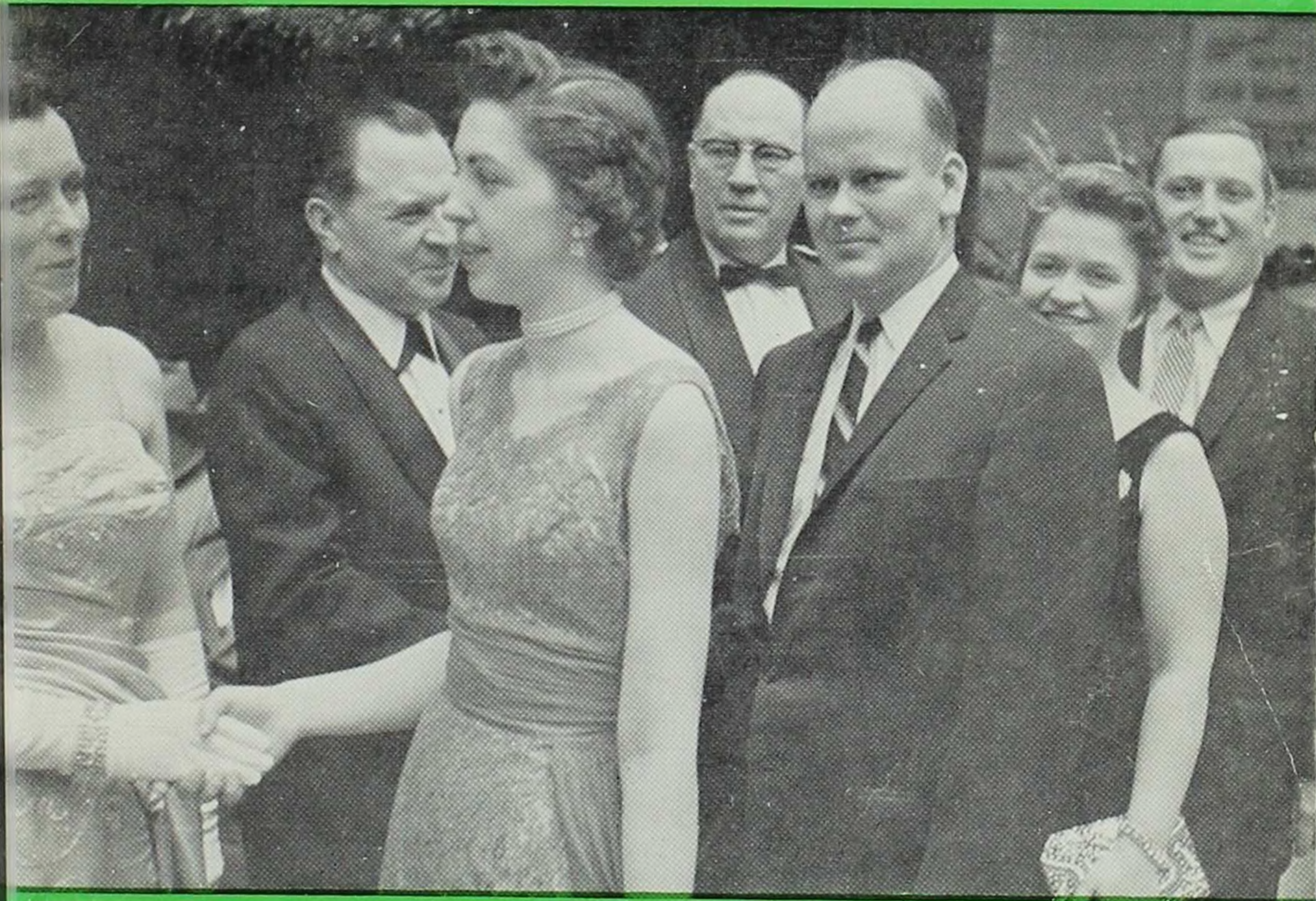


# *The* **PALIMPSEST**



Reception Line at Inaugural Ball in Veterans Memorial Auditorium

**The 58th General Assembly of Iowa**

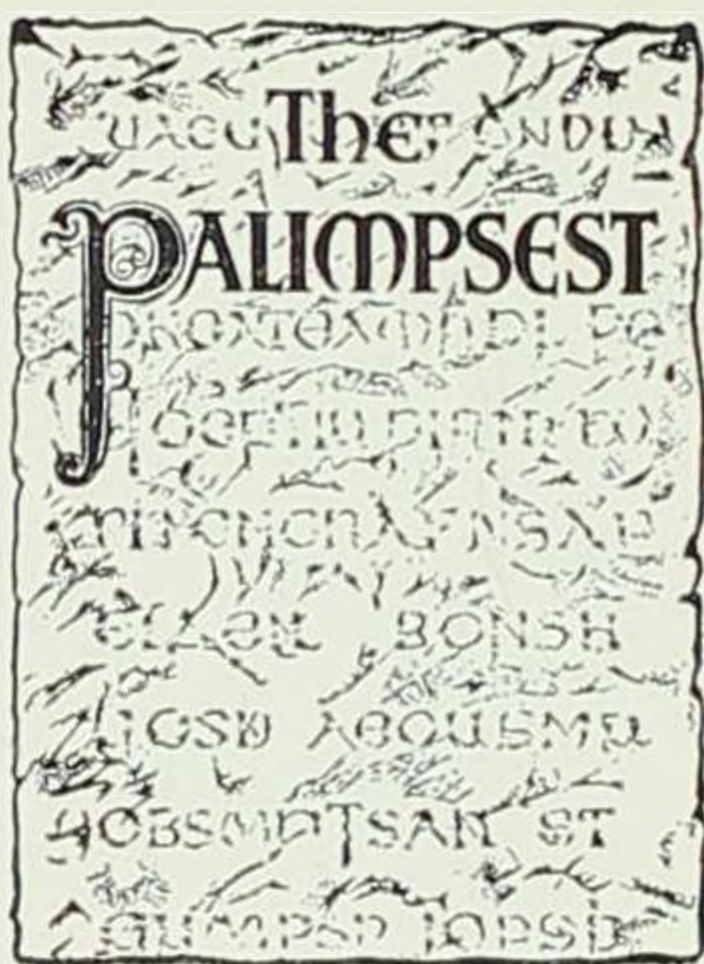
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## *The Meaning of Palimpsest*

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

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

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FRANK T. NYE

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## *Cover*

*Front:* Governor and Mrs. Herschel C. Loveless greet Representatives Robert F. Wilson and Frank Martin and their wives.

*Back — Outside (Top):* Gov. Loveless signs speed limit law in presence of Representative Falvey, Safety Commissioner Brown, Representatives Wilson, Fuelling, and Duffy, and Senators Hoxie and Gillespie. *(Bottom):* Legislative leaders at Iowa Daily Press Association editors' luncheon: (from left) McNeal, Schroeder, O'Malley, Lt. Gov. McManus, Lisle, Lynes and Swisher.

## *Author*

Frank T. Nye is Associate Editor of the Cedar Rapids *Gazette*. He has covered every session since 1935 and has written similar reviews in THE PALIMPSEST of the 54th, 55th, 56th, and 57th General Assemblies.

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# THE PALIMPSEST

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## Composition of the Assembly

When the 58th General Assembly convened on January 12, 1959, there was a closer division between Republicans and Democrats than at any time since 1937. In the Senate, 33 Republicans and 17 Democrats occupied the 50 seats, while across the rotunda, in the House, 59 Republicans and 48 Democrats were in evidence. One seat, belonging to Representative Thomas P. O'Toole, Dubuque Democrat, was vacant. He was recovering from a heart attack suffered shortly after the 1958 election and unable to attend until later. Later, too, Republicans unseated Stanley Watts, Murray Democrat, through an election contest brought by Cecil V. Lutz, Osceola Republican, who took the Clarke County seat at mid-session, giving the House Republicans a permanent 60 to 48 edge.

Democratic gains at the 1958 election were not limited to the legislature. Governor Herschel C. Loveless doubled his 1956 victory margin to become the first Democrat in 22 years, and the sec-



ond since 1894, to succeed himself in Iowa. He had been the lone Democratic state official in 1957-1959. But this time he was joined by former Senator Edward J. McManus of Keokuk, newly-elected Lieutenant Governor, two Supreme Court justices and two Commerce Commissioners.

But whether Democrats or Republicans occupied legislative seats, there was virtually no change in the legislature's makeup in one respect: farmers among legislators outnumbered those of any other calling, and lawyers were still in second place. Eighty-one legislators listed occupations as "farmer," or as having something to do with farming, compared to 82 in 1957. There were 24 lawyers this time compared to 28 two years ago. The breakdown for 130 of the 158 members is:

Occupation	House		Senate		Total
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	
Farmer .....	26	14	8	5	53
Lawyer .....	6	8	8	2	24
Businessman .....	2	3	3	0	8
Livestock Farmer .....	5	1	1	0	7
Farmer-Businessman ..	4	1	1	0	6
Farmer-Banker .....	0	0	3	1	4
Real Estate-Farmer ....	2	2	0	0	4
Lumber Yard .....	1	2	0	0	3
Insurance .....	2	0	0	1	3
Retired Farmer .....	0	0	2	0	2
Publisher .....	1	0	1	0	2
Manufacturer .....	2	0	0	0	2
Retired Businessman ..	2	0	0	0	2



## COMPOSITION OF THE ASSEMBLY 483

Occupation	House		Senate		Total
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	
Grain Dealer .....	1	0	1	0	2
Auctioneer .....	1	1	0	0	2
Veterinarian .....	0	0	1	1	2
Salesman .....	1	1	0	0	2
Banker .....	0	1	1	0	2
	—	—	—	—	—
Totals .....	56	34	30	10	130

The four remaining House Republicans listed themselves as: Retired Y.M.C.A. secretary; farm manager; retired public official; and estimator. The three remaining Senate Republicans were: real estate man; grain dealer-banker; and livestock farmer-hatcheryman.

The 14 remaining House Democrats listed themselves as: retired mail carrier; retired grain buyer; farmer-retired teacher; inspector; farmer-insurance man; minister; advertising manager; machinist; teacher; electrician; transfer company president; teacher-farmer; engineer; switchman. The seven remaining Senate Democrats listed occupations as cafe owner; professor; investments-securities; brickmason; assembler; hotel proprietor; and accountant.

Of the 158 legislators, only 47 were first-termers or "freshmen" — a turnover of 29.7 per cent since 1957. From 1955 to 1957, and from 1953 to 1955, the turnover rate was an identical 32.9 per cent. This table shows which session each 1959 legislator was serving:



Session	House		Senate		Total
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	
First .....	16	22	1	8	47
Second .....	20	15	6	5	46
Third .....	11	7	6	0	24
Fourth .....	4	1	6	3	14
Fifth .....	3	1	2	0	6
Sixth .....	5	1	4	1	11
Seventh .....	1	0	2	0	3
Eighth .....	0	0	1	0	1
Ninth .....	0	1	2	0	3
Tenth .....	0	0	1	0	1
Twelfth .....	0	0	1	0	1
Sixteenth .....	0	0	1	0	1
Totals .....	60	48	33	17	158

A new record for continuous legislative service was set during the session by Senator Frank C. Byers of Cedar Rapids-Marion. Byers came within two years of the longevity record set in 1957 by former Senator Arch W. McFarlane, Waterloo Republican. Elected in 1928, Senator Byers was sworn in as a legislator in 1929 and will have served 32 years consecutively when his term expires in 1961.

The Democrat with the longest service record was Representative W. J. Johannes, Ashton banker, in his ninth session. However, Senator George E. O'Malley, Des Moines attorney, and Representative Casey Loss, Algona farmer, each in his sixth session, had longer continuous records.

Republicans claimed "youngest" and "oldest"



honors in both houses. Representative Charles E. Grassley, New Hartford farmer at twenty-five, beat Representative Donald L. Kimball, Fayette publisher, for "youngest" honors by only a few months. On the other hand, Senator George W. Weber, seventy-five, Columbus Junction banker-grain dealer, had an earlier birthday than either Senator Byers or Representative J. D. Currie, Schaller farmer-real estate man, for "oldest" member.

Representative Currie was the oldest House member, while Representative William McArthur, seventy-two, retired Mason City grain buyer, was the oldest House Democrat. Youngest Democratic legislator was Representative Royce Gordy, twenty-six-year-old school teacher from Bloomfield, Iowa, who replaced the veteran legislator, Dewey E. Goode, who had served eleven legislative terms.

Senator Jack Schroeder, thirty-three, Davenport attorney, was again the youngest Republican Senator as in 1957 and this time, in addition, was the Senate majority leader — believed to be the youngest ever to hold the position. Among Senate Democrats, Senator R. G. Moore, Dunlap veterinarian was the oldest at seventy, and Senator Melvin H. Wolf, Waterloo attorney, the youngest at thirty-five. The age range table for House and Senate members in the 58th General Assembly follows:



	House		Senate		Total
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	
21-25 .....	2	0	0	0	2
26-30 .....	2	2	0	0	4
31-35 .....	3	5	3	2	13
36-40 .....	8	5	3	3	19
41-45 .....	3	9	1	4	17
46-50 .....	7	4	3	3	17
51-55 .....	14	6	3	1	24
56-60 .....	9	4	8	0	21
61-65 .....	8	8	6	1	23
66-70 .....	3	4	1	3	11
71-75 .....	1	1	5	0	7
	—	—	—	—	—
	60	48	33	17	158

Average age of the legislature continued its downward trend. Since 1951, and again in 1953, when it was an identical fifty-three years, it dropped to fifty-two in 1955, 51.8 in 1957 and 50.8 in 1959. The average age of legislators in 1959 and in 1957 was:

	House			Senate			Both Houses		
	Rep.	Dem.	T.	Rep.	Dem.	T.	Rep.	Dem.	T.
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

Educationwise, 150 legislators listed their backgrounds as having included high school training, with 111 having taken work beyond high school. In 1957, a total of 143 members listed themselves as having high school training and 116 as having taken work beyond high school. This table gives the education of the 1959 law makers:



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	College or beyond H.S.		High School		Grade School		Total
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	
Senate .....	27	11	6	6	0	0	50
House .....	43	30	12	15	5	3	108

Almost half — 78 to be exact — legislators listed themselves as veterans of World Wars I or II, or of Korea, or as having been in service. This table lists the military background of these members:

	House		Senate		Total
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	
World War I .....	11	9	5	3	28
World War II, and/or Korea, or since .....	18	16	8	8	50

All but two legislators listed themselves as church members, or as having a church preference. Here are the denominational backgrounds:

	House		Senate		Total
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	
Methodist .....	22	13	14	2	51
Presbyterian .....	12	2	7	2	23
Lutheran .....	8	8	5	0	21
Catholic .....	0	13	2	5	20
Baptist .....	5	3	1	1	10
Congregational .....	2	2	1	0	5
Christian .....	1	2	1	0	4
Episcopal .....	2	0	1	1	4
United Presbyterian	0	1	0	3	4
Evangelical					
United Brethern ..	2	0	0	0	2
Protestant .....	0	1	1	0	2



Reorganized Latter					
Day Saints .....	1	0	0	1	2
Quaker .....	2	0	0	0	2
Unaffiliated .....	0	1	0	1	2
Church of Christ ....	0	1	0	0	1
Community Church..	1	0	0	0	1
Evangelical and					
Reformed .....	0	1	0	0	1
First Reformed .....	1	0	0	0	1
Jew .....	0	0	0	1	1
United Church					
of Christ .....	1	0	0	0	1
	—	—	—	—	—
	60	48	33	17	158

All but 27 members were born in Iowa — 131 as compared to 137 members of the 57th General Assembly. Two were born overseas — the same number as in 1957. This table shows birthplaces of the members:

Birthplace	House		Senate		Total
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	
Iowa .....	47	44	26	14	131
Illinois .....	6	0	2	0	8
Indiana .....	2	1	0	0	3
Nebraska .....	0	1	2	0	3
Missouri .....	1	0	0	1	2
Austria .....	0	0	0	1	1
Colorado .....	0	1	0	0	1
Kansas .....	0	0	1	0	1
Michigan .....	0	1	0	0	1
Minnesota .....	1	0	0	0	1
Montana .....	0	0	1	0	1
North Dakota .....	1	0	0	0	1
Norway .....	0	0	1	0	1



COMPOSITION OF THE ASSEMBLY 489

Pennsylvania .....	0	0	0	1	1
South Dakota .....	1	0	0	0	1
Wisconsin .....	1	0	0	0	1
	—	—	—	—	—
	60	48	33	17	158

In many respects the 58th General Assembly did not differ greatly from its immediate predecessors. There were, however, more Democratic members. Notable, though, were these facts: The number of veterans was up and the average age of members was down.

FRANK T. NYE



## Organization of the Assembly

Despite heavy 1958 election losses, Republicans won enough seats to retain control of both houses in the 58th General Assembly. However, the situation differed in one respect from 1957. Instead of a Republican, the people had elected a Democrat, former Senator Edward J. McManus of Keokuk, as Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

This posed a delicate problem for the Republican-controlled Senate. Custom called for the Lieutenant Governor to appoint Senate standing committees. Yet a bow to custom would have prevented Republicans from controlling committees which decide the fate of much legislation.

The 1937 Republican-controlled Senate, faced with the same problem, stripped another Democratic Lieutenant Governor of the appointive power and gave it to a "committee on committees" composed entirely of Republican Senators. The 1939 Republican-controlled Senate followed suit, even though the Lieutenant Governor that year was a Republican, in a move to make it appear that there had been nothing partisan in the 1937 action.



Now, twenty years later, history repeated itself. Some Republican senators, recalling that the previous actions had caused dissention within party ranks among those unhappy with committee assignments handed them by fellow Republicans, elected to work out a compromise with the incoming Lieutenant Governor this time. They wanted a voice in appointing committees in return for leaving the appointive authority in his hands.

Consequently, a Republican delegation of senators met with the Lieutenant Governor-Elect in Des Moines on December 7. He proposed that he be given authority to appoint a majority to five of the fifteen most important committees. The Republican delegation would not agree, nor could its members persuade Lieutenant Governor-Elect McManus to go along with their proposition. They so reported to a pre-legislative Republican Senate caucus in Des Moines on December 13. This caucus ratified the delegation's position and authorized appointment of a Republican committee on committees with power to make standing committee assignments.

The committee on committees included one Senator from each of the eight congressional districts as follows: First — Jack Schroeder of Davenport; Second — David O. Shaff of Clinton; Third — J. Kendall Lynes of Plainfield; Fourth — X. T. Prentis of Mount Ayr; Fifth — Carl Ringgenberg of Ames; Sixth — Guy G. Butler of Rolfe; Sev-



enth — Jim O. Henry of Carson; Eighth — J. T. Dykhouse of Rock Rapids.

It was decided that the two-to-one ratio existing between Republicans (33) and Democrats (17) in the Senate should be reflected on committees. Moreover, Democratic Senators were invited to select their own members for each committee.

However, Senate Democrats, caucusing December 18 in Des Moines, rejected the invitation. They said appointments should be made by the incoming Lieutenant Governor and, while they did not have the numerical strength to vote him the proper authority, they intended to entrust him with the task of assigning Democratic Senators to the various committees.

Meanwhile, at their December 13 caucus which was closed to the press, Republican Senators chose Senator Schroeder as majority leader. Serving his fifth session, Senator Schroeder was not only the youngest of the 50 senators, he was also believed to be the youngest Senate leader in Iowa history. Republicans also nominated Senator Lynes, a farmer serving his tenth session, for President Pro Tempore.

Senate Democrats did not elect a minority leader at their caucus, which was open to the press, but later they re-elected Senator George E. O'Malley, Des Moines attorney, to the post. He was beginning his sixth term.

House Republicans, caucusing December 13 at



the Hotel Kirkwood in Des Moines, wasted little time nominating Representative Vern Lisle, Clarinda manufacturer, starting his sixth term, as their candidate for Speaker.

He defeated Representative LeRoy Chalupa, Pleasant Plain merchant, 46 to 11 on the only ballot. Representatives Robert E. Maggert of Af-ton and Robert W. Naden of Webster City were not present for the vote, but the former made it as the first ballot for Speaker Pro Tempore got under way, and the latter arrived in time for the second and deciding ballot.

The race for Speaker Pro Tempore was among Representatives J. Henry Lucken, Akron farmer; Neil E. Johns, Toledo farmer, and Paul Walter, Union farmer. Representative John Mowry, Marshalltown attorney, received some votes though not a candidate. This added a touch of humor to the situation, since he was serving as a teller when the votes were counted.

With 31 votes needed for nomination, Representative Lucken won on the second ballot. The vote:

<i>Candidate</i>	<i>1st Ballot</i>	<i>2nd Ballot</i>
Lucken .....	24	31
Johns .....	22	20
Walter .....	8	4
Mowry .....	4	4

Republicans then elected Representative Clark



H. McNeal, Belmond real estate man and grain dealer, as majority leader. He defeated Representative A. L. Mensing, retired businessman from Lowden, 38 to 20. Representative Mowry, not a candidate, received one vote.

Representative Mensing then was elected unanimously as assistant floor leader, a new post created by the caucus.

In each case where balloting was necessary, losing candidates moved to make elections unanimous. This done, winners and losers joined in statements that harmony and togetherness were necessary if the party was to present a united front.

Representative Lisle thanked the caucus for voting him "the greatest honor of my life," and recalled that less than ten years ago there were only three Democrats among the 108 House members. He reminded colleagues that the division had narrowed each year, cautioning: "We will need the cooperation of all Republicans this time."

One more ballot was necessary. It had been generally assumed that the position of Chief Clerk of the House would go uncontested to William R. Kendrick, Des Moines public relations counsel, who had assisted the late Chief Clerk A. C. Gustafson for ten years and had completed the latter's term in 1957-1959. But a last-minute entry was former Representative Dewey E. Goode, sixty, Bloomfield produce dealer, who lost his bid for re-



election in 1958. Representative Lisle spoke for Goode, observing "there is a real need to have a parliamentarian who could keep us out of trouble" on the job of Chief Clerk. But despite his plea, Kendrick won the nomination handily, 43 to 16.

House Democrats caucused at the Hotel Savery in Des Moines on December 18 with Representative Merle W. Hagedorn, Royal farmer and 1957 leader, presiding. Representative Scott Swisher, Iowa City attorney, defeated Representative Howard C. Reppert, Jr., Des Moines transfer company president, for minority leader. Only one ballot was taken, and Representative Hagedorn, refusing the request of reporters to announce the result, declared Representative Swisher elected and, upon Representative Reppert's motion, elected unanimously.

Representative Swisher promised to do "everything I can to get the Governor's program and the Democratic program through the House." He announced plans to form "a so-called board of directors" to work with him "to go over the Governor's program, to promote it and to put it through."

Governor Loveless appeared briefly to congratulate Democrats on their success at the polls. He reminded each that "your obligation is not to any one select group but to every individual in your county."

With pre-session formalities ended, it was only



a matter of awaiting the fall of the gavels to start the session. In the House the gavel fell at 10 a.m. on January 12. It was wielded by Representative Reppert, senior member from Polk County. After opening ceremonies, which included the election of Kendrick as acting Chief Clerk, Representative Mensing took over as Temporary Speaker.

When members were sworn in, Representative George Paul of Brooklyn nominated Representative Lisle for Speaker. The nomination was seconded by Representative Neal Pierce for the Republicans, and Representative Swisher for the Democrats, who did not put up a candidate. Representative Lisle was elected unanimously and immediately took the oath. Within minutes he electrified the House by breaking a long-time precedent. He appointed standing committees. It was the first time it ever had been done, to anyone's knowledge, on opening day. It got the session off to a fast start.

In the Senate, retiring Lieutenant Governor William H. Nicholas of Mason City, rapped members to order at 10:10 a.m. During opening ceremonies, Speaker Lynes was elected unanimously as President Pro Tempore after adoption of temporary rules which included one important change — committee meetings would be open to newsmen.

Notice of five election contests were filed on opening day. In the Senate former Representative



# ORGANIZATION OF THE ASSEMBLY 497

Blythe C. Conn, Burlington Republican, brought a contest for the seat of Senator Carl Hoschek, Burlington Democrat. House contests were brought by: George Good, Newhall Democrat, for the seat of Representative Jack Milroy, Vinton Republican; former Representative T. J. Frey, Neola Republican, for the seat of either Representative Jack Rooney or Representative Gilbert E. Klefstad, both Council Bluffs Democrats; Cecil V. Lutz, Osceola Republican, for the seat of Representative Stanley Watts, Murray Democrat; and Clarence E. Lohff, Holstein Democrat, for the seat of Representative Bert Fairchild, Ida Grove Republican.

By mid-session all contests were decided in favor of the incumbents excepting Representative Watts who was unseated by Contestant Lutz, changing the party division from 59-49 to 60-48 for the Republicans. This table shows the division for the last four sessions:

	<i>House</i>		<i>Senate</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Rep.</i>	<i>Dem.</i>	<i>Rep.</i>	<i>Dem.</i>	<i>Rep.</i>	<i>Dem.</i>
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

In six years Democrats had gained fifty-eight seats.

FRANK T. NYE



## Messages of the Governor

As a Governor succeeding himself, Herschel C. Loveless made three appearances before the 58th General Assembly. His first message, a review of the accomplishments of the last two years, produced little news. But his second inaugural address and his budget message more than made up for that.

He served notice in the inaugural address that he considered reapportionment a must. He also recommended sweeping changes affecting many areas of government to provide Iowa with "a new look." His proposed budget, highest in the state's history, called for \$5,000,000 a year additional revenue, which he said could be raised without increasing the sales tax that he had pledged in the 1958 campaign, as in 1956, should be no more than 2 per cent.

Mindful of the sharp sales tax differences between Republicans and himself in 1957, the Governor spoke in a conciliatory mood, indicating willingness to forgive and forget, and expressing the hope that both parties could unite on a program that would spell "progress" for Iowa.

### *State of the State Message*

On January 13, two days before the end of his



term, Governor Loveless told the legislature that the solid prosperity of the last two years meant Iowa could get along the next two years without burdensome tax increases.

Even more important than the material well-being of Iowans, he continued, were steps taken "to preserve and enhance the spiritual and social welfare of our people." He expressed an earnest desire to work closely with the legislature to assure further gains on these fronts.

He said during 1957-1959 progress had been made toward more effective mental health and welfare programs, traffic safety improvements, expanded highway construction, speeded-up school reorganization, and an improved penal and parole system.

He referred to the sales tax only once directly, saying revenues indicated retail sales were 6 per cent higher in the second half of 1958 than the previous year. This was due, he said, chiefly to economic growth and improved competitive position of retail merchants in border counties.

Personal income increased \$537,000,000 from 1956 to 1957, he observed, with further substantial gains in 1958. This healthy economic growth would leave a bigger balance in the general fund on June 30, 1959, by several millions, he estimated, than was there on June 30, 1957.

He predicted continued economic gains but saw a possible dark cloud on the horizon — the pros-



pect that agricultural prices might decline in 1959-1960.

"The financial position of agricultural states such as Iowa will be seriously impaired if farm income is again allowed to decline during a period of rising prices for non-agricultural prices," he declared.

Looking back over the last two years Governor Loveless spotlighted the following as particularly significant.

**MENTAL HEALTH** — A start toward a modern treatment program was made; activation of a Department of Mental Health with a director, resulting in improved services, was undertaken.

**PENAL AFFAIRS** — Greater attention was paid to rehabilitation programs; limited psychiatric services were provided for criminally insane.

**WELFARE** — Old age and aid to dependent children payments had to be reduced for want of funds, but recent changes in federal programs increased available funds from \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000.

**SCHOOL REORGANIZATION** — High school districts were reduced by 94 in 1956-1958 compared to 31 the previous biennium.

**HIGHWAYS** — Primary road construction costs totaled \$67,700,000 for 1957-1958 — an all-time high. Contracts were awarded in 1958 for \$78,500,000 of primary and farm-to-market road



work — another record. Forty-five miles of the new Interstate Highway were opened.

HIGHWAY SAFETY — Traffic deaths were down 95 in 1958 over 1957 due largely to the point system, radar, and increased enforcement.

In closing, he suggested that the legislature indicate willingness to provide a site in the Ames-Des Moines area to keep Iowa in the running for the Agricultural Hall of Fame to be established in the Midwest.

### *Second Inaugural Address*

Iowa has been too static and complacent and must begin to build now on rich traditions to remain "one of the nation's foremost states," Governor Loveless declared January 15 in his second inaugural address. He called for "a rebirth of the pioneer spirit of enterprise that converted Iowa from a sparsely populated wilderness to a prosperous modern state."

Outstanding study reports at the legislature's disposal, he observed, cover a broad range of subjects but have one common feature:

A clear-cut recognition of long overdue needs for governmental reforms in the executive, legislative and judicial branches. The opportunities to enact far-sighted legislation this session are unparalleled and it is up to both parties to provide the answer whether the two-party system is capable of meeting the state's many problems. Short-sighted bickering can bring discredit on members of both parties.

He called for reapportionment, observing tartly:



"As elected representatives you and I have a moral obligation to take action to re-establish equity in representation."

His recommendations included governmental reorganization, a merit scholarship program, an independent evaluation of the Iowa public school system, a change in school aids to provide direct property tax relief, and a \$75 minimum monthly pension for retired teachers.

He also recommended legalization of the traffic point system, revision of the road use fund formula to channel more money where traffic is greatest, increases in workmen's and unemployment compensation benefits, repeal of the "notice to depart" law, a referendum on liquor-by-the-drink in time for the legislature to consider the result, establishment of a civil service system for state employees, and an increase in state payments into the state employee's pension fund.

The Governor departed from his text to urge an immediate \$15,000 appropriation for a "full and complete" audit of the gasoline tax division by "an independent, private certified public accountant."

Again, he indicated willingness to compromise differences by observing "they can be reconciled in the common interest we have in Iowa and its citizens."

This left it squarely up to Senate Republicans who had carried on the 1957 fight with the Gov-



error — and already there were indications that they were abandoning the harassing tactics used then. First indication: election of a young leader with a fresh outlook and new ideas on how a Republican legislature should deal with a Democratic Governor.

### *The Budget Message*

Governor Loveless recommended a record budget of \$169,843,520 for each year of the bien-nium starting July 1, 1959, in his message on January 29. This was \$29,597,154.41 — 18.6 per cent — above the previous high appropriation of 1957-1959.

The Governor emphasized that about \$10,500,000 of the suggested increase would go toward operation of institutions and state services; \$9,700,000 toward capital improvements; and \$6,300,000 for various state aids to local governmental units. He recommended \$77,493,865 a year for educational needs; \$66,711,055 for state operational costs; \$20,943,600 for Board of Control institutions; and \$4,635,000 for the Department of Public Safety.

Of the education money, \$42,880,995 (including \$7,036,565 for buildings) would go to Board of Regents institutions, with \$34,612,910 for school aids and agricultural land tax credits. He suggested appropriating the \$7,036,565 promptly from state reserves to get the long delayed building program under way. He also offered a new



plan to pay for a long-range general obligation bond issue to finance buildings, a plan he declared "would avoid the necessity of a property tax levy."

"This could be done," he said, "by enacting in much the same form as the present agricultural land tax credit, or homestead tax credit, a special 'debt service tax credit' which would be applied as a uniform credit on all property, equal to the amount levied for the service of a general revenue bond indebtedness." This proposal, he said, would effect a saving through lower interest rates.

The \$66,711,055 for operational costs and other services included \$28,200,000 for homestead tax credits; \$20,615,000 for social welfare; \$7,522,100 for various services; \$1,195,025 for capital needs; and the remainder for miscellaneous items.

The Governor emphasized the need to increase the number of parole agents and suggested an annual fee for use of state parks with revenue earmarked for park maintenance and building needs.

He estimated current taxes, unencumbered reserves, and normal increases in present revenues (running 4 to 5 per cent) would reap enough money to come within \$5,000,000 of meeting his proposed annual budget. The \$5,000,000 could be obtained from these sources, he suggested:

1. Increasing cigaret tax from three to four cents per pack, to bring in an estimated \$2,790,000 a year additional income.

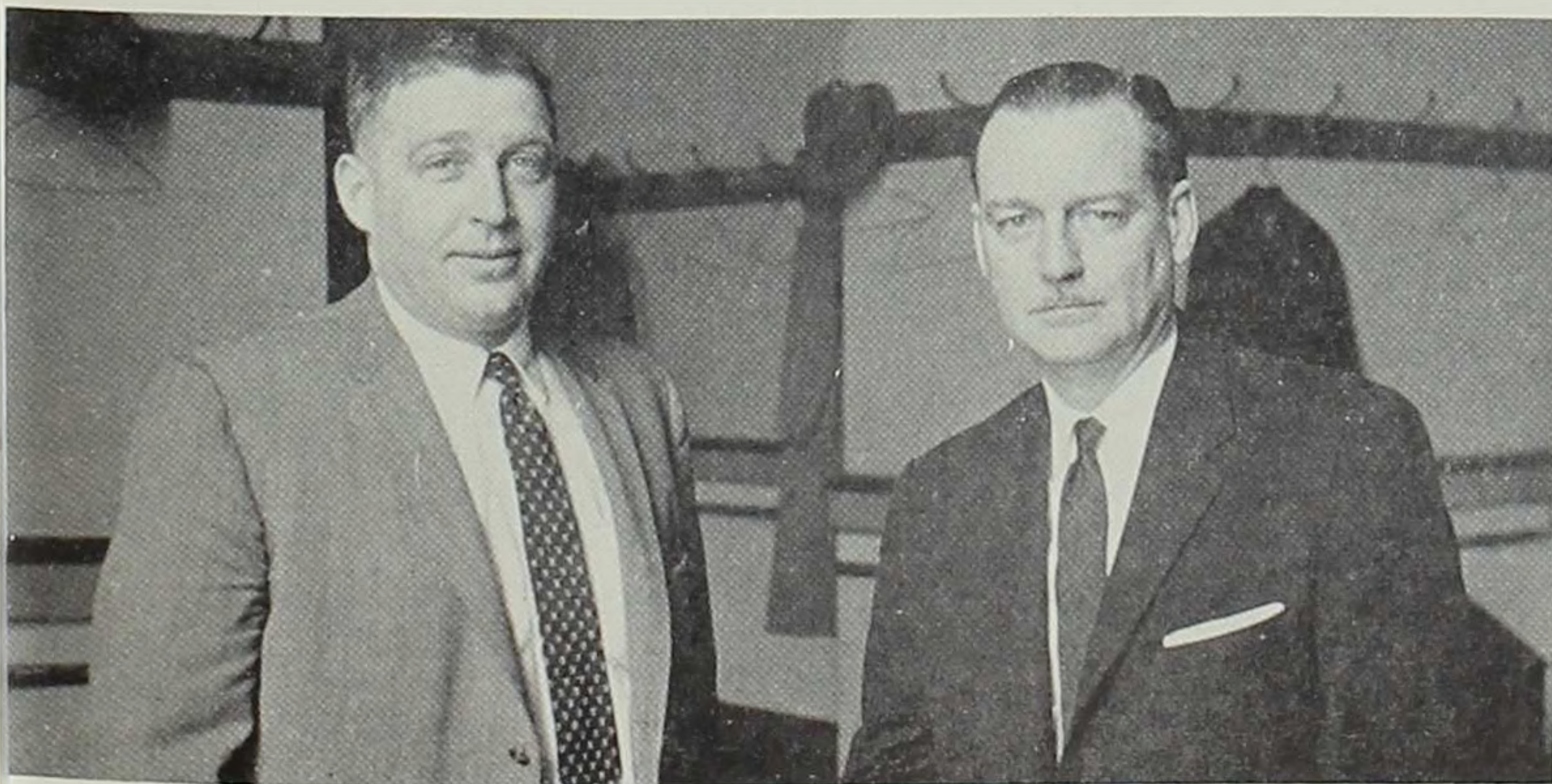




Speaker's Page Clark H. McNeal, Jr., with father, the late Rep. Clark H. McNeal.



Harrison Weber (Iowa Daily Press Association) and father, Otto, (WHO), of legislative press corps.

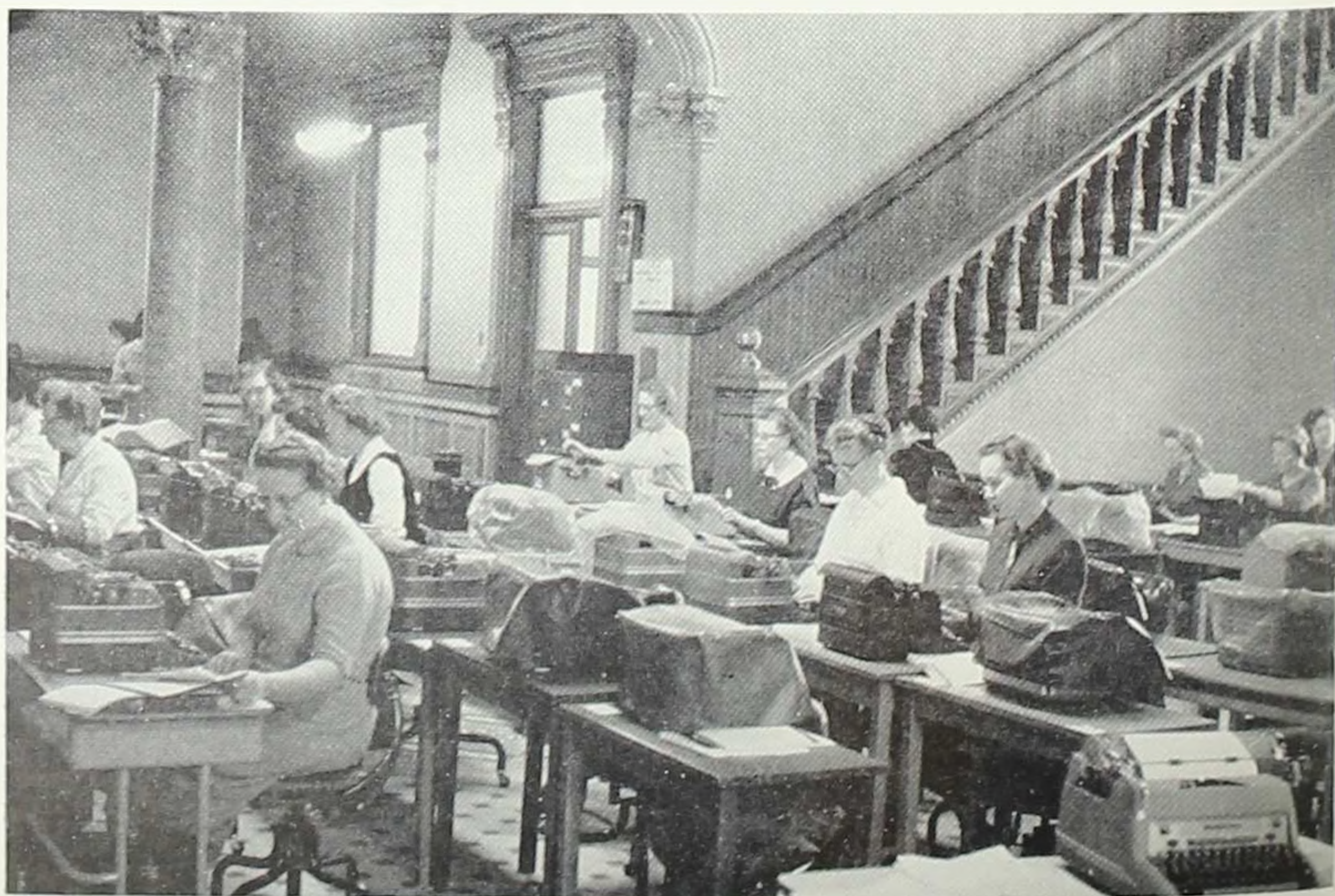


Lobbyists George Wilson and Clyde E. Herring, sons of former Iowa governors.



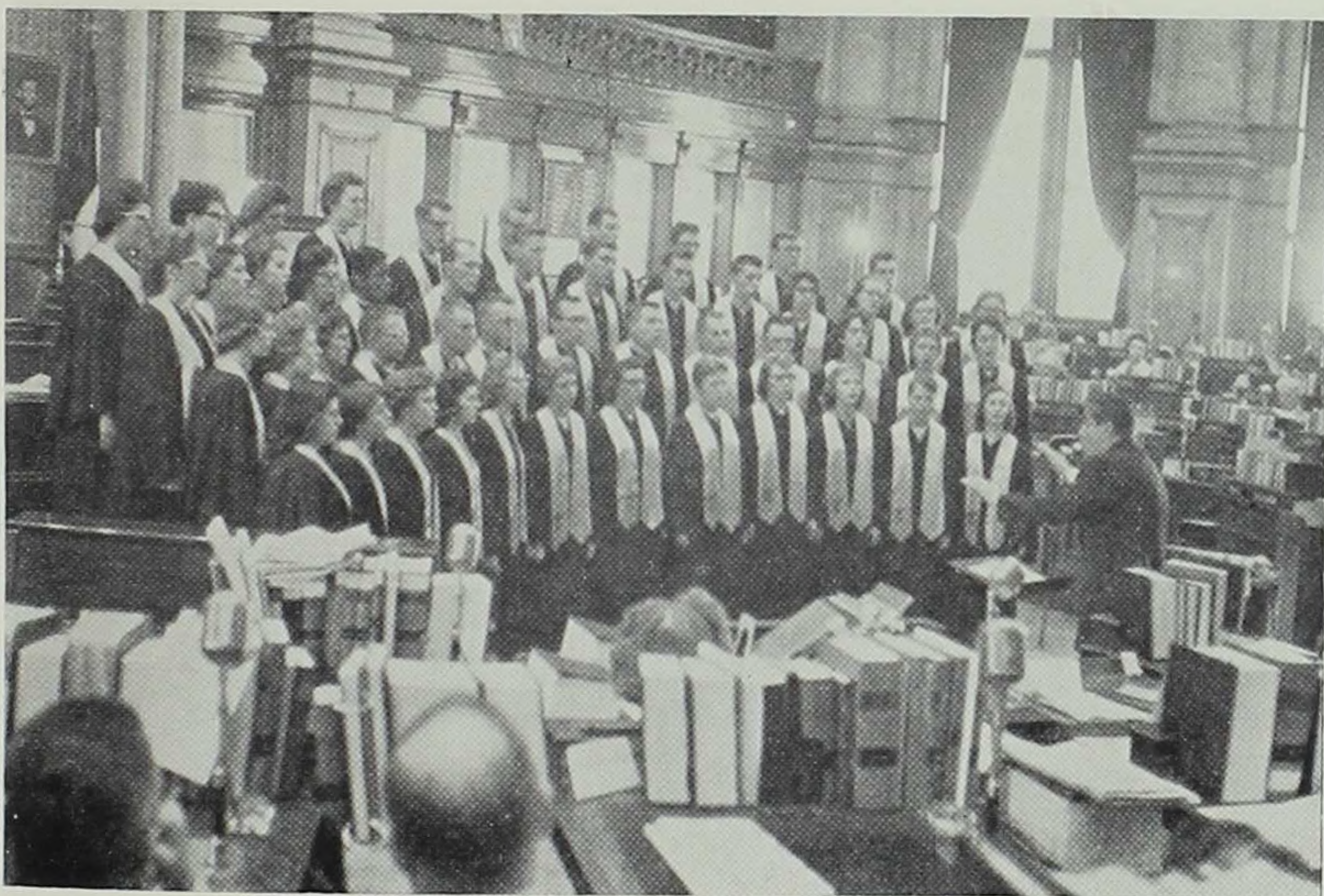


Lobbyists Harry Linn (Iowa Manufacturers Association) and Ray Mills (Iowa State Federation of Labor).



Senate secretaries at work.





Iowa State Teachers College Glee Club entertains house members.



Gladbrook girls who won state high school basketball championship visit senate.





Senate Officers Lt. Gov. Edward J. McManus (seated), president; Jack Schroeder, majority leader; J. Kendall Lynes, president pro tempore; George E. O'Malley, minority leader.

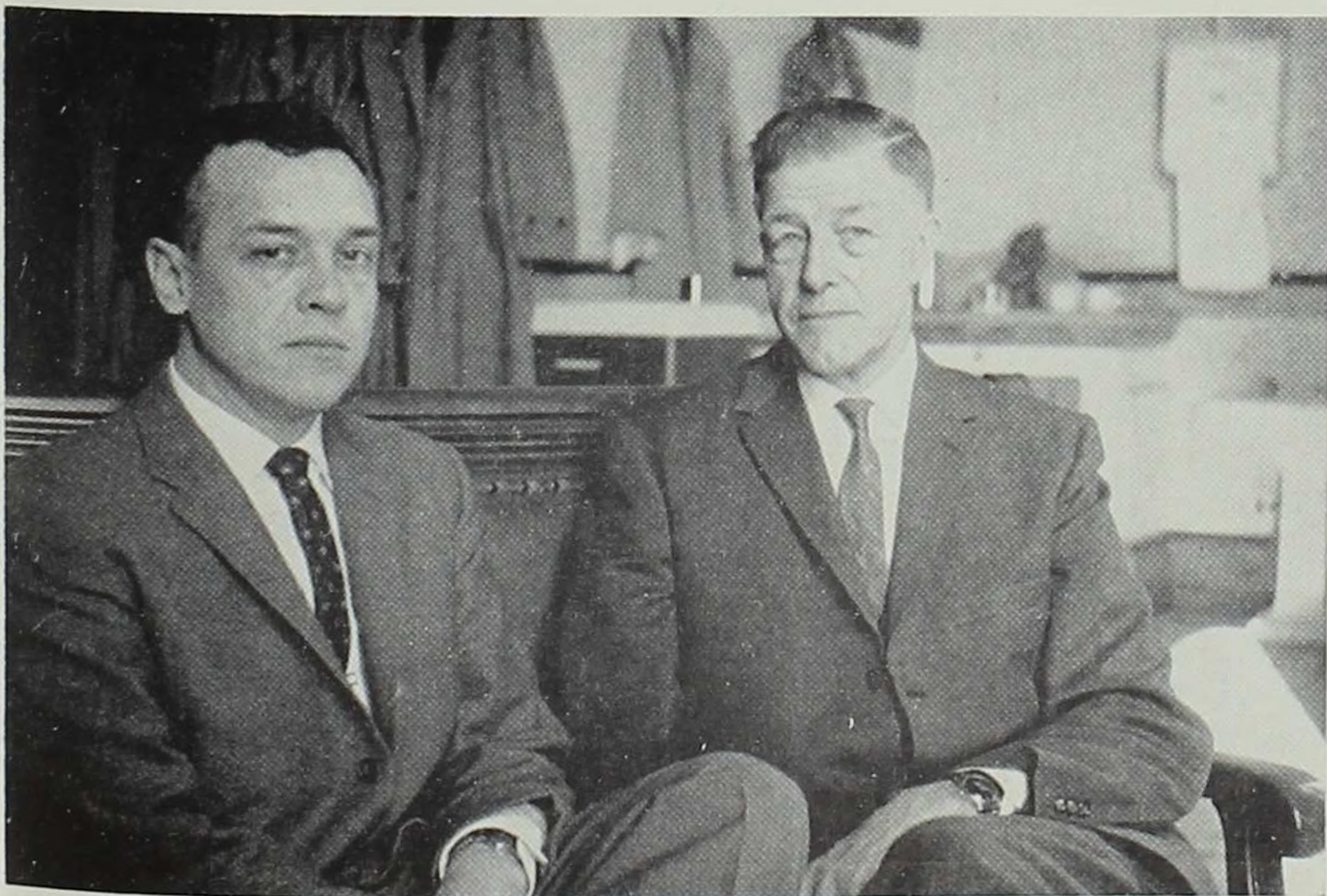


House Leaders: Speaker Vern Lisle (seated); Representatives Scott Swisher (minority leader); the late Clark H. McNeal, majority leader; A. L. Mensing, assistant majority leader; J. Henry Lucken, speaker pro tempore.





Chairmen of Appropriations Committees: Senator X. T. Prentis and  
Rep. George L. Paul.



Chairmen of Ways and Means Committees: Senator David O. Shaff and  
Rep. Conrad Ossian.



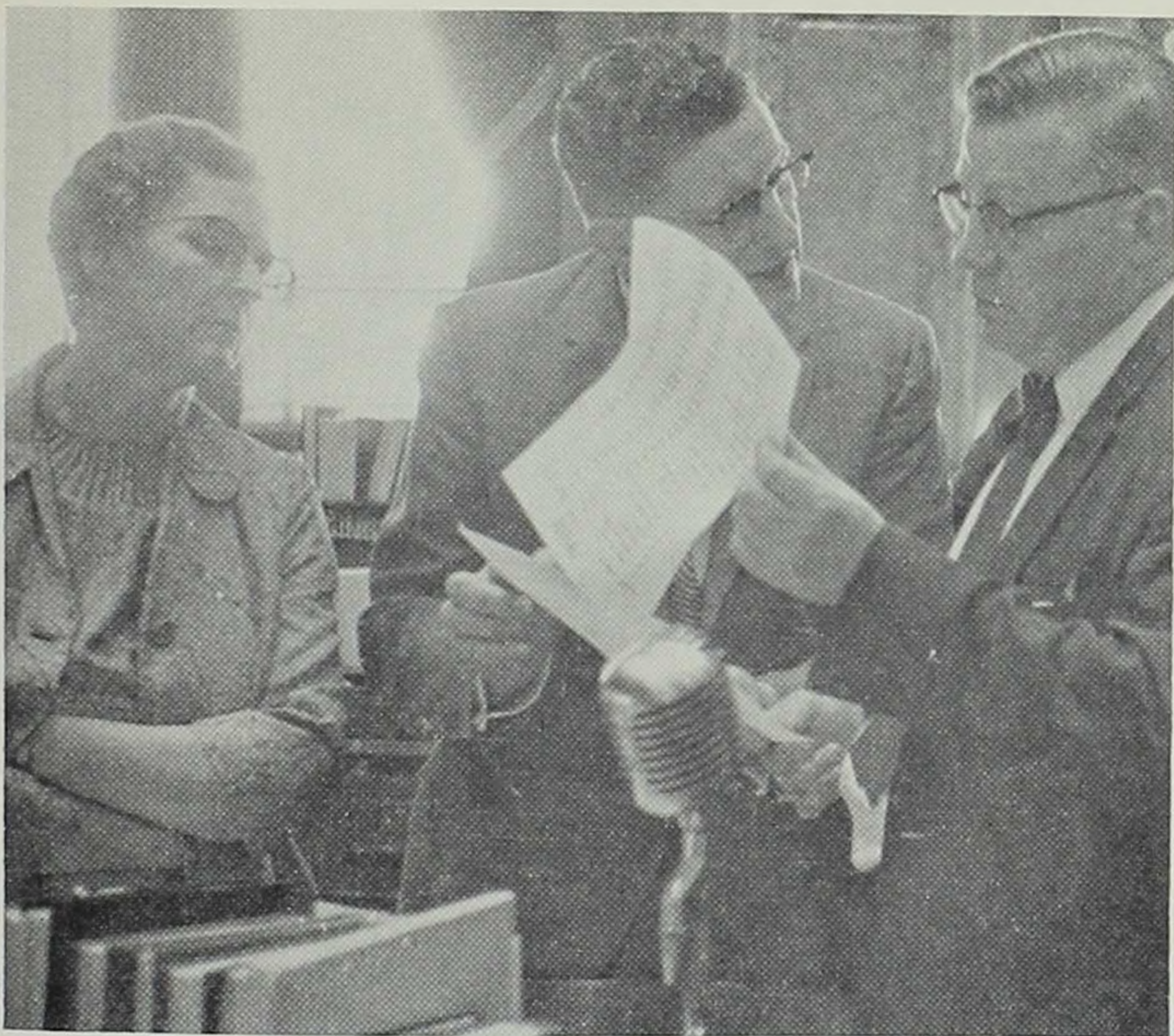


Chairmen of Reapportionment Committees: Senator Jack Schroeder and Representative A. C. Hanson.



Members of First Reapportionment Conference Committee (clockwise): Senator J. Kendall Lynes; Representative Richard L. Stephens; Representative David M. Stanley; Senator Jack Schroeder; Representative Scott Swisher; Senator George E. O'Malley; Senator R. G. Moore and the late Representative Clark H. McNeal.



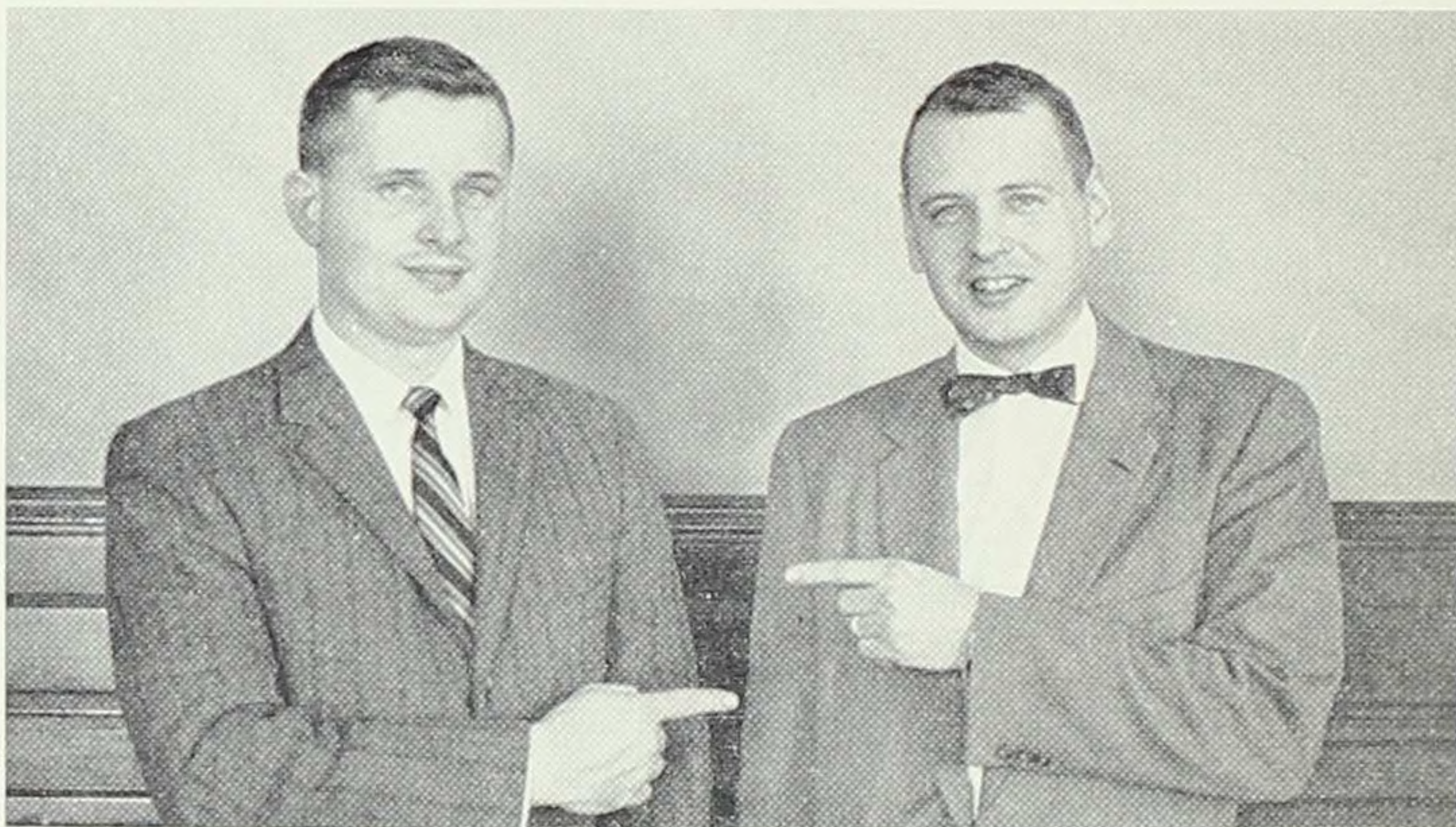


Representatives Marvin W. Smith and John L. Mowry confer during house recess.

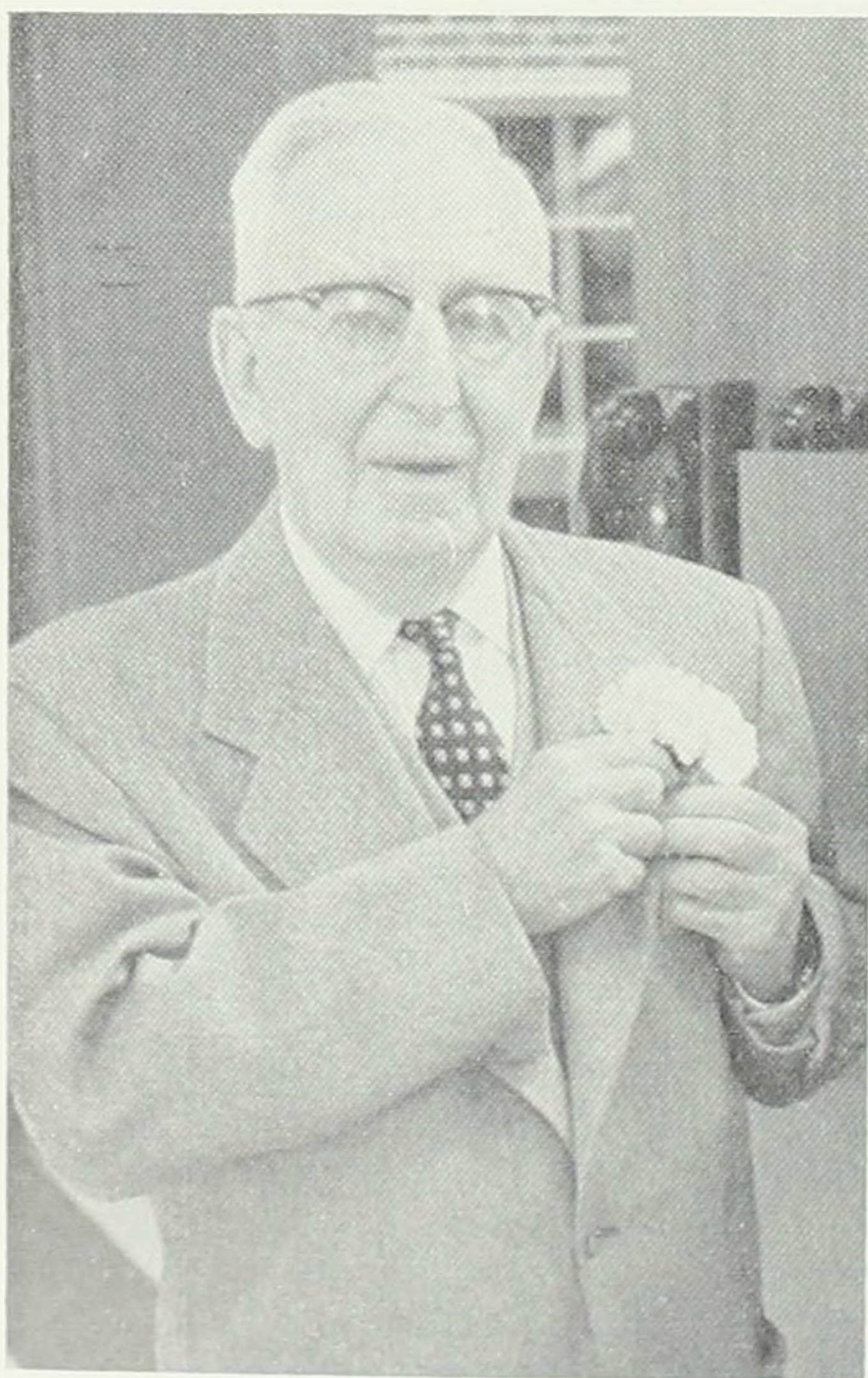


Representative John B. Rockwell, Gilbert E. Klefstad, and S. E. Robinson huddle over reapportionment problem.





"Look alike" who were often mistaken for each other: Representatives Robert D. Fulton and Lawrence D. Carstensen.



Senator Frank C. Byers, holder of longest continuous legislative service record in Iowa history, goes through daily ritual.



Representative Richard L. Stephens and son, Dick, who was 109th house "member."



2. Increasing the individual income tax from 75 to 80 or 90 per cent of the so-called 100 per cent rate to bring in an additional \$2,200,000 to \$6,000,000 a year.

3. Increasing the corporation tax rate from 2 to 3 per cent to bring in an additional \$1,795,000 a year.

4. Initiating a new three-factor formula for determining corporate net income at the present 2 per cent rate to raise an additional \$3,500,000 a year.

Other possible revenue raising methods he mentioned included: (1) a withholding tax on incomes; (2) legalizing and taxing the sale of liquor-by-the-drink; and (3) reducing costs through reorganization of state government.

The Governor strongly urged the legislature to resist special interest pressures "to add further exemptions" to the tax structure on grounds that any exemption opens the way for more, and that they "impair the equity of the tax system as a whole."

He noted that 55 per cent of all general fund expenditures were in the form of state aid to local governmental units, and that aside from small levies to retire World War II and Korean bonus bonds, there was no state tax on property.

FRANK T. NYE



## Major Legislation

Where the sales tax rate was the burning controversy in 1957, reapportionment became the over-riding issue in 1959. Upon adjournment, the assembly had not agreed on a plan. But the extended and, oft-times, heated debate did much to bring about a greater public understanding of the difficulties involved in restoring to Iowa the fair representation that is basic to our form of government.

In some respects the reapportionment failure overshadowed adoption of much major legislation.

Here's 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 .....	767	584	27	19	1,361
Withdrawn .....	87	58	0	1	146
Lt. Gov. did not sign ....	0	1	0	0	1
Indefinitely postponed ....	60	1	1	0	62
Failed to pass .....	12	9	0	1	22
Passed by both houses,					
concurrence refused ....	1	0	0	0	1
Filed, then withdrawn ....	1	0	0	0	1
Substitution made for ....	1	3	0	0	4
Sent to Sec. of State .....	0	0	0	1	1



## MAJOR LEGISLATION

507

Governor signed .....	226	186	4	4	420
Law without					
Governor's signature ..	2	5	0	0	7
Governor vetoed .....	0	4	0	0	4
Tabled .....	4	4	0	0	8
Passed over veto .....	0	0	0	0	0
New laws .....	228	191	4	4	427

Bills not otherwise listed died in committee. In addition to the above, 43 (14 House, 29 Senate) concurrent resolutions were introduced, of which 36 (14 House, 22 Senate) were passed. Also, the House passed 10 of its 11 one-house resolutions and the Senate both of the one-house resolutions introduced there.

A far-reaching joint resolution adopted was the proposed amendment for nonpartisan election of the judiciary. It must be adopted in identical form by the 1961 legislature and approved by the people before it can take effect.

A moneymaking step forward was taken when the legislature repealed the law holding the State Treasurer liable for losses incurred in the sale of securities purchased to invest idle state funds. On assurance this would be done, State Treasurer M. L. Abrahamson lost no time investing several millions of dollars in government bonds — money that had been lying idle for as long as twenty-five years. Estimates were that the state will receive from \$500,000 to \$700,000 a year interest at the current investment rate.

The legislature also shortened the ballot by pro-



viding that the three-member Commerce Commission hereafter shall be appointed by the Governor, with Senate approval, and by lengthening terms of all county officers, except attorney and supervisors, from two to four years, with approximately half to be elected every two years.

Still dealing with counties, the legislature passed a law permitting any county to merge two or more offices — county attorney and engineer excepted — with voter approval to cut costs and increase efficiency.

The Assembly tackled the speed limit issue headon. Limits of 75 miles per hour in the daytime and 65 at night were set for the new interstate highways; 70 in the daytime for primaries (with the 60 nighttime limit retained), and 60 daytime, 50 nighttime on secondaries. The speed limit for buses (excepting school buses) was raised from 50 to 60. Moreover, the traffic point system was legalized.

Highly important to communities was the action making a two-year change in the formula for distributing the road use tax fund and in creating a study committee to recommend permanent changes. Adopted in 1949, the formula funneled 42 per cent of the fund to primary highways, 35 per cent to secondaries, 15 per cent to farm-to-market roads, and 8 per cent to cities and towns, on a population basis. The temporary change will skim 2 per cent off the top of the fund for cities and



towns, and distribute the balance on the 1949 formula.

Space prohibits listing all major legislation passed but here is a sample, which includes measures to:

Establish an agricultural marketing division.

Increase the highway patrol strength from 275 to 300 men.

Increase the cigaret tax from three to four cents per package; lower from twenty-one to eighteen the minimum age for purchasing cigaretts.

Increase the corporation tax rate from 2 to 3 per cent.

Appropriate: \$36,580,722 a year for operation and \$16,242,300 for two years for building needs to Board of Regents institutions; \$18,335,000 and \$5,125,000 to Board of Control institutions; \$23,821,000 a year for school aids; \$14,705,145 a year for operation of state departments; \$1,492,650 for two years for capital improvements to the Conservation Commission; \$437,000 for two years for improvement and repair of the Capitol.

Prohibit sale of new or used cars on Sunday.

Require the Highway Commission to construct and maintain state institutional park roads.

Increase maximum truck heights from 12 feet 6 inches to 13 feet 6 inches.

Authorize payment to utilities from primary road fund the "non-betterment" costs of relocating facilities forced by interstate construction.



Permit the Board of Regents to issue revenue bonds to finance certain buildings and to pledge student fees to retire bonds.

Permit supervisors to set up county zoning regulations.

Create a joint bipartisan committee to study public assistance programs in Iowa.

Change election date for local and county boards of education from second Monday in March to second Monday in September.

Repeal notice-to-depart law and reduce time for acquiring legal residence from two to one year to qualify for poor-fund support.

Increase maximum unemployment compensation benefits from \$30 weekly for 24 weeks to \$44 for 26 weeks, depending on a family size status.

Increase workmen's compensation benefits on a new family status plan formula.

Allow retired persons to earn up to \$1,200 a year without losing rights under state retirement system.

Repeal requirement calling for notarized signature of worker's spouse to permit deduction of union dues from paychecks.

Appropriate up to \$450,000 a year to pay retirement allowances to teachers who retired before July 1, 1953, after at least twenty-five years of service.

Prohibit elections to change form of municipal government oftener than every four years, instead



of every two years, after change has been rejected once.

Provide for continuous succession to fill legislative, executive, and judicial offices in event of enemy attack.

Set up regulations for water skiers.

Rewrite corporation laws.

Increase from \$2,500 to \$5,000 installment loan ceiling for banks with repayment time extended from thirty-seven months to five years.

Increase from \$300 to \$500 ceiling on small loans with maximum interest on unpaid balance in excess of \$300 set at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent per month.

Governor Loveless did not use his veto pen as often as in 1957, when he disapproved fourteen bills. This time he rejected only four, all originating in the Senate, while allowing seven (2 House, 5 Senate) to become law without his signature. He vetoed these bills:

S.F. 3 — relative to arrest of shoplifters, on grounds that it was drawn in such a way as to violate basic human rights.

S.F. 150 — permitting Attorney General to assign full-time assistants to various state departments, on grounds that the head of one department should not be allowed to select employees for other departments.

S.F. 171 — gradually to advance the deadline when children may start to kindergarten and first grade on grounds, among others, that it consti-



tuted an unwarranted interference in what "is essentially a local matter."

S.F. 458 — entitling patrons and non-members to share in benefits of cooperatives, on grounds that it was "an unwise attempt to alter the basic principles upon which agricultural cooperatives were founded and developed."

Lasting 116 days, from January 12 through May 7, when clocks were stopped and members went home, it was the longest regular session in Iowa history. Working days totaled 77. Actually, the session did not end until May 13, allowing six days for paper work. Thus, it was on May 13 that Lieutenant Governor McManus and Speaker Lisle rapped the session to a close at 2:05 p.m. — although legislative clocks showed 5 p.m. and journals registered the day as May 7.

Even then, however, there was more business. Belatedly, it was discovered that the House had overlooked taking up a Senate-approved legalizing act involving sewer bonds at Bettendorf. A mail ballot of House members was favorable to passage, but this maneuver fell through when Speaker Lisle announced he would not be able to sign the bill, as required by law, "in the presence of the House" which was adjourned.

Later yet, it was discovered that Lieutenant Governor McManus inadvertently had missed signing a bill permitting a voting machine tax levy. The Attorney General ruled it could not become law.



## Significance of Work

Even though the legislature failed its biggest test — reapportionment — it faced issues better than any of its immediate predecessors. It faced squarely the controversial issue of legalized liquor-by-the-drink and repeal of the right-to-work law, which were defeated in the House, as well as those establishing speed limits, legalizing the traffic point system, rewriting corporation laws, changing the distribution formula for the road use tax fund, increasing workmen's and unemployment compensation benefits, shortening the ballot, and repealing the notice-to-depart law. Undoubtedly there were many who were not happy with the outcome on some of these issues. But none could complain, as in the past, that the legislature had pigeonholed them.

Even the reapportionment issue was not a failure, judged from that viewpoint, for this was the first legislature to tackle the over-all problem since the turn of the century. Thus, the issue was brought into sharper focus for a greater number of Iowans than ever before.

Then, too, this legislature met the issue of committee secrecy head on. The Senate adopted rules opening committee meetings to newsmen, while



the House worked out a system of making public committee votes on all bills.

One reason why the legislature squared off with the reapportionment issue was the determination of leaders of both parties, as well as Governor Loveless and the presiding officers, that it should be solved. Prior to the session, all had declared it the most, or one of the most, important issues confronting the legislature.

But, in the end, no single plan of the several tested received the necessary votes. So stalemate was the result. For this, much heat was directed toward the "big city newspapers" and the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation. Yet the real deadlock was between representatives from big and small counties, populationwise, with Republicans and Democrats on both sides.

It can be safely said, however, that the collective effort on the part of those genuinely favoring reapportionment was one of the most dedicated, bipartisan, and sincere attempts to work out a controversial problem that has ever been witnessed in Iowa legislative halls. It was a stirring demonstration of representative government — even though unfairly apportioned representative government — at work.

If there was one chief reason why this legislature faced the issues, it was due, most observers agreed, to the presence of a strong minority, opening the way to coalitions, or the possibility of coa-



litions. The strong minority, essential in a two-party system, also forced better party discipline. Surprisingly, it also paved the way to new and more cooperative leadership. Finally, the officers presided with fairness and dispatch. Perhaps the *Chariton Leader* summed up best what people were thinking when it said:

What brought on the change in attitude as compared with the conservative, maintain the status quo approach . . . in recent years?

The answer should be obvious to all voters. During the periods when the two-party system of government is functioning, legislators are more sensitive to the political issues and needs of the state. For more than 20 years Iowa functioned as a one-party state and basic changes in Iowa government were few despite a world and nation changing at almost breakneck speed.

Increased Democratic representation and election of a Republican leadership with "a new sense of responsibility" were credited by the newspaper with bringing about the change.

Nevertheless, it was the reapportionment failure that lingered in the minds of Iowans as the legislature adjourned. This was widely reflected in newspapers throughout the state. Here is some typical comment:

"The Republican party, after the reapportionment fiasco . . . had better start rebuilding. . . . [it] went on record as favoring reapportionment, but what it meant was a type of redistricting that



would allow 28 per cent of the population to control the legislature." *Marion Sentinel*.

"After huffing and puffing over this matter [reapportionment] for 116 days, the Iowa lawmakers . . . decided to go home. Their accomplishment on this one major task was exactly zero." *Mason City Globe-Gazette*.

"We feel that those who opposed any reapportionment 'missed the boat' because reapportionment in some form is going to come as sure as 'death and taxes'." *Williamsburg Journal-Tribune and Shopper*.

"But when all the pushing and pulling on reapportionment was over, the net result for 1959 was no runs, no hits and errors too numerous to be registered in the box score." *Davenport Democrat*.

"The [General Assembly] had a good record of accomplishment, except on the reapportionment issue." *Des Moines Register*.

"Nobody could come up with a . . . plan to please everybody." *Northwood Anchor*.

"Certainly we're disappointed, as are a majority of Iowans, in the legislature's failure to take the initial step toward reapportionment. But . . . this was the first legislature to come to full grips with that issue since the turn of the century." *Cedar Rapids Gazette*.

"We think it [the legislature] fell short in failure to work out a reapportionment measure, but



on the whole it must be commended for a job well done." *Red Oak Express*.

"And even the reapportionment issue wasn't just lost time. As one legislator put it: The forces opposing reapportionment won a battle, but they lost a war." *Le Mars Sentinel*.

"The redistricting wrangle, which came right down to the wire . . . wound up as hardnosed as it possibly could." *Creston News-Advertiser*.

"Over all, the legislature was reasonably careful with the taxpayer's purse, took some hesitant but helpful steps toward more efficient government and, in its major failure, — reapportionment — may have made the issues and solutions a little clearer." *Sioux City Journal*.

"It's this county-seat price that will keep reapportionment from happening until the cities get control through a constitutional convention." *Algona Kossuth County Advance*.

"The legislature's dismal failure to reapportion Iowa overshadows completely what good work the session accomplished." *Iowa City Press-Citizen*.

"With the Iowa legislative session coming to a halt without passage of a reapportionment law, its many accomplishments are obscured by a wave of disappointment over this deplorable failure." *Dubuque Telegraph-Herald*.

But while newspapers generally deplored the reapportionment failure, they also agreed that



aside from that issue the legislature had done a good job. Here is some comment:

"It . . . did a pretty good job." Council Bluffs *Nonpareil*.

"The [legislature] wrote a record of constructive legislation despite its more publicized failures." Chariton *Leader*.

"There can be no doubt but that the 1959 session was far more productive, and responded much more to the desires of the people, than the 1957 body." Indianola *Tribune*.

"The lawmakers could look back with some satisfaction on the progress made by the session." Ames *Tribune*.

In truth, it was a good session, clouded only by the reapportionment failure. Yet that cloud all but blotted out many of the splendid accomplishments of the session. It also almost blotted out the pleasing fact that a Democratic Governor and a Republican-controlled legislature demonstrated for all to see that sharp, bitter differences can be set aside when there is a will on the part of both parties to work together in bipartisan harmony for the state's long-range interests — once each side has accepted the fact that the other is there to stay, by vote of the people, for a definite term of office.

It was unfortunate, then, that the session broke up on a note of bitterness during House reapportionment arguments that were in progress up to



the final hour of adjournment — arguments that became so heated Speaker Lisle cautioned both sides against “striking low blows.”

But what was said left no doubt about one matter — reapportionment is not a dead issue. In fact, it may be destined to become the liveliest issue of the 1961 session — even if the people vote, in 1960, to hold a constitutional convention, which would open the way for them to consider the matter themselves, just as they did in 1846 and again in 1857.

FRANK T. NYE



## COST OF A LEGISLATIVE SESSION

<i>Expense Items</i>	<i>Senate</i>	<i>House</i>	<i>Joint</i>
Members' Salaries (including Lt. Gov.)	\$181,824.60	\$379,320.00	\$—
Employees' Salaries	106,196.94	188,789.92	32,743.58
Printing	—	—	176,477.36
Travel	890.68	1,904.98	—
Chaplains' Expenses	848.96	1,006.77	—
Miscellaneous	6,802.61	7,226.74	—
Totals	\$296,563.79	\$578,248.41	\$209,230.94

## Comparative Total Expenses of:

58th G. A.	57th G. A.	56th G. A.	55th G. A.
\$1,084,043.14	\$709,151.02	\$681,988.89	\$646,563.79



# Biennial Appropriations Iowa General Assembly

## ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS

	1953-55	1955-57	1957-59	1959-61
Aeronautics Commission .....	\$ 9,200	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ None
Agriculture .....	1,202,000	1,341,544	1,384,944	1,553,000
Appeal Board .....	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Attorney General .....	127,120	141,640	141,640	224,760
Auditor .....	404,000	445,490	503,300	581,600
Blind, Ia. Commission for .....	57,440	57,440	120,880	250,000
Civil Defense Administration..	None	None	None	68,200
Commerce Commission .....	410,300	411,960	421,960	464,000
Comptroller .....	258,000	331,610	331,610	364,760
Conservation Commission .....	949,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,167,000
Control, Board of .....	430,300	490,820	490,820	934,200
Council of State Governments	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Development Commission .....	200,000	303,040	354,440	400,000
District Court .....	1,130,000	1,269,600	1,459,522	1,694,500
Educational Examiners .....	147,510	*	*	*
Employment Security Comm...	260,000	200,000	154,600	181,200
Executive Council .....	905,040	1,022,000	1,022,000	1,022,000
Fair Board .....	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
G.A.R. ....	500	None	None	None
Geological Survey .....	204,000	227,060	277,060	329,600
Governor .....	67,000	97,300	97,300	135,000
Health .....	943,540	943,540	1,164,320	1,304,600
Poliomyelitis Vaccine .....	None	10,000	10,000	None
Historical Society .....	126,000	134,480	139,480	188,000
History and Archives .....	121,000	140,920	140,920	185,000
Hoover Birthplace Foundation .....	10,800	13,000	13,000	21,370
Industrial Commissioner .....	73,700	85,000	85,000	102,000
Insurance Department .....	165,280	213,000	274,500	360,000
Labor, Bureau of .....	161,680	164,140	164,140	182,000
Libraries .....	217,330	246,690	259,090	295,100
Lieutenant Governor .....	None	3,000	3,000	3,000
Mine Examiners .....	5,520	5,520	5,520	4,200
Mine Inspectors .....	27,460	27,460	27,460	23,000
National, State Guard .....	1,200,000	1,405,040	1,405,040	1,660,000
Natural Resources Council ....	100,000	120,000	230,000	300,000

\*Now Included under Public Instruction.



Parole, Board of .....	149,352	170,000	184,000	417,200
Pharmacy Examiners .....	65,320	84,760	120,760	135,200
Pioneer Lawmakers .....	200	300	300	300
Printing Board .....	670,000	301,480	301,480	253,000
Public Bldg., Gr., Supt. of ....	657,340	818,280	632,000	1,027,200
Public Instruction .....	708,780	1,704,250	1,804,250	1,999,300
Public Safety .....	5,189,500	5,620,556	7,715,082	9,077,600
License Plates .....	None	362,500	600,000	650,000
Real Estate Commission .....	37,640	43,800	43,800	50,400
Reciprocity Board .....	None	None	None	61,500
Regents, Board of .....	127,760	145,710	145,710	155,800
Secretary of State .....	71,300	89,280	89,280	136,000
Soil Conservation .....	None	90,000	87,700	100,000
Soldiers' Bonus Board .....	11,040	16,000	16,000	50,000
Spanish-American War Vets..	6,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
Supreme Court .....	260,300	275,100	295,532	316,800
Clerk .....	28,420	31,200	33,200	37,400
Reporter and Code Editor....	49,500	51,600	51,600	61,700
Tax Commission .....	1,840,000	2,246,648	2,246,648	2,694,000
Treasurer .....	124,080	126,300	138,320	197,200
Uniform Laws, Com. on .....	2,400	3,000	3,000	4,100
Vocational Education, Bd. of..	111,520	*	*	*
Rehabilitation Division .....	450,000	*	*	*
Employment Security Comm.				
Teachers' Retirement Allow.	None	None	250,000	900,000
Total .....	\$20,594,172	\$23,559,858	\$26,707,208	\$32,460,290

### BOARD OF CONTROL (SUPPORT)

Mental Health Institutes	1953-55	1955-57	1957-59	1959-61
Cherokee .....	\$ 2,708,700	\$ 3,040,000	\$ 3,387,868	\$ 4,382,200
Clarinda .....	2,708,700	3,040,000	3,408,890	3,909,200
Independence .....	2,708,700	3,040,000	3,816,846	4,453,400
Mount Pleasant .....	2,708,700	3,040,000	3,294,938	3,849,400
State Homes				
Wittenmyer (Davenport)....	1,036,420	1,206,000	1,226,164	1,360,600
Soldiers' (Marshalltown) ....	982,260	1,200,000	1,436,370	1,678,000
Juvenile (Toledo) .....	601,600	760,000	889,580	1,067,200
State School (Glenwood) .....	2,576,600	3,240,000	3,310,266	4,342,600
State School (Woodward) ....	2,587,840	3,040,000	3,695,346	4,342,000

\*Now Included under Public Instruction.



Reformatories				
Men's (Anamosa) .....	1,565,060	2,070,000	2,157,590	2,512,400
Women's (Rockwell City) ..	221,820	324,000	348,268	373,200
Training Schools				
Boys' (Eldora) .....	885,200	1,150,000	1,315,880	1,645,000
Girls' (Mitchellville) .....	360,100	450,000	443,120	491,800
Penitentiary				
Men's (Fort Madison) .....	1,853,260	2,470,000	2,768,874	3,280,200
For Additional Professional Staff .....	None	None	500,000	None
Additional Mental Health .....	None	None	None	750,000
Upgrade Attendants at 4 Mental Health Institutes ....	None	None	None	835,200
Mobile Housing for Inmates....	None	None	None	30,440
Total .....	\$23,504,960	\$28,070,000	\$32,000,000	\$39,302,840

### BOARD OF REGENTS (SUPPORT)

	1953-55	1955-57	1957-59	1959-61
State University of Iowa				
(Iowa City) .....	\$15,653,000	\$16,885,076	\$19,892,712	\$23,628,740
Lakeside Laboratory .....	6,000	6,000	*	8,400
University Hospital .....	7,665,400	8,164,444	9,235,394	10,550,624
Psychopathic Hospital .....	751,372	854,000	1,235,394	1,740,686
Bacteriological Laboratory....	396,600	437,880	440,514	642,754
Hospital-School .....	587,800	871,100	1,017,418	1,131,604
Iowa State University (Ames)	15,272,956	16,564,126	19,940,430	23,774,134
Iowa State Teachers College				
(Cedar Falls) .....	5,645,460	5,847,860	6,264,556	6,977,334
Iowa School for Deaf				
(Council Bluffs) .....	1,036,382	1,164,594	1,386,520	1,553,752
Iowa Braille and Sightsaving				
School (Vinton) .....	647,400	704,760	760,546	869,768
Sanatorium (Oakdale) .....	1,747,960	1,958,660	1,942,680	2,127,848
Emotionally Disturbed and Mentally Retarded Children	None	30,000	None	None
Psychopathic Hospital Mental Health Research Fund .....	None	None	150,000	150,000
Total .....	\$49,410,330	\$53,488,500	\$62,392,412	\$73,155,644

\*Included in general University appropriation.



## SOCIAL WELFARE

	1953-55	1955-57	1957-59	1959-61
Aid to Blind .....	\$ 820,000	\$ 900,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,100,000
Aid to Dependent Children ....	4,400,000	4,800,000	5,900,000	7,000,000
Child Welfare .....	600,000	500,000	700,000	700,000
Emergency Relief .....	20,000	20,000	70,000	70,000
Old Age Assistance .....	8,800,000	6,850,000	7,000,000	27,530,000
O.A.A. Fund (Standing) .....	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	None
Supplemental Appropriation ..	None	None	1,000,000	None
Aid to the Disabled .....	None	None	None	250,000
Support for Indians Residing on a Reservation .....	None	None	None	20,000
Total .....	\$34,640,000	\$33,070,000	\$35,670,000	\$36,670,000

## STATE AID

	1953-55	1955-57	1957-59	1959-61
District Schools				
Handicapped Children .....	\$ 992,000	\$ 1,350,000	\$ 1,600,000	\$ 2,000,000
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	6,000,000
School Supplement Aid .....	6,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000
Vocational Education Board				
Training Aid .....	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
(Standing) .....	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
General School Aid .....	24,000,000	28,670,000	29,220,000	31,000,000
Agricultural Land Tax				
Credit (Standing) .....	10,000,000	21,000,000	21,000,000	21,000,000
Emergency Aid for Schools ..	None	None	100,000	200,000
National Defense Education				
Administration and Extension	None	None	None	159,296
Statistical Services .....	None	None	None	100,000
Total School Aid .....	\$47,835,000	\$65,863,000	\$66,763,000	\$69,302,296
Homestead Tax Credit				
(Estimated) .....	48,000,000	49,300,000	52,050,000	56,400,000
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 .....	600,000	700,000	700,000	1,000,000
Total Soil Conservation ..\$	700,000	\$ 800,000	\$ 800,000	\$ 1,100,000

## Fair Board Agricultural

Societies .....	400,000	400,000	400,000	420,000
Tama Reservation Officer .....	None	None	5,000	5,000

Total State Aid .....\$97,935,000 \$117,363,000 \$121,018,000 \$128,227,296

## MISCELLANEOUS

	1953-55	1955-57	1957-59	1959-61
Iowa Public Employees'				
Retirement System .....	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 200,000	\$ None	\$ None
Standing Unlimited				
Appropriation (Estimated) ..	4,720,000	4,520,000	4,520,000	4,520,000
Budget and Financial Control				
Committee (Contingent) ....	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Total Miscellaneous .....	\$ 7,720,000	\$ 6,720,000	\$ 6,520,000	\$ 6,520,000

## CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

	1953-55	1955-57	1957-59	1959-61
Board of Control				
Institutions .....	\$ 3,768,000	\$ 2,515,000	None	\$ 5,163,454
Board of Regents Institutions ..	5,139,338	5,190,750	None	16,497,330
Conservation Commission .....	843,000	1,173,000	None	1,517,650
Executive Council .....	16,500	None	None	None
Y.M.C.A. Bldg. Purchase ..	None	None	None	300,000
Y.M.C.A Repairs, Maintenance & Equipment .....	None	None	None	50,000
Purchase and Improvement of Property .....	None	None	None	115,000
Public Bldg. and Grounds .....	None	127,000	308,710	437,500
Public Safety for Radio Communications .....	None	None	None	246,800
National and State Guard .....	None	487,600	252,500	388,750
Public Safety Department .....	91,300	None	None	None
City of Clarinda for Waterworks .....	None	None	145,000	None



Department of Agriculture .....	None	None	40,000	None
Insurance Department .....	None	None	50,000	None
Vocational Rehabilitation .....	None	None	80,000	None
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Total Capital Improve. ....	\$ 9,858,138	\$ 9,493,350	\$ 876,210	\$24,716,414

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Estimated Cost of Next G.A...\$	695,000	\$ 695,000	\$ 741,000	\$ 804,664
Printing (Standing) .....	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000
Claims Authorized .....	110,000	110,000	75,000	163,758
Legislative Committees .....	23,414	43,335	37,063	51,300
Development Commission for Municipal Planning Comm...	None	None	None	50,000
Legislative Research Bureau for Higher Education Study	None	None	None	25,000
Deficiency Appropriations .....	None	235,000	208,100	256,603
Miscellaneous .....	179,377	148,078	97,737	86,335
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*Total Appropriations.....	\$244,745,391	\$273,071,121	\$286,492,731	\$342,565,216

\*The above compilation was prepared by Glenn D. Sarsfield, State Comptroller.



COMMITTEES SERVING BETWEEN  
58TH AND 59TH GENERAL ASSEMBLIES

BUDGET AND FINANCIAL CONTROL

Senators Frommelt, \*Gillespie, \*Putney, \*Scott, Shoeman.  
Reps. Hanson, \*Loss, Ossian, \*Paul, Swisher.

INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Senators Eppers, Hansen, \*Rigler, \*Shaff, Stuart.  
Reps. Allen, \*\*\*Falvey, \*Johns, \*\*\*Kimball, \*\*Martin,  
\*\*McNeal, Reppert.

LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH

Senators Dewel, Gilmour, \*Prentis.  
Reps. \*Fairchild, \*Naden, Wilson.

IOWA-NEBRASKA BOUNDARY DISPUTE

Senators Dykhouse, \*Henry, \*Hoxie.  
Reps. \*Darrington, Freed, Jarvis.

CAPITOL PLANNING

Senators Lynes, Moore.  
Reps. Gray, Maggert.

WELFARE STUDY

Senators Butler, Edelen, Evans, Mincks, O'Malley,  
Schroeder.  
Reps. Dietz, Dodds, Fulton, Mensing, Owen, Sersland.

HIGHWAY STUDY

Senators Hoffman, McCurdy, Nolan.  
Reps. Eldred, Hagedorn, Pierce.  
Non-legislators: Miles Sutura of Robbins, J. R. Dougherty  
of Muscatine, Charles Iles of Des Moines, Kenneth  
Robinson of Bayard, Harold Teachout of Shenandoah.

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\*Holdovers.

\*\*Deceased.

\*\*\*Appointed to fill vacancies.



CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL

Senators Hill, Weber.

Reps. Bohi, Flatt.

HIGHER EDUCATION STUDY

Senators Hoffman, Rigler, Stuart.

Reps. Cunningham, Dunton, Smith, Wilson.

Non-legislators: Dr. A. O. Davidson of Decorah, Dr.

Dean Zenor of Iowa City, Paul Sharar of Clinton.



Governor: HERSCHEL C. LOVELESS  
Lieutenant Governor: EDWARD J. McMANUS  
Speaker of the House: VERN LISLE

THE FIFTY-EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

SENATORS			SENATORS		
Name	Address	District	Name	Address	District
Boothby, Laurence M.—Cleghorn		46	Lynes, J. Kendall—Plainfield		39
Buck, Howard C.—Melbourne		28	*McCurdy, Carroll F.—Oskaloosa		14
Butler, Guy G.—Rolfe		50	Miller, Jack—Sioux City		32
Byers, Frank C.—Marion		26	*Mincks, Jake B.—Ottumwa		13
*Coleman, Joe—Clare		27	*Moore, R. G.—Dunlap		34
Dewel, Duane E.—Algona		49	Nolan, D. C.—Iowa City		25
Dykhouse, J. T.—Rock Rapids		24	*O'Connor, John J.—Strawberry Point		36
*Edelen, Walter E.—Garner		43	*O'Malley, George E.—Des Moines		30
Elijah, Earl—Clarence		23	*Potter, Lynn—Cresco		42
*Eppers, Charles F.—Keokuk		1	Prentiss, X. T.—Mount Ayr		5
Evans, Norval B.—Fairfield		2	Price, Carroll—Knoxville		15
Fisher, J. Louis—Osceola		11	Prince, G. W.—Guthrie Center		17
*Frommelt, Andrew G.—Dubuque		35	Putney, Lawrence—Gladbrook		45
Gettling, LeRoy—Sanborn		47	Rigler, Robt. R.—New Hampton		44
*Gillespie, Raymond R.—Dexter		16	Ringgenberg, Carl H.—Ames		31
*Gilmour, C. Edwin—Grinnell		12	Schroeder, Jack—Bettendorf		21
Grimstead, Jacob—Lake Mills		41	Scott, George L.—West Union		40
*Hansen, Peter F.—Manning		48	Shaff, David O.—Clinton		22
Harbor, Wm. H.—Henderson		8	Shoeman, John D.—Atlantic		18
Henry, Jim O.—Carson		19	Stuart, W. C.—Chariton		4
*Hill, Eugene M.—Newton		29	Turner, Francis A.—Corning		6
*Hoffman, Gene L.—West Grove		3	Vance, Clifford M.—Mount Pleasant		10
*†Hoschek, Carl—Burlington		9	Walker, John A.—Williams		37
Hoxie, Frank—Shenandoah		7	Weber, George W.—Columbus Jct.		20
Long, Irving D.—Manchester		33	*Wolf, Melvin H.—Waterloo		38

REPRESENTATIVES IN THE FIFTY-EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Allen, Don G., Jr.—Adel	*Fulton, Robert D.—Waterloo	*Naughton, John M.—Sergeant Bluff
*Andrews, John E.—Des Moines	*Gordy, Royce—Bloomfield	Nelson, Henry C.—Forest City
*Aubrey, W. Dean—Ottumwa	Grassley, Charles E.—New Hartford	*Nielsen, Niels J.—Ringsted
Balch, Bernard R.—Waterloo	Gray, John—Oskaloosa	Nutt, T. O.—Douds
*Baumhover, John A.—Carroll	Greenwood, Roscoe E.—Emerson	Ossian, Conrad—Stanton
*Bohi, Wm. G.—Havelock	*Hagedorn, Merle W.—Royal	*O'Toole, Thomas P.—Dubuque
Briles, James E.—Corning	Hall, Fred W.—Humboldt	*Owen, Kenneth E.—Centerville
*Brinck, Adrian—West Point	Halling, Eugene—Orient	Patton, James E.—Manchester
*Brown, John J.—Emmetsburg	Hanson, A. C.—Inwood	Paul, George L.—Brooklyn
Burtch, Charles R.—Osage	*Harrington, R. P.—Independence	Pierce, Neal—Russell
*Cagley, M. A.—Ionia	Hirsch, Carl—Indianola	Rapson, George P.—Cherokee
Camp, John—Bryant	Hoth, Elmer A.—Postville	*Reppert, Howard C., Jr.—Des Moines
Carstensen, Lawrence D.—Clinton	*Houston, Harold—Dow City	Robinson, Samuel E.—Guthrie Center
*Casey, Reed—Corydon	Jarvis, Fred M.—Alta	Rockwell, John B.—Mount Pleasant
Chalupa, LeRoy—Pleasant Plain	*Johannes, W. J.—Ashton	*†Rooney, Jack A.—Council Bluffs
Christophel, Clarence—Waverly	Johns, Neil E.—Toledo	*Rusk, Gail A.—Newton
Coffman, William J.—N. English	*Johnson, Fred L.—Hamburg	Sersland, Hillman H.—Decorah
*Conner, Robert E.—Ottumwa	Johnson, Harvey W.—Exira	Shaw, E. Wayne—Charles City
Cunningham, Ray C.—Ames	*Johnson, Oren H.—Kanawha	Sickels, Lester—Kellerton
Currie, J. D.—Schaller	Kimball, Donald L.—Fayette	Smith, Marvin W.—Paullina
Darrington, Wm. E.—Persia	*†Klefstad, Gilbert E.—Council Bluffs	Stanley, David M.—Muscatine
Den Herder, Elmer H.—Sioux Ctr.	Kluever, Lester L.—Atlantic	*Steenhusen, Peter—Irwin
Dietz, Riley—Walcott	Lisle, Vern—Clarinda	Stephens, Richard L.—Ainsworth
*Dodds, Robert R.—Danville	*Loss, Casey—Algona	Stringer, Ken—Davenport
*Doyle, Donald V.—Sioux City	Lucken, J. Henry—Akron	*Summa, Dewey—Rockwell City
*Duffy, John L.—Dubuque	*McArthur, Wm.—Mason City	*Swisher, Scott—Iowa City
*Dunton, Keith H.—Thornburg	McNeal, Clark H.—Belmond	*Tabor, Howard—Baldwin
Edgington, Floyd P.—Sheffield	Maggert, Robert E.—Afton	Walter, Paul M.—Union
*Eggers, Paul W.—Knoxville	*Main, Franklin S.—Lamoni	*†Watts, Stanley—Murray
Eldred, Russell—Anamosa	*Martin, Frank L.—Cedar Rapids	*Weik, Charles—Spirit Lake
*Eveland, Raymond—Kelley	*Maule, Elroy—Onawa	*Wells, Ivan—Bedford
†Fairchild, Bert K.—Ida Grove	Mensing, A. L.—Lowden	Wier, Fred E.—Letts
*Falvey, Mrs. Katherine M.—Albia	†Milroy, Jack—Vinton	*Wilson, Robert F.—Cedar Rapids
Fischer, Harold O.—Wellsburg	Mowry, John L.—Marshalltown	
Fisher, Raymond—Grand Junction	*Mueller, Harold—Manly	
Flatt, Joseph B.—Winterset	Naden, Robert W.—Webster City	
Frank, Roy W.—Cresco		
*Freud, Willard M.—Gowrie		
*Fuelling, Kenneth W.—Farmersburg		

\* Democrats

† Election contest filed; unsuccessfully.

‡ Election contest filed; unseated by Cecil V. Lutz, Osceola.



