

Chapter 2

The Washington State Census Board, 1943–1967

Abstract This chapter describes the initial establishment of the Board at the University of Washington under the direction of Dr. Calvin F. Schmid in 1943. Its initial activities and reports are described and in chronological order we follow the census board through its initial period of temporary funding to the time it received long term funding as its duties expanded to include enrollment forecasts for the K-12 system and the state's universities and colleges. It describes the key players in establishing and operating the Board as well as key legislative actions, such as tying funding to population estimates and forecasts. The Chapter describes actions of administrators at Washington State University to have the Board disbanded. It concludes with a description of the move of the Board's functions to state government under the administration of Governor Daniel J. Evans.

Keywords Demographic methods • Public fund allocation • Institutional conflict

Although the 1943 legislation that created the Washington State Census Board was an emergency measure, the Board itself did not spring from nothingness into being. There are five elements that were important in its creation. First, there was a history in the use of census data by Washington, one that included not only federal but also state and locally-sponsored census counts; Second, the state had a planning council, which, in turn, had a population studies committee, which meant human capital was around to operate a State Census Board; third, municipalities in Washington had a very narrow tax base, which made it difficult for them to respond effectively to rapid population and economic changes; fourth, it was clear that some cities in Washington were being heavily impacted by newcomers early in the 1940s, even before the US entered World War II; and fifth, the Association of Washington Cities decided to sponsor a program of state aid to cities based on current population size. By 1943, the time was right such that the combination of these five elements led to the passage of the enabling legislation of the State Census Board.

Element 1: The use of census data by Washington

When it was a territory, several census counts were taken of Washington, but none of them was used other than to get a general idea of the territorial population.

In terms of the actual use of census data, the Washington State Constitution (Article II, section 3) called for a state-sponsored census count in 1895 and every ten years thereafter, which was never funded. Thus, Washington relied on federal census data for a wide range of purposes as early as 1890: using the last census count as the official source of the population of cities and counties, which was used not only to classify cities and counties (based on their populations) and the salaries of their elected and appointed officials, but also in terms of city consolidation. By 1920, federal census also were used as the basis of securing bonds, planning ports, building bridges, and insurance regulations, classifying school districts, and as the basis for salaries of school and port officials. In 1923, an important modification occurred, one which allowed a county seeking to change its classification to a higher class to conduct its own census. The law (Chapter 177) set forth specifications, one of which was that the county in question could not conduct its own census within three years of the last or next federal census and that the county would pay for such a census. That is, the special census must be conducted in years ending in 4, 5, or 6. By 1927, a similar law (Chapter 210) was applied to the incorporation of a city, an act that required a minimum of 3000 people as counted in the last state or federal census or a special census taken by the city. In the same year, a law was passed (Chapter 167) that required a census to be taken of a 3rd or 4th class city that desired to be annexed by an existing 1st class city.

Another important modification to the laws of Washington occurred in 1929. This set the stage for the allocation of finances to counties using population data. The law (Chapter 88) dealt with the allocation of the motor vehicle excise tax from the state to local jurisdictions. In this instance, one-fourth of the fund was to be credited to a county on the basis of its share of farms in the state as counted in the last federal census. This law also provided that the county was to distribute its funds to the cities within it on the basis of their classification, which also used the population as counted in the last census.

When prohibition was repealed, Washington set up state liquor stores within counties that decided to have them. Not surprisingly, some of the funds collected from this new source of revenue were to be allocated back to these same counties and the cities within them “according to the population shown by the last federal census” (Chapter 62, Washington State Liquor Act, 1933). That is, the distribution was based on the share of population. In 1935, the law distributing liquor revenue was refined (Chapter 80) and a new law (Chapter 111) set up a similar allocation system for the motor vehicle excise tax.

Element 2: The Washington State Planning Council

Also passed in 1935 was the legislation that created the Washington State Planning Council (Chapter 44). The Planning Council was originally established to provide long-range economic planning for the state during the Depression. It later became involved in planning for the war effort and for the post-war period. Importantly, its Executive Director (1936–45), Percival “Pat” Hetherton, wrote a report in 1938 on the population of Washington (Hetherton 1938). Shortly, thereafter he instituted a “Population Studies Committee” as part of the Council. The

Chairman of the Population Studies Committee was Dr. Calvin F. Schmid, Professor of Sociology, University of Washington (Spokane Daily Chronicle 1940a, b). With these two people, the human capital needed to operate the Census Board was largely in place by 1940. Hetherton was an experienced planner with many professional connections and Schmid was an experienced demographer with many professional connections and, importantly, connections to graduate students at the University of Washington, who would perform much of the labor needed to sustain the State Census Board.

Element 3: the Narrow Municipal Tax Base

Washington is one of seven states currently without a personal income tax at either the state or local level.¹ It has never had one. The operations of the state government and the local governments have always depended on federal funds, taxes on retail sales and property, as well as various excise taxes as its sources of revenue. In addition to the lack of an income tax, cities had far more restrictions on their ability to tax than did the state. Because of the restrictions, cities had virtually no flexibility in dealing either with the ups and downs of their economies or their populations (Washington State Census Board 1944).

Element 4: Cities Impacted by Growth Early in the 1940s

With the passage of the “Two-Ocean” Navy bill shortly after France fell in 1940, US Navy yards around the country, including the one in Bremerton, Washington (Kitsap County), received an infusion in funds that greatly expanded their workforces (US Navy n. d.). This led to an influx of people even before the US entered World War II. In nearby Pierce County, Fort Lewis, jumped from 2,000 soldiers in 1937 to 26,000 at the end of 1940; by the spring of 1941, there were 37,000 additional soldiers training at North Fort Lewis (Simpson 2009). The effects on Tacoma and other nearby cities (including, importantly the state capital, Olympia, which is in Thurston County) were similar to those in Bremerton in that in addition to military personnel and their dependents, a large number of people came to take civilian jobs. These locations and others in Washington served as magnets for people still reeling from the effects of the Depression and the effects of these new residents on housing and public services were very visible.

Element 5: The Association of Washington Cities

Founded in 1933, the Association of Washington Cities is a private, non-profit organization designed to represent the state’s cities and towns to the legislature. Given the growth in cities such as Bremerton and Tacoma caused by the expansion of the state’s military facilities in 1940 and 1941, the Association was very aware that rapid population increases were occurring around the state and that they were acutely stressing the housing and public services in the impacted cities. Because the

¹In addition to Washington, the states of Alaska, Florida, Nevada, South Dakota, Texas, and Wyoming have no income tax (Sauter et al. 2013).

Board was located in Olympia, its staff could see the impacts of increased military strength at Ft. Lewis, which spilled over into nearby cities, including Olympia. The Association quickly decided that a fair way to assist cities with these impacts was to have the state provide funding using a formula based on population. The formula it came up with used both the 1940 census and subsequent estimates, with the former being used to distribute part of the funding aid and the latter, the remainder. It made its recommendations to the 1943 legislature, which adopted House bill No. 72 as its version of the recommendations.

The bill was signed into law by Governor Langlie on March 10th as Chapter 81, laws of 1943. The Act appropriated \$2,000,000 to cities for the 1943–44 biennium. Half of the appropriation was distributed to all cities based on their proportions of the total municipal populations as of the 1940 census. The remaining \$1,000,000 was provided for cities that had experienced an increase in their respective populations of three percent or more since the 1940 census. The allocation of this half of the appropriation was based strictly on the shares of increased municipal population experienced by those cities that met the three percent growth requirement. This half of the appropriation was delivered over a two year period (the biennial budget cycle) so that cities not impacted in 1943, but impacted in 1944 would have some aid to work with. Because half of the aid package was going to be allocated on the basis of population estimates made for 1943 and for 1944, an entity had to be created that was responsible for making these population estimates—The Washington State Census Board.

Creation of the State Census Board

The five elements just described were primary factors leading to the establishment of the Washington State Census Board in 1943. The enabling legislation specified that there were to be three members on the Board, one from the University of Washington, one from Washington State University (then known as the State College of Washington, but usually referred to as Washington State College), and one from the State Planning Council. The appointments from the two universities were to be made by their respective presidents. The appointment from the State Planning Council was to be made by the Planning Council as a whole and would serve as the Executive Secretary of the Board.

From the University of Washington, President Sieg appointed Dr. Calvin Schmid, Professor of Sociology; from Washington State University, President Holland appointed Dr. Alfred A. Cleveland, the founding Dean of the School of Education. The Washington State Planning Council appointed its own Executive Secretary, Pat Hetherton, as the third member and the Executive Secretary of the Census Board. The Board was authorized to receive a per diem of \$10.00 in addition to any other salary and to hire clerical staff. The funds for these and other operational purposes were to come from the \$1,000,000 set aside for the allocation of state aid to cities based on the post-1940 population estimates done by the Board. In its 1944 report, the Census Board stated that its total operating expenditures for the 1943–44 biennium was \$3,219.18 (Washington State Census Board 1944: 38), which left \$996,780.82 to be allocated to cities.

While it is difficult to know what precisely led to the decision on the Census Board's membership, it is easy to speculate that Schmid was identified early in the process as the key technical person. Not only had he served as the chair of the Planning Council's Population Committee and was, as such, known to Hetherton, but he also was well-known around the University of Washington, Seattle, and beyond as a demographer.² Moreover, President Sieg and Schmid were both alumni of the University of Washington and members of its Phi Beta Kappa chapter (University of Washington 1942). Arthur Langlie, the Governor who signed the legislation that established the Census Board, was Mayor of Seattle when Schmid returned to his alma mater, the University of Washington, as an Associate Professor of Sociology in 1937. Early in 1942, Schmid was recruited by Dr. Calvert Dedrick to work on the data issues involved in rounding and interring the population of Japanese ancestry on the West Coast. Dedrick was a Census Bureau employee on loan to the Army as part of its "Wartime Civil Control Administration" (WCCA), which was the entity operationally responsible for the internment of Japanese on the west coast. The work conducted in 1942 that led to the removal of persons of Japanese Ancestry from "exclusion zones" and internment in camps was heavily publicized, not only in Washington but in Oregon, California, and elsewhere

²There are many examples of Schmid's public and professional visibility by the time he was appointed to the State Census Board. Here are some examples. As Schmid was working on his Ph.D. studies at the University of Pittsburgh, his 98 page monograph, *Suicides in Seattle, 1914–1925: an Ecological and Behavioristic Study*, was released by the University of Washington as part of the series, *Publications in the Social Sciences*. The study he conducted in regard to his 1930 Ph.D. dissertation (*Suicide in Seattle, Washington and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: A Comparative Study*) at the University of Pittsburgh was reported on at least twice in the Pittsburgh Press (Pittsburgh Post Gazette 1927; Cloud 1931), his analysis of Washington population trends was reported by newspapers in Washington (Seattle Times 1940; Spokane Daily Chronicle 1940a, b) and an analysis of 1940 census data was reported in the *Seattle Times* in 1942. After he was appointed as an Assistant Professor of Sociology at the University of Minnesota, he continued his work on suicide with a 1933 article in the *American Journal of Sociology* and subsequently expanded this work into *Mortality Trends in the State of Minnesota* (Schmid 1937), which was published upon his return to Seattle from Minnesota and appointment as Associate Professor of Sociology at the University of Washington, as was his 418 page treatise, *Social Saga of Two Cities: An Ecological and Statistical Study of Social Trends in Minneapolis and Saint Paul* (Schmid 1937).

There was another sociologist in Washington who did demographic work prior to World War II and after, Dr. Paul Landis, a Professor of Sociology and Rural Sociology at Washington State College. Prior to the establishment of the State Census Board, he had written at least two reports on the population of Washington (Landis 1936; Landis and Reuss 1938), given at least one public talk on state population trends (Spokane Daily Chronicle 1940a, b), and in 1942 was given a six month leave of absence to study the state's farm labor problem (Spokane Daily Chronicle 1942). Although his main research focus was on the family, in the 1950s he continued to study population trends in Washington (Ellensburg Daily Record 1953; Spokane Daily Chronicle 1953a, b). In regard to Schmid's appointment and the location of the State Census Board at the University of Washington, it may have been the case that Landis was considered to be too "rural" in his professional outlook for those seeking somebody to develop municipal population estimates and Pullman, too isolated to have the Board situated at Washington State College.



Sidebar 2.1 Calvin F. Schmid, 1925. The photo of Calvin F. Schmid (*top right*) is from the 1925 edition of the University of Washington student Annual, *Tyee*. This is the year he received his A. B. degree. He would shortly depart Seattle for the University of Pittsburgh, where he earned his Ph.D. After serving as a faculty member there and at the University of Minnesota, he returned to the University of Washington as a faculty member in 1937, a position he retained until his retirement in 1972. *Source* University of Washington Student Annual, *Tyee*, 1925 Edition

(Anderson and Seltzer 2000). Accompanying Schmid to the WCCA's office in San Francisco was David B. Carpenter, a sociology graduate student, who later went on to work in the a US Government's statistical office in Post-war Tokyo as a naval officer and eventually finished his Ph.D. in Sociology at the University of Washington in 1948.

Given the history of competition between the University of Washington and Washington State University, it is not surprising that if somebody from the former was named to the Census Board, someone from the latter would be as well. This was and continues to be a common arrangement in Washington in terms of public boards, commissions, and the like. Cleveland was originally from Oregon, but had become a faculty member (psychology) at Washington State College in 1908 where he quickly rose through the administrative ranks, becoming Dean of the School of Education in 1918, a post he held until 1940, and returned to in an acting capacity in 1944 (Washington State University 2014). Given Cleveland's history in Pullman and his position, he was likely well connected not only within his university, but also beyond it.

Pat Hetherton, the Executive Secretary of the Washington State Planning Council, was appointed by it as the first Executive Secretary of the Census Board. He was born in Dumbarton, Scotland in 1885. At the age of 16 he moved to the US and subsequently received an engineering degree from the University of Minnesota. He served as a Captain in the US Army during World War I. He gained recognition for his work on the design of Longview, Washington, a planned "company town" that was completed in 1921. Upon the death of its first Director shortly after the Washington State Planning Council was formed in 1935, he was moved from being a council member to Director. He served as Director until the Council was abolished in 1945. In 1953, he moved to San Rafael, California, where he served on its

Planning Commission for some years until he retired in 1970. He was thought of so highly that a street in San Rafael was named after him. He died in 1980.

Post-censal Municipal Population Estimation Methods & Data

With a team in place, the next task was to select the methods that would be used for estimating the post-censal populations of municipalities, which involved determining available data that could be used in these methods. Before the Board decided on methods, however, it needed to define what it was estimating and counting. It decided to use the same definition as that used by the US Census Bureau in its decennial census counts, namely, the population that usually resides in the area of interest. This is known as a “de jure” population (Swanson and Tayman 2011). It was an excellent choice, on the one hand, because it would make the Board’s estimates consistent with the census counts of the US Census Bureau; on the other, however, it would not cover those found at a given and given time in an area in which they did not usually reside. For example, people who worked in downtown Seattle during the weekdays and impacting its services there during the day, were back at home in the evenings and weekends in one of Seattle’s neighborhoods, such as Ballard. The latter type of population, known as a “de facto” population, is important in terms of planning and delivering services, but as is the case even today, this is not a population that can be easily estimated in a timely and inexpensive manner (Swanson and Tayman 2011). Moreover, it is not consistent with the de jure concept of population used by the US Census Bureau in its decennial census counts.

With a conceptual definition in hand of the type of population to be estimated, the Board identified four general classes of methods that could be used to estimate its choice, namely, the de jure populations of the state’s municipalities: (1) direct extrapolation of prior census data using various mathematical models; (2) a cohort-component method; (3) sample enumeration; and (4) the use of symptomatic indicators (called “statistical indices” by the Board) and mathematical formulas between them and population data (Washington State Census Board 1944). The first and second methods, as well as the fourth, had data more or less readily available to use, which made them more attractive than the third method, sample enumeration. The latter was expensive and time-consuming and the Board was under pressure not only to keep its operational costs down but to produce estimates very quickly. Although data were available, the first method, direct extrapolation, was deemed unfit for use because of the small populations of many cities and the rapid growth in many cities since the 1940 census, which none of the extrapolation methods would capture. Like the extrapolation methods, the cohort-component approach considered by Schmid and his team is associated with population projections more than it is with population estimation. Evidently, they planned to use this approach in conjunction with reported births and deaths. However, it also was not selected. The fourth set of methods had three major characteristics important to the Board: (1) They were inexpensive in that they relied on data that were generally being collected or tracked for administrative purposes; (2) with these methods, estimates could be done relatively quickly; and (3) the estimates could indicate post-censal

population changes much better than extrapolative methods, the only other cost effective alternative.

The data available to the Board included ration books (issued during World War II), school enrollment and attendance, building permits and other data on new housing units, residential customers of public utilities, particularly new hook-ups, post office receipts, vital statistics (births and deaths) and payroll and other employment statistics (Washington State Census Board 1944: 26). With data like this, the Board could construct ratios between the population and the 1940 census and a given symptomatic indicator. For example, if there were 150 students in grades K-12 in public schools in a given town as of Fall, 1939 and the town's population was 2,000, as counted in the 1940 census the following spring (As of April 1st, the official census date), then the ratio would be $17.33 = 2,600/150$. If the fall, 1942, enrollment was 310, then a population estimate for April 1st, 1943 would be $5,373 = 17.33 * 310$. Similar ratios can be constructed using vital statistics, school enrollment and attendance records, public utility hook-ups, housing stock, and payroll data. Today, this class of population estimators is generally known as a "Censal-Ratio Method" (Swanson and Tayman 2012: 187–194).

The ration book data could not be used strictly in the same manner as a censal ratio estimator since they only had begun to be issued in 1942, well after the 1940 census. However, they could be used to indicate changes in population. For example, if there were 200 ration books for sugar (Ration Book 1) in a given town as of Spring of 1942 and 2,000 as of Spring, 1943. One could infer that a ten-fold population increase had occurred. This type of information could be used in conjunction with the censal-ratio estimators to determine if the direction and magnitude indicated by the latter were reasonable. It is important to note that the Board did not rely exclusively on these data and methods and simply "turn-the crank" to produce a set of estimates. The estimates were complemented by field work, which included visits to cities, interviews with local, knowledgeable sources, and informed judgment (Washington State Census Board 1944: 26).

Other than in the Washington State Census Board's Report of 1944, censal ratio methods were not described in the US-based literature on population estimation until the 1950s (see, e.g., Bogue 1950)—with one exception. The one exception is important, however, because it was done by Shryock (1936) a US Census Bureau demographer. In this report, he provides not only a description of this approach, but also an example of it using enrollment data. Shryock also cites the use of enrollment data in a censal-ratio approach in a 1910 Ph.D. dissertation at Johns Hopkins University by Robert Hazeman (Shryock 1936: 170). However, there is no record that the censal ratio approach was used by the Census Bureau in the period from 1940 to 1945, leaving the Washington State Census Board as a pioneer in the actual use of this method of population estimation. Given Schmid's familiarity with the demographic literature, it is reasonable to assume that he was, however, aware of Shryock's 1936 article.

A censal-ratio method using housing stock would look like the example just shown for enrollment. The ratio of population to housing stock as found in the 1940 census would be multiplied by the new stock added since 1940 and the result added

to the 1940 population total. While this is not what today would be called the “Housing Unit Method,” this approach was a pioneering effort that later evolved into what is called the Housing Unit Method (Swanson and Tayman 2012: 137–164). By 1950, the State Census Board was using the Housing Unit Method on a regular basis in conjunction with building permits and other evidence of new housing stock (Lowe 2009).

As a final note regarding the initial methods used by the Washington State Census Board, ration books were also used by the US Census Bureau to estimate the wartime civilian population of states, metropolitan areas, and counties (Hauser and Tepping 1945) and by Office of National Statistics in England, which applied them not only in World War II, but also in World War I for purposes of local population estimates (Jeffries and Fulton 2006).

While the data needed by the methods selected by the Census Board were “available,” gathering them relative to current standards had to be tedious. They were not going to be downloaded from the internet; neither would the communications needed between the board and municipal representatives occur by email. Data had to be identified by surface mail or telephone call and collected in the form of typed pages that were delivered by surface mail, parcel post or in person. Mechanical calculators were used to summarize the data and create the measures leading to population estimates, but it is likely that at least of a few of the calculations were done by hand. Numbers were summarized in tables, and with text, placed on sheets of paper by people operating manual typewriters. Graphs were largely done by hand on paper with the aid of drafting tools. The individual sheets of paper were then double and triple checked, and assembled into reports that were duplicated by mimeographing or printing. Coupled with this effort was the intensive field work that became a hallmark of the Census Board. In short, it took a lot of person-hours to put together a report. The Census Board, established in March, 1943, delivered a bound, printed report to the Washington legislature in late 1944 containing both 1943 (As March 13th and September 13th) and 1944 (again, as of March 13th and September 13th) total population estimates and 1940 census counts of the 223 cities that were incorporated as of the 1940 census. Even though the numbers are only shown for the cities estimated to have increased by three percent (per the Census Board’s enabling legislation), the production of these numbers in less than two years was a tremendous accomplishment, one in-line with many other achievements accomplished in record time by the US during World War II (e.g., the culmination of the Manhattan Project in less than two years, the launching of Liberty Ships within 90 days of the start of construction). It also is noteworthy to recall that the total cost of this effort by the State Census Board over a two year period was \$3,219.18 (Washington State Census Board 1944: 38).

In its 1944 report, the State Census Board (Table 1) shows estimates for 67 cities that it believed had more than a 3 percent increase over the 1940 census as of March 15th while as of September 15th, it shows its estimates for 110 such cities. As of March 15th, 1944, there are estimates for 114 such cities and as of September 15th, there were estimates for 127 of them. It also shows an estimate of 250 as of September 15th, 1944 for the town of Entiat (Chelan County), which incorporated on April 25th, 1944.

One town of interest for which no estimates are provided in 1943 and 1944 is Richland (Benton County). The 1940 census shows a population of 247 for Richland and an estimate for 1945 has it with a population of 15,000 (Williams 2011: 13), an increase of nearly 6000 percent! Why was Richland not shown in the Census Board's 1943 and 1944 estimates? The answer is that it was in Benton County, where one of the main aspects of the highly secret Manhattan Project was



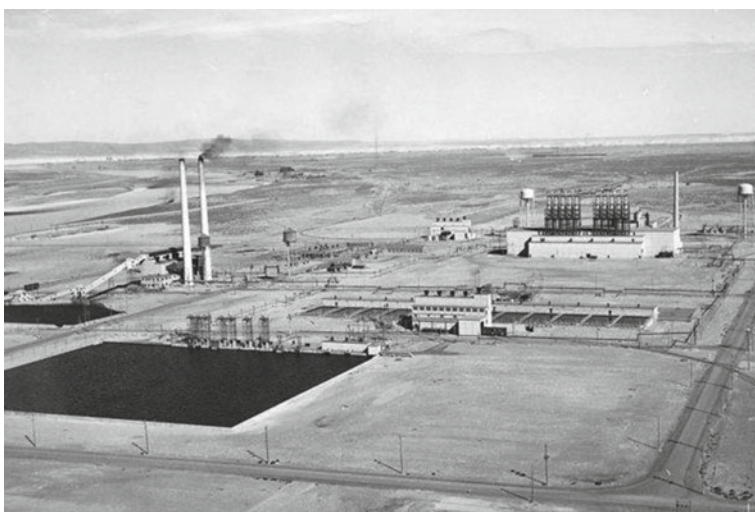
Sidebar 2.2. Friden Electro-Mechanical Calculator, Model STW-10. This motor-driven electro-mechanical digital calculator is an example of the cutting edge technology available to the public before the advent of electronic calculators and computers (devices that used transistors and integrated circuits rather than motors and gears). The staff (mainly graduate research assistants at the University of Washington) of the Washington State Census Board were using earlier versions of the model shown above from the 1940s into the early 1960s to perform calculations. The Model STW-10 shown here was produced in 1961. A description of its capabilities and properties can be found at the Alan Kaminsky Museum of Antique Computing Devices (see URL above). This type of calculator typically covered the top of a desk. *Source* The Alan Kaminsky Museum of Antique Computing Devices (<http://www.cs.rit.edu/~ark/museum/friden01.shtml>)

initiated in the spring of 1943 with the confiscation of land. This, of course, was the Hanford Facility, the world's first site for producing plutonium on an industrial scale (Williams 2011). It was a huge undertaking that primarily impacted Benton County, Washington. As an example of its impact, recall the special 1944 census of Benton County. It counted 70,987 people, an increase of 489 % over the 12,053 counted in the 1940 decennial census (US Census Bureau 1945). However, in

keeping with the Manhattan Project's code of secrecy, the results were classified and remained so for several years (Tri-City Herald 1950; Beck et al. 1992).

With its estimates completed, the Washington State Census Board showed down to the penny the allocation of the two million dollar appropriation it received. In Table III of its 1944 Report, it shows the initial million allocated according to each municipality's share of the total municipal population in 1940. For example, the city of Aberdeen (Grays Harbor County) received \$8,879.46 as of December, 1943 for its 1940 population of 18,846. It did not, however, receive any additional funds because its population was not estimated to have increased by three percent or more between the 1940 census and 1944. The town of Kennewick (Benton County) received \$908.65 for the 1918 people counted in the 1940 census; in 1943, it received \$992.61 for its estimated population of 2,850 as of March 15th, and \$2,406.32 for its estimated population of 4500 as of September 15th. In 1944, Kennewick received \$3,401.50 for its estimated population of 6000 as of March 15th and \$3,293.01 for its estimated population of 5500 as of September 15th.

The Washington State Census Board was not the only entity generating population estimates for Washington during World War II. The Census Bureau produced reports (US Census Bureau 1943; 1944a, b, c, d) containing population estimates that could be broadly compared with estimates done by the Washington State



Sidebar 2.3 The B Reactor, Hanford Engineering Works, 1945. The B Reactor is where plutonium-239 was first produced on an industrial scale. The bomb tested in New Mexico on July 16th, 1945 used plutonium-239 created at Hanford, as did the bomb detonated over Nagasaki, Japan on August 9th. Hanford was constructed primarily in Benton County with some of it extending across the Columbia River (in the background) to include a portion of Grant County. Early in 1943 the federal government evicted the small number of people living in the unincorporated towns of Hanford and White Bluffs where the reactors and chemical processing plants would be placed. During construction in 1943–1944, 55,000 workers were employed to build these facilities and the incorporated town of Richland was turned into the site of government housing. In 1940, Richland had 247 residents; by 1945 it was estimated to have 15,000. The US Census counted 12,053 residents of Benton County in the 1940 decennial census and 70,987 in a special 1944 census, the results of which were classified for some years. *Source* US Department of Energy

Census Board. These estimates are discussed by the Board under the sub-heading, “Comparison of Board’s Estimates with Other Estimates,” which is found in the chapter, “Technical Problems and Procedures,” in its 1944 report (Washington Census Board 1944: 27–29). Although the two terms, *de jure* and *de facto*, are not used, this section of the Board’s essentially describes them and, notes that its estimates are of the *de jure* population, while those of the US Census Bureau’s exclude some members of a *de jure* population and include some members of a *de facto* population. The Board concludes that these conceptual differences are largely responsible for the differences found between the estimates done by the Board and the US Census Bureau.

With the release of its 1944 report containing detailed descriptions of the allocation of funds, methods, and sources of data, along with the municipal population estimates and an evaluation thereof, the Washington State Census Board found itself on the verge of going out of existence. The emergency legislation passed in 1943 was for two years and by the time the legislature would next meet (in its regular 1945 biennial session), it was clear that the war was going to end and with it, the war-related population changes.

2.1 Continuation of the Board, 1945–1957: Biennial Appropriations

The only two major questions in regard to the war in 1945 were the time it would take before it ended and how much more it would cost in terms of lives and material. Germany was clearly well on the road to collapse by the time the Washington Legislature convened its regular 1945–46 Biennial Session on January 8th, 1945 and when it ended on March 8th, 1945, Germany was only a few weeks from surrendering unconditionally. Even with the uncertainty regarding the length of time before Japan surrendered, the Washington State Legislature clearly had the state’s post-war future in mind.³

In spite of indications that wartime population increases were slowing down and likely coming to an end [e.g., The Board estimated a decline of 500 people for the city of Kennewick between March (6000) and September (5500)], the legislature

³Little did the Washington State Legislature know that the end for Japan would come quickly. Even as it was meeting, the first shipment of the plutonium nitrate created at Hanford was sent to New Mexico on February 3rd (Williams 2011: xv). Once in New Mexico, it would be converted to solid metal (13 lbs. worth), set up in an “implosion” device as the world’s first atomic bomb, and successfully tested at White Sands, New Mexico on July 16th (Williams 2011: 125–133). Not long afterward Japan surrendered when three events occurred in rapid succession: (1) the detonation of the U-235 “trigger” bomb over Hiroshima on August 6th (using U-235 manufactured at Oak Ridge, Tennessee); (2) the detonation of the second-ever Plutonium implosion bomb over Nagasaki on August 9th; and (3) between these two detonations, the entry of the Soviet Union into the war against Japan on August 8th. On August 15th, the Japanese Emperor announced the country’s surrender and by the end of August, US troops were in Japan. World War II was over.

decided that the Washington State Census Board needed to be part of the state's post-war future. Accordingly, on March 16th, 1945, Governor Monrad Wallgren signed House Bill 234 into law as Chapter 231, "Census—Allocation of State Funds." With his signature, not only was the Board was funded through the next biennium, but it was given increased responsibilities.

This act is worth looking at in some detail. It states, in part: "Whenever the cities and towns of the state are under law allocated or entitled to be paid any state funds or state monies from any source, and the allocation is required to be made on the basis of population, on and after the first day of April, 1945, the allocation shall be made on the population of the respective cities and towns and the aggregate population of the cities and towns fixed by the State Census Board hereinafter created...." There followed some provisions about the population sizes of the estimates relative to the 1940 census, such that if an estimate was lower than the 1940 census, the latter would be used. In spite of this minor provision, this law replaced all of the earlier ones in which state funds and the salaries of municipal officials were allocated on the basis of the last federal census.

In terms of the "State Census Board hereinafter continued," the law went on to describe the membership of the Board. As was the case in the initial legislation, there were to be three members, one from the University of Washington and one from Washington State College, and one to be appointed by the Governor. The latter language replaced the earlier languages specifying that the third member be a member of the State Planning Board because it was abolished in this same legislative session. It also varied from the initial legislation in that the three Board members would elect a chairman. Funding for the Board was set for the biennium at \$5000, to be taken from the Motor Vehicle Excise Fund. The Board was directed to produce municipal estimates as of February 1st, 1945. Indirectly, this meant it was also expected to produce estimates for 1946 and 1947, since the law was set to expire on April 1st, 1947. In 1947, the State Census Board provided its report on the allocation of funds to the Legislature for 1945 and 1946 (Washington State Census Board 1947).

Chapter 231 was groundbreaking. Instead of having these allocations made on the basis of census data, which could be as old as ten years, it based them on current annual data, with one provision: If a current estimate was lower than the 1940 census, the latter would be used. Even with this provision and the extra work required to ascertain if any of the state's 233 incorporated cities had lost population since the 1940 census, it still meant that an annual set of estimates needed to be made for all of them. This change to using current data preceded by decades federal laws that made similar changes in regard to federal funding allocations, not to mention the Census Bureau's development of an annual population estimation program for states, counties, and cities. The change put in place by Chapter 231 clearly suggests that the legislature expected the Board to operate more than two additional years, but as was often the case with funding, it was only willing to commit funds for the biennial budget cycle.

There also was a substantial change in the source of the funds that would be allocated to the state's cities and towns on the basis of the population estimates (and

1940 census, given a loss in population as shown by an estimate). Instead of a set amount (which in 1943 was \$2 million), the total amount to be allocated was 17 percent of the money in the state's Motor Vehicle Excise Fund. This put the amount at well over \$2 million.

In addition to the legislative action, as noted earlier, the Washington State Attorney General issued a 1945 opinion that bolstered the Census Board. It stated that any county population determinations developed by the Census Board could be used to obtain grants and matching funds by counties and municipalities (Spokane Daily Chronicle 1945a, b). A second opinion, issued in 1946, also bolstered the Census Board. It stated that a city with a commission form of government could use the State Census Board estimates as of February 1st, 1945 to set the salaries of its mayor and commissioners instead of the last (1940) federal decennial census (Spokane Daily Chronicle 1946).

Just as the 1947 legislative session started, the Association of Washington Cities publicly came out in favor of continuing the Census Board (Coulee City News 1947). This was a crucial vote of confidence. Not surprisingly, Governor Wallgren signed Chapter 51 into law on February 28th. This Act funded the State Census Board for another two years with an appropriation of \$10,000. It modified the official date of the annual estimates from February 1st to April 1st, a change that synchronized the state's annual estimates with the official data of the federal decennial census. The membership of the Board was expanded to four people and on July 24th, 1947, the members were named: (1) Chairman, Charles C. Ralls, a Seattle Attorney; (2) Executive Director, Dr. George Lundberg, Professor of Sociology at the University of Washington; Executive Secretary, Dr. Calvin F. Schmid, Professor of Sociology, University of Washington; (4) and as the representative from Washington State College, Dr. Rayburn Tousley, Associate Professor of Marketing (Shelton-Mason County Journal 1947). With this set of appointments, the Board now had three members from Seattle, two of whom were at the University of Washington. They were set to work on the population estimates that would allocate approximately \$20 million to cities in towns in Washington over the biennium (Shelton-Mason County Journal 1947). This was a marked increase over the \$2 million set aside in 1943 for emergency aid to municipalities over the 1943–45 biennium. The reason behind this increase is that the legislation (Chapter 51) that re-established the State Census Board included the following:

Whenever the cities and towns of the state are, under law, allocated or entitled to be paid any state funds or state monies from any source, and the allocation is to be made on the basis of population, on and after the first day of April, 1947, the allocation shall be made on the population of the respective cities and towns, and the aggregate population of the cities and towns, as fixed by the State Census Board herein created and as herein provided.

The legislation was signed into law by the Governor on February 28th, 1947. As was the case with the initial enabling legislation in 1943, and the re-authorization legislation in 1945, this was groundbreaking legislation. Now, population estimates were to be used as a means of allocating state funds from any source to the cities and towns of Washington.

During this period, Schmid, wearing his hat as the Director of the Office of Population Research at the University of Washington, volunteered to take on the task of developing a set of sub-county “statistical areas” (geographical areas that have approximately the same boundaries from one decennial census to the other). These sub-county areas would serve in a manner that was similar to that of census tracts in large cities (Klove 1973: 2–3). The outcome was the “Census County Division” (Klove 1973). Carrying out extensive field work in 1948 and 1949, Schmid used the counties of Washington as a test site to develop criteria for identifying the County Census Divisions and procedures to set them up. With some modifications, County Census Divisions were used in 21 states as of the 1970 Census (Klove 1973: 7).

Following the 1949 legislative session, Chapter 60 was signed into law on March 16th by Governor Arthur Langlie, who was back in office after the interruption of the four year term in which Wallgren held the office. This act specified that the State Census Board was to make population determinations pursuant to Chapter 51 until the figures from the 1950 census were released and that, thereafter, all such allocations would be made on the basis of this census. The passage of this act was likely viewed with mixed emotions by the State Census Board. On the one hand, it was to remain in business until the 1950 US Census; on the other, it looked as if it would be out of business following it.

In 1951, the Washington State Legislature passed House Bill 421.1 and it became law as Chapter 96 upon being signed by Governor Langlie on March 13th. This law re-authorized the State Census Board and instructed it to determine annually as of April 1st, the populations of all cities and towns in the state in 1951 and annually thereafter. It also stated that funds in the amount of \$20,000 would be appropriated from the Motor Vehicle Excise fund to operate the Census Board for the biennial cycle ending on March 31st, 1951. In the 1953 legislative session, the Board was funded for yet another biennial cycle in the amount of an appropriation of \$25,000 from the Motor Vehicle Excise Fund (Chapter 288). In the 1955 biennium, the legislature could not complete its work in a single session and was called back by Governor Langlie for a second session. In the regular session, the State Census Board received an appropriation of \$3815 from the Motor Vehicle Excise Fund (Chapter 53); in the extraordinary session it received an appropriation of \$25,000 from the same fund.

Thus is how the Washington State Census Board continued its existence after the end of World War II. It was funded on a biennial basis by the legislature from 1945 through 1957. The fact that the appropriations continued and generally increased was a sign that the legislature and the Governor were pleased with the Board’s work, which meant that the Board’s “constituents” in the form of the state’s cities and towns and their legislative representative, the Association of Washington Cities, also were pleased.

The members of the State Census Board for the coming biennium were appointed in November of 1951. They included Dr. Calvin F. Schmid, and Dr. George Lundberg, both professors of sociology at the University of Washington, Dr. Wallis Beasley, a professor of sociology at Washington State College, and A.O.

Burmeister, a Tacoma attorney (Walla Walla Union Bulletin 1951). This same make-up extended into 1953 (Schmid et al. 1953b) and still further into 1955 (Schmid et al. 1955) and 1957 (Schmid and Miller 1957).

During this period of time, 1945–1957, Washington underwent significant changes, many of which were due to factors that caused its massive and rapid change during the early 1940s. Almost as soon as World War II ended, the “Cold War” got underway and it even heated up in the form of the Korean War.⁴ These factors kept military forces at relatively high levels in Washington along with the employment in industries that provided materials to the military—the Bremerton Naval Shipyard, the Boeing Airplane company, and the Hanford site, now known as the Hanford Atomic Works.

These war-related factors along with the increase of civilian production are what caused the population of Washington to increase from 1,736,191 in 1940 to 2,378,963 in 1950 (Schmid et al. 1953a: 2). This tide was not uniformly distributed throughout the state, those areas with high economic levels gained more people than those with low levels. Given these effects, it appears that the 1945 legislature could indeed see the onset of the Cold War, the effects it would have on Washington’s population, and the need to have an entity such as the State Census Board monitoring the state’s population. The fact that population increases were still occurring and that they were not evenly distributed around the state kept the Board in business. Between 1945 and 1957, however, the Board was not living solely on the biennial legislative appropriates just and concerning itself only with municipal population estimates. There was a great deal of human capital that the Board had, especially through the Office of Population Research at the University of Washington.

In the late 1940s, Schmid secured funds to develop a 1960 population projection for the state of Washington that was published as part of a broader report by the Pacific Coast Board of Intergovernmental Relations (Schmid et al. 1950). Two graduate students employed as research assistants by the Office of Population

⁴The Cold War also manifested itself in the form of “Red Scares” within the US and Washington was no exception. As part of its 1946 campaign to control the state legislature, the Republican Party accused the Democratic Party of selling its soul to the Communist Party (Curwick 2002). Upon gaining control of both the legislature and the Governor’s office, the Republican Party turned its attention to this issue. Albert Canwell, a newly-elected Republican introduced a resolution to create a committee with broad powers to investigate the influence of communism in the state; it was passed, the committee was created and Canwell became its chairman (Curwick 2002). One of the most publicized outcomes of the Committee’s hearings and accusations involved six tenured faculty members at the University of Washington. This led to the establishment of a faculty committee that held its own hearings, which resulted a 1948 decision to dismiss one and retain the other five (Curwick 2002). In spite of the sensationalist coverage of this event and the negative shadow it cast on the University of Washington, the legislature and governor continued to support both the State Census Board the Office of Population Research at the University of Washington through the entire “Red Scare” era.

Research were co-authors, Horace W. Mooney and Vincent A. Miller.⁵ The population projection was done using the “cohort-survival” approach according to Schmid and his two assistants. Today, this method is known as the “cohort-component” approach and it has become the most commonly used method for making population projections (Smith et al. 2013: 45–50).

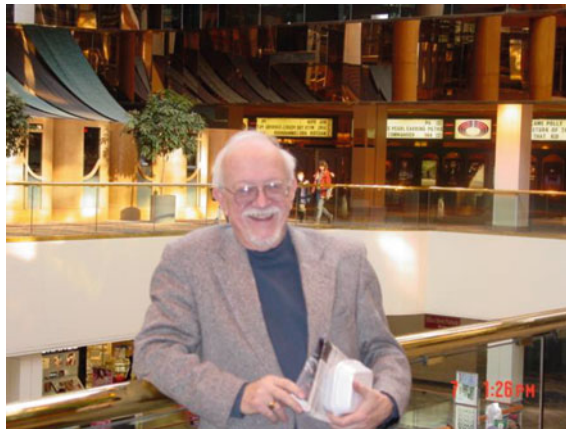
The use of a cohort-component approach to develop population projections was not new, but its use was not widespread in the 1940s (Smith et al. 2013: 45–50). As such, this was a pioneering effort. Moreover, there were three scenarios based on assumptions about the likely levels of the three components of population change, fertility, mortality, and migration. The “low” scenario yielded a 1960 population of 2,807,000; the high one, 3,218,000, and the medium scenario, a 1960 population of 2,918,000. The 1960 US Census counted 2,853,214, which falls between the low and medium scenarios of the forecast (University of Washington 2012).

With the entry into population forecasting under its belt and the growing demand for information about the future for planning purposes, the Office of Population Research provided an enrollment forecast in 1951 for the University of Washington at the request of its President, Raymond B. Allen (Schmid and Shanley 1951). Along with its set of population projections, the Office’s enrollment forecast caught the eye of the Legislature. Under a contract with the Legislative Budget Committee, the Washington State Census Board produced a 1953 report that provided trends and forecasts through 1965 of not only the population of Washington, but the state-wide levels of enrollment in its public higher education institutions (including junior colleges) and its K-12 public schools (Schmid et al. 1953b). As was the case with its initial set of 1944 municipal estimates by the State Census Board, the production of these population and enrollment forecasts was groundbreaking. Nothing like it had been done by any other state or by the federal government. It set the stage for additional work to be assigned to the Washington State Census Board.

In addition to his roles with the State Census Board and the Office of Population Research, Dr. Schmid was expected to conduct research and acquire the contracts and grants needed to fund research, publish, teach, and mentor graduate students. The evidence suggests he performed this duties very well. Between 1947 and 1955, he authored or co-authored at least eight refereed journal articles, with several of the co-authored ones being with current or former graduate students: (Schmid 1950; Jahn et al. 1947; Schmid and Young 1951; Schmid and Shanley 1952; Schmid and Griswold 1952; Schmid and MacCannell 1955; Schmid and Van Arsdol 1955). In addition, he was appointed as the chair of the Census Tract Committee for Seattle

⁵Horace W. Mooney received his AB degree from the University of California Berkeley and his Master’s degree from the University of Washington. He went on to earn a Ph.D. in sociology from the University of Michigan in 1953 and eventually made his way back to Berkeley, where he worked as a researcher in the School of Public Health at the University of California. Vincent A. Miller chose to remain in Seattle when the Washington State Census Board was abolished and its staff given the opportunity to move with its functions to Olympia. He died in Seattle in 2003 at the age of 88.

(US Census Bureau 1947). Three graduate students who worked for the State Census Board during this period went on to academic careers of their own: Don C Gibbons (Ph.D., 1956; faculty member at Portland State University), Warren Kalbach (Ph.D., 1960; Portland State University, University of Alberta, and the University of Toronto), and Earle MacCannell (Ph.D., 1957; faculty member at San Diego State University, University of Alberta, and Portland State University). With another former graduate student who had worked at the State Census Board, Sanford M. Dornbusch (Ph.D. 1956; faculty member at Harvard University and Stanford University), Schmid co-authored *A Primer of Social Statistics*, published by McGraw-Hill in 1955. He also found time to publish the *Handbook of Graphic Presentation*, which was released by Ronald Press in 1954 (a second edition, co-authored with his son, Stan Schmid, was released by Ronald Press in 1979 and a major revision by Schmid himself was released by John Wiley in 1983). These publications—and many others—coupled with his work on behalf of the Washington State Census Board are what led Van Arsdel and Wendling (1995: 13) to remark that “Schmid was an extraordinarily versatile scholar who saw basic and applied research as closely linked and made important contributions to each area.”



Sidebar 2.4 Professor Warren Kalbach relaxing during a break at a Canadian Population Society Conference. One of Schmid’s first generation demography students, he established the Oregon State Demographic Center at Portland State University before moving to the University of Alberta, where he then founded the Population Research Laboratory. Both of them exist today. He eventually took a faculty position at the University of Toronto, from which he retired. His research was significant in many demographic areas including that of immigration, general population studies, ethnic segregation, as well as marriage and the family. With Wayne McVey, he co-authored a seminal work on Canadian demography (Kalbach and McVey 1979) and the first textbook on Canadian population, (McVey and Kalbach 1995), both of which were dedicated in part to Calvin F. Schmid. His devotion to the study of Canadian immigration aided in the formation of the 1978 Immigration Act and resulted in a major census monograph on this topic. He served the Canadian Population Society as President from 1982 to 1984 and was a member of the Royal Society of Canada. The annual meeting of the Edmonton Society of Demographers is named the Warren E. Kalbach Population Conference in his honor. *Source* Wayne McVey

As of 1957, the technology used by the Census Board looked much like it did when it was established—surface mail, telephones, mechanical calculators, and the like. Computers were not present at the University of Washington until the 1960s, when an IBM 650 arrived, followed by an IBM 709 (University of Washington 2009).

2.2 Stabilization of Funding and Expansion of Duties: 1957–1967

With the 1957 legislative session came changes. A new governor was in Olympia, Albert D. Rosellini and, unlike his predecessor, Langlie, he was a Democrat. Born in Tacoma on January 21st, 1910 and a graduate of Stadium High School in 1927, he worked at a variety of jobs en route to completing a law degree from the University of Washington in 1933 (Hastings and Waugh 1994). Shortly after starting to practice law in Seattle, Rosellini was appointed as the Deputy Prosecutor of King County in 1935 by Warren G. Magnuson, who was at that time the Prosecuting Attorney for King County. In 1938, he was elected to the State Senate. He ran for Governor in 1952, but was defeated by Hugh Mitchell in the primary election (Hastings and Waugh 1994), who himself went on to lose the 1952 general election to the incumbent, Arthur B. Langlie. On his second try, he was elected and started serving the first of two terms in 1957. While in the legislature he was chairman of the committee on state and local government, which was one of the primary committees concerned with the State Census Board.

With the new legislature and a Democratic Governor, change was in the air and the State Census Board became a beneficiary of the new approach to operating state government. One change came about via House Bill 74.1 which was passed by the legislature and signed into law by Governor Rosellini on March 23rd, 1957 under Chapter 175. This law comprehensively defined the duties and powers of the State Census Board and in it there was no language limiting the State Census Board to operating for only the coming biennial legislative cycle. Consistent with the latter, there was no special biennial appropriation made to operate the State Census Board. Instead, the new law stated that its operations were to be supported by the same monies set aside to be allocated to cities and towns by the State Census Board's annual April 1st population estimates, (RCW) 43.62.0101. This law put the State Census Board on a permanent footing.

With its funding stabilized, the State Census Board not only continued its program of annual municipal population estimates, but its forecasts of population and enrollments, both K-12 and higher education. It also received funding for special studies (e.g., Schmid and Miller 1960; Gossman et al. 1968; Schmid et al. 1968).

While the state, its municipalities, and the Association of Washington Cities were all generally pleased to have annual population estimates and the state funds that were allocated by them, it was inevitable that disagreements over the estimates would arise. Officials representing the cities and towns quickly realized that higher population estimates meant more funds, especially after the elimination of the “last

census” provision, in case a current estimate was lower than the preceding census. In addition, even though no state funds were being allocated directly to counties using the Board’s estimates, the opinion of the State Attorney General (Spokane Daily Chronicle 1945a, b), the counties did need population figures to apply for many grants. One of the first disputes arose in 1945 when Chelan County argued that the State Census Board’s estimate was too low (Spokesman Review 1946). Schmid and others at the State Census Board quickly realized that disputes over the size of the estimates would be an on-going issue given that they were used to allocate funds to the counties, cities and towns. One response was to have an attorney as a member of the Board, which may have been the reason for the appointment of Charles Ralls in 1947 (Shelton-Mason County Journal 1947) and the subsequent appointment of Burmeister. The latter resigned in 1959 and Governor Rosellini appointed Richard Taylor, mayor of the city of Mukilteo, as his replacement (Port Angeles Evening News 1959). Taylor served on the Board until 1964. He also served as the President of the Association of Washington Cities (1960–61) during his tenure on the Census Board. The appointment of Taylor seemed to set a new course in that another mayor, Scott McDermott, would later be appointed by Rosellini (1964–66) to replace Taylor, when the latter stepped down (Schmid et al. 1966) (Exhibit 2.1).

Another response was to come to an “empirical” resolution of a dispute. That is, to conduct a complete census. The Board also quickly adopted this approach. With it, a county or city claiming that the Board’s estimate was too low, could conduct, with the assistance of the Board, its own census. As an example of this means of resolving conflicts, the city of Ellensburg conducted such a census in 1956 (Ellensburg Daily Record 1956). It was directed by Robert Sebastian, a city employee. However, the count was conducted with aid of graduate students from

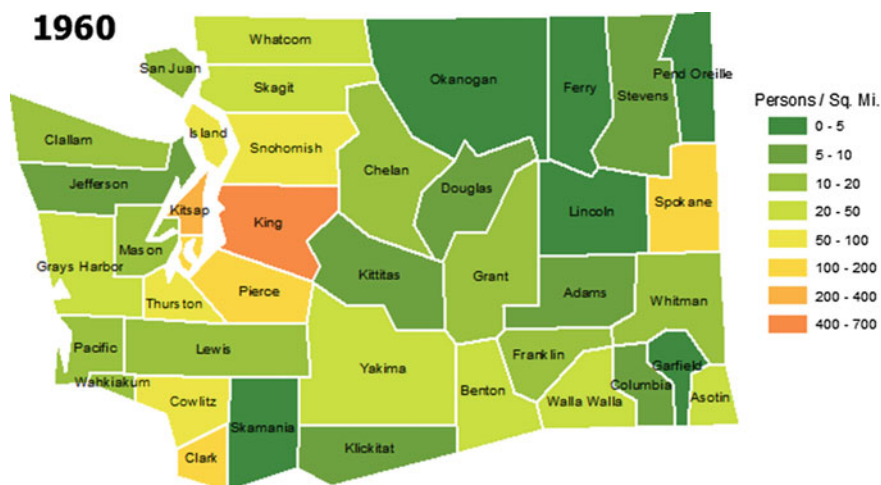


Exhibit 2.1 1960 Washington State Population Density by County. *Source* Washington State Office of Financial Management (http://www.ofm.wa.gov/pop/popden/map_county.asp)

the University of Washington, one of whom was Earle MacCannell, who served as the on-site supervisor. The costs were borne by the city. This was an elegant solution, one perfectly suited to the use of the Housing Unit Method (Swanson Baker and Van Patten 1983). The State Census Board could provide an estimate of the cost of conducting a census while the city (or county) could calculate the expected gain in funds based on what it believed the population was. The net gain to the city (or county) could then be easily determined by subtracting the estimated census costs from the total amount of additional revenue expected to receive. Since a city (or county) never argued that an estimate by the Board was “too high,” the decision to conduct a census was strictly based on the net amount of additional funds a city could expect to receive.

Another useful feature of this approach is that the data for the city (or county) in question could be updated if a census was conducted. By the 1960s, this approach was running smoothly. The census procedures developed by the State Census Board (which followed closely those of the US Census Bureau) were refined over time and manuals were developed as part of the training tools (Washington State Census Board 1965).

Not running so smoothly from the standpoint of resolving disputes was the enrollment forecasting work done by the State Census Board. While there were early disputes over the K-12 enrollment forecasts (Ellensburg Daily Record 1955) and later ones (Seattle Times 1966a, b), there was no indication on the part of those disputing the numbers that the Board’s K-12 forecasts were biased. This was not the case with the enrollment forecasts for higher education. Although Washington State College had a member on the State Census Board from its start in 1943, it was not long after the Board began producing enrollment forecasts that a hint of bias in the ones for higher education came out of Pullman (Spokane Daily Chronicle 1958).



Sidebar 2.5 Wallis Beasley. Calvin F. Schmid’s 1966 resignation letter from the Washington State Census Board was addressed to Wallis Beasley, the Board’s chair. Beasley was the Academic Vice President of Washington State University (WSU) at this time. He later would serve as Acting President of WSU. Like Schmid, Beasley was a sociologist (Ph.D., Peabody College). He was a pioneer in the active recruitment of African-American students into graduate programs in sociology and WSU developed a national reputation for producing doctoral students of color at a time when many doors were closed to them. Among its many African-American alumni are Edgar Epps and William Julius Wilson. Beasley retired in 1981 and died in Pullman, Washington at the age of 92 in 2008. The WSU Performing Arts Coliseum is named after him. *Source* Washington State Magazine, <http://wsm.wsu.edu/s/index.php?id=252>

The argument on the part of parties at Washington State College was that the Board was over-forecasting the enrollment of the University of Washington and under-forecasting the enrollment of Washington State College. It emerged in 1958 shortly after the Board started producing enrollment forecasts for the state's higher education institutions and came to a head early in 1966, by which time Washington State College had become Washington State University (WSU). An example of WSU's view, its President, C. Clement French, wrote a letter to Schmid on February 18th, 1966 that was copied to the Census Board members, presidents of the other public institutions of higher education, Governor Evans, an important (informal) advisor to Evans, Goodwin Chase, and Henry Backstrom, Chairman of the Legislative Budget Committee (Washington State Archives 2014). In the letter, French states:

A comparison of the enrollments set forth in your forecasts (which are used as a basis for legislative appropriations) with FTE enrollments for the same forecast periods reveals that for one institution, namely, the University of Washington, the forecast figures are essentially the same as (and frequently even higher than) the number of full-time equivalents, while for another institution, Washington State University, (and for the state colleges as well), the full-time equivalent, which is what we have to teach, is substantially greater than the enrollment which you forecast." I therefore repeat a position which I have held and presented unsuccessfully before: It is imperative, if we are to assure equal treatment for all institutions, that the legislature be given enrollment forecasts which are expressed in terms of full-time equivalents.

In advance of French's letter, Census Board member Wallis Beasley, as the WSU Vice President for Academic Affairs, wrote Governor Evans on January 17th, 1966 that he had felt for a long time that a critical review of the Census Board and its Executive Secretary was needed (Washington State Archives 2014). He went on to observe that:

The Census Board for all practical purposes is defunct and there doesn't seem to be any real need to try to revive it. After careful consideration, I recommend that the functions of the Census Board be moved from the University of Washington and placed in a state agency.

The letter from Beasley was accompanied by a similar letter from Don Patterson, President of Eastern Washington State College and Chairman of the Council of Presidents (Washington State Archives 2014). In a letter dated February 3rd, 1966, Schmid noted in a letter to Governor Evans that in recent weeks there had been strong criticisms and imputations about the higher education enrollment forecasts, which he believed to be unwarranted. In a hand-written note on his copy of this letter, Governor Evans asks where the recommendations by Chester Biesen are in regard to the location of the Board, notes that this issue needs to be cleared up ASAP, and that maybe the Census Board functions should be in a planning agency (Washington State Archives 2014). It is important to note that Chester Biesen was the President of the Association of Washington Cities at this time.

On February 10th, Governor Evans wrote to Schmid that he was concerned about the “apparent drive by some institutions to eliminate the Census Board.” Evans noted that it may be the case that the administrative location for the Board’s activities may well be in a state agency, but in any event, the information gathered by the Board was too important to allow the function to die. He copied eight people, including Chester Biesen and the presidents of the University of Washington, Central Washington State College and Western Washington State College. Notably, he did not copy anybody at Washington State University (Washington State Archives 2014).

Both Beasley and French continued to press their concerns about the WSU enrollment forecasts. By April, Schmid had enough and resigned from the Board (Seattle Times 1966c; Spokane Daily Chronicle 1966). Although disagreements over population estimates and K-12 enrollment forecasts had occurred, the controversy stemming from the WSU enrollment forecasts represents the only situation where a party hinted that Schmid had produced numbers that favored one entity to the disadvantage of another (Spokane Daily Chronicle 1958; Seattle Times 1966c). For somebody who had built a career on the integrity of his numbers and for whom there is little reason to believe any number he produced was done such that it favored one interest over another, this had to have been a personal blow. In some respects, it is not surprising that WSU complained over numbers concerning its enrollments that were produced by an entity housed at the University of Washington. The conflict over state funding between the two institutions extends into the present, with a recent example provided by the bickering on the part of the University of Washington over the WSU proposal to start a medical school (Inlander 2014; Seattle Times 2014a, b; Spokesman Review 2014).

At this time of his resignation, Schmid was the Executive Secretary of the Board, Wallis Beasley, its Chairman, and Douglas G. Chapman, a University of Washington faculty member, the third member (Schmid et al. 1967).⁶ The letter of

⁶At the time he announced his resignation from the Board, Calvin F. Schmid had carried it for 24 years and had been a faculty member at the University of Washington for 29 years and a full professor since 1941. He founded the Office of Population Research at the University of Washington in 1947, which continues to this day as the Center for Studies in Demography and Ecology (<https://csde.washington.edu/about/history.shtml>). At the time of his announcement, he also had served as president of three professional organizations, the Population Association of America, the Pacific Sociological Association, and the Sociological Research Association.

Wallis Beasley was serving as the Academic Vice President of Washington State College when Schmid announced his resignation in 1966. When President C. Clement French retired in 1967, he was made Acting President until a permanent President was found. He retired in 1981 and died in Pullman in 2008 at the age of 92 (Pullman Daily News 2008).

Douglas G. Chapman was a Professor of Mathematical Statistics at the University of Washington in 1966 when Schmid resigned from the State Census Board. He was noted as an expert on wildlife statistics. As such, the methods with which he was familiar were also familiar to demographers, including Schmid. Chapman subsequently became Dean of the College of Fisheries in 1971, a post he held until 1981 (University of Washington n.d.)

resignation is addressed to Beasley, who was the Academic Vice-President of WSU and would become its acting president when President French stepped down later in the year. In one account, the cited reason for the resignation is a difference in opinion between Schmid and Beasley over the methods used to generate the higher education forecasts (Port Angeles Evening News 1966). In another, Beasley states “...presidents of the state institutions of higher learning have not questioned Dr. Schmid’s ability but have felt there is a conflict of interest because he is on the University of Washington faculty” (Spokane Daily Chronicle 1966).

Schmid was well aware that the major operations of the Board were defined by statutes and that in one way or another they would be continued, something made very clear by Governor Evans (Washington State Archives 2014). He also had spent a quarter of a century with it. Given this investment of time and energy and his close identification with the Board, it is not likely he believed it would flounder if he tendered a resignation. He also may have seen for some time that a change was needed in terms of Board’s organizational structure. Fortunately, a merit-based civil service system replaced patronage employment with passage of I-207 (an initiative to the people) in the 1960 general election, which meant that if the Board’s functions moved to a state agency, they would be implemented by a professional staff



Sidebar 2.6 Governor Daniel J. Evans. In this 1968 photo, Gov. Evans is signing a statement honoring 20th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the 23rd anniversary of the United Nations. At the time of this photo he was president of the Washington State Council of the United Nations Association. Two of its members are looking on, Mrs. Norman F. Grant and Eugene Breckenridge. Evans was born in Seattle and grew up in the Laurelhurst neighborhood near the University of Washington. He graduated from Roosevelt High School, served in the US Navy (1943–46) and then earned a B.Sc. in civil engineering the University of Washington in 1948 and an M.Sc. in 1949. He was governor of Washington from 1965 to 1977, President of the Evergreen State College, 1977–83, and a U.S. Senator, 1983–1988. He was appointed to the University of Washington’s Board of Regents in 1993 and was the Board’s president 1996–97. The School of Public Affairs at the University of Washington is named in his honor. *Source* Tacoma Public Library (<http://search.tacomapubliclibrary.org/images/dt6n.asp?krequest=subjects+contains+Evans,%20Daniel%20J.,%201925>)

rather than patronage employees. If this was the case, then the logical place for the Board's functions was in a state agency. This direction is clearly indicated in the correspondence Schmid had with Evans and the latter's solicitation of a recommendation by Chester Biesen on a state agency within which the Board's functions should be placed. It is bolstered by Beasley's statement in the *Spokane Daily Chronicle's* article that the presidents of the public colleges and universities felt it was a conflict of interest to have higher education enrollment forecasts done by somebody who was associated with one these same colleges and universities (*Spokane Daily Chronicle* 1966). Finally, this is confirmed by the letter sent to Schmid by Governor Evans asking him to rescind his resignation, which Schmid did (*Seattle Times* 1966d). Only when it became clear that the Board's functions would be moved to a state agency in Olympia did Schmid submit a final letter of resignation (*Seattle Times* 1967; Washington State Archives 2014).

Whatever the reason—or reasons underlying Schmid's decision to resign in April of 1966, and behind-the-scenes actions associated with it, the timing was in many ways beneficial in terms of continuing the Board's functions within a state agency. Daniel J. Evans, a moderate Republican had replaced a two-term Democrat, Albert Rosellini, as Governor in 1965. Evans was a civil engineer and he was a firm believer in rational planning. He served in the Washington Legislature from 1956 until he became Governor. During his gubernatorial campaign, he gave no indication of wanting to radically alter the path set by Rosellini. In addition, he taken a population course from Schmid at the University of Washington and believed that the work of the Board had an important role to play in the future of Washington. In fact, shortly after Evans became Governor, the Census Board was funded to develop a new set of population forecasts for the state. The report was delivered in 1966 (Schmid et al. 1966). This, however, was one of the Census Board's last reports. In 1967, it was officially abolished and its functions moved to the newly-created Planning and Community Affairs Agency in Olympia. Along with its functions, employees of the Board who wanted to join the new agency also were transferred. Importantly, they would enjoy the benefits of a "civil service" job, a professional form of continuity initiated under Governor Rosellini and one that Evans continued.

By the time the Census Board was abolished, many of the students at the University of Washington associated with it had gone on to careers in sociology, often with a focus on demography or its close cousin, human ecology. As noted by Van Arsdol and Wendling (1995), Schmid chaired the dissertations of 30 Ph.D. students and the theses of many more M.A. students. Not all of them went into demography or a closely related field. Some of those who did continue in demography or a closely related field, however, have been already noted (e.g., Don Carpenter, Sanford Dornbusch, Warren Kalbach, and Earle MacCannell). Others include Baha Abu-Laban (University of Alberta), Jarvis M. Finley (Portland State University), Don C. Gibbons (Portland State University), Charles S. Gossman (Western Washington University), Han Young Kim (University of Western Ontario), Water T. Martin (University of Oregon), D. Peter Mazur (Western

Washington University), George Myers (Duke University), Fred Shanley (California State University Los Angeles), Tom Steahr (The University of Connecticut), Maurice Van Arsdol (University of Southern California), Aubrey Wendling (San Diego State University), and David Yaukey (University of Massachusetts—Amherst). Wayne McVey did his M.A. thesis with Schmid, but earned his Ph.D. at the University of Alberta, where he remained as a faculty member for his entire career. Still others went on to careers in applied demography. The latter include Richard Engels (US Census Bureau), Charles Nobbe (The World Bank), Theresa Patricelli (Washington State Office of Financial Management), Donald Pittenger (New York Office of Planning, Washington State Office of Financial Management and Private Consulting), and John R. Walker (University of New Mexico Center for Business Research and the Washington State Office of Financial Management). Calvin's son, Stan, who worked for the Board, went on to become an attorney and retired as an Associate Provost at Washington State University. Some of these alumni had worked for the State Census Board as the University of Washington entered the computer era.⁷ Some, such as Chuck Gossman, had even learned how to “program” computers by rewiring them, a skill he later refined by learning the FORTRAN programming language.

In 1967, the last report on population estimates for cities and towns was issued by the Washington State Census Board (Schmid et al. 1967). The report provides estimates for the 267 incorporated towns in Washington, 33 more than found in the first report issued in 1944 (including Entiat, which incorporated in 1944). In addition to the \$41 million that was to be allocated by these estimates to the 267 cities, the 1967 legislature authorized an additional “emergency” allocation of \$22 million (Schmid et al. 1967: 1). It was a fitting legislative epilogue to 24 years of work: The Washington State Census Board ended as it started, developing current population estimates to provide financial relief to cities and towns trying to cope with substantial and rapid population growth.

One important feature of the Washington State Census Board was its distinctive graphics. Schmid had a keen interest in this area and left a distinctive mark on its use, not only the publications of the Board but in an academic context (Schmid 1954, 1983; Schmid and Schmid 1979). The graphics group represented an important piece of technology even though its work was largely done by hand. Jerry Durham managed the group for many years and when the Board was abolished he took a position with the Washington State Department of Transportation.

⁷In the 1966 population forecast, there is an acknowledgement to David B. Dekker, and Robert C. Roe, Director and Associate Manager, respectively, of the University of Washington's Research Computer Center for data processing assistance (Schmid et al. 1966).



Sidebar 2.7 Tom Steahr, Donald Pittenger, and Charles Gossman. Tom Steahr, Donald Pittenger, and Charles Gossman were research assistants with the Washington State Census Board/Office of Population Research in 1966. They are in Savery Hall on the campus of the University of Washington, where the Board shared office space with the Office of Population Research. All of them are members of Cal Schmid's first generation demography students, but only Steahr and Gossman earned their Ph.D.s at the University of Washington. Tom Steahr accepted a position at the University of Connecticut (essentially as a replacement for Ed Stockwell, who moved to Bowling Green State University). He served as the Connecticut State Demographer, producing statewide demographic projections and doing research on fertility and migration. Steahr died in 1997. Gossman became a faculty member at Western Washington University where he stayed until he retired in 1991. He died in 2014. Pittenger earned his Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania. After working for the state of New York, he returned to Washington as the first Ph. D. hired by the successor to the Washington State Census Board, the Office of Program Planning and Fiscal Management, later to become the Office of Financial Management. He did a 15 year stint as a private sector demographic consultant before returning to the Office of Financial Management. He developed innovative approaches to population forecasting, notably in the area of migration modeling. *Source* Donald Pittenger



Sidebar 2.8 Savery Hall, University of Washington. Although the Washington State Census Board was originally housed in Smith Hall, it mainly was housed in Savery Hall during its 24 year existence along with the Office of Population Research and the Department of Sociology. The Board's secretarial staff was located in office space behind the block of three windows at ground level nearest the corner next to the entrance (at the far right, beneath the foliage). Moving to the left, Schmid's office was around the corner of the building. Moving again to the left, the next block of ground level windows is where office space for research assistants such as was located as well as the graphics staff. Across the hall was the statistics laboratory where all the Friden calculators (mechanical & electrical) were located. Today, only the Department of Sociology is located in Savery Hall. The Center for Studies in Demography and Ecology, the successor to the Office of Population Research, is located in Raitt Hall and the Population Unit of the Office of Financial Management, the successor to the Washington State Census Board, is now located in the General Administration Building on the state Capitol campus in Olympia. *Source* Donald Pittenger

References

- Anderson, M., & Seltzer, W. (2000). *After Pearl Harbor: The Proper Role of Population Data Systems in Time of War. Statisticians in History*. American Statistical Association. <http://www.amstat.org/about/statisticiansinhistory/index.cfm?fuseaction=PaperInfo&PaperID=1>
- Beck, D., Erickson, A., & Harkreader, S. (1992). *Population estimates for phase I: Hanford environmental dose reconstruction project*. Richland, Washington: Battelle Pacific Northwest Laboratories.
- Bogue, D. (1950). A technique for making extensive population estimates. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 45, 149–163.
- Cloud, J. P. (1931, August 30). *Good place to live, few suicides prove*. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: Pittsburgh Post Gazette.

- Coulee City News. (1947, January 10). State Census Board will be Requested. *Coulee City News*. Coulee City, Washington.
- Curwick, S. (2002). War and red scare, 1940–1960—Chapter 7. In J. Gregory (Director) & D. Salter (Project Editor) *Communism in Washington State: History and memory*. Pacific Northwest Labor and Civil Rights History, Project, Harry Bridges Center for Labor Studies, University of Washington. <http://depts.washington.edu/labhist/cpproject/curwick.shtml>.
- Ellensburg Daily Record. (1953, July 6). Rural Areas in State Growing. *Ellensburg Daily Record*, Ellensburg, Washington.
- Ellensburg Daily Record. (1955, November 17). Langlie School Figure Correct. *Ellensburg Daily Record*, Ellensburg, Washington.
- Ellensburg Daily Record (1956, April 4). City Count to Begin Monday. *Ellensburg Daily Record*, Ellensburg, Washington.
- Gossman, C., Nobbe, C., Patricelli, T., Schmid, C. F., & Steahr, T. (1968). *Migration of college and university students in the United States*. Seattle, Washington: University of Washington Press.
- Hastings, D., & Waugh, K. (1994). *Guide to the Governors' Papers, Volume 4, Albert D. Rosellini, 1957–1965* (2nd ed). Olympia, Washington: Division of Archives and Records Management, Office of Secretary of State.
- Hauser, P., & Tepping, B. (1945). Evaluation of census wartime population estimates and predictions of postwar population prospects for Metropolitan areas. *American Sociological Review*, 9(5), 473–480.
- Hetherton, P. (1938). *Population growth 1930–40, State of Washington*. Olympia, Washington: Washington State Planning Council.
- Inlander. (2014, September 16). Med School Shuffle. *Inlander*, Spokane, Washington.
- Jahn, J., Schmid, C. F., & Schrag, C. (1947). The measurement of ecological segregation. *American Journal of Sociology*, 12(3), 293–303.
- Jeffries, J., & Fulton, R. (2006). *Making a population estimate in England and Wales*. National Statistics Methodological Series No. 34. London: Office for National Statistics.
- Kalbach, W., & McVey, W. (1979). *The demographic bases of Canadian society* (2nd ed). Toronto, Ontario: McGraw-Hill Ryerson.
- Klove, R. C. (1973). *Census county divisions, past and future*. Technical Paper 30, Statistical Research Division, US Bureau of the Census. Washington, DC: US Government Printing Office.
- Landis, P. (1936). Rural population trends in Washington. *Agricultural Experimental Station Bulletin No. 333*. Pullman, Washington: Washington State College.
- Landis, P., & Reuss, C. F. (1938). *Washington Farm Population Increases in 1936*. Agricultural Experiment Station. Unpublished Report. Pullman, Washington: Washington State College.
- Lowe, T. (2009). Personal Communication.
- McVey, W., & Kalbach, W. (1995). *Canadian population*. Toronto, Ontario: Nelson Canada (A division of International Thompson Publishing).
- Pittsburgh Post Gazette. (1927, August 3). Gather suicide data: Coroner aids university in study of student motives. *Pittsburgh Post Gazette*, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
- Port Angeles Evening News. (1959, January 17). Census board appointment. *Port Angeles Evening News*, Port Angeles, Washington.
- Port Angeles Evening News. (1966, April 17). Secretary of census will quit. *Port Angeles Evening News*, Port Angeles, Washington.
- Pullman Daily News. (2008, May 22). Wallis Beasley 92, Pullman. *Pullman Daily News*, Pullman, Washington.
- Sauter, M. B., Hess, A. E. M., & Weigley, S. (2013, March 19). Seven states with no income tax. *24/7 Wall St*. <http://247wallst.com/special-report/2013/03/19/seven-states-with-no-income-tax/#ixzz3A7zP3GcU>
- Schmid, C. F. (1937). *Social saga of two cities: An ecological and statistical study of Minneapolis and Saint Paul*. Minneapolis, Minnesota: Bureau of Social Research, Minneapolis Council of Social Agencies.

- Schmid, C. F. (1950). Generalizations concerning the ecology of the American City. *American Sociological Review*, 15(2), 264–281.
- Schmid, C. F. (1954). *Handbook of graphic presentation*. New York, NY: The Ronald Press Company.
- Schmid, C. F. (1983). *Statistical graphics: Design principles and practices*. New York, NY: John Wiley.
- Schmid, C. F., Barnes, G., Birdsall, R., Booth, E. D., Hubbs, R., Miller, V. A., & Packard, W. S. (1967). *Population trends, cities and towns, State of Washington: 1900 to 1967*. Seattle, Washington: Washington State Census Board.
- Schmid, C. F., Dornbusch, S. M., & Miller, V. A. (1955). *Population growth and distribution: State of Washington*. Seattle, WA: Washington State Census Board.
- Schmid, C. F., & Griswold, M. J. (1952). Migration within the State of Washington, 1935–40. *American Sociological Review*, 17(3), 312–326.
- Schmid, C. F., Kalbach, W., Miller, V. A. (1953a). Population forecasts, State of Washington: 1950–1965. In C. F. Schmid, W. Kalbach, V. A. Miller & F. Shanley (Eds.), *Population and enrollment trends and forecasts, State of Washington* (pp. 1–28). Seattle, WA: Washington State Census Board.
- Schmid, C. F., Kalbach, W., Miller, V. A., & Shanley, F. (1953b). *Population and enrollment trends and forecasts, State of Washington*. Seattle, WA: Washington State Census Board.
- Schmid, C. F., & MacCannell, E. (1955). Problems, techniques, and theory of isopleth mapping. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 50(269), 220–239.
- Schmid, C. F., & Miller, V. A. (1957). *Enrollment forecasts: State of Washington, 1957 to 1965*. Seattle, WA: Washington State Census Board.
- Schmid, C. F., & Miller, V. A. (1960). *Population trends and educational change in the State of Washington*. Seattle, Washington: Washington State Census Board.
- Schmid, C. F., Miller, V. A., Mooney, H. W. (1950). A century of population growth: State of Washington, 1860 to 1960. In *People, jobs, and income on the Pacific Coast, 1949–1960* (pp. 5–17). San Francisco, California: Pacific Coast Board of Intergovernmental Relations.
- Schmid, C. F., Nobbe, C., & Mitchell, A. (1968). *Nonwhite races: State of Washington*. Olympia, Washington: Planning and Community Affairs Agency.
- Schmid, C. F., & Schmid, S. (1979). *Handbook graphic presentation* (2nd ed). New York, NY: A Ronald Press Publication (John Wiley & Sons).
- Schmid, C. F., & Shanley, F. (1951). *Enrollment Forecasts for the University of Washington*. Unpublished Report for the President of the University of Washington, Office of Population Research, University of Washington (cited on p. i in Schmid Kalbach Miller and Shanley 1953).
- Schmid, C. F., & Shanley, F. (1952). Techniques of forecasting university enrollment. *The Journal of Higher Education*, 23(9), 483–488 and 502–503.
- Schmid, C. F., Tagashira, K., Miller, V., Engels, R., & Watson, F. J. (1966). *Population forecasts, State of Washington: 1965 to 1985*. Olympia, Washington: Department of Community and Economic Development.
- Schmid, C. F., & Van Arsdol, M. (1955). Completed and attempted suicides: A comparative analysis. *American Sociological Review*, 20(3), 273–283.
- Schmid, C. F., & Young, P. (1951). Las Técnicas de la Investigación Social. *Revista Mexicana de Sociología*, 13(2), 283–316.
- Seattle Times. (1940, November 9). Power projects boost state's census. *Seattle Times*, Seattle, Washington.
- Seattle Times. (1942, November 29). Seattle leads 31 cities in Dr. Schmid's 'brain chart. *Seattle Times*, Seattle, Washington.
- Seattle Times. (1966a, November 29). Bruno revises school-fund request, Adds \$22 million. *Seattle Times*, Seattle, Washington.
- Seattle Times. (1966b, December 23). State has 15,000 more pupils than predicted. *Seattle Times*, Seattle, Washington.

- Seattle Times. (1966c, April 17). Enrollment dispute: Executive secretary asks release from census board. *Seattle Times*, Seattle, Washington.
- Seattle Times. (1966d, August 19). Schmid stays on. *Seattle Times*, Seattle, Washington.
- Seattle Times. (1967, August 19). U.W Professor Quits Census Post. *Seattle Times*, Seattle, Washington.
- Seattle Times. (2014a, September 12). WSU approves medical-school plans despite UW objections. *Seattle Times*, Seattle, Washington.
- Seattle Times. (2014b, September 15). UW says WSU med-school study is deeply flawed. *Seattle Times*, Seattle, Washington.
- Shelton-Mason County Journal. (1947, July 24). New members named on state census board. *Shelton-Mason County Journal*, Shelton, Washington.
- Shryock, H. S. (1936). Population estimates in postcensal years. *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 188(November), 167–176.
- Simpson, D. (2009). Fort Lewis from World War I to World War II. *The Banner*. Fort Lewis, WA: Friends of the Fort Lewis Military Museum (http://www.fortlewismuseum.com/flm/news/banner_pdfs/200904.pdf)
- Smith, S., Tayman, J., & Swanson, D. A. (2013). *A Practitioner's guide to state and local population projections*. Dordrecht, The Netherlands: Springer.
- Spokane Daily Chronicle. (1940a, November 9). Population gain credited to dam. *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, Spokane, Washington.
- Spokane Daily Chronicle. (1940b, November 30). Dr. Landis to speak. *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, Spokane, Washington.
- Spokane Daily Chronicle. (1942, December 12). Regents announce new appointments. *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, Spokane, Washington.
- Spokane Daily Chronicle. (1945a, August 25). City population believed 144,000. *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, Spokane, Washington.
- Spokane Daily Chronicle. (1945b, October 31). Spending battle is opened today. *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, Spokane, Washington.
- Spokane Daily Chronicle. (1946, July 30). Troy makes ruling. *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, Spokane, Washington.
- Spokane Daily Chronicle. (1953a, February 26). State's urban counties growing fastest. *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, Spokane, Washington.
- Spokane Daily Chronicle. (1953b, February 26). Women outlive men six years in coast states, is report. *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, Spokane, Washington.
- Spokane Daily Chronicle. (1958, September 30). Area's College Enrollment Up. *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, Spokane, Washington.
- Spokane Daily Chronicle. (1966, April 26). Census board post given up. *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, Spokane, Washington.
- Spokesman-Review. (1946, January 31). Census figure too low, claim: Chelan board chairman takes issue on estimate. *Spokesman-Review*, Spokane, Washington.
- Spokesman-Review. (2014, September 16¹). UW rips WSU-commissioned study on new medical school. *Spokesman-Review*, Spokane, Washington.
- Swanson, D. A., Baker, B., Van Patten, J. (1983). Municipal population estimation: Practical and conceptual features of the housing unit method. Paper Presented at the 1983 Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America, Pittsburgh, PA, April 14th–16th. (Reprinted as pp. 99–105 in *Alaska Population Overview 1982*. Alaska Department of Labor, Juneau, AK
- Swanson, D. A., & Tayman, J. (2011). On estimating a de facto population and its components. *Review of Economics and Finance*, 5, 17–31.
- Swanson, D. A., & Tayman, J. (2012). *Subnational population estimates*. Dordrecht, The Netherlands: Springer.
- Tri-City Herald. (1950, June 27). Benton drops from 2nd to 3rd class county. *Tri-City Herald*, Kennewick, Washington.
- University of Washington. (1942). Phi Beta Kappa. In *Tyee* (student yearbook). Seattle, WA: Associated Students of the University of Washington.

- University of Washington. (2009). A history of IT at the UW. <https://www.washington.edu/uwit/history/>
- University of Washington. (2012). *The 1950s, booming toward future growth: The fifth decade, 1950–60*. Online materials for the University of Washington Centennial finalized by the Office of Professional and Continuing Education in May, 2012. <http://www.pce.uw.edu/uploadedFiles/Centennial/1950-1960-uwpc-our-history.pdf>
- US Census Bureau (Then Known as the US Bureau of the Census). (1943). *Estimates of the civilian population of the United States, by counties: March 1, 1943*. Series P-3, No. 58. Washington DC: US Government Printing Office.
- US Census Bureau (Then Known as the US Bureau of the Census). (1944a). *Estimated civilian population of metropolitan counties by single counties: March 1 and May 1st, 1943*. Series P-3, No. 40. Washington DC: US Government Printing Office.
- US Census Bureau (Then Known as the US Bureau of the Census). (1944b). *Estimated population in Continental United States, by regions, divisions, and states: July 1, 1943*. Series P-44, No. 16. Washington DC: US Government Printing Office.
- US Census Bureau (Then Known as the US Bureau of the Census). (1944c). *Population—Puget sound congested production area: June, 1944*. Series CA-1, No. 8. Washington DC: US Government Printing Office.
- US Census Bureau (Then Known as the US Bureau of the Census). (1944d). *Characteristics of the population, labor force, families, and housing, puget sound congested production area: June 1944*. Series CA-3, No. 8. Washington DC: US Government Printing Office.
- US Census Bureau (Then Known as the US Bureau of the Census). (1945). *Special census of Benton County, Washington, July 15, 1944*. Washington DC: US Government Printing Office.
- US Census Bureau (Then Known as the US Bureau of the Census). (1947). *Census tract manual, 3rd Edition, Revised and Enlarged*. Washington DC: US Government Printing Office.
- Van Arsdol, M., Wendling, A. (1995). *American Sociological Association Footnotes*, 23(1), 13.
- Walla Walla Union Bulletin. (1951, November 2). Board members announced. *Walla Walla Union Bulletin*, Walla Walla, Washington.
- Washington State Archives. (2014). *Papers of Daniel J. Evans, Census Board, 2S-02-0006*. Olympia, Washington: Secretary of State.
- Washington State Census Board. (1944). *Report of the census board for the years 1943 and 1944*. Olympia, Washington: Washington State Census Board.
- Washington State Census Board. (1947). *Allocation of state funds*. Olympia, Washington: Washington State Census Board.
- Washington State Census Board. (1965). *Enumerator's manual*. Seattle, Washington: Washington State Census Board.
- Washington State University. (2014). *A century of leadership. College of Education*. Pullman, WA: Washington State University (<http://education.wsu.edu/overview/history/>)
- Williams, H. (2011). *Made in Hanford: The bomb that changed the world*. Pullman, Washington: Washington State University Press.

The Washington State Census Board and Its
Demographic Legacy

Swanson, D.A.

2016, XVII, 94 p. 32 illus., Softcover

ISBN: 978-3-319-25947-5