

Governor Andrew Schoeppel prohibition correspondence

Section 2, Pages 31 - 60

Kansas governor Andrew Schoeppel collected this series of correspondence on prohibition legislation and the repeal of state-sanctioned prohibition. Kansas passed a state constitutional amendment on prohibition in 1880. Kansas repealed that amendment in 1948.

Creator: Kansas. Governor (1943-1947 : Schoeppel)

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KANSAS
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

Governor Andrew Schoeppel prohibition correspondence

PLAN SECURITY ACT REVISION

New York, Jan. 19. (AP)—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins disclosed yesterday proposed revisions of the social security plan which would make it provide larger old-age pension payments and maternity, funeral and other benefits. She said they might be presented to President Roosevelt soon.

Miss Perkins told 200 persons at a town hall meeting that the proposals would increase, progressively, the total social security premiums from employers and employees to an amount equal to 10 per cent of pay-checks.

This very briefly covers the new plan. We shall cover the different parts of the new law more completely, from time to time, in later issues of the *Welfare News*.

We are very thankful that we have leaders of the calibre of Mr. Johnson working for better Social Security laws, instead of working the old people for blood money, such as Pope of California, Mc-Masters of Massachusetts, and Doc. Townsend of Chicago.

Goodbye Food Stamps

What in the world will we do without the surplus stamps? hundreds of people have been asking their case workers, Paul Burk and The Welfare News, "They have been a God send to us" they say. Not all are interested, however, because they are not able to properly cook the blue foods.

One old boy, the other day was foaming and raving as usual as he came past the stamp desk. Cursing the case workers and everyone else because he had to buy food stamps (no one has ever had to buy them) until we told him that he would not be able to buy any more after March 1st, when he straightened up to his entire height and began to rave and foam out of

the other side of his mouth, "now I have gotten used to buying those stamps and you rascallions are not going to let me buy any more, this whole thing is a dirty racket, and his voice trailed out of the door as he accused the case workers of taking his food stamps away from him.

Seriously, the stamps have been

THANKFUL HE IS AWAY

To the Editor:
A friend of mine handed me a clipping from The Beacon of December 30. It told of the attempt to enlist the services of Japanese by some of the socially prominent citizens of Wichita. I am a former resident of Valley Center, Kas.

Thank goodness, I am now residing where there are no Japs and where I do not have to associate with persons who would have Japs in their homes. In short, to persons out here this is one of the most disgraceful and unpatriotic incidents that has been called to our attention. That is to hire a treacherous Jap, rather than pay an honest and loyal American, citizen a fair and just wage, a mere \$14 a week.

So, I prefer to be a shipyard worker than to be one of your city's prominent residents who prefers a yellow-bellied rat to a loyal red-blooded American.

Please print this for the benefit of any person who might heed the advice of one who knows the traits of the detestable Japs.

W. F. SOMMERVILLE,
8927 South Hanover St.,
Los Angeles, Calif.

OLD AGE

- Three score and ten . . . 70 years.
- Civilization is living longer today than yesteryear, but few reach Biblical old age.
- Civilization will reach Biblical old age after the democracies gain decisive victories over the single barrel dictators, according to the convincing prophecies of scientists.
- Ancient people, and even those who lived up until rather recently, were without the advantages of modern surgery, medicines, dietetics, physiology, and security for the aged. It is certain that vast improvements will burst upon civilization at the close of the war—for even now they are ready to be used. Cave men, wandering tribe savages, barbarians and our own pioneers lived a hard life, and most all of them died long before Biblical old age.
- The scientists say that a new era will break. Civilization will provide for greater creature comforts, living standards will be higher, Social Security will be established. Science is ready with its inventions to provide the repair of a damaged brain, worn out heart, weak kidneys, flabby liver, etc., or replace with new organs. Dr. Brinkley's dreams will come true, and the aged may gambol and frisk about radiating perpetual youth, when required. But the Biblical "three score and ten" will remain as old age for some time to come, we believe.
- The Welfare Act provides the way for Social Security old age.

a wonderful thing for the folks of the country but something must be done to take their place, either the Government must continue them with a larger variety of surplus foods, or there must be an increase in the cash allowances in the food budget. We have these three possible chances of adjustments under way and are making a desperate fight for one or all of them.

1st. The enactment of the General Welfare Act would automatically increase your allowances by about \$12.50 per month, coming from The Federal Government.

2nd. If we are able to get the Legislature to use more of the sales taxes for its original intentions there should be an increase of \$10 to \$15 per month, or in the event the food stamp plan is continued and your budget for food increased to where it should be, you can keep body and soul together.

We here at Welfare Hall are working day and night to bring these adjustments into effect, what are you doing? Are you one of those who go about moaning that you never expect to live to see a better pension plan in effect and thereby causing others to think the same thing, or are you one of the small group who are actually retarding pensions by hanging on to fakes such as Townsend and poisoning the general public against pension revisions, by labeling all of us as just gimmies and and plain fools? *Not being plain fools.*

Last Tuesday evening it was below zero, but we had a crowd of at least 20, anxious to learn the latest and to go forth as missionaries speaking in an affirmative manner, we are "going to see better times soon" they say. Think, my friends, think.

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Page Four

Here and There

During the recent heavy blizzard, we understand the relief office received very few calls for emergency relief help. This is far different than in the old days when hundreds crowded into a small room, waited hours for fuel and grocery orders.

County Commissioners Epperson, Aldridge, Beard, Miss Reed and every danged one of the case workers are to be complimented on their good work in beating old man winter at his own game.

County Director, Miss Maud Reed, has called our attention to a circular received by her office in which the Government cautions all of the surplus food stamp users to be certain to use up the stamps as fast as possible and in all cases within 30 days . . . The Government says that merchants will soon after the first of March discontinue receiving the stamps as they will be hard to cash in. . . Try and get rid of all of your orange stamps during the month, and the blue ones if possible.

There were many compliments passed on the new relief quarters which are so nicely painted, clean as a pin and arranged for the greater convenience of both the clients and home visitors. Harold Kochenderfer is to be thanked for much of this as Miss Reed and the Commissioners trusted him to get the job done. Harold did just that.

What are the old people going to do without some place to go the first of the month, such as the stamp headquarters, when the stamps are out. Many pleasant acquaintances and friendships and some sly love affairs have resulted from the many meetings at headquarters.

Quite a few of the members of Welfare Hall are picking up a little work now and then. . . This is as it should be and the new G.W.A. act provides that you may earn up to \$30.00 per month without being cut off . . . let's get it passed.

A number of complaints were registered at the last Welfare

NEW BILL H. R. 836

Covers Nearly Everyone. Pensions to Aged Increased At Least \$15.00



Arthur L. Johnson

Arthur L. Johnson, National Secretary of the Federated General Welfare Centers of America, has had introduced into Congress the new General Welfare Plan. This

resolution, known as H. R. 836, was introduced by Warren G. Magnusen, a Representative from the State of Washington.

Mr. Johnson, always a practicable man, realizes that it is a waste of time, money and effort to try to interest Congressmen in some great blue sky pension plan. He knows full well that the new Social Security laws must broaden the present law to include millions who at present do not come under its provisions. Congressmen just will not stick their necks out to pass a pension law just for the old people of today. They must do something also for the millions who will be old people in a very few short years. Mr. Johnson is working with nearly 200 Congressmen and his new plan has the interest of these Congressmen. The chances of better Social Security laws in the future are mighty good indeed.

House Resolution No. 836 proposes: To amend the present Victory Tax bill, which provides that 2 per cent now paid in shall be returned at the end of the war, to be used under the Welfare bill to create an annuity instead, and to be continued as a 2 per cent tax after the war, to provide pensions of about \$85.00 per month for everyone, regardless of income, in the future. The Victory Tax law is almost exactly that proposed by Johnson in his last Welfare plan, therefore no tax plan is included in the new General Welfare Act, H. R. No. 836.

The law further provides for those who will be exempt from the Victory taxes and coming under the needs test, that "The Federal Government will double the amount paid by each state, instead of matching dollar for dollar as at present." This would increase the Kansas grants at least \$12.50 each. Also, that an income of \$30.00 per month be allowed in addition, so that small rents, light jobs, etc., could be enjoyed without the case worker cutting you off if you try to make a few dollars extra. The grants would continue four months after death to take care of the funeral expenses.

This very briefly covers the new plan. We shall cover the different parts of the new law more completely, from time to time, in later issues of the Welfare News.

We are very thankful that we have leaders of the calibre of Mr. Johnson working for better Social Security laws, instead of working the old people for blood money, such as Pope of California, Mc-Masters of Massachusetts, and Doe, Townsend of Chicago.

meeting because cloth orders were so badly delayed and cash had not been included in the January checks. . . . We have been assured by Miss Reed that these delays will not occur again and that the cash will be included in your checks for February. Much delay was occasioned because of moving.

Heads

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WELFARE NEWS

Welfare Takes Action

We have no funds to send a representative to Topeka to contact the Legislature, but we are doing everything we can in an effort to get more of the sales taxes for the aged. Somehow we are certain that more will be granted. We are mailing the following letter under first class mail to Governor Andrew Schoepel and each Senator and Representative at Topeka. We would suggest that each of you write the Governor a letter urging in your own words that something be done.

Federated Welfare Center of
Kansas, Inc.
Welfare Hall
149 1/2 North Main
Wichita, Kansas

Jan. 27, 1943.

Gentlemen:

We have no funds available to personally present the problems of the aged of Kansas numbering nearly 30,000. We hope you will find the time to closely read this letter . . . It is the nearest we can get to you.

By constitutional amendment the people of Kansas voted you the authority to levy taxes to participate in The Federal Social Security Plan. Cloaked with the spirit of this authorization the Legislature did, and has continued to levy taxes not only for the specified purpose, BUT FOR MANY OTHER THINGS, collecting a huge amount of money from the 2 per cent sales tax.

Elderly people in Wichita, who are wards of the SOCIAL SECURITY PLAN, are compelled to live in impossible places such as . . . chicken houses, garages, basement coal bins, dilapidated shacks, dirty inside rooms, without light or ventilation where cooking, eating and sleeping are carried on contrary to city ordinances and health laws. These conditions may be verified.

Old couples must live on about \$10.00 for food and \$12.00 per month for rent. (EMACIATION PLAINLY REGISTERS IN THESE OLD PEOPLES' FACES AND BODIES. We pray that a greater part of the sales tax be allocated to its original purpose, and that the special fund law be strengthened, so that the aged and the blind may receive higher allowances than other relief categories, under similar conditions.

We plead that "HEALTH AND DECENTY" be provided, as the law sets out, by meeting the Federal Governments proposal of an average of "\$20.00" being allocated, resulting in a total of \$40.00 per month being granted. . .

Our requests are simple, they are vitally important to the aged, many of who first came under the law have passed on . . . many more will be gone before the Legislature meets again . . . Won't you "Please" lend your individual interest in this problem of the aged in Kansas?

Yours truly,

KARL C. PARKHURST,
Chairman.

Judge John Madden,
Francis Knepple,
Committee.

OLD AGE

- Three score and ten . . . 70 years.
- Civilization is living longer today than yesteryear, but few reach Biblical old age.
- Civilization will reach Biblical old age after the democracies gain decisive victories over the single barrel dictators, according to the convincing prophecies of scientists.
- Ancient people, and even those who lived up until rather recently, were without the advantages of modern surgery, medicines, dietetics, physiology, and security for the aged. It is certain that vast improvements will burst upon civilization at the close of the war—for even now they are ready to be used. Cave men, wandering tribes, savages, barbarians and our own pioneers lived a hard life, and most all of them died long before Biblical old age. The scientists say that a new era will break. Civilization will provide for greater creature comforts, living standards will be higher, Social Security will be established. Science is ready with its inventions to provide the repair of a damaged brain, worn out heart, weak kidneys, flabby liver, etc., or replace with new organs. Dr. Brinkley's dreams will come true, and the aged may gambol and frisk about radiating perpetual youth, when reglanced. But the Biblical "three score and ten" will remain as old age for some time to come, we believe.
- The Welfare Act provides the way for Social Security in old age.

Support the President

Lashed into a frenzy of fear by the pressure of reactionary Congressmen upon Franklin D. Roosevelt to refrain from mentioning Social Security in his speech before the new Congress, the Wichita General Welfare Center forwarded the following telegram, and were greatly heartened when the president next day told the "cheap Johns" just where he stood and virtually gave Arthur L. Johnson the go-ahead signal on humane legislation for the aged of this land.

January 5, 1943

NIGHT LETTER TELEGRAM—WESTERN UNION

Franklin D. Roosevelt, President
Washington, D. C.

A large group of people, unemployable because of age, assembled tonight, voted to extend their earnest prayers for your continued interest in behalf of better Social Security Laws, and will urge Kansas Congressmen to support such legislation.

Wichita General Welfare Center
Karl C. Parkhurst, President

I DISSENT



Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt

Speaking before the New Congress on January 7th, President Franklin D. Roosevelt has again laid the matter of a better pension law squarely in their laps. He said in part, "I have been told that this is no time to speak of a better America after the war. I am told it is a grave error on my part. I dissent.

"If the security of the individual citizen or the family should be

come a subject of national debate, the country knows where I stand. I say this now to the Seventy-eighth Congress because that it is wholly possible that freedom from want—the right of employment and the right of assurance against life's hazards—will loom very large as a task of America during the coming two years," etc.

Circulate Petitions

It was voted by the Wichita General Welfare Center to petition Washington to continue the issuance of surplus or emergency commodities to the needy of Wichita and Sedgwick County. This is not intended to limit our efforts to get more money for the needy, but only to supplement such increases as we do get.

Petitions will be available at Welfare Hall, if you care to circulate one, also someone will be stationed at the stamp headquarters for a few days to take signatures. The petition will be addressed to Congressman Ed Rees for presentation to Secretary of Agriculture Wickersham in an effort to convince him that the plan should be continued in this defense

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STATE OF KANSAS
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
TOPEKA

*not a Women's Christian
Temperance Union*

COPY

February 1, 1943

Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith
1730 Chicago Avenue
Evanston, Illinois

Dear Mrs. Smith:

I have your letter of January 26th along with
the article from Collier's, and I appreciate very
much your sending me this information.

Thanking you, I am,

Sincerely,

Governor

AFS:pf

Governor Andrew Schoeppel prohibition correspondence

<p>President MRS. IDA B. WISE SMITH 1730 Chicago Ave. Evanston, Illinois</p> <p>Vice-President-at-Large MRS. D. LEIGH COLVIN 605 W. 184th Street New York, N. Y.</p> <p>Corresponding Secretary MISS LILY GRACE MATHESON Evanston, Illinois</p>	<p>For God and Home and Every Land</p> <h2 style="margin: 0;">National Woman's Christian Temperance Union</h2> <hr/> <p>HEADQUARTERS 1730 CHICAGO AVE., EVANSTON, ILLINOIS</p> <p>OFFICE OF PRESIDENT EVANSTON, ILLINOIS</p>	<p>Treasurer MRS. MARGARET MUNNS Evanston, Illinois</p> <p>Recording Secretary MRS. NELLE G. BURGER 475 E. Walnut St. Springfield, Mo.</p> <p>Honorary President MRS. ELLA A. BOOLE 377 Parkside Ave. Brooklyn, N.Y.</p>
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RECEIVED

JAN 29 1943

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

January 26, 1943.

Honorable Sir:

The enclosed reproduction of an article in Collier's contains a number of important revelations.

Although it was apparently written as an argument against high taxes on liquor, it actually presents a strong case for the complete elimination of liquor and an aggressive, all-out battle against bootlegging in keeping with the government's forceful wartime policy.

Did you know that today, after ten years of tremendous advertising and promotion by the liquor people and with millions of women customers who never drank before the first World War, there is still a far lower per capita consumption of all alcoholic beverages than in 1916 -- before Prohibition? Doesn't this prove that, despite anything that the liquor interests have said, Prohibition did greatly decrease the amount of drinking?

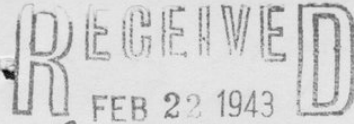
I hope you will find the enclosed article interesting and helpful. Thank you for your kind consideration.

Respectfully yours,

Ida B. Wise Smith

Ida B. Wise Smith W.

Governor Andrew Schoeppel prohibition correspondence


 FEB 22 1943

611 SE 2.
 Newton, Kan.
 2/20/43.

Dear ~~Mr. Governor~~ ^{OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR}

I think the movement to return to sane time is for the best interests of the whole country; it is just another unreasonable notion of the New Dealers. and instead of conserving electricity (the way I figure) hasn't done so, and in addition has caused useless confusion. Any number of people were compelled to use lights an hour in the morning who wouldn't have with the regular time. Children going to school before it was really light, losing one of their best hours sleep. It would be any advantage to victory, nor any other gardeners. for most of them are up as soon it is light, and work regardless of the clock. War time may be advantageous to golf players and such, but they don't have much time now for such pastimes. In regard to better control of liquor - it should be more strict. Our main St used to be a pretty place, now it is profaned with beer signs. The administration promised to help keep it out, but have done just the opposite. An engineer here, sometime ago was discharged after about 40 years of service and declared he had drunk nothing stronger than 3.2 beer. Still they

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brewers, and their friends, claim
 it isn't intoxicating, which is not
 the truth. Trouble is, the officers
 are not vigilant enough, or the
 courts are too lenient. Here they
 arrest bootleggers, caught with
 the goods, fine them up to a hun-
 dred dollars, in some cases, not
 even a jail sentence and this
 with persistent offenders. What
 do they care for such a fine,
 they make it up in a few weeks.
 I sometimes wonder if the author-
 ities don't use this method to
 keep in extra spending money. One
 offender has left town, which
 relieves the situation somewhat.
 It was unfortunate the brewers
 and distillers, through their prop-
 aganda led the people to believe
 prohibition was a failure and the
 return of booze was a cure for
 all national ills, which has been
 proved a lie, for women have now
 been added to the list and drinking
 has been made fashionable and
 popular, worse than ever the saloons
 were, and bootlegging more preva-
 lent. Wishing you a satisfactory
 administration, I am
 yours truly
 A. M. Benjamin

Governor Andrew Schoepel prohibition correspondence

RECEIVED
FEB 20 1943

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Erie, Kans.

Feb 19, 1943.

Governor Andrew Schoppel

Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Governor Schoppel:

I have been reading a lot about the raising of the county officials salaries, and I understand that they have asked for this legislature to enact a law authorizing an increase in their salaries, Now governor Schoppel this is no time to burden the taxpayers with a greater tax, It should be a time to reduce salaries instead of an increase, for some are getting far to much for the amount of work they do, It seems the office working class are most extravagant, no matter what amount of salary they would get they would spend it all and be broke and soon be hollowing for more. No, as a republican I feel we should reduce instead of increase their salaries, and save the taxpayers that extra burden, if they can't live and get on their present salary, let them go into other line of work.

Now as to this road patrol, there is another political pie counter, an unnecessary creative office, for one very seldom sees one of them out doing anything, and our regular peace officers can handle the whole affair and save a lot of extravagance, and I think this office should be abolished at once.

Now as to judgments and especially those of long standing, there should be a limit on all and according to the amounts, those of from \$1.00 to \$500. the limit should be to not over ten years, for if they can't be paid within that time, the chances they never can, and other or larger amounts in proportion to the amount involved. Yes I think their should be a limited time on all, and I hope to see this enacted into law at this time while the republicans has a good working majority. For some judgments I know of have been obtained by fraud and for small amounts, so I say limit the time according to the amount.

Now as to 3.2 beer and these roadhouses, I think that they should be curbed, if not entirely abandoned, for if I could tell you of some of the wickedness and shame that happen around those places I don't believe ones that want to do right would allow or tolerate such ,or such places, so I think that there should be a curb or pan but on them.

I also think that lawyers should be licensed, that way those that lie and do other crooked things could be eliminated from practice within the state. Now here is a case I absolutly know, the heirs were having an estate settled, they went to a lawyer here, and asked him about handling it for them, (the administrator and three other heirs) and the amount he would charge, he said he would and that he would charge them \$150.00 so they employed him. Now what happened; well he put in for \$275.00 and the court allowed it, the administrator was their and objected to it, and told them what they had employed him for, but they allowed just the same.

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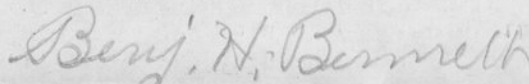
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there was four witnesses but they were deaf to honesty. Some of the heirs only received \$49.13 for their part of the estate, through his dishonesty he received nearly six times more for his service than did the heirs, to whom it rightly belonged, and that is not all, it never has been entirely settled and I don't suppose ever will rightly be settled, for the administrator says there is no use going on with it, that has been a little over three years ago, and the administrator has quit, so I suppose the tax will take the property at Merriam, Kans. Now that is just one case why lawyers should be licensed. Will ever again our nation and country get to be square shooters, or will we continue to be deceptionists and defrauders? I hope not, for I believe that there is a few good men left in the republican party.

Well governor Schoppel I hope to see a lot of good come out of your administration, and something for which we can be proud, for in your campaign you did not make a lot of flowery promises, and that was certainly was fine of you, for after all one has to deal with the legislature body, if one had it all in his own power to say, then he might say what he could do and get by.

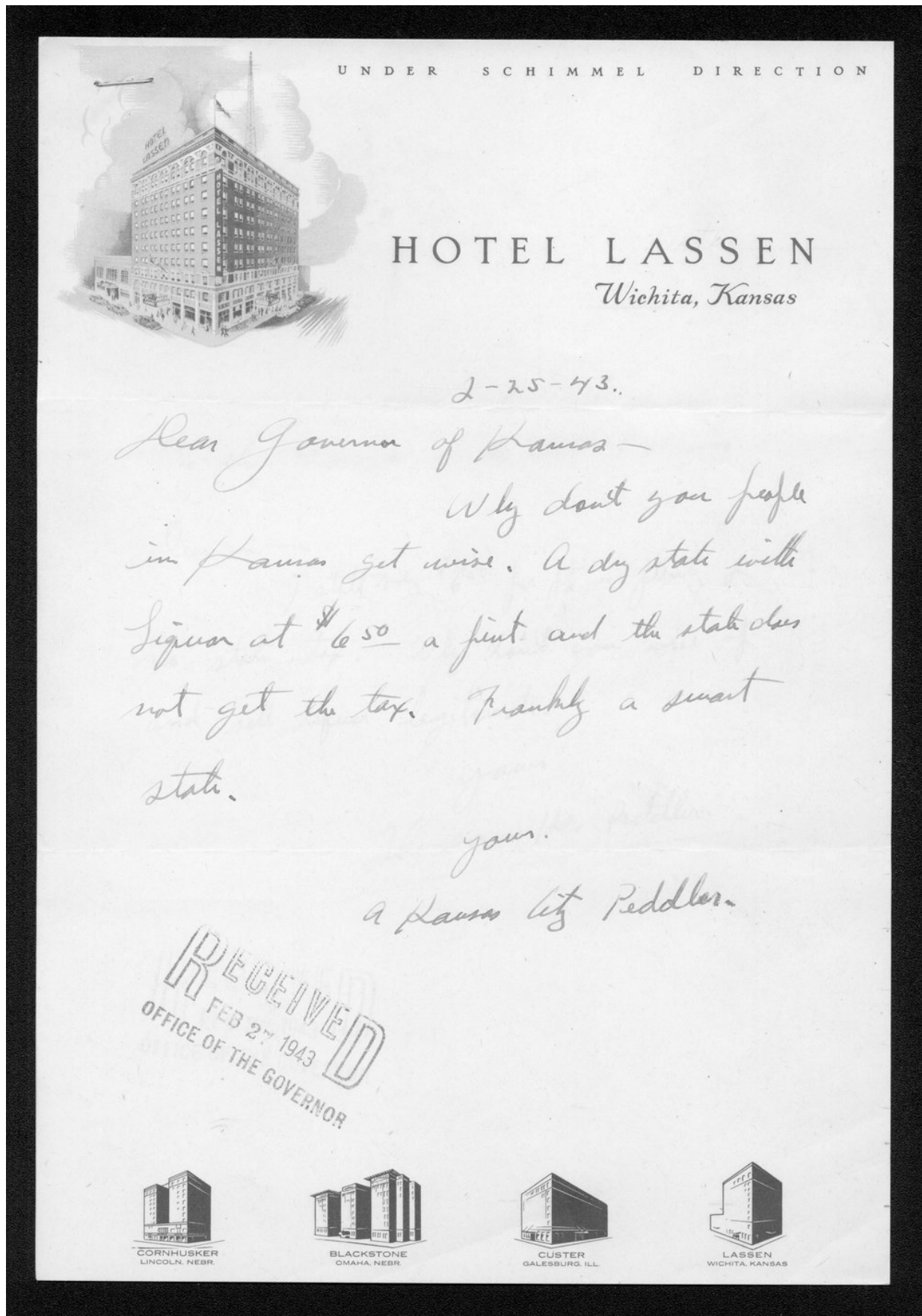
Hoping for the best, and that some good may come out of the present legislative body that will be good and decent for all.

Yours very respectfully,

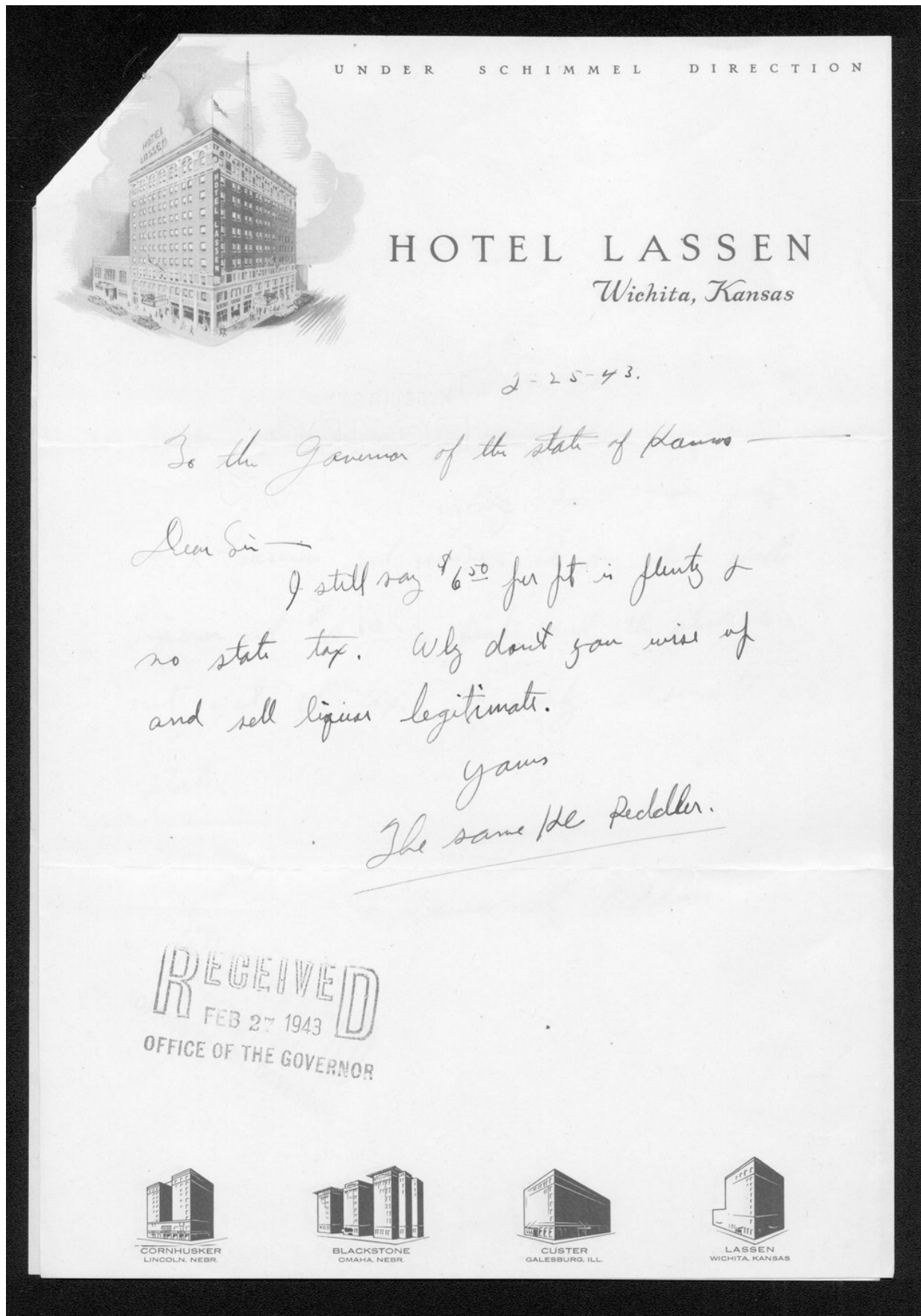


Benj. H. Bennett

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WASHINGTON



FINANCIAL STATISTICS OF STATES: 1941

VOLUME 2: ANALYTICAL REPORTS

Volume 2, Number 5

March-1943

PUBLIC-SERVICE ENTERPRISES

The finances of State government may be classified into three general types of transactions--those relating to general-government general funds, to trust and sinking funds, and to public-service enterprises. In reporting the financial statistics of States, it is desirable to present the data separately for each of these groups of activities. A similar classification and reporting procedure is followed by the Bureau of the Census in reporting the Financial Statistics of Cities: 1941.

This report is limited to the finances of State public-service enterprises. A public-service enterprise is a publicly-owned utility or a commercial activity for which relatively complete accounts are maintained. Ownership and operation of such enterprises is more nearly universal and more extensive in large cities than in States. Companion reports in volume 2 of Financial Statistics of States: 1941 present the data for the other two types of finances.

In 1941, 31 of the 48 States owned 57 public-service enterprises. These enterprises consisted of alcoholic-beverage monopoly systems in 16 States, and of 41 utility or other commercial enterprises in 24 States. The types of enterprises and the number of States in which they operated are as follows:

Alcoholic-beverage monopoly systems	16
Toll bridges	11
Port facilities	10
Ferries	5
Water conservation and irrigation works	3
Airports	2
Electric power systems	2
Other	8

All the enterprises yielded an operating income of \$355 million and expended \$266 million for operation. The great bulk of the financial transactions resulted from the operation of alcoholic-beverage monopolies by 16 States. Forty-one other enterprises accounted for \$30 million of the total operating revenue and \$14 million of the total operating expense, and had an indebtedness of \$252 million.

3-31428

ALCOHOLIC-BEVERAGE MONOPOLY SYSTEMS

Through the alcoholic-beverage monopoly systems, 16 States have been able to exercise a control over the liquor traffic, and at the same time obtain varying amounts of revenue.

The alcoholic-beverage monopoly systems are by far the most important of the State public-service enterprises, yielding about 91 percent of the total enterprise revenue, and spending approximately 95 percent of total expenditure for operation. Per capita net sales in 1941 were as follows:

Alabama	\$5.26
Idaho	7.70
Iowa	5.69
Maine	8.29
Michigan	9.39
Montana	11.04
New Hampshire	10.35
Ohio	8.88
Oregon	9.54
Pennsylvania	8.93
Utah	8.35
Vermont	5.54
Virginia	8.00
Washington	10.43
West Virginia	7.75
Wyoming	7.81

None of the States has incurred any bonded indebtedness in connection with alcoholic-beverage systems.

An income and expense statement, summarizing the financial operation of the 16 State-operated alcoholic-beverage monopoly systems, is given in table 1. Net sales of alcoholic beverages by the States which operated monopoly systems totaled \$324 million in 1941, an increase of 15 percent over net sales in 1940. Pennsylvania led with net sales of \$88 million, while Wyoming and Vermont each sold only \$2 million worth of alcoholic beverages. Larger sales resulted in an increase of 30 percent in total net income. Contributions to the States' general funds amounted to \$67.7 million in 1941, a rise of 20.6 percent over 1940.

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FINANCIAL STATISTICS OF STATES: 1941

Expenses of the alcoholic-beverage monopoly systems amounted to \$252 million. Of this total, \$231 million was for the purchase of liquors, wines, and beer, and \$21 million was for operation and miscellaneous expenses.

Balance sheet data of the alcoholic-beverage monopoly systems in 14 States are given in table 2. Information for Idaho and Montana was not available. The 14 States which submitted balance sheets reported a combined surplus of \$33 million as of their respective fiscal years ended in 1941. Since the enterprises turn over to the State general funds the major portion of their net earnings, large surpluses in the monopolies' funds are not to be expected. Thus, in 10 States more than 94 percent of the net income was paid over to the general funds, and in only 2 States was less than 50 percent contributed.

In addition to the revenue from the sale of alcoholic beverages, all of the States which operate monopoly systems levy both sales and license taxes on liquor, wine, and beer. These taxes yielded varying amounts in 1941, ranging from \$112 thousand in Utah to \$27.2 million in Ohio.¹ Taxes collected by the monopoly systems are classified in the Bureau's reports as revenue of the general-government general funds. Likewise, expenditures by the enterprises for licensing and enforcement of the State liquor laws are eliminated from their operating expenses and reported as expenditure for general-government operation.

OTHER PUBLIC-SERVICE ENTERPRISES

Of the 41 public-service enterprises other than alcoholic-beverage monopolies, 37 were operated by the States and 4 were leased to private operators.

When the annual series of reports on State finances was resumed in 1937, the transactions of the public-service enterprises were separated from those of general-government. At that time, toll bridges were not

¹ See "Revenues," Financial Statistics of States: 1941, vol. 2, no. 1 (in press).

classified as public-service enterprises. In recognition of the fact that toll bridges are revenue-producing activities, and that separate accounting is maintained for them, they are classified as public-service enterprises beginning with this report.

Total operating revenues of the miscellaneous public-service enterprises amounted to \$30.4 million as shown in table 3. Of this total, \$15.5 million was attributed to toll bridge and toll highway revenues. Operating expenses of \$13.6 million included \$2.4 million for maintenance and operation of the toll highway and bridges. Gross debt of \$252.4 million consisted of \$153.4 million toll highways debt and \$99.0 million debt of other types of enterprises. Of the toll highways debt, nearly one-half was accounted for by the San Francisco-Oakland Bay and Carquinez bridges which are owned and operated by the State of California.

The outstanding obligations of the State public-service enterprises consisted of \$88.8 million general obligation bonds (full faith and credit bonds), \$159.7 million revenue bonds (payable solely from the earnings of the enterprises), \$1.2 million quasi-revenue bonds, and \$2.6 million short-term loans. The quasi-revenue bonds are obligations of Maryland's Chesapeake Bay Ferry, payable from earnings of the ferry and from gasoline taxes.

Contrary to the situation which exists in the case of the alcoholic-beverage monopolies, the States generally subsidize the miscellaneous public-service enterprises. In 1941 the States contributed \$4.7 million, while they received as contributions from the enterprises only \$543 thousand. Federal grants to these public-service enterprises amounted to \$17.6 million. Of this amount, \$9.3 million went to the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission, and \$5.7 million to the South Carolina Public Service Authority for the construction of the Santee-Cooper electric power project. Capital outlays reported in 1941 were \$51.1 million, of which \$18.4 million was for the Pennsylvania turnpike and \$16.6 million was for the construction of the South Carolina project.

Report prepared by
Division of State and Local Government, E. R. Gray, Chief Statistician

3-31428

- Bureau of the Census -

Governor Andrew Schoeppel prohibition correspondence

TABLE 1.--INCOME AND EXPENSE STATEMENT OF THE 16 STATE-OPERATED ALCOHOLIC-BEVERAGE MONOPOLY SYSTEMS, BY STATE: 1941

(in thousands)

STATE	Net sales of goods	Cost of goods sold	Gross profit on sales	Operating expenses	Net operating profit	Other income	Other expenses	Net income	Contribution to State	EXCLUDED FROM INCOME AND EXPENSE STATEMENT ^{1/}	
										A.B.C. receipts from taxes, licenses, and permits	A.B.C. expenditures for licensing and enforcement
TOTAL.....	\$324,069	\$231,171	\$92,898	\$20,880	\$72,018	\$2,995	\$38	\$74,975	\$67,666	\$13,852	\$1,785
Alabama.....	14,914	10,009	4,905	943	3,962	301	--	4,263	2,833	--	217
Idaho.....	4,040	2,692	1,348	(4)	1,348	--	--	1,348	860	40	40
Iowa.....	14,435	10,070	4,365	1,149	3,216	241	10	3,447	3,350	192	42
Maine.....	7,025	4,503	2,522	536	1,986	167	--	2,153	692	2,153	58
Michigan.....	49,370	36,578	12,792	1,459	11,333	--	--	11,333	11,333	--	--
Montana.....	6,177	4,407	1,770	706	1,064	--	--	1,064	1,405	--	--
New Hampshire.....	5,089	3,348	1,741	447	1,294	--	--	1,294	1,334	--	28
Ohio.....	61,359	47,918	13,441	2,865	10,576	9	--	10,585	8,659	9,033	594
Oregon.....	10,399	6,814	3,585	740	2,845	184	--	3,029	2,919	110	33
Pennsylvania.....	88,434	62,732	25,702	7,210	18,492	1,026	--	19,518	18,404	--	--
Utah.....	4,696	3,068	1,628	551	977	124	--	1,101	1,055	53	74
Vermont.....	1,991	1,783	208	84	124	29	28	125	20	--	20
Virginia.....	21,426	13,737	7,689	1,650	6,039	344	--	6,383	6,262	239	289
Washington.....	18,112	12,233	5,879	1,161	4,718	317	--	5,035	5,140	1,689	329
West Virginia.....	14,743	9,617	5,126	1,322	3,804	280	--	4,084	3,090	2	40
Wyoming.....	1,959	1,662	297	57	240	33	--	273	310	341	21

^{1/} These figures are included in the general-government revenues and expenditures.

^{2/} Includes operating expenses--segregation not available.

^{3/} Excludes operating expenses--not segregated from cost of goods sold.

^{4/} Included with cost of goods sold.

TABLE 2.--BALANCE SHEET OF ALCOHOLIC-BEVERAGE MONOPOLY SYSTEMS, BY STATE: 1941

(in thousands)

STATE	ASSETS						LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS				
	Total	Total	Cash and marketable securities	Inventory	Receivables and other	Fixed (plant and equipment)	Other	Total	Accounts payable	Reserves	Miscellaneous Surplus
TOTAL FOR 14 STATES...	\$54,546	\$50,472	\$18,377	\$31,689	\$406	\$3,135	\$939	\$54,546	\$19,148	\$2,235	\$91 \$33,072
Alabama.....	3,770	3,744	1,126	2,612	6	2	24	3,770	512	9	74 3,175
Idaho.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Iowa.....	3,053	2,846	610	2,233	3	191	16	3,053	486	2	8 2,557
Maine.....	710	695	9	677	9	14	1	710	91	2	-- 617
Michigan.....	6,816	6,607	2,654	3,871	82	168	41	6,816	1,391	8	-- 5,417
Montana.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire.....	797	728	7	721	--	69	--	797	--	--	-- 797
Ohio.....	9,441	9,229	4,564	4,566	99	212	--	9,441	3,324	--	-- 6,117
Oregon.....	1,582	1,436	367	1,068	1	136	10	1,582	387	--	-- 1,195
Pennsylvania.....	17,962	15,393	4,972	10,277	144	1,756	613	17,962	11,285	1,215	-- 5,462
Utah.....	718	711	369	333	9	5	2	718	118	19	-- 581
Vermont.....	494	488	59	429	--	2	4	494	51	--	-- 443
Virginia.....	2,653	2,392	697	1,666	29	233	26	2,653	1,078	40	5 1,530
Washington.....	2,763	2,663	532	2,126	5	100	--	2,763	19	940	-- 1,804
West Virginia.....	3,628	3,383	2,346	1,020	17	245	--	3,628	361	--	-- 3,267
Wyoming.....	159	157	65	90	2	--	2	159	45	--	-- 110

^{1/} Data not available for Idaho and Montana.

PHOTO-SERVICE ENTERPRISES

Governor Andrew Schoepfel prohibition correspondence

4

FINANCIAL STATISTICS OF STATES: 1941

TABLE 3.--SELECTED TRANSACTIONS OF PUBLIC-SERVICE ENTERPRISES OTHER THAN ALCOHOLIC-BEVERAGE MONOPOLY SYSTEMS, BY ENTERPRISE AND BY STATE: 1941
(in thousands)

STATE AND ENTERPRISE	Operating revenue	Operating expense	Contributions from general government	Grants from other units	Contributions to general government	Capital outlays	DEBT SERVICE			Gross debt--end of year
							Total	Interest	Provision for debt retirement	
GRAND TOTAL.....	\$30,406	\$13,600	\$4,693	\$17,571	\$543	\$51,115	\$22,606	\$9,001	\$14,936	\$252,358
Total State-operated public-service enterprises.....	30,406	13,600	4,693	17,571	304	51,115	22,272	8,870	14,733	249,240
Total leased public-service enterprises.....	--	--	--	--	239	--	334	131	203	3,118
Alabama										
Port--docks and terminal..	1,218	669	250	--	--	--	623	373	250	8,575
California										
Port--harbor.....	3,113	1,749	--	6	--	158	1,353	767	586	19,048
Toll bridges.....	6,151	853	633	--	--	5,742	6,025	2,933	3,092	72,706
Connecticut										
Port--dock and harbor.....	--	4	8	--	--	4	--	--	--	--
Toll bridges.....	880	--	--	--	--	2,836	--	--	--	10,400
Ferries.....	7	28	21	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Port--terminal (leased)1/..	--	--	--	--	28	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia										
Railroad (leased)2/.....	--	--	--	--	209	--	334	131	203	3,018
Illinois										
Canal.....	27	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12
Kentucky										
Toll bridges.....	2,483	254	--	50	--	158	2,349	160	2,189	5,535
Louisiana										
Port of New Orleans.....	3,394	2,209	1,167	--	--	--	3,320	1,716	1,604	36,082
Canal and shell road.....	69	87	--	--	--	8	--	--	--	--
Maine										
Port of Portland.....	57	57	105	--	--	3	105	9	96	194
Toll bridges.....	342	36	--	--	--	--	213	108	105	2,591
Maryland										
Toll bridges.....	883	138	--	370	--	1,647	588	175	413	6,000
Tobacco warehouse.....	72	68	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--
Chesapeake Bay Ferry.....	247	132	--	--	--	1,150	--	--	--	1,200
Port--wharves (leased)2/..	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts										
Port of Boston.....	360	237	275	103	--	151	301	101	200	2,282
Port--pier.....	43	18	141	--	--	1	162	5	157	157
Michigan										
Toll bridges.....	175	90	--	--	--	--	95	95	--	2,235
Ferry.....	636	754	741	--	--	624	--	--	--	--
Airport.....	11	16	37	--	--	28	--	--	--	--
Montana										
Water conservation.....	117	83	511	452	--	1,207	103	84	19	4,038
Nevada										
Colorado River Commission.	101	131	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
New Hampshire										
Toll bridges.....	283	39	300	--	--	2	115	40	75	1,295
Water Resources Board.....	131	60	79	37	--	149	142	72	70	2,385
North Dakota										
Water conservation.....	10	31	29	17	--	35	54	2	52	234
Mill and elevator.....	3,955	3,889	175	--	--	--	1,261	164	1,097	3,437
Ohio										
Toll bridges.....	906	162	--	--	--	--	656	78	578	4,084
Pennsylvania										
Toll highway--Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission.....	1,529	651	--	9,250	--	18,369	1,331	1,331	--	40,800
Rhode Island										
Port--harbor.....	16	2	48	--	--	--	40	34	6	862
Airport.....	20	33	68	--	--	52	23	10	13	333
South Carolina										
South Carolina Public-Service Authority.....	111	5	--	5,655	--	16,570	103	103	--	15,000
South Dakota										
Cement plant.....	1,036	745	--	--	300	--	103	103	--	2,000
Tennessee										
Toll bridges.....	835	--	--	488	--	826	--	--	--	--
Texas										
Ferries.....	64	98	34	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Railroad (leased).....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100
Washington										
Toll bridges.....	526	24	--	1,143	--	1,320	4,255	360	3,895	5,755
Ferries.....	78	74	71	--	--	75	--	--	--	--
West Virginia										
Toll bridges.....	520	154	--	--	--	--	283	47	236	1,980

1/ Does not include \$31 thousand rent from leases and \$9 thousand administrative expense.

2/ Does not include \$540 thousand rent from leases.

3/ Does not include \$2 thousand rent from leases.

3-31428

Memorial to Kansas Legislature of 1943
 Repeal "3.2" and Enact "1-2 of 1 percent"

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED CITIZENS OF KANSAS

Do hereby protest against that enactment by the Kansas Legislature of 1937, which, in effect declared that beverages of a 3.2% alcoholic content constitute the "standard" for putting "3.2" beer to flood the state, contrary to our state constitution and to the wishes of the large majority of the voters of Kansas, as have been registered by the plebiscite of 1935, to retain the constitutional prohibition of the sale of the state.

WE REQUEST OF THE LEGISLATURE OF 1943 *Don't drink it*

The Repeal of the 3.2 enactment of 1937:

WE REQUEST, FURTHER, an act defining intoxicating beverages as anything containing more than 1% of alcohol.

[illegible]



Governor Andrew Schoeppel prohibition correspondence

Kansas City, Kansas
Feb 27. 1943.

Gov Schoeppel.

RECEIVED
MAR 1 1943

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Dear Sir. I thought I would write to you in regards of this Liquor traffic in Kansas City Kansas. I just wondered why the peace officers couldn't do some thing about it. You can go into any beer tavern not one but all of them and ~~whiskey~~ whiskey is sold 10¢ a shot right over the bar. And it makes no difference who they sell it to either. Gov. did the state of Kansas make whiskey legal in K. C. Kansas or not.

Governor Andrew Schoeppel prohibition correspondence

TH

I think it is all-right to sell beer. But when it comes to selling whiskey 10¢ a shot over the bar it is the last straw. And this Ligon can be bought for \$1.75 a pint even carry it in your hip pocket right up an street in K. C. K. These taverns are robbing many a wife an child of something to eat. Just because the husband stops for a few shots of whiskey. Then the first thing you know he is drunk. loses his money. wife and kids goes without something to eat. I wish you could do something about this Ligon traffic in K. C. K.

I remain your sincere
Friend at K. C. K.

Governor Andrew Schoeppel prohibition correspondence

Berran Bible Class
Methodist Church
Baldwin, Kansas

RECEIVED
MAR 1 1943

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Feb-27-1943

Gov Schoeppel:-

The Berran Bible Class
of Baldwin Kans. take this
method of showing our thanks
and appreciation of your stand
on the liquor question.
May the good work continue.

Mrs John Thomas
Sec.

Governor Andrew Schoeppel prohibition correspondence

Atchison Kansas
Feb 28 - 43

Gov- Andrew Schoeppel

Dear Governor

Just a Tip

asking you will you please do something about -
this Whiskey in Atchison Kansas

Whiskey on North 7th St.

at 10 25: North 7th - one of the main seller - This last
week don't seem too fast turn up the cart catch
him. he has his Whiskey in the daytime at the end
of each week some nights 10 27 North 7th - Whiskey

watch 10 20 North 7th - on Thursday & Wednesday

There are a big Gambling den on the lower
end of Com. post - Shoppers. Atchison needs

a good Cleaning. I shall tell you all I find.

Yours Sincerely KEY

PS I mean to help Clean

Please do something about this Whiskey
on North 7th - for it is really at these address

RECEIVED
MAR 8 1943
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Governor Andrew Schoeppel prohibition correspondence

STATE OF KANSAS
—
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
TOPEKA

COPY

March 4, 1943

Sgt. Herbert G. Barker
Service Troop
10th Cavalry Regiment
Camp Lockett, California

Dear Sergeant Barker:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 21st and I note with considerable interest what you have to say concerning the dry program in Kansas and the influence of the Kansas City Star. Our Legislature is now in session and naturally the representatives of the folks from out all over the state will have an opportunity to express themselves on this type of legislation because we have at the present time a bill in the Legislature for either reducing or increasing the alcoholic content of beer.

With kind regards, I am,

Sincerely,

AFS:pf



Governor Andrew Schoeppel prohibition correspondence

Service Troop
10th Cavalry Regiment
Camp Lockett, California
February 21, 1943.

The Hon. Andrew Schoeppel
Governor, The State of Kansas
Topeka, Kansas

Dear Governor:

Now that the Kansas legislature is in session and the state has a new governor, it is interesting to note that THE KANSAS CITY STAR is up to its old carefully planned "dry" program for Kansas. It's "Flout Vice Laws" (for Kansas City, Kansas) of January 17 and "A Wide Open Spot" (for Wichita, Kansas) of February 6 are but a few of the recent examples. The STAR, as every thinking Kansan knows, is for absolute prohibition in Kansas but it (The STAR) never, never advocates prohibition for the state of MISSOURI. The reasons are obvious.

For over three decades THE KANSAS CITY STAR has subtly but surely carried this program on. In 1925 and in 1927 The STAR even fought the return of legalized cigarettes to Kansas. Influential as The STAR was in Kansas it finally lost its cigarette fight, but to date it has been successful in keeping the minds of Kansans in a "dry state."

The STAR has long since had a program in mind for Kansas in much the same vein as Germany has long since had a program in mind for continental Europe. Why Kansans and Kansas officials do not awaken to the motives of the late William Rockhill Nelson's powerful Missouri daily remains a mystery.

Yours very truly,

SGT. Herbert C. Barker
(Sergeant HERBERT C. BARKER)
"From Kansas"

HCB/wcs

RECEIVED
FEB 25 1943
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Governor Andrew Schoeppel prohibition correspondence

STATE OF KANSAS
—
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
TOPEKA

COPY

March 4, 1943

Mrs. Harry Bishop
Rantoul, Kansas

Dear Mrs. Bishop:

Your letter addressed to Governor Schoeppel has been referred to me for acknowledgment. He wishes to thank you very much for your expression of views on the liquor question and is filing your letter with others to help him in forming some opinions as to the best interests of Kansas in this connection.

Thanking you for your letter, I am

Yours very truly,

W. F. Turrentine, Jr.
Secretary to the Governor

WFT:WF

Governor Andrew Schoeppel prohibition correspondence

RECEIVED
MAR 3 1943

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Panloul, Kans.
Mar. 1, 1943

Governor of Kansas,
Topeka, Kansas.

Honorable Governor:

I'm a christian and feel
it my duty to write you a
letter concerning the liquor
question of our state.

I understand that it is ^{coming} up
before the house Wednesday. As
a citizen of a so-called christian
nation I'm imploring you as
Governor of our wonderful state,
and especially (in the name

Governor Andrew Schoeppel prohibition correspondence

of Jesus), to do everything to defeat the wet. I feel if its put before the house, instead of just a committee, that the dry will win.

We understand we have a Governor that is dry and I'm sure you'll do everything in your power. See Luke 1:15.

I feel sorry for any nation or state that feels they need the "blood" money from liquor. I'd rather die in poverty than use liquor money or revenue and damn our boys and girls.

Respectfully,

Mrs. Harry Bishop
Pawnee, Kansas.

Governor Andrew Schoeppel prohibition correspondence

March 10, 1943

Gov. Andrew Schoeppel
State of Kansas
Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

The Law Enforcing Agency of Kansas City, Kansas has broken down to the point that we, as citizens, are asking you to come to this city and investigate the vice, and moral and murder conditions. The young men and women of this city are going astray fast. Something has got to be done to stop this condition or there will be no citizens of tomorrow

We are sending a copy of this letter to the U.S. District Attorney and to the Attorney General of the state of Kansas.

Thanking you in advance, we are

Sincerely yours,

E. G. Campbell
Lawrence H. Board
Ernest H. Board

RECEIVED
MAR 15 1943
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Governor Andrew Schoeppel prohibition correspondence

STATE OF KANSAS
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
TOPEKA

COPY

March 10, 1943

Mr. Wm. Meeks
Route 1
Atlanta, Kansas

Dear Mr. Meeks:

Governor Schoeppel wishes to acknowledge receipt of your letter in regard to the disposal of liquor under the Kansas law.

As you may know, the disposition of liquor is made under the direction of laws enacted by the Legislature and the outcome of this legislation will depend entirely upon the actions of the Legislature.

Governor Schoeppel wishes to express his thanks for your letter and your point of view.

Yours very truly,

W. F. Turrentine, Jr.
Secretary to the Governor

WFT:WF

Governor Andrew Schoeppel prohibition correspondence

P.O. / Atlanta Kan. March 8th 1943

Andrew Schoeppel; Kansas State Governor.

My dear sir; I see the Kansas senate has approved a bill allowing enforcement officers to sell, rather than destroy confiscated intoxicating liquor.

Such a law would be a violation of the Constitution of the state of Kansas.

It would be a disgrace to the people of Kan. In view of the prohibition vote of Kan. I should think any legislator would be ashamed to vote for such a measure. Such a law is not wanted in Kan.

All intoxicating liquor coming into the State of Kansas ought to be destroyed.

It is of no benefit to any one

I am relying on your honor to veto such a bill if one comes before you for your signature.

I voted for you, having faith in you to govern the great state of Kansas, honorably, rightly, and in the fear of God.

Will you serve me or destroy my faith in you?

Wm. Meeks.

RECEIVED
MAR 9 1943

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

P.S. I have been a citizen of Kan. for nearly 60 yrs and am vitally interested in the welfare of her citizens.

Governor Andrew Schoeppel prohibition correspondence

STATE OF KANSAS
—
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
TOPEKA

COPY

March 15, 1943

Rev. J. Theodore Johnson,
Evangelical Mission Covenant Church,
114 S. Washington Street,
Lindsborg, Kansas.

Dear Reverend Johnson:

This will acknowledge receipt of
your letter of March 14th and I
appreciated receiving the pamphlet
covering the sermon by Dr. Paul
Stromberg Rees of Minneapolis.

I do not know just what the Legis-
lature will finally do with regard
to enactment of dry laws, or the
enforcement thereof, this session.

Sincerely,

Governor

Our

Wettest War

DOES IT MAKE SENSE?

A Sermon Delivered by

DR. PAUL STROMBERG REES

Pastor

COVENANT TABERNACLE CHURCH

Minneapolis, Minnesota

on

World's Temperance Sunday

October 25, 1942

BROADCAST OVER STATION WDGY

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