

The
PALIMPSEST



CHIEF CLERK

Governor Hughes Delivers Inaugural Message.

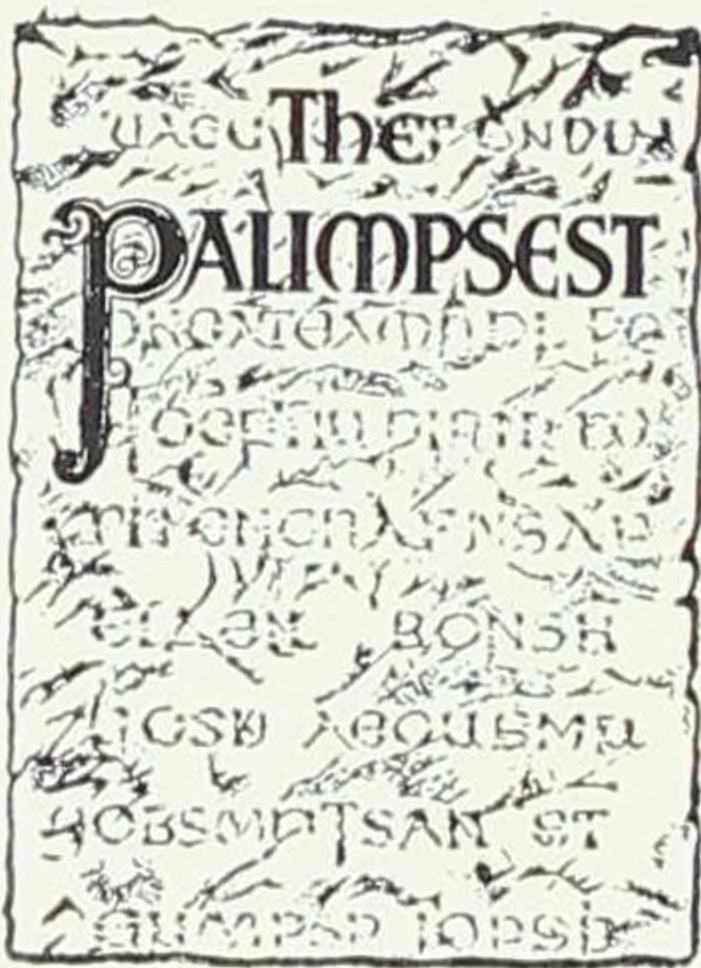
The 60th General Assembly of Iowa

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The Meaning of Palimpsest

In early times a palimpsest was a parchment or other material from which one or more writings had been erased to give room for later records. But the erasures were not always complete; and so it became the fascinating task of scholars not only to translate the later records but also to reconstruct the original writings by deciphering the dim fragments of letters partly erased and partly covered by subsequent texts.

The history of Iowa may be likened to a palimpsest which holds the record of successive generations. To decipher these records of the past, reconstruct them, and tell the stories which they contain is the task of those who write history.

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Illustrations

All illustrations, unless otherwise noted, are by Frank T. Nye. The front and back covers are by Tom Merryman of the Cedar Rapids *Gazette* staff. Members of the 60th General Assembly in Joint Session listen to the Inaugural Address of Governor Hughes — back cover.

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THE PALIMPSEST

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The Election of 1962

The big question to be answered by the 1962 election returns was whether Republicans, having recaptured the Governorship in 1960, were safely back in the saddle after Democrats had held the office from 1957 to 1961 and the office of Lieutenant Governor from 1959 to 1961.

From outward appearances the Republicans should have been safe enough, for they usually outpoll Democrats by bigger margins in off-year elections than when the presidency is being contested.

Then, too, U. S. Senator B. B. Hickenlooper, the best vote-getter in the party's history in Iowa, was heading the ticket. So it looked good for the G.O.P.

But the campaign was no sooner under way than it became noticeable that the Republican Governor, Norman A. Erbe, was in trouble. And even Senator Hickenlooper was not finding the path to a fourth term as smoothly surfaced as anticipated.

The Senator was getting unexpectedly tough opposition from E. B. Smith, an Iowa State University professor, for one thing. For another, the people were manifesting open disgust over the indecisiveness of Governor Erbe on vital issues. Democrats advertised "New Strength for Iowa" with their candidate for Governor, Commerce Commissioner Harold E. Hughes. In contrast to the Governor, he was making his position known on all important issues, even coming out flatly for legalizing liquor by the drink.

When the votes cast on election day, November 6, 1962, were counted they showed Senator Hickenlooper the winner by 54,762 votes. But Democrats had won the Governor's seat, for the third time in the last four elections, by 41,944 votes. Republicans won all other state offices. The vote:

<i>Office</i>	<i>Republican</i>		<i>Democrat</i>	
U.S. Senator	Hickenlooper	431,364	Smith	376,602
Governor	Erbe	388,955	Hughes	430,899
Lt. Gov.	Mooty	403,845	Wolf	381,574
Sec. State	Synhorst	436,965	Dever	346,990
Auditor	Akers	424,373	Connor	356,814
Treasurer	Abrahamson	419,507	Gillette	367,982
Sec. Agri.	Liddy	418,555	Crawford	356,693
Atty. Gen.	Hultman	428,682	Scalise	338,088

Republicans also won six of seven Congressional seats, losing only in the Fifth.

FRANK T. NYE

Composition of the Assembly

For the third time in eight years the enigma of Iowa politics continued to present itself in the form of the general election returns which, in 1962, showed that once again Iowans had chosen a Democrat to be their Governor while electing a Republican majority to the legislature.

As in 1956, they had turned a Republican Governor, Norman A. Erbe, out of office after his first two-year term. To succeed him they chose Harold E. Hughes, a Democrat, who was completing his first four-year term on the Iowa Commerce Commission. But, while giving Commissioner Hughes a comfortable margin of 41,944 votes, they switched back in strong numbers when it came to picking legislators and elected more Republicans than in 1960, actually picking up four seats — three in the Senate and one in the House.

So there were 79 Republicans and 29 Democrats in the House, together with 38 Republicans and 12 Democrats in the Senate, when the 1963 legislature opened on January 14. Of some significance was the fact that there was a noticeable drop in the number of farmers from previous years, although they continued, as usual, to hold a lion's share of the seats. Of the 158 members, 73

listed themselves as farmers, or in closely aligned pursuits, compared to 85 in 1961, 81 in 1959 and 82 in 1957. The number of lawyers was down, too, among the members but they held their traditional second place. Twenty-one members listed themselves as lawyers, including one lawyer-businessman, a drop of one from 1961, three from 1959 and seven from 1957. This table shows the occupations of the members:

Occupation	House		Senate		Total
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	
Farmer	27	9	8	5	49
Lawyer	6	4	8	2	20
Businessman	9	3	5	0	17
Farmer-Businessman..	7	2	0	1	10
Retired	7	2	1	0	10
Farm Manager	3	0	2	0	5
Insurance	3	0	1	1	5
Retired Farmer	2	0	2	0	4
Banker	1	1	2	0	4
Contractor	3	0	0	0	3
Homemaker	2	0	1	0	3
Auctioneer	1	2	0	0	3
Manufacturer	1	0	1	0	2
Farmer-Banker	0	0	2	0	2
Pharmacist	1	0	1	0	2
Insurance-Real Estate	1	0	0	1	2
Insurance-Investments	0	0	0	1	1
Assembler	0	0	0	1	1
Publisher	0	0	1	0	1
Builder	0	0	1	0	1
Veterinarian	0	0	1	0	1
Fruit Grower	0	0	1	0	1

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Farmer-Contractor ..	0	1	0	0	1
Ingredient Buyer	0	1	0	0	1
Educator	0	1	0	0	1
Farmer-Teacher	0	1	0	0	1
Railway Express					
Agent	0	1	0	0	1
Chiropractor	0	1	0	0	1
County Institutional					
Director	1	0	0	0	1
Executor	1	0	0	0	1
County Farm					
Manager	1	0	0	0	1
Lawyer-Merchant	1	0	0	0	1
Creamery President..	1	0	0	0	1
	—	—	—	—	—
Totals.....	79	29	38	12	158

Fewer new members were elected in 1962 than in any recent year. The turnover rate had varied from a high of 32.9 per cent in 1953, 1955 and 1957, to a low of 29.7 in 1959 and 1957. When the smoke cleared from the 1962 election there were only 31 freshmen legislators, a turnover rate of 19.62 per cent. This table shows which session each 1963 legislator was serving:

Session	House		Senate		Total
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	
First	14	9	8	0	31
Second	28	5	9	3	45
Third	11	6	2	4	23
Fourth	11	5	3	3	22
Fifth	6	2	2	0	10
Sixth	3	0	4	1	8
Seventh	2	1	1	0	4

Eighth	2	1	4	1	8
Ninth	1	0	2	0	3
Tenth	0	0	0	0	0
Eleventh	0	0	1	0	1
Twelfth	0	0	1	0	1
Thirteenth	1	0	0	0	1
Fourteenth	0	0	1	0	1
	—	—	—	—	—
Totals.....	79	29	38	12	158

The senator serving his fourteenth session was J. T. Dykhouse, 72, a Rock Rapids Republican and retired businessman. Elected in 1936, he first took the oath in January of 1937 and has served continuously ever since. For the second time in as many years, the runnerup in length of service was Representative Dewey E. Goode, 64, a Bloomfield Republican and retired businessman. He was elected in 1932 but has not served continuously.

Among Democrats, longevity honors went to Senator George E. O'Malley, 57, Des Moines lawyer, and Representative Casey Loss, 58, Algona farmer. Each was serving his eighth session but only Senator O'Malley had served continuously. In the "oldest" and "youngest" age categories, the honors were divided between the two parties in both chambers. Oldest House member was Representative Fred B. Hanson, 74, an Osage Republican, who is secretary-manager of a county fair, and the youngest member was Representative Lorne R. Worthington, 24, a Lamoni Democrat and livestock auction man. In the Senate, the old-

est honor went to Senator George L. Scott, 75, retired farmer and Republican from West Union. Senator Robert Fulton, 33, a Waterloo lawyer and a Democrat, was the youngest. In the House the youngest Republican was Representative Charles E. Grassley, 29, New Hartford farmer, while Senator Richard C. Turner, 35, Council Bluffs lawyer, was the youngest Senate Republican. Oldest House Democrat was Representative Bruce E. Mahan, 72, Iowa City educator, with Senator Peter F. Hansen, 67, Manning insurance and investments salesman the oldest Senate Democrat. Here's the age-range table of the 1963 legislature:

Age Range	House		Senate		Total
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	
21-25.....	0	1	0	0	1
26-30.....	2	1	0	0	3
31-35.....	3	2	1	1	7
36-40.....	5	2	6	2	15
41-45.....	12	5	3	1	21
46-50.....	10	3	2	4	19
51-55.....	11	2	4	1	18
56-60.....	15	5	9	2	31
61-65.....	11	3	7	0	21
66-70.....	6	4	2	1	13
71-75.....	4	1	4	0	9
Totals.....	79	29	38	12	158

Average age of legislators was virtually the same as in 1961 when it shot upward by nearly

two years from 50.8 in 1959 to 52.6. In 1963, it went to 52.7, a shade below the 53-year average of members serving in 1951 and 1953, but slightly above the 52-year average age in 1955. This table shows the average age of legislators who served in the last four sessions:

Year	House			Senate			Both Chambers		
	Rep.	Dem.	T.	Rep.	Dem.	T.	Rep.	Dem.	T.
1963	52.9	50.9	52.4	55.2	48.2	53.5	53.7	50.1	52.7
1961	51.8	52.3	52.0	55.8	50.1	54.1	53.0	51.6	52.6
1959	50.4	49.5	50.1	54.1	48.1	52.1	51.7	49.6	50.8
1957	52.7	50.0	51.9	53.6	57.5	50.6	53.0	49.0	51.8

Educationally speaking, more 1963 legislators had high school and/or college educations than those who served in 1961. Conversely, fewer had only grade school training. Of the 158 members, 153 had high school educations and 113 of these had college degrees, or had taken work beyond high school. This compared favorably with the 1961 figures of 151 and 110, the 1959 figures of 150 and 111, and the 1957 figures of 143 and 116. This table shows the educational backgrounds:

	College or Beyond H.S.		High School		Grade School		Total
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	
Senate	33	7	5	5	0	0	50
House	55	18	21	9	3	2	108
Totals	88	25	26	14	3	2	158

The number of legislators who were veterans of World Wars I, II and/or Korea was down slight-

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ly from 1961. A survey of the 1963 membership showed that 68 had served their country in war compared to 71 in 1961 and 78 in 1959.

<i>Served in</i>	<i>House</i>		<i>Senate</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Rep.</i>	<i>Dem.</i>	<i>Rep.</i>	<i>Dem.</i>	
World War I.....	8	7	4	1	20
World War II.....	19	7	11	4	41
Korea or since.....	5	2	0	0	7
	—	—	—	—	—
Totals.....	32	16	15	5	68

With two exceptions, all legislators belonged to a church or had a church preference. Methodists, who led in 1961 with 50 members, and in 1959 with 41, again claimed the greatest number. Members listed themselves as:

<i>Denomination</i>	<i>House</i>		<i>Senate</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Rep.</i>	<i>Dem.</i>	<i>Rep.</i>	<i>Dem.</i>	
Methodist	25	6	14	1	46
Presbyterian	22	2	7	1	32
Catholic	2	9	1	4	16
Lutheran	7	4	4	0	15
Congregational	4	1	3	0	8
Protestant	3	1	1	1	6
Baptist	1	1	2	1	5
Reorganized L.D.S.....	2	2	1	0	5
Christian	1	0	1	1	3
Episcopal	2	0	1	0	3
Community	3	0	0	0	3
Evangelical U.B.	1	2	0	0	3
Church of Christ.....	1	0	1	0	2
First Reformed	2	0	0	0	2
Unaffiliated	1	0	0	1	2

United Presbyterian..	0	0	0	1	1
Disciples of Christ....	0	0	1	0	1
E. & R.	0	0	0	1	1
Friends	1	0	0	0	1
Unitarian	0	1	0	0	1
United Church of Christ	1	0	0	0	1
Mission	0	0	1	0	1
	—	—	—	—	—
Totals.....	79	29	38	12	158

All but 28 of the 158 members were born on Iowa soil — two more than in 1961 and one fewer than in 1959. The birthplace of members follows:

<i>Birthplace</i>	<i>House</i>		<i>Senate</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Rep.</i>	<i>Dem.</i>	<i>Rep.</i>	<i>Dem.</i>	
Iowa	61	27	30	12	130
Illinois	5	0	2	0	7
Minnesota	3	0	0	0	3
South Dakota	2	0	1	0	3
Indiana	2	0	0	0	2
Nebraska	1	0	1	0	2
Missouri	0	0	1	0	1
Kansas	1	0	0	0	1
Arkansas	1	0	0	0	1
Montana	0	0	1	0	1
New York	1	0	0	0	1
North Dakota	1	0	0	0	1
Norway	0	0	1	0	1
Michigan	0	1	0	0	1
Washington	0	0	1	0	1
Canada	0	1	0	0	1
Wisconsin	1	0	0	0	1
	—	—	—	—	—
Totals.....	79	29	38	12	158

Greatest difference between the makeup of membership of the 1963 legislature and that of its immediate predecessor undoubtedly could be found in the significant drop in the number of farmers and the even sharper drop in the number of new members. It's quite possible that these factors weighed more heavily than might appear on the surface in some of the session's crucial battles, specifically those involving legalized liquor and taxes.

FRANK T. NYE

Organization of the Assembly

The hands on the big clock over the massive double doors at the rear of the high-ceilinged chamber pointed to approximately one minute after 10 a.m. on January 14 when Representative Henry C. Nelson, Forest City Republican and the 1961 Speaker, called the 1963 House to order. Three minutes later Lieutenant Governor William L. Mooty, Grundy Center Republican, followed suit in the Senate across the rotunda and the 60th General Assembly was open for business.

There was plenty of first day business, too, for a change — business concerning committee secrecy and the vote canvass for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor. But it had to await the business of selecting temporary and permanent officers.

In the House, former Speaker Nelson was elected to stay in the chair until his successor was chosen. Once members took the oath, Representative Elmer H. Vermeer of Pella, who only one month previously had been a candidate for the office himself, nominated Representative Robert W. Naden of Webster City, to be the 1963 Speaker. Representative Ray C. Cunningham of Ames seconded the motion and, in the usual display of bi-

partisan harmony, Representative Raymond Eveland of Kelley, the Democratic leader, moved that Representative Naden be declared elected unanimously. The same spirit prevailed in the unanimous election of Representative Marvin W. Smith of Paullina as Speaker Pro Tempore.

The new Speaker, a 41-year-old manufacturer starting his fifth term, told House members he knew of their "determined desire to attack the problems that lie before us and to come up with equitable solutions during the next 100 days."

Substantial property tax relief, he continued, "is not only a desire, but a must" to create a climate for economic growth in Iowa. He also emphasized the necessity for helping "local schools meet the challenge of providing a sound education for our youth." Significantly, he added:

"I believe that to do this we must provide a more substantial portion of the cost of education without further disrupting local authority."

He called for "adequate" appropriations "for state institutions of higher learning and board of control institutions" and said funds must be provided to implement the Kerr-Mills medical care for the aged bill passed in 1961.

In the Senate, Senator Clifford M. Vance of Mount Pleasant was elected unanimously as President Pro Tempore on motion of Senator Robert R. Rigler of New Hampton, the Republican leader. This accomplished, Lieutenant Governor

Mooty, who three days later was to succeed himself upon completing his first term, told the Senate he hoped members would give special attention to the state's tax structure with particular emphasis on the twin needs of property tax relief and increased state aid for schools. The solution, he cautioned, would not come easy but "it must be far-sighted."

"The people do not want additional taxes," he warned. "They want taxes collected on a more equitable basis. May I point out that the future of Iowa depends on the strength and stability of the property owner. It is essential that efforts charting the course of legislation be planned in advance."

Mooty took note of the controversial liquor-by-the-drink issue, saying many Iowans "are ready to accept it and our incoming governor has indicated his desire for such legislation." He gave his assurance that "the question will be thoroughly explored along with proposals to tighten the present liquor law. This question will be brought out to the floor for discussion."

Mooty concluded by saying arrangements had been made with Speaker Naden to hold regular meetings to discuss the progress of legislation, that Democratic leaders would be called into these conferences "at various times" and that their results would be conveyed to the Governor "for his counsel."

Formalities aside, first controversial business was brought up momentarily in the House and then swiftly put aside for 48 hours by a "gentleman's agreement." It revolved around the secrecy issue — whether to open House committee meetings to newsmen and whether to change the rules to force open voting by members. Representative David M. Stanley of Muscatine led the fight and was named chairman of a committee to report two days later. Stanley reminded House members that the Senate had opened its committee meetings in 1961. It was an ill-fated fight, however, for the House voted 61 to 43 against ending secrecy when the Stanley committee reported on January 16.

Other first day business was the official canvass of the 1962 general election vote for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. Until this year, it had taken place on the fourth day of the session — just prior to the inauguration ceremonies. But the 1961 legislature decreed it should be moved up to the opening day in 1963.

While election of 1963 officers was merely perfunctory, the reason, as usual, was because these matters had been threshed out in advance at pre-session party caucuses.

Republicans had caucused in Des Moines on December 10, 1962, Democrats on December 15. House and Senate Republicans had caucused separately and, as usual, the House caucus furnished the excitement.

Four members were avowed candidates for Speaker, a position which pays double the \$30 daily salary of individual members and which carries with it the right to dole out important committee chairmanships and assignments. They were: Representatives Naden, Vermeer, William E. Darrington of Persia and George L. Paul of Brooklyn.

Representative Nelson, who presided, declared 40 votes would be needed for a simple majority when a nose count showed 77 of 79 elected Republicans present — all except Representatives Roy J. Smith of Spirit Lake, and LeRoy Chalupa of Pleasant Plain. The latter had sent a proxy vote, however, and the caucus agreed to accept it. The voting went for three ballots — with two write-in votes for Representative A. L. Mensing of Lowden — before Representative Naden was nominated. The vote:

<i>Candidate</i>	<i>1st Ballot</i>	<i>2nd Ballot</i>	<i>3rd Ballot</i>
Naden	32	34	40
Vermeer	29	32	38
Paul	9	10	0
Darrington	8	0	0
Mensing	0	2	0
	—	—	—
Totals.....	78	78	78

Almost as spirited a battle was waged over the party's choice for Speaker Pro Tempore. Repre-

representatives Marvin W. Smith and Darrington, along with Elmer H. Den Herder of Sioux Center, were the favorites. Representatives Mensing, Vermeer, James E. Briles of Corning and Wayne Shaw of Charles City, received write-in votes. Representative Chalupa had sent no proxy for this contest so there were 77 votes cast with 39 needed for a majority. The vote:

<i>Candidate</i>	<i>1st Ballot</i>	<i>2nd Ballot</i>
Smith	38	44
Darrington	26	30
Den Herder	11	*
Mensing	1	1
Vermeer	1	0
Briles	0	1
Shaw	0	1
	—	—
Totals.....	77	77

*Withdrew

Republicans then elected their leader, agreeing in advance that the runnerup automatically would become his assistant. Representative Chalupa had sent a proxy for this race so, again, 40 votes were needed for victory. Representative John L. Mowry of Marshalltown received 46 votes to win on the only ballot and Representative John Camp of Bryant got 18 to become assistant leader. Representative Mensing received 13 votes for third place and Lester L. Kluever of Atlantic got the other vote.

Senate Republicans closed their caucus to news-

men, as usual. When it was over they announced that Senator Rigler, a 39-year-old banker serving his fifth term, had beaten Senator Vance for floor leader and that the latter, a 60-year-old attorney, serving his fourth session, had been chosen President Pro Tempore over Senators J. T. Dykhouse of Rock Rapids, D. C. Nolan of Iowa City, and Irving D. Long of Manchester, who held the office in 1961.

Democrats, in the minority in both chambers, didn't bother to nominate candidates for Speaker, President Pro Tempore or Speaker Pro Tempore, when they met five days after Republicans had departed the Capital City. Their main business was to elect their own leaders and it was House Democrats who came up with the big surprise.

Representative Scott Swisher of Iowa City, the leader in 1959 and 1961, had announced ahead of the meeting he would not be a candidate to succeed himself. So the door was wide open. Representative Merle W. Hagedorn, 51-year-old Royal farmer and former leader, appeared to be the favorite until the ballots were counted. They showed Representative Raymond Eveland, 42-year-old Kelley farmer, to be the winner, 13 to 10, with six elected Democrats absent or not voting.

Senate Democrats wasted little time reelecting Senator Andrew G. Frommelt, 41, Dubuque insurance man, as their leader. Senator C. Joseph Coleman, 39, Clare farmer, was named his assistant.

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Although Democrats were in the minority, a familiar role for them, Republicans had been unable to regain their marked superiority of 10 years earlier when they held all save seven legislative seats. This table shows the division in membership, beginning in 1953:

Year	House		Senate		Total	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
1953.....	105	3	46	4	151	7
1955.....	89	19	44	6	133	25
1957.....	72	36	40	10	112	46
1959.....	60	48	33	17	93	65
1961.....	78	30	35	15	113	45
1963.....	79	29	38	12	117	41

Once they were organized, each chamber sent a delegation to notify the other it was ready for business and both sent delegations to give the Governor the same tidings. Then, for perhaps the first time in the state's history, both the Speaker and the Lieutenant Governor announced committee assignments on the opening day of the session.

Finally, both chambers made plans to meet jointly to hear retiring Governor Erbe deliver his swan song address on January 15 and to listen to the inaugural recommendations of newly-elected Governor Harold E. Hughes on January 17.

FRANK T. NYE

Messages of the Governors

Although of opposite political faiths, the retiring and incoming Governors of Iowa found themselves comfortably in agreement on several recommendations made during appearances before separate joint sessions of the General Assembly.

Republican Norman A. Erbe, who was retiring, and Democrat Harold E. Hughes, who was taking over, agreed that it was time to lengthen the terms of Governor and Lieutenant Governor from two to four years, that governmental reorganization was long overdue, that there should be state regulation of utility rates, that the Kerr-Mills medicare law adopted in 1961 should be implemented, and that there should be a fair employment practices law.

They disagreed on some matters, too, notably whether or not three-member boards and commissions should be replaced with single-member administrators.

Considering that they had been opponents in a hard-fought political campaign only a few months previously, they were most complimentary to each other in their respective addresses. Governor Erbe wished his successor well in a genuine display of good will in concluding his message. Upon being sworn into office two days later, Governor

Hughes praised his predecessor for being "most gracious and cooperative" during the transition period between election and inauguration.

Erbe's Farewell Message

Completing two years in office, Governor Erbe told the legislature on January 15 that his administration's watchword had been "efficiency and economy coupled with a progressive spirit."

"Administrative costs during those two years have risen only four per cent," he noted, "compared to an appreciably higher gain in our state's economic level."

He said Iowans could look back proudly upon the achievements of the 59th General Assembly which, "with no increase in taxes," boosted state school aid 25 per cent, agricultural land tax credit 7 per cent, Board of Regents appropriations 14 per cent (plus \$20.8 million for new buildings), Board of Control appropriations 11 per cent, and which allocated \$2.1 million to the Iowa Conservation Commission to improve recreational areas and parks along the Mississippi and Missouri rivers.

The 1961 session, he continued, also passed a proposed amendment to change the present constitutional formula for apportioning legislative seats, redistricted the Senate's seats on the basis of the present formula "for the first time in 60 years," passed enabling legislation permitting cities to participate in the Federal housing program upon a favorable 60 per cent vote, and revised the formula

for distributing the road use tax fund on a more equitable basis.

Governor Erbe said the 1963 legislature should give serious consideration to enacting legislation:

1. Permitting the Governor to appoint all state administrative officials who are now elected, excepting the Attorney General who, he said, should be appointed by the Supreme Court.

2. Extending the terms of Governor and Lieutenant Governor from two to four years.

3. Providing Governors-elect with an office, a staff and supplies for the period between election and inauguration.

4. Providing for mandatory revaluation of property to permit equitable distribution of state aids.

5. Providing for annual legislative sessions, with the additional session restricted to budgetary and fiscal matters.

6. Substituting single administrators, responsible to the Governor, for present three-member boards and commissions.

7. Giving the Iowa Commerce Commission authority to regulate utility rates, and to transfer warehouse inspection duties from the Commission to the Department of Agriculture.

8. Setting up a fair employment practices law.

9. Establishing a continuing Commission of Local Government to provide greater liaison between state government and its subdivision.

10. Creating a permanent code revision office.

11. Implementing recommendations of the "Little Hoover" report of 1950 for reorganization of the administrative branch.

Governor Erbe noted that his administration had installed data processing procedures; coordinated efforts of the State's Universities and the Iowa Development Commission to develop "all areas of the economy;" removed 106 miles of curbing from primary highways; opened many new miles of Interstate highways; brought the Iowa Liquor Control Commission under the budget and stepped-up agricultural marketing and utilization programs.

He estimated there would be \$20,998,000 in the state treasury as of June 30, 1963.

Hughes' Inaugural Address

Governor Hughes, at 40, a strapping former All-State high school football player, got right to the heart of what most of his listeners were thinking about in the opening remarks of his inaugural address on January 17: Could a Democratic Governor and a Republican legislature work together for the good of Iowa?

"As I see it," he observed, "we have no choice — if we are to keep faith with our oaths of office. Our constitution states that 'all political power is inherent in the people.' The people of Iowa elected a Democratic Governor. They elected a Republican majority in both houses of the Assembly. They

expect us to do our jobs regardless of party labels."

The new Governor added that it is worth noting "that the differences that divide us as partisans are small by comparison with the common ground that unites us as fellow Iowans."

"We all want a better, more progressive, more prosperous Iowa," he continued. "To attain it, we must seek both unity and continuity in government."

A Republican himself until five years ago, when he ran for the Commerce Commission on the Democratic ticket, Governor Hughes became the state's thirty-sixth Chief Executive and the fourth Democrat to hold the office in the last 30 years.

He promised to work with the Republican legislature for "a progressive, prudent, pay-as-you-go program of government." He pronounced the keynote of his administration: "To realize as fully as possible the potential that exists in the present framework of government and to use with initiative and prudence the authority that our constitution and statutes have placed in the hands of the executive."

The new Governor stressed the word "initiative," saying he hoped suggestions for changes in government would not be met with the same it-can't-be-done-because-it-never-has-been-done-that-way attitude that greeted him when he suggested innovations four years earlier as a

freshman member of the Iowa Commerce Commission. He promised to find new ways to try out good suggestions, even if they are different.

Most of the Governor's recommendations were identical to his campaign pledges. But there was one brand new proposal that attracted immediate attention: to permit private and parochial school pupils to ride on public school buses.

His more familiar recommendations were for legalizing liquor-by-the-drink, strengthening the Iowa Development Commission, stepping up school district reorganization, permitting banks to pay interest on idle funds of state sub-divisions, funding the Kerr-Mills medicare law, extending terms of all elected state administrative officials from two to four years, reorganizing the administrative branch along lines recommended by the 1950 Little Hoover Commission and the 1958 Commission on Economic and Social Trends.

The Governor also called for legislation to give the Iowa Commerce Commission power to regulate utility rates, to abolish capital punishment, to accelerate the highway construction program, to create the post of public defender, to establish a state human rights commission, to provide more state aid to schools, to give financial support to the Alcoholism Study Commission, to establish fair employment practices, to set a prevailing wage law covering public work contracts, to legalize the union shop, to give municipalities more home rule,

and to establish a security hospital for the criminally insane.

He came out flatly against the proposed Shaff reapportionment amendment passed in 1961, which required confirmation in 1963 before it could be submitted to the people.

The Governor left the touchy problems of taxes and property tax relief for his budget message, although he did call for a review of the moneys and credits tax with the possibility of repealing areas of it which he "considered inequitable, illogical and a deterrent to the state's industrial growth."

The Budget Message

Governor Hughes made his second appearance before the legislature on January 31 to recommend a record annual budget of \$230,005,315 to operate state government, excepting the highway program, for the biennium beginning July 1, 1963.

In a sense it was somewhat revolutionary, including some proposals for adjusting the property tax burden and others for the new revenue that would be necessary to pay for it, but he described his budget as "realistic," "equitable," and "balanced." If the legislature adopted it, he declared, the same amount would be left in the state treasury on June 30, 1965 as on June 30, 1963 — an estimated \$21 million.

His proposed budget was \$36,114,846, or about 18 per cent, above the 1961-63 annual budget of

\$193,890,439, and approximately the same amount under the \$266 million a year requested by the various state subdivisions for the 1963-65 bien-nium.

Governor Hughes said he faced facts realistically in these four general areas in making up the budget with Comptroller Marvin R. Selden:

1. The need for new funds to meet increased costs of administering state programs.

2. The need "to attract and retain the highest level of personnel in the administrative branch" for efficiency and economy.

3. The need for corrective legislation and new revenue to guarantee "a sound financial base at all times."

4. The obligation to treat fairly "the various components of our state — agriculture, industry, and rural and urban citizens."

He proposed easing the property taxes by increasing existing annual appropriations for (1) school aid by \$14,750,000; (2) homestead tax credit by \$9 million; (3) agricultural land tax credit by \$4.5 million. He also recommended \$10 million a year for capital improvements.

The additional money needed to pay for these increases would come from \$49.6 million in new revenue to be collected as follows: (1) \$17.8 million through adjustments in individual income tax rates; (2) \$9.6 million from two to four per cent normal growth in the economy; (3) \$8.1 mil-

lion through adoption of a withholding tax plus \$2.4 million from individuals who manage somehow to escape filing income tax returns under existing law; (4) \$5.5 million through an increase in the corporation tax from three to four per cent; (5) \$2.7 million by requiring monthly, instead of quarterly, reports from retailers collecting \$300 or more a month in sales tax; (6) \$2.5 million from liquor-by-the-drink if legalized; (7) \$1 million by extending the two per cent sales tax to hotel and motel rooms.

Significantly, the Governor did not close the door on a sales tax increase as Governor Erbe and his fellow Democrat, Governor Herschel C. Lovelless, had done in actions that created wide rifts between them and the legislature. But Governor Hughes left no doubt that he considered the sales tax "regressive" and he flatly opposed an adjusted gross income tax as "manifestly unfair" to those least able to pay.

The Governor proposed annual appropriations of \$46.9 million for Board of Regents institutions; \$22.6 million for Board of Control institutions; \$20.6 million for the Board of Social Welfare, including \$2 million to implement the Kerr-Mills medicare act; \$11.2 million for administrative departments, and \$5.3 million for the Department of Public Safety, each representing an increase over the current appropriation. He included a recom-



In a contemplative mood, legislators sit in joint session in House chamber to hear Governor Erbe's farewell address



Having listened to the Governor's Messages, the Legislature gets down to business. Representatives John Camp (hand on table) presides over joint appropriations subcommittee hearing on highway access control bill with Governor Hughes (second right from Chairman Camp) as an observer.



Senate officers: Senator Clifford M. Vance, President Pro Tempore, and Lieutenant Governor William L. Mooty.



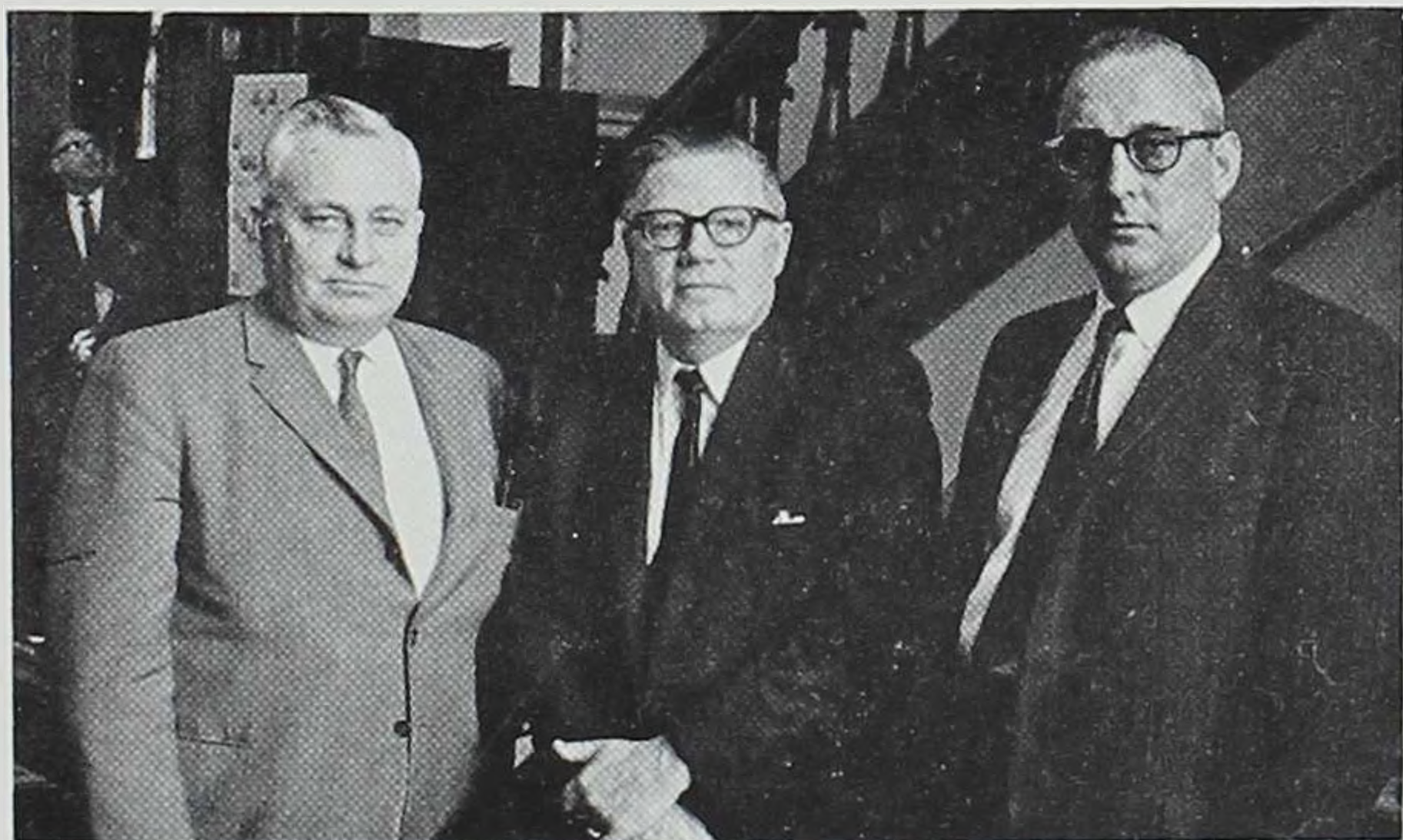
Senate leaders: Senator Robert R. Rigler, Republican leader, and Senator Andrew G. Frommelt, Democratic leader.



Senate longevity record holders: Senator George E. O'Malley, Democrat, and Senator J. T. Dykhouse, Republican.



House officers: Representative Robert W. Naden, Speaker, and Representative Marvin W. Smith, Speaker Pro Tempore.



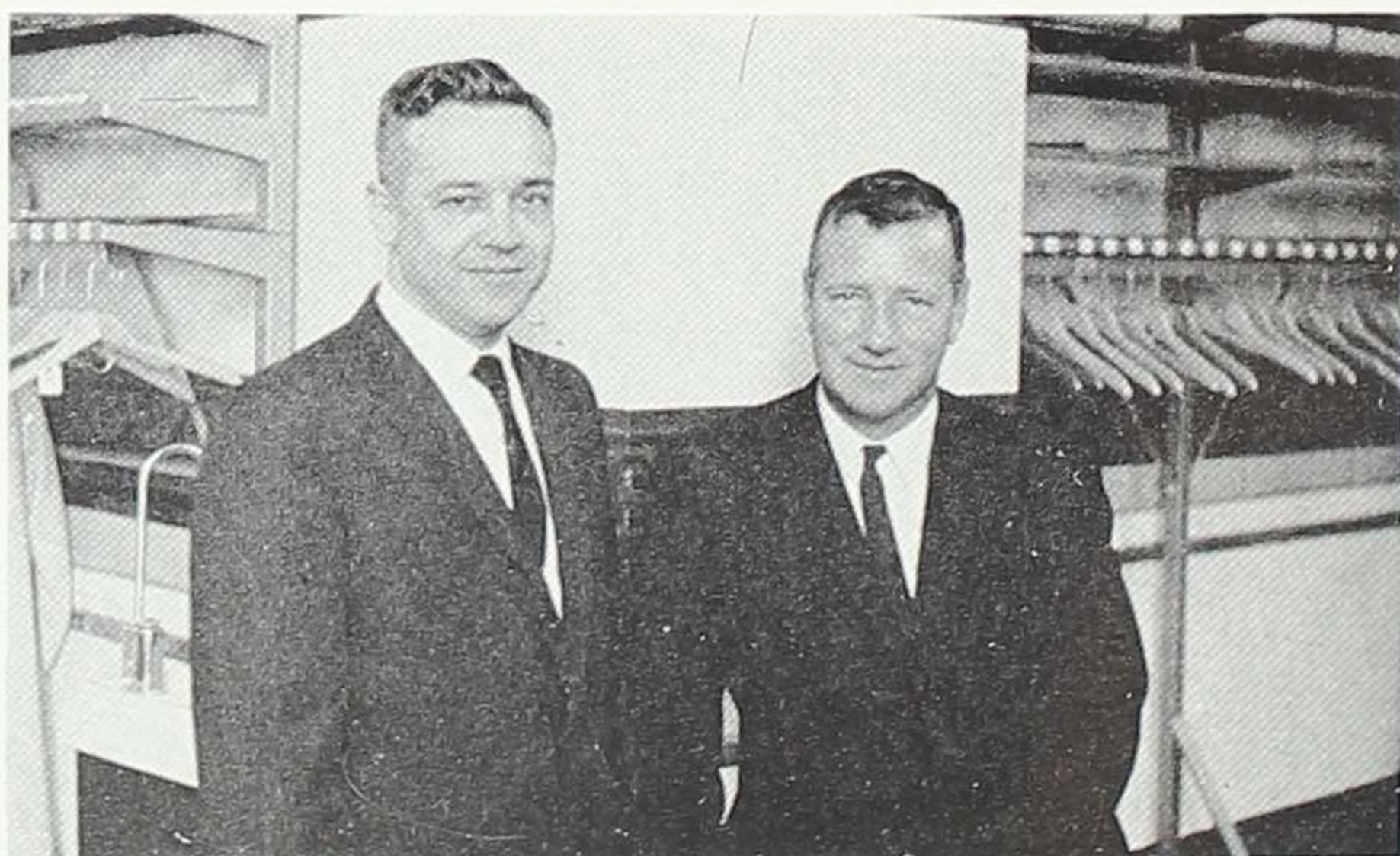
House leaders: Representative John Camp, Republican assistant leader; Representative John Mowry, Republican leader; Representative Raymond Eveland, Democratic leader.



House longevity record holders: Representatives Casey Loss, Democrat, and Representative Dewey E. Goode, Republican.



Chairman of Appropriations Committees: Senator John D. Shoeman and Representative Ray C. Cunningham.



Chairmen of Ways and Means Committees: Senator David O. Shaff and Representative Elmer H. Vermeer.



They handled the liquor bill: Representative Samuel E. Robinson, chairman of the House Safety and Law Enforcement Committee, and Senator Jack Schroeder, chairman of the Senate Judiciary 2 Committee.



Outstanding legislators as selected by newsmen covering the 60th General Assembly: Representative Lawrence D. Carstensen and Senator David O. Shaff.



Youngest and oldest members of Senate: Senator Robert Fulton, 33, and Senator George L. Scott, 75.



Oldest and youngest members of House: Representative Fred B. Hanson, 74, and Representative Lorne R. Worthington, 24.

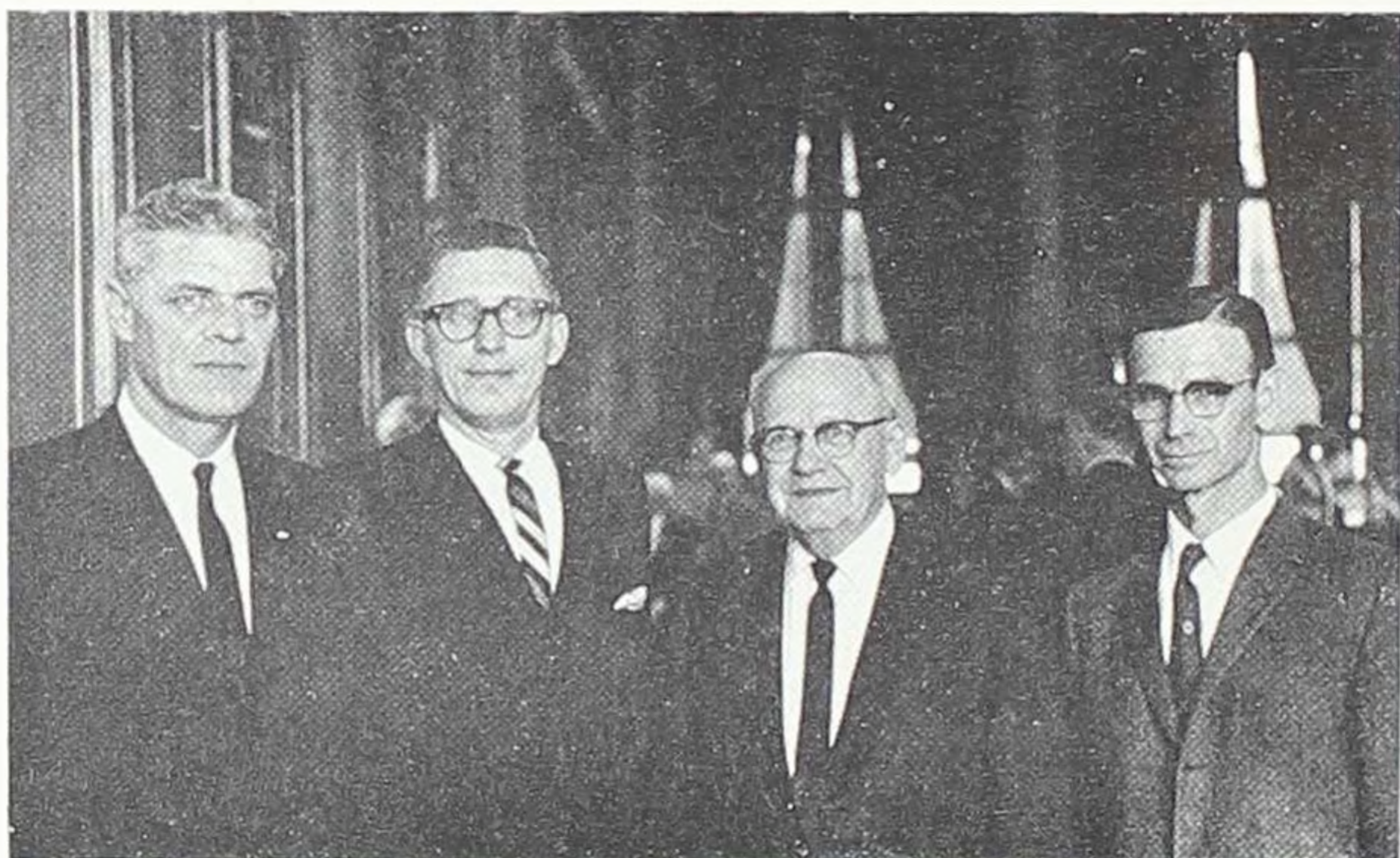


Photo by Don Reid, Iowa Press Association

Members of Civil War Centennial Committee: Representative Elmer F. Lange, Senator Joseph B. Flatt, Representative A. L. Mensing and Senator Eugene M. Hill.



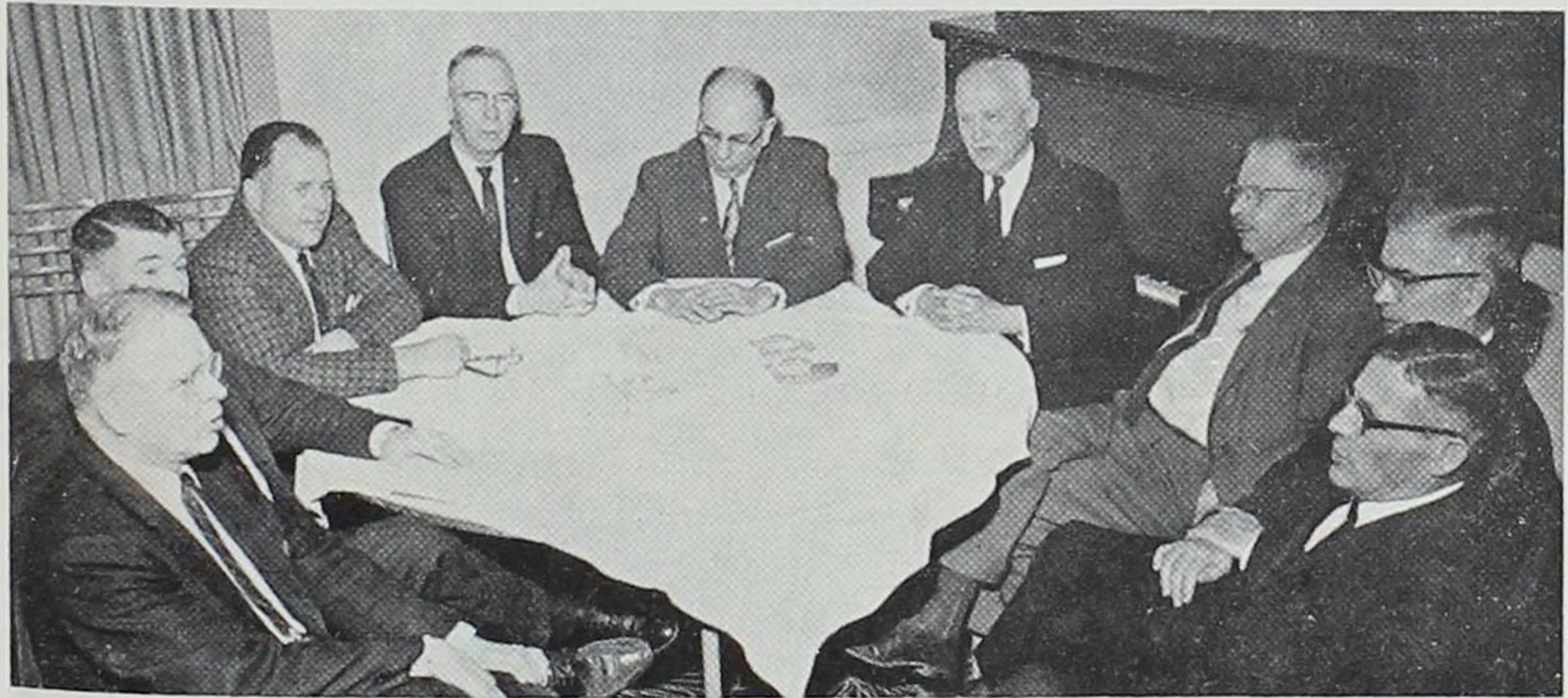
Librarian Geraldine Dunham and staff members at State Law Library, a studying place for legislators.



Members of the "Third House": Lobbyists Orville Crowley, R. G. Hileman, Kenneth Neu, Mike Hicklin, Roland Dyer and DeVere Watson.



State Historical Society Features All-Iowa-Menu at Banquet Tendered the 60th General Assembly.



Legislators Ho'd Song Fest After Enjoying All-Iowa-Menu.



Lady Legislators Feast Eyes on Smoked Suckling Pig at Historical Society Banquet: From left—Representatives Percie Van Alstine and Frances G. Hakes, Senator Vera Shivvers, Representatives Katherine M. Falvey and Lenabelle Bock.



Senate debate finds Senator Eugene M. Hill (left) discussing a point with Senator Richard C. Turner.



Governor Hughes signs bill legalizing sale of liquor-by-the-drink in Iowa for first time since repeal of prohibition with these witnesses, from left: Representatives William F. Denman, Bruce E. Mahan and Riley Dietz; Senator Andrew G. Frommelt and Representative Raymond Eveland.

mendation for healthy salary increases for key state officials which, he said, were long overdue.

In dealing with schools, the Governor strongly advocated the enactment of a foundation plan proposed by a study committee. But, he said, it might be impossible to put it into effect during the next two years because unequal property tax valuations prohibited equitable distribution of state school aid. He noted, however, that his budget was drawn to lay the groundwork for eventual enactment of the foundation plan.

It was one of the hardest-hitting budget messages ever delivered by an Iowa Governor — the kind that many legislators in both parties said privately that all Governors should deliver.

In presenting it the Governor promised complete cooperation "in our common goal of arriving at financial legislation that will benefit all of our people and still insure the continuation of sound fiscal policy in Iowa."

FRANK T. NYE

LEGISLATORS FROM FIFTY IOWA SENATORIAL DISTRICTS

Ist (Lee)



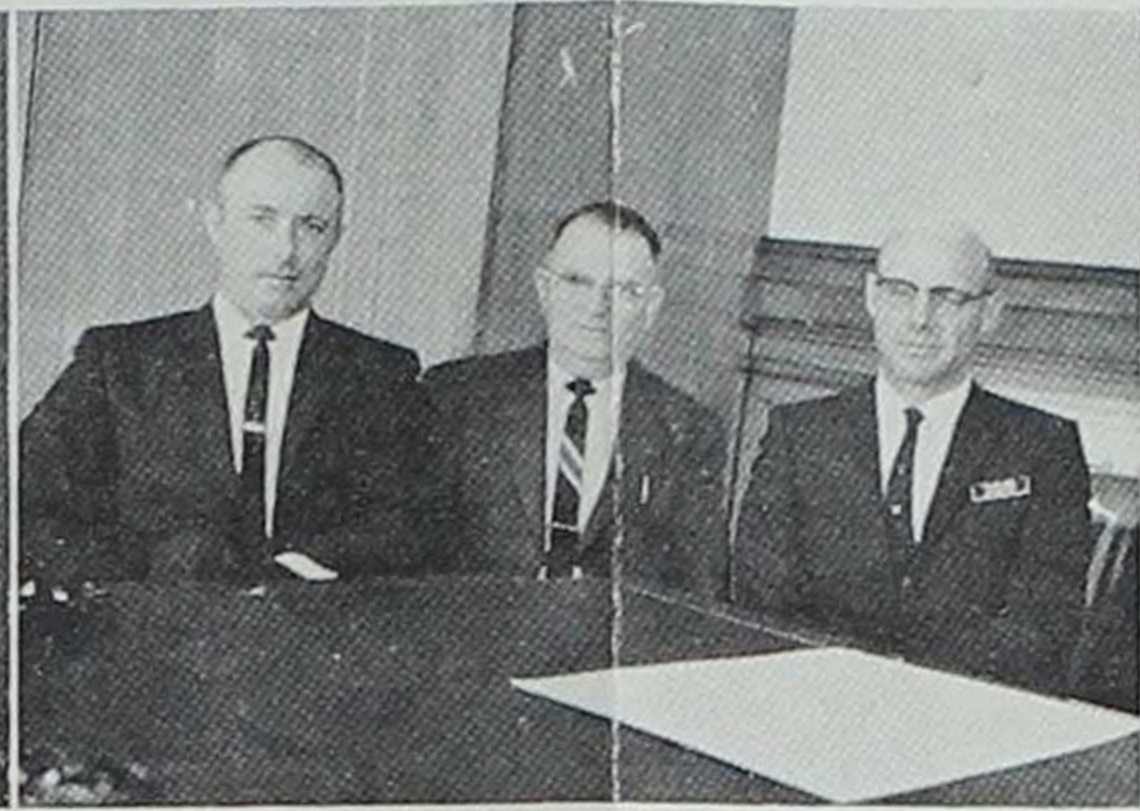
Rep. Charles O. Frazier
Senator Seely G. Lodwick

Old 2nd* (Van Buren)



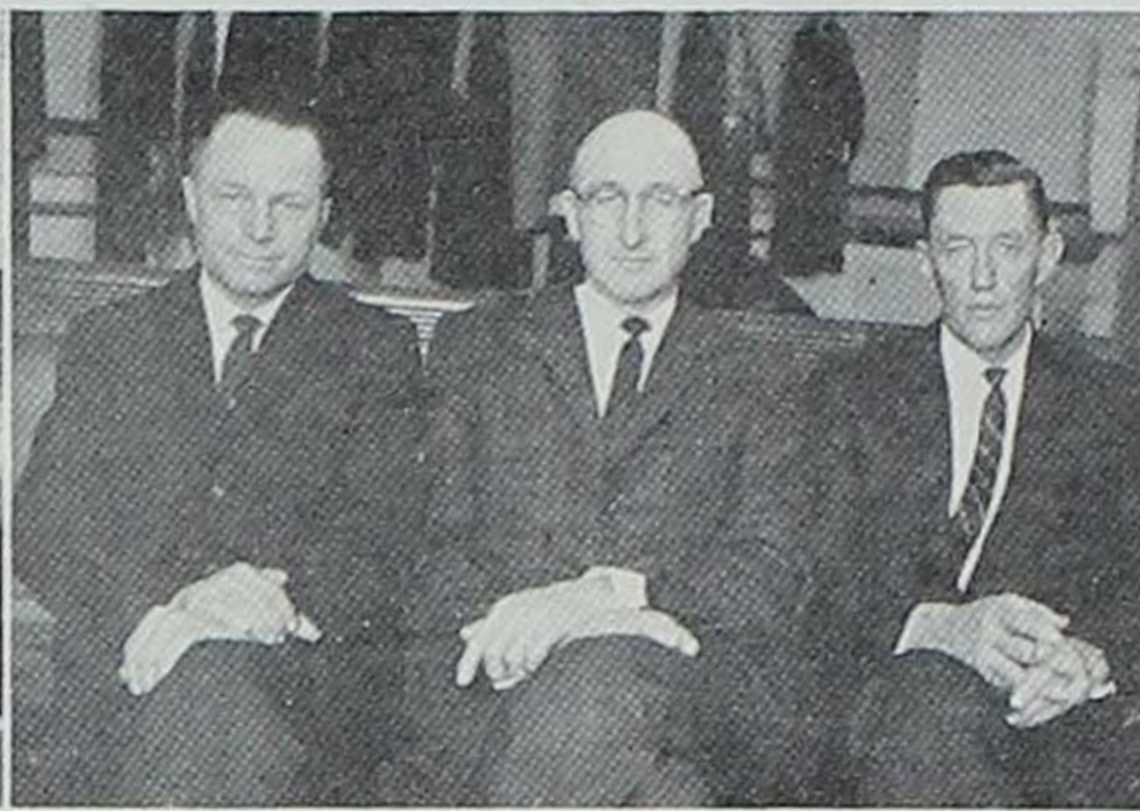
Rep. Floyd H. Millen
Senator Dewey B. Phelps

Old 3rd* (Appanoose, Davis)



Senator Joe N. Wilson
Rep. Dewey E. Goode
Rep. Delmont Moffitt

Old 4th* (Lucas, Wayne)



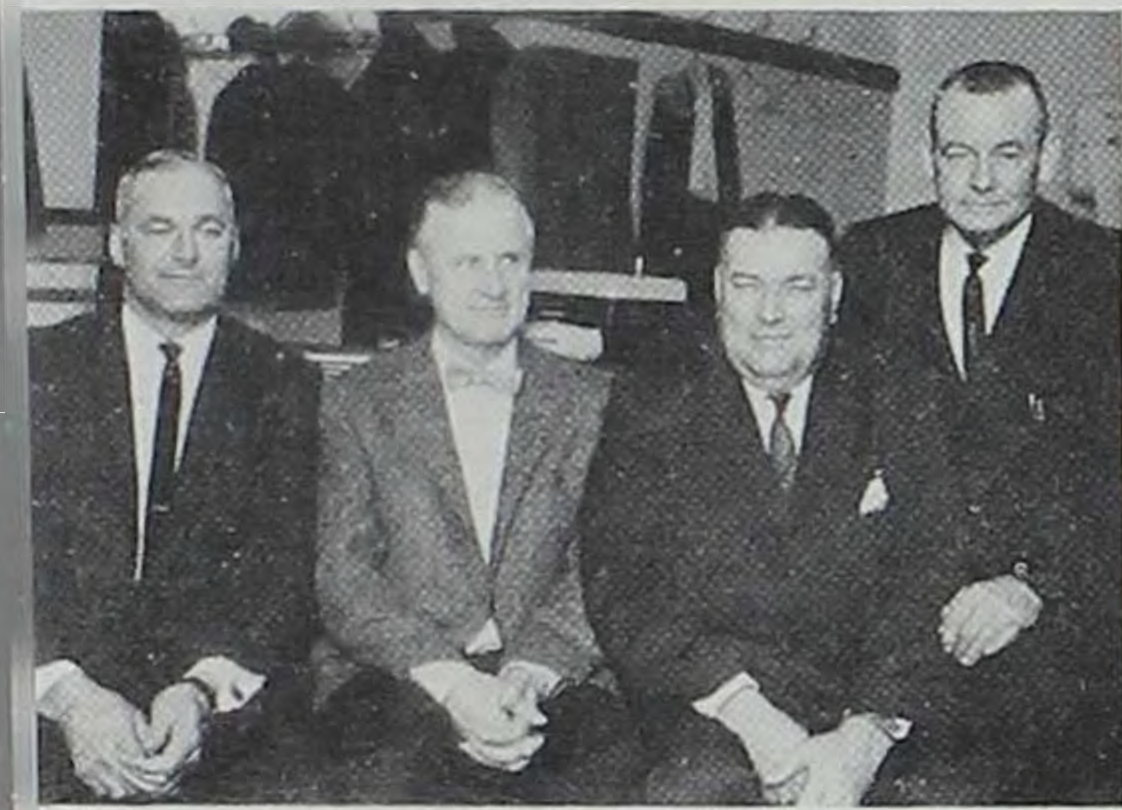
Rep. Reed Casey
Senator Howard Vincent
Rep. Marion D. Siglin

Old 5th* (Decatur, Ringgold, Union)



Rep. Joseph G. Knock
Rep. Lorne R. Worthington
Senator Franklin S. Main
Rep. Quentin V. Anderson

6th (Fremont, Mills, Page)



Rep. William J. Scherle
Senator Vern Lisle
Rep. Leroy S. Miller
Rep. Paul E. McElroy

Old 6th* (Adams, Taylor)



Rep. Ivan Wells
Senator Orval C. Walter
Rep. James E. Briles

7th (Des Moines)



Rep. Charles P. Miller
Senator Robert R. Dodds

8th (Henry, Jefferson)



Rep. LeRoy Chalupa
Senator Clifford M. Vance
Rep. Charles F. Strothman

Old 8th* (Montgomery)



Senator Edward A. Wearin
Rep. Conrad Ossian

9th (Wapello)



Senator Jake B. Mincks
Rep. Cleve L. Carnahan

10th (Louisa, Washington)



Rep. Keith L. Vetter
Senator Richard L. Stephens
Rep. Fred E. Wier

Old 11th* (Clark, Warren)



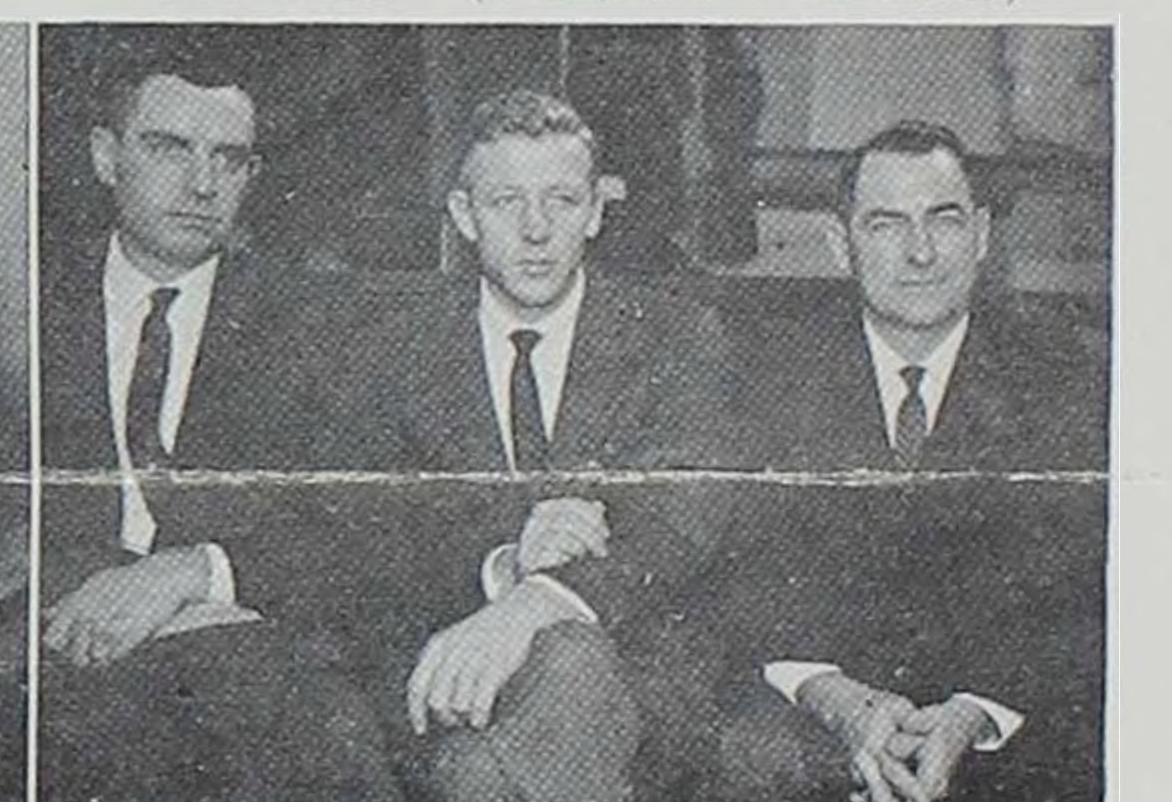
Rep. Carl Hirsch
Senator J. Louis Fisher
Rep. Cecil V. Lutz

14th (Audubon, Cass, Shelby)



Rep. Harvey W. Johnson
Rep. Lester L. Kluever
Senator John D. Shoeman
Rep. Alfred Nielsen

Old 14th* (Keokuk, Mahaska)



Rep. Dan Prine
Senator John L. Campbell
Rep. Keith H. Dunton

Old 15th* (Marion, Monroe)



Rep. Katherine M. Falvey
Rep. Elmer H. Vermeer
Senator Vera Shivvers

Old 16th* (Adair, Madison)



Rep. Alvin P. Meyer
Senator Joseph B. Flatt
Rep. Eugene Halling

17th (Scott)



Rep. Paul W. Knowles
Senator Jack Schroeder
Rep. Riley Dietz

Old 17th* (Dallas, Guthrie)



Rep. Leroy H. Petersen
Senator Harry L. Cowden
Rep. Samuel E. Robinson

18th (Clinton)



Rep. Lawrence D. Carstensen
Senator David O. Shaff
Rep. John Camp

Old 19th* (Pottawattamie)



Senator Richard C. Turner
Rep. Harry R. Gittins
Rep. Maurice Van Nostrand

22nd (Benton, Tama)



Senator R. O. Burrows, Sr.
Rep. Charles F. Balloun
Rep. Fred L. Wright

23rd (Iowa, Poweshiek)



Rep. George L. Paul
Senator Kenneth Benda
Rep. William J. Coffman

Old 23rd* (Cedar, Jackson, Jones, Muscatine)



Rep. A. L. Mensing
Rep. Howard Tabor
Senator Earl Elijah
Rep. Roy A. Miller
Rep. David M. Stanley

Old 24th* (Lyon, Osceola, Sioux)



Rep. Elmer H. Den Herder
Senator J. T. Dykhouse
Rep. Arthur C. Hanson
Rep. Howard N. Sokol

*districting of Senate seats in 1961 resulted in several districts retaining old district numbers for 1963 session.

LEGISLATORS FROM FIFTY IOWA SENATORIAL DISTRICTS

25th (Jasper)

Old 25th* (Johnson)

Old 26th* (Linn)

27th (Polk)

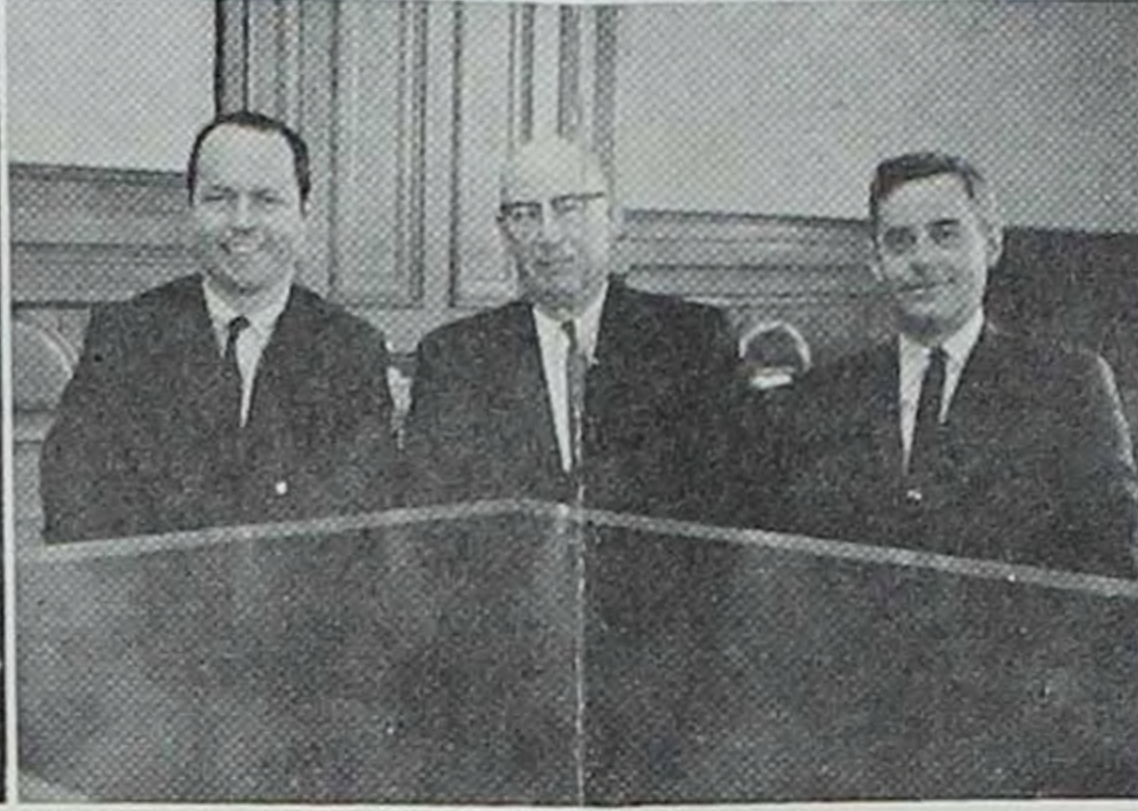
Old 27th* (Humboldt, Webster)



Senator Eugene M. Hill
Rep. Max Kreaeger



Rep. Bruce E. Mahan
Senator D. C. Nolan
Rep. Scott Swisher



Rep. Tom Riley
Senator Martin Wiley
Rep. John M. Ely, Jr.



Rep. William F. Denman
Senator George E. O'Malley
Rep. Howard C. Reppert, Jr.



Senator C. Joseph Coleman
Rep. Percie Van Alstine
Rep. John J. Murray

Old 28th* (Marshall)

30th (Carroll, Crawford, Sac)

31st (Monona, Harrison)

Old 31st* (Boone, Greene, Story)

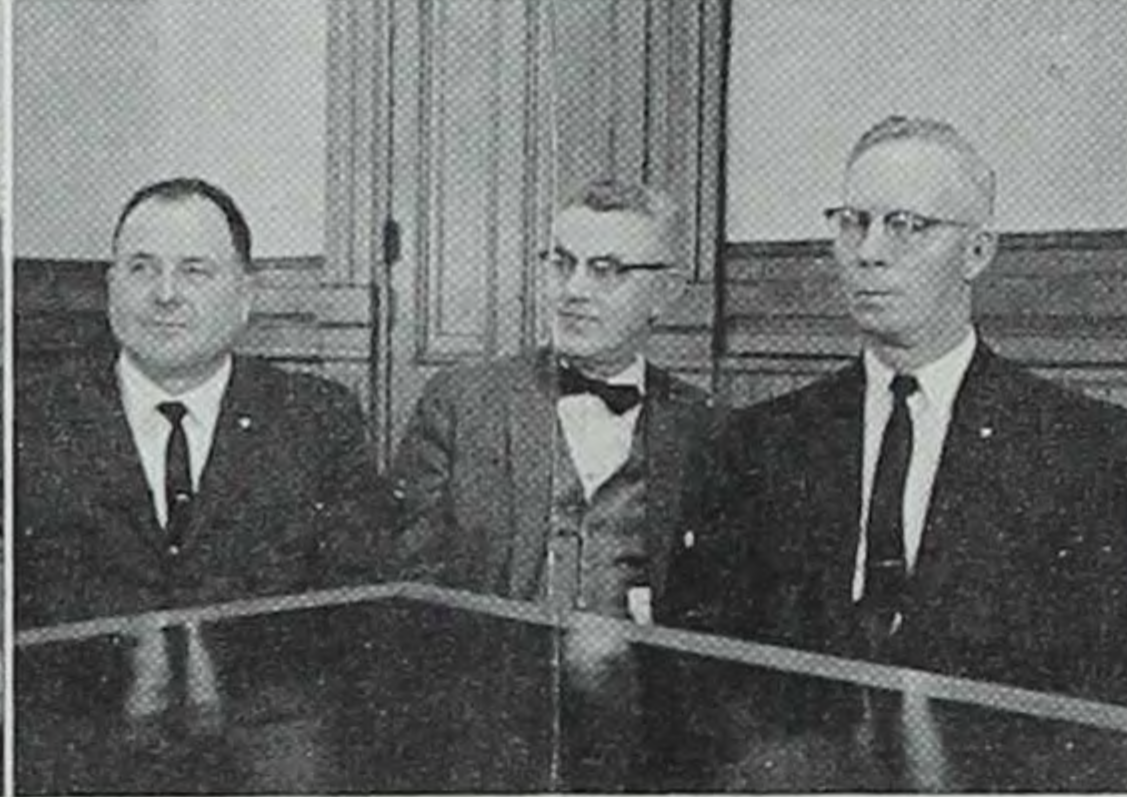
32nd (Dubuque)



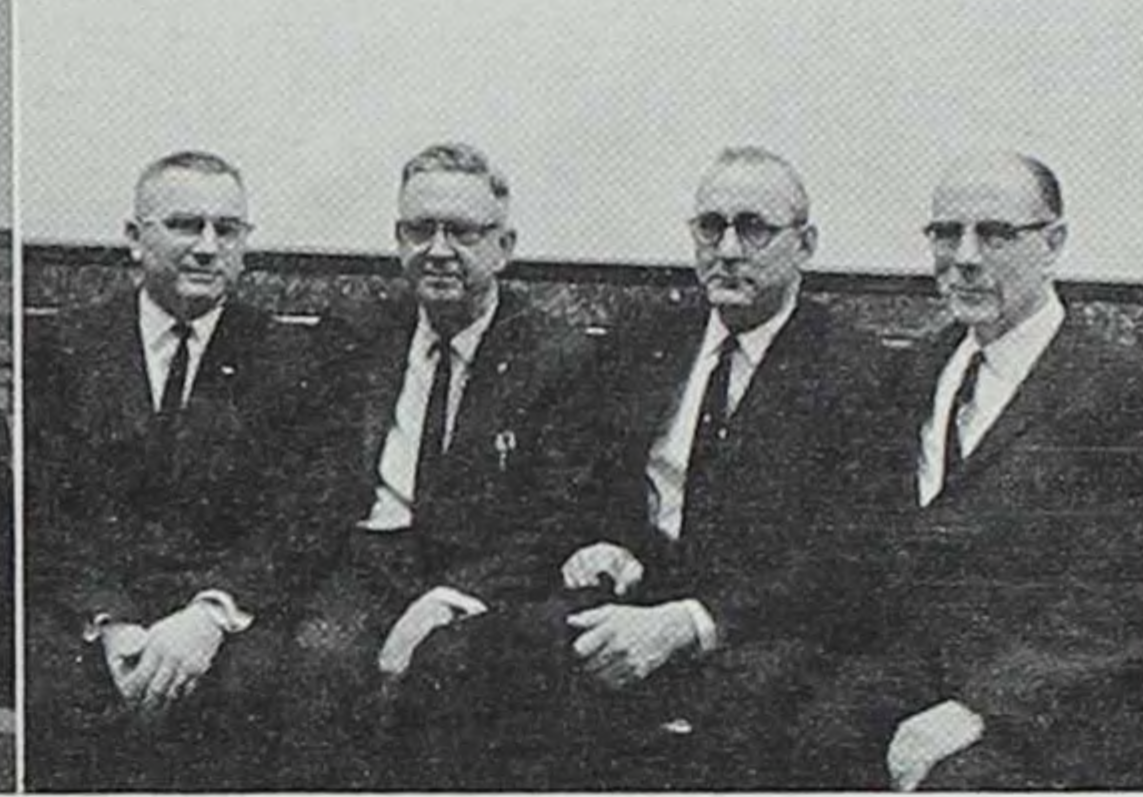
Senator Howard C. Buck
Rep. John L. Mowry



Rep. Bernard J. Murphy
Senator Peter F. Hansen
Rep. Elmer F. Lange
Rep. Everett Crane



Rep. Elroy Maule
Senator Charles F. Griffin
Rep. William E. Darrington



Rep. C. Raymond Fisher
Senator A. V. Doran
Rep. Raymond Eveland
Rep. Ray C. Cunningham



Senator Andrew G. Frommelt
Rep. John L. Duffy
Rep. Alfred P. Breitbach, Sr.

Old 32* (Woodbury)

Old 33rd* (Buchanan, Delaware)

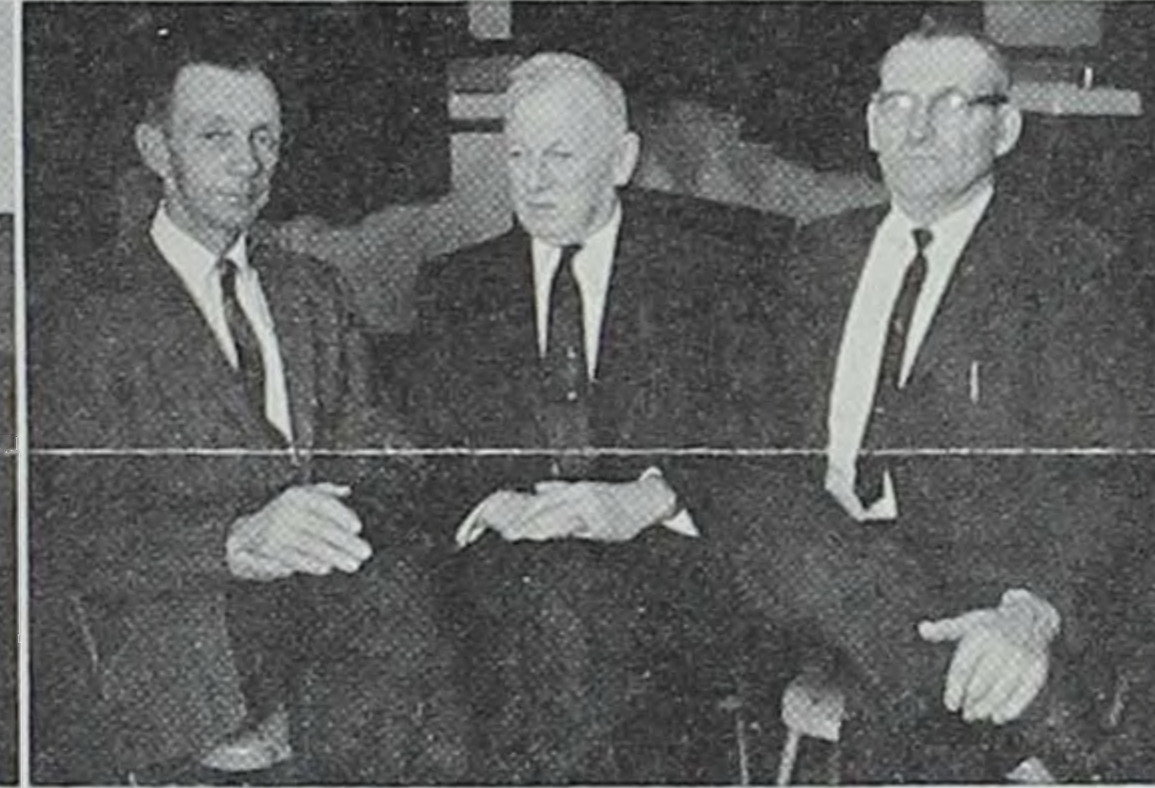
34th (Black Hawk)

35th (Hamilton, Hardin)

Old 36th* (Clayton)



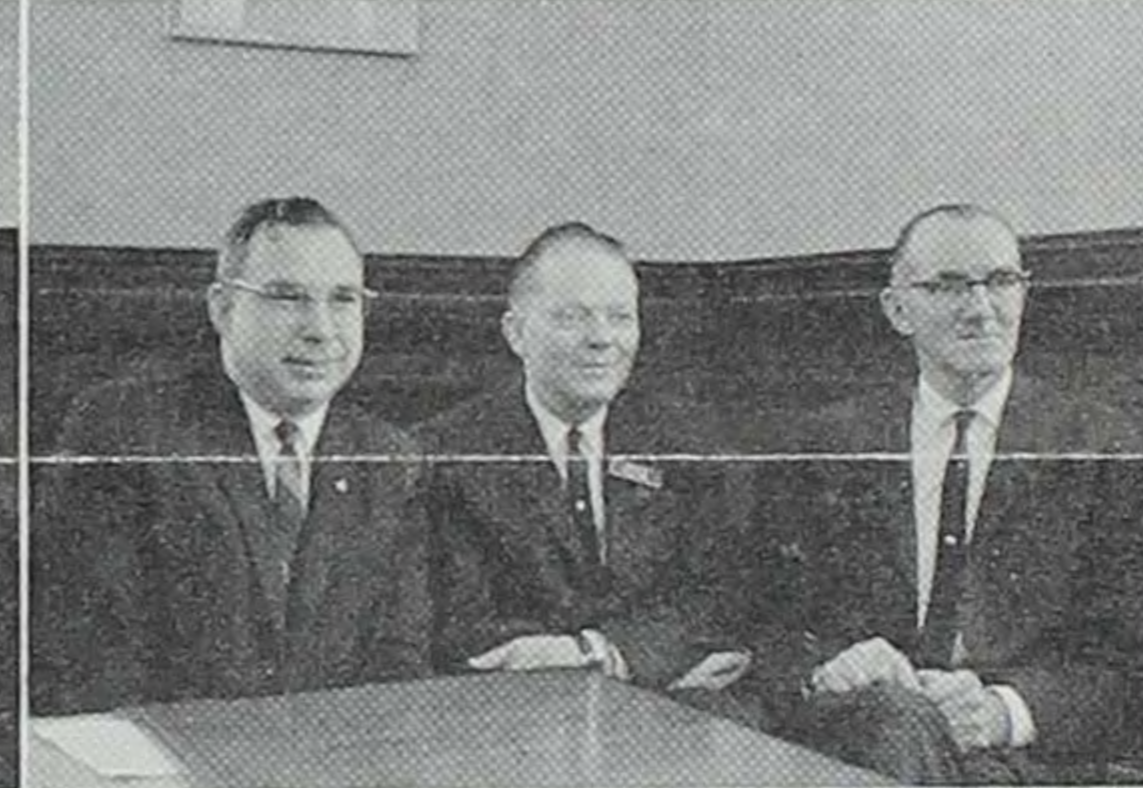
Rep. Louis A. Peterson
Senator Charles S. Van Eaton
Rep. Leonard C. Andersen



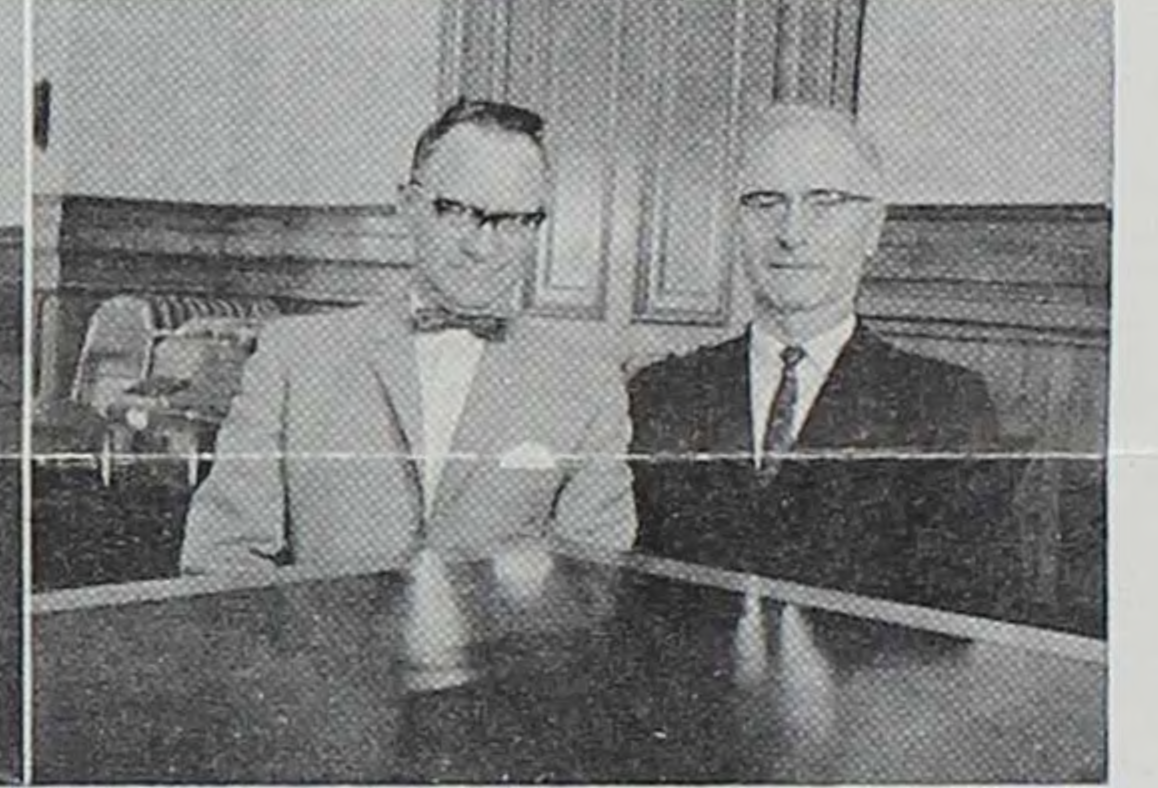
Rep. Kenneth L. Parker
Senator Irving D. Long
Rep. James E. Patton



Rep. Francis L. Messerly
Senator Robert Fulton
Rep. Chester O. Hougen



Rep. Robert W. Naden
Senator John A. Walker
Rep. Paul M. Walter



Senator Adolph Elvers
Rep. Harley J. Palas

37th (Buena Vista, Calhoun, Pocahontas)

Old 39th* (Bremer, Butler, Franklin, Grundy)

Old 40th* (Alamakee, Fayette, Winneshiek)

Old 41st* (Winnebago)

Old 43rd* (Cerro Gordo, Hancock, Wright)



Rep. Fred M. Jarvis
Senator Donald G. Beneke
Rep. Frances G. Hakes
Rep. William P. Winkelman



Rep. Harold O. Fischer
Rep. Charles E. Grassley
Senator Vernon H. Kyhl
Rep. Floyd P. Edgington
Rep. Henry W. Busch



Rep. Hillman H. Sersland
Senator George L. Scott
Rep. Maurice E. Barringer
Rep. Walter R. Hagen



Rep. Henry C. Nelson
Senator Jacob Grimsted



Rep. Raymond W. Hagie
Senator Leigh R. Curran
Rep. Lenabelle Bock
Rep. Marion E. Olson

44th (Chickasaw, Floyd)

45th (Howard, Mitchell, Worth)

Old 46th* (Cherokee, Ida, Plymouth)

Old 47th* (Clay, Dickson, O'Brien)

Old 49th* (Emmet, Kossuth, Palo Alto)



Rep. Vince Steffen
Senator Robert R. Rigler
Rep. Wayne Shaw



Rep. M. Ross Stevenson
Rep. Fred B. Hanson
Senator Leo Elthon
Rep. Harold Mueller



Rep. Washburn W. Steele
Senator J. Henry Lucken
Rep. A. Gordon Stokes
Rep. J. W. Graham



Rep. Roy J. Smith
Rep. Merle W. Hagedorn
Senator Leroy Getting
Rep. Marvin W. Smith



Rep. John P. Kibbie
Senator John J. Brown
Rep. Niels J. Nielsen
Rep. Casey Loss

*Redistricting of Senate seats in 1961 resulted in several districts retaining old district numbers for 1963 session.

Major Legislation

It was as though the 60th General Assembly had taken its cues from the 59th and then had gone its predecessor even better. For the 60th chalked up new records in greater numbers than even the 59th had done. Examples:

- The 60th lasted 125 days — a full week longer than the 59th, which held the previous record at 118 days.

- The 60th adopted a record budget of \$207.36 million a year, exclusive of highway department funds. This was over \$13 million higher than the previous record of \$193.8 set by the 59th.

Then, too, the 59th was a hard working session. It tackled major problems with abandon. But the 60th worked even harder. It not only tackled problems but acted decisively on more of them.

Perhaps it was due to some of the younger bloods, who were maturing rapidly and taking their rightful place in the legislative process. Perhaps it was due to the timely and periodic prodding of the overwhelming Republican majority by the Democratic Governor. Or, perhaps, it was in part a result of the spirit of restlessness among the people, which seemed to express itself in a desire for legislation to accelerate Iowa's obvious

transition from a purely agricultural economy to a more balanced economy blending agriculture with industry.

Whatever it was, there could be no mistaking that this was a well-functioning legislature from the standpoint of accomplishment, even though it did stumble over the high property tax relief hurdle that had tripped up so many of its predecessors. But that was only one of the "Big Three," as the issues of reapportionment, legalized liquor and property tax relief became known, and it did pass the other two.

The Shaff reapportionment plan, first passed in 1961 as a proposed amendment to the Constitution, was adopted again so it could be submitted to the people at a statewide election set for December 3, 1963, instead of the usual time — the next general election. And the legislature voted to legalize the sale of liquor-by-the-drink for the first time in 47 years. True, neither action pleased high percentages of the people and, in fact, the Shaff plan for the second time was passed in the Senate by members who were in the majority there, but who represented far fewer people than the members who voted against it. But, whether or not you liked the actions taken, the legislature did act.

It considered, also, many other matters that fell into the "major" category, just a rank or two below the "Big Three," passing some, defeating others. Among those passed were bills:

To create a public utilities rate-regulating division under the Iowa Commerce Commission.

To improve benefits under the Iowa Public Employees Retirement System, workmen's compensation and employment security laws.

To permit counties, municipalities and school districts to invest idle funds at interest.

To appropriate the necessary funds to implement the Kerr-Mills law providing medical care for the aged, which was passed by the 59th General Assembly.

To provide for control of brucellosis in cattle.

To make it a misdemeanor to discriminate because of race, creed, or color in hiring workers.

To give municipalities a greater measure of home rule.

To implement the judicial reorganization amendment ratified by the people in June of 1962.

To give the Iowa Development Commission more of the legislative tools it deemed necessary to help lure new industry to Iowa.

To tighten up administration of the Highway Commission.

To revise the probate statutes for the first time in 50 years.

To prohibit a Governor from giving an interim appointment to any individual refused confirmation by the preceding Senate.

To extend the terms of county supervisors from three to four years, making them the same length

as those of other elected county officials excepting county attorneys.

In addition, the legislature also voted to ratify the proposed amendment to the U.S. Constitution banning the poll tax as a requirement for voting in national elections.

Most of the \$13 million a year increase voted in the state budget was for educational institutions under the Board of Regents. The Board's appropriation was set at \$50 million a year, a substantial increase of \$8.7 million, including \$16 million for capital improvements. In order to assure ample revenue for capital improvements, the legislature voted its only tax increase of the year, raising the four-cent per pack tax on cigarettes to five cents and allocating the anticipated \$3 million a year in new revenue to new buildings.

There were some important bills, too, that the legislature either rejected or sidetracked in some other manner.

Two of the most controversial were the bills to ban billboards from the Interstate highways in Iowa and to abolish capital punishment. The billboard bill never reached the floor although the House, in almost unprecedented action, turned down a request by its Roads and Highways committee for more time to study it and placed the measure on the calendar. But only a day or so later, it was dumped into Sifting committee, along with the rest of the calendar. Sponsors said pas-

sage of the bill would bring the state a \$1.7 million bonus, plus 90 per cent of the amount needed to purchase advertising rights from farmers, in Federal funds. An attempt during the last week of the session to pull the bill from House Sifting committee fell two votes short of the necessary two-thirds majority.

The House, however, did pass the bill banning capital punishment but the Senate let it die in committee.

Each chamber passed its own version of a bill to give the tax commission the legislation needed to equalize property valuations throughout Iowa to pave the way for more equitable distribution of state aids. But, in the end, neither would accept the other's version. It was the same with attempts to increase appropriations for state school aid and agricultural land tax credit. These were included in the property tax bill which tied up the legislature in the last minute failure.

Once again, the House passed its almost perennial resolution calling for annual sessions of the legislature and, once again, the Senate buried it in committee.

Neither chamber showed much enthusiasm over bills to require Sunday closing of stores, to review the Nebraska-Iowa boundary situation (the members were leaving it up to Nebraska after having taken action in 1961 which that state had refused to accept in partnership), to provide for red meat

checkoffs for funds to promote the sale of meat products, to permit pari-mutuel betting — although the House came mighty close to passing this when it was offered as an amendment to the tax bill.

The one bill which found feelings running deeper than even that proposing legalized liquor had to do with permitting private and parochial school children to ride on public school buses. This matter, injected into the legislative picture by Governor Hughes in his inaugural address, never made it to the floor except in the form of a committee report recommending "indefinite postponement." Rep. Scott Swisher, Iowa City Democrat, moved that the report be rejected. His motion lost 77 to 29. Probably this is not the last that will be heard in legislative halls on this subject.

The legislature paid little attention to the three so-called "silent amendments" calling for (1) state initiation of amendments to the United States Constitution without the necessity of a convention, (2) an amendment to the United States Constitution eliminating federal judicial authority over the apportionment of state legislatures and (3) an amendment to the United States Constitution establishing a "Court of the Union" which would have the right to review certain United States Supreme Court decisions. None was acted on.

It has been several sessions since the legislature has escaped without at least one of its bills being

vetoed and this session was no exception. Governor Hughes vetoed four bills — two from each chamber — and, in return, the Republican majority rose up to override one of them on a straight party line vote. That one was Senate File 434 which prohibited a Governor from giving an interim appointment to any individual refused confirmation by the previous Senate.

Governor Hughes said in his veto message that the bill was “politically inspired” after he had announced his intention to give interim appointments to two nominees refused confirmation by the Senate. He said that in the past the Senate had sometimes reversed itself and confirmed those given interim appointments after having rejected them when they were originally nominated.

“I do not believe a bill that would make such a far-reaching change in the structure of our government should be considered in a partisan atmosphere,” the Governor declared. “I do not feel it is in the best interests of good state government to further hamper future Governors and future Senators in their endeavors to find qualified individuals to fill crucial state positions.”

Here are the other bills vetoed by the Governor, together with the reasons he gave the legislature in veto messages:

Senate File 1 — relating to controlled access highways: “The implications of the bill are far from clear — and this fact in itself makes its de-

sirability as legislation questionable. Moreover, after hearing the arguments on both sides, evaluating the facts and reading the legal citations, I became convinced that enactment of this legislation, whatever its intentions and justifications might be, would seriously jeopardize the future of our highway program in Iowa. Believing this, I had no choice but to exercise the veto. . . . I want to clearly recognize the fact that the main intention of Senate File 1 is to protect the rights of individual owners along our highways. I am completely in accord with this goal. I simply feel that this bill has other, unintentional implications that conflict with the interests of the general public."

House File 48 — relating to licensing and inspection of county homes: "This act would exempt the 83 county homes in Iowa from the licensing requirements that now apply to county homes and to all private nursing and custodial homes. . . . I do not believe such an act would be in the best interests of the 6,000 persons now living in county homes, of the taxpayers of the counties that have county homes, or of the 17,000 persons now being cared for in private nursing and custodial homes throughout Iowa. . . . The enactment of this bill, I fear, would have a bad psychological effect on the enforcement of the entire nursing home act. . . ."

House File 156 — relating to permitting collection of sales tax on the cash difference in sales of

farm equipment where a trade-in is involved: "I cannot quarrel with the apparent intent of this measure to stimulate the sale of farm implements, automobiles and household appliances in Iowa. But the 60th General Assembly, failing to agree on any major tax bill, has provided an extremely tight budget with which to operate the state government for the next two years.

"The state tax commission has advised me that at the outset, House File 156 would cost our state treasury an estimated \$1,739,000 annually.

"The state comptroller has cautioned that so great a revenue loss — or even half that figure — during the coming biennium might well deplete the state general fund balance beyond the danger point. I cannot in good conscience lend my approval to any action which appears likely to jeopardize the fiscal position of our state government. It is with regret, therefore, that I must disapprove this bill."

In the final analysis, the legislature passed 388 new laws. Here's the box score on its accomplishments:

	<i>House</i>	<i>Senate</i>	<i>Joint Resolutions</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Bills</i>	<i>Bills</i>	<i>House</i>	<i>Senate</i>	
Introduced	596	492	21	18	1,127
Withdrawn	52	36	0	0	88
Indefinitely postponed	34	0	3	0	37
Failed to pass.....	10	10	0	0	20
Passed by both houses but not enrolled	3	2	0	0	5
Passed by one house, no vote in other house.....	55	58	1	1	115

MAJOR LEGISLATION

483

Substitution made for.....	28	17	0	0	45
Bills in conference.....	1	1	0	0	2
Tabled	3	1	0	0	4
Conference committee					
report rejected	1	0	0	0	1
Sent to Secretary of State	0	0	2	1	3
Signed by Governor.....	179	204	0	4	387
Became law without					
Governor's signature	0	0	0	0	0
Governor vetoed	2	2	0	0	4
Passed over veto.....	0	1	0	0	1
New Laws	179	205	0	4	388

In comparison with other sessions, including the industrious 59th, the 60th General Assembly set a high mark of achievement for future sessions to shoot at.

Granted, it was the longest and the costliest session in Iowa history. But it may well have been, also, the best. Certainly it attained the highest rank of any in the last two decades.

Indeed, it probably would be necessary to go back into the early Thirties to find a legislative session to match the record made by the 1963 lawmakers. It was in the early Thirties that legislators took the bit in their teeth to replenish Iowa's depleted state coffers by passing the income, sales, and corporation taxes. But even in comparison, the 1963 session looked good.

It opened on January 14 only a minute after 10 a.m. It officially adjourned at 6 p.m. on May 18 — 125 days later. On that day the clocks were stopped to allow the staff to complete the paper work necessary to bring the session to an end. A

few legislators gathered again on the day the calendar read May 23 — although it was still May 18 so far as the legislative journals were concerned — in the House and Senate chambers. The clocks were started again for the first time in five days and when they pointed to 6 p.m., Lieutenant Governor Mooty and Speaker Naden rapped the session to a close in their respective chambers. Actually, it was 2:43 p.m., May 23.

FRANK T. NYE

Significance of Work

A dark cloud labeled "property tax relief" hung ominously over the 60th General Assembly as it worked toward the hour of adjournment. Democrats and Republicans alike, long before the session opened, had promised to pass legislation shifting some of the mounting tax burden on property to more broadly-based tax sources, such as sales or income, and they were striving mightily to make good.

A bill to adjust the tax burden had been passed by both Senate and House — but in different form — as the deadline neared. So it had gone to conference and that committee was about to report on its attempt to compromise the differences. The spotlight was focused on the Senate where the report was to be taken up first. If adopted, then passed, by the Senate, it would be sent to the House. But the Senate voted against the report, abruptly ending the matter then and there. Adjournment came almost within the hour.

This eleventh-hour failure created the fleeting impression that the session itself had been a complete failure; that the legislature had wasted its time and that of the taxpayers; that nothing of lasting significance had been accomplished.

But, as time passed and the people had more opportunity to appraise the legislature's record in the clear light of a new day, it became increasingly apparent that, far from failure, this had been one of the best sessions in many years. It deserved praise, for this legislature had faced squarely up to more of the state's pressing problems than any of its recent predecessors, and had acted on a majority of them. In truth, one would have to go back some thirty years to find a legislature which had compiled as fine a record.

For example, shortly before the session convened the overwhelming preponderance of Republican legislators had gathered and set for themselves 13 goals they hoped to attain — and they actually had attained 12 of them. Their only miss was on property tax relief. In attaining these goals, they also carried out much of the party's 1962 platform. The same could be said for the Democrats. Even though they were in short minority, one of their own was in the Governor's chair and, together, they were able to maneuver in such a manner that they kept many of the promises in their party's platform.

It was this fine joint performance, resulting in the passage of more major legislation than during any session in the last three decades, that was overshadowed temporarily by the property tax relief failure. After all, this was only one of the three overriding issues before the legislature. The

others were reapportionment and legalized liquor-by-the-drink, and both were passed. So the batting average was .667 which is high in any man's league. And when you added to it the other major legislation that was adopted it was higher yet.

There were several reasons for the failure on property tax relief — including a growing belief during the session that the issue had been oversold from the beginning — but one of them was not a refusal to face the issue. For, within days after the session opened and until its final hour, hardly a waking minute elapsed without some work going into the effort to solve this problem. The Ways and Means Committees of both Senate and House labored doggedly and determinedly for days on end to map a program that would suit a majority of members before reporting a bill to the calendar. They had the help of the Committees on Tax Revision and on Appropriations in both Senate and House. But, in the end, the failure was due in large measure to the sad fact that no way could be found to relieve the taxes on property without it costing the average property owner more in new taxes than he'd get back.

Naturally, there were other factors involved in the failure and, for the most part, they were identifiable in the form of both partisan and non-partisan blocs.

An anti-sales tax bloc, composed of Democrats and Republicans representing western and north-

ern counties adjacent to Nebraska and Minnesota, conducted a highly successful fight against raising the Iowa sales tax from two to three per cent. After all, this bloc held, Iowa merchants in their communities already were losing business to Nebraska and Minnesota, which have no sales tax.

A "hold the line" bloc, also composed of members of both parties, was successful, too, in opposing tax increases, although not as successful in fulfilling its other goal of holding down appropriations. Only the cigaret tax, of all the present taxes, was increased. It went up from four to five cents a package with the new revenue to be channeled into capital appropriations for state schools.

A rural bloc was formed to work for a substantial increase in the agricultural land tax appropriation. This, in turn, found urban legislators banding together to stave off any sizeable increase in this appropriation lest it be at the expense of the urban property owner. It was the urban bloc, which formed a loose coalition with the "hold the liners" and the "anti-sales taxers," that brought about the tax bill's defeat in the end.

Republicans, whenever they could get together, favored a sales tax increase as the way to finance property tax relief. But Democrats said it should be paid for by increasing income tax rates and installing the withholding tax.

Some members of both parties, however, felt

that the state's normal economic growth and the revenue from the new legalized liquor law would be ample to meet needs with no tax increases whatever. Manifesting the earnestness of the legislators to come up with some way to pay for property tax relief was the unexpected closeness of the vote to tack legalized pari-mutuel betting on horse and dog races onto the tax bill in the House. Pari-mutuel betting bills never had got out of committee heretofore but this time a proposed amendment lost by only a nose — 51 to 49.

In the final analysis, the bill lost because it covered too much territory. It not only proposed new taxes but attempted to say how the revenue to be raised by these taxes would be spent and that was too much for too many legislators. They may have found some things they liked in the bill but they then found many more things they didn't like. So all hopes for passage faded into oblivion.

Speaking generally, Iowa newspapers were complimentary in their appraisals of the session. Here are some excerpts:

Add, subtract and total — the pluses outnumber the minuses. — *Mason City Globe-Gazette*.

It was a hard-working session. It hit much more than it missed. It showed willingness to tangle with most of the major issues, and on the basis of the total job the members deserve the thanks of the state. — *Sioux City Journal*.

. . . in retrospect, both chambers should be commended for putting together a session generally in the best inter-

ests of the people they represent. — *Waterloo Courier*.

. . . the problem of property tax relief is still with us and, from the farmers' point of view it will get worse as his influence in the legislature decreases. — *Tipton Conservative*.

The problems faced . . . were toughies and it is probably a good thing that a lot of matters were left unsolved. For example, everyone was for tax reduction and property tax relief — but no solution to the problems could be agreed upon. — *Lyon County (Rock Rapids) Reporter*.

If there had been solid conviction that a tax increase was really needed, this impasse over the tax bill might have been overcome. But no tears are being shed, and the public will settle back for two years of status quo in the tax business. — *Dubuque Telegraph-Herald*.

The one really bad thing was the deepening rift between urban and rural people. This showed up plainly in the battle in the closing days . . . over the proposed three per cent sales tax. — *Kossuth County (Algona) Advance*.

Offhand, we're inclined to think this legislature did a pretty fair job, despite its frequent encounters with petty group selfishness and despite its failure to deal effectively with the property tax problem. . . . Moreover, we're by no means sure that the big failure, though disappointing, is a serious blow to the best interests of Iowa's people. — *Cedar Rapids Gazette*.

It is too bad that this very fine legislature was unable to reach agreement on this important legislation [property tax relief]. . . . When you assess the total program, however, you must agree that . . . it was a memorable and good session. — *Eagle Grove Eagle*.

The main sufferer (as a result of no tax bill) will be the public schools which will get no increased state aid to

serve the needs caused by increased enrollments. The schools have no place to turn to for money except to property tax, the point of greatest resistance. It will be ironic if the battle to determine whose property tax should get the most relief results in punishing all property taxpayers. — *Des Moines Register*.

Were the legislative successes due to the skill of a powerful, dynamic, mind-speaking Democratic Governor or . . . to the strength and skill of a huge Republican majority in both houses? No answer can be found, and it is obvious from a reading of the record that clearcut credit or blame cannot properly be assessed. — *Mitchell County Press and Osage News*.

Aside from the failure to resolve tax and appropriation difficulties, the legislature scored a major triumph in passing the first liquor-by-the-drink bill for the state in 47 years. — *Davenport Morning Democrat*.

It was a provocative session and one that we predict will provide a springboard for many new ideas about how the next one ought to go. — *Estherville Daily News*.

Favorite indoor sport in Iowa during the next few weeks will be calling the 60th General Assembly . . . a "do nothing" legislature. We shall not join the chorus. — *Ottumwa Courier*.

This . . . legislature will be remembered mostly as the one which made booze legal in something less than bottles. . . . But its basic outlook was fresher than in many sessions. That outlook was a willingness to look at most of the problems. — *Burlington Hawk-Eye*.

Iowans will have no major tax increase for the next two years and this is as it should be. State spending will have to be held within the boundaries of present state income. — *Council Bluffs Nonpareil*.

The 60th General Assembly will be remembered more

for passing a liquor-by-the-drink bill than for any other act. — Fort Dodge *Messenger*.

. . . it was a hard-working, conscientious and constructive session . . . which accomplished much that is worthwhile for Iowa's progress. — Charles City *Press*.

Only time will tell if the state can continue operating on a "hold the line" policy for services and revenue or if new demands will require the state to look to new sources of funds to meet the needs of today. . . . The state no doubt will survive for another two years, though it may not progress. — Iowa City *Press-Citizen*.

Most people are in favor of some property tax relief, but the tax muddle concocted by the state legislature during its dying days promised to cost the average property holder more than the relief it offered. — Atlantic *News-Telegraph*.

A constant irritation to us during every session . . . is the bottling up of bills in committee by small groups of die-hards. . . . Our form of government works best when secrecy is kept to a minimum. — Grinnell *Herald-Register*.

The real fight in Iowa, as elsewhere, is between large and small counties and districts and this gets down to which area has the most people and which legislators speak for the most people. — Marshalltown *Times-Republican*.

More talented and masterful leadership might have found a way to bridge the gap between Governor Hughes and the legislature, and between the rural and urban interests . . . — Davenport *Times*.

The truly great significance of this session could be found in the record which showed clearly that even with a divided government it was possible to work together for the state's best interests — de-

spite the fact that the two parties were unable to carry out one common pledge — to relieve the tax on property.

For that record, in spite of the property tax relief failure, stood out like a beacon light when compared to the records of recent sessions — a beacon light which seemed to signal to future sessions that the best way to meet pressing problems is not to sidestep them, or to hope they will go away, but to tackle them head on and with decision.

FRANK T. NYE

COST OF A LEGISLATIVE SESSION

<i>Item</i>	<i>House</i>	<i>Senate</i>	<i>Total</i>
Salaries:			
Members (including Lieutenant Governor) ..	\$398,840.00	\$190,320.00	\$ 0
Employees	200,370.81	113,105.51	37,440.07
Printing	0	0	199,361.74
Travel	1,906.10	873.04	0
Chaplains' Expenses	1,043.37	1,044.77	0
Miscellaneous	4,478.02	1,449.51	40,252.36
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals.....	\$606,638.30	\$306,792.83	\$277,054.17
	Total cost 60th G.A.....		\$1,190,485.30

Comparative Total Expenses:

59th G.A.	58th G.A.	57th G.A.	56th G.A.
\$1,153,226.66	\$1,084,043.14	\$709,151.02	\$681,988.59

These figures compiled by State Comptroller Marvin R. Selden.

Biennial Appropriations Iowa General Assembly

ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS

	1957-59	1959-61	1961-63	1963-65
Aeronautics Commission	\$ 50,000	\$ None	\$ None	\$ None
Agriculture	1,384,944	1,553,500	1,847,480	1,977,680
Appeal Board	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Attorney General	141,640	224,760	410,700	416,200
Auditor	503,300	581,600	722,000	764,420
Blind, Commission for.....	120,880	250,000	400,000	425,020
Civil Defense Administration	None	68,200	68,200	72,900
Commerce Commission	421,960	464,000	512,980	1,202,660
Comptroller	331,610	364,760	509,520	1,028,880
Conservation Commission	1,100,000	1,167,000	1,283,700	1,284,700
Control, Board of.....	490,820	934,200	1,107,400	1,247,900
Council of State Governments	10,000	10,000	15,000	15,000
Development Commission	354,440	400,000	600,800	910,700
District Court	1,459,522	1,694,500	1,873,900	2,305,100
Employment Security Comm.	154,600	181,200	188,600	168,300
Executive Council	1,022,000	1,022,000	1,022,000	1,830,800
Fair Board	100,000	110,000	110,000	110,000
Geological Survey	277,060	329,600	591,600	609,200
Governor	97,300	135,000	159,860	190,000
Health	1,164,320	1,304,600	1,400,000	1,420,590
Historical Society	139,480	188,000	209,000	209,100
History and Archives.....	140,920	185,000	228,100	229,840
Hoover Birthplace Foundation	13,000	21,370	24,000	12,000
Industrial Commission	85,000	102,000	113,600	142,400
Insurance Department	274,500	360,000	402,000	451,200
Labor, Bureau of.....	164,140	182,000	200,700	210,960
Legislative Research	None	None	None	120,000
Libraries	259,090	295,100	333,620	358,320
Lieutenant Governor	3,000	3,000	3,000	6,000
Liquor Control Commission....	None	None	7,500,000	7,881,800
Mine Examiners	5,520	4,200	4,200	35,680
Mine Inspectors	27,460	23,000	24,600	
Mississippi River Parkway Commission	None	None	3,000	5,360

BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS

495

National, State Guard.....	1,405,040	1,660,000	1,865,800	1,887,200
Natural Resources Council	230,000	300,000	340,600	353,300
Parole, Board of.....	184,000	417,200	419,120	556,560
Pharmacy Examiners	120,760	135,200	188,440	190,060
Pioneer Lawmakers	300	300	350	300
Printing Board	301,480	253,000	266,320	308,000
Public Buildings, Grounds, Superintendent of	940,710	1,027,200	1,210,560	1,356,000
Public Instruction	1,804,250	1,999,300	2,214,960	2,375,440
Public Safety	7,715,082	9,077,600	10,019,000	10,021,620
License Plates	600,000	650,000	*	*
Real Estate Commission.....	43,800	50,400	55,780	56,840
Reciprocity Board	None	61,500	80,940	125,560
Regents, Board of.....	145,710	155,800	169,880	181,000
Secretary of State.....	89,280	136,000	142,080	173,400
Soil Conservation	87,700	100,000	119,160	125,900
Soldiers' Bonus Board.....	16,000	50,000	70,000	100,000
Spanish-American War Vets.	7,000	7,000	7,000	6,980
Supreme Court	295,532	316,800	348,110	411,500
Supreme Court Clerk.....	33,200	37,400	39,000	40,400
Supreme Court Reporter and Code Editor	51,600	61,700	70,900	75,060
Tax Commission	2,246,648	2,694,000	2,885,140	**5,198,400
Treasurer	138,320	197,200	216,800	167,900
Uniform Laws, Comm. on.....	3,000	4,100	4,100	4,100
Teachers' Retirement	250,000	900,000	***1,030,000	***950,000
Totals.....	\$ 27,015,918	\$ 32,460,290	\$ 43,643,600	\$ 50,318,230

BOARD OF CONTROL (SUPPORT)

Mental Health Institutes:	1957-59	1959-61	1961-63	1963-65
Cherokee	\$ 3,387,868	\$ 4,382,200	\$ 4,600,000	\$ 4,339,200
Clarinda	3,408,890	3,909,200	4,400,000	4,446,800
Independence	3,816,846	4,453,400	4,900,000	4,785,000
Mount Pleasant	3,294,938	3,849,400	4,400,000	4,381,000
State Homes:				
Wittenmyer (Davenport)...	1,226,164	1,360,600	1,580,000	1,841,800
Soldiers' (Marshalltown)....	1,436,370	1,678,000	1,813,000	1,769,200

*Appropriated from Road Use Tax Fund.

**Commission's Revolving Fund eliminated by 60th G. A. and difference made up by increased appropriation.

***Estimated figure as it now is a standing unlimited appropriation.

Juvenile (Toledo)	889,580	1,067,200	1,200,000	1,365,800
State Schools:				
Glenwood	3,310,266	4,342,600	4,850,000	5,112,800
Woodward	3,695,346	4,342,000	4,850,000	4,952,800
Reformatories:				
Men's (Anamosa)	2,157,590	2,512,400	2,930,000	3,583,600
Women's (Rockwell City)	348,268	373,200	470,000	558,500
Training Schools:				
Boys' (Eldora)	1,315,880	1,645,000	2,380,000	2,439,600
Girls' (Mitchellville)	443,120	491,800	555,200	727,400
Penitentiary:				
Fort Madison	2,768,874	3,280,200	3,880,000	4,323,600
For Additional Staff.....	500,000	None	None	None
For Additional Mental Health	None	750,000	401,440	413,400
To Upgrade Attendants at				
Mental Health Institutes....	None	835,200	None	None
Mobile Housing for Inmates	None	30,440	None	None
Totals.....	\$ 32,000,000	\$ 39,302,840	\$ 43,209,640	\$ 45,040,500

BOARD OF REGENTS (SUPPORT)

State University of Iowa:	1957-59	1959-61	1961-63	1963-65
University	\$ 19,892,712	\$ 23,628,740	\$ 27,200,800	\$ 32,667,500
Lakeside Laboratory	*	8,400	8,800	8,800
University Hospital	9,235,394	10,550,624	11,801,200	13,605,850
Psychopathic Hospital	1,361,642	1,740,686	2,000,400	2,849,400
Bacteriological Laboratory	440,514	642,754	725,600	863,950
Hospital-School	1,017,418	1,131,604	1,268,600	1,660,600
Iowa State University.....	19,940,430	23,774,134	26,822,400	33,387,900
State College of Iowa.....	6,264,556	6,977,334	7,829,200	9,670,000
School for the Deaf.....	1,386,520	1,553,752	1,736,000	1,821,400
Braille-Sightsaving School	760,546	869,768	969,400	1,020,000
Sanatorium	1,942,680	2,127,848	2,383,600	2,464,000
Psychopathic Hospital Mental				
Health Research Fund.....	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
Totals.....	\$ 62,392,412	\$ 73,155,644	\$ 82,896,000	\$ 100,169,400

SOCIAL WELFARE

	1957-59	1959-61	1961-63	1963-65
Aid to Blind.....	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,100,000	\$ 1,200,000	\$ 1,100,000

*Included in general University appropriation.

BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS

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Aid to Dependent Children....	5,900,000	7,000,000	8,000,000	8,500,000
Child Welfare	700,000	700,000	700,000	800,000
Emergency Relief	70,000	70,000	100,000	100,000
Old Age Assistance.....	27,000,000	27,530,000	25,500,000	24,000,000
Supplemental Appropriation..	1,000,000	None	None	None
Aid to Disabled.....	None	250,000	336,000	500,000
Support for Indians Residing on Reservation	None	20,000	30,000	30,000
Medical Assistance to Aged..	None	None	None	3,360,000
Totals.....	\$ 35,670,000	\$ 36,670,000	\$ 35,866,000	\$ 38,390,000

STATE AID

	1957-59	1959-61	1961-63	1963-65
District Schools:				
Handicapped Children	\$ 1,600,000	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 3,000,000
Mining Camp Schools:				
Emergency	54,000	54,000	54,000	54,000
State Aid	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000
Normal Institute	99,000	99,000	99,000	99,000
School Transportation	6,000,000	6,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000
School Supplemental Aid	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000
Vocational Education Board:				
Training Aid	200,000	200,000	400,000	400,000
Standing Appropriation	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
General School Aid.....	29,220,000	31,000,000	39,059,560	39,059,560
School Construction	None	None	500,000	None
Emergency School Aid	100,000	200,000	400,000	400,000
National Defense Education:				
Administration, Extension..	None	159,296	130,500	112,000
Guidance, Counseling, Testing	None	None	34,000	38,000
Area Vocational Programs	None	None	500,000	500,000
Statistical Services	None	100,000	130,000	130,000
Total School Aid.....	\$ 45,763,000	\$ 48,302,296	\$ 60,797,060	\$ 60,282,560
	1957-59	1959-61	1961-63	1963-65
Agricultural Land Tax Credit	21,000,000	21,000,000	22,500,000	22,500,000
Homestead Tax Credit (Estimated)	52,050,000	56,400,000	58,330,000	60,400,000
State Mental Aid:				
County Payments	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

Soil Conservation Committee:

District Commissioner's Expense	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Personnel and Expenses	700,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,050,000
Fair Board Agricultural Societies	400,000	420,000	420,000	420,000
Tama Reservation Officer	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000

Grand Total All Aid.....\$121,018,000 \$128,227,296 \$144,152,060 \$145,757,560

MISCELLANEOUS

Standing Unlimited Appro- priation (Estimated)	1957-59 \$ 4,520,000	1959-61 \$ 4,520,000	1961-63 \$ 4,520,000	1963-65 \$ 7,500,000
Budget and Financial Control Committee (Contingent)....	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,250,000	2,000,000
Totals.....	\$ 6,520,000	\$ 6,520,000	\$ 5,770,000	\$ 9,500,000

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

	1957-59	1959-61	1961-63	1963-65
Board of Control Institutions..\$	None	\$ 5,163,454	\$ 6,495,200	\$ 5,084,000
Board of Regents Institutions	None	16,497,330	20,947,440	16,000,000
Conservation Commission	None	1,517,650	2,660,600	1,501,600
Employment Security Comm.	None	None	75,000	None
Y.M.C.A. Bldg. Purchase.....	None	300,000	None	None
Y.M.C.A. Bldg. Repairs, Maintenance, Equipment....	None	50,000	None	None
Purchase and Improvement of Property	None	115,000	None	None
Fair Board	None	None	184,650	186,400
Public Safety for Radio Communications	None	246,800	None	305,000
Buildings and Grounds.....	None	437,500	115,600	372,000
National and State Guards....	252,500	388,750	226,250	308,000
City of Clarinda for Waterworks	145,000	None	None	None
Department of Agriculture....	40,000	None	None	13,861
Insurance Department	50,000	None	None	None
Vocational Rehabilitation	80,000	None	None	None
Totals.....	\$ 567,500	\$ 24,716,484	\$ 30,704,740	\$ 23,770,861

BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

	1957-59	1959-61	1961-63	1963-65
Estimated Cost of Next G.A...\$	741,000 \$	804,664 \$	1,125,000 \$	1,300,000
Printing (Standing)	75,000	75,000	200,000	200,000
Claims Authorized	75,000	163,758	80,415	265,997
Legislative Committees	37,063	51,300	47,968	
Development Commission for Municipal Planning Com.....	None	50,000	*	* ..
Legislative Research Bureau for Higher Education Study	None	25,000	None	None
Deficiency Appropriations	208,100	256,603	70,000	25,000
Miscellaneous	172,738	296,671	15,457	None
Totals	\$ 1,308,901	\$ 1,722,996	\$ 1,538,840	\$ 1,790,997
Grand Totals	\$286,492,731	\$342,775,550	\$387,780,880	\$414,737,548

*Now included under Development Commission.

The above compilation was prepared by Marvin R. Selden, State Comptroller.

COMMITTEES SERVING BETWEEN
60TH AND 61ST GENERAL ASSEMBLIES

BUDGET AND FINANCIAL CONTROL

Senators Coleman, *O'Malley, Rigler, **Shoeman, *Vance.
Reps. Camp, Dunton, Edgington, *Loss, *Smith (Marvin W.).

CAPITOL PLANNING

Senators Campbell, Fisher.
Reps. Darrington, *Grassley.
Non-Legislators: Frank Bunker of Des Moines, State Architect; Raymond
Crites of Cedar Rapids; *Amos B. Emery of Des Moines; Rex McMahill,
State Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds; *Mrs. Maurice Noun of Des
Moines.

CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL

Senators Flatt, *Hill.
Reps. *Lange, *Mensing.

*Holdovers.

**Reappointed.

Non-Legislators: Willard D. Archie, Shenandoah; Clyde H. Doolittle, Des Moines; Ralph Evans, Davenport; Mrs. Glenn E. Greene, Des Moines; Dr. William D. Houlette, Des Moines; Miss Edith Wasson McElroy, Executive Secretary; Miss Amy Noll, Des Moines; Dr. William J. Petersen, Iowa City.

COMMERCIAL CODE STUDY

Senators Benda, Brown, Grimstead.

Reps. Frazier, Mowry, Swisher.

Non-Legislators: Dean Mason Ladd of Iowa City; Edward W. McNeil of Montezuma; J. C. Pryor, Jr., of Burlington, representing the bar; Arthur Lindquist of Cedar Rapids; Collin Fritz of Newton, representing the banks.

COURT SYSTEM STUDY

Senators Beneke, Fulton, Turner.

Reps. Andersen, Duffy, Riley.

Non-Legislators: Bennett Collison of Harlan, Edwin C. Newell of Burlington, Harvey Uhlenhopp of Hampton, all district court judges; Eugene Davis of Des Moines; Edward Eaton of Sidney, Henry TePaske of Orange City.

DEPARTMENTAL RULES REVIEW

Senators Doran, Elthon, Elvers.

Reps. Goode, Millen, Worthington.

DAIRY INDUSTRIES TRADE PRACTICES STUDY

Senators Dykhouse, Hill, Long.

Reps. Baringer, Lange, Murray.

INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Senators Hansen, Nolan, Schroeder, Shaff, Wearin.

Reps. Cunningham, Den Herder, Eveland, Knock, Kreager.

Non-Legislators: Jim O. Henry of Carson, member Iowa Board of Control; Marvin R. Selden, Jr., of Des Moines, State Comptroller; John Crystal of Coon Rapids, member Iowa Board of Regents.

LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH

Senators Mincks, Van Eaton, Wiley.

Reps. Hougen, Kibbie, Scherle.

*Holdovers.

**Reappointed.

Governor: HAROLD E. HUGHES
 Lieutenant Governor: WILLIAM L. MOOTY
 Speaker of the House: ROBERT W. NADEN

THE SIXTIETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

SENATORS			SENATORS		
Name	Address	District	Name	Address	District
Benda, Kenneth—Hartwick		23	Lisle, Vern—Clarinda		6
Beneke, Donald G.—Laurens		37	Lodwick, Seeley G.—Wever		1
*Brown John J.—Emmetsburg		49 Old	Long, Irving D.—Manchester		33 Old
Buck, Howard C.—Melbourne		28 Old	Lucken, J. Henry—LeMars		46 Old
Burrows, R. O.—Belle Plaine		22	*Main, Franklin S.—Lamoni		5 Old
Campbell, John L.—Oskaloosa		14 Old	*Mincks, Jake B.—Ottumwa		9
*Coleman, C. Joseph—Clare		27 Old	Nolan, D. C.—Iowa City		25 Old
Cowden, Harry L.—Guthrie Center		17 Old	*O'Malley, George E.—Des Moines		27
Curran, Leigh R.—Mason City		43 Old	Phelps, Dewey B.—Hillsboro		2 Old
*Dodds, Robert R.—Danville		7	Rigler, Robert R.—New Hampton		44
Doran, A. V.—Boone		31 Old	Schroeder, Jack—Bettendorf		17
Dykhouse, J. T.—Rock Rapids		24 Old	Scott, George L.—West Union		40 Old
Elijah, Earl—Clarence		23 Old	Shaff, David O.—Clinton		18
Elthon, Leo—Fertile		45	Shivvers, Vera H.—Knoxville		15 Old
*Elders, Adolph W.—Elkader		36 Old	Shoeman, John D.—Atlantic		14
Fisher, J. Louis—Osceola		11 Old	Stephens, Richard L.—Ainsworth		10
Flatt, Joseph B.—Winterset		16 Old	Turner, Richard C.—Council Bluffs		19 Old
*Frommelt, Andrew G.—Dubuque		32	Vance, Clifford M.—Mt. Pleasant		8
*Fulton, Robert D.—Waterloo		32	Van Eaton, Chas. S.—Sioux City		32 Old
Getting, LeRoy—Sanborn		47 Old	Vincent, Howard—Russell		4 Old
Griffin, Charles F.—Mapleton		31	Walker, John A.—Williams		35
Grimstead, Jacob—Lake Mills		41 Old	*Walter, Orval C.—Lenox		6 Old
*Hansen, Peter F.—Manning		30	Wearin, Edward A.—Red Oak		8 Old
*Hill, Eugene M.—Newton		25	Wiley, Martin—Cedar Rapids		26 Old
Kyhl, Vernon H.—Parkersburg		39 Old	Wilson, Joe N.—Unionville		3 Old

REPRESENTATIVES IN THE SIXTIETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Andersen, Leonard C.—Sioux City	Hagen, Walter R.—Waterville	*Palas, Harley J.—Farmersburg
*Anderson, Quentin V.—Beaconsfield	Hagie, Raymond W.—Clarion	Parker, Kenneth L.—Lamont
Balloun, Charles F.—Toledo	Hakes, Mrs. Frances G.—Laurens	Patton, James E.—Manchester
Baringer, Maurice E.—Oelwein	Halling, Eugene—Orient	Paul, George L.—Brooklyn
Bock, Mrs. Lenabelle—Garner	Hanson, Arthur C.—Inwood	Petersen, Leroy H.—Grimes
*Breitbach, Alfred P., Sr.—Farley	Hanson, Fred B.—Osage	Peterson, Louis A.—Lawton
Briles, James E.—Corning	Hirsch, Carl—Indianola	Prine, Dan M.—Oskaloosa
Busch, Henry W.—Waverly	Hougen, Chester O.—Cedar Falls	*Reppert, Howard C., Jr.—Des Moines
Camp, John—Bryant	Jarvis, Fred M.—Alta	Riley, Tom—Cedar Rapids
*Carnahan, Cleve L.—Ottumwa	Johnson, Harvey W.—Exira	Robinson, Samuel E.—Guthrie Center
Carstensen, Lawrence D.—Clinton	*Kibbie, John P.—Emmetsburg	Scherle, William J.—Henderson
*Casey, Reed—Corydon	Kluever, Lester L.—Atlantic	Sersland, Hillman H.—Decorah
Chalupa, LeRoy—Pleasant Plain	Knock, Joseph G.—Creston	Shaw, Wayne—Charles City
Coffman, Wm. J.—North English	Knowles, Paul W.—Davenport	Siglin, Marion D.—Lucas
Crane, Everett—Vail	Kreager, Max W.—Newton	Smith, Marvin W.—Paullina
Cunningham, Ray C.—Ames	Lange, Elmer F.—Sac City	Smith, Roy J.—Spirit Lake
Darrington, William E.—Persia	*Loss, Casey—Algona	Sokol, Howard N.—Sibley
Den Herder, Elmer H.—Sioux Center	Lutz, Cecil V.—Osceola	Stanley, David M.—Muscatine
*Denman, William F.—Des Moines	*Mahan, Bruce E.—Iowa City	Steele, Washburn W.—Cherokee
Dietz, Riley—Walcott	*Maule, Elroy—Onawa	*Steffen, Vince—New Hampton
*Duffy, John L.—Dubuque	McElroy, Paul E.—Percival	Stevenson, M. Ross—Lime Springs
*Dunton, Keith H.—Thornburg	Mensing, A. L.—Lowden	Stokes, A. Gordon—LeMars
Edgington, Floyd P., Sr.—Sheffield	Messerly, Francis L.—Cedar Falls	Strothman, Charles F.—New London
*Ely, John M., Jr.—Cedar Rapids	*Meyer, Alvin P.—Winterset	*Swisher, Scott—Iowa City
*Eveland, Raymond—Kelley	Millen, Floyd H.—Farmington	*Tabor, Howard—Baldwin
*Falvey, Katherine M.—Albia	*Miller, Charles P.—Burlington	Van Alstine, Percie—Gilmore City
Fischer, Harold O.—Wellsburg	Miller, Leroy S.—Shenandoah	VanNostrand, Maurice—Avoca
Fisher, C. Raymond—Grand Junction	Miller, Roy A.—Monticello	Vermeer, Elmer H.—Pella
Frazier, Charles O.—Keokuk	Moffitt, Delmont—Mystic	Vetter, Keith L.—Washington
Gittins, Harry R.—Council Bluffs	Mowry, John L.—Marshalltown	Walter, Paul M.—Union
Goode, Dewey E.—Bloomfield	*Mueller, Harold—Manly	*Wells, Ivan—Bedford
Graham, J. W.—Ida Grove	*Murphy, Bernard J.—Carroll	Wier, Fred E.—Letts
Grassley, Charles E.—New Hartford	*Murray, John J.—Fort Dodge	Winkelman, Wm. P.—Lohrville
*Hagedorn, Merle W.—Royal	Naden, Robert W.—Webster City	*Worthington, Lorne R.—Lamoni
	Nelson, Henry C.—Forest City	Wright, Fred L.—Vinton
	Nielsen, Alfred—Defiance	
	*Nielsen, Niels J.—Ringsted	
	Olson, Marion E.—Mason City	
	Ossian, Conrad—Red Oak	

*Democrat

