

The
PALIMPSEST



The 61st General Assembly hears Governor Hughes deliver his second inaugural address.

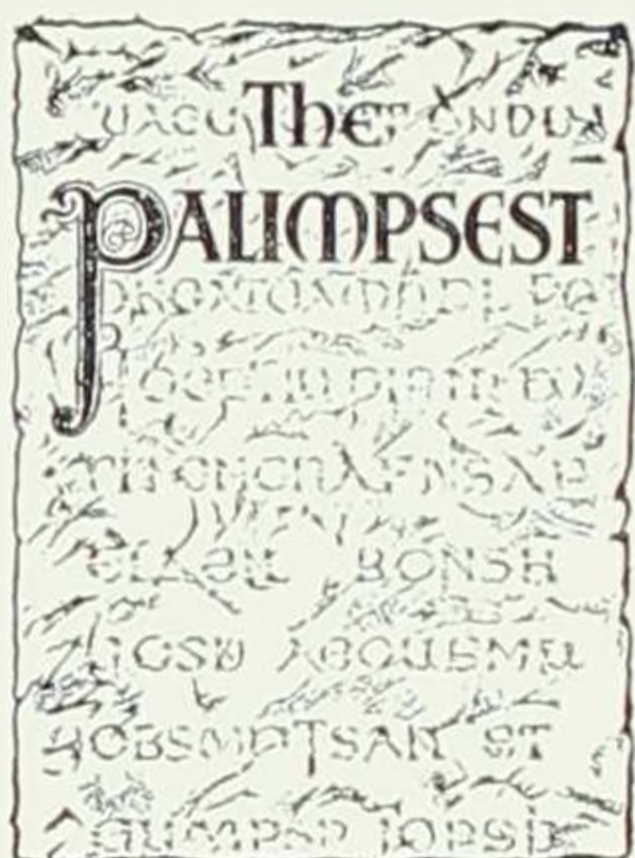
The 61st General Assembly of Iowa

Published Monthly by

The State Historical Society of Iowa

Iowa City, Iowa

SEPTEMBER, 1965



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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FRANK T. NYE

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Illustrations

Photos on the front and back outside covers, and of the inaugural ceremonies are by L. W. Ward. Photos of legislators from the 17th, 20th, 27th, 34th and 39th Senatorial Districts, and of the House leaders and outstanding legislators are by John Hetherington. All other photos are by the author — Frank Nye.

Special thanks for assistance to William R. Kendrick, chief clerk of the House.

Author

Frank T. Nye is Associate Editor of the Cedar Rapids *Gaette* and has covered sessions of the General Assembly since 1935. He has written reviews for *THE PALIMPSEST* beginning with the 54th General Assembly.

THE PALIMPSEST is published monthly by the State Historical Society of Iowa in Iowa City, William J. Petersen, Editor. It is printed in Iowa City and distributed free to Society members, depositories, and exchanges. This is the September, 1965, issue and is Number 9 of Volume 46. Second class postage paid at Iowa City, Iowa.

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ADDRESS — The State Historical Society, Iowa City, Iowa

THE PALIMPSEST

AN INVITATION TO JOIN THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA

Membership open to anyone 18 years old or a high school graduate

The State Historical Society of Iowa was established by law at Iowa City in 1857. It published its first quarterly magazine — *The Annals of Iowa*, in 1863, one of the first such publications in the United States. Over the past century it has published almost 100 books, 90 volumes of its historical quarterly, and 45 volumes of its unique popular monthly — *The Palimpsest*. This outstanding publication program won the following tribute from Dr. Paul M. Angle, Director of the Chicago Historical Society: *States older than Iowa may have larger historical literatures, but no state has had its past so thoroughly explored and so widely disseminated by its own historical society.*

The Society's library contains 90,000 books, 30,000 pamphlets, 12,000 bound volumes of newspapers, 4,500 rolls of microfilm, and a rich store of maps, pictures, and manuscripts.

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Republicans gave him an assist by nominating Senator Barry M. Goldwater of Arizona, for President, to run against President Lyndon B. Johnson, the Democratic candidate. He got another assist when Attorney General Evan M. Hultman, his hard-working Republican opponent for Governor, committed last-minute campaign mistakes in an earnest, but frantic and futile, effort to reduce the lead Governor Hughes had enjoyed from the start. As the campaign pro-



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EDITED BY WILLIAM J. PETERSEN

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The Election of 1964

Democrats of Iowa had never had it so good, as the 1964 election neared, since the happy days of the mid-Thirties. Governor Harold E. Hughes was extremely popular as his first term drew to a close. He projected the image of a Chief Executive, with his rugged physique, booming voice, and "Here's where I stand" approach to controversial issues. The question was not whether he would be re-elected but whether he would win big enough to carry the Democratic state ticket into office with him.

Republicans gave him an assist by nominating Senator Barry M. Goldwater of Arizona, for President, to run against President Lyndon B. Johnson, the Democratic candidate. He got another assist when Attorney General Evan M. Hultman, his hard-working Republican opponent for Governor, committed last-minute campaign mistakes in an earnest, but frantic and futile, effort to reduce the lead Governor Hughes had enjoyed from the start. As the campaign pro-

gressed, it became obvious Governor Hughes would be an easy winner and that the people were giving the entire Democratic ticket the once-over.

Both Presidential nominees visited Iowa, as did their Vice-Presidential running mates. In each instance, the Democratic candidates drew larger crowds than their opponents. Even so, no one predicted the heavy Democratic landslide that took place on November 3. President Johnson won by 283,882 votes. But Governor Hughes outpolled him, winning by a margin of 429,479 votes, biggest ever received by any candidate for any public office in the history of Iowa. Moreover, Democrats captured all State offices, six of seven Congressional seats, and control of both chambers of the Iowa General Assembly. Here is how the vote went in Iowa:

Office		Democrat		Republican
President	Johnson	733,030	Goldwater	449,148
Governor	Hughes	794,610	Hultman	365,131
Lt. Gov.	Fulton	648,150	Mooty	473,346
Sec. State	Cameron	607,500	Synhorst	502,577
Auditor	Worthington	609,392	Akers	493,396
Treasurer	Franzenburg	606,108	Abrahamson	502,460
Sec. Agri.	Owen	608,732	Liddy	497,514
Atty. Gen.	Scalise	624,122	Bump	474,841

The one special issue on the ballot, proposing a change in the wording of the constitutional question in Section 3, Article X, of the Iowa Constitution, also carried, 430,657 to 147,220.

Organization of the Assembly

When all the election returns were counted, Democrats were jubilant. Not only had they retained the Governorship and captured all major state offices and six of seven Congressional seats, but they also had won control of both the Iowa House of Representatives and the Iowa Senate for the first time in 30 years.

Not since 1935, had they controlled both chambers and then only by thin margins. This time the margins were almost unbelievable—34 to 25 in the Senate and 101 to 23 in the House. They actually held a 35 to 24 margin in the Senate when the election was over. But, upon being elected Lieutenant Governor, Senator Robert D. Fulton, 35, of Waterloo, resigned as Senator with two years of his four-year term remaining. Republicans came back from the disastrous defeat of November 3 to win Fulton's seat in a special election in Black Hawk County on November 24, 1964. So Democrats settled for a 34-25 margin in the Senate.

The overwhelming statewide victory was largely a tribute to the popularity of Governor Hughes. By piling up a 429,479-vote margin, he had made it easy for other Democrats to win.

Virtually all of the 25 new seats, which were added to the legislature by the Reapportionment Act passed in the special session of 1964, were captured by the Democrats. They also took all but 23 of the 79 seats held by Republicans in the 1963 House. So there were 101 Democrats and 23 Republicans in the House, 34 Democrats and 25 Republicans in the Senate, when the 61st General Assembly convened on January 11, 1965.

For the second consecutive session, there was a significant drop in the number of farmers among the members. Due largely to reapportionment, a greater variety of occupations was represented than at any time in years. A total of 55 distinct occupations were chronicled among the 183 legislators in 1965 compared to only 33 by the 1963 legislators. Those, listing themselves as farmers or in closely related occupations, totaled 68 in 1965, compared to 75 among 158 legislators in 1963, and 85 in 1961. But farmers still held more seats than any other group. Lawyers were second, as usual. There were 25 of them, including one lawyer-businessman, among the 1965 legislators, compared to 21 in 1963, 22 in 1961, 24 in 1959, and 28 in 1957. This table shows the occupations listed by the 1965 legislators:

Occupation	House		Senate		Total
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	
Farmer	10	20	3	10	43
Lawyer	1	14	6	4	25

COMPOSITION OF THE ASSEMBLY 429

Farmer-Businessman	2	8	1	3	14
Insurance	2	6	0	1	9
Teacher	0	6	0	0	6
Executive	2	0	1	1	4
Farmer-Realtor	2	0	0	2	4
Real Estate	0	4	0	0	4
Contractor	0	2	1	1	4
Homemaker	0	4	0	0	4
Retired Farmer	1	1	1	0	3
Businessman	0	1	1	1	3
Real Estate-Insurance	0	1	0	2	3
Manufacturer	0	2	1	0	3
Implement Dealer	1	1	0	0	2
Electrician	0	1	0	1	2
Laborer	0	2	0	0	2
Railway Express Agt.	0	2	0	0	2
Salesman	0	2	0	0	2
Retired Oilman	0	2	0	0	2
Telephone Employee..	0	2	0	0	2
Clothier	0	1	1	0	2
Publisher	0	2	0	0	2
Educator	0	1	0	1	2
Labor Organizer	0	1	0	1	2
Banker	0	0	2	0	2
Lawyer-Insurance	0	0	2	0	2
Farm Manager	1	0	0	0	1
Retired Farmer- Teacher	1	0	0	0	1
Outdoor Advertiser ..	0	1	0	0	1
Retired Railroader.....	0	1	0	0	1
Investments	0	1	0	0	1
Technician	0	1	0	0	1
Retired Educator	0	1	0	0	1
Farmer-Teacher	0	1	0	0	1
Poultryman	0	1	0	0	1

Chiropractor	0	1	0	0	1
Retired Mailman	0	1	0	0	1
Claims Supervisor	0	1	0	0	1
Tool Grinder	0	1	0	0	1
Oil Jobber	0	1	0	0	1
Retired Businessman..	0	1	0	0	1
Railroad Clerk	0	1	0	0	1
Beef Butcher	0	1	0	0	1
Retired Auto Dealer..	0	0	0	1	1
Social Worker	0	0	0	1	1
Ingredients Buyer	0	0	0	1	1
Assembler	0	0	0	1	1
Grain Elevatorman	0	0	0	1	1
Auctioneer- Insurance	0	0	0	1	1
Pharmacist	0	0	1	0	1
Auto Dealer	0	0	1	0	1
Veterinarian	0	0	1	0	1
Banker-Farmer	0	0	1	0	1
Auctioneer	0	0	1	0	1
	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	23	101	25	34	183

More new legislators were elected in 1964 than at any time in Iowa's history. Exactly 100 of the 183 members were elected for the first time, compared to only 31 in 1962. The turnover rate between 1963 and 1965 soared to a new high of 54.64 per cent, compared to 19.62 per cent between 1961 and 1963, and 29.7 per cent between 1959 and 1961. It had reached 32.9 per cent between 1953 and 1955 and again between 1955 and 1957. This table shows which session each 1965 legislator was serving:

COMPOSITION OF THE ASSEMBLY 431

Session	House		Senate		Total
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	
First	2	78	2	18	100
Second	6	12	4	1	23
Third	4	3	6	3	16
Fourth	4	3	2	5	14
Fifth	5	2	2	3	12
Sixth	0	0	3	2	5
Seventh	1	0	1	1	3
Eighth	0	1	1	0	2
Ninth	0	2	1	1	4
Tenth	1	0	2	0	3
Eleventh	0	0	0	0	0
Twelfth	0	0	0	0	0
Thirteenth	0	0	1	0	1
Totals	23	101	25	34	183

The member serving his thirteenth session was none other than Leo Elthon, 66, of Fertile, a Republican, a former Governor, and a former Lieutenant Governor, who had returned to his first love, the Iowa Senate, in 1963. Unfortunately, Senator Elthon, a lumber company executive, suffered a heart attack shortly before the session opened and he was unable to attend regularly.

Runner-up in length of service was another Republican, Representative Arthur C. Hanson, 73, of Inwood, a retired farmer, and a former Speaker of the House. He was serving his tenth session.

Longevity honors among Democrats went to a trio who had identical records—each serving his ninth session. They were Senator George E.

O'Malley, 59, a Des Moines lawyer; and Representatives Casey Loss, 60, an Algona farmer, and Arnold Utzig, 71, of Dubuque, a retired merchant. Representative Loss resigned his seat at the session's end to accept an appointment from Governor Hughes to the Iowa Board of Regents.

From the standpoint of age, the honors were divided as follows:

Oldest legislator: Representative Eldon M. Morgan, 74, an Oskaloosa Democrat who was retired and serving his first term.

Youngest legislator: Representative James H. Jackson, 25, of Waterloo, a Democrat and a school teacher, serving his first term. He and Representative Willie Stevenson Glanton, 42, of Des Moines, a Democrat and a housewife, were the first Negroes elected to the Iowa legislature.

Oldest and youngest House Republicans: Representatives Hanson and Charles E. Grassley, 31, a New Hartford farmer, serving his fourth term. Oldest and youngest House Democrats: Representatives Morgan and Jackson.

Oldest and youngest Senate Republicans: Senators J. Henry Lucken, 68, a retired farmer from Le Mars, and Tom Riley, 36, a Cedar Rapids lawyer, serving their tenth and third terms respectively. Oldest and youngest Senate Democrats: Senators Howard Tabor, 70, a Baldwin farmer, and Alan Shirley, 27, a Perry lawyer, respectively serving their fourth and first sessions.

COMPOSITION OF THE ASSEMBLY 433

Here is the age-range of the 1965 legislators:

Age Range	House		Senate		Total
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	
21-25	0	1	0	0	1
26-30	0	12	0	2	14
31-35	2	12	0	1	15
36-40	0	10	5	5	20
41-45	5	13	4	11	33
46-50	4	9	5	3	21
51-55	0	16	3	6	25
56-60	2	11	4	4	21
61-65	7	6	2	0	15
66-70	2	7	2	2	13
71-75	1	4	0	0	5
Totals	23	101	25	34	183

With so many new members, it was not surprising that the average age was younger than in recent sessions. The average age of the 183 lawmakers was 48.7 years — a drop of more than four years from 1963 and 1961, of about two years from 1959 and of about three years from 1957. This table shows the average age of legislators who served in the last five sessions:

Year	House			Senate			Both Chambers		
	Rep.	Dem.	Both	Rep.	Dem.	Both	Rep.	Dem.	Both
1965	53.4	47.0	48.2	49.9	46.5	48.0	51.4	46.9	48.7
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	59.5	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	51.0

Educationally, 71.04 per cent of the 183 legis-

lators listed themselves as either having college degrees or having taken some work beyond high school. This compared with 71.5 per cent in 1963. Of the 183 members, 177 held high school diplomas and 130 of these had training beyond high school. Six had only a grade school education. Of the 158 legislators who served in 1963, 153 possessed high school diplomas and 113 of that number had taken training beyond high school. In 1961 these figures were 151 and 110; in 1959 — 150 and 111; in 1957 — 143 and 116. The educational background of 1965 legislators follows:

	<i>College or Beyond H.S.</i>		<i>High School</i>		<i>Grade School</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Rep.</i>	<i>Dem.</i>	<i>Rep.</i>	<i>Dem.</i>	<i>Rep.</i>	<i>Dem.</i>	
Senate	22	23	3	10	0	1	59
House	16	69	7	27	0	5	124
Totals	38	92	10	37	0	6	183

A survey of the 1965 legislature showed that 83 of the 183 members had served their country in uniform, compared to 68 of 158 in 1963, 71 of 158 in 1961, and 78 of 158 in 1959. The number of 1965 legislators who had seen service follows:

<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	2	9	1	2	14
World War II	7	18*	10	16	51
Korea or since	0	15	2	1	18
Totals	9	42	13	19	83

*Five of these 18 also served in Korea

COMPOSITION OF THE ASSEMBLY 435

A significant difference between the 1965 legislators and their predecessors was in religious background. Methodists usually had dominated, having 46 of the 158 members in 1963, 50 in 1961 and 41 in 1959, with Presbyterians usually in second place. But Catholics were more numerous in 1965 with 51 while Methodists had only 39.

Denomination	House		Senate		Total
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	
Catholic	1	37	1	12	51
Methodist	8	16	7	8	39
Presbyterian	7	7	5	2	21
Lutheran	2	11	3	3	19
Congregational	0	5	3	0	8
Baptist	1	3	1	2	7
Protestant	0	4	1	2	7
Christian	0	5	0	0	5
Unaffiliated	0	5	0	0	5
United Ch. of Christ	1	1	0	1	3
Ref. Ch. America.....	1	1	1	0	3
Reorganized L. D. S.	0	2	0	0	2
Episcopal	0	0	1	1	2
Evangelical U. B.	1	1	0	0	2
United Presbyterian..	1	0	0	1	2
Community	0	0	1	0	1
Church of Christ	0	1	0	0	1
Unitarian-Universalist	0	0	0	1	1
Christian Reformed ..	0	0	0	1	1
Hebrew	0	1	0	0	1
Church of the Breth.	0	1	0	0	1
Gospel Mission	0	0	1	0	1
Totals	23	101	25	34	183

As might be expected in any Iowa legislature since the turn of the century, more members were native-born Iowans than otherwise. All but 30 of the 183 legislators were born in Iowa, a higher percentage than in 1963 when all but 28 of 158 members were native born. As in the past, one or more members were born in a foreign land.

<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	19	83	21	30	153
Illinois	1	5	1	1	8
Minnesota	0	2	0	1	3
New York	1	2	0	0	3
Missouri	0	2	1	0	3
Arkansas	0	1	1	0	2
Michigan	0	1	0	1	2
South Dakota	1	0	0	0	1
Kansas	1	0	0	0	1
Oklahoma	0	1	0	0	1
Colorado	0	1	0	0	1
Germany	0	1	0	0	1
Washington	0	1	0	0	1
China	0	1	0	0	1
Montana	0	0	1	0	1
Tennessee	0	0	0	1	1
Totals.....	23	101	25	34	183

The biggest difference between the 1965 legislators and their immediate predecessors was two-fold: 1. Democrats were in control of both Senate and House. 2. For the first time since the early days of statehood new members outnumbered those with previous service.

Organization of the Assembly

Almost in unison the presiding officers of the Iowa House of Representatives and the Iowa Senate whacked their gavels and the 61st General Assembly, completely reapportioned for the first time in 61 years, was in business. The hour: 10:05 a.m. The date: January 11, 1965.

Where there had been 158 members in 1963, and in every session since 1904, there were 183 in 1965. The Reapportionment Act passed by the 60th General Assembly, at a special session in 1964, increased the number of Representatives from 108 to 124; the number of Senators from 50 to 59. To accommodate the 25 additional members, new seats and desks were added to each chamber. The 16 new seats in the House crowded that huge room almost to the rear wall. But plenty of room remained in the Senate chamber despite the nine new desks. In addition to new seats, both chambers had been newly carpeted and there were new draperies at the long windows, as well as new restraining ropes to keep spectators from the floor. So the chambers presented a fresh, pleasing appearance.

Calling the Senate to order was Lieutenant Governor William L. Mooty of Grundy Center,

the only Republican still holding a major State office following the 1964 landslide election. He, too, would be leaving office soon. But the law called for him to preside until his successor, Senator Robert D. Fulton, was sworn in on January 14 as Lieutenant Governor.

Wielding the gavel in the House was Representative Bruce E. Mahan, 74, a retired educator from Iowa City. He had been chosen by fellow Democrats for the honor of presiding over opening ceremonies.

Both chambers buckled down to routine business promptly. In the House, a 36-year-old industrialist, Representative Vince Steffen of New Hampton, was elected unanimously as Speaker. To back him as Speaker Pro Tempore, House members chose unanimously Representative Charles P. Miller, 46, a chiropractor from Burlington. Each was beginning his second term.

In the Senate, members unanimously elected Senator George E. O'Malley as President Pro Tempore. He drew a laugh in accepting the position when he noted Democrats would be in control of the Senate for the first time since 1935. He asked Republicans to be patient until "we Democrats can get used to this high plateau of being in the majority." It would take a week or two for Democrats, he said, to get their feet on the ground.

Speaker Steffen accepted his position with a plea for all members "to cast aside partisan differ-

ences, for we hold in common responsibility as stewards of the people of Iowa." He listed taxes, reapportionment, education, resource development, and public safety as the "most crucial issues" to be faced by this legislature but said they must be "effectively" solved. Any attempt to "muddle through every issue would only prolong the session beyond what either the patience of the taxpayer, or of the lawmakers themselves, is capable of bearing." He said it would be impossible to reckon with all the problems confronting them in 100 days, or even 200 days, so they would have to deal, of necessity, with only the most urgent. He predicted they would establish many precedents.

Republican legislators were highly cooperative in the opening-day ceremonies, just as Democrats had been when they formed the minority. The Republicans had attended a breakfast that morning where they heard State Chairman Robert Ray admonish them to be "a constructive minority;" to support those measures they felt to be in the state's best interests and to oppose all others.

Once the routine oath-taking, selection of seats, appointment of staff members, and other items were out of the way, the Democratic majorities of both chambers moved swiftly to redeem a campaign pledge: To end legislative committee secrecy. The Senate also ruled out executive sessions on confirmation of the Governor's appointees.

Actually, Republicans had opened Senate committees to newsmen several years earlier. But they had refused to end secret confirmation sessions and they had declined to open House committee meetings. So Democrats took great delight in implementing this pledge—even though they were to be accused frequently by Republicans, as the session wore on, of deciding in closed party caucuses what should have been decided in open committee meetings.

The big reason things went so smoothly on opening day was because Democrats followed the long-standing custom established by Republicans, of settling on their legislative leaders at pre-session caucuses. So did the Republicans, although for the first time in 30 years they were selecting minority leaders.

Democrats of both House and Senate had defied a Friday the 13th superstition to meet on November 13, a Friday, at the Fort Des Moines hotel in Des Moines, to choose their leaders. That was only 10 days after the election and served notice the Democrats intended to let no grass grow under their feet. But, despite the fact they had openly professed to be against legislative committee secrecy, and the fact they had admitted newsmen to these caucuses when they were the minority party, the Democrats closed the doors to both of their caucuses this time, explaining they were purely "family" affairs.

Thus, the results of the votes were never disclosed by which House Democrats nominated Representative Steffen for Speaker, and by which Senator Andrew G. Frommelt, 43, a realtor and insurance man from Dubuque, was elected Senate majority leader. Nor was there an announcement of the results of the votes by which Representative Miller and Senator O'Malley were nominated for Speaker Pro Tempore and President Pro Tempore. In fact, some members said the results were never announced even in the caucuses, other than the names of the winners.

It was announced, however, that House Democrats unanimously elected Representative Elroy Maule, 51, Onawa farmer, as their leader. They also named Representative Casey Loss as assistant leader and, at a later caucus, they selected Representative W. R. Gillette, 40, Spencer farmer, as party "whip." Senator C. Joseph Coleman, 41, Clare farmer, was named as assistant leader in that chamber. All Democratic leaders were veteran legislators excepting Speaker Steffen and Speaker Pro Tempore Miller, who were in their second terms, and Representative Gillette, who was serving for the first time.

After the closed caucuses of November 13, a storm broke out over the manner in which they were handled, and it was one which was renewed several times during the session. Representative La Mar Foster, 66, West Branch farmer, return-

ing for the first time to the legislature since he served as Speaker in 1937, charged that Governor Hughes and Democratic State Chairman Lex Hawkins, whom he dubbed "Lippy Lex," had manipulated the House caucus to bring about Representative Steffen's nomination as Speaker. That, he claimed, was the reason for the caucus secrecy.

Representative Foster said that three days after the election, Chairman Hawkins sent a telegram to all elected Democratic legislative candidates, calling them to the November 13 meeting and ordering them not to commit themselves to vote for any candidate for Speaker. Representative Foster, the last Democrat to hold the post, was a candidate for it again. So was Representative Keith H. Dunton, 49, Thornburg farmer, and several others. These had agreed to withdraw as candidates, Representative Foster revealed, after Governor Hughes met with them just prior to the House caucus.

Representative Foster said the various candidates had agreed among them to choose him as Speaker Pro Tempore in return for his withdrawing as a candidate for Speaker. Representative Steffen said there was "no firm agreement" on this, but Representative Foster insisted he had been "double-crossed." He also said Chairman Hawkins had no business in the caucus; that it was for duly elected Democratic House members only. Hawkins did not reply to the charge.

The former Speaker said he was also irked because Representative Dunton was nominated for Speaker, and later for Speaker Pro Tempore, even though he had agreed with other candidates to defer to Governor Hughes's wish that the nomination go to Representative Steffen. "Had I known there was to be a contest," Representative Foster said, "I would have stayed in the race."

During the session Representative Foster spoke out at frequent intervals against what he described as "party bossism" in the selection and operation of the committees, and for the handling of other matters that did not suit him. In fact, he even refused to attend party caucuses, as did Representative Arnold Utzig of Dubuque, and others, on occasions.

In any event, there was no question but that Governor Hughes had tapped Representative Steffen for Speaker, largely because the latter had supported the Governor's program in 1963 while some of the other candidates had deserted him on one or more of what he felt were key issues.

On November 18, five days after the caucuses, the new Democratic leaders announced that they would streamline the legislative committee system by reducing the number of House committees from 42 to 15, and the number of Senate committees from 30 to 15. Respective House and Senate committees were to be given the identical names to make it easier to call joint sessions.

Meanwhile, House and Senate Republicans, their numbers reduced from 117 in 1963 to 47 (with the 48th to be picked up November 24 in a special election in Black Hawk County) met sadly and solemnly on Sunday, November 22, 1964, at the Savery hotel in Des Moines to select their leaders.

Republican Senators, as usual, closed their caucus and so did House Republicans, who customarily had opened their pre-session caucuses. When the Senate caucus ended, it was announced that Senator Robert R. Rigler, 41, New Hampton banker, would be the Republican leader for the third consecutive time—only this time he would be leading the minority. Apparently there was no contest for this post.

There was a hot contest, however, for House Republican leader. No vote was officially announced but by piecing together bits of information newsmen learned that six ballots were taken before Representative Floyd P. Edgington, 65, Sheffield farmer, was declared winner. He defeated Representative Maurice E. Baringer, 43, Oelwein chemical company executive, 11 to 8, on the last ballot.

Representative William J. Scherle, 41, Henderson farmer, received votes on the first five ballots, while Representatives Lester L. Kluever, 44, Atlantic lawyer, and Marvin W. Smith, 63, retired farmer-teacher from Paullina, received votes on

the first two ballots. Here is how the balloting went:

Candidate	Ballot					
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th
Edgington	6	7	7	9	8	11
Baringer	4	5	7	6	8	8
Scherle	4	5	5	4	3	0
Kluever	2	1	0	0	0	0
Smith	2	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	18	19	19	19	19	19

For some reason, one House Republican did not vote on the first ballot. Four others were unable to attend the caucus: Representatives William J. Coffman, 46, North English insurance salesman; C. Raymond Fisher, 57, Grand Junction farmer; Leroy S. Miller, 49, Shenandoah implement dealer; and Arthur C. Hanson.

Three Senators missed the Republican Senate caucus: Lucas J. De Koster, 46, Hull lawyer; Charles F. Griffin, 54, Mapleton pharmacist; and Clifford M. Vance, 62, Mount Pleasant lawyer.

Although Democrats were in control of both houses for the first time since 1935, a look back showed they had almost reversed their position of 12 years earlier when they claimed only seven of the 158 legislators. And, for Republicans, it was the low point of an era. This table shows the division in membership for the last seven sessions:

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
1965*	23	101	25	34	48	135

*25 new seats added by Reapportionment Act of 1964, including 16 in the House, 9 in the Senate.

Before the first day ended, the Senate and House met in joint session to canvass the 1964 election vote for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. An invitation was issued to Governor Hughes to deliver a message outlining the condition of the State to a joint session on the following day. The 61st General Assembly, which was to establish new records, both for length and cost, was underway in earnest.

The Governor's Messages

Law requires an Iowa Governor to appear twice before the legislature — to deliver his inaugural and budget messages. If a Governor succeeds himself, he appears three times before the second legislature with which he serves — to deliver a "State of the State" message, as well as his second inaugural and budget messages. But seldom, if ever, has a Governor made four appearances before a single session of the legislature — to deliver the three messages listed above plus a special message.

Governor Hughes, in his second term, has established a "first" in this respect. For he appeared a fourth time to deliver a special message dealing with proposed labor legislation.

The First Message

On January 12, the day after the legislature convened, the Governor made his first appearance before a joint session of the 61st General Assembly, as the retiring Governor, to give an accounting of his first two years in office.

He said Iowa had left its "treadmill of negative thinking" in those two years; that the State was financially strong, spiritually revitalized, and poised to surge forward dramatically into "a new

era of cooperation and mutual understanding."

"At long last," he declared, "I believe we have begun to free ourselves from the bullheaded prejudices that have cramped our spirit and retarded our growth in years gone by." To substantiate this he described his administration as a period of unprecedented prosperity, of record industrial and economic growth, and of improvements in the areas of education, conservation, and highway construction.

He estimated there would be a general fund balance of about \$30 million in the State's treasury as of June 30, 1965, half of which could be used to meet expenses in the biennium beginning July 1, 1965. He also estimated revenue from current taxes would be up by more than 12 per cent in the 1963-65 biennium over 1961-63.

But, mindful of the rural-urban split over reapportionment, and of the management-labor split over the right-to-work law, the Governor cautioned that Iowans would have to work together to solve the continuing problems confronting the State.

In this hour of unlimited promise for our state, no Iowan can afford to be anti-business, anti-labor, anti-farmer, anti-government or anti-progress. No Iowan can afford to look with suspicion at his neighbor because of the occupation he follows, the church he attends or because of the color of his skin. Our future depends upon our ability to act as a united people. In a very real sense for Iowans, the

state of our state is dependent upon the state of our Union, one with another.

As evidence Iowa had moved ahead, Governor Hughes said the State's industrial production had topped \$8 billion in value for the first time; that total agricultural-industrial production topped \$10 billion; that Iowans' 1964 personal income topped the 1963 record of \$6.4 billion and that new employment records were set in both 1963 and 1964.

He said much duplication had been eliminated from state government, that use of data processing had been increased, and that tax collection efficiency had been improved. Also, that there had been legislative breakthroughs in the areas of reapportionment, liquor-by-the-drink, public utility regulation, fair employment practices, brucellosis control, medical care for the aged, and workmen's compensation laws.

The Governor listed improvements in the areas of education, public safety, highways, conservation, community mental health services, and in remedial prison programs as part of the progress made in the last two years.

The Inaugural Message

On January 14, Governor Hughes appeared again before the new legislature, this time to be sworn in for a second two-year term by Chief Justice Theodore G. Garfield, and to deliver his second inaugural address.

He outlined an ambitious two-year program, dealing with 32 areas of government and repeated his assertion of two days earlier that Iowans have "swung from a negative to an affirmative point of view" and are ready to move ahead.

The Governor also called for:

A new temporary reapportionment plan and a new start toward a permanent plan, both to be based on the United States Supreme Court's one-man-one-vote decision, although he said he personally preferred a moderate area factor in the membership of one house.

He further advocated:

An educational scholarship program for young Iowans;
Modification of the right-to-work law;

A one-cent per gallon increase in the state gasoline tax;
Establishment of four new vocational-technical schools,

one in each quarter of the state;

A statewide uniform daylight saving time law;

Abolition of capital punishment;

Amendment of the law in order to permit private school students to ride in public school buses;

Establishment of a public defender system;

Changes in the new state liquor law, including one to permit issuance of six or eight-month seasonal licenses;

Establishment of an alcoholism treatment center;

A state civil service law;

Settlement of the Iowa-Nebraska boundary dispute;

Upgrading the salaries of state employees and elected officials;

Repeal of all but one mill of the moneys and credits tax, providing lost revenue was replaced from other source;

Control of billboards on interstate highways;
A law making seat belts mandatory;
Increase Iowa Highway Patrol by 100 members.

Governor Hughes repeated earlier recommendations for sweeping changes in the organizational structure of the state executive branch. These included (1) lengthening the two-year terms of Governor and Lieutenant Governor to four years, (2) authorizing the Governor to appoint the State Treasurer and Secretaries of State and Agriculture and (3) authorizing the legislature to appoint the State Auditor.

They also included proposals for (1) annual sessions of the legislature, (2) the item veto on appropriation bills, (3) creation of a state planning agency, (4) consolidation of several departments, and (5) a revamping of the State Tax Commission.

While several of these proposals required amendments to the Constitution, Governor Hughes made others which could be initiated by statute. These included (1) liberalization of voter-registration laws, (2) creation of a commission to deal with problems of the aging and (3) of another commission to deal with human rights.

Public health, social welfare, mental health, correctional institutions, public safety, intergovernmental relations involving state and local subdivisions, and the need for improved home rule legislation received the Governor's attention in the

16 single-spaced typewritten pages of his speech, one of the most all-inclusive ever delivered by an Iowa Chief Executive.

He took note of its length himself, observing ruefully that "if my speech by its very weight in printed form, conveys to anyone the idea that state government is a big operation, then perhaps it has served some useful purpose."

Despite its length, he said, he was unable to touch on certain vital areas of government, which included rehabilitation of the physically handicapped, orientation and training of the blind, and other worthwhile human resource programs.

The Budget Message

On February 1, Governor Hughes appeared the third time to recommend a "move ahead" budget calling for a record \$254.6 million a year for the biennium starting July 1, 1965.

He said the budget was designed to "keep Iowa moving ahead within the practicalities of our financial capacity" and said its enactment would be "a sensible, respectable step in the direction of a constructive future."

The budget proposed was \$46.6 million—22 per cent above the previous record budget of \$208 million a year for the 1963-65 biennium. It was \$92.7 million a year under the \$347.3 million a year requested by state departmental heads.

Governor Hughes said \$120.7 million a year of the proposed \$254.6 million budget was earmarked

for state aid, or for refund programs to cities, counties and school districts.

He explained that \$22.4 million a year of the \$46.6 million difference between his proposed budget and the 1962-65 actual budget would come from new tax sources. Another \$16.1 million a year would come from anticipated normal economic growth in existing taxes and the remaining \$8.1 million a year would come from reserves.

Governor Hughes recommended the following new tax program to bring in the \$22.4 million a year needed in new revenue:

1. Extending the 2 per cent sales tax to hotel and motel rooms, barber shops, beauty parlors, laundry and dry cleaning establishments, and to used cars and farm implements, to raise an estimated \$9,650,000 a year.

2. Increasing the cigaret tax from five to seven cents a pack to raise an estimated \$6 million a year.

3. Withholding of individual income tax starting July 1, 1965, to raise an estimated \$2.5 million a year, with the first half of 1965 exempt.

4. Increasing the corporation tax from 3 to 4 per cent to raise an estimated \$1,750,000 a year.

5. Increasing driver's license fees from \$3 to \$5 per biennium and chauffeur's fees from \$4 to \$6 a year, to raise an estimated \$1.5 million a year.

6. Extending the 2 per cent insurance premium tax to county mutual and fraternal companies, to raise an estimated \$1 million a year.

7. Raising the gasoline tax from 6 to 7 cents per gallon, to be allocated to the primary road fund, which is not a part of the general fund budget.

Governor Hughes called for outright repeal of all but one mill of the moneys and credits tax (the one mill is pledged to payment of Korean War bonus bonds) provided lost revenue could be replaced. But he warned that a major problem related to repeal was that it comprises a substantial portion of the bonding base of many local communities and school districts.

Reminding legislators that the State's financial position had improved since 1963, the Governor recommended increased annual appropriations in many areas as follows:

State aid to schools: \$45,199,500—up \$15.2 million.

Agricultural land tax credit: \$15 million—up \$3.7 million.

Operation of Board of Regents institutions: \$60,009,700—up \$10 million.

Capital improvements at Board of Regents institutions: \$7.5 million—down \$500,000.

Operation of Board of Control institutions: \$25.1 million—up \$2.5 million, plus \$60,000 for the biennium to develop a State program for the mentally retarded. The Governor also recommended sale of the Board's farm properties to bring in revenue to construct a maximum security hospital for mentally disordered offenders.

Public Safety Department: \$6,465,165—up \$1.4 million, with the increase to help finance the addition of 100 new members to the Iowa Highway Patrol.

Social Welfare Department: \$24,195,000—up \$5 million.

Iowa Health Department: \$1,081,465—up \$358,670.

Bureau of Labor: \$294,210—up \$89,690, together

with a recommendation that the Bureau be consolidated with the Industrial Commissioner's office and the Department of Mines and Mining. (Along this line, the Governor also recommended merging the Iowa Printing Board, the Centralized Printing Department, and the State Car Dispatcher into the Executive Council.)

Conservation Commission: \$2.4 million — up \$981,305.

Iowa Development Commission: \$769,345 — up \$313,995.

State Scholarship Program: \$250,000 to start the program.

Vocational-Technical Schools: \$3 million to construct one in each quarter of the state.

New Office Building: \$1.5 million to purchase ground and to construct a new building in the first phase of the expansion of the Capitol grounds.

The Governor also recommended an appropriation of \$40,000 a year to start a Commission on Human Rights and \$25,000 a year to finance a new Commission on the Aging.

Other recommendations included:

An appropriation of \$2.5 million a year to raise salaries of 12,000 state employees from 4 to 8 per cent, not including Board of Regents employees whose salaries are handled separately. The Governor also asked for a \$150,000 appropriation to finance up to 25 per cent of the amount of premiums paid by state employees for group health, accident and medical insurance.

Salary increases of statutory officers were left to the legislature to decide, but the Governor recommended boosting the pay of Supreme Court

justices from \$16,000 to \$20,000 a year, and of District Court judges from \$14,000 to \$18,000 a year.

Employment of a professional, full-time tax administrator, to be known as Director of Revenue.

Changing the law to require monthly, instead of quarterly, collection of sales tax receipts from retailers who take in over \$75 a month in sales tax. He also urged that if the withholding tax proposal were adopted, these receipts, too, should be turned over to the State monthly by employers. "Our mandate is to keep Iowa moving ahead," the Governor said, explaining again that his budget was tailored to do just that.

Special Labor Message

On May 5, Governor Hughes appeared the fourth time to deliver what he described as a "clear the atmosphere" message calling for "modernization" of Iowa's entire labor law structure. At a news conference shortly before delivering the message, Governor Hughes explained he had decided to do it because "I want to be on the record with the General Assembly as to what my position is on this subject."

Obviously, he wanted to be on the record with the people, too, for there had been much discussion in the tense skirmishing over the right-to-work law as to whether or not there was any difference between the Governor's position for "modification" and labor's demand for outright "repeal."



Rep. Mahan calls House to order.



Lieut. Gov. Mooty convenes Senate.



Rep. Steffen takes oath as Speaker.



Chief Justice Garfield administers oath to incoming Lieut. Gov. Fulton.



Reps. Winkelman and Shannahan sign the oath.



Gov. Hughes gives second inaugural address . . .



. . . as Justice Garfield, Lieut. Governors Mooty and Fulton listen.



Mrs. Hughes, Iowa's First Lady, listens too . . .



. . . and briefly holds hands with Gov. Hughes as he leaves chamber after giving address.



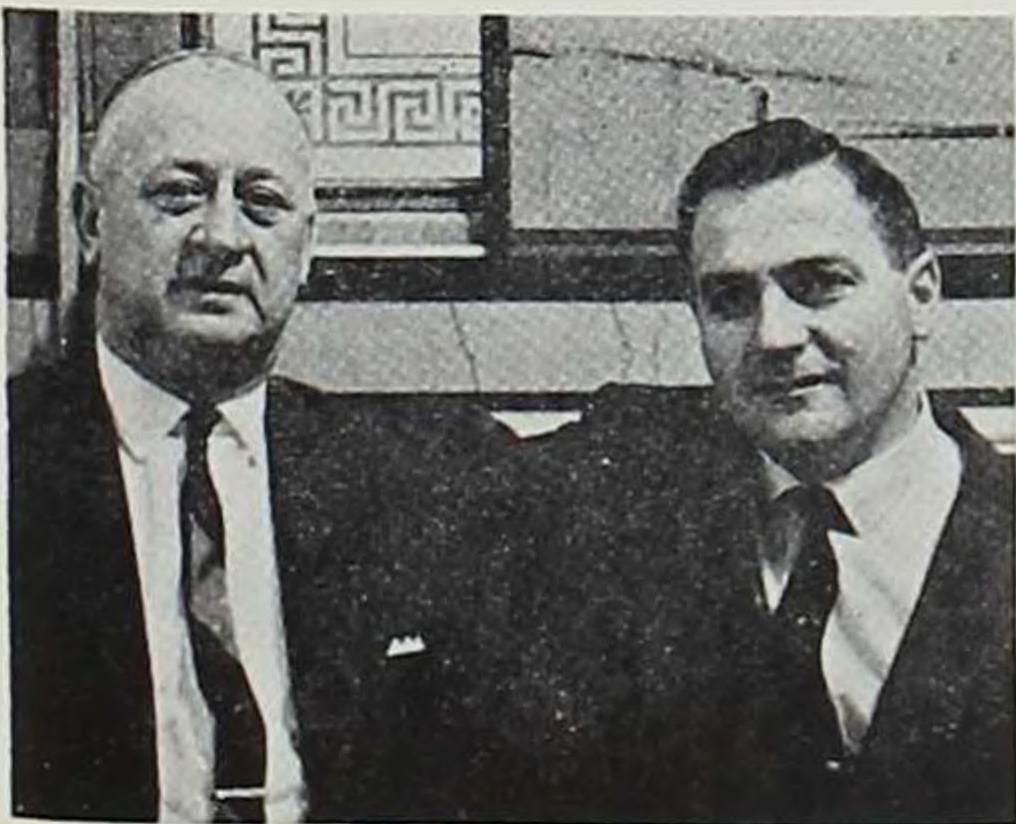
Mrs. Hughes joins Governor in office reception line to greet President Maucker of State College of Iowa and President Bowen of the University of Iowa.



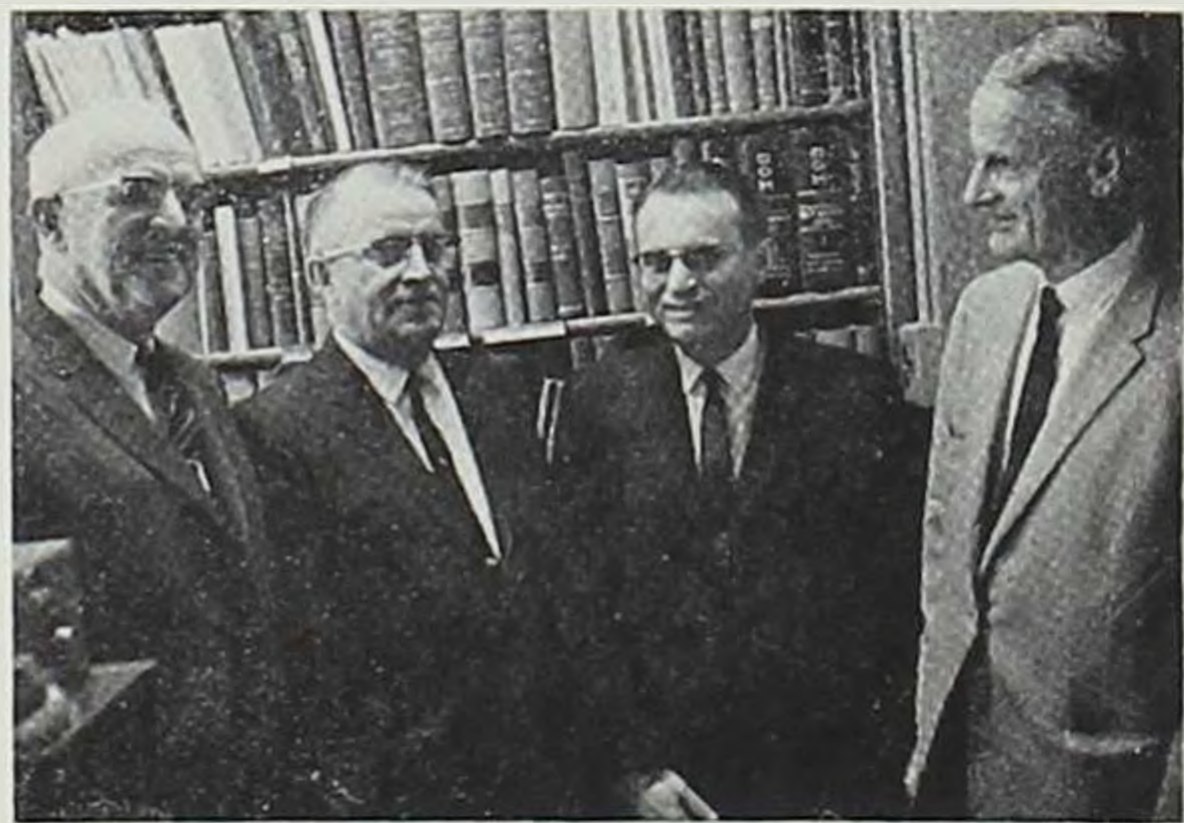
Lieut. Gov. Fulton (seated), Senate Democratic Leader Frommelt, Assistant Democratic Leader Coleman, President Pro Tem. O'Malley, Republican Leader Rigler.



Speaker Steffen (seated), Democratic Leader Maule, Speaker Pro Tempore C. Miller, Assistant Democratic Leader Loss, Republican Leader Edgington, Democratic Whip W. Gillette.



Rep. Loss and Senator Frommelt, chosen "Outstanding Legislators" by Statehouse Press Corps.



Three former House Speakers visit with Speaker Steffen (second from right). They are Reps. Foster '37, Hanson '55, Senator Lisle '59.



Father-Son team: Rep. O'Malley and his dad, Senator O'Malley.



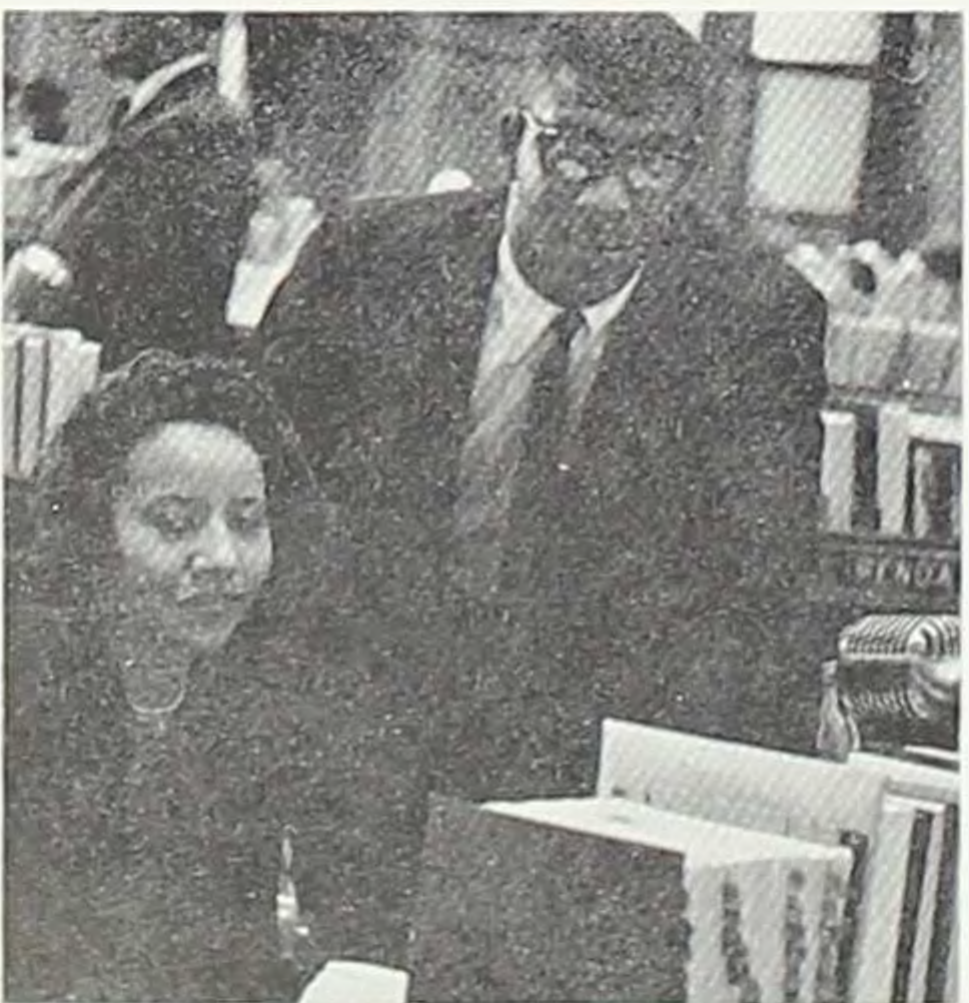
Mother-Daughter team: House Page Kay Doderer, 14, and Rep. Doderer.



Father-Daughter team: Rep Coffman with daughter Kathy, 19, his clerk.



Rep. Oehlsen with Janet Omvig, first blind House clerk.



First Negroes ever elected to Iowa Assembly: Reps. Glanton & J. Jackson.



Senators Benda and Stanley hold 326-page Uniform Commercial Code bill.

I would point out that there is a very real practical difference between repeal and modification, particularly as the state law affects small businesses — especially retail — that do not come under the federal Taft-Hartley law.

The Taft-Hartley provision prohibiting the closed shop would not apply to these small firms, and thus they would have no protection from the closed shop if the "right-to-work" part of our labor statutes were repealed."

In the early weeks of the session, the House was all set to debate a repeal bill as a special order of business. But it was sent back to committee at the Governor's request and never heard from again. On April 20, the Senate was to have debated a union package bill but action was deferred. Now came the Governor's special message.

In it he revealed plans to submit these three separate bills, in lieu of a single "package," designed to:

1. Legalize union shop contracts. The Governor observed such contracts already were in de facto effect in many Iowa plants.

2. Clarify statutes dealing with secondary boycotts and injunctions.

3. Create a state mediation-conciliation board within the Iowa Bureau of Labor.

He decided on separate bills, Governor Hughes explained, because some legislators could support some sections, but not others, of a complete package.

Elaborating on his No. 2 proposed bill, the Governor said it would include provisions to (1) prohibit secondary boycotts, (2) forbid a union from forcing an employer to recognize or bargain with a union when another union already is the legitimate representative of that employer, (3) prohibit a union from forcing an employer to assign work to one union over another, except when the employer violates contract terms, (4) forbid "hot cargo" agreements, (5) prohibit "featherbedding," and (6) provide for temporary restraining orders and hearings within five days.

The Governor said these "safeguards to management have teeth" and would be far more effective protection than the existing law.

"In other words," he said, "the legislation we are talking about is not just pro labor but is a sensible compromise of the viewpoints of labor and management in the public interest."

His proposals, the Governor said, dealt with the entire structure of labor-management laws, not just one phase of them. "And the test of that structure of the law," he explained, "should be whether or not it protects the legitimate interests of management, labor and the general public, and is conducive to efficient industrial operation."

The existing structure of labor relations laws fails to meet this test "on all of these counts."

Major Legislation

With 100 of its 183 members new at their work, it may have been the most inexperienced legislature to meet in Iowa since the 1st General Assembly convened in 1846. Even so, it was not the most reluctant to tackle and to act decisively on major legislation of long-lasting effect.

Maybe the fact it was comparatively young in spirit and fresh in outlook was in its favor. For it was not hog-tied to hidebound concepts such as "it has never been done before," or "it can't be done that way because it's always been done this way."

Its members wrangled vigorously and often. Not infrequently they mired down in black bogs of parliamentary procedure. At times they denounced each other and their leaders. At times the leaders failed to provide the helpful guidance and firm discipline many consider to be essential to a smooth operation. At other times, however, things did run smoothly and, in the end, they compiled an enviable record for passing much legislation knowledgeable Iowans in both political parties agreed was long overdue.

In the process they stayed in session longer, adopted a higher budget, and cost the taxpayers

more than any legislature in Iowa history. But this was hardly a singular honor. Indeed, every legislature in the last decade has outdone its immediate predecessor in at least two, and often all three, of these categories.

The 1963 legislature, for example, lasted 125 days and adopted a record budget of \$208 million a year compared to records of 118 days and \$193.8 million set by the 1961 legislature. But the 1965 legislature was in session 145 days and adopted a record budget of \$267 million — \$12.4 million a year over the \$254.6 million budget proposed by Governor Hughes.

The 1965 legislature also set some sort of record for adopting proposed amendments to the Iowa Constitution by sending eight to the 1967 legislature for approval before they can be submitted to the people. Moreover, it approved one amendment, and turned down two, launched by the 1963 legislature. Approved was Senate Joint Resolution 10, to move the effective date for new laws from July 4 to July 1 in years the legislature meets. It now goes to the people for ratification or rejection at the general election November 1, 1966. Not approved were two 1963 amendments dealing with reapportionment. One would have repealed Section 37, Article III of the Iowa Constitution, which apparently prohibits sub-districts in multi-legislator counties. The other was the first step toward a permanent apportionment plan.

The 1965 legislature had other ideas and adopted a new permanent plan, conforming more closely to United States Supreme Court guidelines, for submission to the people in 1968 if approved by the 1967 legislature.

Here are the proposed amendments adopted for the first time by the 1965 legislature (they must be approved by the 1967 legislature before they can be submitted to the people):

House Joint Resolution 8, giving the legislature authority to fix expense allowances, as well as salaries, for members of succeeding legislatures.

Senate Joint Resolution 3, providing for annual sessions of the legislature.

Senate Joint Resolution 8, legalizing bingo games if conducted by charitable or religious organizations, or by congressionally-chartered veterans organizations.

Senate Joint Resolution 9, giving the Governor item veto power on appropriation bills.

Senate Joint Resolution 11, giving the Governor authority to appoint the Secretary of State, State Treasurer and Attorney General, and the legislature authority to appoint the State Auditor.

Senate Joint Resolution 13, providing home rule for municipalities.

Senate Joint Resolution 21, extending the terms of Governor and Lieutenant Governor from two to four years and making it mandatory for candidates of the same political affiliations for these of-

fices to run as teams, as candidates for President and Vice President do on national tickets.

Senate Joint Resolution 24, providing for a new permanent legislative apportionment plan.

The legislature did not stop with enactment of these proposed changes in the State's fundamental law. It also adopted much far-reaching legislation and made changes in many existing laws.

In the area of taxation, it passed bills increasing the cigaret tax from five to eight cents a pack and the gasoline tax from six to seven cents a gallon; extending the 2 per cent sales tax to hotel and motel rooms; boosting biennial drivers licenses from \$3 to \$5; withholding state income tax from paychecks beginning January 1, 1966; hiking inheritance tax rates; increasing hunting and fishing licenses 50-cents each and adding 25-cents to automobile fees to pay for reflectorizing license plates.

The legislature also voted to repeal five of the six-mill moneys and credits tax, then made up for the lost revenue by inserting a new \$9,000 bracket into the state income tax form.

In the area of education laws were passed:

Requiring every area of the State to be included in a 12-grade high school district by July 1, 1966.

Increasing from 7 to 10 mills the maximum levy for school bond indebtedness.

Authorizing four new vocational-technical training schools.

Authorizing private school students to enroll for public school courses not available in their own schools on a "shared time" basis.

Permitting public schools to charge fees for summer school.

Increasing state school aid from \$30 million a year to \$45 million.

Establishing a \$500,000 scholarship program for deserving Iowans at Iowa universities and colleges.

Setting minimum standards for all public and private schools through the junior college level.

On reapportionment, the legislature approved a new temporary plan leaving the House unchanged but increasing Senate membership from 59 to 61, to conform with the United States Supreme Court's one-man-one-vote decision. Even before the legislature adjourned, the constitutionality of this new plan was being tested in state and federal courts. The legislature also passed a proposed amendment for a new permanent plan calling for a Senate of not more than 50 members and a House of not more than 100. Republicans waged a bitter fight on this plan in an effort to make subdistricting of multi-legislator counties mandatory. But subdistricting is permissive in the plan as passed.

In the field of agriculture, the legislature in-

creased the appropriation for agricultural land tax credit from \$11.3 million a year to \$15 million; lowered the milk fat content required for ice cream sold in Iowa from 12 to 10 per cent and changed it for ice milk from 6 per cent to from 2 to 7 per cent.

Liquor laws underwent change, too. Quantity discount purchases were limited to liquor licensees only. And hours for sale of liquor-by-the-drink were extended from 1 to 2 a.m. Mondays through Fridays and from midnight Saturdays to 1 a.m. Sundays.

In the field of labor legislation, the legislature increased workmen's compensation and employment security benefits. It also passed a law permitting employees to request that employer-paid physical examinations be performed by physicians of their own choice.

Other legislation approved included bills:

Moving the primary election date from the first Monday in June to the first Tuesday after Labor Day in September;

Liberalizing voter-registration laws;

Abolishing capital punishment;

Limiting billboards on Interstate highways;

Permitting county supervisors to create the office of public defender;

Authorizing district court judges to parole county prisoners to take jobs during normal working hours;

Raising legislators' pay from \$30 to \$40 a day, and raising the pay of virtually all other employees of the state and of Iowa's 99 counties.

Appropriating a total of \$267 million a year to run the State government for the biennium starting July 1, 1965. Included in the appropriations was \$6 million to build not less than four new vocational-technical training schools, \$3 million for a new state office building and \$50,000 for a study of the state's tax structure.

There were other bills that the legislature did not pass, some of them recommended by Governor Hughes. After one of the bitterest behind-the-scenes fights of the session, it refused to give private students the right to ride on public school buses. And after another prolonged battle, this one more out in the open, it refused to change the right-to-work law.

It also refused to pass a civil service bill, even though Secretary of Agriculture Kenneth Owen's dismissal of a Republican milk sanitarian, Richard Dennler of Le Mars, sparked a long-winded legislative investigation which pointed to the need for civil service.

Then, too, the legislature did not settle the long-standing Iowa-Nebraska boundary dispute, or pass a multi-county health boards law, or appropriate funds for a new Governor's mansion. Nor would it approve lowering the voting age from 21 to 18, or consolidating certain state departments.

In retrospect, however, it did pass 480 bills and resolutions. But these three bills were stabbed by the Governor's veto pen and did not become law:

Senate File 335, authorizing the Iowa Highway Commission, county supervisors, and city councils to issue special permits to truckers to operate trucks of illegal length, weight, height and width on Iowa roads and streets under certain conditions. In his veto message, the Governor said he felt "the legislation went too far in its delegation of authority" and that its implementation would endanger human lives and contribute to breaking up the highways. Moreover, he added, the Attorney General had questioned the constitutionality of the bill in delegating such broad authority to non-legislative officials.

Senate File 546, relating to the assessment and valuation of property. The Governor noted this bill had been requested by the State Tax Commission and the State Comptroller. But, he said, it was amended to change the deadline date for filing applications for homestead tax credit and military service tax exemption from July 1 to June 1. This not only would be confusing to taxpayers and officials alike, he continued, but it also changed the purpose for which the bill originally was requested. So he disapproved it.

Senate File 641, which was passed to amend Senate File 335. The Governor noted that inas-

much as he already had disapproved Senate File 335 "no useful purpose would be served by allowing Senate File 641 to become law."

Here is the "accomplishment" box score of the 1965 legislature:

	House Bills	Senate Bills	Joint Resolutions		
			House	Senate	Total
Introduced	719	646	28	27	1,420
Withdrawn	104	96	9	1	210
Indefinitely Postponed	42	3	0	0	45
Failed to Pass	8	7	1	0	16
Passed by one house, no vote in other	67	31	5	0	103
Substitution made for.....	61	59	7	2	129
Tabled	2	5	0	1	8
Sent to Sec. of State	0	0	1	8	9
Signed by Governor	220	251	4	2	477
Became Law Without Governor's Signature ..	0	0	0	0	0
Vetoed by Governor	0	3	0	0	3
Passed Over Veto	0	0	0	0	0
New Laws	220	251	4	2	477

By comparison, the 1963 legislature passed 388 new laws. So the 1965 legislature outdid it in this respect, as well as in length and cost.

In the final analysis, the legislature went along with 56 of the 71 recommendations made by Governor Hughes in his inaugural and budget addresses, giving him a batting average of .788, one of the highest ever attained by an Iowa Chief Executive, if not the highest.

As recorded earlier, the 1965 legislature had convened at 10:05 a.m., January 11. Now, on June

4, the big clocks at the rear of the two chambers were stopped with the hands pointing to a few minutes before 5 p.m. But the legislature continued to work far into the night.

And as darkness fell, a bitter debate raged in the House over a controversial resolution asking Congress to call a Constitutional Convention on the reapportionment question. In the Senate an amusement tax bill was being debated. These were rivaled for attention only by the comic entanglement of the House in parliamentary red tape. A Call of the House, requiring every member's presence, had been filed on the resolution under debate and a roll call showed 25 members absent. But, these members could not be excused from the call without returning to vote on the motion to excuse themselves.

So, even as the House debate waxed hot, the Senate decided to quit business at 10:55 p.m., June 4. Upon learning this, the House followed suit 15 minutes later.

While work was at an end for legislators, formal adjournment did not take place for another six days in order to allow time for the staff to tie loose ends. Thus, on June 10, some 20 Representatives and 10 Senators returned to their desks to go through the motions of final adjournment.

The big clocks at the back of each chamber, stopped shortly before 5 p.m. on June 4, were started again. As their hands approached the hour

of 5 p.m., the rear doors of the two big chambers were opened so Speaker Vincent B. Steffen and Lieutenant Governor Robert Fulton could face each other across the rotunda, their gavels raised. Precisely at the hour of 5 p.m., they banged the session to an end.

But it was not really 5 p.m., June 4, 1965. It was 12:02 p.m., June 10, 1965.

Significance of Work

More often than not the importance of a General Assembly's work is obvious, if only because the effects are almost immediate. But on occasion there is the exception — the legislature which adopts some legislation which can be judged for its immediate effects and some calling for changes of such long-range implications that it can be judged only in the light of history.

Such was the 61st General Assembly. Certainly it was the youngest, the costliest, the most inexperienced, and the most controversial in many a decade. It was also without doubt the least bound by tradition, the least inhibited, and the most venturesome — venturesome enough to dive headlong into unexplored legislative waters that those before had tested only with their toes. How else would you explain that this legislature's work would have to be judged by both standards of measurement — immediate and long-range?

For the fact is that much of this legislature's work was setting in motion proposed changes in the State's fundamental law — the Iowa Constitution. No Iowa Legislature since the middle of the last century had proposed as many as eight amendments of such sweeping import.

As outlined in the previous chapter, these ranged from legalizing bingo games and teaming candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor on party tickets, to a new formula for apportioning legislative seats and annual sessions of the legislature. These proposals cannot go into effect unless approved by the 1967 legislature and ratified by the people. But the mere fact that they were proposed and passed the first time by the 1965 legislature made it somewhat unique. Naturally, the significance of this kind of legislation can be honestly judged only after the passage of time.

But even if this legislature had not made these long-range proposals, it could stake a claim to recognition for its work that can be judged on a short-range basis.

It rated "A," for example, in the area of school legislation. Adoption of a bill requiring all areas of the state to be in a 12-grade high school district by July 1, 1966 was long overdue and was landmark legislation. It will have far-reaching effects for it paves the way to the day when assessments of property values will be uniform throughout the state. This, in turn, will make for a uniform base leading to more equitable distribution of school aid and of some other types of state aid.

Whether you agreed with what was done or not, it rated at least an "A" for courage in adopting a withholding tax, abolishing capital punish-

ment, limiting billboards on Interstate highways, passing a uniform commercial code bill, as well as refusing to repeal the right-to-work law or to change the law limiting use of public school buses to public school pupils. This legislature also could point with traditional pride to making a start toward property tax relief with its increases in appropriations for school aid and for agricultural land tax credits.

True, it dodged the sticky problem that looms larger with each passing legislature — the overhauling of the state's antiquated tax structure. But, even here, it made a start by appropriating \$50,000 for a study to form the basis for recommendations to the 1967 legislature.

Even though this legislature differed from its predecessors in some ways, it was no different in one respect — the reception it got from the state's press. As usual, its performance rated "superior" with some, "poor" with others and all shades in between with still others, as noted in these editorial excerpts:

The Democrats, to their credit, brought up and aired a number of topics which had not been talked in the legislature for many years. But the outcome of these discussions was not progress, but rather confusion — *Ames Daily Tribune*.

The only time a session can be judged accurately is after the people have lived with its work for awhile. What the people ultimately think will show up in the next legislative election — *Sioux City Journal*.

Remember the Money Tree in children's fiction? . . . The story was timely, because the Iowa legislators were just winding up their session with a big play on the Money Box. They used its magic to ferret out more than \$50 million extra from Iowa taxpayers. — *Dubuque Telegraph-Herald*.

It will take the courts many years to untangle the activities of the legislative session. . . . The overwhelming majority of Iowans do not realize what the legislature they elected in 1964 has done to them. — *Council Bluffs Nonpareil*.

By and large, the record of the 1965 General Assembly balances out fairly well. It could have been somewhat better. It could have been a great deal worse. — *Davenport Times-Democrat*.

. . . there was justification for voting an all-time high state budget. . . . The legislators faced record needs for funds. It can be said in (their) defense . . . that this demand . . . comes from taxpaying voters. . . . If the people want more handouts from the legislature they must expect higher taxes. — *Boone News-Republican*.

. . . the 1965 legislature made its mark on history because it dared to attend to some matters that long have needed to be attended to, matters its immediate predecessors were moving in on but couldn't quite work up what it takes to attend to them. For that this legislature will be long remembered. — *Cedar Rapids Gazette*.

The legislature's record . . . is one of some commendable accomplishments, marred by a few glaring failures . . . but this carping aside, it did succeed in taking a number of actions which will earn it a niche in the annals of Iowa. — *Spencer Daily Reporter*.

Personally (we are) pleased with the work of the legislature. They did many things which have long needed doing and laid the groundwork for many other things. — *Shenandoah Sentinel*.

Some things were done that needed to be done, admitted. . . . Biggest failure (was) to bring relief to property tax owners in Iowa. — *Ottumwa Courier*.

The legislature made an effort to update Iowa's government and to enable it to meet better the challenges and the opportunities of the decades ahead. At least four years will be required to complete these changes and many more years will be needed to evaluate them. In making the effort the General Assembly served the state well. — *Iowa City Press-Citizen*.

The Republicans hadn't been doing very well on revising the state legislature, in line with population changes, until the high court hit them. But the Democrats in the Iowa House haven't learned much from that experience. They want to, as many in the rural areas warned — take things over, hook, line and sinker. And that is wrong too. — *Creston News Advertiser*.

. . . this legislature set the state on a new track. It broke through tradition-encrusted patterns of a half century or more, and its changes will be felt far into the future. . . . On balance, the 1965 legislature should be accorded praise for a constructive and progressive set of acts. — *Des Moines Register*.

. . . Iowans generally have been shocked by the slapdash spending and the resulting impetuous taxing effort to keep income up to outgo, which have characterized the just ended session Every available source of income has been sought out and milked. — *Atlantic News-Telegraph*.

. . . The plus and minus achievements . . . are now subject to inspection, but on the two counts of property tax relief and reapportionment, the legislature made a failing grade. — *Centerville Iowegian*.

Gov. Harold Hughes didn't give one inch in his fight for a constitutional amendment that would have permitted division of counties into legislative districts. He lost in the closing hours . . . (but) . . . to many he gained stature in the defeat. — *Mason City Globe-Gazette*.

Governor Hughes, who dominated the session through his vigorous leadership . . . tasted both victory and defeat. The legislators followed his advice in avoiding major tax increases, they refused to change drastically Iowa's labor laws as the Governor promised his labor supporters. — *Marshalltown Times-Republican*.

The *Waterloo Daily Courier* simply listed as "constructive actions" new laws in the areas of school district reform, gas tax increase, constitutional amendments, area vocational-technical schools, abolishing secrecy, permanent reapportionment and education, and lauded the legislature for refusing to change (1) a use tax law, (2) the right-to-work law and (3) for refusing to repeal the guest statute. It branded as "failures" the legislature's "sloppy committee work," refusal to pass (1) a legislative subdistricting amendment and (2) a civil service bill. The *Courier* also deplored passage of a "hazardous" voter-registration and another boosting local taxes.

The *Courier* touched on a legislative sore point in mentioning the boosting of local taxes. For the

legislature, by increasing firemen's pensions and taking certain other actions automatically forced increases in local property taxes, which left local school, city and county officials no choice.

Politicians of the two major parties saw the legislature's performance through different sets of glasses, judging from their observations. Using a set of Democratic glasses, Governor Hughes called it a "constructive" legislature that made "enduring contributions to Iowa's future." But Republican State Chairman Ray, using a set of glasses furnished by his party, described it as a legislature that left Iowans "overburdened with new taxes at every level of government."

As for the legislature itself, it was willing to rest its case with the people, content that it had enacted much overdue legislation its predecessors had only talked about but never got around to adopting. And there the case rested — with the 1966 elections just around the corner.

Biennial Appropriations by 61st General Assembly

ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS

	1959-61	1961-63	1963-65	1965-67
Aging, Commission	\$ ———	\$ ———	\$ ———	\$ 50,000*
Agriculture	1,553,500	1,847,480	1,977,680	2,787,810
Alcoholism, Commission	—————	—————	—————	56,720*
Appeal Board	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Archeologist	—————	—————	—————	30,000*
Attorney General	224,760	410,700	416,200	535,630
Auditor	581,600	722,000	764,420	1,087,730
Blind, Commission	250,000	400,000	425,020	580,000
Capitol Planning Commission	—————	—————	—————	12,500*
Civil Defense Administration	68,200	68,200	72,900	82,880
Civil Rights Commission.....	—————	—————	—————	63,800*
Commerce Commission	464,000	512,980	1,202,660	1,358,680
Comptroller	364,760	509,520	1,028,880	1,653,940
Conservation Commission	1,167,000	1,283,700	1,284,700	2,075,680
Control, Board of	934,200	1,107,400	1,247,900	1,718,140
Council State Governments....	10,000	15,000	15,000	22,000
Court Study Committee.....	—————	—————	—————	1,500*
Development Commission	400,000	600,800	910,700	1,538,690
District Court	1,694,500	1,873,900	2,305,100	3,172,000
Employment Security Com. ..	181,200	188,600	168,300	172,200
Executive Council	1,022,000	1,022,000	1,830,800	757,210
Fair Board	110,000	110,000	110,000	140,000
Food Exposition Study Com.	—————	—————	—————	3,000*

*New items or listed this way for first time.

Geological Survey	329,600	591,600	609,200	650,100
Governor	135,000	159,860	190,000	509,810‡
Governor-Elect	————	————	————	10,000*
Health, Department of.....	1,304,600	1,400,000	1,420,590	2,442,930
Higher Educational Facilities	————	————	————	80,000*
Historical Markers	————	————	————	20,000*
Historical Society	188,000	209,000	209,100	222,220
History and Archives.....	185,000	228,100	229,840	290,900
Hoover Birthplace				
Foundation	21,370	24,000	12,000	24,000
Industrial Commission	102,000	113,600	142,400	207,910
Insurance Department	360,000	402,000	451,200	628,610
Interstate Cooperation Com...	————	————	————	8,000*
Labor, Bureau of.....	182,000	200,700	210,960	352,000
Legislative Research Bureau..	————	————	120,000	209,300
Libraries	295,100	333,620	358,320	446,920
Lieutenant Governor	3,000	3,000	6,000	10,000
Liquor Control Commission...	————	7,500,000	7,881,800	8,736,470
Mine Examiners, Inspectors..	27,200	28,800	35,680	40,110
Mississippi River Parkway				
Commission	————	3,000	5,360	7,000
National, State Guard	1,660,000	1,865,800	1,887,200	1,993,300
Natural Resources Council....	300,000	340,600	353,300	456,680
Parole, Board of.....	417,200	419,120	556,560	827,370
Pharmacy Examiners	135,200	188,440	190,060	214,850
Pioneer Lawmakers	300	350	300	300
Printing Board	253,000	266,320	308,000	342,680
Public Buildings, Grounds.....	1,027,200	1,210,560	1,356,000	1,605,910
Public Instruction, Dept.	1,999,300	2,214,960	2,375,440	2,063,860
Public Safety, Dept.	9,077,600	10,019,000	10,021,620	13,272,330
License Plates	650,000	†	†	†
Real Estate Commission	50,400	55,780	56,840	62,400

‡Includes \$100,000 for Government Reorganization Study; \$50,000 for Tax Study; \$30,000 for carpeting the Governor's office.

*New items or listed this way for first time.

†Appropriated from Road Use Tax Fund.

BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS

479

Reciprocity Board	61,500	80,940	125,560	162,740
Regents, Board of.....	155,800	169,880	181,000	213,100
Secretary of State.....	136,000	142,080	173,400	220,120
Soil Conservation	100,000	119,160	125,900	131,790
Soldiers' Bonus Board	50,000	70,000	100,000	100,000
Spanish-American War				
Veterans	7,000	7,000	6,980	7,000
Supreme Court	316,800	348,110	411,500	554,000
Supreme Court Clerk.....	37,400	39,000	40,000	48,510
Supreme Court Reporter,				
Code Editor	61,700	70,900	75,060	92,870
Tax Commission	2,694,000	2,885,140	5,198,400‡	6,692,730
Treasurer	197,200	216,800	167,900	185,080
Uniform Laws, Com. on.....	4,100	4,100	4,100	5,200
Teachers' Retirement	900,000	1,030,000§	950,000§	950,000§
Totals.....	\$32,460,290	\$43,643,600	\$50,318,230	\$63,009,210

BOARD OF CONTROL (SUPPORT)

	1959-61	1961-63	1963-65	1965-67
Mental Health Institute:				
Cherokee	\$ 4,382,200	\$ 4,600,000	\$ 4,339,200	\$ 4,361,800
Clarinda	3,909,200	4,400,000	4,446,800	4,316,340
Independence	4,453,400	4,900,000	4,785,000	5,053,600
Mount Pleasant	3,849,400	4,400,000	4,381,000	4,657,400
State Homes:				
Wittenmyer (Davenport) ..	1,360,600	1,580,000	1,841,800	2,123,600
Soldiers' (Marshalltown) ..	1,678,000	1,813,000	1,769,200	2,219,000
Juvenile (Toledo)	1,067,200	1,200,000	1,365,800	1,609,000
State Schools:				
Glenwood	4,342,600	4,850,000	5,112,800	6,043,600
Woodward	4,342,000	4,850,000	4,952,800	5,832,200

‡Commission's revolving fund eliminated and difference made up by increased appropriation.

§Estimated figure as it is now standing unlimited appropriation.

Reformatories:				
Men's (Anamosa)	2,512,400	2,930,000	3,583,600	4,584,000
Women's (Rockwell City)	373,200	470,000	558,500	645,800
Training Schools:				
Boys' (Eldora)	1,645,000	2,380,000	2,439,600	2,978,960
Girls' (Mitchellville)	491,800	555,200	727,400	1,060,200
Penitentiary:				
Fort Madison	3,280,200	3,880,000	4,323,600	5,222,400
For Additional Mental Health	750,000	401,440	413,400	————
To Upgrade Attendants at				
Mental Health Institutes....	835,200	————	————	————
Mobile Housing for Inmates..	30,440	————	————	————
	————	————	————	————
Totals.....	\$39,302,840	\$43,209,640	\$45,040,500	\$50,707,900

BOARD OF REGENTS (SUPPORT)

	1959-61	1961-63	1963-65	1965-67
University of Iowa:				
University	\$23,628,740	\$27,200,800	\$32,667,500	\$41,907,226
Lakeside Laboratory	8,400	8,800	8,800	15,994
University Hospital	10,550,624	11,801,200	13,605,850	15,241,328
Psychopathic Hospital	1,740,686	2,000,400	2,849,400	3,305,032
Bacteriological Laboratory..	642,754	725,600	863,950	1,039,008
Hospital-School	1,131,604	1,268,600	1,660,600	2,020,310
Iowa State University.....	23,774,134	26,822,400	33,387,900	42,486,140
State College of Iowa.....	6,977,334	7,829,200	9,670,000	12,341,438
School for the Deaf	1,553,752	1,736,000	1,821,400	2,013,040
Braille-Sightsaving School..	869,768	969,400	1,020,000	1,127,912
Sanatorium	2,127,848	2,383,600	2,464,000	2,497,572
Psychopathic Hospital Mental				
Health Research Fund.....	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
	————	————	————	————
Totals.....	\$73,155,644	82,896,000	\$100,169,400	\$124,150,000

BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS

481

SOCIAL WELFARE

	1959-61	1961-63	1963-65	1965-67
Aid to Blind.....	\$ 1,100,000	\$ 1,200,000	\$ 1,100,000	\$ 1,000,000
Aid to Dependent Children....	7,000,000	8,000,000	8,500,000	12,200,000
Child Welfare	700,000	700,000	800,000	1,200,000
Emergency Relief	70,000	100,000	100,000	120,000
Old Age Assistance	27,530,000	25,500,000	24,000,000	24,540,000
Supplemental Appropriation..	————	————	————	320,000*
Aid to Disabled.....	250,000	336,000	500,000	1,180,000
Support for Indians Living on Reservation	20,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Medical Assistance to Aged..	————	————	3,360,000	8,000,000
Totals.....	\$36,670,000	\$35,866,000	\$38,390,000	\$48,590,000

STATE AID

	1959-61	1961-63	1963-65	1965-67
District Schools:				
Drivers' Instruction	\$ ———	\$ ———	\$ ———	\$ 2,400,000*
Handicapped Children	2,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	5,000,000
Manpower Development and Training	————	————	————	150,000*
Mining Camp Schools:				
Emergency	54,000	54,000	54,000	40,000
State Aid	90,000	90,000	90,000	70,000
Public Instruction Vocational Rehabilitation	————	————	————	1,400,000*
Normal Institute	99,000	99,000	99,000	99,000
Scholarship Program	————	————	————	500,000*
School Transportation	6,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000
School Supplemental Aid.....	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000

*New items or listed this way for first time.

Vocational Education Board:				
Training Aid	200,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
Standing Appropriation.....	400,000	400,000	400,000	—
Vocational Education Pro-				
grams and Schools	—	—	—	4,400,000*
General School Aid	31,000,000	39,059,560	39,059,560	67,000,000
School Construction	—	500,000	—	—
Emergency School Aid.....	200,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
National Defense Education:				
Administration, Extension..	159,296	130,500	112,000	160,000
Guidance, Counseling,				
Testing	—	34,000	38,000	50,000
Area Vocational Program.....	—	500,000	500,000	—
Statistical Services	100,000	130,000	130,000	150,000
	—————	—————	—————	—————
Totals, School Aid.....	\$48,302,296	\$60,797,060	\$60,282,560	\$98,219,000

OTHER AIDS

	1959-61	1961-63	1963-65	1965-67
Agricultural Land Tax Credit	\$21,000,000	\$22,500,000	\$22,500,000	\$30,000,000
Homestead Tax Credit				
(Estimated)	56,400,000	58,330,000	60,400,000	61,400,000
State Mental Aid:				
County Payments	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Soil Conservation Com-				
mittee: District				
Commissioners' Expense..	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Personnel and Expenses.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,050,000	1,150,000
Fair Board—Agricultural				
Societies	420,000	420,000	420,000	420,000
Tama Settlement Officer	5,000	5,000	5,000	7,000
	—————	—————	—————	—————
Grand Totals, All Aids....	\$128,227,296	\$144,152,060	\$145,757,560	\$192,296,000

*New items or listed this way for first time.

BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS

483

MISCELLANEOUS

	1959-61	1961-63	1963-65	1965-67
Standing Unlimited Appropriations (Estimated)	\$ 4,520,000	\$ 4,520,000	\$ 8,500,000	\$ 8,220,000
Budget and Financial Control Committee (Contingent)....	2,000,000	1,250,000	2,000,000	200,000
Executive Council Contingent Fund	—————	—————	—————	1,800,000*
Totals.....	\$6,520,000	\$5,770,000	\$10,500,000	\$10,220,000

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

	1959-61	1961-63	1963-65	1965-67
Board of Control Institutions..	\$ 5,163,454	\$ 6,495,200	\$ 5,084,000	\$ 5,919,000
Board of Regents				
Institutions	16,497,330	20,947,440	16,000,000	21,150,000
Conservation Commission	1,517,650	2,660,600	1,501,600	2,745,230
Employment Security Com.....	—————	75,000	—————	—————
Executive Council	—————	—————	—————	3,239,500*
Y.M.C.A. Bldg. Purchase	300,000	—————	—————	—————
Y.M.C.A. Bldg., Repairs				
Maintenance, Equipment	50,000	—————	—————	—————
Purchase and Improvement of Property	115,000	—————	—————	—————
Fair Board	—————	184,650	186,400	100,000
Liquor Control Com.	—————	—————	—————	44,000*
Public Safety for Radio				
Communication	246,800	—————	305,000	80,000
Building and Grounds	437,500	115,600	372,000	200,000
Commission for Blind.....	—————	—————	—————	140,000*
National, State Guards.....	388,750	226,250	308,000	300,000

*New items or listed this way for first time.

Department of Agriculture	————	————	13,861	————
Vocational Education	————	————	————	6,000,000*
State Office Building	————	————	————	3,000,000*
Totals.....	\$24,716,484	\$30,704,740	\$23,770,861	\$42,917,730

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

	1959-61	1961-63	1963-65	1965-67
Estimated Cost Next G.A.....\$	804,664	\$1,125,000	\$1,300,000	\$1,735,000
Printing (Standing)	75,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Claims Authorized—				
Legislative Committees	215,058	128,383	265,997	185,937
Development Commission for Municipal Planning Com...	50,000	†	†	†
Legislative Research Bureau for Higher Education Study	25,000	————	————	————
Deficiency Appropriations	256,603	70,000	25,000	135,593
Miscellaneous	296,671	15,457	————	12,080
Extra Session 60th G. A.....	————	————	294,800	————
Totals	\$ 1,722,996	\$ 1,538,840	\$ 2,085,797	\$ 2,268,610
Grand Totals	\$342,775,550	\$387,780,880	\$416,032,348	\$534,159,450

*New items or listed this way for first time.

†Now included under Development Commission.

Above compilation prepared by Marvin R. Selden, State Comptroller.

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730

Committees Serving Between 61st and 62nd General Assemblies

ADVISORY INVESTMENT COMMITTEE
to Iowa Employment Security Commission

67
000
000

Senator Mincks; Rep. Wright.

IOWA STATE FAIR AND WORLD FOOD EXPOSITION STUDY

937

Senators Hagie, Main;

Reps. Miller of Page (chairman), Melrose.

Non-Legislators: Kenneth R. Fulk, Clarinda; Lyle R. Higgins, Harlan; Secretary of Agriculture Kenneth Owen, Centerville; Dr. W. Robert Parks, Ames; Dr. John Thomas, Des Moines; C. E. Worlan, Des Moines.

593
080

HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES

Senators Nims (term begins July 1, 1966), Lisle; Rep. Jackson of Black Hawk (term begins July 1, 1966).

610
450

Non-Legislators: David M. Dancer, Des Moines; Charles Hearst, Cedar Falls (chairman); State Supt. Paul F. Johnston, Des Moines; Irwin J. Lubbers, Des Moines; Winston McMullen, Des Moines; Georgia C. Nye, Cedar Rapids; former Rep. Leroy H. Petersen, Grimes; Dr. Don R. Sheriff, West Branch.

CAPITOL PLANNING

Senators Burke, Heaberlin.

Reps. Distelhorst, Grassley.

Non-Legislators: State Architect Frank Bunker, Des Moines; Raymond D. Crites, Cedar Rapids; Amos B. Emery, Des Moines (Chairman); Supt. of Building and Grounds Harvey Montgomery, Marion; Louise Noun, Des Moines.

LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH

Senators Benda, Ely, Kibbie (chairman), Lange, Norse.
 Reps. Fisher of Greene, Gallagher, Kluever, Meacham, Miller of Des Moines.

INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Senators Hagedorn, Hansen (chairman), Murray, Reppert, Shaff.
 Reps. Busch, Clapsaddle, Cohen, Doderer, Gillette of Story.
 Non-Legislators: Director Gene Reyhons, Des Moines, Legislative Research Bureau; Comptroller Marvin D. Selden, Des Moines; Russell Wilson, State Center; Melvin Wolf, Waterloo.

COURT STUDY

Senators Denman, Hill, Riley. Reps. Baringer, Gaudineer, Kempter.
 Non-Legislators: Eugene Davis, Des Moines; Howard M. Remley, Anamosa; Henry TePaska, Orange City; Judge Bennett Cullison, Harlan; Judge E. O. Newell, Burlington; Judge Harvey Uhlenhopp, Hampton; Justice W. C. Stuart, Chariton (chairman).

BUDGET AND FINANCIAL CONTROL

Senators Cassidy, Coleman, O'Malley (chairman), Rigler, Shoeman.
 Reps. Den Herder, Dunton, Gannon, Ossian, Smith of Linn.

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE TO AGED ADVISORY

Senators Burns, McGill.
 Reps. Caffrey, Carnahan.
 Public Alternate: Senator Mincks.
 Non-Legislators: Donald Cordes (chairman) and Robert G. Gibbs, Des Moines; Dr. M. O. Hoogestrest, Parkersburg; Margaret Jacobsen, Morris Kahn, Dr. Joseph Kennedy, all of Des Moines; Walter Kyle, Waterloo; Charles A. Leonard, Dr. W. J. Morrissey, Alice Nuzum, Stuart E. Reed, all of Des Moines; L. A. Utterback of Perry.

INTERIM COMMITTEES

487

NEW STATE OFFICE BUILDING

Senators Dodds, Floy, Lisle.

Reps. Coffman, Doyle, Palmer.

Non-Legislators: Willard Archie, Shenandoah; George Burchette, Bloomfield; John Hamilton, Cedar Rapids; George Hoerner, Iowa City; Robert Lordge, Mason City; Mrs. David K. Parkhill, Sioux City; George Shane, Des Moines; Governor Harold E. Hughes (chairman), Secretary of State Gary L. Cameron, Auditor Lorne Worthington, Treasurer Paul Franzenburg; Secretary of Agriculture Kenneth Owen.

DEPARTMENTAL RULES REVIEW

Senators Beneke, Elvers, Shirley.

Reps. Bailey, Maley, Millen.

COMMISSION ON THE AGING

Senators Condon, De Koster, Patton.

Reps. Husing, Korn, Stokes.

Non-Legislators: Former Governor Robert D. Blue, Eagle Grove; Arthur Downing, Des Moines; former U.S. Senator Guy M. Gillette, Cherokee; Thelma Koss, Davenport; Dr. W. W. Morris, Iowa City; former U.S. Rep. Otha D. Wearin, Hastings; the Rev. Clarence W. Tompkins, Fort Dodge.

COST OF THE 61ST GENERAL ASSEMBLY

<i>Item</i>	<i>House</i>	<i>Senate</i>	<i>Joint</i>	<i>Total</i>
Salaries:				
Members (including Lieut. Governor) ..	\$543,750.00	\$265,350.00	\$ —	\$ 809,100.00
Employees	276,596.68	159,742.17	59,087.75	495,967.85
Printing	—	—	245,967.85	245,967.85
Travel	4,089.40	2,096.92	—	6,186.32
Chaplains' Expense.....	1,317.29	1,324.29	—	2,641.58
Miscellaneous	2,044.70	1,059.38	46,468.73	49,572.21
Totals.....	\$827,798.07	\$429,572.76	\$351,523.73	\$1,608,894.56

COMPARATIVE TOTAL COSTS

60th G.A.	59th G.A.	58th G.A.	57th G.A.	56th G.A.
\$1,190,485.30	\$1,153,226.66	\$1,084,043.14	\$709,151.02	\$631,988.59

Governor: HAROLD E. HUGHES
 Lieutenant Governor: ROBERT D. FULTON
 Speaker of the House: VINCENT B. STEFFEN

**SUPERINTENDENT
 STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA
 IOWA CITY, IOWA**

GIFT MEMBERSHIP

I would like to give a GIFT MEMBERSHIP in the State Historical Society, Iowa City, Iowa, to the following:

The BONUS PACKET sent new GIFT MEMBERS by Jan. 1, 1966, includes:

The following issues of *The Palimpsest*:

- Hoover in Iowa
- Spirit Lake Massacre
- The Amana Colonies

Two Unique 1866 *Almanacs*.

During 1966 GIFT MEMBERS receive:

- 12 issues of *The Palimpsest*.
- 6 issues of *News for Members*.
- A fine clothbound gold stamped book.
- Any other publications issued.

Name

Street & No.

City..... State..... Zip.....

Name

Street & No.

City..... State..... Zip.....

I ENCLOSE \$..... in payment of..... member(s).

Donor's Name

Street & No.

City..... State..... Zip.....

- Brinck, Adrian (West Point)
- Burke, James W. (Sioux City)
- *Busch, Henry W. (Waverly)
- Busing, Edward E. (Stanhope)
- Caffrey, James T. (Des Moines)
- Carnahan, Cleve L. (Ottumwa)
- Clapsaddle, R. J. (Mason City)
- Cochran, Dale M. (Eagle Grove)
- *Coffman, W. J. (North English)
- Cohen, Gertrude S. (Waterloo)
- Conway, Walter I. (Muscatine)
- Craig, Paul E. (Marshalltown)
- Crosier, Dale T. (Cedar Rapids)
- Denato, J. P. (Des Moines)
- *Den Herder, Elmer (Sioux Center)
- Detje, Albert H. (Traer)
- Distelhorst, Milton (Burlington)
- Doderer, Minnette (Iowa City)
- Dougherty, Tom (Albia)
- Doyle, Donald V. (Sioux City)
- Duffy, John L. (Dubuque)
- Dunton, Keith H. (Thornburg)
- *Edgington, Floyd P. (Sheffield)
- Felger, Foster F. (Davenport)
- *Fischer, Harold O. (Wellsburg)
- *Fisher, C. Ray (Grand Junction)
- Foster, La Mar Sr. (West Branch)
- Fullmer, Wayne J. (Newton)
- Gallagher, James V. (Waterloo)
- Gannon, William J. (Mingo)
- Gaudineer, Lee H. Jr. (Des Moines)
- Gillette, Riley (Spencer)
- Gillette, Roy R. (Ames)
- Glanton, Willie S. (Des Moines)

- Hausheer, Maurice (Ames)
- Holmes, John A. (Wyoming)
- Houston, Harold J. (Dow City)
- Hullinger, Arlo (Leon)
- Hutchins, C. E. (Belle Plaine)
- Jackson, James H. (Waterloo)
- Jackson, Lloyd G. (Clinton)
- Keleher, Leo D. (Sioux City)
- Kempton, Paul E. (Bellevue)
- Kennedy, Keith K. (Center Point)
- *Kluever, Lester L. (Atlantic)
- Korn, Charles A. (Logan)
- Lawlor, Daniel F. (Le Claire)
- Loss, Casey (Algona)
- Lynch, James L. (Indianola)
- Madden, Harry (Kent)
- Mahan, Bruce E. (Iowa City)
- Maley, W. F. (W. Des Moines)
- Maule, Elroy (Onawa)
- Mayberry, D. V. (Fort Dodge)
- McNamara, W. L. (Cedar Rapids)
- Meacham, Al (Grinnell)
- Melrose, A. Rae (Charles City)
- *Millen, Floyd H. (Farmington)
- Miller, Charles P. (Burlington)
- Miller, John S. (Storm Lake)
- *Miller, Leroy S. (Shenandoah)
- Morgan, Eldon M. (Oskaloosa)
- Mueller, Harold (Manly)
- Murphy, Bernard J. (Carroll)
- Nagle, Daniel L. (Long Grove)
- *Nelson, Harold V. (Aurelia)
- *Nielsen, Alfred (Defiance)

- Radl, Richard Martin (Lisbon)
- Rasmussen, Clark (W. Des Moines)
- Redfern, Carroll I. (Donnellson)
- Reichardt, W. J. (Des Moines)
- Renda, Thomas A. (Des Moines)
- Resnick, James D. (Davenport)
- Rickert, Dale H. (Wapello)
- Rider, Robert E. (Marshalltown)
- Robinson, Kenneth (Bayard)
- Roe, Thomas S. (Waukon)
- *Scherle, Wm. J. (Henderson)
- Scott, Burl E. (Avoca)
- Seibert, C. D. (St. Charles)
- Shannahan, John P. (Sioux City)
- Shirley, Marvin S. (Minburn)
- *Smith, Marvin W. (Paullina)
- Smith, W. R. (Cedar Rapids)
- Steffen, Vince B. (New Hampton)
- Stevenson, Ross (Lime Springs)
- *Stokes, A. Gordon (Le Mars)
- *Strothman, C. F. (New London)
- Stueland, Victor C. (Kanawha)
- *Tieden, Dale L. (Garnaville)
- Uban, Charles J. (Cedar Falls)
- Utzig, Arnold (Dubuque)
- Varney, Charles G. (Clinton)
- Webster, E. C. (Council Bluffs)
- Wengert, James J. (Sioux City)
- Whisler, Ross S. (Centerville)
- Wilson, Wm. P. (Cedar Falls)
- *Winkelman, W. P. (Lohrville)
- Wolcott, Olga Doran (Rockwell)
- Wright, Carroll L. (Davenport)

PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE SOCIETY IN 1964

1. *The Annals of Iowa — 1863*. A 240-page bound volume commemorating the Centennial of the Society's first publication. This will be sent out to all new members received before January 1, 1966.
2. Twelve Issues of *The Palimpsest*

January — Stephen Foster	August — Presidents in Iowa
February — The Irish in Iowa	September — Beginnings of Muscatine
March — Lewis and Clark	October — The Wabash in Iowa
April — Tulip Festivals in Iowa	November — Dubuque, The Key City of Iowa
May — The Milwaukee in Iowa	December — In Quest of Prehistoric Man in Northeast Iowa
June — Reapportionment in Iowa	
July — Music in Early Davenport	
3. *1864 Farmers' Northwestern Almanac* (Dubuque, 1864)
4. Six Issues of *News for Members*

Governor: HAROLD E. HUGHES
 Lieutenant Governor: ROBERT D. FULTON
 Speaker of the House: VINCENT B. STEFFEN

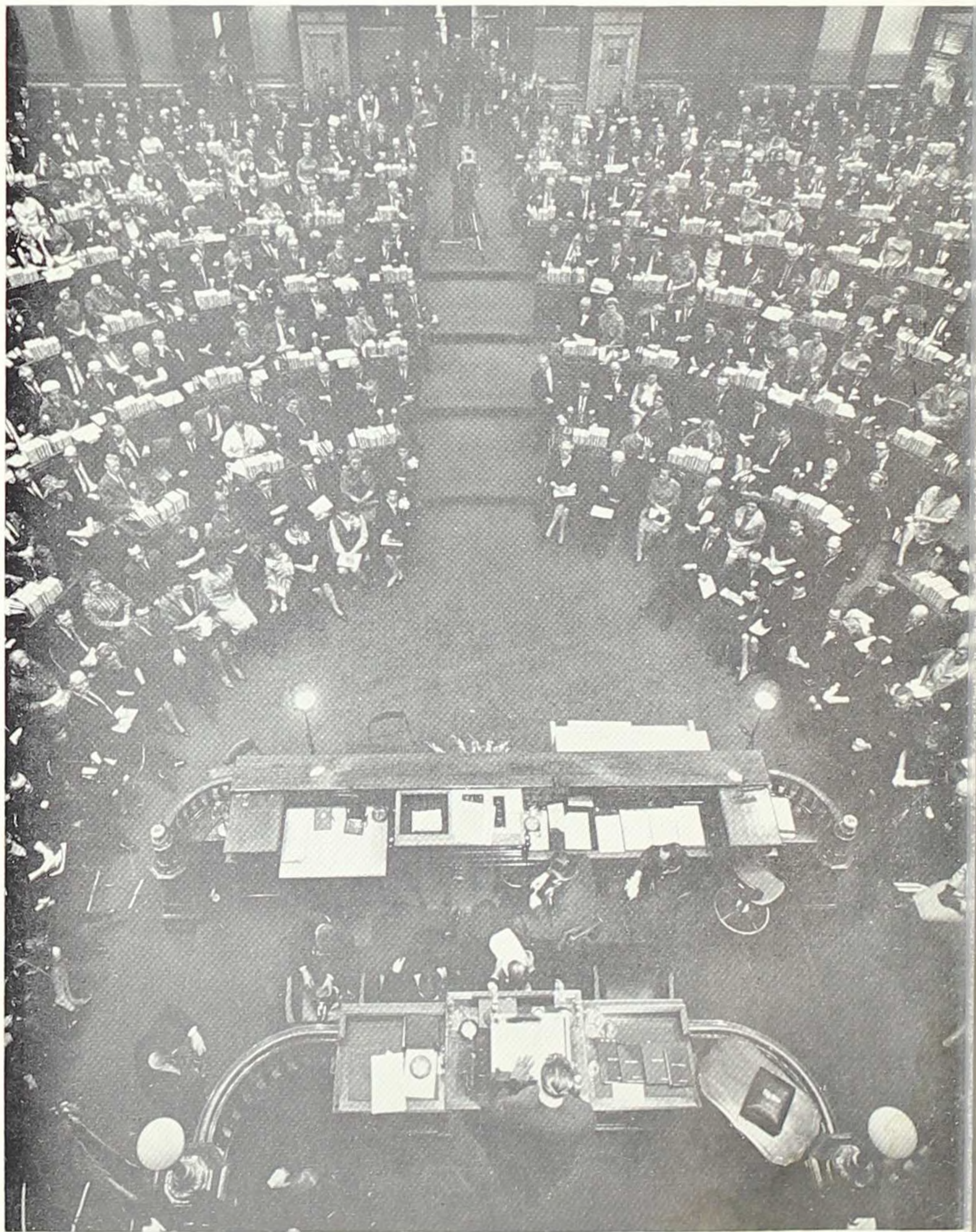
THE SIXTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY

SENATORS			SENATORS			SENATORS		
Name	Address	Dist.	Name	Address	Dist.	Name	Address	Dist.
*Balloun, C. F. (Toledo)	22		*Griffin, Charles (Mapleton)	31		Mincks, Jake B. (Ottumwa)	9	
*Benda, Kenneth (Hartwick)	23		Hagedorn, Merle W. (Royal)	51		Murray, Donald W. (Bancroft)	53	
*Beneke, Donald G. (Laurens)	37		*Hagie, R. W. (Clarion)	43		Nims, Daryl H. (Ames)	26	
*Briles, James E. (Corning)	5		Hansen, Peter F. (Manning)	30		Nurse, H. Kenneth (Hartley)	49	
Buren, John L. (Forest City)	47		Heaberlin, S. (Pleasantville)	12		O'Malley, George (Des Moines)	27	
Burke, Vincent (Sioux City)	39		Heying, H. L. (West Union)	41		Patton, John W. (Aurora)	33	
Burns, Robert J. (Oxford)	21		Hill, Eugene M. (Newton)	25		Reno, Max E. (Bonaparte)	2	
*Burrows, R. O. (Belle Plaine)	22		Kibbie, John P. (Emmetsburg)	48		Reppert, Howard (Des Moines)	27	
Cassidy, Joseph W. (Walcott)	17		Klefstad, Gilbert (Coun. Bluffs)	15		*Rigler, Robert (New Hampton)	44	
Coleman, C. Joseph (Clare)	36		Kruck, Warren J. (Boone)	28		*Riley, Tom (Cedar Rapids)	20	
Condon, Gene F. (Waterloo)	34		*Kuhl, Vernon H. (Parkersburg)	42		*Schroeder, Jack (Bettendorf)	17	
*De Koster, Lucas J. (Hull)	50		*Lange, Elmer F. (Sac City)	52		*Shaff, David O. (Clinton)	18	
Denman, Wm. F. (Des Moines)	34		*Lisle, Vern (Clarinda)	6		Shirley, Alan (Perry)	29	
Dodds, Robert R. (Danville)	7		*Lodwick, Seeley G. (Wever)	1		*Shoeman, John D. (Atlantic)	14	
Elthon, Leo (Fertile)	45		*Lucken, J. Henry (Le Mars)	38		*Stanley, David, (Muscatine)	16	
Elvers, Adolph W. (Elkader)	40		Main, Franklin S. (Lamoni)	4		*Stephens, Richard (Ainsworth)	10	
Ely, John M. (Cedar Rapids)	20		McGill, Donald S. (Melrose)	3		Tabor, Howard (Baldwin)	19	
*Flatt, Joseph B. (Winterset)	13		McNally, James (Sioux City)	39		*Vance, Clifford (Mt. Pleasant)	8	
Floy, Delbert (Thornton)	46		*Messerly, Francis (Cedar Falls)	34		Van Gilst, Bass (Oskaloosa)	11	
Frommelt, Andrew (Dubuque)	32		*Mills, Max (Marshalltown)	24		*Walker, John A. (Williams)	35	

†Elected to succeed R. O. Burrows, deceased.
 *Republican

REPRESENTATIVES IN THE SIXTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Anderson, Quentin (Beaconsfield)	Gleason, T. M. (Gilmore City)	Nielsen, Niels J. (Ringsted)
Bailey, Ray V. (Clarion)	Glenn, Gene W. (Ottumwa)	Oehlsen, Robert W. (Radcliffe)
Baker, Donald E. (Boone)	*Graham, J. Wesley (Ida Grove)	O'Malley, Bernard (Des Moines)
*Baringer, Maurice E. (Oelwein)	*Grassley, C. E. (New Hartford)	*Ossian, Conrad (Red Oak)
Bogenrief, Mattie B. (Des Moines)	Gregerson, Mary (Council Bluffs)	Oxley, Myron B. (Marion)
Boot, Armour (Pella)	Hageman, Urban F. (Decorah)	Palmer, William D. (Des Moines)
Breitbach, Alfred P. (Farley)	*Hanson, Arthur C. (Inwood)	*Patton, James E. (Manchester)
Bremmer, Edward (Carter Lake)	Harrington, R. P. (Independence)	Quinn, James L. (Washington)
Brinck, Adrian (West Point)	Hausheer, Maurice (Ames)	Radl, Richard Martin (Lisbon)
Burke, James W. (Sioux City)	Holmes, John A. (Wyoming)	Rasmussen, Clark (W. Des Moines)
*Busch, Henry W. (Waverly)	Houston, Harold J. (Dow City)	Redfern, Carroll I. (Donnellson)
Busing, Edward E. (Stanhope)	Hullinger, Arlo (Leon)	Reichardt, W. J. (Des Moines)
Caffrey, James T. (Des Moines)	Hutchins, C. E. (Belle Plaine)	Renda, Thomas A. (Des Moines)
Carnahan, Cleve L. (Ottumwa)	Jackson, James H. (Waterloo)	Resnick, James D. (Davenport)
Clapsaddle, R. J. (Mason City)	Jackson, Lloyd G. (Clinton)	Rickert, Dale H. (Wapello)
Cochran, Dale M. (Eagle Grove)	Keleher, Leo D. (Sioux City)	Rider, Robert E. (Marshalltown)
*Coffman, W. J. (North English)	Kempton, Paul E. (Bellevue)	Robinson, Kenneth (Bayard)
Cohen, Gertrude S. (Waterloo)	Kennedy, Keith K. (Center Point)	Roe, Thomas S. (Waukon)
Conway, Walter I. (Muscatine)	*Kluever, Lester L. (Atlantic)	*Scherle, Wm. J. (Henderson)
Craig, Paul E. (Marshalltown)	Korn, Charles A. (Logan)	Scott, Burl E. (Avoca)
Crosier, Dale T. (Cedar Rapids)	Lawlor, Daniel F. (Le Claire)	Seibert, C. D. (St. Charles)
Denato, J. P. (Des Moines)	Loss, Casey (Algona)	Shannahan, John P. (Sioux City)
*Den Herder, Elmer (Sioux Center)	Lynch, James L. (Indianola)	Shirley, Marvin S. (Minburn)
Detje, Albert H. (Traer)	Madden, Harry (Kent)	*Smith, Marvin W. (Paullina)
Distelhorst, Milton (Burlington)	Mahan, Bruce E. (Iowa City)	Smith, W. R. (Cedar Rapids)
Doderer, Minnette (Iowa City)	Maley, W. F. (W. Des Moines)	Steffen, Vince B. (New Hampton)
Dougherty, Tom (Albia)	Maule, Elroy (Onawa)	Stevenson, Ross (Lime Springs)
Doyle, Donald V. (Sioux City)	Mayberry, D. V. (Fort Dodge)	*Stokes, A. Gordon (Le Mars)
Duffy, John L. (Dubuque)	McNamara, W. L. (Cedar Rapids)	*Strothman, C. F. (New London)
Dunton, Keith H. (Thornburg)	Meacham, Al (Grinnell)	Stueland, Victor C. (Kanawha)
*Edgington, Floyd P. (Sheffield)	Melrose, A. Rae (Charles City)	*Tieden, Dale L. (Garnaville)
Felger, Foster F. (Davenport)	*Millen, Floyd H. (Farmington)	Uban, Charles J. (Cedar Falls)
*Fischer, Harold O. (Wellsburg)	Miller, Charles P. (Burlington)	Utzig, Arnold (Dubuque)
*Fisher, C. Ray (Grand Junction)	Miller, John S. (Storm Lake)	Varney, Charles G. (Clinton)
Foster, La Mar Sr. (West Branch)	*Miller, Leroy S. (Shenandoah)	Webster, E. C. (Council Bluffs)
Fullmer, Wayne J. (Newton)	Morgan, Eldon M. (Oskaloosa)	Wengert, James J. (Sioux City)
Gallagher, James V. (Waterloo)	Mueller, Harold (Manly)	Whisler, Ross S. (Centerville)
Gannon, William J. (Mingo)	Murphy, Bernard J. (Carroll)	Wilson, Wm. P. (Cedar Falls)
Gaudineer, Lee H. Jr. (Des Moines)	Nagle, Daniel L. (Long Grove)	*Winkelman, W. P. (Lohrville)
Gillette, Riley (Spencer)	*Nelson, Harold V. (Aurelia)	Wolcott, Olga Doran (Rockwell)
Gillette, Roy R. (Ames)	*Nielsen, Alfred (Defiance)	Wright, Carroll L. (Davenport)
Glanton, Willie S. (Des Moines)		



Another view of 61st General Assembly listening to inaugural address.

LEGISLATORS FROM FIFTY-THREE IOWA SENATORIAL DISTRICTS

1st (Lee)



Rep. Brinck, Senator Lodwick,
Rep. Redfern.

2nd (Appanoose, Davis, Van Buren)



Rep. Millen*, Senator Reno,
Rep. Whisler.

3rd (Lucas, Monroe, Wayne)



Rep. Dougherty*, Senator McGill.

4th (Decatur, Ringgold, Union)



Rep. Hullinger*, Senator Main,
Reps. Anderson*, Madden*.

5th (Adams, Montgomery, Taylor)



Rep. Ossian, Senator Briles.

6th (Page, Fremont, Mills)



Rep. L. Miller, Senator Lisle,
Rep. Scherle.

7th (Des Moines)



Rep. Distelhorst, Senator Dodds,
Rep. C. Miller.

8th (Henry, Jefferson)



Rep. Strothman, Senator Vance

9th (Wapello)



Rep. Glenn, Senator Mincks,
Rep. Carnahan.

10th (Washington, Louisa)



Rep. Rickert*, Senator Stephens,
Rep. Quinn.

11th (Keokuk, Mahaska)



Rep. Morgan, Senator Bass,
Rep. Dunton.

12th (Marion, Worth)



Rep. Boot, Senator Heaberlin,
Rep. Lynch.

13th (Adair, Clarke, Madison)



Senator Flatt, Rep. Seibert.

14th (Audubon, Cass, Shelby)



Rep. A. Nielsen, Senator Shoeman,
Rep. Kluever.

15th (Pottawattamie)



Reps. Bremmer, Scott, Gregerson,
Webster, Senator Klefstad.

16th (Cedar, Muscatine)



Rep. Conway*, Senator Stanley,
Rep. Foster.

17th (Scott)



Reps. Felger, Wright, Lawlor, Senator
Schoeder, Rep. Resnick, Senator Cas-
sidy, Rep. Nagle.

18th (Clinton)



Senator Shaff, Reps. Varney,
L. Jackson.

19th (Jackson, Jones)



Rep. Kempter, Senator Tabor,
Rep. Holmes.

20th (Linn)



Reps. McNamara, W. Smith, Kennedy,
Senator Ely, Rep. Oxley, Senator Riley,
Reps. Radl, Crosier.

21st (Johnson)



Senator Burns, Reps. Doderer, Mahan.

22nd (Benton, Tama)



Rep. Hutchins, Senator Balloun,
Rep. Detje.

23rd (Iowa, Poweshiek)



Rep. Coffman, Senator Benda,
Rep. Meacham.

24th (Marshall)



Rep. Rider, Senator Mills, Rep. Craig.

25th (Jasper)



Rep. Gannon, Senator Hill,
Rep. Fullmer.

26th (Story)



Rep. R. Gillette, Senator Nims,
Rep. Hausheer.

27th (Polk)



Reps. Palmer, Rasmussen, Renda,
Gaudineer, Reichardt, Denato, Bo-
genrief, O'Malley, Maley, Glanton;
Senators O'Malley, Denman, Rep-
pert; Rep. Caffrey.

28th (Boone, Greene)



Rep. Baker, Senator Kruck,
Rep. C. Fisher.

29th (Dallas, Guthrie)



Rep. Robinson*, Senator Shirley, Rep.
Shirley. (The Shirleys are cousins.)

30th (Carroll, Crawford)

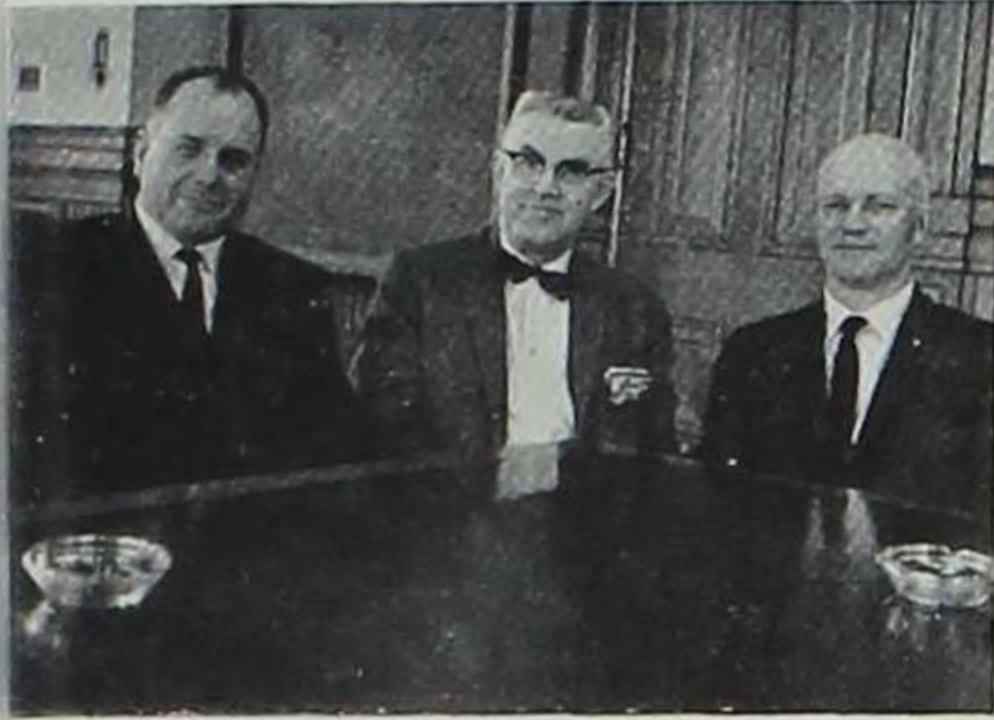


Rep. Murphy, Senator Hansen,
Rep. Houston.

Represents one or more counties in this senatorial district and one in another district.

LEGISLATORS FROM FIFTY-THREE IOWA SENATORIAL DISTRICTS

31st (Monona, Harrison)



Rep. Maule, Senator Griffin, Rep. Korn.

32nd (Dubuque)



Reps. Breitbach, Utzig, Senator Frommelt, Rep. Duffy.

33rd (Buchanan, Delaware)



Rep. Harrington, Senator Patton, Rep. Patton. (The Pattons are brothers.)

34th (Black Hawk)



Senator Messerly, Reps. Gallagher, J. Jackson, Cohen; Senator Condon, Reps. Wilson, Urban.

(35th (Hamilton, Hardin))



Rep. Busing, Senator Walker, Rep. Oehlsen.

36th (Webster)



Rep. Cochran, Senator Coleman, Rep. Mayberry.

37th (Buena Vista, Pocahontas)



Rep. J. Miller, Senator Benecke, Rep. Gleason*.

38th (Cherokee, Plymouth)



Rep. Stokes, Senator Lucken, Rep. Nelson.

39th (Woodbury)



Senator McNally, Reps. Keleher, Wengert, Doyle, Senator Burke, Rep. Shannahan. Insert: Rep. Burke. (The Burkes are not related.)

40th (Allamakee, Clayton)



Rep. Roe, Senator Elvers, Rep. Tieden.

41st (Winneshie, Fayette)



Rep. Baringer, Senator Heying, Rep. Hageman.

42nd (Bremer, Butler, Grundy)



Reps. Busch, H. Fischer, Senator Kyhl, Rep. Grassley.

43rd (Franklin, Wright)



Rep. Edgington, Senator Hagie, Rep. Bailey.

44th (Chickasaw, Floyd)



Rep. Melrose, Senator Rigler, Rep. Steffen.

45th (Worth, Mitchell, Howard)



Rep. Mueller*, Senator Elthon, Rep. Stevenson.

46th (Cerro Gordo)



Reps. Clapsaddle, Wolcott, Senator Floy.

47th (Hancock, Winnebago)



Rep. Stueland, Senator Buren.

48th (Emmet, Palo Alto)



Senator Kibbie, Rep. N. Nielsen

49th (Osceola, O'Brien)



Senator Nurse, Rep. M. Smith

50th (Lyon, Sioux)



Rep. Den Herder, Senator De Koster, Rep. Hanson*.

51st (Clay, Dickinson)



Rep. W. Gillette, Senator Hagedorn.

52nd (Sac, Ida, Calhoun)



Rep. Winkelman, Senator Lange, Rep. Graham.

53 (Kossuth, Humboldt)



Rep. Loss, Senator Murray.

In Memorium



Senator R. O. Burrows, Sr., Belle Plaine Republican, who died February 11, 1965 and was succeeded by Senator Baloun at special election March 2, 1965.

Represents county in this senatorial district and one in another district.