplies, Harrisburg
Rhode Island.....	Leslie D. Lemieux, Purch. Agent, Div. of Pur.....	Dept. of Admin., Providence
South Carolina.....	Hugh White, Dir., Purchasing Div.....	Budg. and Control Bd., Columbia
South Dakota.....	Norman D. Sell, Actg. Dir., 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.....	J. Douglas Christiansen, Purchasing Agent.....	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

PURCHASING — *Continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Washington	John N. Ayres, Supvr., Div. of Pur.	Dept. of General Admin., Olympia
West Virginia	Charlie F. McNutt, Dir., Purchasing Div.	Dept. of Finance and Admin., Charleston
Wisconsin	John Short, Dir., Bur. of Purch. and Ser., Div. of Facilities and Ser.	Dept. of Admin., Madison
Wyoming	Clifford E. McNutt, Purchasing Agent	Governor's Office, Cheyenne
Guam	Francisco Perez, Purchasing Agent	Dept. of Finance, Agaña
Puerto Rico	Martín Marqués-Campillo, Dir., Purchase and Supplies Ser.	Dept. of Treasury, San Juan
TTPI	(Vacancy), Dir., Property and Supply	Dept. of Admin., Saipan
Virgin Islands	Mario Lewis, Commr.	Dept. of Property and Procurement, St. Thomas

## SECURITIES

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama	MacDonald Gallion, Securities Commr.	Securities Comm., Montgomery
Alaska	John Robertson, Dir., Div. of Banking, Secs., Small Loans and Corp.	Dept. of Commerce, Juneau
Arizona	Claude D. Keller, Dir., Secs. Div.	Corporation Comm., Phoenix
Arkansas	William F. Sherman, Secs. Commr., Securities Div.	Banking Dept., Little Rock
California	Anthony R. Pierno, Commissioner	Dept. of Corporations, Sacramento
Colorado	Stanley R. Hays, Commissioner	Div. of Securities, Denver
Connecticut	Melvin O. Hall, Dir., Secs. Div.	Banking Dept., Hartford
Florida	Robert A. Riedel, Director	Securities Comm., Tallahassee
Georgia	Ben W. Fortson, Jr., Secretary of State	Off. of Secy. of State, Atlanta
Hawaii	James K. Williams, Secs. Adminstr.	Dept. of Regty. Agencies, Honolulu
Idaho	John D. Silva, Commissioner	Dept. of Finance, Boise
Illinois	Thomas Hawekotte, Securities Commr.	Off. of Secy. of State, Springfield
Indiana	John J. Metts, Securities Commr.	Off. of Secy. of State, Indianapolis
Iowa	Lorne R. Worthington, Commissioner	Insurance Dept., Des Moines
Kansas	Michael G. Quinn, Secs. Commr., Secs. Dept.	Corp. Comm., Topeka
Kentucky	R. B. Waddle, Jr., Dir., Div. of Securities	Dept. of Banking, Frankfort
Louisiana	Clem H. Sehart, Commissioner	Banking Dept., Baton Rouge
Maine	Alden H. Mann, Dir., Securities Div.	Banking Dept., Augusta
Maryland	Philip Z. Altfeld, Commissioner, Div. of Secs.	Law Dept., Baltimore
Massachusetts	Frank J. Daley, Supvr., Div. of Investigation of Secs.	Dept. of Pub. Utilities, Boston
Michigan	John F. Hueni, Dir., Secs. Bur.	Dept. of Commerce, Lansing
Minnesota	Lance J. Johnson, Commr., Secs. Div.	Commerce Dept., St. Paul
Mississippi	Heber Ladfler, Commr.	Secy. of State, Jackson
Missouri	Nathaniel B. Reiger, Commr. of Secs.	Off. of Secy. of State, Jefferson City
Montana	E. V. Omholt, Invests. Commr.	Office of Auditor, Helena
Nebraska	Harold Johnson, Counsel	Bur. of Securities, Lincoln
Nevada	John Koontz, Administrator	Off. of Secy. of State, Carson City
New Hampshire	John A. Durkin, Commissioner	Insurance Dept., Concord
New Jersey	Richard L. Stoddard, Dir., Div. of Investment	Dept. of Treasury, Trenton
New Mexico	Robert Granger, Commr. of Securities	Dept. of Banking, Santa Fe
New York	Meyer H. Mencher, Asst. Atty. Gen.	Secs. Bur., New York
North Carolina	Thad Eure, Secy. of State	Dept. of State, Raleigh
North Dakota	Donald R. Holloway, Secs. Commr.	Off. of Secs. Commr., Bismarck
Ohio	Benson L. Owens, Commissioner	Div. of Securities, Columbus
Oklahoma	William G. Fisher, Administrator	Securities Comm., Oklahoma City
Oregon	Frank J. Healy, Corp. Commr.	Corporation Dept., Salem
Pennsylvania	Joseph W. Bullen, Jr., Chmn., Secs. Comm.	Dept. of Banking, Harrisburg
Rhode Island	Francis J. Fazzano, Director	Dept. of Bus. Reg., Providence
South Carolina	O. Frank Thornton, Securities Commr.	Off. of Securities Commr., Columbia
South Dakota	Robert Amundson, Securities Commr.	Off. of Securities, Pierre
Tennessee	Robert F. Miller, Dir. of Secs.	Dept. of Ins. and Bkg., Nashville
Texas	William M. King, Commissioner	Securities Bd., Austin

SECURITIES — *Continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Utah.....	Bernice VanEyck, Director.....	Securities Comm., Salt Lake City
Vermont.....	Charles S. Black, Commr.....	Dept. of Banking and Insurance, Montpelier
Virginia.....	William C. Young, Dir., Secs. Div.....	Corporation Comm., Richmond
Washington.....	Bernard G. Loncot, Adminstr., Secs. Div.....	Dept. of Motor Vehicles, Seattle
West Virginia.....	Denzil L. Gainer, Auditor.....	Auditor's Office, Charleston
Wisconsin.....	Thomas Nelson, Commr.....	Off. of Commr. of Securities, Madison
Wyoming.....	Mrs. Thyra Thompson, Securities Commr.....	Blue Sky Agency, Cheyenne
Guam.....	George W. Ingling, Director.....	Dept. of Finance, Agana
Puerto Rico.....	Angel Rivera Ayala, Secretary.....	Dept. of Treasury, San Juan

## TAXATION (Overall Administration)

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama.....	Harvey Rabren, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Revenue, Montgomery
Alaska.....	George A. Morrison, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Revenue, Juneau
Arizona.....	L. Waldo DeWitt, Chairman.....	Tax Commission, Phoenix
Arkansas.....	B. Brian Larey, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Revenue, Little Rock
California.....	Martin Huff, Exec. Officer.....	Franchise Tax Board, Sacramento
	Herbert F. Freeman, Exec. Secretary.....	Board of Equalization, Sacramento
Colorado.....	John H. Heckers, Director.....	Dept. of Revenue, Denver
Connecticut.....	John L. Sullivan, Commissioner.....	Tax Department, Hartford
Delaware.....	E. Hobson Davis, Commissioner.....	Tax Department, Wilmington
Florida.....	J. Ed. Straughn, Director.....	Dept. of Revenue, Tallahassee
Georgia.....	Peyton S. Hawes, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Revenue, Atlanta
Hawaii.....	Ralph W. Kondo, Director.....	Dept. of Taxation, Honolulu
Idaho.....	Luther Passmore, Chairman.....	Tax Commission, Boise
Illinois.....	George E. Mahin, Director.....	Dept. of Revenue, Chicago
Indiana.....	James O. Mathis, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Revenue, Indianapolis
Iowa.....	William H. Forst, Director.....	Dept. of Revenue, Des Moines
Kansas.....	James T. McDonald, Director.....	Dept. of Revenue, Topeka
Kentucky.....	James E. Lockett, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Revenue, Frankfort
Louisiana.....	Ashton J. Mouton, Collector.....	Dept. of Revenue, Baton Rouge
Maine.....	Ernest H. Johnson, Tax Assessor.....	Bureau of Taxation, Augusta
Maryland.....	Louis L. Goldstein, Comptr.....	Dept. of Treasury, Annapolis
Massachusetts.....	Cleo F. Jaillet, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Corp. and Taxation, Boston
Michigan.....	Clarence W. Lock, Commr., Revenue Div.....	Dept. of Treasury, Lansing
Minnesota.....	Rufus T. Logan, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Taxation, St. Paul
Mississippi.....	Arny Rhoden, Chairman.....	Tax Commission, Jackson
Missouri.....	James E. Schaffner, Director.....	Dept. of Revenue, Jefferson City
Montana.....	Howard H. Lord, Chairman.....	Board of Equalization, Helena
Nebraska.....	Murrell B. McNeil, Tax Commr.....	Off. of Tax Commr., Lincoln
Nevada.....	Roy E. Nickson, Secretary.....	Tax Commission, Carson City
New Hampshire.....	William Maynard, Chairman.....	Tax Commission, Concord
New Jersey.....	Sidney Glaser, Actg. Dir., Div. of Taxation.....	Dept. of Treasury, Trenton
New Mexico.....	Franklin Jones, Commr. of Revenue.....	Bureau of Revenue, Santa Fe
New York.....	Norman F. Gallman, Actg. Commr. of Tax. and Fin.....	Dept. of Taxation and Finance, Albany
North Carolina.....	Ivie L. Clayton, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Revenue, Raleigh
North Dakota.....	Byron L. Dorgan, Tax Commissioner.....	Off. of Tax Commr., Bismarck
Ohio.....	Gail W. Porterfield, Tax Commissioner.....	Dept. of Taxation, Columbus
Oklahoma.....	Clarence L. DeWees, Chairman.....	Tax Commission, Oklahoma City
Oregon.....	Charles H. Mack, Director.....	State Dept. of Revenue, Salem
Pennsylvania.....	Warner M. Depuy, Secretary.....	Dept. of Revenue, Harrisburg
Rhode Island.....	John H. Norberg, Adminstr., Div. of Tax.....	Dept. of Admin., Providence
South Carolina.....	Robert C. Wasson, Chairman.....	Tax Commission, Columbia
South Dakota.....	Lowell Schmidt, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Revenue, Pierre

## TAXATION (Overall Administration)—Continued

State	Name and Title	Agency and Location
Tennessee	Thomas D. Benson, Commissioner	Dept. of Revenue, Nashville
Texas	Robert S. Calvert, Comptr. of Pub. Accts.	Off. of Comptroller, Austin
Utah	Vernon L. Holman, Chairman	Tax Commission, Salt Lake City
Vermont	Lawrence A. Wright, Commissioner	Tax Department, Montpelier
Virginia	C. H. Morrisett, Commissioner	Dept. of Taxation, Richmond
Washington	George Kinnear, Director	Dept. of Revenue, Olympia
West Virginia	Charles H. Haden II, Commissioner	Tax Department, Charleston
Wisconsin	James R. Morgan, Secretary	Dept. of Revenue, Madison
Wyoming	Francis Hillard, Chairman	Tax Commission, Cheyenne
Guam	George W. Ingling, Director	Dept. of Finance, Agana
Puerto Rico	Jorge Font Saldaña, Secretary	Dept. of Treasury, San Juan
TTPI	Leslie Arentzen, Dir. of Budget and Fin.	Dept. of Admin., Saipan

## TAXATION (Income)

State	Name and Title	Agency and Location
Alabama	James M. Bradshaw, Chief, Inc. Tax Div.	Dept. of Revenue, Montgomery
Alaska	Vernon LeVard Snow, Deputy Commr.	Dept. of Revenue, Juneau
Arizona	Robert L. Merrill, Dir., Inc. Tax Div.	Tax Commission, Phoenix
Arkansas	L. A. Henderson, Dir., Corp. Inc. Tax Div.	Revenue Dept., Little Rock
	Ben D. Rowland, Jr., Income Tax Dir.	Revenue Dept., Little Rock
California	Martin Huff, Exec. Officer, Operations	Franchise Tax Bd., Sacramento
Colorado	G. D. Reid, Supvr., Office Audits	Dept. of Revenue, Denver
Connecticut	F. E. Carrigan, Dir., Audit Div.	Tax Dept., Hartford
Delaware	Charles A. Glennon, Deputy Tax Commr.	Tax Dept., Wilmington
Georgia	Hoke S. Bell, Dir., Inc. Tax Unit	Revenue Dept., Atlanta
Hawaii	Richard M. Lee, Asst. Dir., Inc. Tech. Office	Dept. of Taxation, Honolulu
Idaho	Larry Alder, State Tax Comm.	Off. of Tax Collector, Boise
	T. E. Norton, State Tax Comm.	Off. of Tax Collector, Boise
Indiana	Frank Klinkose, Jr., Adminstr., Inc. Tax Div.	Dept. of Revenue, Indianapolis
Iowa	George Good, Dir., Inc. Tax Div.	Dept. of Revenue, Des Moines
Kansas	Boyd W. Boner, Chief, Inc. Tax Div.	Dept. of Revenue, Topeka
Kentucky	William R. Reed, Dir., Inc. Tax Div.	Dept. of Revenue, Frankfort
Louisiana	Ben A. Grasser, Dir., Corp. Inc. and Franchise Tax Div.	Rev. Dept., Baton Rouge
	W. E. Tuttle, Dir., Individual Inc. Tax Div.	Dept. of Revenue, Baton Rouge
Maryland	Benjamin F. Marsh, Chief, Inc. Tax Div.	Off. of Comptr., Annapolis
Massachusetts	Joseph M. Quinn, Dir., Inc. Tax Div.	Dept. of Corp. and Tax., Boston
Michigan	Chester Zawislak, Dir., Inc. Tax Sect., Rev. Div.	Dept. of Treasury, Lansing
Minnesota	Clarence A. Anderson, Dir., Inc. Tax Div.	Dept. of Taxation, St. Paul
Mississippi	C. A. Mixon, Chief, Inc. and Franchise Tax Div.	Tax Commission, Jackson
Missouri	David M. Jones, Asst. to Dir. for Inc. Taxes	Dept. of Revenue, Jefferson City
Montana	Howard Vralstad, Dir., Inc. and Corp. Lic. Tax Dept.	Bd. of Equalization, Helena
Nebraska	Kent Kalb, Dir., Inc. Tax Div.	Off. of Tax Commr., Lincoln
New Hampshire	William Maynard, Chairman, Intangible Tax Div.	Tax Commission, Concord
New Jersey	Edward S. Landerkin, Jr., Supvr., Corp. Tax Bur.	Div. of Tax., Trenton
New Mexico	Cipriano Sandoval, Dir., Inc. and Succession Tax. Div.	Bur. of Rev., Santa Fe
New York	Edward D. Igoe, Dir., Inc. Tax Bur.	Dept. of Tax and Fin., Albany
	Edward A. Doran, Dir., Corp. Tax Bur.	Dept. of Tax. and Fin., Albany
North Carolina	B. W. Brown, Dir., Individual Inc. Tax Div.	Dept. of Revenue, Raleigh
	W. B. Mathews, Dir., Corporate Inc. and Franchise Tax Div.	Dept. of Rev., Raleigh
North Dakota	Albert R. Hausauer, Exec. Dir., Tax Planning	Tax Department, Bismarck
Oklahoma	Charles Southerland, Dir., Inc. Tax Div.	Tax Comm., Oklahoma City
Oregon	Thure A. Lindstrom, Jr., Dir., Revenue Div.	Tax Commission, Salem
Pennsylvania	John L. Brinton, Dir., Bur. of Corp. Taxes	Dept. of Revenue, Harrisburg
Rhode Island	John H. Norberg, Tax Adminstr.	Div. of Taxation, Providence

Taxation (Income)—Continued

State	Name and Title	Agency and Location
South Carolina	Robert S. Bollinger, Dir., Inc. Tax Div.	Tax Commission, Columbia
	Gregg C. Bissell, Dir., Corporate Inc. Tax.	Tax Commission, Columbia
Tennessee	Allan Curtis, Dir., Franchise and Excise Tax Unit.	Dept. of Revenue, Nashville
	John R. Patton, Dir., Inc. Tax Div.	Dept. of Revenue, Nashville
Utah	Paul M. Holt, Chief Auditor.	Tax Commission, Salt Lake City
Vermont	Lawrence A. Wright, Commissioner.	Dept. of Taxes, Montpelier
Virginia	W. J. Powell, Jr., Supvr., Individual Inc. Taxes.	Dept. of Taxation, Richmond
	B. D. Wright, Dir., Corp. Taxes.	Dept. of Taxation, Richmond
West Virginia	Donald L. Butler, Dir., Personal Inc. Tax Div.	Tax Commission, Charleston
Wisconsin	Daniel G. Smith, Adminstr., Inc., Sales and Excise Div.	Dept. of Rev., Madison

TAXATION (Motor Fuel)

State	Name and Title	Agency and Location
Alabama	James K. Lewis, Chief, Gasoline Tax Div.	Dept. of Revenue, Montgomery
Alaska	Robert D. Stevenson, Chief, Excise Tax Div.	Dept. of Revenue, Juneau
Arizona	Samuel E. Cockerham, Operations Officer, Motor Veh. Div.	Hwy. Dept., Phoenix
Arkansas	W. E. Stevenson, Dir., Motor Fuel Tax Div.	Revenue Dept., Little Rock
California	H. D. Abbott, Hwy. Taxes Administrator.	Bd. of Equalization, Sacramento
Colorado	John E. Hildt, Supvr., Motor Fuel Tax Div.	Dept. of Revenue, Denver
Connecticut	Patrick Marangell, Asst. Dir., Excise Sect., Audit Div.	Tax Dept., Hartford
Delaware	Charles F. Hudson, Dir., Motor Fuel Tax Div.	Highway Dept., Dover
Florida	L. N. Thomas, Dir., Motor Fuel Tax Dept.	Revenue Comm., Tallahassee
Georgia	John W. Bearden, Dir., Motor Fuel Tax	Revenue Dept., Atlanta
Hawaii	Ralph W. Kondo, Director.	Dept. of Taxation, Honolulu
Idaho	Paul W. Stott, Chief of Commodity Taxes.	Tax Commission, Boise
Illinois	Robert R. Cutler, Supvr. of Compliance.	Dept. of Revenue, Springfield
Indiana	Robert Heise, Adminstr., Motor Fuel Tax Div.	Dept. of Revenue, Indianapolis
Iowa	Wayne J. Fullmer, Dir., Motor Veh. Fuel Tax Div.	Dept. of Rev., Des Moines
Kansas	Walter Dunn, Chief, Motor Fuel Tax Div.	Dept. of Revenue, Topeka
Kentucky	O. B. Arnold, Director.	Dept. of Motor Trans., Frankfort
	Kash Callahan, Supvr., Motor Fuel Tax Div.	Dept. of Revenue, Frankfort
Louisiana	Albert S. Campbell, Chief, Petr. Prods. Tax Div.	Dept. of Rev., Baton Rouge
Maine	Neal W. Bodwell, Dir., Excise Tax Div.	Bur. of Taxation, Augusta
Maryland	John K. Coleman, Chief, Gasoline Tax Div.	Off. of Comptr., Annapolis
Massachusetts	Stephen S. Higgins, Adminstr., Bur. of Excises.	Dept. of Corps. and Tax., Boston
Michigan	Lawrence B. Cole, Dir., Motor Fuel Tax, Rev. Div.	Dept. of Treas., Lansing
Minnesota	James F. Dagen, Dir., Petroleum Div.	Dept. of Taxation, St. Paul
Mississippi	Adlia Morgan, Dir., Petroleum Taxes.	Off. of Motor Veh. Comptr., Jackson
Missouri	Robert Merrick, Advsr. to Dir., Motor Fuel Taxes.	Dept. of Rev., Jefferson City
Montana	Robert P. Wilson, Dir., Gas. and Fuels Tax Dept.	Bd. of Equalization, Helena
Nebraska	Mrs. Inez Lebsock, Chief, Div. of Motor Fuels.	Off. of Tax Commr., Lincoln
Nevada	John K. Carr, Chief, Revenue Div.	Tax Comm., Carson City
New Hampshire	John J. Mara, Road Toll Administrator.	Motor Veh. Dept., Concord
New Jersey	Irving Goll, Supvr., Motor Fuels Tax Bur., Div. of Tax.	Dept. of Treas., Trenton
New Mexico	Luciano Jacquez, Dir., Gasoline Tax Div.	Bur. of Revenue, Santa Fe
	Johnny A. Taylor, Commr.	Motor Trans. Dept., Santa Fe
New York	John J. Purcell, Dir., Misc. Tax Bur.	Dept. of Tax. and Fin., Albany
North Carolina	Fred W. London, Dir., Gasoline Tax Div.	Dept. of Revenue, Raleigh
North Dakota	Mrs. Olivia Miller, Dir., Motor Fuel Div.	Off. of Auditor, Bismarck
Ohio	Douglas W. Mitchell, Supvr., Motor Fuel Tax Unit.	Dept. of Tax., Columbus
Oklahoma	Herman H. Rice, Dir., Motor Fuel Tax Div.	Tax Comm., Oklahoma City
Oregon	John J. Scrivner, Mgr., Fuels Tax Div.	Dept. of Motor Vehs., Portland
Pennsylvania	John W. Thompson, Dir., Bur. of Liquid Fuels Tax.	Dept. of Revenue, Harrisburg
Rhode Island	Albert Martocchio, Chief Examiner, Motor Fuel Tax Sect., Div. of Tax.	Dept. of Admin., Providence

## TAXATION (Motor Fuel)—Continued

State	Name and Title	Agency and Location
South Carolina	B. E. Stockman, Chief, Gasoline Tax Div.	Tax Comm., Columbia
South Dakota	J. H. Rath, Dir., Motor Fuel Tax and Refund Div.	Dept. of Revenue, Pierre
Tennessee	William R. Peebles, Dir., Petroleum Tax Div.	Dept. of Revenue, Nashville
	Paul Simpson, Chief, Hwy. Fuel Tax Sect., Mot. Veh. Div.	Dept. of Rev., Nashville
Texas	Sam Kimberlin, Dir., Motor Fuel Tax Div.	Off. of Comptroller, Austin
Utah	Ray Jorgensen, Supvg. Auditor, Misc. Taxes	Tax Comm., Salt Lake City
Vermont	Ralph L. Knight, Dir., Gasoline Tax Div.	Motor Veh. Dept., Montpelier
Virginia	J. W. Fielder, Dir., Bur. of Gasoline Tax	Div. of Motor Vehs., Richmond
	Albert Stuart, Jr., Dir., Mot. Carrier Tax Div.	Corp. Comm., Richmond
Washington	Wayne Gilliland, Adminstr., Liquid Fuel Tax Div.	Dept. of Motor Vehs., Olympia
West Virginia	Charles B. Williams, Dir., Excise and License Taxes Div.	Tax Dept., Charleston
Wisconsin	Carl F. Singer, Supvr., Motor Fuel Audits	Dept. of Revenue, Madison
Wyoming	S. E. Clóos, Superintendent, Gasoline Tax Div.	Revenue Dept., Cheyenne
Guam	George W. Ingling, Dir. of Finance	{ Dept. of Finance, Agana
Puerto Rico	Jorge Font Saldana, Secy. of Finance	Dept. of Treasury, San Juan
TTPI	(Vacancy), Revenue Officer	Dept. of Admin., Saipan

## TAXATION (Sales and Use)

State	Name and Title	Agency and Location
Alabama	J. B. Whiddon, Chief, Sales and Use Tax Div.	Dept. of Revenue, Montgomery
Arizona	Neal G. Trasente, Dir., Sales Tax Div.	Tax Commission, Phoenix
Arkansas	E. E. McLees, Asst. Commissioner	Dept. of Rev., Little Rock
California	W. T. Denny, Asst. Exec. Secy.	Bd. of Equalization, Sacramento
Colorado	Harold M. Kauffman, Supvr., Sales and Use Tax and Cigarette Tax Sect.	Dept. of Revenue, Denver
Connecticut	Benjamin R. Cholewa, Asst. Dir., Sales, Use and Unincorporated Business Tax Sect.	Tax Dept., Hartford
Florida	Harry L. Coe, Jr., Asst. Dir., Sales Tax	Revenue Comm., Tallahassee
Georgia	Chandler A. Howell, Dir., Sales Tax Div.	Dept. of Revenue, Atlanta
Hawaii	Ralph W. Kondo, Dir. of Taxation	Dept. of Taxation, Honolulu
Idaho	Ewing H. Little, Commr., Sales and Misc. Tax Dept.	Tax Commission, Boise
Illinois	David B. Sarver, Supvr., Rules and Reg. Div.	Dept. of Revenue, Chicago
Indiana	Frank O. Sanders, Adminstr., Sales Tax Div.	Dept. of Rev., Indianapolis
Iowa	Everett Sheldahl, Dir., Retail Sales and Use Taxes Div.	Dept. of Rev., Des Moines
Kansas	Harry M. O'Riley, Chief, Sales and Compensating Use Tax Div.	Dept. of Rev., Topeka
Kentucky	William L. Mayes, Acting Dir., Sales Tax Div.	Dept. of Revenue, Frankfort
Louisiana	Sam Feinblum, Chief, Sales Tax Div.	Dept. of Rev., Baton Rouge
Maine	John T. Singer, Dir., Sales Tax Div.	Bur. of Taxation, Augusta
Maryland	Henry A. Heinmueller, Jr., Chief, Retail Sales Tax Div.	Office of Comptr. of Treas., Baltimore
Massachusetts	Thornton E. Pike, Chief, Sales and Use Tax Bur.	Corp. and Tax. Dept., Boston
Michigan	Max Haddix, Dir., Sales and Use Tax Div., Rev. Div.	Dept. of Treas., Lansing
Minnesota	Donald Mundahl, Dir., Sales and Use Tax	Dept. of Taxation, St. Paul
Mississippi	V. B. Wheelless, Chief, Sales Tax Div.	Tax Commission, Jackson
Missouri	R. H. Jordan, Asst. to Dir. for Excise Taxes	Dept. of Rev., Jefferson City
Nebraska	George Backe, Dir., Sales and Use Tax Div.	Off. of Tax Commr., Lincoln
Nevada	John K. Carr, Chief of Revenue	Tax Commission, Carson City
New Jersey	Robert J. Costigan, State Supvr., Sales Tax Bur.	Div. of Taxation, Trenton
New Mexico	Nestor S. Gallegos, Dir., Collection and Enforcement Div.	Bur. of Rev., Santa Fe
New York	Frederick W. Tierney, Dir., Sales Tax Bur.	Dept. of Tax. and Finance, Albany
North Carolina	Eric L. Gooch, Dir., Sales and Use Tax Div.	Dept. of Revenue, Raleigh
North Dakota	Walter M. Back, Dir., Enforcement Div.	Off. of Tax Commr., Bismarck
Ohio	Norman Schmitt, Supervisor	Div. of Sales and Hwy. Use Tax, Columbus
Oklahoma	S. W. Hampton, Dir., Sales Tax Div.	Tax Comm., Oklahoma City
Pennsylvania	Robert E. Miller, Dir., Bur. of Taxes for Education	Dept. of Rev., Harrisburg

TAXATION (Sales and Use)—Continued

State	Name and Title	Agency and Location
Rhode Island	Joseph P. Segatore, Chief, Sales Tax Dept.	Div. of Taxation, Providence
South Carolina	James A. Walton, Dir., Sales and Use Tax Div.	Tax Commission, Columbia
South Dakota	Oliver Bender, Dep. Commr., Retail Sales Tax Sect.	Dept. of Revenue, Pierre
Tennessee	William J. Owens, Dir., Sales Tax Div.	Dept. of Revenue, Nashville
Texas	R. R. Nabors, Dir., Sales Tax Div.	Off. of Comptr. of Pub. Accts., Austin
Utah	Paul M. Holt, Dir., Auditing Div.	Tax Comm., Salt Lake City
Vermont	Lawrence A. Wright, Commr. of Taxes	Dept. of Taxes, Montpelier
Virginia	Stuart W. Connock, Dir., Sales and Use Tax Div.	Dept. of Taxation, Richmond
Washington	James R. Stanford, Asst. Dir., Interpretation and Appeals	Dept. of Rev., Olympia
West Virginia	Max L. Bunn, Dir., Consumer Sales and Use Tax Div.	Dept. of Rev., Charleston
Wisconsin	Daniel G. Smith, Adminstr., Inc., Sales and Excise Div.	Dept. of Rev., Madison
Wyoming	Harvey P. McNutt, Dir., Sales and Use Tax Div.	Dept. of Rev., Cheyenne

TREASURER

State	Name and Title	Agency and Location
Alabama	Mrs. Agnes Baggett, Treasurer	Office of Treasurer, Montgomery
Alaska	George A. Morrison, Commissioner	Dept. of Revenue, Juneau
Arizona	Morris A. Herring, 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	Jack B. Ray, Treasurer	Treasury Dept., Atlanta
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	Maurice E. Baringer, Treasurer	Off. of Treasurer, Des Moines
Kansas	Walter H. Peery, Treasurer	Treasury Dept., Topeka
Kentucky	Mrs. Thelma Stovall, Treasurer	Dept. of Treasury, Frankfort
Louisiana	Mrs. Mary E. Parker, Treasurer	Office of Treasurer, Baton Rouge
Maine	Norman K. Ferguson, 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	Evelyn Gandy, Treasurer	Office of Treasurer, Jackson
Missouri	William E. Robinson, Treasurer	Office of Treasurer, Jefferson City
Montana	Alex B. Stephenson	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	Jesse D. Kornegay, Treasurer	Office of Treasurer, Santa Fe
New York	Harry O. Harman, Dept. Commr., Div. of Treasury	Dept. of Taxation and Finance, Albany
North Carolina	Edwin Gill, Treasurer	Treasurer's Office, Raleigh
North Dakota	Bernice Asbridge, Treasurer	Office of Treasurer, Bismarck
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	Grace M. Sloan, Treasurer	State Treasury, Harrisburg
Rhode Island	Raymond H. Hawksley, Gen. Treasurer	Treasury Dept., Providence
South Carolina	Grady Patterson, Treasurer	State Treasury, Columbia

TREASURER — *Continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
South Dakota	Neal A. Strand, Treasurer.	Office of Treasurer, Pierre
Tennessee	Charles Worley, Treasurer.	Treasurer's Office, Nashville
Texas	Jesse James, Treasurer.	Treasury Dept., Austin
Utah	Golden L. Allen, Treasurer.	Office of Treasurer, Salt Lake City
Vermont	Frank H. Davis, 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	Harold W. Clemens, Treasurer.	Office of Treasurer, Madison
Wyoming	Minnie A. Mitchell, Treasurer.	Office of Treasurer, Cheyenne
Guam	Maria C. Duenas, Asst. to Dir. of Finance.	Dept. of Finance, Agana
Puerto Rico	Angel Rivera Ayala, Secretary.	Dept. of Treasury, San Juan
TTPI	Joaquin I. Pangelinan, Treasurer.	Dept. of Admin., Saipan
Virgin Islands	Osborne Hewitt, Dep. Commr., Treasury Div.	Dept. of Fin., St. Thomas

## WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama	Ira L. Myers, M.D., Health Offr. and Chmn.	Water Impr. Comm., Montgomery
Alaska	Thomas E. Kelly, Commissioner.	Dept. of Nat. Res., Juneau
Arizona	O. M. Lassen, Commissioner.	Land Dept., Phoenix
Arkansas	S. Keith Jackson, Dir.	Soil and Water Conserv. Comm., Little Rock
California	Kerry W. Mulligan, Chmn.	Water Res. Cont. Bd., Sacramento
Colorado	Felix L. Sparks, Director.	Water Conserv. Bd., Denver
	Clarence Kuiper, State Engineer.	Div. Water Resources, Denver
Connecticut	John J. Curry, Dir., Dept. Agric. and Nat. Res.	Water Res. Comm., Hartford
Delaware	John C. Bryson, Dir.	Water and Air Res. Comm., Dover
Florida	J. V. Sollohub, Dir., Div. of Water Res.	Bd. of Conserv., Tallahassee
Georgia	Robert H. Byers, Dir., Water Res. Ser.	Dept. of Public Health, Atlanta
Hawaii	Robert T. Chuck, Chief Engineer, Water and Land Dev. 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	Jewell Graham, Dir., Div. of Water.	Nat. Res. Dept., Frankfort
Louisiana	Leon Gary, Director.	Dept. of Public Works, Baton Rouge
Maine	Gordon S. Hayes, Dist. Engr., Water Resources Div.	Pub. Util. Comm., Augusta
Maryland	Paul W. McKee, Director.	Dept. of Water Resources, Annapolis
Massachusetts	Arthur W. Brownell, Commissioner.	Dept. of Nat. Res., Boston
Michigan	Ralph W. Purdy, Exec. Secy., Water Res. Comm.	Dept. of Nat. Res., Lansing
Minnesota	Erling M. Weiberg, Adm. Secy., Water Res. Bd.	Dept. of Conserv., St. Paul
Mississippi	William H. Moore, Director.	Geological Survey, Jackson
Missouri	William Hayes, State Geologist.	Div. of Geol. Survey and Water Resources, Rolla
Montana	Everett B. Darlington, Director.	Water Resources Bd., Helena
Nebraska	Dan S. Jones, Jr., Dir.	Dept. of Water Resources, Lincoln
Nevada	Roland D. Westergard, State Engr., 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. Dev., Trenton
New Mexico	Steve E. Reynolds, State Engineer.	Off. of State Eng., Santa Fe
New York	R. Stewart Kilborne, Commr., Water Res. Comm.	Conserv. Dept., Albany
North Carolina	George E. Pickett, Director.	Dept. of Water and Air Resources, Raleigh

WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT — *Continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
North Dakota	Milo W. Hoisveen, Secy. and State Engr.	Water Conserv. Comm., Bismarck
Ohio	C. V. Youngquist, Chief	Div. of Water, Columbus
Oklahoma	Forrest Nelson, Executive 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
Rhode Island	Walter J. Shea, Chairman	Water Res. Coordinating Bd., Providence
South Carolina	Lewis E. Hendricks, Secretary	Water Policy Comm., Columbia
South Dakota	Joseph W. Grimes, Chief Engineer and Exec. Offr.	Water Res. Comm., Pierre
Tennessee	Raleigh W. Robinson, Dir., Div. of Water Resources	Dept. of Conserv., Nashville
Texas	Joe Carter, Chairman	Water Rights Commission, Austin
	Howard B. Boswell, Exec. Dir.	Water Dev. Bd., Austin
Utah	Hubert C. Lambert, State Engr.	Div. of Water Res., Salt Lake City
Vermont	R. W. Thieme, Commr., Water Resources	Water Resources Bd., Montpelier
Virginia	Julian M. Alexander, Commr., Div. Water Resources	Dept. of Conserv. and Economic Dev., Richmond
Washington	H. M. Ahlquist, Director	Dept. of Water Resources, Olympia
West Virginia	Edgar N. Henry, Chief, Div. of Water Resources	Dept. Nat. Resources, Charleston
Wisconsin	Thomas G. Frangos, Adminstr., Div. of Envir. Protection	Dept. of Nat. Res., Madison
Wyoming	Floyd A. Bishop, State Engineer	Engineer's Office, Cheyenne
Guam	Fred Poole, Director	Dept. of Public Works, Tamuning
Puerto Rico	Rafael Córdova Díaz, Exec. Dir.	Water Resources Authority, San Juan
TTPI	Roy L. Plhak, Dir. of Engineering and Design	Dept. of Public Works, Saipan

\*WELFARE (Overall Administration)\*

*See also Housing*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama	Reuben K. King, Commr.	Dept. of Pensions and Security, Montgomery
Alaska	J. Scott McDonald, Commr.	Dept. of Health and Welf., Juneau
	Stanley P. Harris, Dir., Div. of Pub. Welf.	Dept. of Health and Welf., Juneau
Arizona	John O. Graham, Commr.	Dept. of Public Welf., Phoenix
Arkansas	Len E. Blaylock, Commr.	Dept. of Public Welfare, Little Rock
California	Spencer Williams, Secretary	Human Relations Agency, Sacramento
	John C. Montgomery, Dir., Dept. of Soc. Welf.	Human Rels. Agcy., Sacramento
Colorado	Con F. Shea, Exec. Dir.	Dept. of Soc. Ser., Denver
	Charline J. Birkins, Dir., Div. of Pub. Welf.	Dept. of Soc. Ser., Denver
Connecticut	Bernard Shapiro, Commr.	Welfare Dept., Hartford
Delaware	Ronald E. Miller, Dir.	Dept. of Public Welfare, Wilmington
Florida	Emmett S. Roberts, Dir.	Dept. of Public Welfare, Jacksonville
Georgia	William H. Burson, Dir.	Depts of Family and Children Ser., Atlanta
Hawaii	William G. Among, Dir.	Dept. of Soc. Ser., Honolulu
	Edwin B. L. Tam, Adminstr., Pub. Welf. Div.	Dept. of Soc. Ser., Honolulu
Idaho	Bill Child, Commr.	Dept. of Public Assistance, Boise
Illinois	Edward T. Weaver, Dir.	Dept. of Children and Family Services, Springfield
	Harold O. Swank, Dir.	Dept. of Public Aid, Springfield
Indiana	William R. Sterrett, Adminstr.	Dept. of Public Welfare, Indianapolis
Iowa	Maurice A. Harmon, Commr.	Dept. of Soc. Ser., Des Moines
Kansas	Robert Harder, Dir.	Dept. of Soc. Welf., Topeka
Kentucky	Merritt S. Deitz, Jr., Commr.	Dept. of Economic Security, Frankfort
	George Perkins, Commr.	Dept. of Child Welfare, Frankfort
Louisiana	Garland I. Bonin, Commr.	Dept. of Public Welfare, Baton Rouge
Maine	Dean Fisher, M.D., Commr.	Dept. of Health and Welf., Augusta
	Robert O. Wyllie, Dir., Bur. of Soc. Welf.	Dept. of Health and Welf., Augusta

\*Source: American Public Welfare Association

WELFARE (Overall Administration) — *Continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Maryland	Raleigh C. Hobson, Dir.	Dept. of Social Ser., Baltimore
Massachusetts	Robert F. Ott, Commr.	Dept. of Public Welfare, Boston
Michigan	R. Bernard Houston, Dir.	Dept. of Social Services, Lansing
Minnesota	Morris Hursh, Commr.	Dept. of Pub. Welfare, St. Paul
Mississippi	Arthur Winstead, Commr.	Dept. of Public Welfare, Jackson
Missouri	Austin Hill, Director	Dept. of Public Health and Welf., Jefferson City
	Proctor N. Carter, Dir., Div. of Welf.	Dept. of Public Health and Welf., Jefferson City
Montana	Theodore Carkulis, Administrator	Dept. of Pub. Welf., Helena
Nebraska	Robert McManus, Actg. Dir.	Dept. of Public Welfare, Lincoln
Nevada	Karl R. Harris, Director	Dept. of Health, Welf., and Rehab., Carson City
	George E. Miller, Adminstr., Welf. Div.	Dept. of Health, Welf., and Rehab., Carson City
New Hampshire	Charles F. Whittemore, Commr.	Dept. of Health and Welf., Concord
	George E. Murphy, Dir., Div. of Welf.	Dept. of Health and Welf., Concord
New Jersey	Lloyd W. McCorkle, Commr.	Dept. of Insts. and Agencies, Trenton
	Irving J. Engelman, Dir., Div. of Pub. Welf.	Dept. of Insts. and Agencies, Trenton
New Mexico	John G. Jasper, Exec. Dir.	Health and Soc. Ser. Dept., Santa Fe
New York	George K. Wyman, Commr.	Dept. of Social Ser., Albany
North Carolina	Clifton M. Craig, Commr.	Dept. of Soc. Ser., Raleigh
North Dakota	Leslie O. Ovre, Exec. Dir.	Public Welfare Bd., Bismarck
Ohio	Denver L. White, Dir.	Dept. of Public Welfare, Columbus
Oklahoma	L. E. Rader, Dir.	Dept. of Public Welfare, Oklahoma City
Oregon	J. N. Peet, Coord.	Human Relations Agcy., Salem
	Andrew F. Juras, Adminstr., Public Welfare Div.	Human Relations Agcy., Salem
Pennsylvania	Thomas W. Georges, Jr., M.D., Secy. of Pub. Welf.	Dept. of Pub. Welf., Harrisburg
Rhode Island	Anthony P. Trivisono, Dir.	Dept. of Social Welf., Providence
South Carolina	Arthur B. Rivers, Dir.	Dept. of Public Welfare, Columbia
South Dakota	Peter B. Grossmann, Dir.	Dept. of Public Welfare, Pierre
Tennessee	Herman L. Yeatman, Commr.	Dept. of Pub. Welf., Nashville
Texas	Burton G. Hackney, Commr.	Dept. of Public Welfare, Austin
Utah	Ward C. Holbrook, Dir.	Dept. of Social Services, Salt Lake City
	Richard P. Lindsay, Dir.	Div. of Family Ser., Salt Lake City
Vermont	John J. Wackerman, Commr.	Dept. of Social Welfare, Montpelier
Virginia	Otis L. Brown, Dir.	Dept. of Welfare and Institutions, Richmond
	Herbert A. Krueger, Dir., Div. of Gen. Welf.	Dept. of Welf. and Insts., Richmond
Washington	Sidney E. Smith, Dir.	Dept. of Public Assistance, Olympia
West Virginia	Edwin F. Flowers, Commr.	Dept. of Welfare, Charleston
Wisconsin	Wilbur J. Schmidt, Secy.	Dept. of Health and Soc. Ser., Madison
Wyoming	E. S. Galeotos, Dir., Div. of Public Assistance and Soc. Ser.	Dept. of Health and Soc. Ser., Cheyenne
Guam	Robert E. Leon Guerrero, Soc. Ser. Adminstr., Div. of Soc. Ser.	Dept. of Public Health and Soc. Ser., Agaña
Puerto Rico	Efraín Santiago, Secy.	Dept. of Soc. Ser., Santurce
	Mrs. Aida G. Pagan, Dir., Bur. of Soc. Welf.	Dept. of Soc. Ser., Santurce
TTPI	Francis B. Mahoney, Dir. of Community Dev.	Dept. of Educ., Saipan
Virgin Islands	Macon M. Berryman, Commr.	Dept. of Soc. Welf., St. Thomas

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Alabama	James Scott, Chief, Workmen's Comp.	Dept. of Indus. Rels., Montgomery
Alaska	Thomas J. Moore, Commissioner	Dept. of Labor, Juneau
Arizona	Rhes Cornelius, Chairman	State Compensation Fund, Phoenix

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION — *Continued*

<i>State</i>	<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Agency and Location</i>
Arkansas.....	Mark E. Woolsey, Chairman.....	Workmen's Comp. Comm., Little Rock
California.....	Raymond A. Young, Gen. Manager.....	Comp. Ins. Fund, San Francisco
	Morton R. Colvin, Chmn.....	Workmen's Comp. Appeals Bd., San Francisco
	Roy J. Bell, Adm. Dir.....	Div. of Industrial Accidents, San Francisco
Colorado.....	Al Mangan, Chairman.....	Industrial Comm., Denver
Connecticut.....	Leo J. Noonan, Chairman.....	Workmen's Comp. Comm., Hartford
Delaware.....	Charles X. Ryan, Secretary.....	Indus. Accid. Bd., Wilmington
Florida.....	J. Franklin Garner, Dir., Workmen's Comp. Div.....	Industrial Comm., Tallahassee
Georgia.....	Roscoe Lowery, Chairman.....	Workmen's Comp. Bd., Atlanta
Hawaii.....	William H. Fullaway, Administrator, Workmen's Comp. Div.....	Dept. of Labor and
		Indus. Rels., Honolulu
Idaho.....	Claude R. Hunter, Chairman.....	Indus. Accid. Bd., Boise
Illinois.....	John E. Cullerton, Director.....	Dept. of Labor, Springfield
Indiana.....	Richard J. Noel, Secretary.....	Industrial Bd., Indianapolis
Iowa.....	Harry Dahl, Jr., Commissioner.....	Industrial Comm., Des Moines
Kansas.....	James E. Wells, Director.....	Workmen's Comp., Topeka
Kentucky.....	J. Keller Whitaker, Exec. Secy., Workmen's Comp. Bd.....	Dept. of Labor, Frankfort
Maine.....	John V. Keaney, Chairman.....	Indus. Accid. Comm., Augusta
Maryland.....	Daniel T. Doherty, Chairman.....	Workmen's Comp. Comm., Baltimore
Massachusetts.....	James J. Gaffney, Jr., Chairman, Div. of Indus. Accidents.....	Dept. of Labor, Boston
Michigan.....	Burke L. Dailey, Dir., Bur. of Workmen's Comp.....	Dept. of Labor, Lansing
Minnesota.....	James Pomush, Chmn, Workmen's Comp. Comm.....	Dept. of Labor and Industry, St. Paul
Mississippi.....	Russell L. Fox, Chairman.....	Workmen's Comp. Comm., Jackson
Missouri.....	Donald La Towskey, Dir., Div. of Workmen's Comp.....	Dept. of Labor and Indus. Rels.,
		Jefferson City
Montana.....	John J. Carden, Chairman.....	Indus. Accid. Bd., Helena
Nebraska.....	Ben Novicoff, Presiding Judge.....	Workmen's Comp. Court, Lincoln
Nevada.....	T. L. Hutchings, Chairman.....	Industrial Comm., Carson City
New Hampshire.....	Robert M. Duvall, Commr. of Labor.....	Dept. of Labor, Concord
New Jersey.....	Herbert Koransky, 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 Comm., 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. of Labor and Ind., Harrisburg
Rhode Island.....	Laurence J. Walsh, Chief, Div. of Workmen's Comp.....	Dept. of Labor, Providence
South Carolina.....	Paul M. McMillan, Jr., Chairman.....	Industrial Comm., Columbia
South Dakota.....	Thomas Vickerman, Deputy Commissioner.....	Industrial Comm., Pierre
Tennessee.....	Dewey Whittle, Dir., Div. of Workmen's Comp.....	Dept. of Labor, Nashville
Texas.....	Joe Roberts, Chairman.....	Indus. Accid. Bd., Austin
Utah.....	Carlyle F. Gronning, Chmn.....	Industrial Comm., Salt Lake City
Vermont.....	Louis Lavin, Commissioner.....	Dept. of Indus. Rels., Montpelier
Virginia.....	Thomas M. Miller, Chmn., Indus. Comm.....	Dept. of Workmen's Comp., Richmond
Washington.....	Duane S. Stookey, Supvr., Div. of Indus. Ins.....	Dept. of Labor and Inds., Olympia
West Virginia.....	Fred L. Davis, Jr., Commissioner.....	Workmen's Comp. Comm., Charleston
Wisconsin.....	Joseph C. Fagan, Chmn. of Comm.....	Dept. of Ind., Labor and Human Rels., Madison
		Ralph E. Gintz, Adminstr., Workmen's Comp. Div.....
		Human Rels., Madison
Wyoming.....	Kirk Jensen, Manager.....	Workmen's Comp. Dept., Cheyenne
Guam.....	Felix Borja, Commr.....	Workmen's Comp. Comm., Agana
Puerto Rico.....	Ramón A. Rivera Rivera, Mgr., State Ins. Fund.....	Dept. of Labor, San Juan
		Armando Schmidt, Chmn.....
		Industrial Comm., San Juan
TTPI.....	Harry U. Brown, Soc. Sec. Adminstr.....	Dept. of Admin., Saipan
Virgin Islands.....	Edmund Penn, Dep. Commr., Workmen's Comp. Div.....	Dept. of Labor, St. Thomas

## ABBREVIATIONS USED IN SUPPLEMENT II

accid.	accident	dept.	department	misc.	miscellaneous
acctg.	accounting	dev.	development	mkts.	markets
accts.	accounts	dir.	director	mob.	mobilization
actg.	acting	div.	division	mot.	motor
adj.	adjutant	econ.	economic	nat.	natural
adm.	administrative	educ.	education	off.	office
admin.	administration	emp.	employment	offr.	officer
adminstr.	administrator	enforce.	enforcement	ops.	operations
advry.	advisory	eng.	engineering	pers.	personnel
advsr.	advisor	enr.	engineer	petr.	petroleum
advtg.	advertising	envir.	environmental	pollut.	pollution
aero.	aeronautics	exam.	examination	pres.	president
affs.	affairs	exec.	executive	prin.	principal
agcy.	agency	ext.	extension	prods.	products
agric.	agriculture	fed.	federal	prog.	program
agricul.	agricultural	fin.	finance	prom.	promotion
apptd.	appointed	fld.	field	pub.	public
appts.	appoints	gas.	gasoline	puby.	publicity
arb.	arbitration	gen.	general	pur.	purchases
assist.	assistance	geol.	geological	purch.	purchasing
assoc.	associate	gov.	governor	reappt.	reappointment
asst.	assistant	govt.	government	rec.	recreation
atty.	attorney	govtl.	governmental	ref.	reference
aud.	auditor	hdqrs.	headquarters	reg.	regulation
auth.	authority	hist.	historical	regis.	registration
bd.	board	hort.	horticulture	regty.	regulatory
bev.	beverage	hosp.	hospital	rehab.	rehabilitation
bkg.	banking	hwy.	highway	rels.	relations
bldg.	building	immig.	immigration	remr.	remainder
budg.	budget	impr.	improvement	res.	resources
bur.	bureau	inc.	income	rev.	revenue
bus.	business	ind.	industry	r.r.	railroad
chf.	chief	indus.	industrial	sanit.	sanitation
chmn.	chairman	info.	information	sch.	school
cig.	cigarette	ins.	insurance	sec.	security
civ.	civil	inspec.	inspector	sect.	section
coll.	college	instr.	instruction	secy.	secretary
com.	commerce	insts.	institutions	ser.	services
comm.	commission	invests.	investments	soc.	social
commr.	commissioner	juv.	juvenile	spec.	special
comp.	compensation	lab.	laboratory	sup.	supreme
comptr.	comptroller	leg.	legislative	supt.	superintendent
concl.	conciliation	legis.	legislature	supv.	supervision
conf.	conference	lib.	library	supvg.	supervising
conserv.	conservation	libr.	librarian	supvr.	supervisor
constr.	construction	lic.	license	tax.	taxation
cont.	control	lieut.	lieutenant	tech.	technical
coord.	coordinator	liq.	liquor	trans.	transportation
corp.	corporation	maint.	maintenance	treas.	treasury
corr.	correction	max.	maximum	unemp.	unemployment
ct.	court	med.	mediation	univ.	university
ctr.	center	mgr.	manager	util.	utilities
def.	defense	mgt.	management	veh.	vehicle
dep.	deputy	mil.	military	welf.	welfare