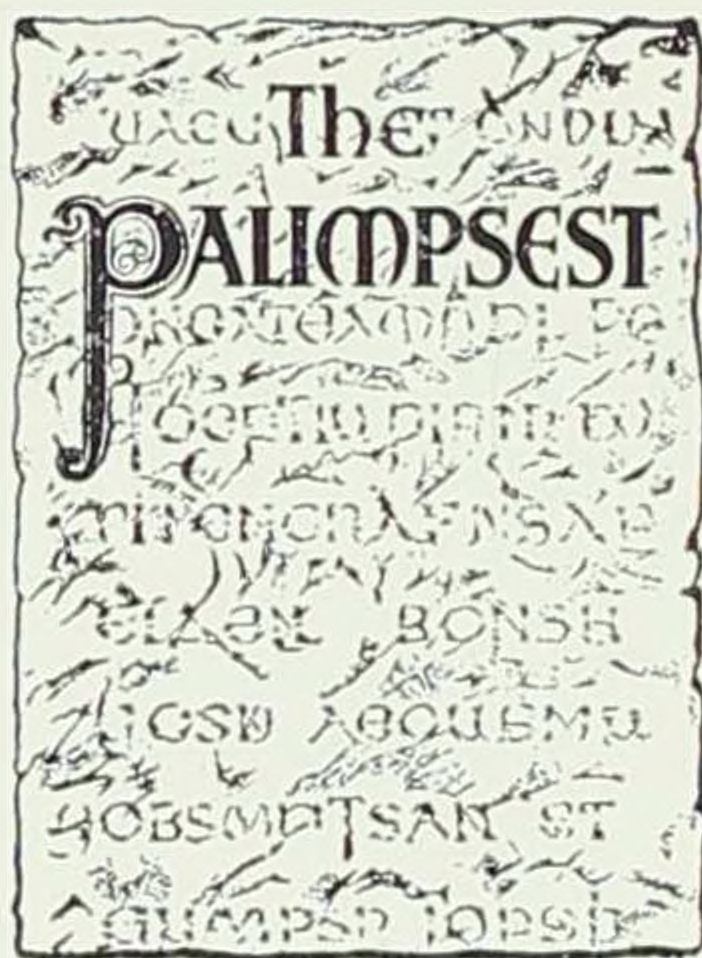


The PALIMPSEST



The Capitol in Des Moines

The 59th General Assembly of Iowa
Published Monthly by
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The Meaning of Palimpsest

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

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

Contents

THE 59TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF IOWA

FRANK T. NYE

The Election of 1960	513
Composition of the Assembly	515
Organization of the Assembly	523
Messages of the Governors	531
Major Legislation	540
Significance of Work	548
Biennial Appropriations	555
Interim Committees	560

Illustrations

All illustrations, unless otherwise noted, are by Frank T. Nye. The front cover is by Jim Sherman of the Iowa Conservation Commission and the back cover is by Fred Kent, University Photographer.

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THE PALIMPSEST

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The Election of 1960

Both parties looked forward eagerly to the 1960 election, each with good reason. Democrats felt they could consolidate their sizeable gains of the last four years. They were all but conceded the open United States Senate seat and were given a 50-50 chance to hold the governorship.

Republicans admittedly were fighting an uphill battle for the senatorship against Governor Herschel C. Loveless, the first Iowa Democrat in two decades to prove his popularity twice in succession at the polls. But they took encouragement from their normally bright presidential election year prospects. They hoped to pile up a big enough margin for their presidential candidate, Vice-President Richard M. Nixon, in his contest with the Democratic nominee, Senator John F. Kennedy, to pull through weaker candidates on the state ticket.

Shortly after the campaign began it became obvious that Nixon would win easily in Iowa. Would his margin be big enough to carry other

Republicans to victory? That was the question. Unexpected help came from Democrats themselves when a split developed between Governor Loveless and Lieutenant Governor Edward J. McManus, the party's candidate for Governor, lessening their chances to win.

On election day, November 8, 1960, more Iowans voted for President than in 1956 or 1952. They gave Candidate Nixon a whopping 171,816 margin, elected State Senator Jack Miller to the Senate over Governor Loveless by 47,344 votes and chose Attorney General Norman A. Erbe for Governor over Lieutenant Governor McManus by 52,963 votes. Other Republicans enjoyed even more comfortable victory margins. The vote:

<i>Office</i>	<i>Republican</i>		<i>Democrat</i>	
President	Nixon	722,381	Kennedy	550,565
U. S. Senator	Miller	642,463	Loveless	595,119
Governor	Erbe	645,026	McManus	592,063
Lt. Gov.	Mooty	636,796	Hansen	564,668
Sec. of State	Synhorst	658,942	Robinson	541,995
Auditor	Akers	638,727	Hutte	557,375
Treasurer	Abrahamson	660,565	Lawlor	537,242
Sec. of Agri.	Spry	645,336	Hill	556,076
Atty. General	Hultman	638,703	Wilson	551,061

The Republicans also swept all three openings on the Iowa Supreme Court. On the only special issue, the people voted against holding a constitutional convention, 534,628 to 470,257.

FRANK T. NYE

Composition of the Assembly

Once the votes cast for national and state offices were counted in the 1960 election, attention turned to legislative races where the Republican trend in Iowa continued to evidence itself. Democrats had experienced their biggest legislative gains in 20 years at the polls in 1958. But this time they lost 18 seats in the House and two in the Senate in the official canvass.

Thus, 78 Republicans and 30 Democrats were on hand in the House, together with 35 Republicans and 15 Democrats in the Senate, when the 59th General Assembly was called to order on January 9, 1961.

In occupations, agricultural interests continued to dominate the legislative scene. Eighty-five senators listed themselves as farmers or in closely aligned pursuits. This compared to 81 two years previously and to 82 in the 1957 session. Lawyers came in second although their number — 22 — was down slightly from 1959 when there were 24, and from 1957 when there were 28.

The number of lawyers was increased to 23 during the last week of the session when Donald G. Beneke, a Republican attorney from Laurens, was sworn in as a member of the Senate to suc-

ceed Senator Guy G. Butler of Rolfe, a Republican veteran serving his seventh session, who died on April 12. Senator Beneke was chosen to fill Senator Butler's unexpired term in the Fiftieth district at a special election on May 1. He took the oath May 4.

Here is a breakdown of the membership by occupations:

Occupation	House		Senate		Total
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	
Farmer	37	12	13	4	66
Lawyer	7	5	7	2	21
Retired	8	1	0	1	10
Farmer-Businessman..	5	2	2	0	9
Businessman	0	2	4	0	6
Insuranceman	5	0	1	0	6
Real Estate-Insurance	2	0	1	2	5
Farmer-Banker	1	0	2	0	3
Banker	0	1	2	0	3
Retired Farmer	0	2	1	0	3
Veterinarian	0	0	1	1	2
Housewife	2	0	0	0	2
Auctioneer	1	1	0	0	2
Manufacturer	2	0	0	0	2
Farmer-Teacher	1	1	0	0	2
Lumber Business	0	2	0	0	2
Auto Dealer	0	0	1	0	1
Restaurant Operator..	0	0	0	1	1
Professor	0	0	0	1	1
Investments	0	0	0	1	1
Assembler	0	0	0	1	1
Accountant	0	0	0	1	1
Animal Nutritionist....	1	0	0	0	1
Speaker-Counselor	1	0	0	0	1

COMPOSITION OF THE ASSEMBLY 517

Roofing Contractor....	1	0	0	0	1
Businessman-Lawyer	1	0	0	0	1
Creamery President..	1	0	0	0	1
Drainage Engineer....	1	0	0	0	1
Teacher	1	0	0	0	1
Purchasing Agent.....	0	1	0	0	1
	—	—	—	—	—
Totals.....	78	30	35	15	158

Membership turnover in the legislature averages about 33 per cent every two years. This year there were 47 new legislators — a turnover rate of only 29.7 per cent, which was identical with that of 1959. The turnover rate from 1955 to 1957 was 32.9 per cent, exactly the same as from 1953 to 1955. This table shows the session in which each 1961 legislator was serving:

Session	House		Senate		Total
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	
First	32	6	7	2	47
Second	15	10	2	8	35
Third	13	7	4	2	26
Fourth	7	4	5	0	16
Fifth	4	0	5	2	11
Sixth	2	1	1	0	4
Seventh	3	1	4	1	9
Eighth	1	0	2	0	3
Ninth	0	0	1	0	1
Tenth	0	1	1	0	2
Eleventh	0	0	2	0	2
Twelfth	1	0	0	0	1
Thirteenth	0	0	1	0	1
	—	—	—	—	—
Totals.....	78	30	35	15	158

Honors for the longest service record of any member serving in 1961 went to Senator J. T. Dykhous, 71, of Rock Rapids, for whom this was session No. 13. First elected in 1936, Senator Dykhous was a "freshman" in the 47th General Assembly in 1937 and has been a legislator ever since. This record also gave him prior claim to the longest continuous service.

Trailing him by only two years for the longevity record was Representative Dewey E. Goode of Bloomfield, serving his twelfth session. Goode was first elected in 1932 and has served in all except three sessions since. Both Senator Dykhous and Representative Goode are Republicans.

Longevity honors among Democrats went to Representative W. J. Johannes of Ashton, serving his tenth session, and Senator George E. O'Malley of Des Moines, serving his seventh. The latter's service was continuous, deadlocking him for that honor with Representative Casey Loss of Algona, serving his seventh consecutive session.

For the second straight legislative year Republicans took honors for having both the youngest and oldest members and they were the same two gentlemen who won them in 1959 — Representative Charles E. Grassley of New Hartford, 27, and Senator George W. Weber of Columbus Junction, 77. Oldest Republican in the House was Representative Fred B. Hanson of Osage, 72, and

the youngest Republican in the Senate was Senator Richard C. Turner of Council Bluffs, 33.

Youngest Democrat in the House was Representative John P. Kibbie of Emmetsburg, 31, while Senator Melvin H. Wolf of Waterloo, 38, was the youngest Democrat in the Senate. Oldest Senate Democrat at 72 was Senator Robert G. Moore of Dunlap, while Representative Johannes took similar honors in the House at 70.

Here is the age range table of the 1961 lawmakers:

Age Range	House		Senate		Total
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	
26-30	2	0	0	0	2
31-35	5	2	2	0	9
36-40	9	3	5	3	20
41-45	8	6	1	2	17
46-50	10	3	2	5	20
51-55	11	2	4	1	18
56-60	14	3	9	1	27
61-65	10	8	6	1	25
66-70	5	3	0	1	9
71-75	4	0	5	1	10
76-80	0	0	1	0	1
Totals.....	78	30	35	15	158

Average age of legislators, which had been following a downward trend since 1953, shot upward sharply in 1961. In 1951 and 1953 the average age was an identical 53 years. It dropped to 52 in 1955, to 51.8 in 1957 and to 50.8 in 1959. It took a jump of nearly two years to 52.6 in 1961.

Here is the average age table of legislators serving in the last three sessions:

Year	House			Senate			Both Houses		
	Rep.	Dem.	T.	Rep.	Dem.	T.	Rep.	Dem.	T.
1961	51.8	52.3	52.0	55.8	50.1	54.1	53.0	51.6	52.6
1959	50.4	49.5	50.1	54.1	48.1	52.1	51.7	49.6	50.8
1957	52.7	50.0	51.9	53.6	47.5	50.6	53.0	49.0	51.8

From the standpoint of educational background, all but seven of the 158 members had profited from high school training and 110 had taken work beyond high school. In 1959 the number with high school training stood at 150, of whom 111 took further academic work. In 1957 these figures were 143 and 116. Here is the educational background table for 1961's membership:

	College or beyond H.S.		High School		Grade School		Total
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	
Senate	30	9	5	5	0	1	50
House	55	16	20	11	3	3	108
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	85	25	25	16	3	4	158

Seventy-one members had served in World Wars I, II or in Korea, or in the armed forces since Korea, compared to 78 in 1959.

Served	House		Senate		Total
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	
World War I.....	10	10	4	3	27
World War II, Korea or since	21	8	9	6	44
	—	—	—	—	—
Totals.....	31	18	13	9	71

COMPOSITION OF THE ASSEMBLY 521

Excepting two members, all legislators in the 1961 session belonged to a church or had a church preference. Methodists, who predominated in 1959 with 51 members, led again in 1961 with 50.

<i>Denomination</i>	<i>House</i>		<i>Senate</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Rep.</i>	<i>Dem.</i>	<i>Rep.</i>	<i>Dem.</i>	
Methodist	26	9	14	1	50
Presbyterian	17	2	7	1	27
Lutheran	9	3	4	0	16
Catholic	2	7	1	5	15
Baptist	3	2	4	0	9
Protestant	4	1	1	1	7
Congregational	3	1	2	0	6
Christian	1	0	1	1	3
Episcopal	2	0	0	1	3
Reorganized Latter Day Saints	2	0	1	0	3
Community Church	3	0	0	3	3
United Presbyterian	0	0	0	2	2
Evangelical United Brethren	0	2	0	0	2
Church of Christ.....	1	1	0	0	2
First Reformed	2	0	0	0	2
Quaker	1	0	0	0	1
Unaffiliated	1	0	0	0	1
Evangelical and Reformed	0	0	0	1	1
Hebrew	0	0	0	1	1
Non-sectarian	0	0	0	1	1
Unitarian	0	1	0	0	1
Federated	0	1	0	0	1
United Church of Christ	1	0	0	0	1
Totals.....	78	30	35	15	158

Of the 158 members, 128 were born in Iowa compared to 131 who were natives in 1959. This table shows the birth places of the members:

<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	58	29	29	12	128
Illinois	6	0	1	0	7
Indiana	2	1	0	0	3
Minnesota	3	0	0	0	3
Missouri	2	0	0	1	3
Kansas	1	0	1	0	2
Nebraska	1	0	1	0	2
Arkansas	1	0	0	0	1
Austria	0	0	0	1	1
Montana	0	0	1	0	1
New York	1	0	0	0	1
North Dakota	1	0	0	0	1
Norway	0	0	1	0	1
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	1	1
South Dakota	1	0	0	0	1
Washington	0	0	1	0	1
Wisconsin	1	0	0	0	1
Totals.....	78	30	35	15	158

Aside from the appreciable increase in the number of Republican members, the slight upward trend in the average age of the membership and the downward trend in the number of veterans among the members, there was little difference in the makeup of the membership of the 59th General Assembly from that of the 58th.

FRANK T. NYE

Organization of the Assembly

With preliminaries disposed of at separate pre-session caucuses of Republican and Democratic members, formal organization of the 59th General Assembly awaited only the sound of the opening gavels.

The House started business first with Representative William S. Lynes of Plainfield doing the honors. A former speaker returning to the House after an eight-year absence, Representative Lynes rapped the gavel a few seconds after 10 a.m. on January 9. Lieutenant Governor Edward J. McManus, who would hold office until his successor, former Speaker William L. Mooty, was sworn in three days later, called the Senate to order at 10:08 a.m.

House ritual called for election of a Temporary Speaker and this honor went to a former Speaker — Representative Arthur C. Hanson of Inwood. Hanson presided over the chamber until the formal election of Representative Henry C. Nelson of Forest City as the 1961 Speaker.

Representative Ray C. Cunningham of Ames moved that Representative Nelson be elected. Representative Vern Lisle of Clarinda, the 1959 Speaker, seconded the motion for the Republicans

and Representative Scott Swisher of Iowa City, the minority floor leader, seconded for the Democrats. Representative Nelson was then elected unanimously.

Unanimous election of Representative William E. Darrington of Persia, as Speaker Pro Tempore, followed quickly.

Upon taking the oath, Speaker Nelson uttered a pledge for a "no tax increase" session. "It is my feeling," he said in prepared remarks, "this Assembly means to approve an effective operating and capital improvements budget that calls for no tax increases." Then he ad libbed: "That's a big order." Nelson also alerted the House to reserve attention for such problems as reapportionment, educational costs, and revision of the road use tax formula which, he said, "are but a few of our major headaches."

On the pressing reapportionment matter Speaker Nelson said: "The people of Iowa rejected the plan for a constitutional convention that was aimed at reapportioning this Assembly. It is our responsibility, therefore, to effectively reapportion the Assembly during this session and I am confident of your determination and ability to do so."

Nelson continued the precedent set in 1959 by Speaker Verne Lisle by announcing his House standing committees on the session's first day, giving that body some lead time over the Senate.

In the Senate, opening day ritual provided only

for the election of a President Pro Tempore and the unanimous choice for that office was Senator Irving D. Long of Manchester, a Republican of six sessions. The real story behind these formalities, however, could be traced to the pre-session caucuses where things were not as tranquil as they appeared on the session's opening day.

First such caucus was on November 30, 1960, when Governor-Elect Norman A. Erbe called House and Senate Republican members to a "get acquainted" meeting at Des Moines. It was anything but harmonious, though, as rural and city brethren immediately got into a wrangle over reapportionment. Reporters were excluded from the meeting following adoption of a motion by Senator D. C. Nolan of Iowa City, seconded by Senator J. Kendall Lynes of Plainfield. But newsmen had no difficulty establishing that there had been disagreement in the caucus over whether or not the word "fair" should be deleted or retained in a resolution pledging the group to pass "a fair reapportionment plan." This joint caucus apparently set the tone for separate caucuses of House and Senate Republicans which were to come later.

House Republicans met in Des Moines on December 12, 1960, to choose their candidate for Speaker from among these four members: Henry C. Nelson, Vern Lisle, LeRoy Chalupa, and A. L. Mensing.

Predictions were that the real fight was between

Representative Nelson, a 59-year-old farm manager, and Representative Lisle, a 54-year-old manufacturer. They proved correct. Representative Nelson had the support of the powerful Iowa Farm Bureau Federation and that was the difference in the end although he needed three ballots to get the 40 votes necessary for nomination. Nelson led from the opening ballot and both he and Representative Lisle pulled strength from their two opponents after the first ballot, with Representative Mensing withdrawing after the second ballot. The vote:

<i>Candidate</i>	<i>1st Ballot</i>	<i>2nd Ballot</i>	<i>3rd Ballot</i>
Nelson	33	39	41
Lisle	20	27	31
Chalupa	12	8	4
Mensing	11	2	0

Only one ballot was needed to nominate a candidate for Speaker Pro Tempore. Representative Darrington, a 56-year-old farmer, with five sessions of service behind him, was nominated over Representatives Eugene Halling of Orient and Paul M. Walter of Union. The winner received 53 votes to 19 for Representative Walter and 4 for Representative Halling.

Hottest contest was for the post of majority leader, which required five ballots before Representative Robert W. Naden, 39, Webster City manufacturer, was declared elected. His an-

nounced opposition came from Representatives John L. Mowry, Marshalltown lawyer; Lester L. Kluever, Atlantic lawyer, and Hillman Sersland, Decorah businessman-farmer. A write-in candidate, Representative Mensing, received unsolicited support on the last three ballots and actually finished second on the deciding ballot. The vote:

<i>Candidate</i>	<i>1st Ballot</i>	<i>2nd Ballot</i>	<i>3rd Ballot</i>	<i>4th Ballot</i>	<i>5th Ballot</i>
Naden	25	32	36	39	40
Mowry	22	21	21	24	13
Kluever	20	18	15	0	0
Sersland	9	4	1	0	0
Mensing	0	0	3	12	22
	—	—	—	—	—
Totals.....	76	75	76	75	75

Representative Sersland withdrew after the second ballot but received a third ballot vote anyway. Representative Kluever withdrew after the third ballot. After the spirited battle for the top spot ended, Representative Mensing was chosen assistant majority leader by acclamation.

Four were not present at the caucus. Representatives William J. Coffman of North English and E. Wayne Shaw of Charles City were ill but sent proxy votes. These proxies did not cover all situations, which accounted for the differences in total vote on some of the five ballots for majority leader. The other absentees were Representatives-elect Roy J. Smith of Spirit Lake and H. E. Millen of Farmington.

Senate Republicans caucused on January 8, the day before the session started. They named Senator J. Kendall Lynes, 57, a farmer and veteran of 10 sessions, as their floor leader in a two-ballot contest behind closed doors. The tabulations of the two ballots were not announced but it was understood that Senator Lynes was opposed by Senator Robert R. Rigler of New Hampton. The retiring floor leader, Senator Jack Schroeder of Davenport, presided over the meeting. When it ended he told reporters that "when the tellers reached 18 votes (for Lynes) they stopped counting and that was it." Eighteen votes were required for a majority.

Senator Irving D. Long was nominated for President Pro Tempore, apparently without opposition. Senator Long, 63, a lawyer and former Mayor, was beginning his thirteenth year as a legislator.

Prior to the opening of the 1959 session, Senate Republicans had stripped incoming Lieutenant Governor McManus, a Democrat, of authority to appoint Senate standing committees inasmuch as they were in the majority. They vested this authority in a "committee on committees" composed of one Republican senator from each of the eight congressional districts.

With the newly-elected Lieutenant Governor in 1961 a member of their own party, Senate Republicans dispensed with the "committee on com-

mittees" at the January 8 pre-session caucus, thereby confirming an earlier statement by Lieutenant Governor-elect Mooty that he fully intended to appoint his own standing committees. He did appoint them shortly after taking office.

Democratic legislators held a joint pre-session caucus following a meeting with the party's state central committee on December 16, 1960. They discussed strategy and elected their leaders but did not put up candidates for President Pro Tempore of the Senate or for either Speaker or Speaker Pro Tempore of the House.

Re-elected House minority leader without opposition was Representative Scott Swisher, 41, Iowa City lawyer. A contest developed, though, for Senate minority leader after Senator George E. O'Malley of Des Moines, announced he would not seek re-election to this post which he had held for several sessions. The contest was decided by the narrowest of margins, 8 to 7, with Senator Andrew G. Frommelt of Dubuque, a 39-year-old salesman of insurance and real estate, nosing out Senator C. Joseph Coleman of Clare, a 38-year-old farmer.

Even though Democrats were in the minority, as usual, they took some consolation in reflecting on their legislative gains since 1953. This table shows their legislative gains since 1953. Their fortunes had reached a low ebb in 1953 when there were only three of their party in the House and only

four in the Senate. But only six years later they sent 48 to the House and 17 to the Senate. Now the tide was running the other way. This table shows the division of seats between the two parties since then:

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

Organization of both chambers out of the way, members of each party looked forward to the messages of retiring Governor Loveless and Governor-elect Erbe as they turned to the serious business of law making.

FRANK T. NYE

Messages of the Governors

In his farewell message to the legislature on January 10, Governor Loveless pulled down the curtain on four years in office by describing his administration as one "marked by strict adherence to sound fiscal policy." He expanded his report on the condition of the state during the last two years to include the four years of his administration.

Those four years brought improved efficiency and economy in government, Governor Loveless declared, but "the most conspicuous gains have been made in the improvement of services of government in meeting vital human needs." Iowans have properly concerned themselves for many years, the Governor said, "with the conservation of our soil — our basic resource," but "only recently have we begun to fully awaken to our enormous responsibilities in conserving and strengthening our human resources."

The Governor, who gained his greatest fame when he kept a 1956 campaign promise to veto an extension of the 1955-57 half-cent sales tax increase, pridefully told legislators that he was leaving office with an estimated unencumbered balance of \$44,380,805.21 in the state treasury as of

June 30, 1961. He did not mention his successor by name but noted that Governor-elect Erbe reportedly intends to reduce the state's working balance well below the \$24 million mark which various state comptrollers have said is essential. On this point he commented:

I would only remind you that the state government is a vast establishment and that unforeseen contingencies do sometimes arise. I would earnestly recommend that a sound working balance be maintained. Dissipation of cash reserve for recurring appropriations would be a mark of fiscal irresponsibility.

The Governor trained his big gun on the need for legislative reapportionment in the list of recommendations which he proposed. He challenged the Republican-controlled legislature to fulfill its reapportionment promises. He pledged the support of the Democratic minority to "any fair reapportionment plan you may propose." He added:

No issue in Iowa's history has ever been so buried in confusion and misinformation. I am personally convinced that if all of the citizens of our state could really know and understand the basic terms and issues involved, we could solve this problem in a manner acceptable to all. The word "reapportionment" and the phrase "one house on area, one house on population" are meaningless unless they provide reasonable equality of representation.

Other recommendations included: Four-year terms for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, changing most state offices from elective to ap-

pointive, the item veto, action on education, welfare, and other "human needs," and the establishment of a non-political state employee civil service system.

He also recommended a long-range financing program for capital improvements at state-supported institutions through a revenue or general obligation bond issue, adequate pensions for retired teachers, a merit scholarship program, reorganization of state government, adoption of a public defender system and modification of the right-to-work law to permit the union shop.

First Democrat to serve in the office since 1939, Governor Loveless wished the heavily Republican legislature and his Republican successor well, then smilingly served notice that the Democrats hope to come back in 1962 and 1964:

Cynics may say that we members of the minority in Iowa should be graceful in defeat since we have had considerable practice through the years. I can only say, looking ahead to 1962 and 1964 that we now feel we have served an adequate apprenticeship in that respect and do not plan to continue the trend.

Erbe Inaugural Message

In his inaugural address on January 12, Governor Erbe picked up where Governor Loveless ended when he told the legislature that it had unlimited opportunities to solve the state's pressing problems.

The first such problem, the new Governor said,

was legislative reapportionment. He expressed the hope that legislators would "fully discharge that obligation in a representative manner." It is "a vital issue" which should be resolved "on the federal basis of providing one house on area and one house on population," the Governor declared in taking a different tack from his predecessor, "with district representation in those counties with multiple legislators in the population house." He said reapportionment should be automatic in the population house every 10 years. By rejecting a constitutional convention last November, the Governor continued, Iowans had given legislators "a vote of assurance and confidence" that they will meet the reapportionment problem.

Governor Erbe was not as specific in his reference to the formula for distribution of the \$116 million road use tax fund among the primary, secondary and municipal highway systems. "The allocation of funds will properly receive serious consideration by your body," he observed, "and, I am sure, will result in a distribution which will be in the best interests of the people of Iowa."

The Governor forcefully presented the remainder of his program, calling on the legislature to:

. . . provide for property tax relief through increased agricultural land tax credit payments and increased state aid for schools.

. . . set up a long range building program at Board of Regents institutions.

. . . pass the judicial reform resolution so it can be submitted to the people as a proposed constitutional amendment.

. . . raise the limit of only one member per school of the alumni representation on the Board of Regents.

. . . extend terms of county attorneys and state elected officials from two to four years.

. . . create a state civil service system.

. . . authorize annual legislative sessions with one limited to fiscal affairs.

. . . lower the minimum voter age from 21 to 18.

. . . rearrange the state's eight congressional districts into seven of equal population.

. . . consider adopting a system of district attorneys to serve judicial districts for four year terms with adequate compensation.

. . . place county attorneys on a full-time salary basis to eliminate making them dependent on partial pay from court fines.

. . . adopt an implied consent law as well as a manslaughter-by-motor-vehicle provision to protect motorists from intoxicated drivers.

. . . re-examine the requirement for posting speed limits on secondary roads.

. . . provide better recreational facilities for Iowans and to attract tourists.

The Governor also called for:

. . . prompt removal of curbs from narrow highways as a safety measure.

. . . enabling legislation authorizing Iowa to participate in the federal Kerr-Mills medical care for aged program.

. . . continuing enabling legislation to permit establishment of local medical health centers.

. . . enabling legislation to permit municipalities to pro-

vide nursing homes and homes for the aged upon a favorable vote of the people.

The Governor said we all face "the challenge to develop a better Iowa" and that the state's favorable tax laws, ideal location and plentiful labor supply of "excellent quality" give the state "an ideal and fertile climate for greater promotion in the vital area of industry."

He expressed great pride in the accomplishments of Dr. Frank Spedding of Iowa State University in atomic research and of Dr. James A. Van Allen of the State University of Iowa in space research.

The Budget Message

A record "no tax increase" balanced budget of \$189,430,850 for each year of the biennium starting July 1, 1961, was recommended by Governor Erbe in his second message delivered February 2. This represented an increase of \$18,387,775 a year over the record high budget of 1959-61, but it was \$70,390,658 a year under the amount requested by various state departments for 1961-63.

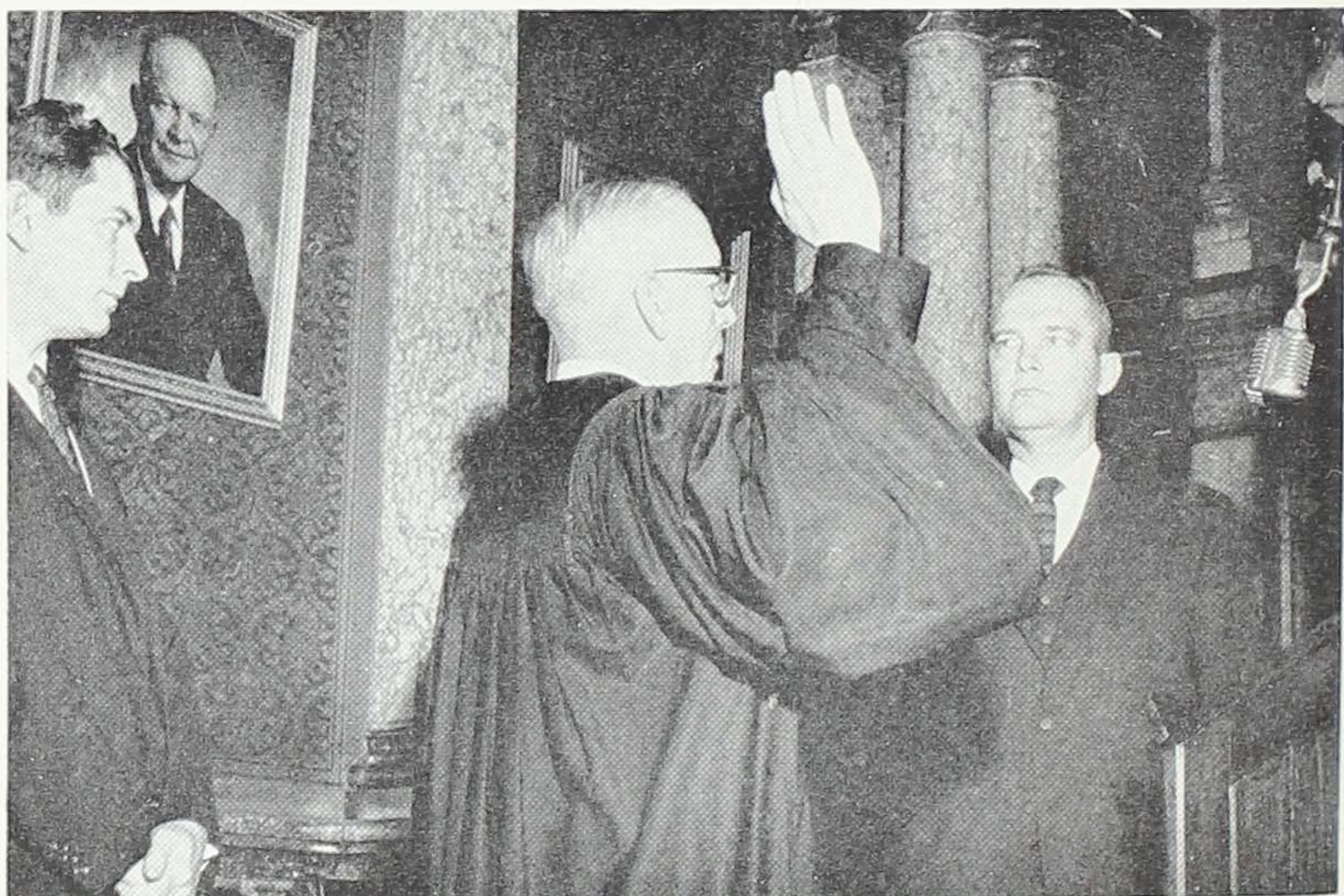
On a per capita basis the proposed budget amounted to an outlay of \$68.69 a year for each of Iowa's 2,757,537 citizens. "I am presenting you a balanced budget which does not call for any tax increases," Governor Erbe told the legislature. "It is my belief that it will be possible to carry out the prevailing sentiment of the people regarding



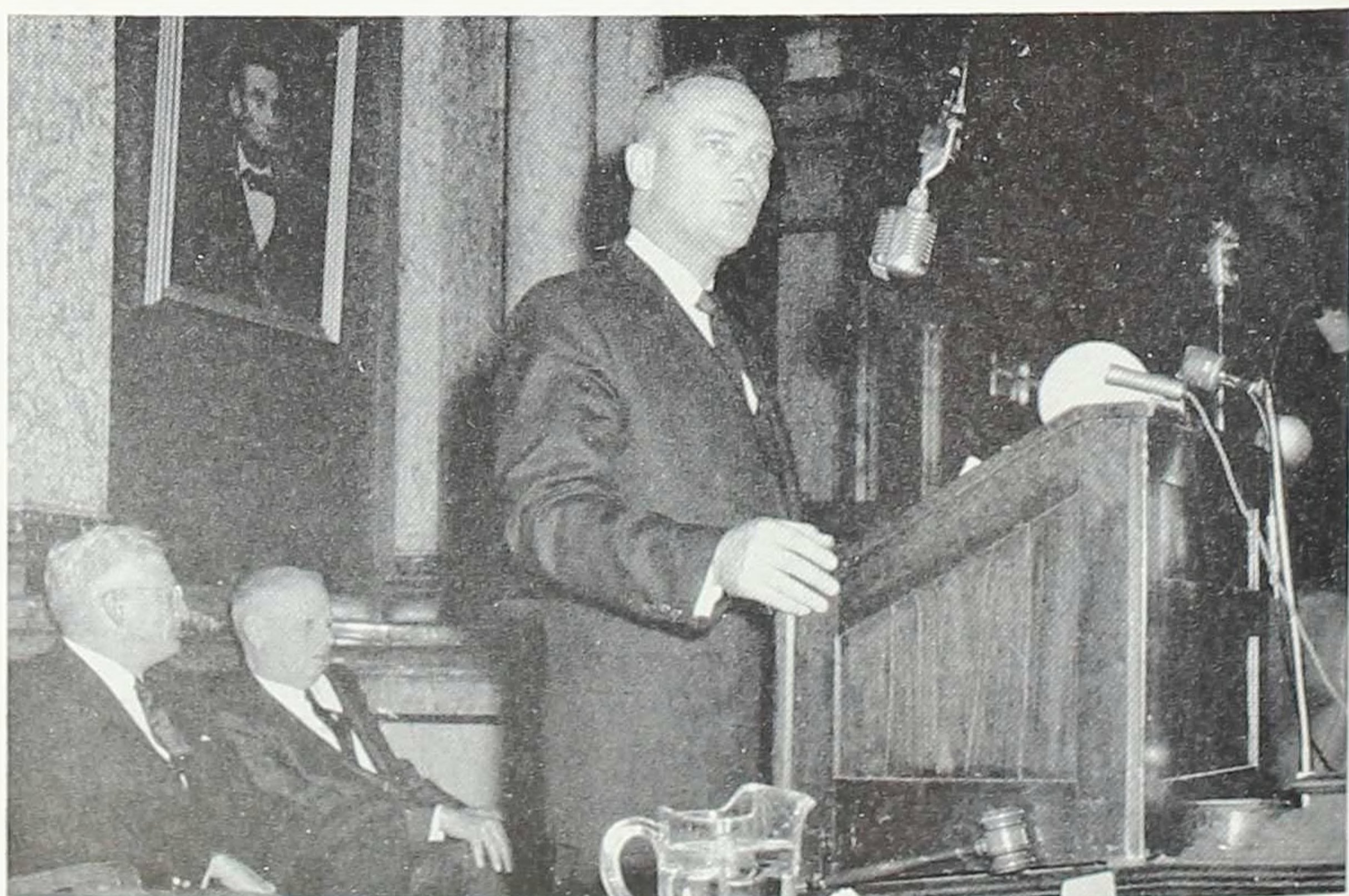
Governor Herschel C. Loveless hands keys to Governor-Elect Norman A. Erbe, wishes him well and . . .



Photo by Tom Merryman of the Cedar Rapids *Gazette*
 . . . leaves the state Capitol for his home in Ottumwa upon completion of two terms in office.



Lt. Gov. Edward J. McManus watches Chief Justice Theodore G. Garfield administer oath to Norman A. Erbe as Iowa's 35th Governor, and then the new Chief Executive . . .



Photos by Tom Merryman of the Cedar Rapids *Gazette*

. . . delivers his inaugural address as the new Lieutenant Governor, William L. Mooty, and Senator Irving D. Long, President Pro-tempore of the Senate, listen.



Inaugural ceremonies over, the new Governor and Mrs. Erbe hold reception for legislators, including Representative and Mrs. Tom Riley, in his office.



Photo by Tom Merryman of the Cedar Rapids *Gazette*

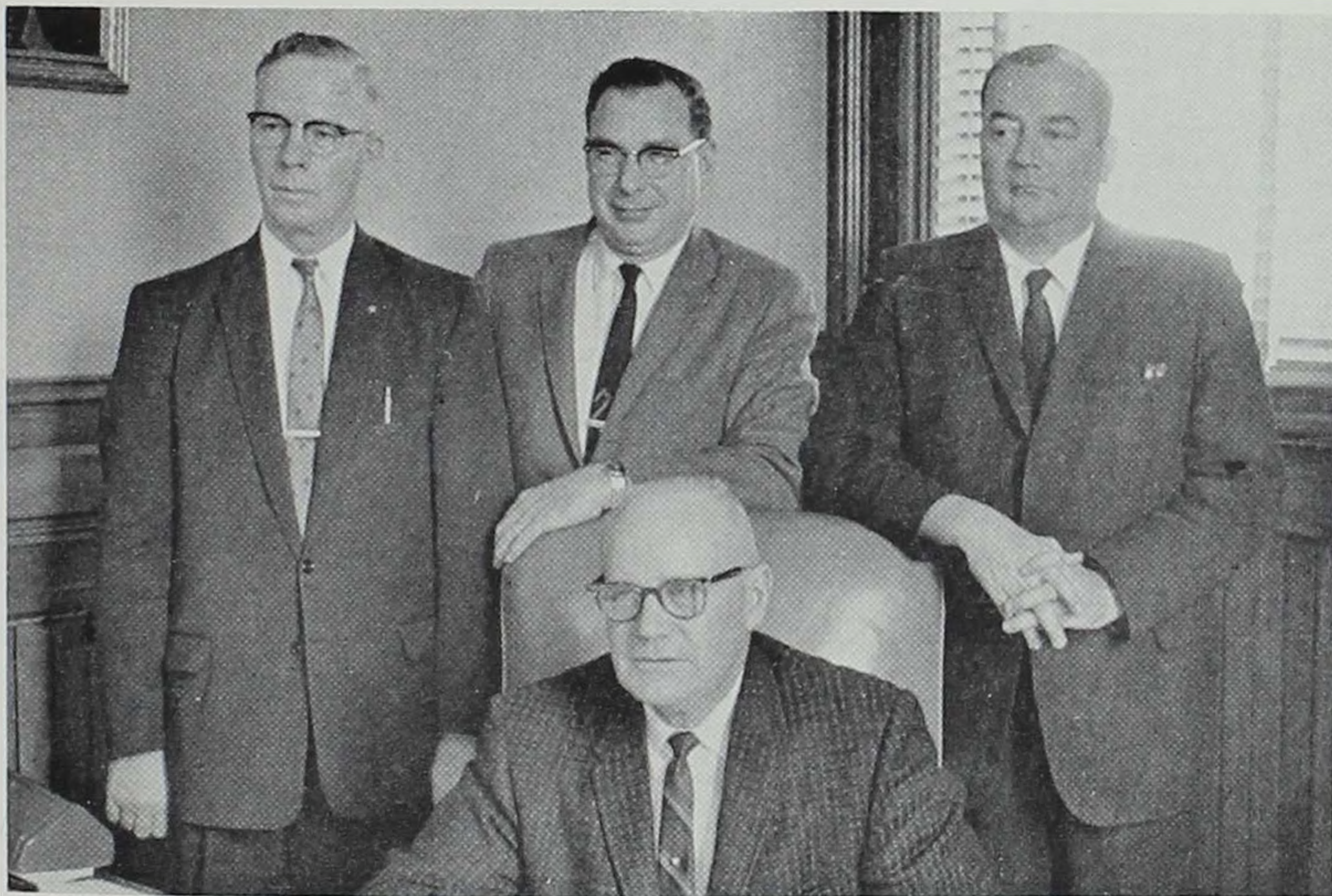
When the reception ends, Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Mooty get a word alone with Governor and Mrs. Erbe.



The session begins. Senate officers: Lt. Gov. Mooty (seated), Senators Irving D. Long, president pro tempore; J. Kendall Lynes, majority leader; Andrew G. Frommelt, minority leader.



Senate Majority Leader with Secretary Marie Capper.



House officers: Representatives Henry C. Nelson, Speaker (seated); William E. Darrington, speaker pro tempore; Robert W. Naden, majority leader; Scott Swisher, minority leader.



House Majority Leader Naden dictates a letter to his clerk, Rose M. Olson.



Minority leaders: Andrew G. Frommelt of the Senate and Scott Swisher of the House.



Lunch time: Representative Elmer H. Vermeer leads colleagues through cafeteria line in basement of Capitol.



Brother-Legislators: Representatives Fred B. Hanson and A. C. Hanson; Senator J. Kendall Lynes and Representative William S. Lynes. A. C. Hanson and J. Kendall Lynes were named "outstanding legislators" by press corps; A. C. Hanson and William S. Lynes are former House Speakers.



Photo by Representative Cunningham

House quartet: Representative Walter R. Hagen, Assistant Chief Clerk Burl B. Beam, Representatives Elroy Maule and Joseph G. Knock.



Governor Erbe delivers inaugural address before a joint session in the House of Representatives chamber.
Photo by Tom Merryman of the Cedar Rapids *Gazette*



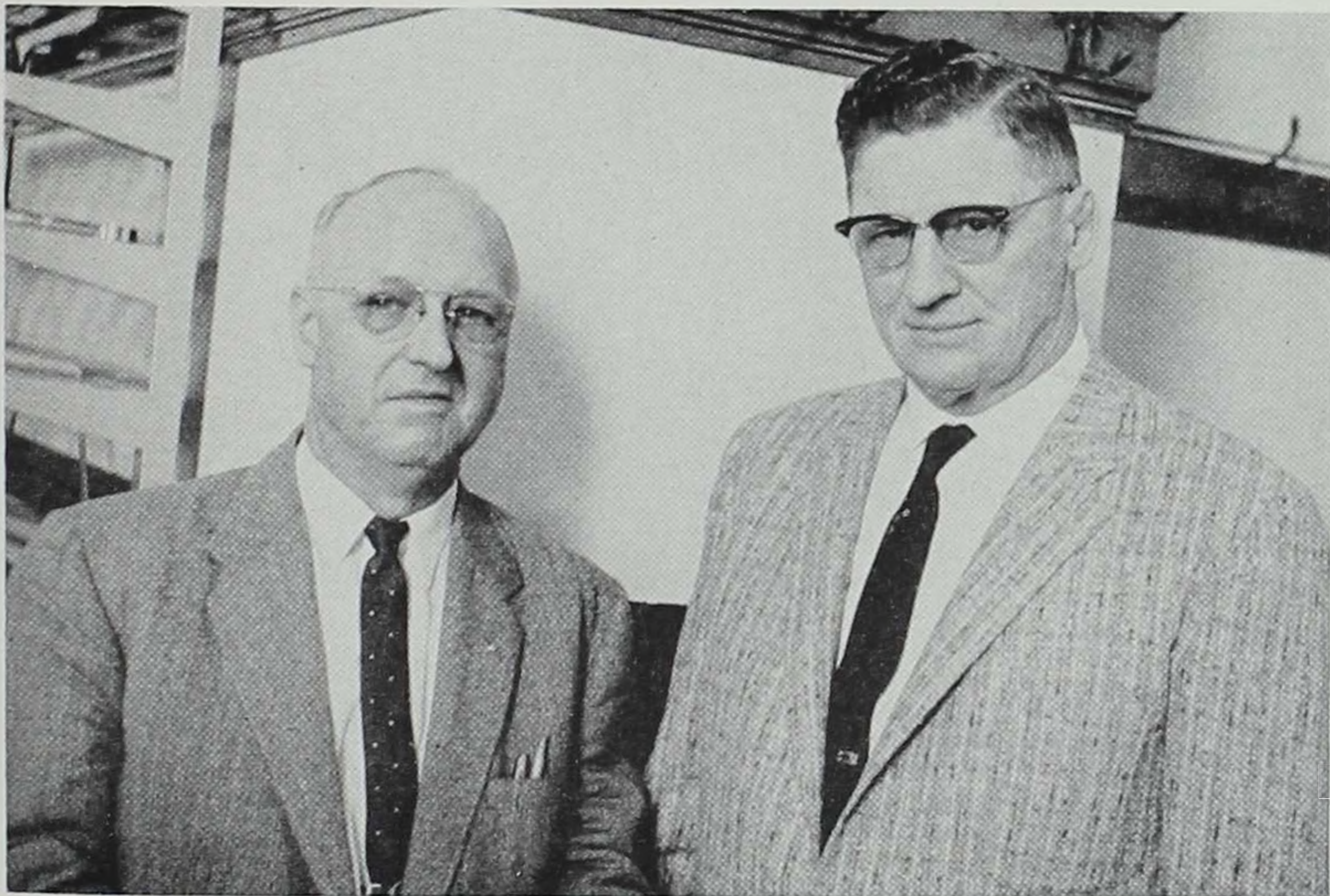
House of Representatives in session.



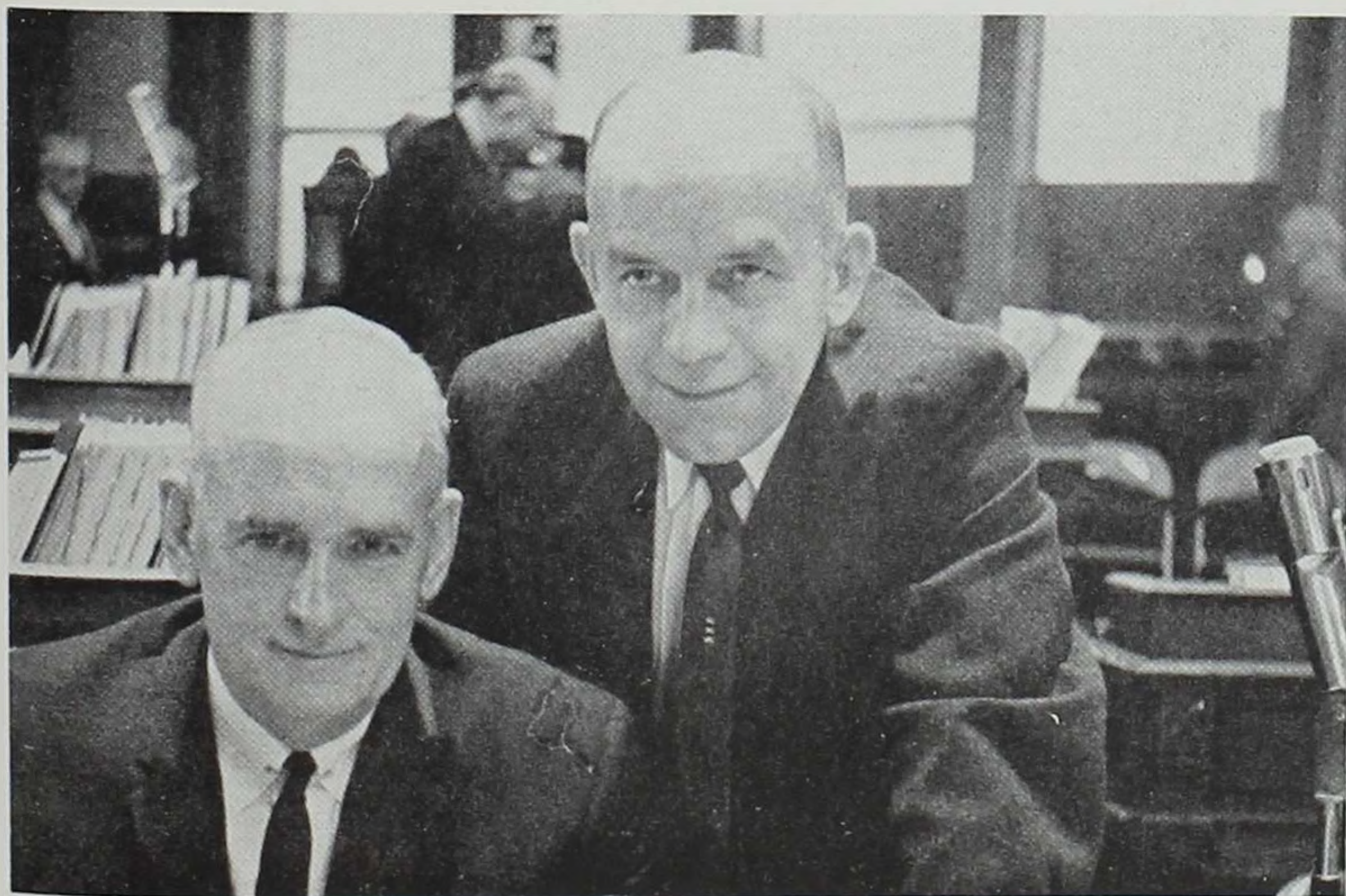
Chairmen of Appropriations Committees: Representative Ray C. Cunningham and Senator Lawrence Putney.



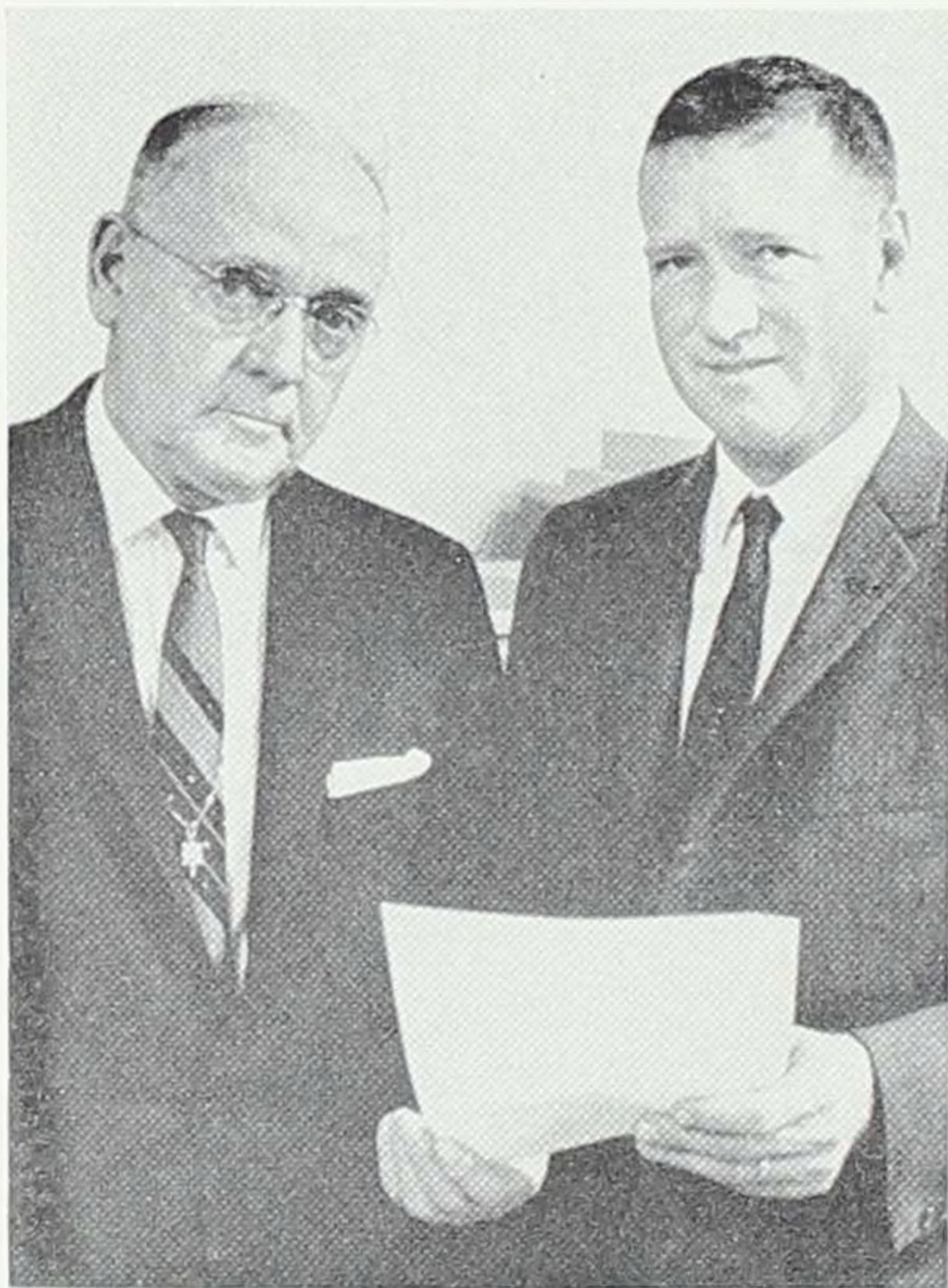
Chairmen of Ways and Means Committees: Senator X. T. Prentis and Representative A. C. Hanson.



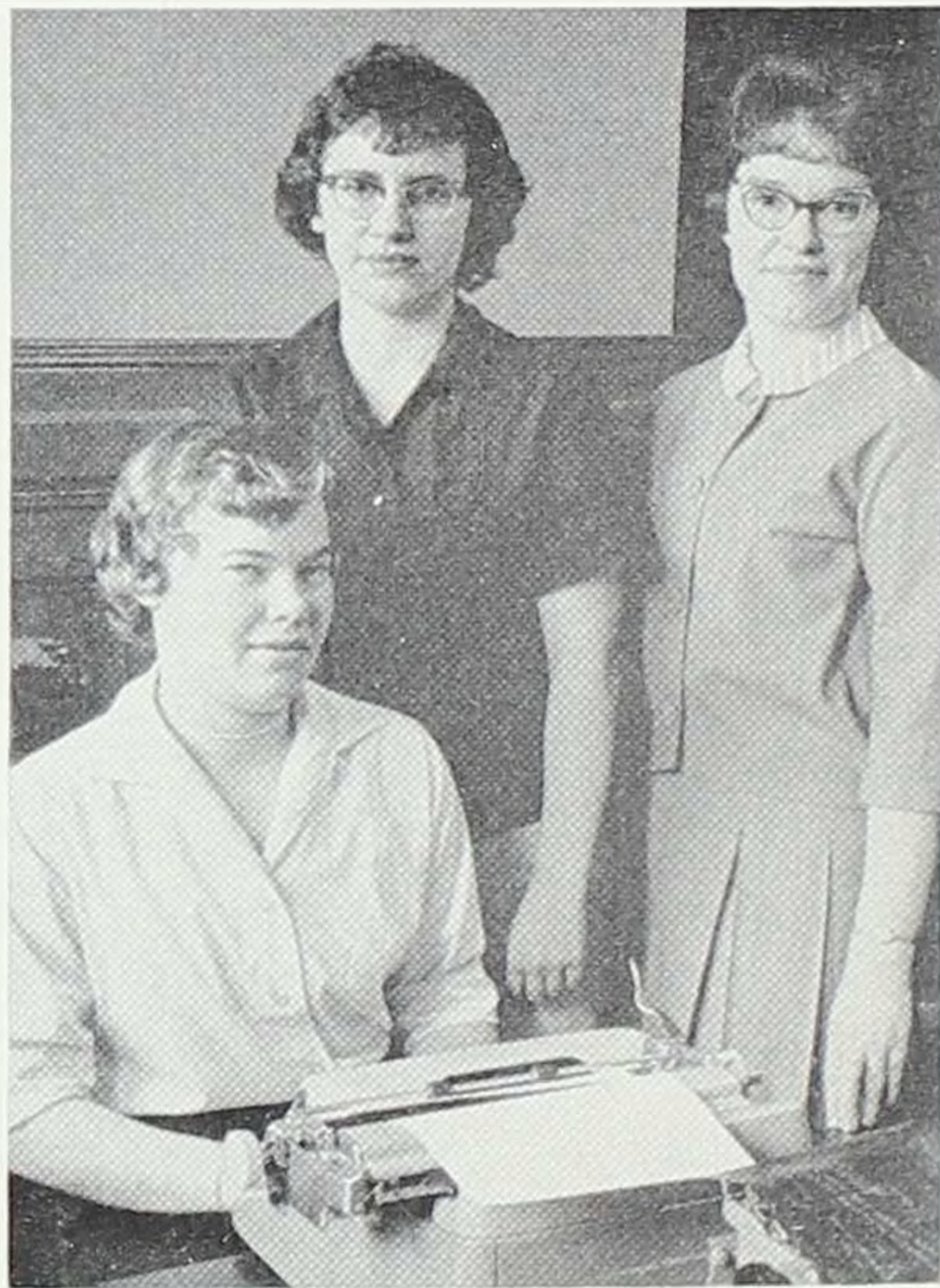
Chairmen of Reapportionment-Redistricting Committees: Senator Clifford M. Vance and Representative Marvin W. Smith.



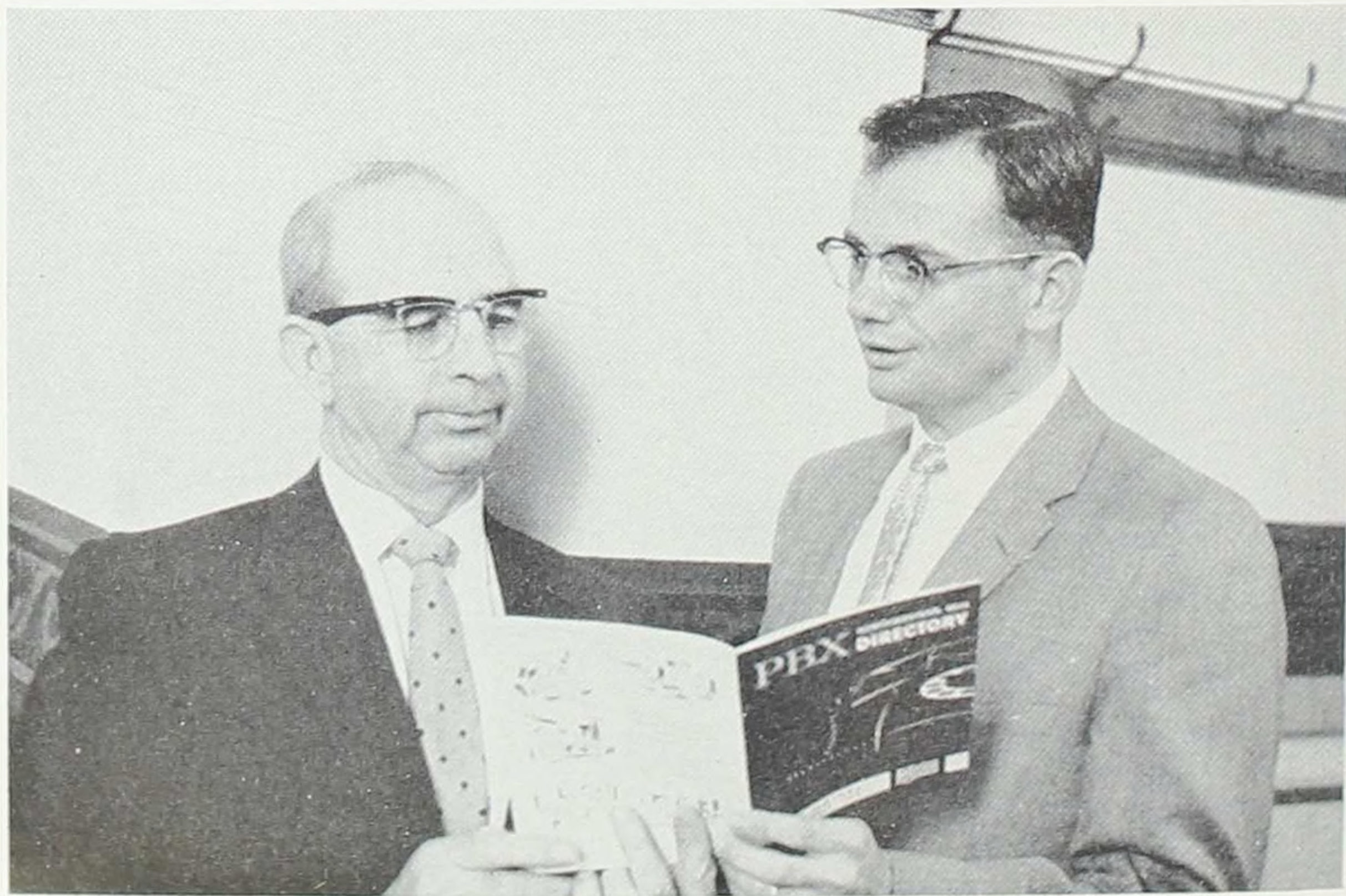
Chairmen of Roads and Highways Committees: Senator D. C. Nolan and Representative Russell L. Eldred.



Chairmen of Tax Revision committees: Senator Earl Elijah and Representative Elmer H. Vermeer.



House Clerks: Judy Wheeler, Pat Musel and Helen J. Coffman.



Chairmen of Schools committees: Representative Richard L. Stephens and Senator Robert R. Rigler.



Senator Robert R. Rigler, Senate schools committee chairman, addresses Parent-Teachers delegation from Cedar Rapids at State Office building cafeteria.



Senate Reapportionment committee meets with Attorney General Evan L. Hultman to discuss legal problem concerning Senate redistricting.



House members with longest service records for their parties: Representatives W. J. Johannes, Democrat (10th session), and Dewey E. Good, Republican (12th).



Senator J. T. Dykhouse, holder of longest service record of any member of 59th G. A. (serving 13th session), greets Donald G. Beneke, newest Senator, sworn in May 4 to fill unexpired term of late Senator Guy G. Butler.



Queens of the Legislature: Representatives Katherine M. Falvey (seated), Lenabelle Bock, Frances Hakes and Percie Van Alstine.



Candidates for queens of Senate secretaries and House clerks as selected by pages: Linda Johnson, Kaye Curran, Karen Gladfelder, Mrs. Richard J. Freeland, Barbara Allison and Diane McElroy.



Governor Erbe signs highway fund distribution bill as Representative Eldred, John Baldrige of Iowa Good Roads Association, Chief Engineer L. M. Clauson of Iowa Highway Commission, and Richard Hileman of IGRA look on.



Governor Erbe signs into law one of 328 bills with Senator Joseph B. Flatt, Representatives Charles Balloun, William J. Coffman; Senator David O. Shaff; Representatives David E. Weichman and Kenneth L. Parker as witnesses.

revenues and tax relief and still move ahead in all essential areas."

The Governor redeemed a campaign pledge by recommending an increase of \$5,980,328 a year, nearly 25 per cent, for state aid to schools to help relieve property taxes. His proposed school aid figure was \$30,131,530 — a new high.

He redeemed another pledge by recommending a seven per cent increase of \$750,000 a year, to a new high of \$11,250,000, in credit against school taxes on agricultural land in school districts. The Governor estimated this amount would pay in full all such credits between 15 and 20 mills in school districts levying more than 15 mills.

Governor Erbe also recommended increasing current appropriations from:

. . . \$36,577,822 to \$40,373,000 a year, about 10 per cent, for the operation of Board of Regents institutions and from \$8,248,655 to \$10,417,000 a year, about 26 per cent, for building needs at these institutions.

. . . \$21,674,820 to \$24,922,640 a year, about 10.3 per cent, for the operation of Board of Control institutions and from \$2,581,727 to \$3,247,820, about 25 per cent, for building needs at these institutions.

. . . \$4,863,800 to \$5,477,460 a year, about 12.6 per cent, for the Department of Public Safety.

. . . \$7,442,910 to \$8,309,285 a year, about 4.3 per cent, for the operation of state administrative departments.

. . . \$28,200,000 to \$29,165,000 a year for homestead tax credits.

. . . \$18,335,000 to \$18,908,500 a year, about 3.12 per cent, for the Board of Social Welfare.

The Governor recommended reducing current appropriations from:

. . . \$7,336,783 to \$7,172,785 a year for miscellaneous state services (including State Soil Conservation Commission, Iowa Development Commission, district court judges, Iowa State Fair Board, State Historical Society, Hoover Birthplace Society, national and state guards, Civil Defense Administration, reciprocity board and Mississippi Parkway Planning Commission).

. . . \$1,527,850 to \$1,268,550 a year for miscellaneous building needs.

. . . \$1,262,500 to \$1,260,000 for miscellaneous state aids to local communities.

Governor Erbe noted that his proposed budget called for \$174.5 million a year for operational purposes and \$14.9 million a year for building needs. He said an anticipated four per cent growth factor in present major tax revenues would make up the difference between current and proposed operational expenditures. He proposed dipping into the state surplus for the \$14.9 million annual outlay for capital improvements. The Governor estimated the surplus at \$45,898,788.37 as of June 30, 1961 — \$1,517,983.16 more than former Governor Loveless had pegged it in his farewell message.

Governor Erbe cautioned that his proposal would mean reducing the surplus to an estimated \$16,031,848.27 on June 30, 1963 — about \$9 million under what is generally regarded as necessary for a working balance.

He added, however, that the working balance would not be endangered provided the legislature rewrote the law to permit transfer of revenue from 10 per cent of the sales tax to the road use tax fund from the general fund in the last three months of the year rather than monthly.

The Governor reiterated his inaugural address request for legislation permitting Iowa to participate in the federal program of medical care for senior citizens but did not propose an appropriation to carry this out. He did suggest that any surplus remaining in the fund used to pay the bonus to Korean war veterans might serve to pay the initial cost of Iowa's share of a medical care program.

In conclusion, the Governor candidly remarked that the time has come for Iowans to decide how much government they want and are willing to pay for, observing:

The burden now rests with our constituents to tell you whether this program is adequate and if it is not, whether they are ready and willing to pay the price for more.

It would seem imperative to keep the tax structure on a basis that will not strangle the individual initiative of our Iowa citizens. . . .

Iowa's "sound economy" has resulted, Governor Erbe concluded, from fiscal conservatism based on a pay-as-we-go program.

FRANK T. NYE

Major Legislation

Probably no legislature in recent Iowa history acted on as many major issues as the 59th General Assembly.

It took three separate actions on reapportionment, the issue that required so much time in 1959 without being solved.

It also lost little time, once under way, in approving the proposed amendment passed by the 58th General Assembly for reorganization of the judiciary so it could be submitted to the people in June of 1962.

Moreover, the 59th General Assembly passed another amendment providing that any amendments or revision of the state constitution proposed in convention would have to be ratified by the people before taking effect. One reason the people voted against a constitutional convention in 1960, it was reported, was because the present constitution doesn't guarantee a referendum of a convention's action. This amendment must be passed in 1963 and ratified by the people before taking effect.

In addition, the legislature:

1. Redrew the state's eight congressional districts into seven new ones effective in 1962 — a

move necessitated by the loss of a seat in the United States House of Representatives because Iowa's 1950-1960 population increase fell below that of the Nation's.

2. Changed the formula for distributing the state's road use tax fund to give (a) the primary system 47 per cent instead of 42, (b) the secondary system 40 per cent instead of 50, and (c) the municipal system 13 per cent instead of 8. These percentage splits were to apply after taking about \$3 million off the top of the fund for Iowa's share of the Inter-State system and for administrative expenses.

3. Passed a law permitting cities of over 75,000 population to participate in the Federal low rental housing program upon a 60 per cent favorable vote of the people.

4. Passed legislation permitting the state to participate in the Federal Kerr-Mills medical aid program but made no appropriation for the state's cost.

5. Approved an annual budget of \$190 million — \$600,000 above the \$189.4 million recommended by the Governor. It included \$14.7 million a year for capital needs.

6. Passed a law setting the Iowa-Nebraska boundary at the center of the Missouri River's main channel excepting that the community of Carter Lake, on the Nebraska side, would remain a part of Iowa. This was done in the face of the

prospect that the Nebraska legislature would not agree to such a boundary line unless Carter Lake was to be included as a part of Nebraska.

The legislature passed a total of 336 bills and joint resolutions of which Governor Erbe signed 328 and allowed another (a bill changing the name of Iowa State Teachers College to State College of Iowa) to become law without his signature. He vetoed the remaining seven bills. Here is the session box score:

	<i>House Bills</i>	<i>Senate Bills</i>	<i>Joint Resolutions</i>		<i>Total</i>
			<i>House</i>	<i>Senate</i>	
Introduced	717	546	38	36	1,337
Withdrawn	54	42	7	0	103
Indefinitely postponed	70	3	2	0	75
Failed to pass.....	2	8	0	1	11
Passed by both houses, concurrency refused	0	0	0	0	0
Passed by one house, no vote in other house	124	160	1	4	329
Substitution made for	32	16	1	0	49
Governor signed	163	160	1	4	328
Became law without governor's signature	1	0	0	0	1
Governor vetoed	4	3	0	0	7
Passed over veto	0	0	0	0	0
New laws	164	160	1	4	329

The legislature also passed 37 concurrent resolutions, including 23 of 31 originating in the Senate and 14 of 18 originating in the House. In ad-

dition, the Senate passed four of six resolutions, and the House nine of nine, requiring action only in the chamber where they were introduced.

Because reapportionment actions took three separate forms, they presented an understandably confusing picture to many citizens and call for an explanation.

The first action was the adoption of the Shaff plan for an amendment to change the method of apportioning legislative seats contained in the Constitution. It bore the name of Senator David O. Shaff, Clinton Republican, who had introduced it in 1959 in somewhat different form from that in which it was adopted in 1961. It must be adopted in identical form by the 1963 legislature and ratified by the people before it can become a part of the Constitution. Thus, it cannot take effect, if ratified, until 1965, and probably not until 1967, at the earliest.

The other two actions more properly should be labeled redistricting rather than reapportionment. They merely carried out the mandate for reapportionment that is in the Constitution now.

One action provided that Johnson County, ninth largest in the state in population according to the 1960 census, would get a second seat in the Iowa House beginning in 1963. This same action provided that Wapello County, ninth largest in 1950, would lose one of its two seats starting in 1963.

The other action was 50 years overdue. It provided for redistricting the Senate on the basis of population, as called for by the Constitution, except that no county could have more than one Senate seat. This action came late in the session after Senator Clifford M. Vance, Mount Pleasant Republican, chairman of the Senate redistricting committee, requested an interpretation by Attorney General Evan L. Hultman of the constitutional provision calling for Senate redistricting. The Attorney General ruled that the provision, as adopted in 1904, clearly calls for redistricting the Senate every 10 years after the Federal census. This mandate the legislature should have carried out beginning in 1911 and every 10 years thereafter, but, aside from two partial redistrictings in 1941 and 1953, the legislature had not acted. The redistricting act passed by the 1961 session will take effect in 1962 unless pending litigation prevents it.

In other actions the legislature approved, and Governor Erbe signed, two bills which former Governor Loveless had vetoed in 1959. One permits businesses to detain and search suspected shoplifters; the other sets a minimum age for entry of children into kindergarten and first grade. The legislature also passed laws permitting local subdivisions to establish nursing homes, declaring the oak as Iowa's official tree, and requiring the sale of unclaimed dogs to hospitals and laboratories.

The legislature refused to pass the following highly debatable bills to:

Oust the present elected Board of Public Instruction in favor of an appointive board.

Establish an "implied consent" law requiring blood, urine or other tests in intoxicated driver cases.

Establish a statewide high school driver education program.

Set up penalty clauses for school boards which raised their budgets by more than three per cent per pupil over the previous year's budget.

Provide general school aid for unapproved schools.

Require a brucellosis testing program for cattle.

Establish a public utilities commission.

Permit housewives to get cash discounts in lieu of trading stamps.

Ban billboards from the Inter-State highways in Iowa.

Legalize cigaret vending machines.

Also defeated in the House was a bill to lower the voter age limit from 21 to 18 even though it had the approval of both political parties.

These lists include most — but not all — of the matters given consideration by the legislature.

Governor Erbe got a workout with his desk pen in vetoing seven bills. He disapproved:

S.F. 105 — requiring rules and regulations adopted by state administrative agencies to be submitted to the legislature for approval before becoming effective. The Governor's grounds were that the legislature should not have an automatic "veto" in such matters. A second bill with the

same objective, but phrased differently to meet the Governor's objections, was passed later in the session and signed by the Chief Executive.

S.F. 353 — requiring the Highway Commission to buy access control rights from owners of property along highways on grounds it would be an unjustifiable expense in building modern roads. However, the Governor recognized inequities in the existing access control law and advised the Commission to review and revise its rules and regulations based on that law.

S.F. 441 — preventing reorganization of school districts in Scott County which would have made it impossible to combine a district containing valuable industrial plants with other districts. He reasoned that this would be a departure from the state's reorganization policy because it proposed favorable tax treatment only to certain industries.

S.F. 452 — blocking proposed changes in rules of civil procedure in the state court system on grounds that these rules had been approved by the Supreme Court, as required by the present law, and that they would result in speeding up litigation.

H.F. 397 — exempting county homes from the nursing home license law on grounds their residents should have the same protection from fire and hazardous conditions as those in private nursing homes.

H.F. 574 — exempting some materials used in

manufacturing from the two per cent sales tax on grounds it would be unjustified. In addition, the Governor said, such exemptions would reduce the state's income by \$1 million a year, thereby upsetting the close balance between appropriations and estimated revenue.

H.F. 711 — forcing reorganization of state central committees of the two political parties on the basis of the seven new districts prior to the expiration of terms of present members elected from the eight existing districts. The Governor held that this would cause unnecessary confusion and that the proposed method of election was ambiguous.

The session ground to a halt at 11:40 a.m. on May 6 in the Senate and three minutes later in the House. However, clocks were stopped at 11:15 a.m. in both chambers and started again May 10 when formal adjournment took place at 11:30 a.m. The last four days did not count as a part of the session under this maneuver but allowed time for legislative staffs to complete paper work. The session lasted 118 days — two days longer than the 1959 session — setting a new record for length of a regular session.

FRANK T. NYE

Significance of Work

As the session wore on it became increasingly obvious that there were two issues of primary importance on the minds of the members of the 59th General Assembly — legislative reapportionment and property tax relief.

The lawmakers faced up squarely to reapportionment. They took the initial step, however unsatisfactory it might be considered by constituents, toward amending the Constitution to change the method of apportioning legislative seats. They also carried out the reapportionment mandates now contained in the constitution. But they merely flirted with property tax relief, and wound up doing nothing of significance after many weary hours of consultation and controversy, mostly in committee rooms.

For a while it appeared that the legislature might give serious consideration to raising the sales tax from two to three per cent. The possibility that taxes on income, cigarets, beer and corporations also might be raised underwent scrutiny too. The idea behind these possibilities was that additional revenue from such proposed increases would go into the general fund from which it could be appropriated for aid to schools, thus re-

lieving local taxes on property. But, discouraged by Governor Erbe's mid-session announcement that he would veto any sales tax increase, the legislators finally decided against raising any taxes at all.

Governor Erbe had taken a leaf from the book of his Democratic predecessor in ruling out a sales tax increase. Former Governor Loveless vetoed an extension of the temporary two-year half-cent sales tax increase when the bill reached his desk in 1957 and this action was credited in many quarters as the major factor in his successful bid for re-election in 1958. In the end, the 1961 legislature skirted the tax increase issue by dipping deeply into the state's surplus of some \$45 million to finance the cost of the nearly \$15 million a year appropriation for capital improvements.

In effect, this means postponing a showdown on taxes, including whether or not to overhaul the state's entire tax structure to make it more equitable on every side, until 1963 at the earliest.

If one considered these two issues alone, the legislature would have scored a grade of only 50 per cent. But, fortunately, it rated a good deal higher. On the credit side the 59th General Assembly approved Congressional redistricting, a fairer distribution of road funds, enabling legislation for public housing, medical care for the aged, and increased appropriations for state school aids, agricultural land tax credits and capital improve-

ments. It also approved the 58th General Assembly's proposed amendment for judicial reorganization. On the credit side, too, went the legislature's refusal to lower secondary school standards or to abolish the State Board of Public Instruction in its present form.

These actions and those of lesser importance gave the legislature a grade far above passing and certainly won for it a place among the top quarter of the entire class of the 59 General Assemblies that have served Iowa since it became a state.

However, a sampling of typical editorial comment did not wholeheartedly support this view as indicated by these excerpts from newspapers in the state:

The legislature exists to do a job for the PEOPLE. It did nothing for the people and, as a matter of fact, it did nothing for property either. — *Davenport Democrat*.

Praise for not boosting taxes could be countered with the contention that education at all levels was under-supported and that the state's cash balance is going to be reduced to a point of peril. — *Mason City Globe-Gazette*.

After each session we often wonder why it seems that the legislature is on dead center for weeks and then, at the tail end of the term, goes into high gear and passes controversial bills right and left. — *Marion Sentinel*.

Iowa has been on dead center in many respects. When the legislature went home it was even more solidly so. — *Hardin County Times*.

". . . on the positive side, there are two things to be mentioned. One is that after many years . . . the first step was made toward reapportionment of the state . . .

[although] . . . there are many who consider this plan, including the *Journal-Tribune*, a far cry from being true reapportionment. Another big job was congressional redistricting. — *Williamsburg Journal-Tribune and Shopper*.

Nobody is completely happy . . . nor unhappy. With such reports coming from the "extremes" it is my guess that it must have been a pretty good legislature, or at least as good as the average. — *Belle Plaine Union*.

Many of those who fought in the background in previous sessions against any (reapportionment) change were in the forefront of this battle and many a former legislator had a smile reading some of the votes in favor of the new (Shaff) plan. — *Algona Kossuth County Advance*.

The legislature was, in our opinion, less progressive than what the majority of Iowans want. The legislators may have represented the views of their constituents. But the Assembly, due to malapportionment, is not truly representative of the people in either House or Senate. — *Des Moines Register*.

The congressional redistricting plan . . . really satisfies no one. . . . The legislatures' record on medical aid to Iowa residents over 65 shows gross neglect . . . (it's) record on welfare and symptoms of spite work. . . . *Marshalltown Times-Republican*.

Without whole-heartedly agreeing with what was done, we believe, nevertheless, that the legislature deserves an "A" for acting on most of the matters it should have acted on, but an "F" for not acting on some matters that cried out for action. . . . What the legislature needs most . . . is some fresh, bold, vigorous, imaginative leadership. — *Cedar Rapids Gazette*.

The impression that this was an economy session was created because the Assembly, despite heavy pressure to the contrary, fairly well held to the limitations proposed in the Governor's budget. While legislative decisions on cer-

tain items of spending may well be questioned, we think the increases voted were for the most part justified. — *Waterloo Courier*.

Some of the problems which got swept under the rug, we suspect, may arise next year to plague those who were a party to overlooking them. — *Muscatine Journal*.

The 1961 Iowa legislature didn't pass all the important legislation it was urged to pass. No legislature ever does. On the whole, we believe the legislature did a fairly good job. It stubbornly refused to raise the sales tax to 3 per cent nor did it vote any other new taxes — although it approved a budget of \$194 million a year for the next biennium. — *Council Bluffs Nonpareil*.

For most people there is no objectivity in appraising the work of a legislature. It is "good" or "bad" on the basis of personal judgment. . . . For the people of western Iowa failure . . . to reach agreement with Nebraska on a sound and fair settlement of the long-lasting border dispute is highly disappointing. This is an example of the "bad." But a new plan of apportioning the legislature was started on its way, the senate was reapportioned . . . for the first time in a half-century or more, and a respectable congressional reorganization was passed. These are examples of the "good." — *Sioux City Journal*.

It was, in the old-time phrase, an excellent justice-of-the-peace session. The routine matters . . . went through in fine style. What got lost was the future of Iowa. . . . So Iowa must once again back off and take a look at herself. What she likely will find is a state slipping backward at a time when all conscience and national need call for new vigor and imagination. And what's the cure? Only the people can effect it. The question now before the state is whether the people really care. — *Burlington Hawk-Eye*.

Whether one counted himself among those who

took a dim view of the legislature's record, or a bright one, there could be little disagreement over one item:

This legislature, in its committee debates and backstage skirmishes, set the stage for a showdown on taxes in 1963 as well as for a continuing debate over reapportionment. If coming events truly cast their shadows before them, then the state's tax structure and all of its ramifications most assuredly left an indelible shadow from the 1961 session — a shadow that can be blotted out only by coming to grips with the issue just as the legislature did with the initial phases of the reapportionment issue this time.

FRANK T. NYE

COST OF A LEGISLATIVE SESSION

<i>Item</i>	<i>House</i>	<i>Senate</i>	<i>Joint</i>
Salaries:			
Members (including Lt. Gov.)	\$435,878.25	\$190,356.07	\$-----
Employees	198,064.21	107,501.35	19,596.23
Printing	-----	-----	177,874.41
Travel	1,900.64	925.40	-----
Chaplains' Expenses	1,017.27	1,095.04	-----
Miscellaneous	5,552.67	4,297.93	9,167.19
Totals.....	\$642,413.04	\$304,175.79	\$206,637.83

Total Cost 59th G. A. \$1,153,226.66

Comparative Total Expenses:

58th G. A.	57th G. A.	56th G. A.	55th G. A.
\$1,084,043.14	\$709,151.02	\$681,988.59	\$646,563.79

Biennial Appropriations Iowa General Assembly

ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS

	1955-57	1957-59	1959-61	1961-63
Aeronautics Commission	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ None	\$ None
Agriculture	1,341,544	1,384,944	1,553,500	1,847,480
Appeal Board	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Attorney General	141,640	141,640	224,760	410,700
Auditor	445,490	503,300	581,600	722,000
Blind, Commission for.....	57,440	120,880	250,000	400,000
Civil Defense Administration..	None	None	68,200	68,200
Commerce Commission	411,960	421,960	464,000	512,980
Comptroller	331,610	331,610	364,760	509,520
Conservation Commission	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,167,000	1,283,700
Control, Board of.....	490,820	490,820	934,200	1,107,400
Council of State Governments	10,000	10,000	10,000	15,000
Development Commission	303,040	354,440	400,000	600,800
District Court	1,269,600	1,459,522	1,694,500	1,873,900
Employment Security				
Commission	200,000	154,600	181,200	188,600
Executive Council	1,022,000	1,022,000	1,022,000	1,022,000
Fair Board	100,000	100,000	110,000	110,000
Geological Survey	227,060	277,060	329,600	591,600
Governor	97,300	97,300	135,000	159,860
Health	943,540	1,164,320	1,304,600	1,400,000
Poliomyelitis Vaccine	10,000	10,000	None	None
Historical Society	134,480	139,480	188,000	209,000
History and Archives.....	140,920	140,920	185,000	228,100
Hoover Birthplace Foundation	13,000	13,000	21,370	24,000
Industrial Commission	85,000	85,000	102,000	113,600
Insurance Department	213,000	274,500	360,000	402,000
Labor, Bureau of	164,140	164,140	182,000	200,700
Libraries	264,690	259,090	295,100	333,620
Lieutenant Governor	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Liquor Control Commission	None	None	None	7,500,000
Mine Examiners	5,520	5,520	4,200	4,200
Mine Inspectors	27,460	27,460	23,000	24,600
Mississippi River Parkway				
Commission	None	None	None	3,000
National, State Guard.....	1,405,040	1,405,040	1,660,000	1,865,800
Natural Resources Council.....	120,000	230,000	300,000	340,000

Parole, Board of.....	170,000	184,000	417,200	419,120
Pharmacy Examiners	84,760	120,760	135,200	188,140
Pioneer Lawmakers	300	300	300	350
Printing Board	301,480	301,480	253,000	266,320
Public Buildings, Grounds, Supt. of	818,280	632,000	1,027,200	1,210,560
Public Instruction	1,704,250	1,804,250	1,999,300	2,214,960
Public Safety	5,620,556	7,715,082	9,077,600	10,019,000
License Plates	362,500	600,000	650,000	*
Real Estate Commission.....	43,800	43,800	50,400	55,780
Reciprocity Board	None	None	61,500	80,940
Regents, Board of.....	145,710	145,710	155,800	169,880
Secretary of State.....	89,280	89,280	136,000	142,080
Soil Conservation	90,000	87,700	100,000	119,160
Soldiers' Bonus Board	16,000	16,000	50,000	70,000
Spanish-American War Vets...	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
Supreme Court	275,100	295,532	316,800	348,110
Supreme Court Clerk.....	31,200	33,200	37,400	39,000
Supreme Court Reporter and Code Editor	51,600	51,600	61,700	70,900
Tax Commission	2,246,648	2,246,648	2,694,000	2,885,140
Treasurer	126,300	138,320	197,200	216,800
Uniform Laws, Commission on	3,000	3,000	4,100	4,100
Teachers' Retirement	None	250,000	900,000	**1,030,000
Totals.....	\$23,559,858	\$26,707,208	\$32,460,290	\$43,643,600

BOARD OF CONTROL (SUPPORT)

	1955-57	1957-59	1959-61	1961-63
Mental Health Institutes:				
Cherokee	\$ 3,040,000	\$ 3,387,868	\$ 4,382,200	\$ 4,600,000
Clarinda	3,040,000	3,408,890	3,909,200	4,400,000
Independence	3,040,000	3,816,846	4,453,400	4,900,000
Mount Pleasant	3,040,000	3,294,938	3,849,400	4,400,000
State Homes:				
Wittenmyer (Davenport) ..	1,206,000	1,226,164	1,360,600	1,580,000
Soldiers' (Marshalltown)	1,200,000	1,436,370	1,678,000	1,813,000
Juvenile (Toledo)	760,000	889,580	1,067,200	1,200,000

*Appropriated from Road Use Tax Fund.

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

State Schools:				
Glenwood	3,240,000	3,310,266	4,342,600	4,850,000
Woodward	3,040,000	3,695,346	4,342,000	4,850,000
Reformatories:				
Men's (Anamosa)	2,070,000	2,157,590	2,512,400	2,930,000
Women's (Rockwell City) ..	324,000	348,268	373,200	470,000
Training Schools:				
Boys' (Eldora)	1,150,000	1,315,880	1,645,000	2,380,000
Girls' (Mitchellville)	450,000	443,120	491,800	555,200
Penitentiary:				
Fort Madison	2,470,000	2,768,874	3,280,200	3,880,000
For Additional Staff.....	None	500,000	None	None
For Additional Mental Health	None	None	750,000	401,440
To Upgrade Attendants at				
Mental Health Institutes.....	None	None	835,200	None
Mobile Housing for Inmates....	None	None	30,400	None
Totals.....	\$28,070,000	\$32,000,000	\$39,302,840	\$43,209,640

BOARD OF REGENTS (SUPPORT)

	1955-57	1957-59	1959-61	1961-63
State University of Iowa:				
University	\$16,885,076	\$19,892,712	\$23,628,740	\$27,200,800
Lakeside Laboratory	6,000	*	8,400	8,800
University Hospital	8,164,444	9,235,394	10,550,624	11,801,200
Psychopathic Hospital	854,000	1,235,394	1,740,686	2,000,400
Bacteriological Laboratory..	437,880	440,514	642,754	725,600
Hospital-School	871,100	1,017,418	1,131,604	1,268,600
Iowa State University	16,564,126	19,940,430	23,774,134	26,822,400
State College of Iowa.....	5,847,860	6,264,556	6,977,334	7,829,200
School for the Deaf.....	1,164,594	1,386,520	1,553,752	1,736,000
Braille-Sightsaving School	704,760	760,546	869,768	969,400
Sanatorium	1,958,660	1,942,680	2,127,848	2,383,600
Emotionally Disturbed and				
Mentally Retarded Children	30,000	None	None	None
Psychopathic Hospital Mental				
Health Research Fund.....	None	150,000	150,000	150,000
Totals.....	\$53,488,500	\$62,392,412	\$73,155,644	\$82,896,000

*Included in general University appropriation.

SOCIAL WELFARE

	1955-57	1957-59	1959-61	1961-63
Aid to Blind.....	\$ 900,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,100,000	\$ 1,200,000
Aid to Dependent Children.....	4,800,000	5,900,000	7,000,000	8,000,000
Child Welfare	500,000	700,000	700,000	700,000
Emergency Relief	20,000	70,000	70,000	100,000
Old Age Assistance	6,850,000	7,000,000	27,530,000	25,500,000
O.A.A. Fund (Standing)	20,000,000	20,000,000	None	None
Supplemental Appropriation....	None	1,000,000	None	None
Aid to Disabled.....	None	None	250,000	336,000
Support for Indians Residing on Reservation	None	None	20,000	30,000
Totals.....	\$33,070,000	\$35,670,000	\$36,670,000	\$35,866,000

STATE AID

	1955-57	1957-59	1959-61	1961-63
District Schools:				
Handicapped Children	\$ 1,350,000	\$ 1,600,000	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 3,000,000
Mining Camp Schools:				
Emergency	54,000	54,000	54,000	54,000
State Aid	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000
Normal Institute	99,000	99,000	99,000	99,000
School Transportation	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	8,000,000
School Supplemental Aid.....	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000
Vocational Education Board:				
Training Aid	200,000	200,000	200,000	400,000
Standing Appropriation	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
General School Aid	28,670,000	29,220,000	31,000,000	39,059,560
School Construction	None	None	None	500,000
Agricultural Land Tax Credit..	21,000,000	21,000,000	21,000,000	22,500,000
Emergency School Aid	None	100,000	200,000	400,000
National Defense Education:				
Administration, Extension....	None	None	159,296	130,500
Guidance, Counseling, Testing	None	None	None	34,000
Area Vocational Programs..	None	None	None	500,000
Statistical Services	None	None	100,000	130,000
Total School Aid.....	\$65,863,000	\$66,763,000	\$69,302,296	\$83,297,060

	1955-57	1957-59	1959-61	1961-63
Homestead Tax Credit (Estimated)	\$49,300,000	\$52,050,000	\$56,400,000	\$58,330,000
State Mental Aid:				
County Payments	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Soil Conservation Committee:				
District Commissioners'				
Expense	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Personnel and Expenses.....	700,000	700,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Fair Board Agricultural				
Societies	400,000	400,000	420,000	420,000
Tama Reservation Officer	None	5,000	5,000	5,000
Grand Total All Aid.....	\$117,363,000	\$121,018,000	\$128,227,296	\$144,152,060

MISCELLANEOUS

	1955-57	1957-59	1959-61	1961-63
Public Employees' Retirement System	\$ 200,000	\$ None	\$ None	\$ None
Standing Unlimited Appro- priation (Estimated)	4,520,000	4,520,000	4,520,000	4,520,000
Budget and Financial Control Committee (Contingent).....	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,250,000
Totals.....	\$ 6,720,000	\$ 6,520,000	\$ 6,520,000	\$ 5,770,000

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

	1955-57	1957-59	1959-61	1961-63
Board of Control Institutions..	\$ 2,515,000	\$ None	\$ 5,163,454	\$ 6,495,200
Board of Regents Institutions..	5,190,750	None	16,497,330	20,947,440
Conservation Commission	1,173,000	None	1,517,650	2,660,600
Employment Security				
Commisison	None	None	None	75,000
Y.M.C.A. Bldg. Purchase.....	None	None	300,000	None
Y.M.C.A. Bldg. Repairs,				
Maintenance, Equipment.....	None	None	50,000	None
Purchase and Improvement of Property	None	None	115,000	None
Fair Board	None	None	None	184,650
Public Safety for Radio Communications	None	None	246,800	None

National and State Guards.....	487,600	252,500	388,750	226,250
City of Clarinda for				
Waterworks	None	145,000	None	None
Department of Agriculture.....	None	40,000	None	None
Insurance Department	None	50,000	None	None
Vocational Rehabilitation	None	80,000	None	None
Totals.....	\$ 9,493,350	\$ 876,210	\$24,716,414	\$30,704,740

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

	1955-57	1957-59	1959-61	1961-63
Estimated Cost of Next G.A...\$	695,000	\$ 741,000	\$ 804,664	\$ 1,125,000
Printing (Standing)	75,000	75,000	75,000	200,000
Claims Authorized	110,000	75,000	163,758	80,415
Legislative Committees	43,335	37,063	51,300	47,968
Development Commission for				
Municipal Planning Com.....	None	None	50,000	*
Legislative Research Bureau				
for Higher Education Study	None	None	25,000	None
Deficiency Appropriations	235,000	208,100	256,603	70,000
Miscellaneous	148,078	97,737	86,335	4,375
Totals	\$ 1,306,413	\$ 1,233,900	\$ 1,487,660	\$ 1,527,758
**Grand Totals	\$273,071,121	\$286,492,731	\$342,565,216	\$387,769,798

*Now included under Development Commission.

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

COMMITTEES SERVING BETWEEN 59TH AND 60TH GENERAL ASSEMBLIES

BUDGET AND FINANCIAL CONTROL

Senators *Frommelt, Lynes, O'Malley, *Scott, *Shoeman.
Reps. Edgington, Loss, *Ossian, Smith of O'Brien,
*Swisher.

CAPITOL PLANNING

Senators Gray, Hoschek.
Reps. Grassley, Petersen of Dallas.
Non-Legislators: Ralph Arnold of Des Moines, State
Architect; Amos B. Emery of Des Moines; Prof. John
R. Fitzsimmons of Ames, Landscape Architecture Divi-
sion of Iowa State University; Robert Maggert of Des
Moines, State Superintendent of Building and Grounds;
Louise Noun of Des Moines.

CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL

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

HIGHWAY STUDY

Senators Brown, Fisher, Wiley.
Reps. *Aldred, Goode, Hogedorn.
Non-Legislators: Kenneth Robinson of Bayard and
Charles Iles of Des Moines, representing cities and
towns; J. F. Arthurs, Jr., of Marshalltown and Miles
Suters of Robins, representing counties; Robert Keir of
Spencer and L. M. Clauson of Ames, representing Iowa
Highway Commission.

INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Senators *Eppers, Nolan, Rigler, Schroeder, Shaff.
Reps. Cunningham, Den Herder, Eveland, Fischer of
Grundy, Naden.

LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH

Senators Coleman, Vance, Walker.
Reps. Ely, Hirsch, Stephens.

*Holdovers

Governor: NORMAN A. ERBE
Lieutenant Governor: WILLIAM L. MOOTY
Speaker of the House: HENRY C. NELSON

THE FIFTY-NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

SENATORS			SENATORS		
Name	Address	District	Name	Address	District
*Brown, John J.—Emmetsburg		49	*Moore, Robert G.—Dunlap		34
Buck, Howard C.—Melbourne		28	Nolan, D. C.—Iowa City		25
Butler, Guy G.—Rolfe		50	Nystrom, Clifford N.—Boone		31
*Coleman, C. Joseph—Clare		27	*O'Malley, George E.—Des Moines		30
Cowden, Harry L.—Guthrie Center		17	Phelps, Dewey B.—Hillsboro		10
Curran, Leigh R.—Mason City		43	*Potter, Lynn—Cresco		42
Dykhouse, J. T.—Rock Rapids		24	Prentis, X. T.—Mount Ayr		5
Elijah, Earl—Clarence		23	Price, Carroll—Knoxville		15
*Elvers, Adolph—Elkader		36	Putney, Lawrence—Gladbrook		45
*Eppers, Charles F.—Keokuk		1	Rigler, Robert R.—New Hampton		44
Fisher, J. Louis—Osceola		11	Schroeder, Jack—Bettendorf		21
Flatt, Joseph B.—Winterset		16	Scott, George L.—West Union		40
*Frommelt, Andrew G.—Dubuque		35	Shaff, David O.—Clinton		22
Getting, LeRoy—Sanborn		47	Shoeman, John D.—Atlantic		18
*Gilmour, C. Edwin—Grinnell		12	Stuart, W. C.—Chariton		4
Gray, John—Oskaloosa		14	Turner, Richard C.—Council Bluffs		19
Grimstead, Jacob—Lake Mills		41	Vance, Clifford M.—Mt. Pleasant		10
*Hansen, Peter F.—Manning		48	Van Eaton, Charles S.—Sioux City		32
*Hill, Eugene M.—Newton		29	Walker, John A.—Williams		37
*Hoschek, Carl—Burlington		9	*Walter, Orval C.—Lenox		6
Hoxie, Frank—Shenandoah		7	Wearin, Edward A.—Red Oak		8
Long, Irving D.—Manchester		33	Weber, George W.—Columbus Junction		20
Lucken, J. Henry—LeMars		46	Wiley, Martin—Cedar Rapids		26
Lynes, J. Kendall—Plainfield		39	Wilson, Joe N.—Unionville		3
*Mincks, Jake B.—Ottumwa		13	*Wolf, Melvin H.—Waterloo		38

REPRESENTATIVES IN THE FIFTY-NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Andersen, Leonard C.—Sioux City	*Hagedorn, Merle W.—Royal	Ossian, Conrad—Stanton
Balloun, Charles F.—Toledo	Hagen, Walter R.—Waterville	*O'Toole, Thomas P.—Dubuque
Baringer, Maurice E.—Oelwein	Hagie, Raymond W.—Clarion	Parker, Kenneth L.—Lamont
*Baumhover, John A.—Carroll	Hakes, Mrs. Frances G.—Laurens	Patton, James E.—Manchester
Bock, Mrs. Lenabelle—Garner	Halling, Eugene—Orient	Paul, George L.—Brooklyn
Briles, James E.—Corning	*Hanrahan, Ray—Des Moines	Petersen, Leroy H.—Grimes
Camp, John—Bryant	Hanson, Arthur C.—Inwood	Peterson, Louis A.—Lawton
*Carnahan, Cleve L.—Ottumwa	Hanson, Fred B.—Osage	Pierce, Neal—Russell
Carstensen, Lawrence D.—Clinton	*Hensley, Carl H.—Exira	Prine, Dan M.—Oskaloosa
*Casey, Reed—Corydon	Hirsch, Carl—Indianola	Rapson, George P.—Cherokee
Chalupa, LeRoy—Pleasant Plain	Hougen, Chester O.—Cedar Falls	Riley, Tom—Cedar Rapids
Coffman, William J.—N. English	Jarvis, Fred M.—Alta	Robinson, Samuel E.—Guthrie
Crane, Everett—Vail	*Johannes, W. J.—Ashton	Center
Cunningham, Ray C.—Ames	*Kibbie, John P.—Emmetsburg	Rockwell, John B.—Mt. Pleasant
Darrington, William E.—Persia	Kluever, Lester L.—Atlantic	Scherle, William J.—Henderson
Den Herder, Elmer H.—Sioux	Knock, Joseph G.—Creston	Sersland, Hillman H.—Decorah
Center	Knowles, Paul W.—Davenport	Shaw, Wayne—Charles City
*Denman, William F.—Des Moines	Kreager, Max W.—Newton	Sickels, Lester—Kellerton
Dietz, Riley—Walcott	Lange, Elmer F.—Sac City	Smith, Marvin W.—Paullina
*Dodds, Robert R.—Danville	Lisle, Vern—Clarinda	Smith, Roy J.—Spirit Lake
*Duffy, John L.—Dubuque	*Loss, Casey—Algona	Stageman, Richard F.—Council
*Dunton, Keith H.—Thornburg	Lutz, Cecil V.—Osceola	Bluffs
Edgington, Floyd P.—Sheffield	Lynes, William S.—Waverly	Stanley, David M.—Muscatine
Eichenlaub, Wesley S.—Fort	*Main, Franklin S.—Lamoni	*Steenhusen, Peter—Irwin
Madison	*Maule, Elroy—Onawa	Stephens, Richard Lytle—Ains-
Eldred, Russell L.—Anamosa	McCracken, Robert A.—New	worth
*Ely, John M., Jr.—Cedar Rapids	Hampton	*Stevenson, Ross—Lime Springs
*Eveland, Raymond—Kelley	McElroy, Paul E.—Percival	Stokes, Gordon—Le Mars
*Falvey, Mrs. K. M.—Albia	Mensing, A. L.—Lowden	*Summa, Dewey—Rockwell City
Fischer, Harold O.—Wellsburg	Messerly, Francis—Janesville	*Swisher, Scott—Iowa City
Fisher, C. Raymond—Grand Jct.	*Meyer, Alvin P.—Winterset	*Tabor, Howard—Baldwin
*Freed, Willard M.—Gowrie	Millen, H. E.—Farmington	Van Alstine, Miss Percie—
*Fuelling, K. W.—Farmersburg	Moffitt, Delmont—Mystic	Gilmore City
Gittins, Harry R.—Underwood	Mowry, John L.—Marshalltown	Vermeer, Elmer H.—Pella
Goode, Dewey E.—Bloomfield	*Mueller, Harold—Manly	Walter, Paul M.—Union
Graham, J. W.—Ida Grove	Naden, Robert W.—Webster City	Ware, Harvey W.—Ottumwa
Grassley, Charles E.—New	Nelson, Henry C.—Forest City	Weichman, David E.—Newhall
Hartford	*Nielsen, Niels J.—Ringsted	*Wells, Ivan—Bedford
	Olson, Marion E.—Mason City	Wier, Fred E.—Letts

*Democrat



The Old Stone Capitol in Iowa City — 1842-1857