

The Executive Department

The Governor of Iowa does not have the power and authority commensurate with his responsibility. Iowans have always been concerned about too great a centralization of power.

According to the Constitution of Iowa, the "Supreme Executive power of the State shall be vested in a Chief Magistrate, who shall be styled the Governor of the State of Iowa." There shall, likewise, be a Lieutenant Governor who shall be elected at the same time and serve simultaneously with the chief executive. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor, therefore, constitute the chief officers of the executive branch of our state government.

To be eligible for election to the office of Governor of Iowa, one must be a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of Iowa for a period of two years prior to the date of election, and he must have attained the age of thirty at the time of his election. The traditional June primary was changed by the 61st General Assembly to the first Tuesday after Labor Day in September. Beginning in 1966 candidates for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor are nominated at the primary election in September of the even-

numbered years and elected at the general election in November of the same year. They enter upon their duties in January of the following year.

The inaugural is an impressive and a historic occasion. Before a joint assembly of the Senate and the House of Representatives, with the House Chamber appropriately decorated for the occasion, with the pomp and dignity of state, and with many distinguished guests present, the Governor and Lieutenant Governor are escorted to the rostrum, where the oath of office is administered by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Iowa. Following the installation, the Chief Executive delivers his inaugural address—his first official act as Governor of the State.

As we witness such a scene our minds go back across the years of Iowa history to note some of the stalwart men who have filled that high office. Among them the names of Grimes, Kirkwood, Larrabee, Shaw, and Cummins stand out in bold relief. There are others, too, whose names will long be remembered in the annals of Iowa history.

Three men served during the territorial period as Territorial Governor and 35 men have served as Governor of Iowa. Five of these men were born in New York and four in Pennsylvania. Two were born in each of the states of Connecticut, Illinois, Ohio, and Vermont. Thirteen were born in Iowa and the remaining eight in other states.

Some of the men who have served as chief ex-

ecutives of Iowa have had military experience. Robert Lucas and John Chambers fought in the War of 1812, and Stephen Hempstead served in the Black Hawk War. Three were colonels, two captains, and one a brigadier general in the Civil War. One was wounded at the Battle of Shiloh. Another was wounded at Blue Mills, taken prisoner at Shiloh, released through an exchange of prisoners, and wounded again at Vicksburg. Two of the Governors of Iowa served in the Spanish-American War, two were veterans of World War I, and three fought in World War II.

Our first state Governor, Ansel Briggs, was a stagecoach driver. In contrast, Clyde Herring was a dealer in automobiles. Horace Boies was born in a log cabin in New York and came west "with his possessions wrapped in a red bandanna handkerchief." Cyrus C. Carpenter came to Iowa as a poor lad and walked from Des Moines to Fort Dodge carrying his worldly goods in a "carpet sack." There were two editors, three farmers, four merchants, and twenty-two students of the law among them. Two were millers and several were interested in banking. Most of the men were content to earn their livelihood directly or indirectly, from the soil of Iowa. Governor Francis M. Drake made a fortune by mining gold in California.

Two Governors—John Chambers and James W. Grimes—were Whigs. Nine were Demo-

crats—Robert Lucas, James Clarke, Ansel Briggs, Stephen Hempstead, Horace Boies, Clyde L. Herring, Nelson G. Kraschel, Herschel C. Loveless, and Harold E. Hughes. The remaining 27 were members of the Republican party.

Before coming to Iowa several of these men had had legislative experience: one in New York, another in New Hampshire, one in Kentucky, and another in Ohio. Lucas had been Governor of Ohio before he became Governor of Iowa. Four of these men served in the Constitutional Convention of 1844, and 24 at some time in their careers, served in the legislature of Iowa. Nine of them became members of Congress, and two (Kirkwood and Shaw) attained the distinction of serving in Presidents' cabinets. James Clarke became Governor at the age of 33. Francis M. Drake did not attain that office until he was 66. One of the governors died at the age of 38. Fourteen lived more than three score and ten years, and one attained the ripe old age of 95. Only one, William S. Beardsley, died while in office. All of these men have served faithfully and well in order that Iowa might attain and hold a place of high rank in the sisterhood of states.

A Governor who takes the oath of office must, at that moment, feel a sense of grave responsibility resting upon him. In his inaugural address on January 13, 1949, Governor William S. Beardsley strongly emphasized this point when he said:

In taking this solemn oath to support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Iowa, I am profoundly impressed with the great responsibility reposed in me by the voters of this great state. I am happy to be a citizen of Iowa. I love her farm homes, her beautiful towns, her cities, and most of all her people.

One has to experience the weight of this obligation to feel the full impact of its significance. To me, it is the assumption of a very real responsibility. In accepting this great honor, I do so with humility and with a high resolve that my every effort shall be devoted to the public welfare. May God give me strength, wisdom and guidance in the performance of my duties as Governor of this great Commonwealth.

Since a Governor is responsible for directing matters of state legislation, his inaugural address usually calls attention to current problems of legislation and makes some suggestions for their solution. Governor Beardsley, for example, touched upon the subjects of taxation, soldiers' bonus, business administration, roads, education, conservation and flood control, labor and conciliation, and human needs.

Governor Hughes, in 1965, addressed himself to many of the same subjects but did include such new items as repeal of capital punishment and the right-to-work laws. He recommended a state wide daylight savings time, a system of vocational-technical schools, an optional county public defender position, and the control of billboards.

The duties of the Governor are varied and num-

erous. They range from his military functions to his political, economic, and social duties. The Constitution provides that the Governor "shall be commander in chief of the militia, the army, and navy" of the state. To be sure, Iowa, as a state, does not have a navy or even an army. This provision was probably copied from a constitution of one of the older maritime states, but it is significant today in that it gives the governor authority to act in all military affairs in which the National Guard troops are needed.

But his duties are not primarily military. Indeed, much more of his time is devoted to executive, administrative, and legislative functions. "He shall transact all executive business with the officers of government, civil and military, and may require information in writing from the officers of the executive department upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices."

The makers of the Constitution of 1857 were men of wisdom and discretion. They did not assign to elective officers minute and detailed duties that might change with the passing of the seasons. The powers were briefly stated, but they were broad and comprehensive in scope and very general in character. A single sentence in the Constitution of Iowa assigns to the Governor extensive duties and grave responsibilities: "He shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed." The manner in which this may be done is largely a

matter of discretion with the Governor himself. From a constitutional and legalistic standpoint methods are of little consequence, only results are important. Thus, a great executive is one who assumes responsibilities on a broad basis, and so coordinates his work through the several departments that effective and efficient management will result throughout the organization.

The Governor of Iowa, as chief executive of the State, makes many appointments of persons charged with the duty of assisting in proper enforcement and administration of the laws. Thus he appoints the Adjutant General, the Commissioner of Public Safety, the Industrial Commissioner, and the Labor Commissioner. He also appoints the members of the Board of Control, Development Commission, Employment Security Commission, Board of Health, Highway Commission, Liquor Control Commission, Parole Board, Printing Board, Commerce Commission, State Conservation Commission, Board of Regents, Tax Commission, and Uniform State Law Commission. Besides these, he fills many vacancies.

The Governor is a member of the Executive Council, serving as chairman of that group. Although other members of the council are elected in the same manner as the Governor, his presence on the council affords him an opportunity to coordinate and in a measure furnish leadership for all administrative divisions of state government.

His duties in connection with legislative matters are very important. In his inaugural address and in his biennial message to the General Assembly, the Governor suggests and outlines a legislative program. But his interests and responsibilities go much farther than that. An important item in matters of legislation is the budget. For planning of this, the Governor is in a large measure responsible. Not later than February 1, of the year in which the General Assembly convenes, the Governor is required to "transmit to the legislature a document to be known as a budget, setting forth his financial program for each of the fiscal years of the ensuing biennium." This budget consists of three parts: the "Governor's budget message," "recommended appropriations," and "appropriation bills." Thus the Governor sets the pattern for legislative expenditures, which may be amended and changed at many points, but he never ceases to be responsible, in a measure, for a sound financial policy.

All laws of whatever character, that are passed by the General Assembly, are submitted to the Governor for his approval and signature. If he approves, he signs the bills and they go into effect. If he disapproves he refuses to sign and the bills can then become operative only if they are passed over his veto by a two-thirds vote of the members of each house.

The Governor thus wields important legislative

influence through the exercise of his veto power. During the period of the Territory of Iowa (1838-1846) the veto power was exercised 22 times—15 times by Governor Robert Lucas, 11 times in a single year. In the next 119 years the veto was used 128 times. In this century it was used most frequently by governors John Hammill, George Wilson, and Robert D. Blue. In territorial days the legislative body sometimes passed bills over the Governor's veto, but in recent years executive vetos have seldom been vigorously contested. Governor Loveless had two vetos overridden as did Governor Hughes.

The judiciary in Iowa is a separate and independent branch of the government. But the Governor exerts influence in that he appoints district and supreme court judges from a list submitted by the judicial nominating commission. He also fills vacancies in the courts of record and in municipal and superior courts.

In the field of state politics the Governor exercises great influence. In a political campaign he is the highest ranking candidate on the state ticket. Usually other aspirants to state offices do not announce their candidacy until the Governor decides whether or not he will again head the state ticket. If the incumbent Governor is not to be a candidate for re-election, other gubernatorial candidates usually announce early. Throughout the campaign, the candidate for Governor is recognized as the

party leader and is much in demand at political meetings throughout the state.

Socially, the Governor of the State plays an important role. The inaugural ball at the State House is a gala occasion. In his home—the Governor's Mansion at 2900 Grand Avenue—the Governor and his wife receive many guests. At his office in the Capitol the Governor is a busy man, but even there he frequently pauses from other duties to receive a delegation of friends or a group of school children who may be visiting the State House. Throughout his term of service, the Governor gives generously of his time in addressing groups of citizens at anniversaries, reunions, and public gatherings of various types in all parts of the State.

Thus the Governor of Iowa is a man of influence and power—widely recognized for his abilities and for his interest in public affairs. Yet there is a rule of long standing which applies here. He who would be "greatest among us," must be "the servant of all." The Governor of Iowa holds a distinct place as leader in the State, yet in a sense he is a servant of the entire citizenry.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Aside from the Governor and Lieutenant Governor there are other elective officials who perform important functions—the Secretary of State, Auditor of State, Treasurer of State, Attorney General, and Secretary of Agriculture.

Secretary of State

The Secretary of State is an elective officer with many important duties to perform. The work of his office is divided into three principal departments—the land office, the division of corporations and trademarks, and the general or custodial office. The state land office maintains the records of the acquisition, annexation, or disposal of land by the state and by incorporated cities and towns. If an individual acquires land from the state, the deed or patent is signed by the Governor and attested with the state seal.

Charters for all Iowa corporations and cooperative associations are issued by the Secretary of State. Foreign corporations doing business in Iowa are required to obtain permits from that officer. Protective registrations of trademarks, labels, and forms of advertising are also obtained there.

The Secretary of State's office is the storehouse of the state's official documents. The original Constitution of 1857 is on display in the Capitol. When a law is passed and signed by the Governor, the original document is filed with the Secretary of State. Thus one may find in his office the original measure that was passed in 1847 for the founding of the State University of Iowa. In the passage of such a law the enrolled bill constitutes the legal proof of what the legislative action was in a particular case. This becomes a matter of much interest and is important documentary evi-

dence if there should be an error in transmitting or printing the law at a later date.

When a legislative act goes into effect by publication, the Secretary of State endorses on the enrolled bill a certificate giving the names and dates of the papers in which it was published. Copies of laws of a general nature which take effect upon publication are promptly sent to the clerk of the district court in each county where they are kept for six months or until the laws are officially published.

All petitions for nomination papers and all state election returns are filed in the Secretary of State's office. These political statistics provide an indispensable source of information about the voting habits of Iowans.

Many official duties and activities converge in the Secretary of State's office. Historically, it is interesting to note that the Iowa Highway Patrol System originated and developed under the supervision of the Secretary of State. It was later transferred to the Department of Public Safety.

The Secretary of State is chairman of the Iowa Real Estate Commission, a member of the State Executive Council, the Printing Board, and the Employment Agency Commission.

Auditor of State

The Auditor of State performs the intricate and comprehensive accounting and auditing work of the State. At frequent intervals, he makes full set-

tlement between the State and all state officers and departments and all persons receiving or expending state funds. He also makes a complete audit of the books, records, and accounts of every executive department of the State. The municipal finance department, the county accounting department, and the fiscal affairs of all political subdivisions are under the management of the State Auditor. All offices of the 99 counties of the State are examined annually. City, township, and school funds may also be audited upon request.

The Auditor submits annual and biennial financial reports, as well as an individual audit report to the Governor. He also serves as a member of the Executive Council, the Printing Board, the Geological Board, and the Bonus Board.

Treasurer of State

The Treasurer of State is a constitutional officer elected at the regular state biennial election. All state revenues are received and disbursed by the treasury department under the direct supervision of the Treasurer. A record is maintained to show the sources of all income, the funds to which such incomes apply, the dates received, and the amounts received. Disbursements are made only upon warrants issued as certified by the State Comptroller. A record is kept of each warrant paid, as well as the date of issuance, date of payment, to whom paid, and against which fund such warrant is drawn.

The Treasurer, with the consent of the Executive Council, may designate banks in Iowa which shall serve as depositories of state funds and indicate the maximum amount of money that may be deposited in any such bank. Accounts, funds, and records in the treasury department are carefully safeguarded. All accounts are audited daily by the Auditor of State and examined quarterly under the direction of the Governor.

Attorney General

The Attorney General of the State is elected biennially. He is the attorney and legal adviser for the various state departments. It is his duty to prosecute for or defend the State in all actions and proceedings, civil and criminal, in which the State is a party or is interested. He is required to prosecute personally if requested to do so by the Governor, Executive Council, or a member of the General Assembly. He may also appear on his own motion. He must prosecute or defend for the State in all cases in the Supreme Court in which the State is a party or interested. He is given supervisory power over county attorneys and in a general way is responsible for law enforcement throughout the State.

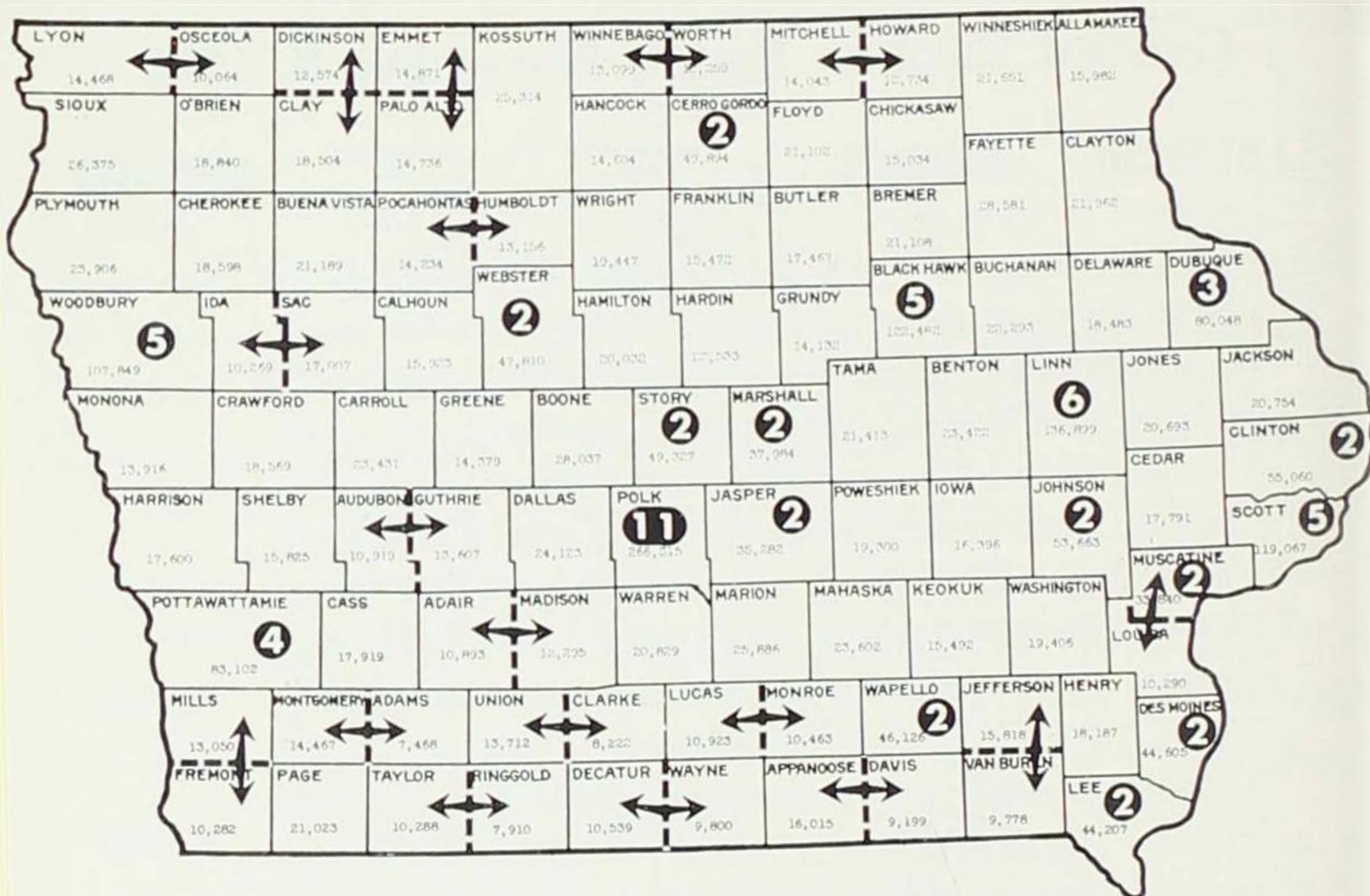
The Attorney General frequently assists the General Assembly in the drafting of important bills. Thus, in 1949, the Attorney General was called upon to draft a soldiers' bonus bill that could be presented to the 53rd General Assembly

General Election Ballot, November 8, 1960

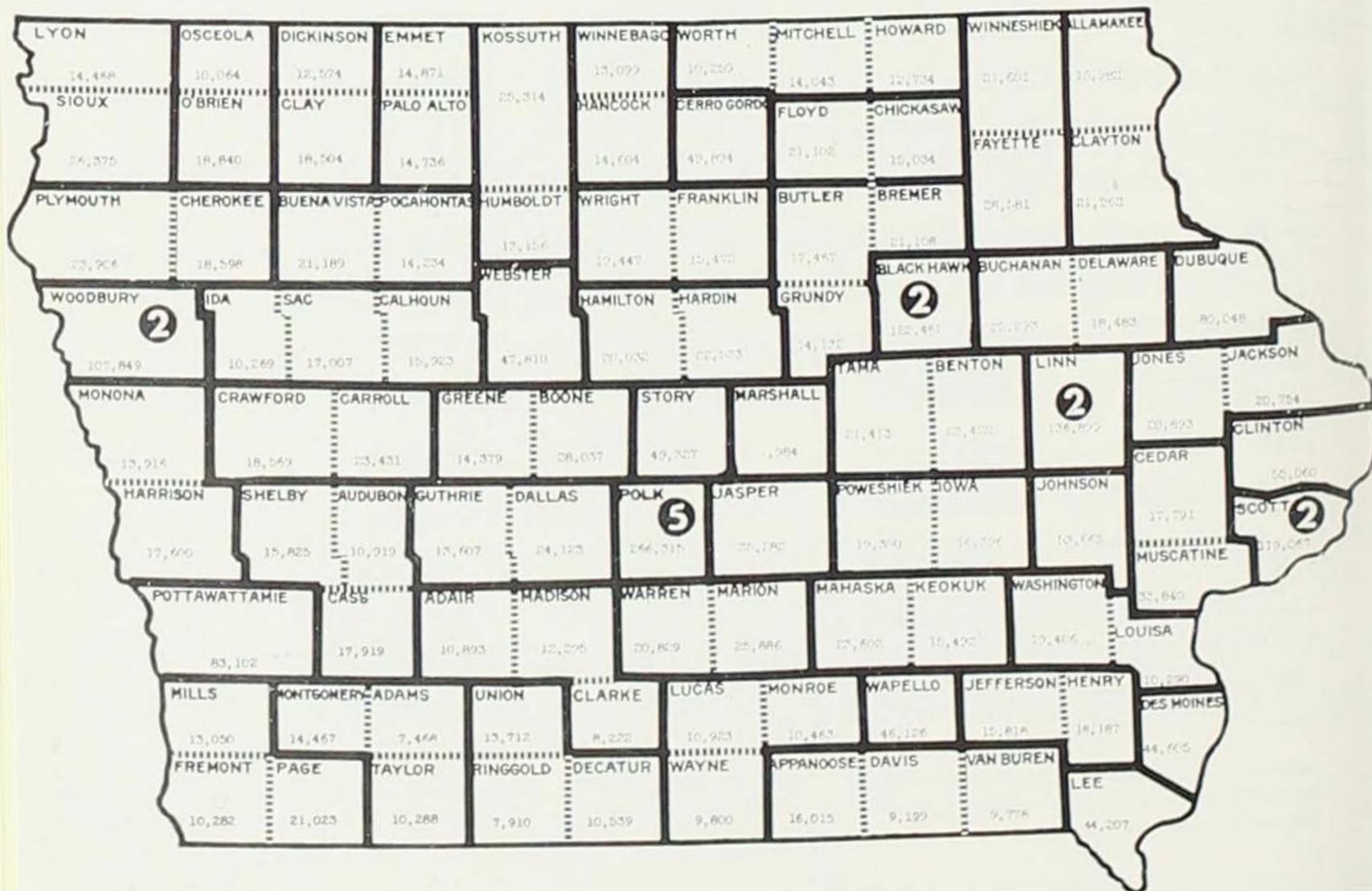
IOWA CITY, IOWA

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<input type="checkbox"/> FOR PRESIDENT RICHARD M. NIXON <small>of California</small> <input type="checkbox"/> FOR VICE PRESIDENT HENRY CABOT LODGE <small>of Massachusetts</small> <input type="checkbox"/> FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR JACK MILLER <small>of Sioux City, Woodbury County</small> <input type="checkbox"/> FOR GOVERNOR NORMAN A. ERBE <small>of Boone, Boone County</small> <input type="checkbox"/> FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR W. J. MOOTY <small>of Grundy Center, Grundy County</small> <input type="checkbox"/> FOR SECRETARY OF STATE MELVIN D. SYNHORST <small>of Orange City, Sioux County</small> <input type="checkbox"/> FOR AUDITOR OF STATE CHET B. AKERS <small>of Ottumwa, Wapello County</small> <input type="checkbox"/> FOR TREASURER OF STATE M. L. ABRAHAMSON <small>of Boone, Boone County</small> <input type="checkbox"/> FOR SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE CLYDE SPRY <small>of Bronson, Woodbury County</small> <input type="checkbox"/> FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL EVAN L. HULTMAN <small>of Waterloo, Black Hawk County</small> <input type="checkbox"/> FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT <small>(Three to Be Elected)</small> ROBERT L. LARSON <small>of Iowa City, Johnson County</small> HENRY K. PETERSON <small>of Council Bluffs, Pottawattamie County</small> BRUCE M. SNELL <small>of Ida Grove, Ida County</small>	<input type="checkbox"/> FOR PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY <small>of Massachusetts</small> <input type="checkbox"/> FOR VICE PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON <small>of Texas</small> <input type="checkbox"/> FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR HERSCHEL C. LOVELESS <small>of Ottumwa, Wapello County</small> <input type="checkbox"/> FOR GOVERNOR EDWARD J. McMANUS <small>of Keokuk, Lee County</small> <input type="checkbox"/> FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR JOHN R. HANSEN <small>of Manning, Carroll County</small> <input type="checkbox"/> FOR SECRETARY OF STATE KENNETH ROBINSON <small>of Bayard, Guthrie County</small> <input type="checkbox"/> FOR AUDITOR OF STATE ROBERT E. HUTTE <small>of Osceola, Clarke County</small> <input type="checkbox"/> FOR TREASURER OF STATE CONRAD E. LAWLOR <small>of Ames, Story County</small> <input type="checkbox"/> FOR SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE NEEL F. HILL <small>of Webster City, Hamilton County</small> <input type="checkbox"/> FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL DON WILSON <small>of Des Moines, Polk County</small> <input type="checkbox"/> FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT <small>(Three to Be Elected)</small> HARRY F. GARRETT <small>of Corydon, Wayne County</small> EDWARD L. O'CONNOR <small>of Iowa City, Johnson County</small> M. E. RAWLINGS <small>of Sioux City, Woodbury County</small>	<input type="checkbox"/> FOR PRESIDENT FARRELL DOBBS <small>of New York</small> <input type="checkbox"/> FOR VICE PRESIDENT MYRA TANNER WEISS <small>of New York</small> <input type="checkbox"/> FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR <input type="checkbox"/> FOR GOVERNOR <input type="checkbox"/> FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR <input type="checkbox"/> FOR SECRETARY OF STATE <input type="checkbox"/> FOR AUDITOR OF STATE <input type="checkbox"/> FOR TREASURER OF STATE <input type="checkbox"/> FOR SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL <input type="checkbox"/> FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT <small>(Three to Be Elected)</small>	<input type="checkbox"/> FOR PRESIDENT ERIC HASS <small>of New York</small> <input type="checkbox"/> FOR VICE PRESIDENT GEORGIA COZZINI <small>of Wisconsin</small> <input type="checkbox"/> FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR <input type="checkbox"/> FOR GOVERNOR <input type="checkbox"/> FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR <input type="checkbox"/> FOR SECRETARY OF STATE <input type="checkbox"/> FOR AUDITOR OF STATE <input type="checkbox"/> FOR TREASURER OF STATE <input type="checkbox"/> FOR SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL <input type="checkbox"/> FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT <small>(Three to Be Elected)</small>	<input type="checkbox"/> FOR PRESIDENT <input type="checkbox"/> FOR VICE PRESIDENT <input type="checkbox"/> FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR <input type="checkbox"/> FOR GOVERNOR <input type="checkbox"/> FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR <input type="checkbox"/> FOR SECRETARY OF STATE <input type="checkbox"/> FOR AUDITOR OF STATE <input type="checkbox"/> FOR TREASURER OF STATE <input type="checkbox"/> FOR SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL <input type="checkbox"/> FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT <small>(Three to Be Elected)</small>
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<input type="checkbox"/> FOR COUNTY OFFICERS FOR COUNTY AUDITOR <input type="checkbox"/> FOR COUNTY TREASURER WM. L. HARTSOCK <input type="checkbox"/> FOR CLERK OF THE DISTRICT COURT <input type="checkbox"/> FOR COUNTY SHERIFF ALBERT J. MURPHY <input type="checkbox"/> FOR COUNTY RECORDER R. J. JONES <input type="checkbox"/> FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY LLOYD A. EPLEY <input type="checkbox"/> FOR COUNTY SUPERVISOR <small>(Term Beginning January, 1961)</small> A. RAY BOWERS <input type="checkbox"/> FOR COUNTY SUPERVISOR <small>(Term Beginning January, 1962)</small>	<input type="checkbox"/> FOR COUNTY OFFICERS FOR COUNTY AUDITOR WM. L. KANAK <input type="checkbox"/> FOR COUNTY TREASURER CLEM A. BOYLE <input type="checkbox"/> FOR CLERK OF THE DISTRICT COURT R. NEILSON MILLER <input type="checkbox"/> FOR COUNTY SHERIFF LAURANCE N. HAM <input type="checkbox"/> FOR COUNTY RECORDER <input type="checkbox"/> FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY RALPH L. NEUZIL <input type="checkbox"/> FOR COUNTY SUPERVISOR <small>(Term Beginning January, 1961)</small> DONALD J. KRALL <input type="checkbox"/> FOR COUNTY SUPERVISOR <small>(Term Beginning January, 1962)</small> EMIL NOVY	<input type="checkbox"/> FOR COUNTY OFFICERS FOR COUNTY AUDITOR <input type="checkbox"/> FOR COUNTY TREASURER <input type="checkbox"/> FOR CLERK OF THE DISTRICT COURT <input type="checkbox"/> FOR COUNTY SHERIFF <input type="checkbox"/> FOR COUNTY RECORDER <input type="checkbox"/> FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY <input type="checkbox"/> FOR COUNTY SUPERVISOR <small>(Term Beginning January, 1961)</small> <input type="checkbox"/> FOR COUNTY SUPERVISOR <small>(Term Beginning January, 1962)</small>	<input type="checkbox"/> FOR COUNTY OFFICERS FOR COUNTY AUDITOR <input type="checkbox"/> FOR COUNTY TREASURER <input type="checkbox"/> FOR CLERK OF THE DISTRICT COURT <input type="checkbox"/> FOR COUNTY SHERIFF <input type="checkbox"/> FOR COUNTY RECORDER <input type="checkbox"/> FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY <input type="checkbox"/> FOR COUNTY SUPERVISOR <small>(Term Beginning January, 1961)</small> <input type="checkbox"/> FOR COUNTY SUPERVISOR <small>(Term Beginning January, 1962)</small>	<input type="checkbox"/> FOR COUNTY OFFICERS FOR COUNTY AUDITOR <input type="checkbox"/> FOR COUNTY TREASURER <input type="checkbox"/> FOR CLERK OF THE DISTRICT COURT <input type="checkbox"/> FOR COUNTY SHERIFF <input type="checkbox"/> FOR COUNTY RECORDER <input type="checkbox"/> FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY <input type="checkbox"/> FOR COUNTY SUPERVISOR <small>(Term Beginning January, 1961)</small> <input type="checkbox"/> FOR COUNTY SUPERVISOR <small>(Term Beginning January, 1962)</small>
<input type="checkbox"/> FOR TOWNSHIP OFFICERS FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE <small>(Vote for Two)</small> J. NEWMAN TOOMEY <input type="checkbox"/> FOR CONSTABLE <small>(Vote for Two)</small> VERNE R. MILLER	<input type="checkbox"/> FOR TOWNSHIP OFFICERS FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE <small>(Vote for Two)</small> C. J. HUTCHINSON <input type="checkbox"/> FOR CONSTABLE <small>(Vote for Two)</small> GLEN G. HELMER	<input type="checkbox"/> FOR TOWNSHIP OFFICERS FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE <small>(Vote for Two)</small> <input type="checkbox"/> FOR CONSTABLE <small>(Vote for Two)</small>	<input type="checkbox"/> FOR TOWNSHIP OFFICERS FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE <small>(Vote for Two)</small> <input type="checkbox"/> FOR CONSTABLE <small>(Vote for Two)</small>	<input type="checkbox"/> FOR TOWNSHIP OFFICERS FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE <small>(Vote for Two)</small> <input type="checkbox"/> FOR CONSTABLE <small>(Vote for Two)</small>

Johnson County Ballot for 1960.

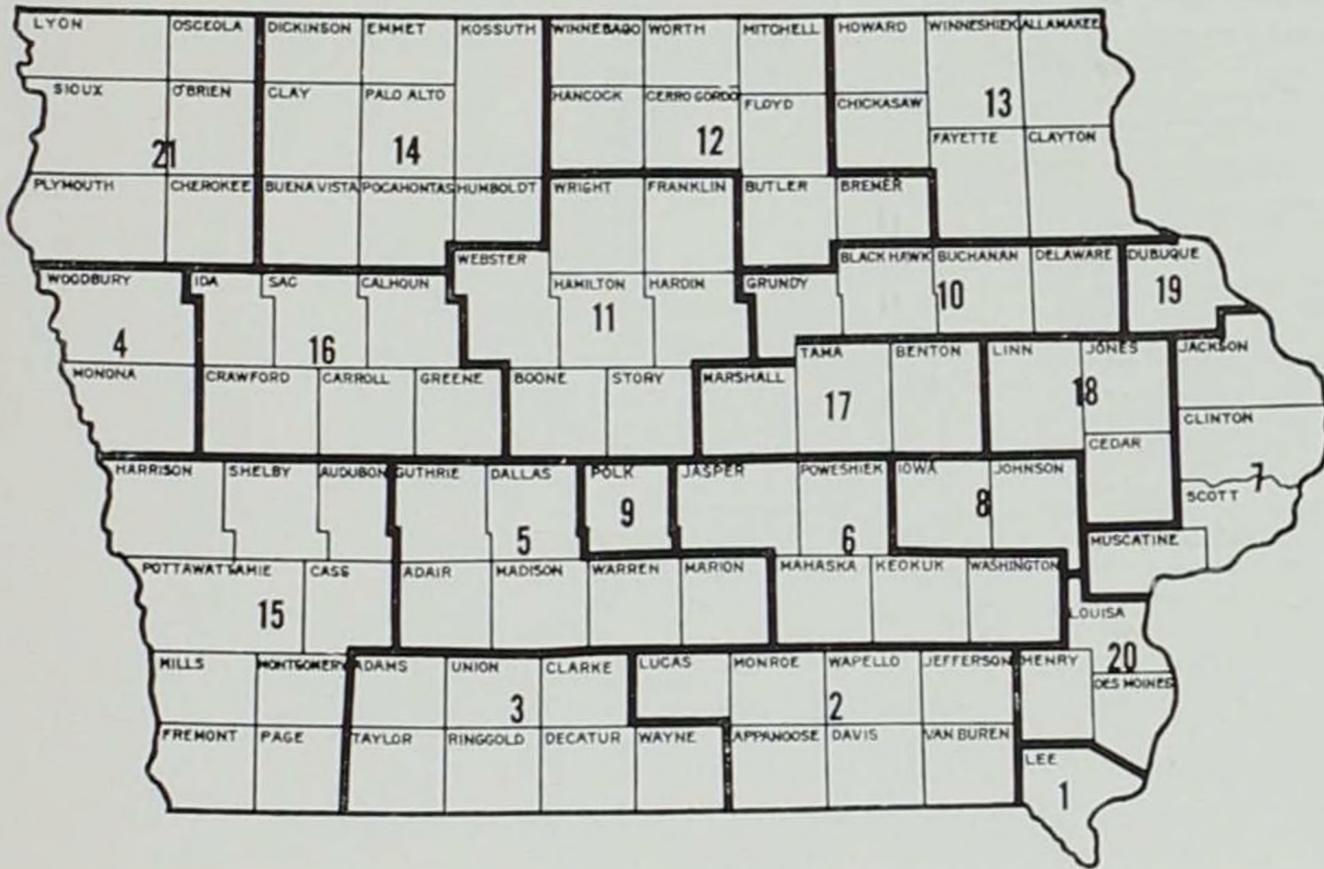


HOUSE TEMPORARY PLAN. Numbers indicate seats allocated to larger counties; arrows indicate counties combined into single districts with one seat each, except Muscatine-Louisa with two seats. Remaining counties allocated one seat apiece. Total seats: 124 with majority (63) elected by 44.02% of the electorate.



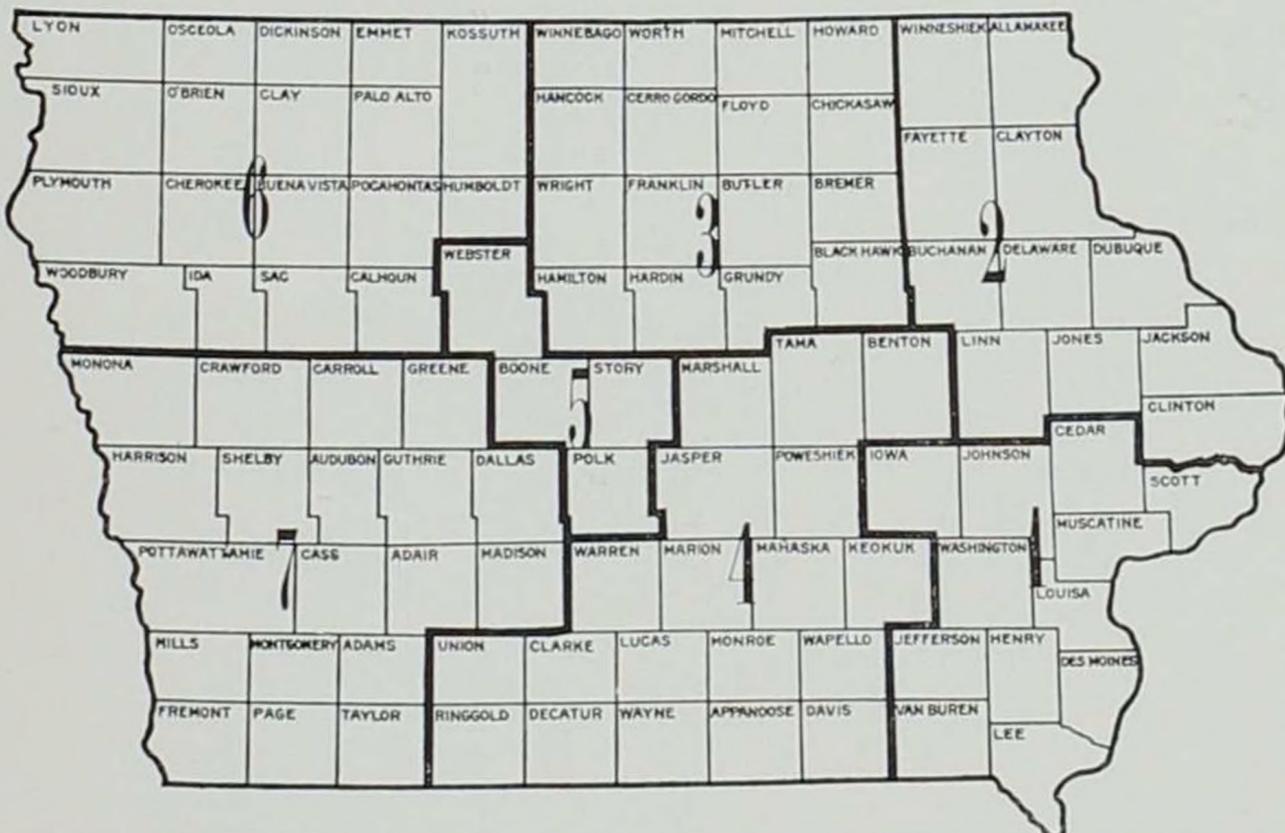
SENATE TEMPORARY PLAN. Numbers indicate seats allocated to larger counties with other big counties forming single-county districts each with one seat. Remaining counties form two-county and three-county districts as indicated by heavy lines. Total seats: 61 with majority (31) elected by 42% of the electorate.

THE DISTRICT COURT OF IOWA



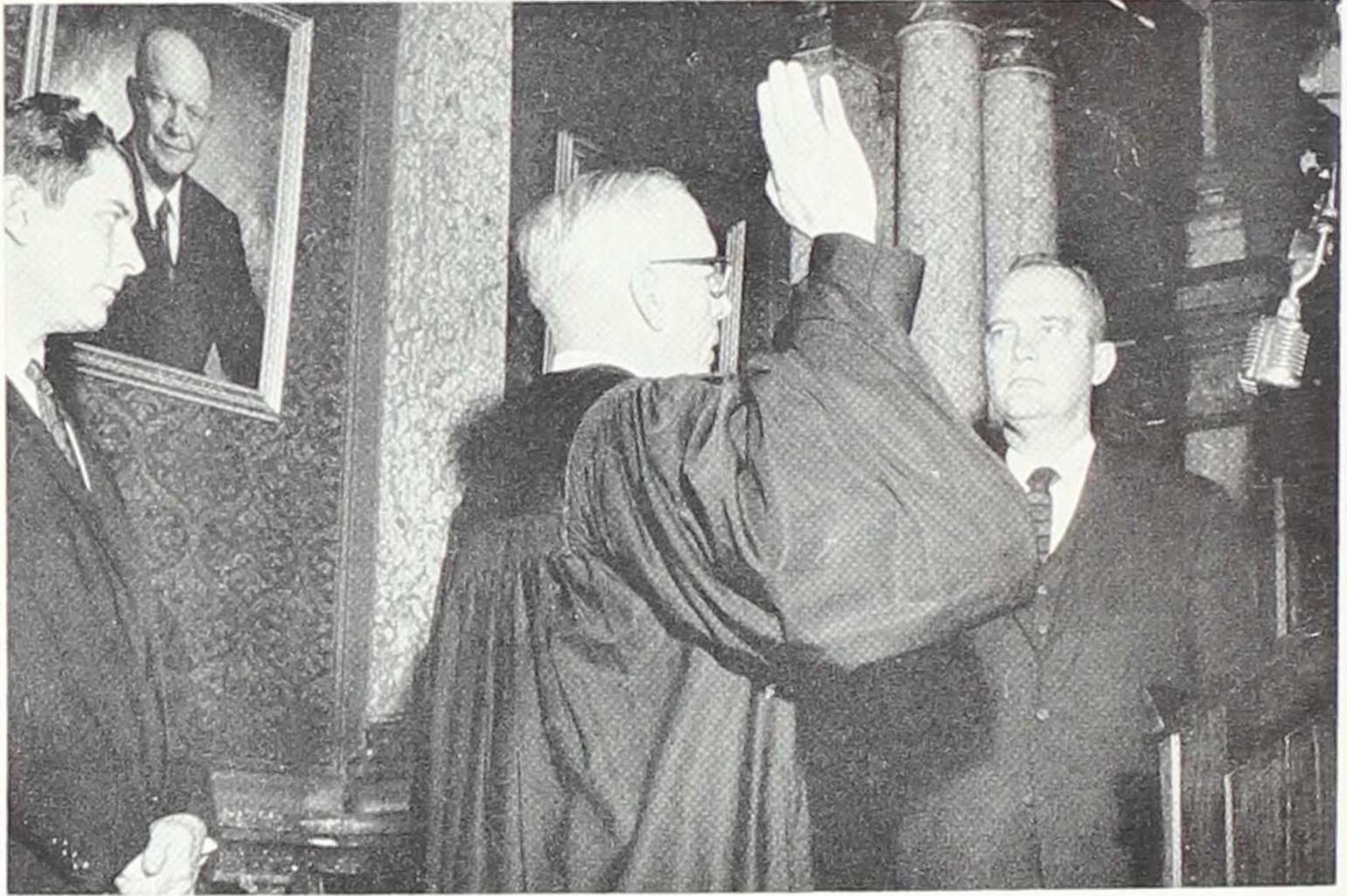
The district court is the court of general jurisdiction in Iowa in civil and criminal cases and in probate matters. The state is divided into 21 judicial districts, each composed of from one to nine counties. Each district has from two to eight judges.

IOWA CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS



Redistricting May 3, 1961. Iowa population 2,757,537.

Redistricting was required because the 1960 census revealed that Iowa's representation in the house would have to be reduced by one. The seven districts determined by the general assembly have populations as follows: first, 403,048; second, 442,406; third, 403,442; fourth, 366,119; fifth, 391,489; sixth, 397,877; seventh, 353,156.



Governor Norman Erbe is administered the oath of office by Chief Justice Garfield.



Governor Harold Hughes delivers inaugural address to a joint session of the Iowa General Assembly in the House Chamber in 1965.

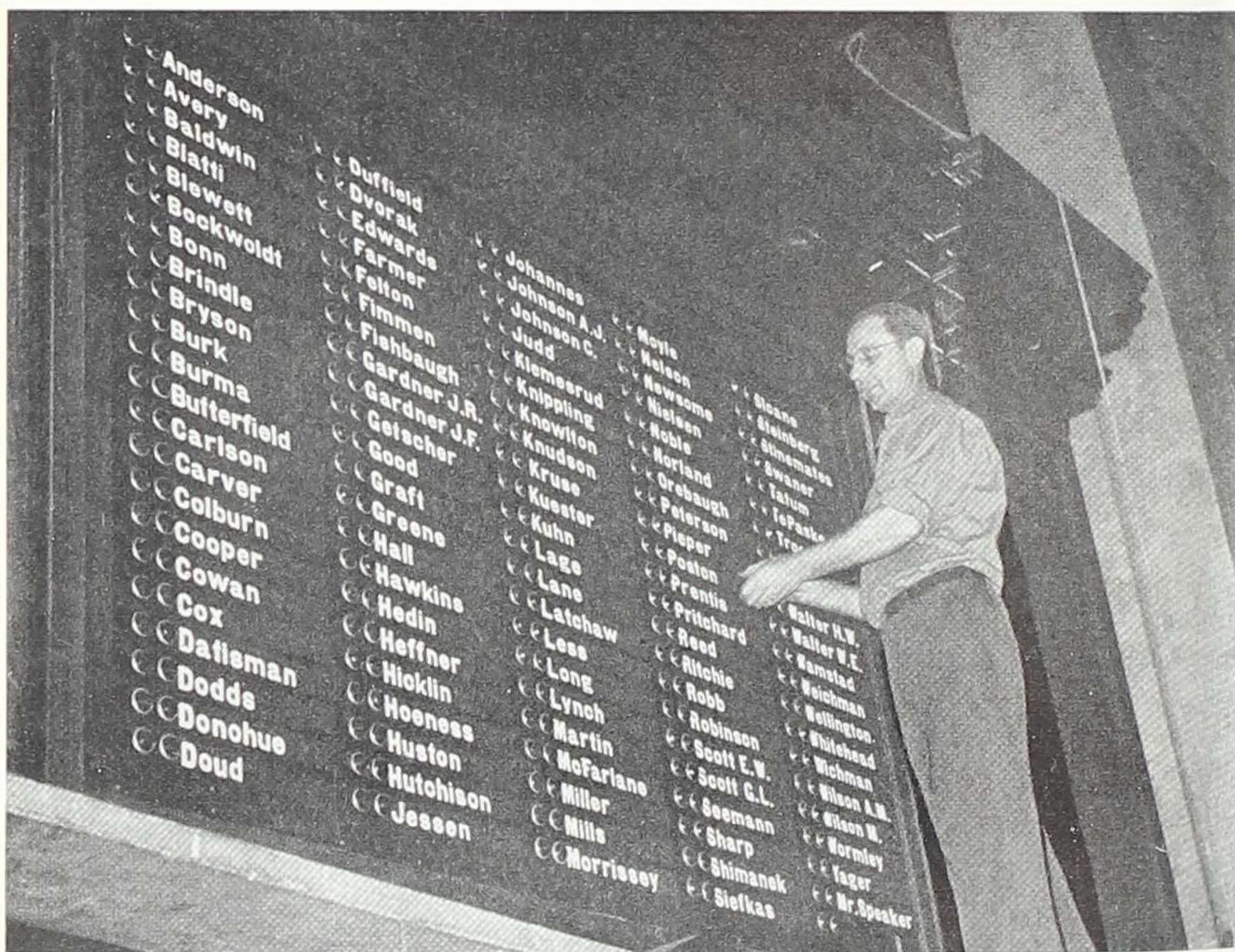


The Iowa Legislature opens its proceedings each morning with prayer.

The Iowa State Senate in session.



HOUSE VOTING MACHINE



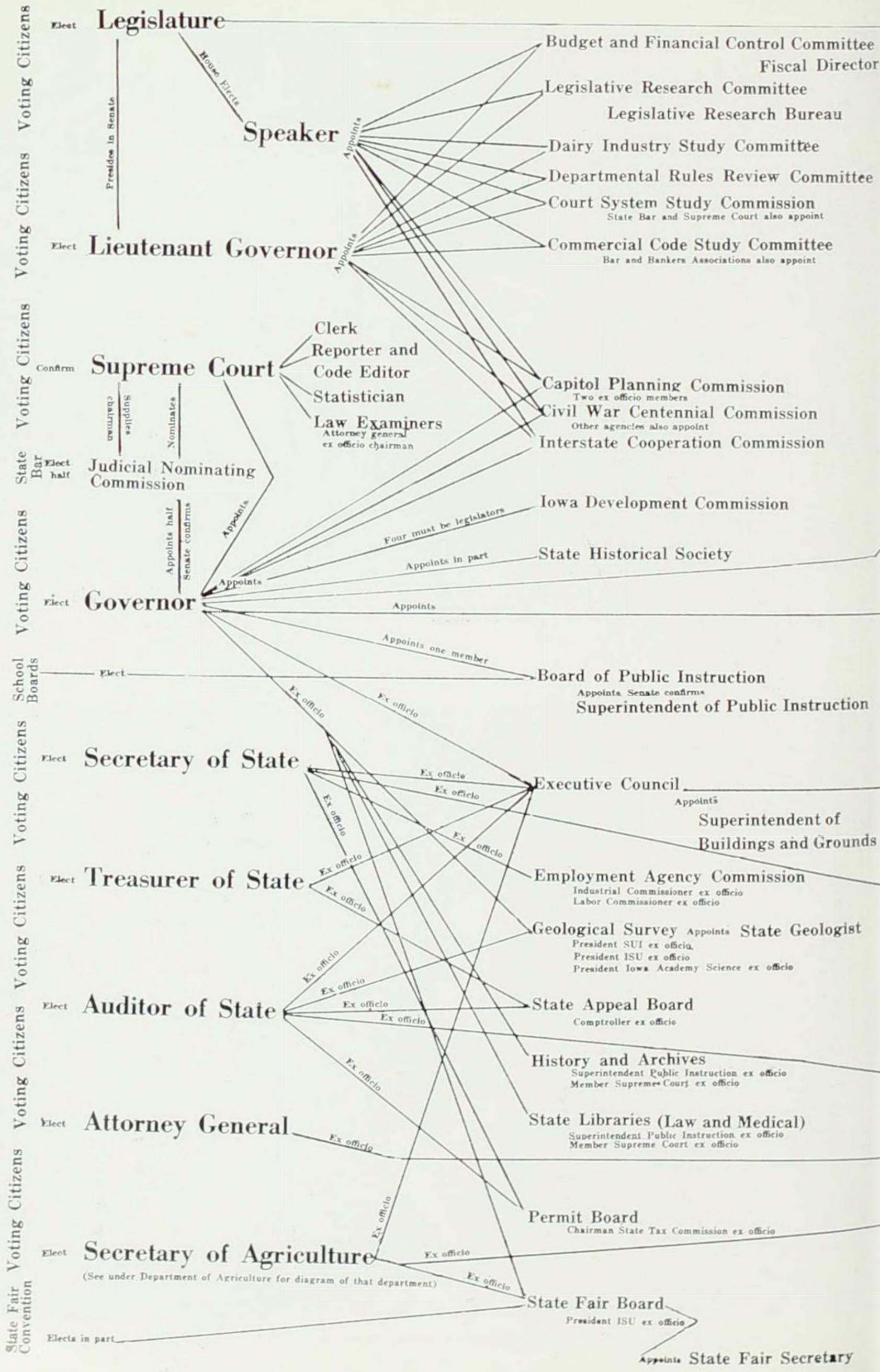
Voting in the Iowa House of Representatives is recorded by an electronic scoreboard.

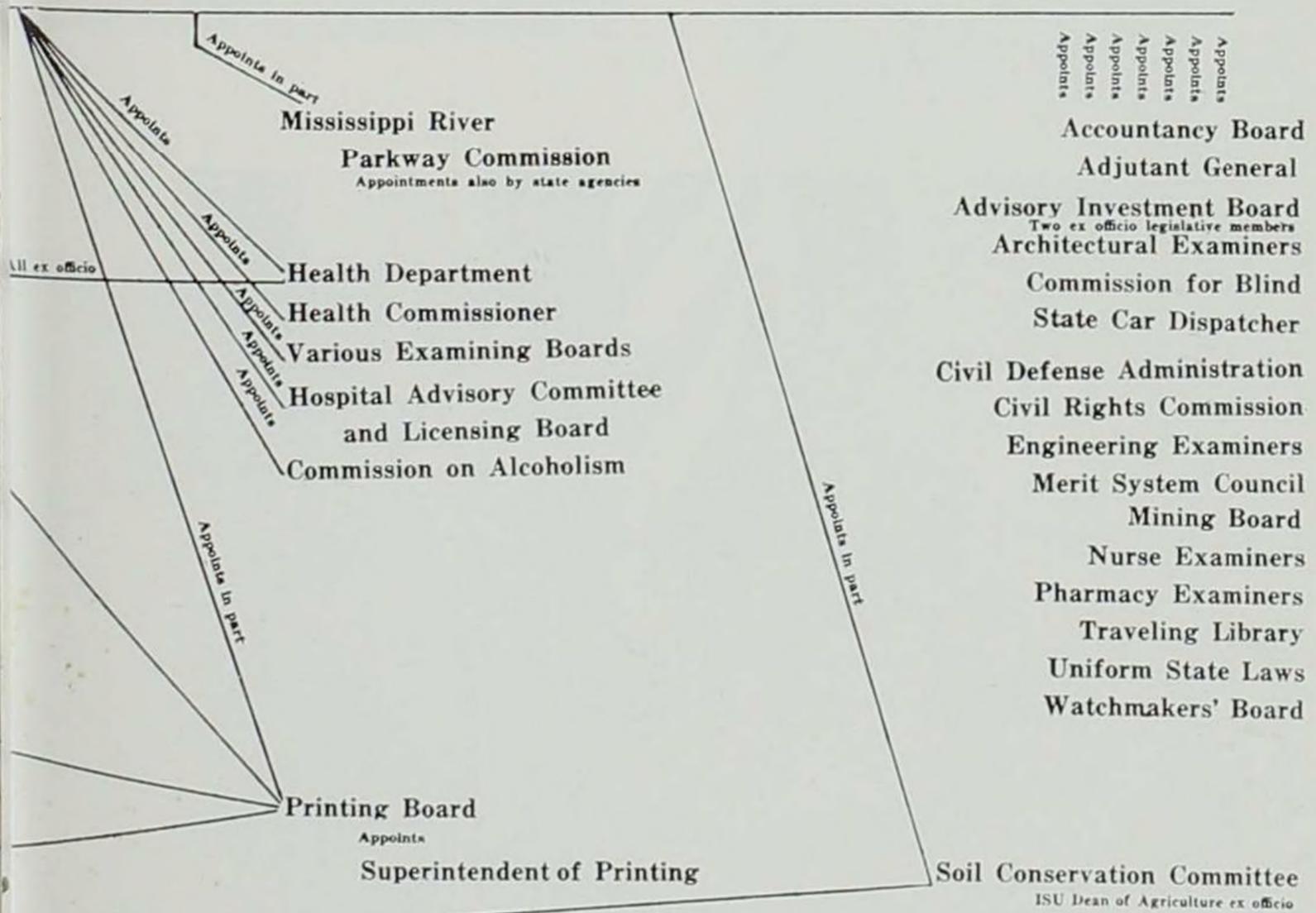
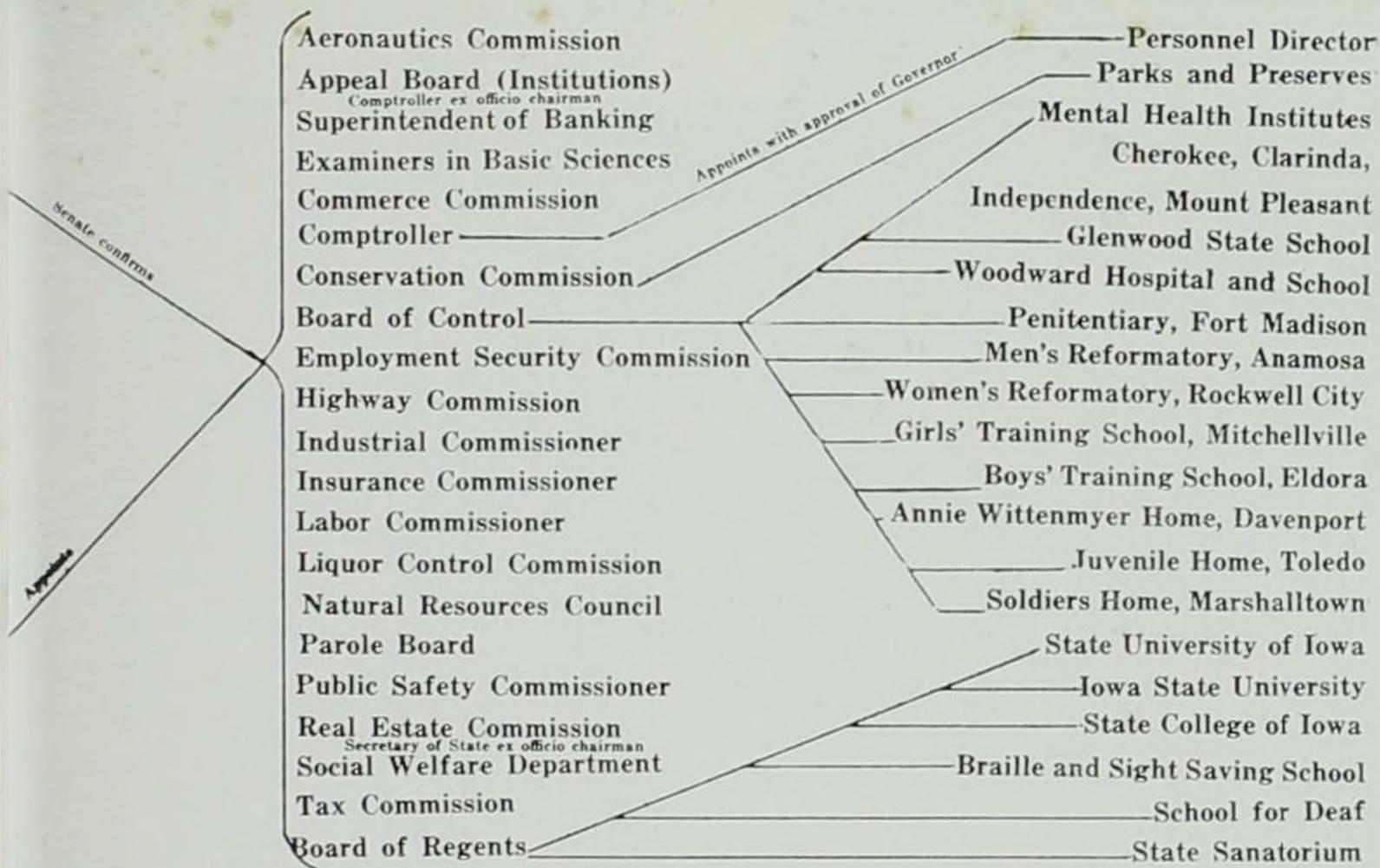


Lobbyists, whose membership is sometimes referred to as the "Third House," provide members of the Iowa Legislature with advice and counsel.



Democratic Governor Hughes signs an enactment of the 1963 General Assembly.

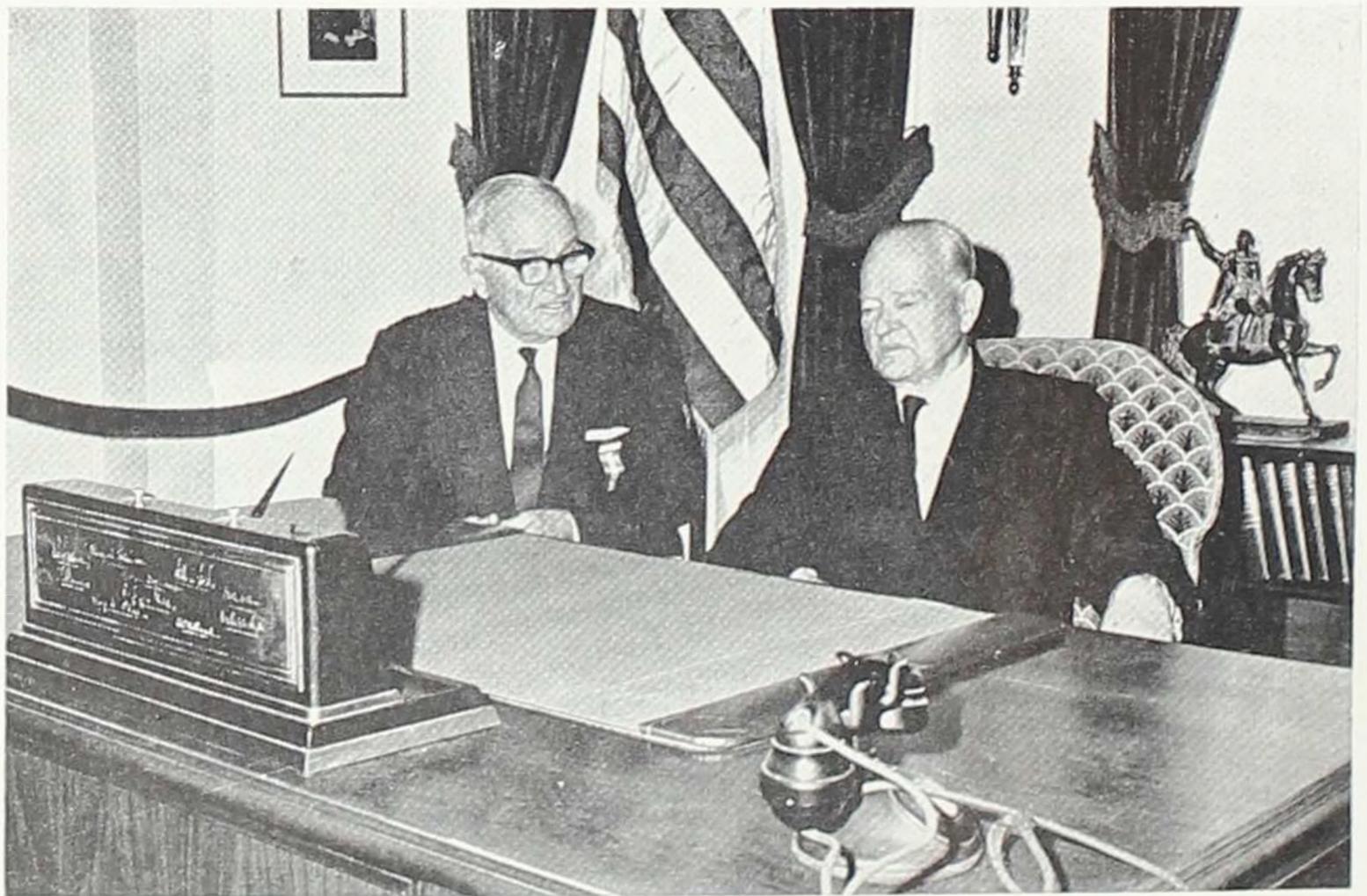




State Government of Iowa And How It Is Organized



Iowa's state-wide elective administrative officers are (left to right): Franzenburg, Scalise, Fulton, Hughes, Cameron, Worthington, Owens. Except for Fulton and Scalise, all are members of the Iowa Executive Council.



Herbert Hoover, 31st President of the United States and the first President born west of the Mississippi, confers with Harry S. Truman at the Herbert Hoover Presidential Library in West Branch, August 10, 1962.

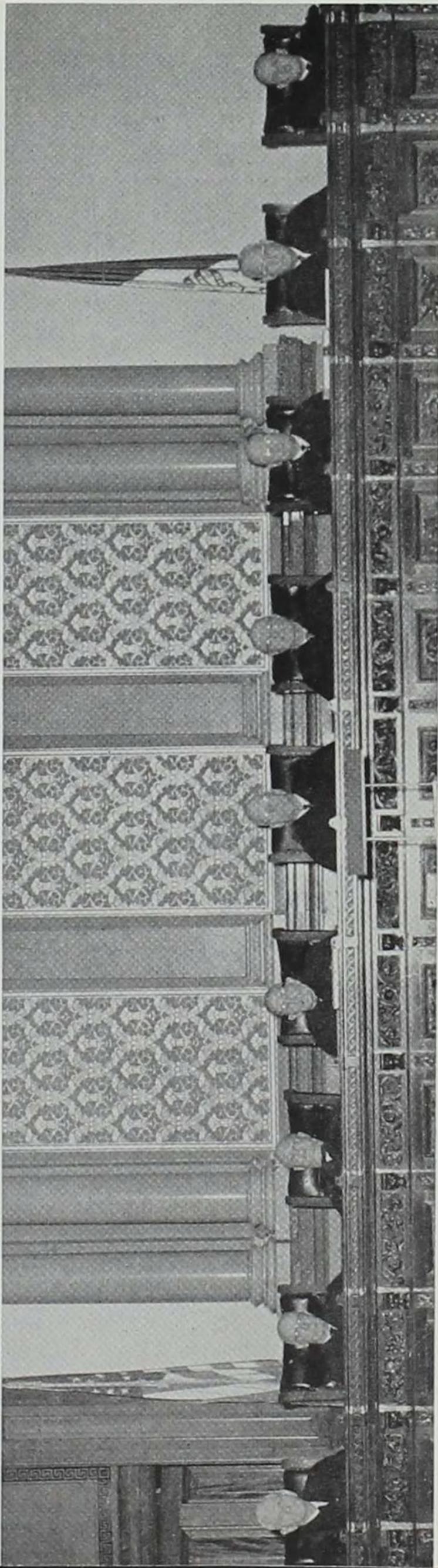
IOWA SUPREME COURT



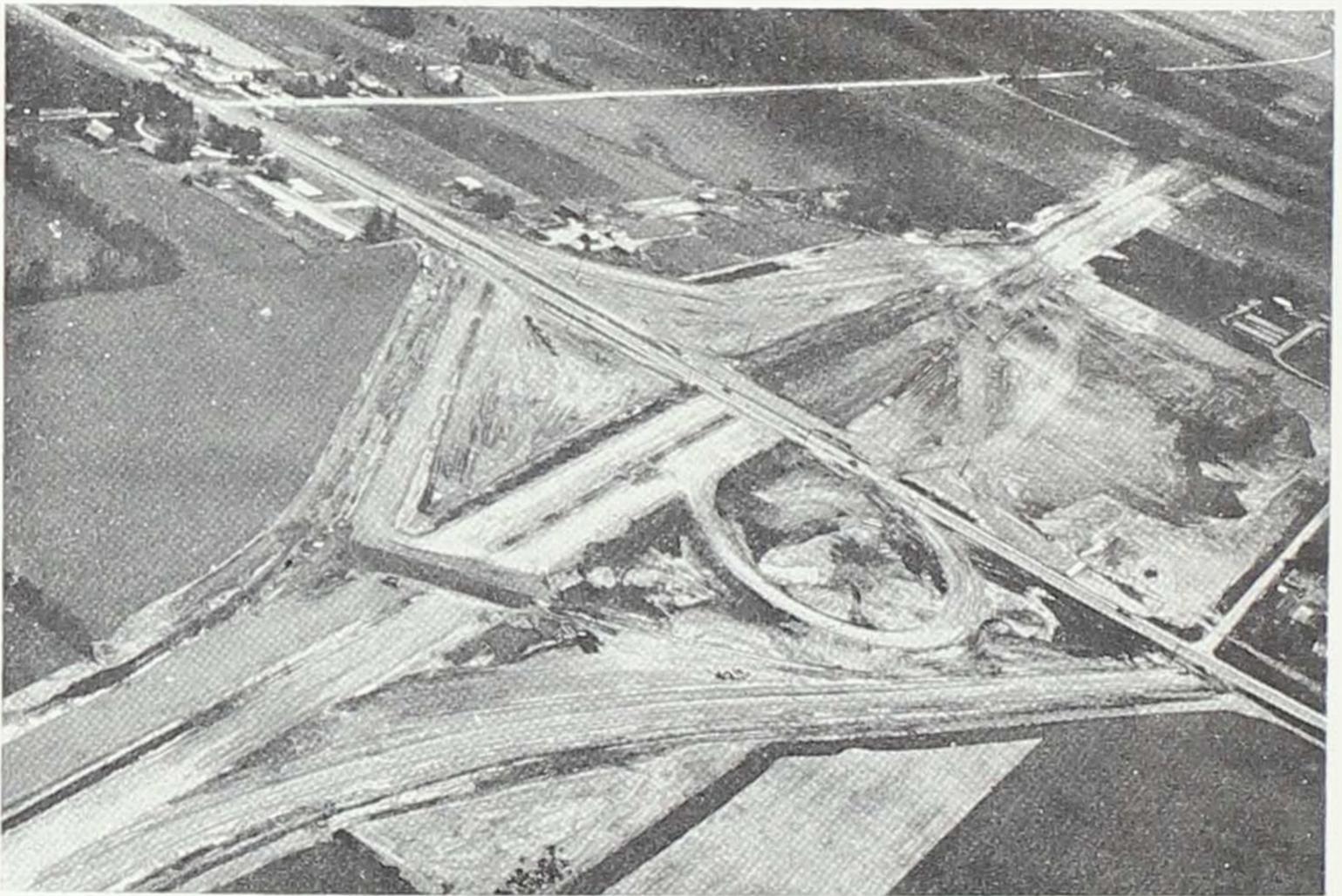
1935 — (Front) Parsons, Hamilton, Anderson, Mitchell, Powers. (Rear) Kintzinger, Donegan, Richards, Albert.



1949 — (Front) Hale, Oliver, Garfield, Bliss. (Rear) Mantz, Smith, Mulroney, Wennerstrum, Hays.



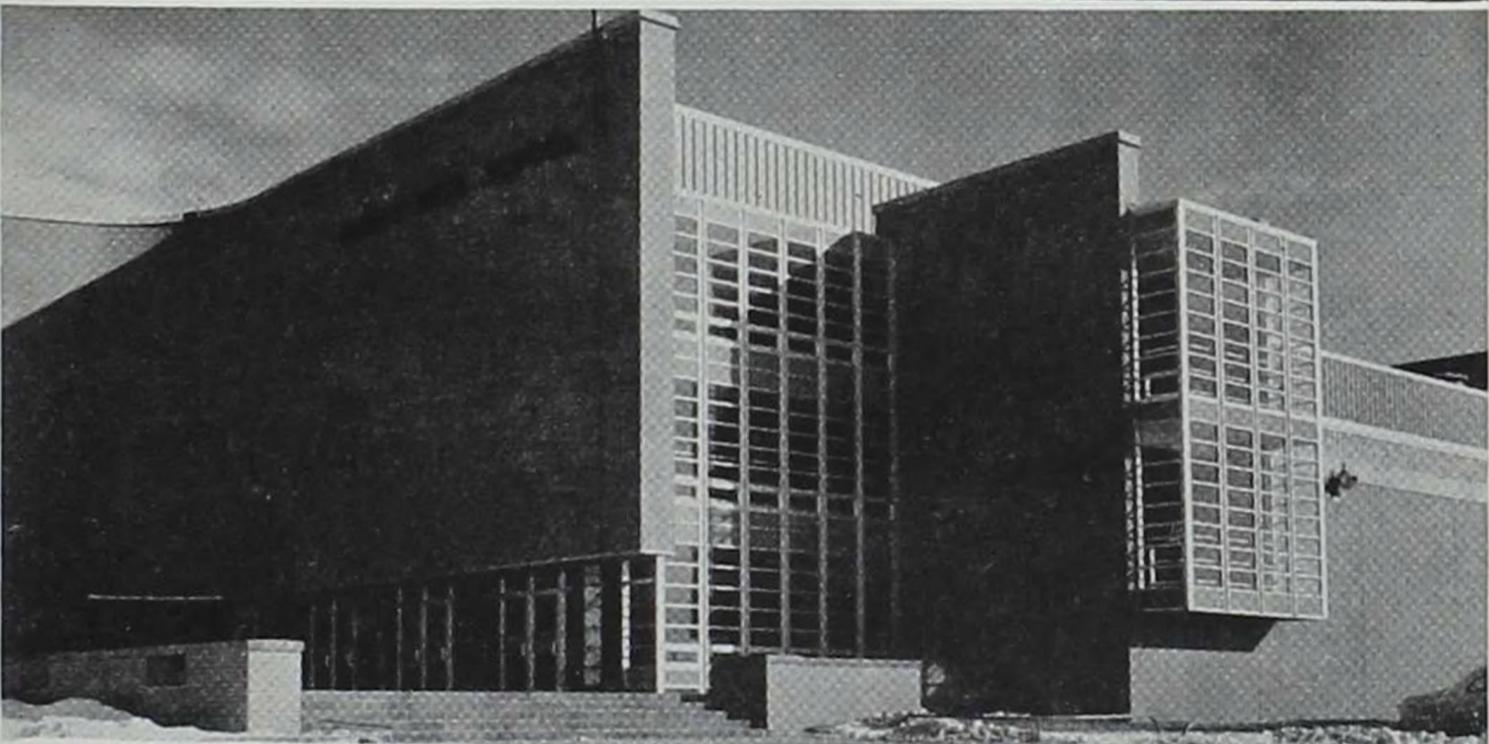
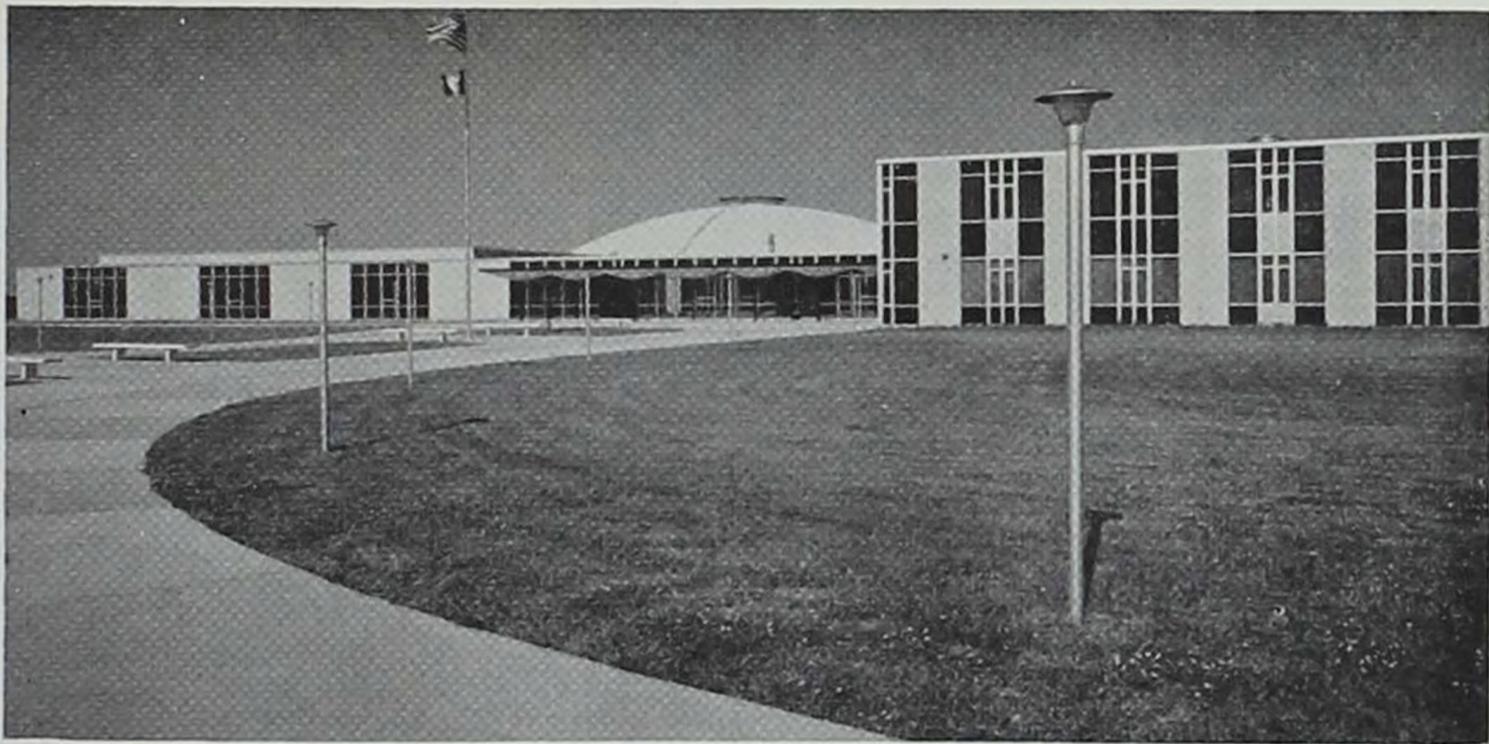
1963 — (Left to right): Peterson, Snell, Larson, Hays, Garfield, Thompson, Thornton, Moore, Stuart.



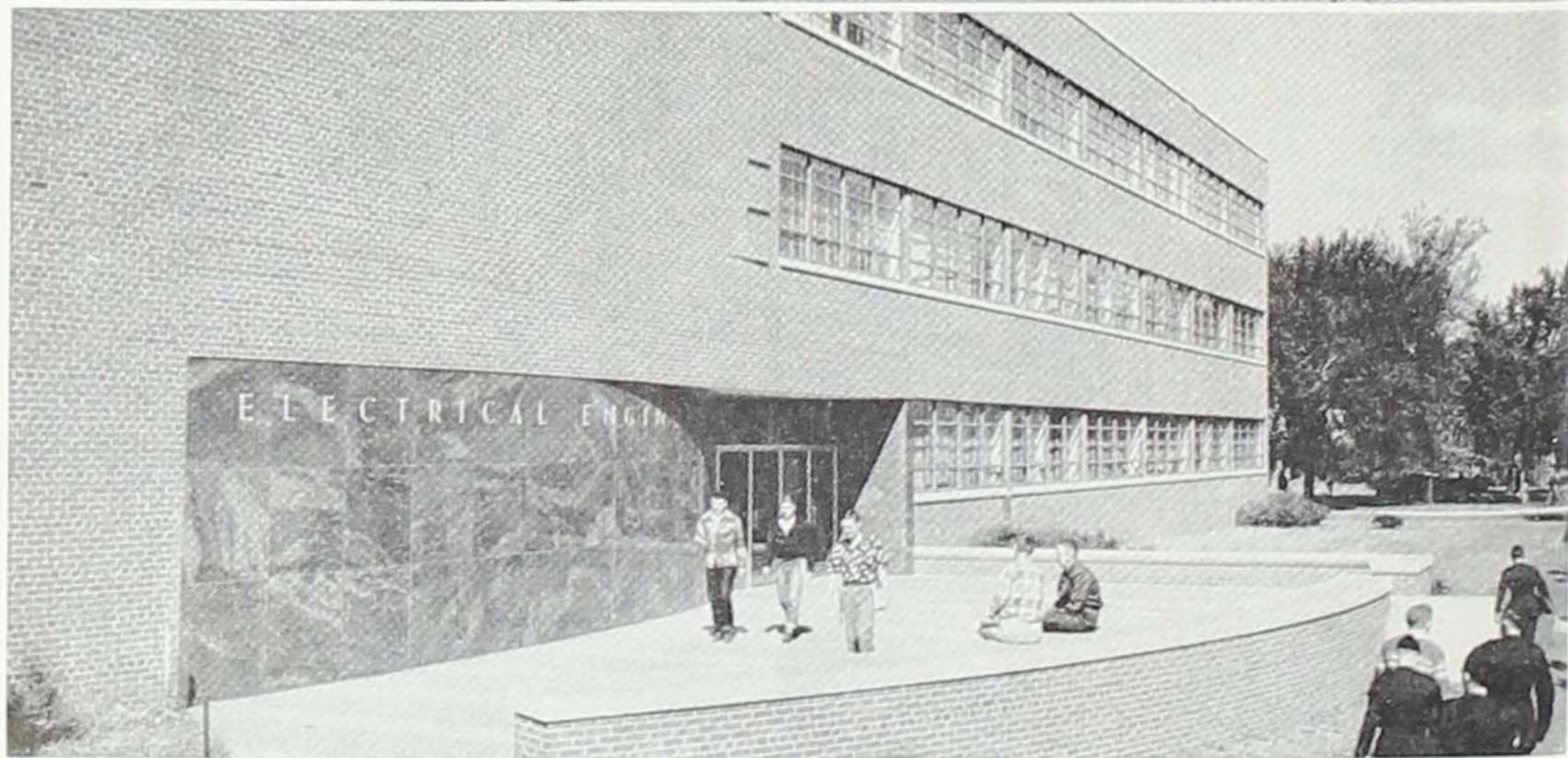
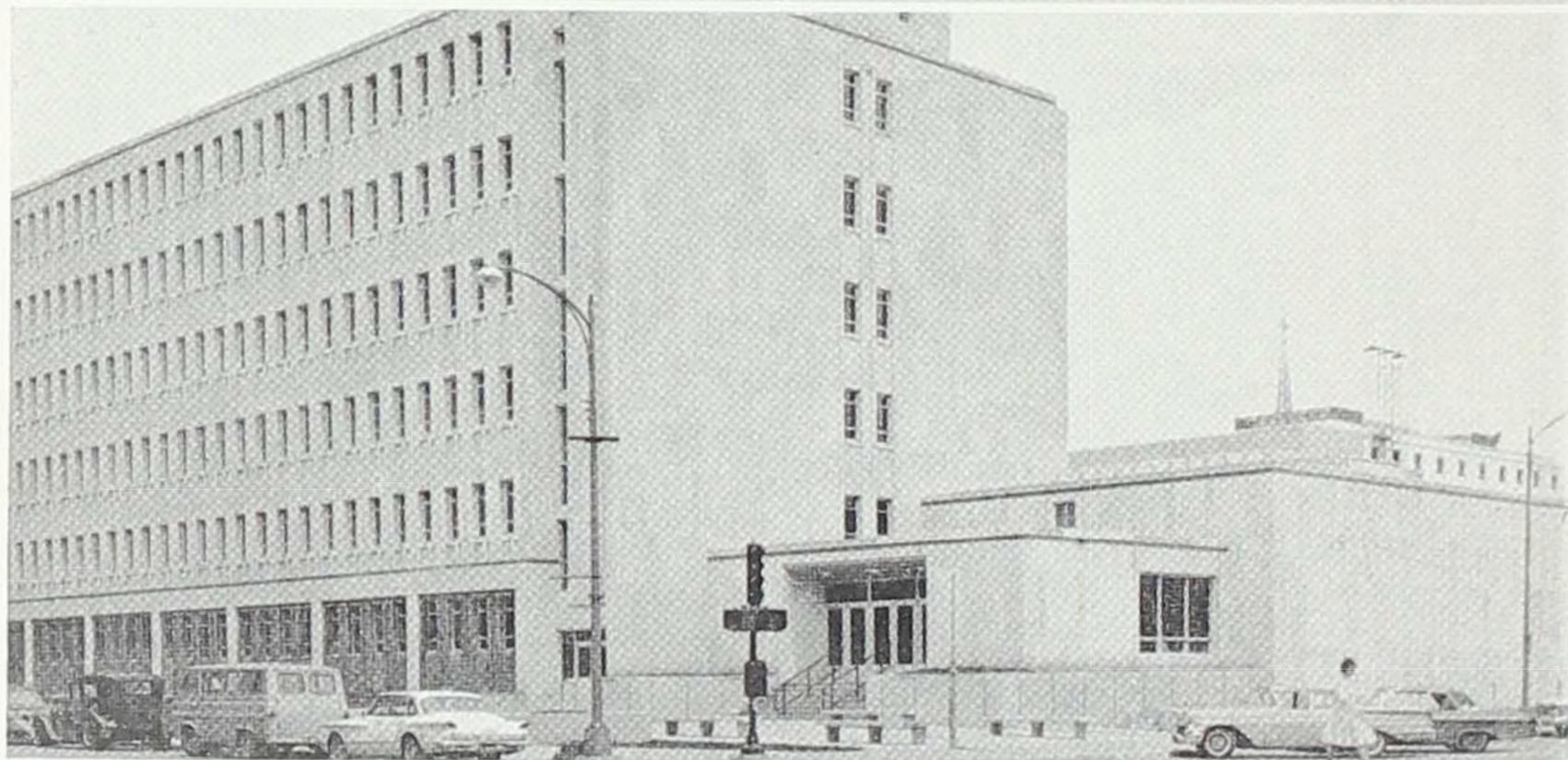
The Iowa highway system is under the direction of the Iowa Highway Commission. Aerial photo shows interchange between U.S. 69 and relocated U.S. 30 south of Ames.



These scenes depict the variety in the recreational responsibilities of the Iowa Conservation Commission.

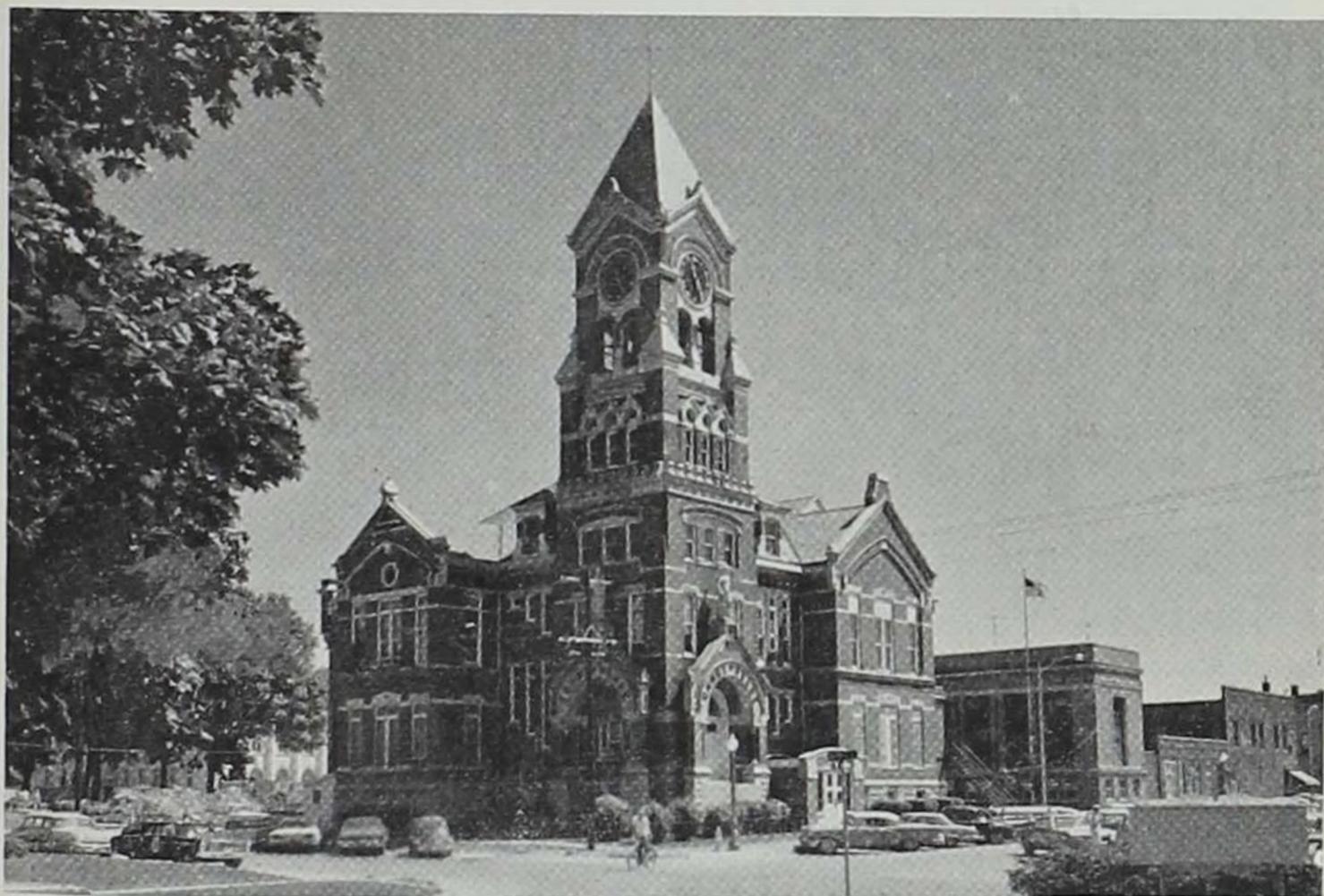


The secondary and elementary school systems of Iowa are supervised by the State Department of Public Instruction, headed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. *Top: Marshalltown High School; Center: North High (Des Moines); Bottom: Dubuque school bus at State Capitol.*

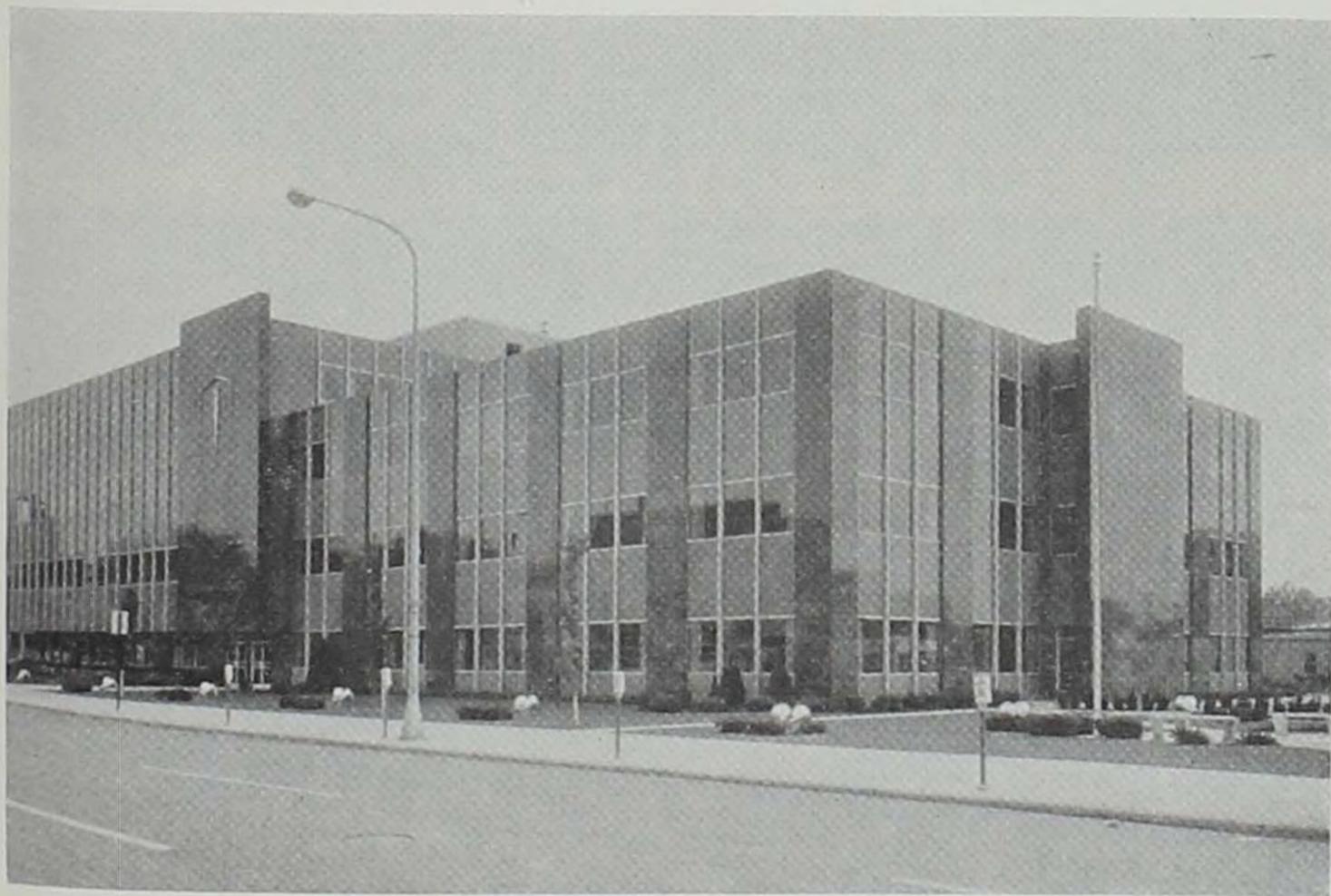


Three state-maintained higher educational institutions are under the control of the State Board of Regents. *Top:* Malcolm Price Laboratory School, State College of Iowa, Cedar Falls; *Center:* Phillips Hall, College of Business Administration, University of Iowa, Iowa City; *Bottom:* Electrical Engineering Building, Iowa State University, Ames.

THE OLD AND THE NEW IN IOWA COUNTY
COURTHOUSES



Washington County Courthouse, Washington.



Black Hawk County Courthouse, Waterloo

THE OLD AND THE NEW IN CITY HALLS



Dubuque City Hall occupied in 1858 by the Dubuque city government.



Iowa City's municipal government headquarters.



County and municipal buildings are located on an island at Cedar Rapids.

with little delay, and one that would withstand the tests in the courts in litigation that was sure to follow. By virtue of his office, the Attorney General is chairman of the Board of Law Examiners and is a member of the Printing Board.

Superintendent of Public Instruction

The office of Superintendent of Public Instruction was established by the General Assembly in 1864. It was filled by popular election until 1955 when the selection method was changed to appointment by the State Board of Public Instruction. The Superintendent has general supervision and control over the public schools of the State, including rural, graded, high schools, and public junior colleges. Courses of study are prepared by this department. The certification of teachers, the inspection of schools, and the distribution of state aid to schools are all functions of this office. Indeed, this department of government is closely affiliated with educational interests throughout the State. The Superintendent of Public Instruction is the Executive Officer *ex officio* of the State Board of Public Instruction.

Secretary of Agriculture

The 40th General Assembly, in 1923, abolished a number of existing boards and commissions, and consolidated their work under a newly-organized Iowa Department of Agriculture "for the express purpose of promoting and advancing the interests of agriculture. This department origi-

nally established in 1900, was now to be headed by an elected Secretary of Agriculture. Various divisions, such as the dairy and food division, animal husbandry, agricultural statistics, entomology, and the weather division, are included in this department. These divisions are under the general supervision of the Secretary of Agriculture, who is also a member of the Executive Council.

* * * *

In addition to the state elective officials there are many appointive officers, boards, and commissions actively engaged in state administrative work. In this group are the Comptroller, Adjutant General, Board of Control, Board of Regents, Board of Parole, Board of Social Welfare, State Fair Board, Printing Board, Department of Public Safety, Banking Department, Bureau of Labor, Tax Commission, Highway Commission, Commissioner of Insurance, Industrial Commission, Conservation Commission, Liquor Control Commission, Employment Security Commission, Mine Inspectors, Fire Marshal, one-half of the members of the Board of Curators of the State Historical Society of Iowa, and a variety of other important officials.

By studying the various departments and divisions of our government, by knowing their functions, their duties, and their powers, we may become better qualified to participate in governmental activities, and thereby become better citizens.