

The PALIMPSEST



Governor Hughes lauds legislature after signing civil service law.

The 62nd General Assembly of Iowa

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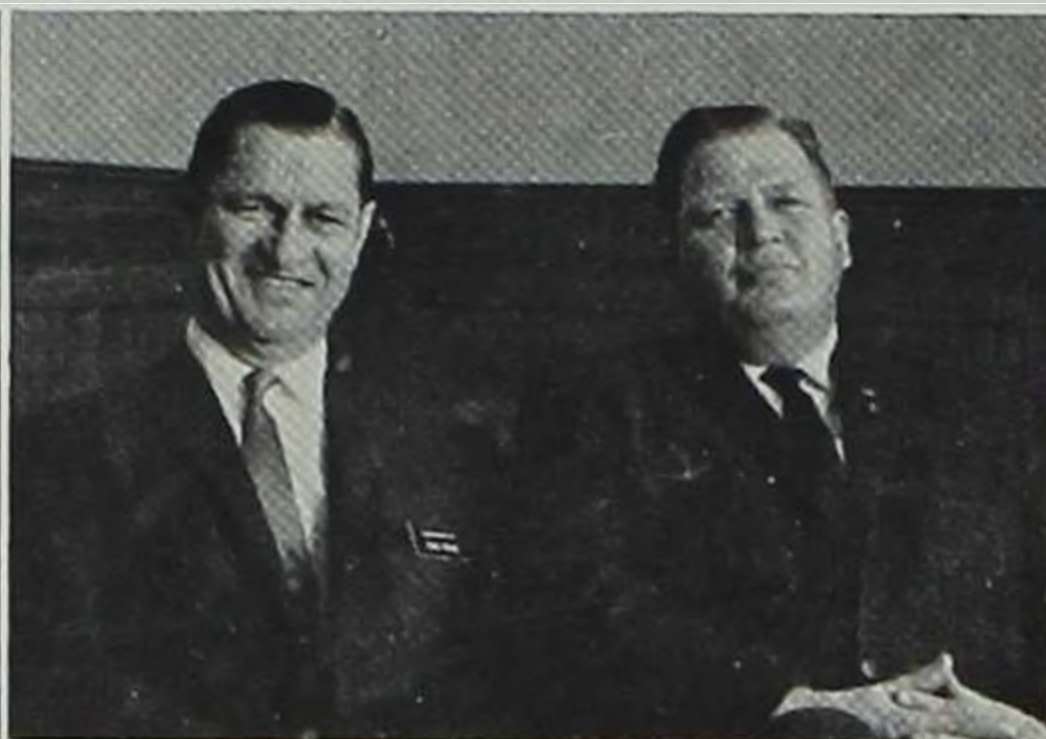
LEGISLATORS FROM FORTY-NINE IOWA SENATORIAL DISTRICTS

1st (Lee)



Rep. Shepherd, Senator Lodwick,
Rep. Redfern.

2nd (Davis, Jefferson, Van Buren)



Rep. Millen, Senator Reno.

3rd (Appanoose, Lucas, Monroe)



Rep. King, Senator McGill,
Rep. Moffitt*.

4th (Clarke, Decatur, Ringgold,
Wayne)



Rep. Watson*, Senator Main,
Rep. Hullinger*.

5th (Adams, Montgomery, Taylor,
Union)



Rep. Ossian, Senator Briles,
Rep. Christensen*.

6th (Fremont, Mills, Page)



Rep. Harbor, Senator Lisle,
Rep. L. Miller.

7th (Des Moines)



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

8th (Henry, Louisa, Washington)



Reps. Strothman, Vetter, Hicklin*,
Senator Stephens.

9th (Wapello)



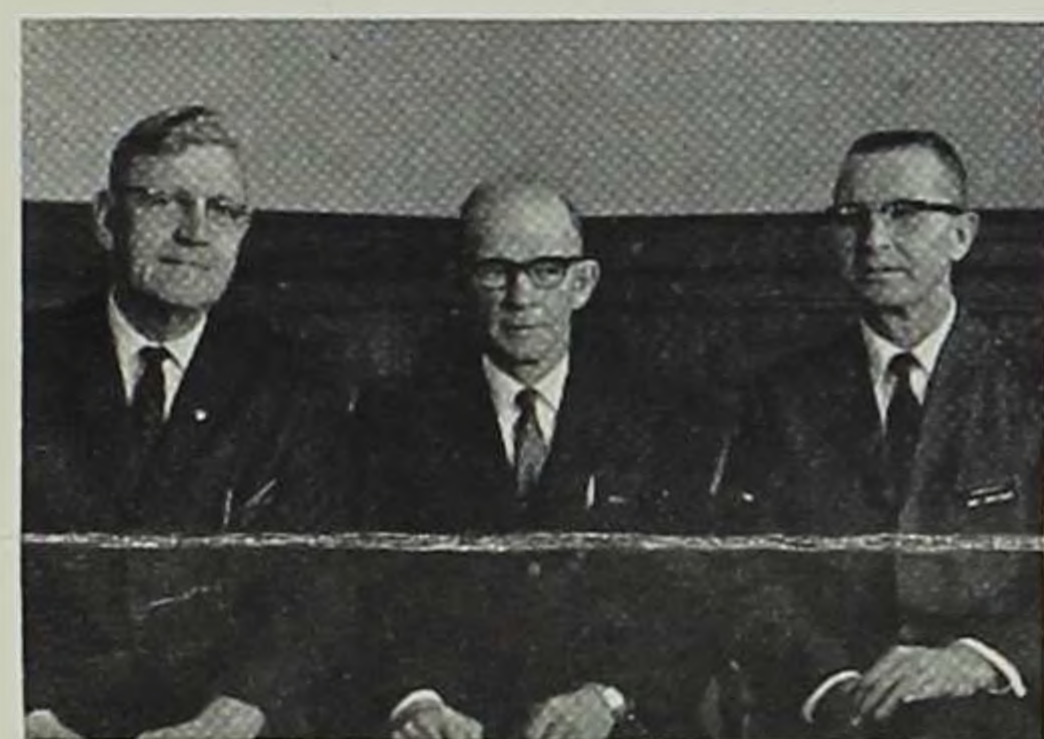
Rep. Carnahan, Senator Glenn,
Rep. Poncy.

10th (Keokuk, Mahaska)



Rep. Dunton, Senator Van Gilst,
Rep. Pierson.

11th (Marion, Warren)



Rep. Van Roekel, Senator Heaberlin,
Rep. Middleswart.

12th (Adair, Cass, Madison)



Rep. Varley, Senator Flatt,
Rep. Kluever.

13th (Pottawattamie)



Rep. Van Nostrand, Senator Klef-
stad, Rep. Schroeder, Senator Frey,
Reps. Allen, Gittins.

14th (Cedar, Muscatine)



Rep. Mensing, Senator Stanley,
Rep. Schmarje*.

15th (Scott)



Reps. Wood, Thordsen, Shaw, Mc-
Cray, Senator Jepsen, Rep. Holden,
Senator Cassidy.

16th (Clinton)



Rep. Camp, Senator Shaff,
Rep. Pelton.

17th (Johnson)



Reps. Yoder, Doderer,
Senator Burns.

18th (Iowa, Poweshiek)



Rep. Coffman, Senator Benda,
Rep. Strand.

19th (Jasper)



Rep. Gannon, Senator Hill,
Rep. Roorda.

20th (Polk—Senators)



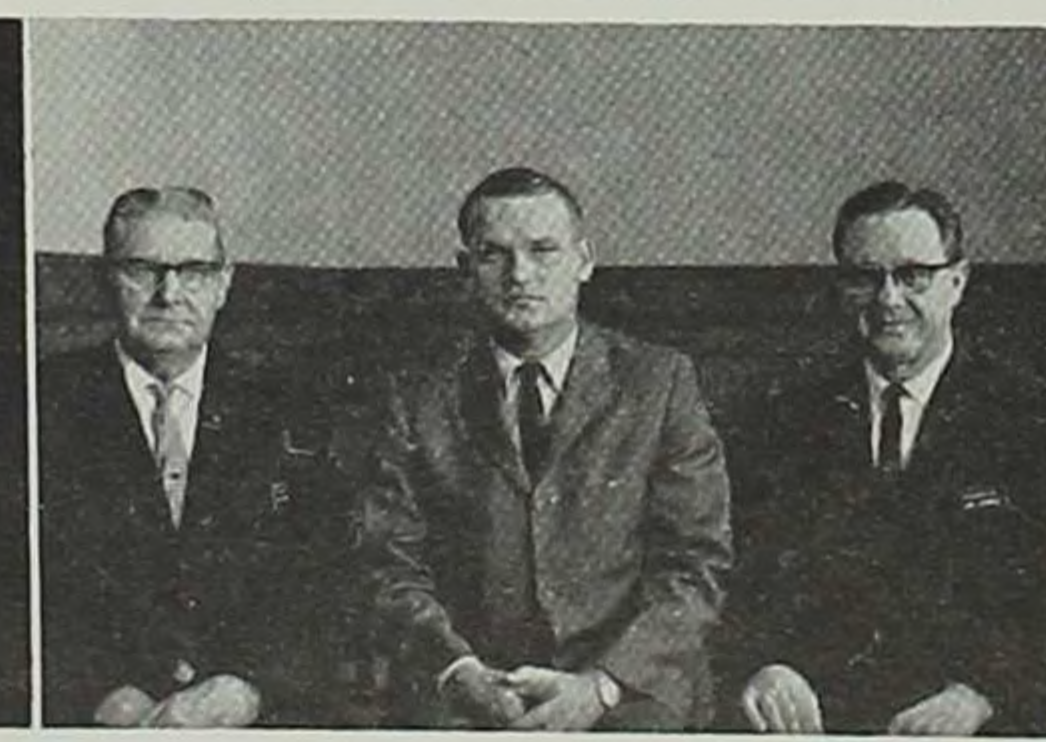
Reppert, Denman, G. O'Malley,
Gaudineer, Reichardt.

20th (Polk—Representatives)



(Front) Caffrey, Maloney, Glenn,
Franklin, Bennett, Renda, Palmer.
(Back) Tapscott, Johnston, B.
O'Malley, Beardsley.

21st (Audubon, Dallas, Guthrie)



Rep. Johnson, Senator Shirley,
Rep. Petersen.

22nd (Harrison, Shelby, Monona)



Reps. Darrington, Nielsen, Waugh,
Senator Schaben.

23rd (Jackson, Jones)



Rep. Battles, Senator Lamborn,
Rep. R. Miller.

24th (Linn)



(Front) Reps. McNamara, Radl,
Lipsky, Reed. (Back) Senators Ely,
Kosek, Rep. McIntyre, Senator Riley,
Rep. Sorg.

* Represents counties in more than one Senatorial district.

LEGISLATORS FROM FORTY-NINE IOWA SENATORIAL DISTRICTS

25th (Benton, Tama)



Rep. Mohrfeld, Senator Balloun,
Rep. H. Hanson.

26th (Marshall)



Rep. Hill, Senator Mills,
Rep. Mowry.

27th (Story)



Rep. Van Drie, Senator DeHart,
Rep. Cunningham.

28th (Boone, Greene)



Rep. Fisher, Senator Kruck,
Rep. Baker.

29th (Crawford, Carroll)



Rep. Nolin, Senator Neu,
Rep. Clark.

30th (Dubuque)



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

31st (Buchanan, Delaware)



Rep. Kitner, Senator John Patton,
Rep. James Patton.

32nd (Black Hawk)



Senator Condon, Reps. Bowin, Gal-
lagher, Conklin, Senators Hougen,
Messerly, Reps. Story, Voorhees.

33rd (Hardin, Franklin, Grundy)



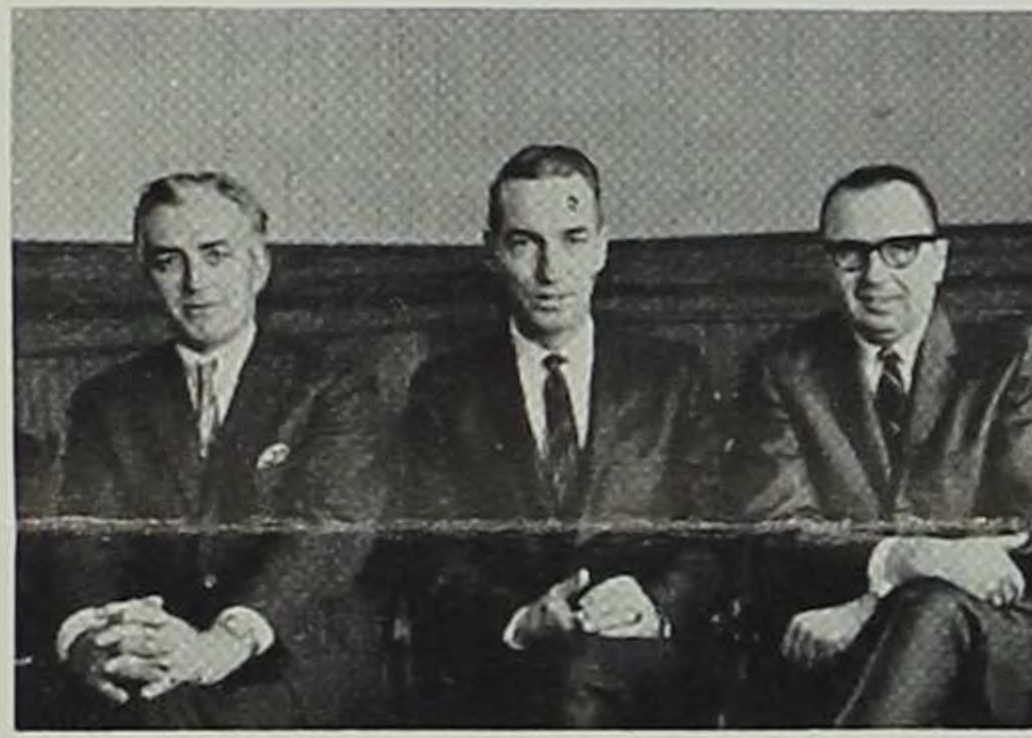
Rep. Welden, Senator Potgeter,
Reps. Edgington, Fischer.

34th (Hamilton, Wright)



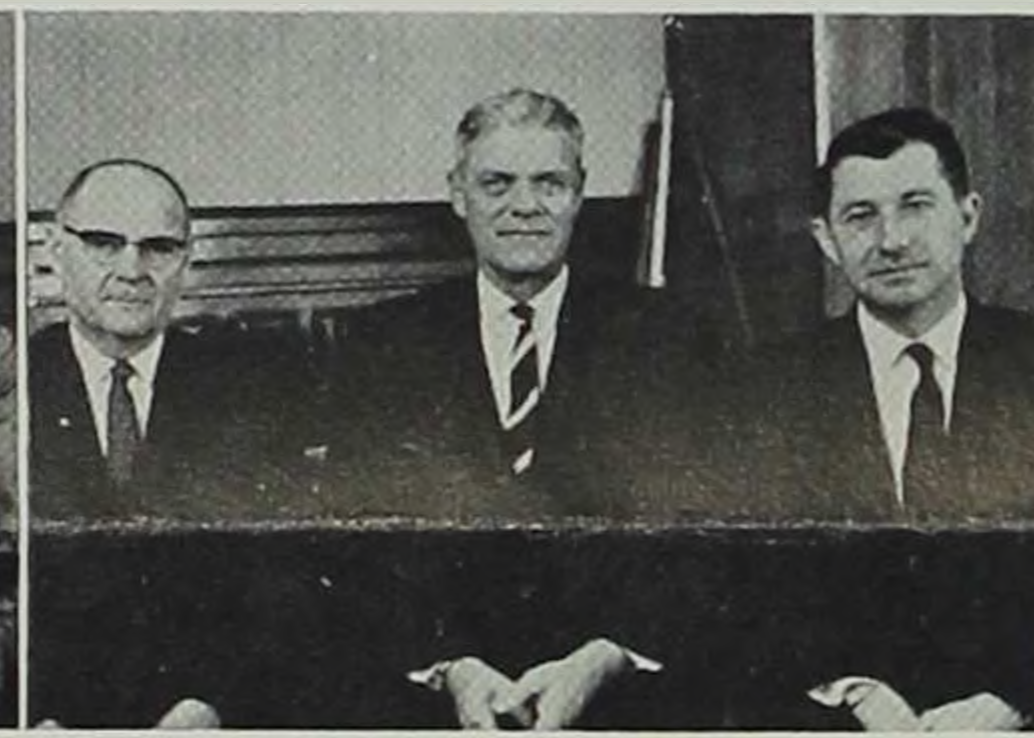
Rep. Lee, Senator Clarke,
Rep. Bailey.

35th (Webster)



Rep. Mayberry, Senator Coleman,
Rep. Cochran.

36th (Sac, Calhoun, Ida)



Rep. Graham, Senator Lange,
Rep. Winkelman.

37th (Woodbury)



Reps. Peterson, Fullerton, Senator
Andersen, Senator Sullivan, Rep.
Van Eaton, Rep. Erskine, Reps.
Koch.

38th (Allamakee, Clayton)



Rep. Roe, Senator Elvers,
Rep. Tieden.

39th (Fayette, Winneshiek)



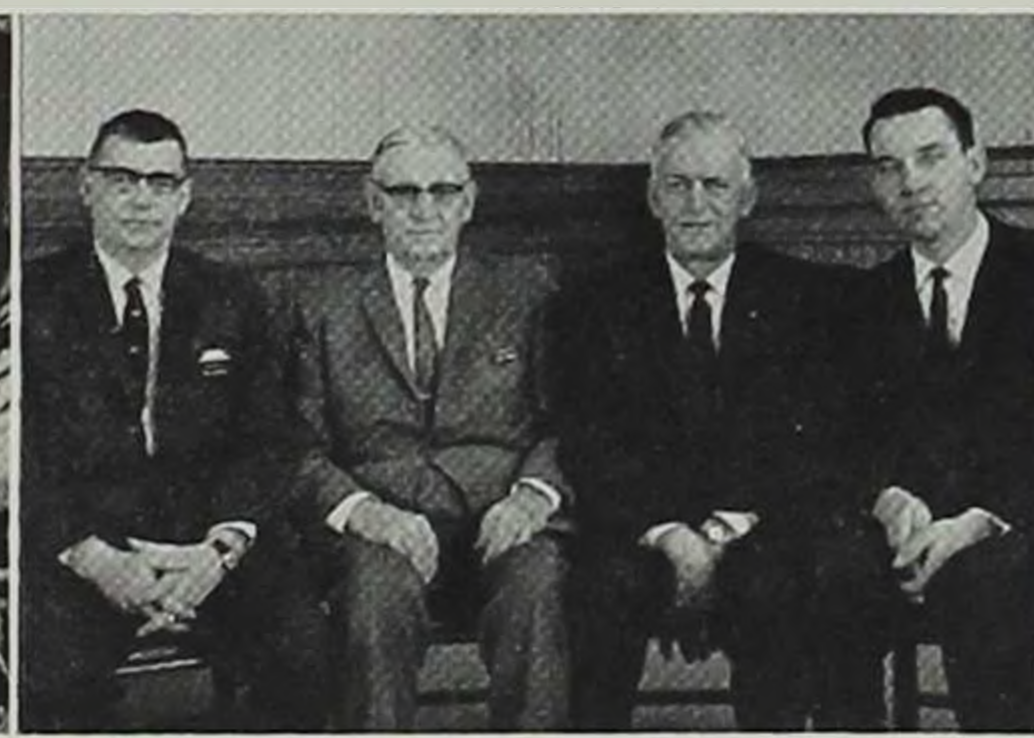
Senator Heying, Reps. Baringer,
Langland.

40th (Bremer, Chickasaw, Howard)



Rep. Steffen, Senator Rigler,
Rep. Busch.

41st (Floyd, Mitchell, Butler)



Reps. McCartney, F. Hanson*,
Senator Kyhl, Rep. Grassley.

42nd (Cerro Gordo)



Rep. Curran, Senator Floy,
Rep. Wolfe.

43rd (Hancock, Winnebago, Worth)



Rep. Stromer, Senator Buren,
Rep. Klein.

44th (Humboldt, Kossuth)



Rep. Knight*, Senator Murray,
Rep. Kiilsholm.

45th (Emmet, Palo Alto, Pocahontas)



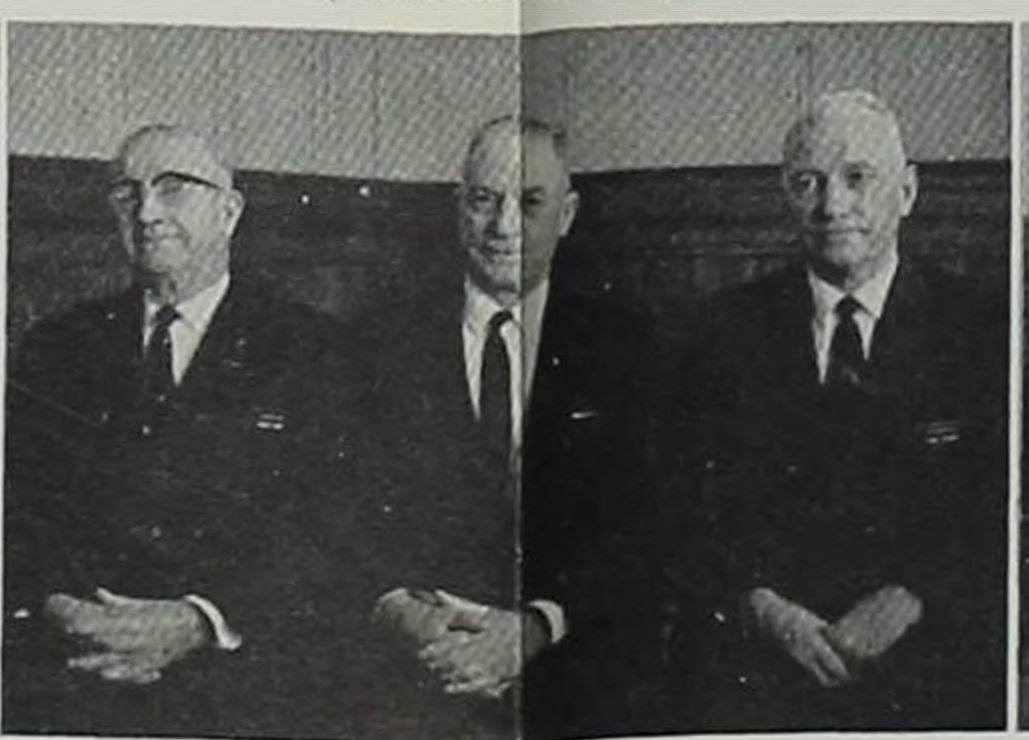
Rep. Sanders, Senator Kibbie.

46th (Buena Vista, Clay)



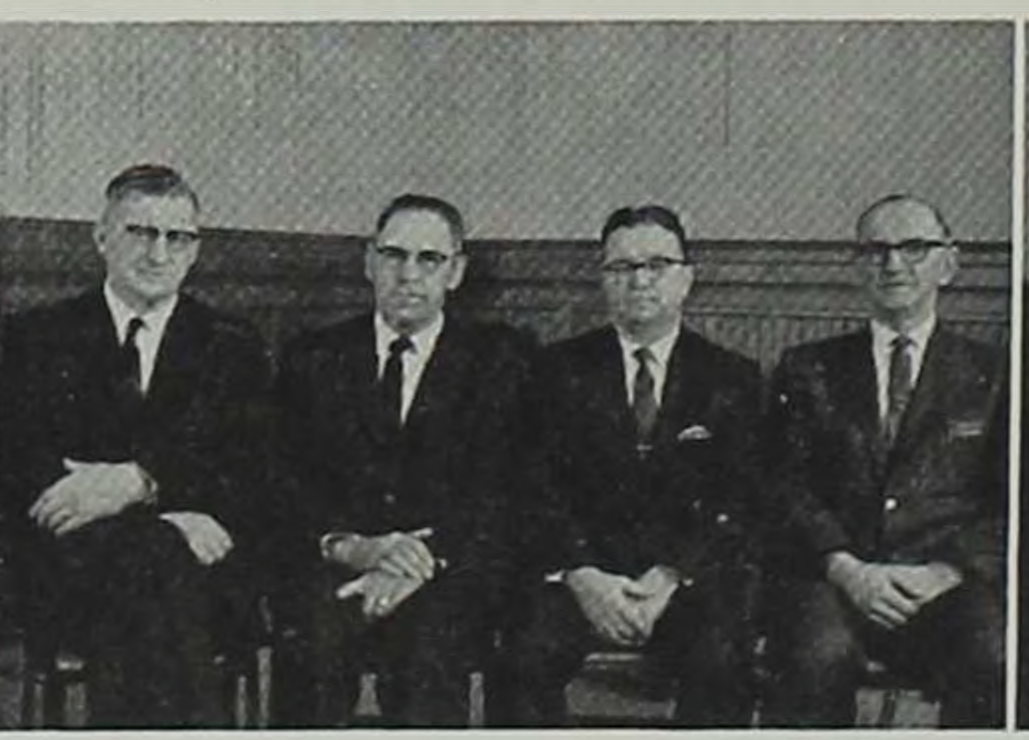
Senator Hagedorn, Rep. Diehl.

47th (Cherokee, Plymouth)



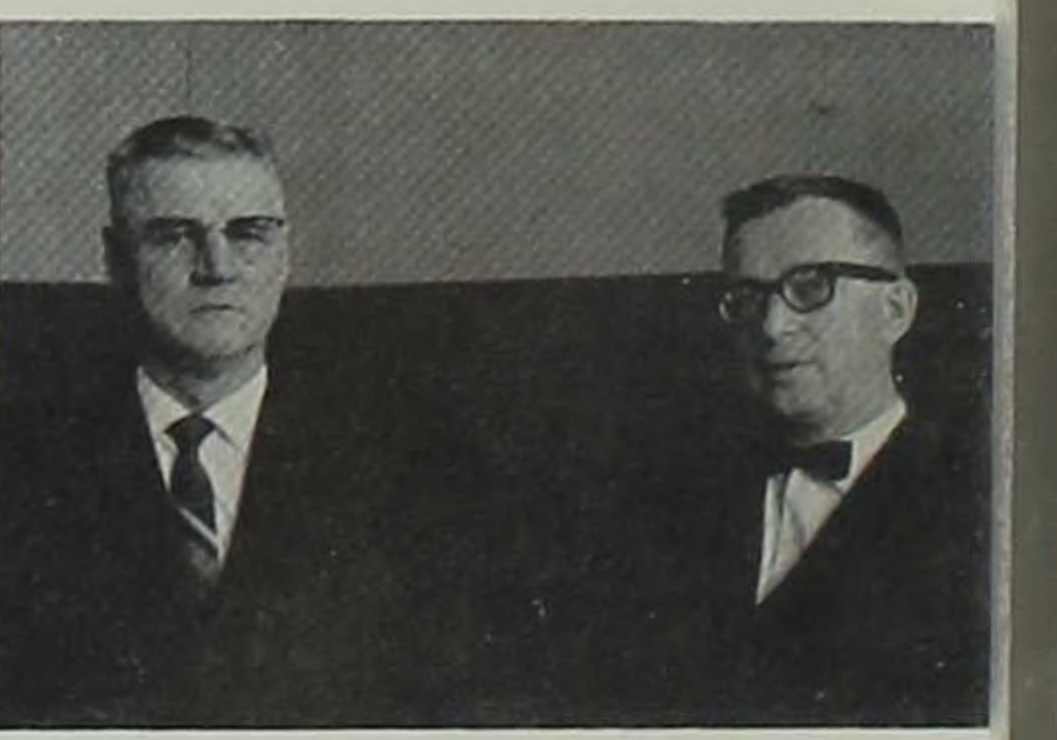
Rep. Stokes, Senator Lucken,
Rep. Nelson.

48th (Dickinson, O'Brien, Osceola)



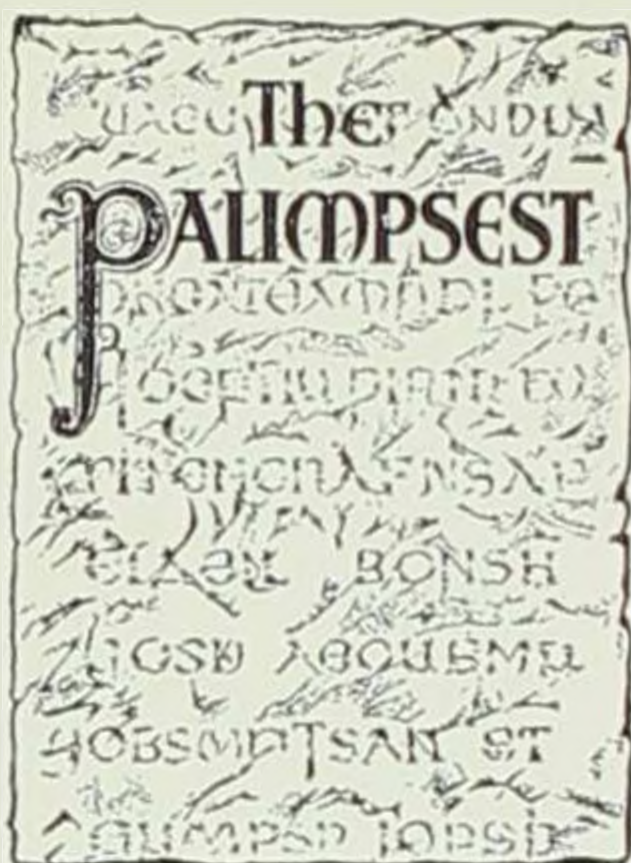
Reps. Smith, Bergman*,
Senator Nurse, Rep. Freeman*.

49th (Lyon, Sioux)



Rep. Den Herder, Senator DeKoster.

* Represents counties in more than one Senatorial district.



The Meaning of Palimpsest

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

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

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FRANK T. NYE

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Illustrations

Photographs for Senatorial District panels were taken by: John N. Hetherington, 13th, 15th, 20th, 32nd, 37th; Carl Franks, 24th; and the remainder, unless otherwise credited, by the author, Frank Nye.

Author

Frank T. Nye is associate editor of the *Cedar Rapids Gazette* and has covered sessions of the General Assembly since 1935. He has written reviews for *The Palimpsest* beginning with the 54th General Assembly.

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

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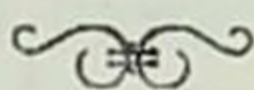
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The Election of 1966

Could Iowa Republicans stage a comeback from their disastrous 1964 defeat? Or had the Democratic team captained by Governor Harold E. Hughes established itself so firmly in office that it could not be dislodged? The 1966 election would tell.

Republican chances seemed brighter, if only because there was no presidential election in 1966 and, traditionally, Iowa Democrats have not been as strong in off-year elections as when the presidency was at stake. But Iowa Democrats had never before been blessed with such a popular third-term candidate for Governor to lead their ticket in an off-year either.

A factor not present in 1964, that seemed to favor Republicans, was the race for a seat in the United States Senate. The Republican incumbent, Jack Miller, was popular. But, as head of the Republican ticket, would his popularity be enough to offset that of Governor Hughes on the Democratic ticket? For months the public had antici-

pated a head-on Miller-Hughes contest for Senator that would settle this question. But it was not to be. The contest now was whether Senator Miller or Governor Hughes would help his party the most.

Election results showed that Republicans had fared better under Senator Miller, who became the first Iowa candidate to carry all 99 counties in coasting to an easy re-election victory. His tremendous 198,225-vote margin also helped Republicans recapture four of the seven state offices and control of the Iowa House, as well as to win back four of five congressional seats lost to Democrats in 1964. But Governor Hughes won a third term handily, piling up a 99,741-vote edge, which helped Democrats save two other state offices, retain control of the Iowa Senate and salvage two congressional seats. Here are the election results:

<i>Office</i>	<i>Democrat</i>		<i>Republican</i>	
U. S. Sen.	Smith	324,114	Miller	522,339
Governor	Hughes	494,259	Murray	394,518
Lt. Gov.	Fulton	424,968	Mills	423,708
Sec. State	Doyle	375,173	Synhorst	471,547
Auditor	Worthington	398,577	Smith	442,063
Treasurer	Franzenburg	427,311	Awtry	412,666
Sec. Agri.	Owen	391,521	Liddy	454,823
Atty. Gen.	Scalise	417,587	Turner	428,209

A proposed constitutional amendment, moving the date for laws to become effective to July 1 from July 4 in years the legislature meets, also won ratification, 340,539 to 96, 555.

Composition of the Assembly

There was no doubt about it. The 1966 election proved convincingly that the two party system was still flourishing in Iowa. Democrats, feeling their oats after their tremendous 1964 victory, had all but counted Republicans out in 1966. But they got a surprise when the votes were counted.

Republicans had recaptured four of seven state elective posts and four of five congressional seats. Moreover, they had won control of the House of Representatives, held 101 to 23 by the Democrats in 1965, by the unbelievable margin of 89 to 35. And, before the session was over, Republicans would add insult to injury by winning a special election in the state's most heavily Democratic county, Dubuque, to fill the vacancy left in the House by the death of Representative Arnold Utzig, veteran Democrat, on May 10. The Republican elected to succeed him, Representative Raymond Miller, was the first of his party ever sent to the House by Dubuque. Republicans claimed this continued a trend started in 1966 when Dubuque elected the second Republican in its history to the Iowa Senate—John M. Walsh.

The Democrats were able to hold the state's two most important elective positions, Governor

and Lieutenant Governor, and to retain control of the Senate by a thin 32 to 29 edge. They also held one of five congressional seats taken from Republicans in 1964.

So Iowa was to have a divided legislature for the first time in its long history, according to available records. In 1933, Democrats controlled the House, 76 to 32, but gained only an even split with Republicans in the 50-member Senate. And in 1937, Republicans controlled the Senate, 28 to 22, but the House was evenly divided, 54 to 54. Other than in those two years, records indicated, one party or the other had controlled both chambers—until 1967.

Despite the shift in voting trends, farmers continued to outnumber others in the legislature although, significantly, their number dropped slightly for the third consecutive session. Lawyers still clung to second place but with a slight drop from 1965. Some 59 different occupations were listed by the 186 members (including both Representatives Utzig and Miller) of the 1967 legislature compared to 33 among 158 members of the 1963 legislature (before reapportionment) and to 55 among 183 members of the 1965 legislature (after reapportionment). This table shows the occupations listed by the 1967 legislators:

Occupations	House		Senate		Totals
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	
Farmer	24	5	2	10	41
Lawyer	9	6	3	5	23

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Retired	10	3	2	0	15
Contractor	4	0	2	1	7
Farm Manager	4	1	1	1	7
Insurance	3	3	1	0	7
Farmer-Businessman	3	2	0	0	5
Insurance-Real Estate	2	1	0	2	5
Banker	2	0	2	0	4
Business Executive....	2	0	2	0	4
Salesman	1	1	0	2	4
Farmer-Realtor	1	0	0	2	3
Manufacturer	1	1	1	0	3
Automobile Business	0	0	2	0	2
Businessman	0	0	1	1	2
Clothier	0	0	1	1	2
County Employee	2	0	0	0	2
Electronics	0	1	0	1	2
Elevator Owner	2	0	0	0	2
Farmer-Prod. Worker	2	0	0	0	2
Housewife	2	0	0	0	2
Lawyer-Merchant	0	0	2	0	2
Publisher	1	0	1	0	2
Realtor	2	0	0	0	2
Union Business Rep.	0	1	0	1	2
Advertising Director	0	1	0	0	1
Animal Nutritionist	1	0	0	0	1
Area Manager	0	0	0	1	1
Auctioneer	0	0	1	0	1
Auctioneer-Insurance	0	0	0	1	1
Buyer	0	0	0	1	1
Chiropractor	0	1	0	0	1
Circulation Manager	1	0	0	0	1
Consultant	1	0	0	0	1
Editor-Grain Dealer	1	0	0	0	1
Farmer-Banker	0	0	1	0	1
Farmer-Industrialist	0	0	0	1	1

Grain Elevator	0	0	1	0	1
Investment-Banker ..	0	0	1	0	1
Lawyer-Housewife ..	1	0	0	0	1
Lawyer-Insurance	0	0	1	0	1
Lawyer-Pastor	1	0	0	0	1
Livestock Auctioneer	0	0	0	1	1
Manager, Farm Coop	0	1	0	0	1
Mechanical Engineer	0	1	0	0	1
Medical Rep.	1	0	0	0	1
Pharmacist	1	0	0	0	1
Planting Analyst	1	0	0	0	1
Politician	0	1	0	0	1
Poultry Processor	0	1	0	0	1
Gravel Co. Pres.....	1	0	0	0	1
Production Worker ..	0	1	0	0	1
Realtor-Accountant ..	0	1	0	0	1
Resort Operator	1	0	0	0	1
School Maintenance	0	1	0	0	1
Semi-retired Executive	0	0	1	0	1
Telephone Co. Emp.	0	1	0	0	1
Theater Manager	1	0	0	0	1
Water Cond. Dealer	1	0	0	0	1
Totals	90*	35*	29	32	186*

*These figures include the late Representative Utzig, Democrat, and his successor, Representative Raymond Miller, Republican.

Even with the big turnover of House seats, there were only 73 freshmen among the 185 members when the 1967 legislature convened on January 9, compared to 100 among the 183 members of the 1965 legislature. Undoubtedly, this was due to the return of many Republican veterans who, in 1966, won back seats they had lost to Democrats in 1964. The turnover rate between

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1965 and 1967 was 39.59 per cent, higher than usual but lower than the 54.64 per cent rate between 1963 and 1965, the modern day record. For comparative purposes the 1961-63 rate was only 19.62 and the 1959-61 rate, 29.7. This table shows the experience rating of 1967 legislators:

Session	House		Senate		Totals
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	
First	52	11	9	1	73
Second	5	16	2	18	41
Third	13	4	4	1	22
Fourth	6	1	4	3	14
Fifth	6	1	3	2	12
Sixth	5	0	1	3	9
Seventh	0	0	3	2	5
Eighth	3	0	0	1	4
Ninth	0	1	1	0	2
Tenth	0	1	1	1	3
Eleventh	0	0	1	0	1
Totals	90*	35*	29	32	186*

The legislator with the longest service record was Senator J. Henry Lucken, a retired farmer and Republican from LeMars, serving his eleventh session. Senator Vern Lisle, a Clarinda manufacturer and Republican, Senator George E. O'Malley, a Des Moines lawyer and Democrat, and the late Representative Utzig, each was serving his tenth session.

Among House Republicans there was a three-way tie for longevity honors among Representatives Floyd P. Edgington, Sr., a retired Sheffield

farmer, William E. Darrington, a Persia farmer, and A. L. Mensing of Lowden, retired. Each was serving his eighth session.

Honors for oldest and youngest legislators were divided as follows:

Oldest and youngest legislators were Representatives Fred B. Hanson, 78, Osage Republican and county fair official, serving his third session, and Charles H. Pelton, 26, Clinton Republican and lawyer, in his first term. He nosed out Senator Walsh by five months.

Oldest and youngest House Republicans: Representatives Hanson and Pelton.

Oldest and youngest House Democrats: The late Representative Utzig, 73, Dubuque, who died in his tenth session, and Representative James E. Maloney, 28, Bondurant insurance agent, serving his first session. He beat out Representative Dan Johnston, Des Moines lawyer, by six months.

Oldest and youngest Senate Republicans: Senators Charles S. Van Eaton, 77, Sioux City, semi-retired business executive, in his ninth session, and Senator Walsh, 26, Dubuque department store manager, in his first session.

Oldest and youngest Senate Democrats: Senators John W. Patton, 61, Aurora farmer, and Alan Shirley, 29, Perry lawyer, each serving his second session. Senator Patton won over Senator O'Malley by a little more than four months.

Here is the age range of 1967 legislators:

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Age Range	House		Senate		Totals
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	
26-30	2	6	1	1	10
31-35	8	4	1	1	14
36-40	10	5	5	7	27
41-45	9	4	2	8	23
46-50	10	5	7	5	27
51-55	13	4	1	6	24
56-60	15	2	5	2	24
61-65	11	1	4	2	18
66-70	8	2	2	0	12
71-75	3	2	0	0	5
76-80	1	0	1	0	2
Totals	90*	35*	29	32	186*

Average age of 1967 legislators was up slightly from that of 1965 legislators—49.3 years to 48.1. Since reapportionment the average age has remained slightly below the 50-year level. Prior to reapportionment it stayed a shade above that mark. This table shows the average age of legislators serving in the last six sessions:

Year	House			Senate			Both Chambers		
	Rep.	Dem.	Totals	Rep.	Dem.	Totals	Rep.	Dem.	Totals
1967	51.5	45.1	49.7	51.1	46.3	48.6	51.4	45.6	49.3
1965	53.4	47.0	48.2	49.9	46.5	48.0	51.4	46.9	48.1
1963	52.9	50.9	52.4	55.2	48.2	53.5	53.7	50.1	52.7
1961	51.8	52.3	52.0	55.8	50.1	54.1	53.0	51.6	52.6
1959	50.4	49.5	50.1	54.1	48.1	52.1	51.7	49.6	50.8
1957	52.7	50.0	51.9	53.6	47.5	50.6	53.0	49.0	51.8

All except six of the 186 legislators had completed high school and 131 had college degrees, or had been exposed to some schooling beyond high school. This compared favorably to legislators serving in the previous five sessions when

similar surveys were made. Educational background listed by 1967 legislators follows:

	<i>College, or Beyond H.S.</i>		<i>Completed High School</i>		<i>Grade School Only</i>		<i>Totals</i>
	<i>Rep.</i>	<i>Dem.</i>	<i>Rep.</i>	<i>Dem.</i>	<i>Rep.</i>	<i>Dem.</i>	
Senate	25	22	3	9	1	1	61
House	57	27	31	6	2	2	125*
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	82	49	34	15	3	3	186*

A total of 85 of the 1967 legislators had served their country in uniform compared to 83 of the 1965 legislators. This breakdown shows number of 1967 legislators who had been in service:

<i>Served in</i>	<i>House</i>		<i>Senate</i>		<i>Totals</i>
	<i>Rep.</i>	<i>Dem.</i>	<i>Rep.</i>	<i>Dem.</i>	
World War I	6	4	1	0	11
World War II	19	4	11	14	48
W.W. II to Korea....	3	1	0	1	5
Korean War	6	5	3	4	18
Korea to Vietnam	2	0	0	0	2
Vietnam	0	0	0	0	0
Danish Army	1	0	0	0	1
	—	—	—	—	—
	37	14	15	19	85

When Republicans outnumber Democrats in the legislature it generally follows that there are more Methodists than members of any other religious faith. When Democrats are in control there generally are more Catholics. The religious backgrounds as listed by 1967 legislators:

COMPOSITION OF THE ASSEMBLY 515

<i>Denomination</i>	<i>House</i>		<i>Senate</i>		<i>Totals</i>
	<i>Rep.</i>	<i>Dem.</i>	<i>Rep.</i>	<i>Dem.</i>	
Methodist	27	7	7	6	47
Catholic	2	16	2	12	32
Presbyterian	16	0	8	2	26
Lutheran	14	3	2	4	23
Congregational	4	1	3	0	8
Disciples of Christ....	5	1	0	1	7
Baptist	2	1	1	2	6
Episcopal	4	1	1	0	6
Protestant	1	0	2	1	4
Unaffiliated	2	1	0	1	4
United Ch. of Christ	3	0	0	1	4
United Presbyterian	3	0	0	0	3
Ref. Ch. of America..	2	0	1	0	3
Reorganized L.D.S ..	1	0	1	0	2
Agnostic	0	1	0	0	1
Assembly of God	1	0	0	0	1
Christian Reformed ..	0	0	0	1	1
Church of Christ.....	0	1	0	0	1
Community	0	0	1	0	1
Evangelical U.B. ..	1	0	0	0	1
Jewish	1	0	0	0	1
Mennonite	1	0	0	0	1
Christian Science	0	1	0	0	1
Open Bible	0	1	0	0	1
Unitarian	0	0	0	1	1
	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	90*	35*	29	32	186*

Interestingly enough, the number of native Iowans in the legislature usually runs between 80 and 85 per cent of total membership. The 1967 legislature was no exception, with 84 per cent of

its members having been born in Iowa. This table lists the birthplaces of 1967 legislators:

<i>Born in</i>	<i>House</i>		<i>Senate</i>		<i>Totals</i>
	<i>Rep.</i>	<i>Dem.</i>	<i>Rep.</i>	<i>Dem.</i>	
Iowa	71	31	23	29	154
Illinois	6	1	1	1	9
Kansas	3	0	0	0	3
Nebraska	3	0	0	0	3
Michigan	0	1	0	1	2
Oklahoma	1	1	0	0	2
South Dakota	2	0	0	0	2
Arkansas	0	0	1	0	1
Indiana	1	0	0	0	1
Minnesota	1	0	0	0	1
Missouri	0	0	1	0	1
Montana	0	0	1	0	1
North Dakota	1	0	0	0	1
New York	0	1	0	0	1
Ohio	1	0	0	0	1
Tennessee	0	0	0	1	1
Washington	0	0	1	0	1
Wisconsin	0	0	1	0	1
	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	90*	35*	29	32	186*

*These figures include the late Representative Utzig, Democrat, and his successor, Representative Raymond Miller, Republican.

This, then, was the composition of Iowa's Sixty-First General Assembly, believed to be the first in its history with the Senate controlled by one party and the House by the other.

Organization of the Assembly

Determination—that was the feeling in the air as those elected to serve in Iowa's Sixty-second General Assembly gathered at the State Capitol in Des Moines on January 9, 1967. It was evident in the grim smiles with which they greeted one another. It was reflected in the jutting jaws of leaders as they contemplated the problems ahead.

Indeed, determination was the unmistakable tone heard in the low rumble of conversation among the members as presiding officers took their places in Senate and House. And it echoed from the sharp whacks of the opening gavels wielded by Lieutenant Governor Robert D. Fulton and Representative-elect Ray Cunningham, who served as temporary speaker.

What did it mean? Almost any member could tell you. For one thing, it meant this legislature was set on handling its voluminous business in less time—much less, if you please—than the record-setting 145-day session in 1965. For another, it meant this legislature would be less expensive than that one, which cost a record \$1,608,894, even though the pay was up to \$40 a day per member from \$30 in 1965. Finally, it meant this legislature would get more done. It would tackle the

big, complex problems—property tax relief, temporary and permanent reapportionment, tax revision, school aid, governmental reorganization, and the budget—early in the session. It would have them out of the way before the spring recess. And the recess? Instead of the traditional first weekend in March, it would be delayed until the Easter holidays late in the month so there would be plenty of time to handle those big problems.

Yes, the prevailing mood was one of determination. And the reason was obvious. After all, was not this the first divided legislature anybody could remember, with Republicans controlling the House—89 to 35, and Democrats the Senate—32 to 29? So each party was on its mettle, anxious to outperform the other and ready, if need be, to prove its members could and would rise above partisanship to work with those of the other party for the greater common good of the state.

That is what Representative-elect Cunningham's gavel seemed to say as the Ames Republican called the House to order at 10:13 a.m. And that is what Lieutenant Governor Fulton's gavel seemed to repeat when the Waterloo Democrat hammered the Senate into session seven minutes later.

Representative-elect Cunningham, who was chosen to preside as a tribute to the many Republicans who, like himself, had recaptured seats after sitting out the 1965 session, moved things along at a swift pace in the House. Once members were

sworn in they wasted no time electing Representative Maurice E. Baringer, 45, a Republican and an animal nutritionist of Oelwein, as Speaker. Representative Wm. J. Gannon of Mingo, new Democratic leader, moved for a unanimous vote.

Speaker Baringer, starting his fourth term, pledged "a full measure of the leadership and responsibility you have entrusted to me." This legislature, he said, "has a unique opportunity to build a base for Iowa growth and development" with each party controlling one house. But, he warned, "we also have an opportunity to fail dismally if we become mired down in a partisan struggle for selfish political advantage." He promised to listen to reason always, to make fair decisions, and he urged all hands to work for good government because "history has proved good government is good politics."

Then the House unanimously elected Representative Lester L. Kluever, 46, Atlantic lawyer and Republican, as Speaker Pro Tempore. He was starting his sixth term.

Routine opening day business was enlivened in the afternoon when a spirited hassle broke out over seat assignments. It started when Representative Vincent B. Steffen, the 1965 Speaker and a Democrat from New Hampton, chose the seat to which Representative John L. Mowry, Marshalltown Republican, had staked a claim, Mowry, returning after a two-year absence, explained that

the seat was his when he served as Republican floor leader in 1963 and he had "dibs" on it now. The House voted to end the fuss by giving the former Speaker and the 1967 floor leaders first choice of seats. Representative Steffen promptly insisted on the seat Representative Mowry wanted and the latter, who had lost the speakership nomination to Baringer at a pre-session G.O.P. caucus, reluctantly took another seat. But it was as if he had served notice he would be leading his supporters in opposition to Speaker Baringer on various issues as the session progressed.

Across the rotunda in the Senate it was not a hassle over seats that shattered the opening day calm. It was the howl of lobbyists who suddenly found themselves cooped up for the session in a newly redecorated lounge adjoining the rear of the chamber. It had been converted from a dingy old cloakroom of long service. Together with several new second-floor House and Senate committee rooms, reached by newly-installed elevators, the colorful lounge brightened up the premises considerably. But even though these new quarters were more comfortable, and were equipped with a loud speaker system, enabling them to follow Senate debates, lobbyists were unimpressed. They preferred the stiff leather chairs and sofas around the fringes of the Senate where they could watch, as well as hear the proceedings.

But their complaints were to no avail. Senate

Democrats, with some Republican help, stuck firmly to their new "greater decorum" rule, restricting not only lobbyists, but wives and relatives of Senators to the lounge or the galleries. The lobbyists' only consolation was that they still had floor privileges in the House, and the right to use the sparkling new lounge there as well.

The Senate had only one officer to elect, the President Pro Tempore, and Senator George E. O'Malley, 61, Des Moines Democrat and a lawyer, starting his tenth session, was chosen unanimously to succeed himself. In accepting, he recalled that the 1965 legislature "tackled problems that had been skirted for years," and hoped the 1967 Assembly would be as constructive.

Although he was to be inaugurated for a second term three days later, the presiding officer, Lieutenant Governor Fulton, chose opening day to address the Senate. This might have been because of the outside chance that his razor-thin margin of victory over his Republican opponent, Senator Max Milo Mills, 46, Marshalltown lawyer, might not hold up in the official canvass by the legislature. In any event, the Lieutenant Governor took the occasion to urge that the legislature assume its proper role in the federal-state governmental structure. Legislatures, he continued, generally had defaulted many responsibilities to the federal government simply by refusing to accept them. It was time to find out whether legislatures

were doing an adequate job and, if not, to consider "what can be done to make them more decision-making bodies." He suggested the legislature's job performance could be upgraded through (1) a reduced membership, (2) a new legislative building where each member would have his own office and (3) a citizens advisory committee.

The suggestion for membership reduction had real meaning for, thanks to the addition of two new seats by the 1965 reapportionment act, the 1967 Senate now had 61 members, making it the second largest (to Minnesota) of any state's. The 1967 House membership of 124 remained the same as in 1965.

If elections of House and Senate officers went smoothly it was because the way had been paved, as usual, at post-election caucuses where each party also named its leaders for the session.

Democrats assembled at the Hotel Savery in Des Moines on November 22 to hear briefly from Governor Hughes and then to break into separate caucuses of House and Senate members. Both were closed to newsmen, even though Democrats still pointed proudly to their action two years earlier in ending secrecy in legislative committees.

When the caucuses ended, Senate Democrats announced they had nominated Senator O'Malley for President Pro Tempore and had re-elected Senator C. Joseph Coleman, 43, Clare farmer beginning his sixth term, assistant leader. Neither

had opposition. Re-elected majority leader was Senator Andrew G. Frommelt, 45, Dubuque realtor and insurance man, over nominal opposition from Senator F. S. Main, 50, Lamoni farmer.

House Democrats chose a youthful one-term, Representative Gannon, 29-year-old farmer, as their leader on the second ballot over Representative-elect William D. Palmer, 32, Des Moines insurance man. Representatives Charles P. Miller, 48, Burlington chiropractor, and Steffen, 38, a manufacturer, withdrew after receiving first ballot votes.

Named assistant leader was Representative Bernard J. O'Malley, 29, Des Moines lawyer and son of Senator O'Malley. He won a second-ballot victory over Representative Dale M. Cochran, 38, Eagle Grove farmer-businessman, after Representative Keith H. Dunton, 51, Thornburg farmer, withdrew following the first ballot. Democrats chalked up a "first" when they chose a woman, Representative Minnette Doderer, 43, Iowa City housewife, as party "whip" on the first ballot over Representative James V. Gallagher, 33, Waterloo telephone employee. Both the new assistant leader and the "whip" were starting second terms.

House and Senate Republicans met in separate caucuses in the same hotel a week later, November 29, to name their leaders. Representative Baringer was nominated for Speaker on the first ballot over Representative-elect Mowry, 61, a law-

yer—58 to 30. Prospects for a three-man race went out the window the previous weekend when Representative Kluever sent a letter to colleagues withdrawing as a candidate. However, Representative Kluever was nominated for Speaker Pro Tempore over Representative Floyd P. Edgington, Sr., 68, retired Sheffield farmer, 57 to 29.

Elected majority floor leader was Representative Floyd H. Millen, 47, Farmington businessman, who received 57 votes to 17 for Representative Charles E. Grassley, 33, New Hartford farmer and production worker; 14 for Representative-elect John Camp, 51, Bryant farmer; and 1 for Representative-elect Mowry. Unopposed choice for assistant leader was Representative-elect Maurice Van Nostrand, 41, Avoca editor and grain dealer. The new leader was starting his third term and his assistant was beginning his second.

At their caucus, Senate Republicans unanimously re-elected Senator Robert R. Rigler, 43, New Hampton banker, starting his seventh term, as their leader. Senator Rigler served in the same capacity in 1963 and 1965.

Democrats gathered again for dinner at the Hotel Savery the night before the legislature opened. They were guests of the State Central Committee, which promised no speeches, "just a get-better-acquainted session."

Republicans breakfasted together at the Hotel Kirkwood, the morning the legislature convened,

as guests of their State Central Committee. There they were told by State Chairman Robert Ray that a "new era" was dawning for the party in Iowa. Republican legislators are "more receptive to new ideas," he said, "and more open-minded."

Republicans also had met the previous afternoon at the Hotel Savery to hear from their new leaders. At the meeting of House Republicans, Speaker-designate Baringer said he had increased the number of House committees to 21 from the 15 in 1965. There had been 42 in 1963. He would also allow Democrats 28 per cent of the members of each committee, the same as their percentage of House membership. Furthermore, the Democrats could assign their members to committees, a departure from the past when the Speaker made assignments for both minority and majority.

Lieutenant Governor Fulton did not permit Republicans to make their own committee assignments in the Senate, where he reduced the number of committees to 14 from 15 in 1965. There had been 30 in 1963.

Membership division in past legislatures showed that the political pendulum had swung vigorously down through the years. But the 1967 legislature was unique, according to available records, for its divided control as shown below:

Year	House		Senate		Total	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
1931	70	38	45	5	115	43
1933	32	76	25	25	57	101

1935	.....	50	58	22	28	72	86
1937	.....	54	54	28	22	82	76
1939	.....	89	19	43	7	132	26
1941	.....	87	21	45	5	132	26
1943	.....	98	10	45	5	143	15
1945	.....	91	17	45	5	136	22
1947	.....	98	10	46	4	144	14
1949	.....	79	29	43	7	122	36
1951	.....	93	15	41	9	134	24
1953	.....	105	3	46	4	151	7
1955	.....	89	19	44	6	133	25
1957	.....	72	36	40	10	112	46
1959	.....	60	48	33	17	93	65
1961	.....	78	30	35	15	113	45
1963	.....	79	29	38	12	117	41
1965	.....	23	101	25	34	48	135
1967	.....	89	35	29	32	118	67

(Note: House membership was increased to 124 from 108, and Senate membership to 59 from 50, by the Reapportionment Act of 1964; Senate membership was increased to 61 from 59 by the Reapportionment Act of 1965. House membership changed to 90-34 when Representative Miller succeeded the late Representative Utzig.)

With routine business handled, the legislators arranged to canvass the vote for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and for joint sessions to hear the Governor's messages and to inaugurate the state's top officials. The canvass confirmed Governor Hughes' 99,741-vote victory over William G. Murray, his G.O.P. opponent. It gave Lieutenant Governor Fulton a second term by 1,260 votes over Senator Mills. Now the legislature awaited the messages of the Governor.

The Governor's Messages

In 1965, Governor Hughes set something of a record when he addressed the legislature four times. He delivered three required messages and a special message dealing with labor.

In 1967, he may have started another new pattern. He not only delivered the three required messages but greatly expanded the "thank you" letter, which a Governor usually sends a legislature upon adjournment, into a full-fledged review of legislative accomplishments and failures.

State of the State Message

As his second term neared the end, Governor Hughes told a joint session, on January 10, that Iowa's condition "is one of robust good health and glowing promise for the future." For Iowa, he noted, "is a peaceful and prosperous garden spot on a troubled globe."

We have much to be thankful for—and the causes that should unite us are infinitely greater than the misunderstandings that sometimes divide us. Our future is in unity and understanding of neighbor towards neighbor.

The Governor explained he had made this judgment not alone on how much money was in the vault, because economy is not the only measure of a state's condition, nor on the quality of

service in meeting human needs, although this "is a relevant factor," but also on "an intangible quotient" that is essential in determining the state's true condition.

I refer to the spiritual temper of the people — their morale, their idealism, their receptiveness to new ideas, their commitment to progress, their concern for their fellow man, their faith in the future, and their willingness to contribute to, as well as to benefit from, the blessings of a free society.

But, he warned, there are disturbing signs of backlash in the world today that could change the temper of the people. He explained:

We seize upon some isolated incident to justify the prejudice we secretly carried in our hearts all the time. The backlash can be an anti-warfare, anti-progress, anti-business, anti-labor, anti-education or anti-racial or anti-religious minority. The extremist backlash is emerging in many places, but it has no . . . reason to exist in Iowa.

Governor Hughes suggested specifically that "the zest of achievement we have tasted" in recent years in "the breakthroughs for better government and a better society" should not "blind us . . . into minimizing the great problems that remain before us."

He detailed achievements of recent years in 10 major areas, dividing the tenth (human resource development) into nine parts, saying:

The upturn in farm income was the most important single factor in the remarkable growth of our economy.

Iowa's rate of increase in personal income in 1965 was 11.9 per cent compared to the nation's 6.5 per cent.

The record agricultural production since 1965 was instrumental in keeping the American housewife's outlay for food at only 18 per cent of her husband's paycheck—lowest in the world.

Due to continuing determined efforts of the Iowa Development Commission working with 250 local groups, 27,000 jobs were created in 600 industrial developments.

Iowa's healthy fiscal condition, with over \$80 million in the treasury, was due largely to economic growth reflected through increased sales and income tax revenues, and from initiating the withholding tax.

Administrative innovations included a new idle fund investment program, changes in auditing procedures, initiation of a strong meat inspection program and establishment of a consumer protection division. . .

He also called attention to:

Physical improvements in the gold-domed Capitol and construction of a new state office building.

The newly-created Iowa Public Utilities Commission, that saved Iowans \$8 million through rate reductions. . .

The Iowa Tax Commission which teamed with local assessors to bring greater equalization of land valuations.

The Iowa Public Safety Department for its continuing highway safety program.

The new area vocational-technical schools, which opened a new era of post-high school education.

The new \$500,000 state college scholarship fund.

The reconstruction of 189 miles of 18-foot highway; the replacement or widening of 249 bridges, and the 60 per cent completion of Iowa's portion of the new Interstate highway, with 426 miles open to traffic.

The 9 million visitations to state parks in 1965, indicating a growing interest in outdoor facilities.

Iowa's many human development programs to fight alcoholism, to train manpower on the job, to improve public health, to benefit senior citizens, and to deal with human rights, economic opportunity, and public welfare.

The strengthening of the employment security and workmen's benefit programs.

Third Inaugural Message

Before an audience that packed the House chamber, and overflowed into the Senate chamber and other areas in the Statehouse, Governor Hughes, 44, took the oath of office for a third two-year term on January 12.

Sworn in by Chief Justice Theodore G. Garfield, he became the first Democrat and the fifth man in Iowa history to serve as the state's Chief Executive for a third term. He was Iowa's thirty-sixth Governor and the thirty-fifth man to hold the office. Samuel J. Kirkwood's first two terms (1860-1864) were divided from his third (1876-1877).

The Governor skipped portions of his 10,000 word, 22-page address, the last five pages of which were not processed until two hours before delivery. Inadvertently missing from the text was the labor section. The Governor sent this missing section to legislators immediately upon completing his address. In it he urged modification of the state's right-to-work law, using milder language than employed in his 1965 inaugural address.

Governor Hughes complimented all legislators on winning election, bestowing a special bouquet on the five women Representatives. Noting the division of legislative control, with Republicans holding the House—89 to 35, and Democrats the Senate—32 to 29, the Governor said the two-party system was on trial.

Recalling that he had worked with a Republican-controlled legislature in his first term, and a Democratic-controlled legislature in his second, he pledged 100 per cent cooperation with a divided legislature in his third. He added, significantly:

It may surprise you to hear me say this, but I couldn't care less about my own political future beyond this present term of office . . . and I couldn't care more about what we have the opportunity to do here for the future of Iowa.

His third inaugural address was packed with recommendations. He called for legislation to:

Repeal the property tax on personal household items, costing an estimated \$5.3 million a year in lost revenue to be replaced from the general fund.

Increase municipalities' share of the road use tax fund to 15 per cent from 13 per cent.

Double the present \$62.50 maximum homestead tax credit as it applied to homes of persons over 65 and with incomes of \$3,000 a year or less.

Establish a statewide educational television network.

Approve six of the eight proposed constitutional amendments initiated by the 1965 legislature, for submission to the people at the general election on November 5, 1968. The six he mentioned were those for (1) home rule, (2)

annual legislative sessions, (3) a new legislative apportionment formula, (4) item veto, (5) short ballot, and (6) extending terms of Governor and Lieutenant Governor to four years from two years with candidates for these offices running as a team.

Not mentioned were the two 1965 proposals (1) to legalize bingo and (2) to authorize the legislature to decide the reimburseable expenses of its members as well as their compensation.

He also called for legislation to:

Permit private students to ride public school buses.

Permit municipalities to issue revenue bonds to finance rehabilitation of downtown areas.

Consolidate the existing 120 state administrative subdivisions (boards, agencies, commissions) into not more than 18, nor less than 13, new departments.

Authorize a semi-voluntary check-off system under the State Marketing Division to help finance commodity organizations recognized by the legislature.

Require the humane slaughtering of livestock.

Remove the 4 per cent ceiling on interest that Iowa banks were permitted by law to pay for temporarily idle public funds.

Lower the voting age to 18 years from 21.

Liberalize residency requirements for voting in presidential elections.

Establish realistic campaign expense limitations.

Establish a state arts council.

Provide state funds to help local governmental units in times of natural disasters.

Authorize projects to demonstrate how strip mine land can be reclaimed.

Authorize a special fund to pay certified teachers for

Amish schools attended by children whose parents will not permit them to attend public schools.

The Governor declared his opposition to proposals to "reward" school districts by increasing their share of state aid in return for holding school taxes below specified levels. He viewed such proposals as "penalties" against districts striving to provide local tax support for quality educational programs.

He also opposed proposals requesting Congress to call a constitutional convention to repeal the one-man, one-vote legislative apportionment decision by the United States Supreme Court.

The Governor requested the legislature to:

Increase state aid for public schools at all levels, kindergarten through university.

Increase welfare funds.

Adopt a model sentencing act.

Increase funds of the Iowa Human Rights Commission.

Provide training for emotionally disturbed teenagers.

Adopt a state civil service law.

Provide funds to buy more park land.

Provide funds to help control Dutch Elm disease.

Establish a state peace officers academy.

Create a state toll bridge authority.

Adopt a law controlling junk yards and billboards along state highways.

The Budget Message

On January 19, Governor Hughes appeared for the third time before the legislature to deliver one of the earliest budget messages on record.

Prepared in what he called an atmosphere of "conservative optimism," it requested a record-setting \$376.3 million a year to run the state for the biennium starting July 1, 1967. This was \$123.1 million below the \$499.5 million a year asked by state subdivisions, but it was \$105.3 million (38 per cent) above the \$271 million a year appropriated for 1965-67. Even so, the Governor said it could be met without raising taxes.

Governor Hughes wasted little time in answering a question lingering in many minds since the 1966 campaign when he estimated the state surplus at \$94.4 million early in his speech. This was short of what some campaign orators had guessed, but nearly \$15 million above the level where most had pegged it.

The Governor proposed using \$69.2 million of the surplus to finance long-range building programs at state institutions, keeping \$12.7 million as a working balance, and investing \$12.4 million in non-recurring items. He opposed suggestions to refund part of it to taxpayers, commenting "the immediate benefits of investing these funds in our future will far outweigh the luxury of a refund that would be modest for most taxpayers."

He said the surplus grew from "legitimate, once-collected state revenues. No taxpayer has paid any tax twice, although it is true that the 1965 personal income tax was collected in the same year in which wages were withheld for 1966 tax-

es." Of the surplus, he said, \$40.4 million represented a withholding tax "windfall" and an additional \$7 million resulted from another 1965 law requiring that the sales tax be turned over to the state monthly instead of quarterly.

Governor Hughes said that \$231 million a year (61.4 per cent) of his proposed budget would be returned to municipalities, counties, and school districts in various forms of state aid which, he hoped, would provide a measure of property tax relief.

Analyzing the revenue picture, Governor Hughes noted that the sales tax for 1965-66 was up 11 per cent, to \$86.2 million, over 1964-65. He estimated the individual income tax would bring in \$110.1 million a year in 1965-67 (up 20 per cent) over 1963-65. He said all indications point to continued increased revenue from these two taxes in 1967-69.

The Governor asked for these major appropriations for each year of the 1967-69 biennium:

Board of Regents—\$80 million for operation, up \$18 million, plus \$15 million for building needs.

Board of Control—\$34 million for operation, up \$8 million, plus \$4.5 million for building needs.

Board of Social Welfare—\$34 million, up \$10 million.

School Aid—\$72 million, up \$25 million, including \$6 million to operate area vocational-technical schools and community colleges, plus \$7 million for buildings. He also asked \$3 million to start a statewide educational radio-television network.

Agricultural land tax credit—\$19 million, up \$4 million.

Department of Public Safety—\$8.3 million, up \$1.7 million. This included funds to add 30 men a year to the Iowa Highway Patrol, increasing its authorized strength to 460.

Conservation Commission—\$2.65 million, up \$450,000, plus \$6 million for buildings and land.

Administrative departments—\$28.8 million, up \$5.49 million, plus \$3 million for buildings.

The Governor said his budget provided for a 5 per cent, two-step salary increase, spread over the 1967-69 biennium, for state employees at a cost of \$6.6 million. It further provided for removal of the \$4,800 a year salary lid on which employees' pension contributions are collected, and for increasing the percentage of contribution deductible from paychecks to 3.75 from 3.5 to improve the Iowa Public Employees Retirement System. He acknowledged these changes would increase property taxes because local governmental units would have to raise funds to match employees' contributions.

The Governor asked for \$50,000 to pay certified teachers in any school district where an emergency might exist. Obviously, this was tailored to meet the Amish school situation.

The Adjournment Message

The Governor's "adjournment message" was in the form of a nine-page letter dated July 2. In it he praised legislators for tackling major problems—property tax replacement, reapportionment,



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



House Leaders: Speaker Baringer (seated), Speaker Pro Tempore Kluever, Democratic Leader Gannon and Assistant O'Malley, Republican Leader Millen, Democratic Whip Doderer, Republican Assistant Leader Van Nostrand.



Senator Hill (standing at back) conducts joint appropriations subcommittee hearing on vocational-technical schools.



Senator Kibbie (back to camera) holds Senate education committee meeting.



Reapportionment conference committee (from left) Reps. Harbor, Van Nostrand, Mowry, Gannon, Senators Denman, Kibbie. Not in picture: Senator Mills, Dodds.



Iowa Legislative Subdistricting Commission (from left): former Rep. James F. Denato, Des Moines; Mrs. Raymond F. Sheets, Iowa City; Mrs. Ellwood Olerich, Rolfe; former Senators Jack Schroeder, Riverdale, and David O. Shaff, Clinton; Asst. Prof. Charles Quirk, Cedar Falls; former Rep. Robert F. Wilson, Cedar Rapids; Harry Smith, Sioux City; Ben Webster, Des Moines; Jack Warren, Waterloo.



Governor Hughes hands pen, used to sign fair housing law, to Rep. Cecil Reed as Rep. A. June Franklin (at Governor's left) and other lawmakers instrumental in its passage look on.



Speaker Baringer and Senator Denman, chosen outstanding legislators by Statehouse press corps. (Photo by Don Joslin.)



University of Iowa legislative interns, Mark Belz and Ann Bowers, with Speaker Baringer (second from left) and Lieut. Gov. Fulton. Belz was assigned to the Speaker, Miss Bowers to the Lieutenant Governor for the session.



Rep. Harold (Grumpy) Fischer orders State Republican Headquarters Lobbyist George Brown off House floor.



Dutchmen all: Rep. Van Nostrand, Senators Van Eaton and Van Gilst, Reps. Van Drie and Van Roekel.



House Sergeant-at-Arms Ralph Lancaster at call box with Pages John Godlove, Jim Benda and Mary Patton.



The Senate pages who served in the Sixty-second General Assembly.



These are the House pages who were on duty during 1967's long session.



Rep. Raymond Miller, Dubuque, is sworn in on May 31, succeeding the late Rep. Utzig. Reps. Millen (partially hidden) and Van Nostrand stand as witnesses.



Edna Gillespie, journal clerk, was honored on her retirement.



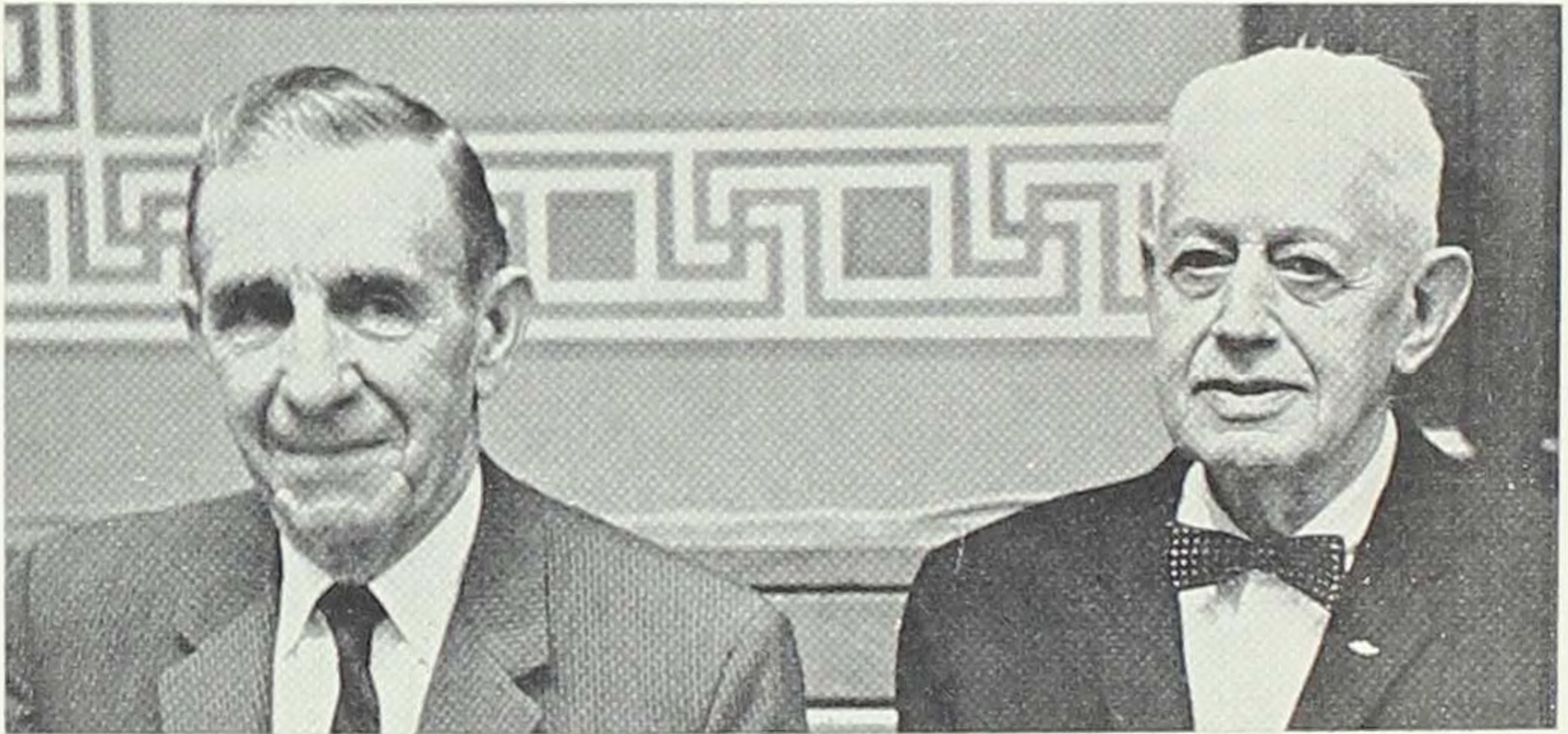
Chief Clerk Wm. Kendrick responds at a surprise party in his honor.



Senator Balloun (center) explains Senate procedures to school pupils from Tama County.



Roland (Dump) Dyer, a pioneer lobbyist, talks old times with Pioneer Lawmakers Stanley Hart and J. T. Dykhouse.



Pioneer Lawmakers Harry Weichman and J. C. Davis.



Pioneer lawmakers attend ceremony honoring them in House chamber.

state school aid, and governmental reorganization.

The cardinal accomplishment of this session was your courage in meeting the long standing need for major tax revision. . . . The extensive tax program enacted to finance the massive property tax relief represents, on your part, conscientious effort to equalize the tax load among all segments of our society. There isn't a citizen who won't carry his proportionate share of the tax load, nor is there a citizen who won't share, in some measure, the relief from the repressive taxes on property. . .

Judged in its entirety . . . you have given Iowa a tax relief program that is properly responsive to economic change. In other words, the revenues and aids will increase or diminish as the economy of the state changes so that new taxes and major alterations in the tax system won't be required at each successive session of the legislature. An integral part of the tax revision package was the enactment of a sound assessment bill which provides for the statewide equalization of property assessments at 27 per cent of the fair market value.

Turning to other matters, he expressed gratitude that the legislators had approved five proposed constitutional amendments initiated by the 1965 legislature, as the basis for reorganization of the administrative branch, and disappointment over defeat of two of the other three amendments.

The legislature won the Governor's praise for taking the first steps to institute reorganization recommendations proposed in a study by the Public Administration Service of Chicago, as authorized by the 1965 legislature. "The major part of the restructuring awaits future legislative action,"

he observed, while expressing satisfaction that the 1967 legislature did:

Create a new Department of Revenue to replace the Iowa Tax Commission and to combine all the state tax collecting responsibilities.

Combine the Boards of Control, Parole and Social Welfare into a new Department of Social Services.

Establish civil service for state employees.

Accelerate industrial development by adoption of the industrial revenue law.

Provide additional funds for recreation facilities and the purchase of more land by the Conservation Commission.

Improve retirement benefits for public employees.

He listed as disappointments:

Failure to (1) enact a minimum wage law, (2) lower the voting age, (3) enact a law permitting private students to ride public school buses, and (4) enact some proposed budget proposals.

He also expressed regret that cities were not given a larger share of the road use tax fund.

The Governor concluded:

It has been a long and difficult session and I know that many of you have served through it at considerable personal sacrifice and inconvenience. I want to express my deep appreciation for the constructive work you have done and the personal courtesies you have accorded me. I wish you health and happiness and hope that your interest in Iowa's public affairs and her future development will continue undiminished through the years.

Major Legislation

In his third inaugural address Governor Hughes had said the two parties could work harmoniously and that he would help. Lieutenant Governor Fulton and Speaker Baringer had echoed his words. Party leaders in both chambers had pledged that as their common goal.

The hard-working 1967 legislature spent nearly six months on the job. What it did—after overcoming frequent outbreaks of partisanship that could have ended the session in a hopeless stalemate had they gone unchecked—was to write a record reading: "Highly Productive." Perhaps this was because the leaders were as good as their word. Rather than accept divided control as an insurmountable barricade to progress, they used it to advantage in putting through major legislation that neither party had been able to pass on its own, in previous sessions.

Divided control was the major factor leading to the first major overhaul of the state's tax structure in decades and this action was still drawing both praise and criticism long after the session ended. Divided control was largely responsible, too, for new laws (1) seeking to end discrimination in housing and (2) creating a civil service

system for state employees. Without it, there was doubt that the legislature would have taken the first steps toward reorganizing the administrative branch by (1) remodeling the State Tax Commission into a new Department of Revenue and (2) merging three existing state boards into a new Department of Social Services.

But these were not the only major accomplishments of the legislature. In the area of proposed constitutional amendments alone, for example, it was extremely active. It approved, for submission to the people at the 1968 general election, five of eight amendments initiated in 1965:

Senate Joint Resolution 1, giving municipalities a greater degree of home rule.

Senate Joint Resolution 2, giving the Governor item veto power on appropriation bills.

Senate Joint Resolution 4, requiring the legislature to meet annually instead of biennially.

Senate Joint Resolution 8, providing a new permanent apportionment plan that would reduce the legislature's membership to not more than 150 from 185.

Senate Joint Resolution 10, authorizing the legislature to fix the reimburseable expenses of members, as well as their compensation.

Not approved were three amendments passed by the 1965 legislature:

Senate Joint Resolution 3, extending terms of Governor and Lieutenant Governor to 4 years from 2 years and requiring them to run as a team.

Senate Joint Resolution 11, legalizing bingo.

Senate Joint Resolution 14, shortening the ballot by authorizing the appointment of four elective state officials.

Even then the legislature was not through. It initiated three constitutional amendments, requiring approval by the 1969 legislature before they could be put to a vote of the people:

Senate Joint Resolution 12, requiring that each legislator be elected from a separate district.

Senate Joint Resolution 24, liberalizing residency requirements for certain voting purposes.

House Joint Resolution 11, repealing the section providing two-year terms for county attorneys, opening the way for passage of a law making them four-year terms to conform with those of other county officials.

Moreover, the legislature approved Senate Joint Resolution 13, ratifying a proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution relating to the succession to the presidency and the vice-presidency and to cases where the President is unable to carry out the powers and duties of his office.

This was only the beginning. In the field of education, the legislature passed laws (1) outlining conditions under which Amish children would be exempted from attending public schools and from observing state school standards, (2) continuing the newly-organized vocational-technical schools and community colleges after fierce, session-long wrangling over whether or not they had over-stepped bounds laid down by the 1965 legislature, (3) appropriating \$500,000 to start a statewide educational television system, (4) changing the name of the State College of Iowa to the "University of Northern Iowa," (5) ap-

appropriating \$500,000 to start a new state university in western Iowa, (6) continuing programs for state scholarships and guaranteed loans for college students. It also passed legislation:

Creating a medicare program for recipients of present welfare services.

Removing the 4 per cent ceiling on interest Iowa banks could pay for idle public funds.

Creating a toll bridge authority.

Outlining a code of ethics for legislators.

Implementing three bills of a seven-bill package designed to reorganize the judicial branch.

Requiring liquor licensees to pay tax on liquor at the time of purchase from state stores rather than after it is sold for consumption.

Requiring distilleries to disclose payments made to Iowans, directly or indirectly, as the result of sales to the Iowa Liquor Control Commission.

Requiring open meetings of all public boards, commissions, agencies, etc.

Extending to Iowa Vietnam veterans the same tax exemptions, benefits, and privileges enjoyed by Iowa veterans of earlier wars.

Authorizing use of patient's fees and of gifts, to retire bonds issued to finance building at University Hospitals.

Creating a state air pollution control commission.

Authorizing the purchase of a Federal building in downtown Des Moines to house state departments.

Improving the public employees' retirement system.

Extending the work release law, relating to county prisoners, to inmates of state prisons.

Appropriating funds to build (1) a peace officers academy and (2) a medium security penal unit.

Extending workmen's compensation laws.

Authorizing the state to aid local communities hit by disasters.

Requiring the humane slaughter of animals.

Authorizing creation of area health boards.

On the lighter side, the Assembly passed bills:

Designating the slogan "Beautiful Land" for automobile license plates, only to repeal it five months later upon discovering that half of the 1968 plates would not be carrying the slogan because they were made before the new law would take effect.

Authorizing use of metal-studded snow tires between November 1 and April 1.

Declaring the geode to be the official state rock.

Legalizing the sale of liquor to Indians.

Raising the marriage license fee to \$5 from \$3.

These bills produced levity when it was needed to break the tension resulting from some tough in-fighting. One of the most bitter fights was over a bill extending the legal length of truck-tractors pulling two trailers to 65 feet from 60 feet. After passing the bill and sending it to the Governor, the legislature, reacting to a storm of public protest, recalled the measure, and defeated it.

Other measures that failed to clear:

Allowing private students to ride public school buses.

Repealing Iowa's Daylight Saving Time law.

Liberalizing the state's abortion laws.

Lowering the voting age to 18 years from 21.

Requiring state inspection of motor vehicles.

Increasing municipalities' percentage share of the state road use tax fund to 15 from 13.

Not passed, for the second consecutive session, was a resolution asking Congress to call a consti-

tutional convention to set aside the United States Supreme Court's one-man, one-vote apportionment decision. It was passed by the House but died in a Senate committee.

Not all the bills passed by the legislature became law. Governor Hughes saw to that by applying his veto pen to these measures:

Senate File 40, requiring drivers' and chauffeurs' licenses include a color photograph of the holder.

House File 72, forbidding hunters without deer licenses to carry shotguns loaded with a slug or with shot larger than No. 2, or any rifle other than a .22 calibre rimfire.

For the first time in his career, the Governor let a bill (House File 754) become law without his signature. It established the Iowa Comprehensive Alcoholism Project with a \$50,000 appropriation and ratified acts of the Governor in setting up the project before it was enacted.

The "box score" of the Assembly read:

	House Bills	Senate Bills	House Joint	Senate Resolutions	Totals
Introduced	797	879	34	39	1,749
Withdrawn	75	91	4	1	171
Indefinitely Postponed	49	3	3	1	56
Failed to Pass	14	6	0	0	20
Passed one house, no vote in the other	70	111	6	4	191
Substitutions made for.....	55	68	1	3	127
Tabled	3	1	0	0	4
Passed both but in different form	3	2	0	0	5
Sent to Sec. of State.....	0	0	6	8	14
Signed by Governor	212	247	2	1	462
Became law without Governor's signature	1	0	0	0	1
Vetoed by Governor	1	1	0	0	2
Passed over Veto	0	0	0	0	0
New Laws	213	247	6	8	474

With such a record it could be easily understood why the 1967 legislature achieved its "Highly Productive" rating. In fact, two of its accomplishments left veteran observers shaking their heads in disbelief.

The first was in farming out to a 10-member bipartisan state commission the almost impossible task of temporarily dividing Iowa's 18 multi-member legislator districts into single-member representative and senatorial subdistricts. This had to be done in time for the election, in 1968, of the 1969 legislature to satisfy a state Supreme Court decision. The commission was given less than a month to do what the legislature itself wrangled over hopelessly for nearly three months before delegating its authority. The commission performed its assignment so expertly that the legislature adopted its report with only minor changes.

The second item of disbelief was passage of a three-bill package designed to shift a portion of the ever-increasing school tax load from property owners to other sources of revenue.

In this package House File 686 contained a new formula for distributing state school aid and was the product of several years of hard work. Among other things, this bill increased the state's share of public school costs to 36 per cent from 13 per cent. Sponsors predicted this would result in relieving property taxes for school purposes by a statewide average of 18 to 20 mills.

Senate File 702 provided the funding for increased school aid called for in House File 686. Senate File 702 was highly controversial because it was vaguely written, probably the result of having been concocted hurriedly behind closed doors in the last 10 days of the session by legislative leaders of both parties in meetings with Governor Hughes. Among other things this bill raised the Iowa sales tax to 3 per cent from 2 per cent; initiated a 3 per cent tax on most services; increased personal income tax rates in brackets above \$7,000; established new 6 and 8 per cent brackets in corporation tax rates and permitted corporations to deduct only half of the Federal corporation tax paid in computing their state tax; increased cigaret tax 2 cents a pack, to 10 cents; increased the beer tax to 12 cents a gallon and established a new 10 per cent wholesale tobacco tax. Sponsors estimated the bill would raise \$102 million a year in new revenue.

Senate File 772 required assessment of all real and personal property at 27 per cent of its "fair and reasonable" value beginning January 1, 1968. This was to standardize assessments throughout the state so property owners would be on an equal footing, both for taxation and tax relief purposes.

All hands seemed agreed that the package would redeem property tax relief planks in the platforms of both parties. But many doubted the need of the service and other new taxes.

However, leaders of the two parties in both houses had made a pact, together and with Governor Hughes, to ram the package through the legislature without major change and they did it, over the bitterly expressed opposition of a minority in both chambers.

Yet, even though the normal committee procedures were dispensed with in order to push the package through; and even though leaders forced the Assembly to work on it shortly after receipt of mimeographed copies of Senate File 702, and before they could digest what was in it, the whole package was not "in the bag" until Sunday, July 2, because opponents put up quite a fight.

Leaders had hoped to end the session by noon, then by midnight, Friday, June 30, the 173rd day. But one thing after another came up to force an extension until Saturday, July 1.

Appropriation bills were not all finished, for one thing, and they were in the category of "must" legislation. But little did members of appropriations committees know, when they came to work at 8 a.m. July 1, they were about to put in the longest day in the history of the Iowa legislature.

Leaders were so confident the session would end early Saturday evening that they did not recess for the evening meal. Complications arose and hunger pangs became almost audible by 9 p.m. When word was leaked that adjournment would come by midnight, members sent for sand-

wiches and box suppers to keep body and soul together. During procedural lulls, weary legislators laid their heads on desks, or stretched out on sofas in the lounges or around the perimeters of the chambers. Now and then a songfest would begin, with strains of such numbers as "Show Me the Way To Go Home," "Sweet Adeline," and "I Won't Be Home Until Morning," wafting through the high-ceilinged House chamber. The Senate was a bit more sedate. But when Saturday midnight passed with no adjournment in sight, it was announced in that chamber that a special mass for Catholic legislators would take place at 6 a.m. Appropriately, House vocalists changed their selections to religious songs such as "Faith of Our Fathers," "The Old Rugged Cross," and "When the Roll Is Called Up Yonder, I'll Be There."

But the rolls to be called down here were of more immediate concern to the bleary-eyed lawmakers. And many more rolls were called as the wee hours of Sunday wore on, as tempers wore thin and voices grew hoarse, in the raging debates over every bill or conference report that came up.

One, two, and three bells sounded and all was not well as legislators began to wonder whether the session would ever end. The break came a half hour or so before the first streaks of dawn were to light the sky. The last of the appropria-

tion bills was ready and its passage would send the state's spending total for the two-years starting July 1, 1967, to a record high of \$988,411,934. If highway commission expenditures were included, the biennial budget would top the \$1 billion mark for the first time in Iowa's history.

It was appropriate, perhaps, that some legislators appeared to be dreaming, or talking in their sleep, as final bills were passed shortly after 4 a.m.

A few more minutes and the Senate adjourned at 4:34 a.m. The House followed suit at 4:43 a.m. It was Sunday, July 2, the 175th day of the session—and the first time a regular session had met (1) in two fiscal years, (2) in July, (3) on the Sabbath, and (4) for more than 20 hours straight covering a Saturday and a Sunday.

A week was set aside for the staff to complete housekeeping chores. Then a few legislators gathered for final adjournment rites. Clocks, stopped back on July 2nd, pretended that July 2nd was still on the calendar. But when Lieutenant Governor Fulton and Speaker Baringer rapped their gavels to sound sine die adjournment, it was really 4:23 p.m. July 10, 1967.

Significance of Work

Some confidently predicted that this legislature was doomed to failure. It was, they said, so tightly hobbled by divided control—one observer preferred “political schizophrenia”—that it could not possibly accomplish anything noteworthy.

They could see little ahead but heated wrangling of a partisan nature. Each party, they declared, would be so intent on trying to win the pole position in the 1968 election race it would overtax its energy supporting its own program, leaving none to work with the opposition for the common good.

Indeed, it appeared they might be proved right when the Republican-controlled House and the Democratic-controlled Senate got stuck for the better part of three months, from the session's outset, in the thorny thicket of reapportionment.

As they gradually wore each other down over this issue, it became increasingly apparent that the goal of some newly-elected House Republicans was to “repeal” the 1965 session because it was the work of the Democrats. And that the goal of some equally stubborn Democrats was to shoot down every good idea tagged “Republican.”

Sensing this, leaders of both parties wisely re-

frained from moving in on their troops until the troops themselves became aware that their tactics were making no headway. The leaders long since had agreed that, under the circumstances, cooperation definitely was a two-way street and unless both parties accepted that as a fact, it would be a futile session. Once the leaders and veteran legislators of both parties prevailed on less-experienced colleagues to accept this point of view, the future took on a brighter hue.

The results were highly rewarding. Far from hobbling the legislature, divided control actually opened the way to passage of some of the most far-reaching legislation in Iowa's history—legislation that neither party had been able to put through in recent years when it, alone, controlled both houses. The reasons were logical enough: both parties wanted these measures passed into law. Some—like fair housing—were so loaded with controversy that neither party was willing to risk its political fortunes as having been solely responsible for putting them there. This opportunity, then, to pass them with bipartisan support was too good to miss. It left each party in the enviable position of being able, from the standpoint of practical politics, to claim the credit, or to deny the blame, for these measures according to whatever future campaign circumstances might dictate.

So a divided Assembly passed these laws that previously had defied each party alone:

The three-bill package to shift a part of the school tax burden off the shoulders of property owners by raising more revenue, through increased and expanded income, sales and other taxes, and through equalizing real estate assessments, in order to boost school aid substantially; the fair housing and the public employees civil service bills; two governmental reorganization bills, one to restructure the Iowa Tax Commission and the other to merge three existing boards into a new Department of Social Services.

Even with divided control, however, it is doubtful that the school aid-property tax relief package could have been passed without the secret meetings of House and Senate leaders of both parties with Governor Hughes, where it was agreed to push it through in the last days of the session without benefit of routine committee processing. This unusual course of action touched off editorial fireworks that were heard throughout the state:

Supposedly responsible legislative leaders committed themselves in advance to support the plan before the citizens had even seen it.—*Iowa City Press-Citizen*.

It was conceived in secrecy, born in controversy and will live in confusion.—*Spencer Daily Reporter*.

In a recent Washington news-letter Iowa was singled out, along with California, Michigan and Maryland, as a state of higher taxes . . . This is the sort of notoriety which was spawned by the overnight tax bill imposed upon Iowans at a legislative secret huddle . . . —*Oelwein Daily Register*.

The new state tax law appears to have piled confusion upon confusion to the point where those who are supposed to have created it seem not to understand it.—*Atlantic News-Telegraph*.

The legislators acted like a bunch of sheep dogs with the round-up dog yapping at their heels . . .—*Kossuth County Advance*.

The public is entitled to a review of the reckless and irresponsible way in which Governor Hughes and . . . legislative leaders met in secret to develop a \$200 million spending program and rammed their \$100 million tax increase bill through . . . before the public had the opportunity to voice its objection.—*Waterloo Daily Courier*.

So it remained for the governor to get the leaders together under conditions they would accept, to construct a compromise measure. And it required the pressure of adjournment breathing down their necks, to get the legislature to act on it. The result is a tax package designed to make everyone unhappy. But few critics are able or willing to propose alternatives that would be any more acceptable.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye*.

Never in all history has such a major piece of Iowa legislation been handed out under such cloak and dagger techniques . . . Little wonder that the Governor and the legislature are being soundly criticized . . . —*Centerville Iowegian*.

The point is Iowa can't have it's cake and eat it too. If it expects to attract new industry and to expand business it cannot levy taxes that inhibit such growth and development.—*Estherville Daily News*.

. . . to the extent that the new tax bill provides property tax relief in the operation of public schools, it will be welcome. Iowa taxpayers may find that the taxes added amount to almost as much as the property tax relief.—*Boone News-Republican*.

Participation in such an unconscionable procedure, so far afield from the normal democratic process, cannot but prove to be a millstone around the necks of all legislators who served in the Sixty-second General Assembly . . . —*Carroll Daily Times Herald*.

The speed with which the legislature seemed to be moving . . . without fully informing the citizenry of just what it was doing is bound to cause repercussions. When you are getting your head shot off, some like to know from what direction the blow is coming.—*Creston News Advertiser*.

If the hurriedly passed \$102 million tax bill is intended as a cure for property tax ills, many Iowans may soon hope for a return of the disease.—*Fort Dodge Messenger*.

Editor-Publisher Willard D. Archie of the Shenandoah *Evening Sentinel* was so disgusted he sat for a day in front of his typewriter but "words did not come." "They hardly came the second day," he wrote. "Maybe it has left us in a state of shock."

Another editor-publisher, confided he had been out of the state when the package was passed and was so unpleasantly surprised by the legislature's action he had to restrain himself. "I didn't write a damn thing," he confessed.

Many newspapers were so editorially expended in criticizing the new package and the methods used in passing it that they never got around to commenting on the session as a whole. But some did and here is what they wrote:

. . . the legislature lived up to the Governor's call for

"constructive compromise at all times." It wasn't easy. It contributed to the longest legislative session in Iowa history. And it produced some results with which neither party is particularly happy. But, as a comparison of January expectations and July accomplishments indicated, it did produce results.—*Des Moines Register*.

There have been too many issues for this single session. Here is the best argument for annual sessions.—*Ottumwa Daily Courier*.

The session will be remembered as the one which made the first serious attempt to transfer the tax load from real property.—*Independence Bulletin-Journal*.

Government has become too complex and fast-changing to run on an every-other-year legislative basis.—*Mason City Globe Gazette*.

One explanation for the extra long session is that the legislators first had to dispose of a baton of constitutional amendments left over from the last session.—*Dubuque Telegraph-Herald*.

. . . the tax and school aid measures, studied over several months and then passed in a rush after the unprecedented meetings between legislative leaders and the Governor, coupled with the wearing 18-hour marathon the last day, pointed up the need for a change in the legislative pattern.—*Council Bluffs Nonpareil*.

One observer has labeled the Illinois statehouse in Springfield the "Cave of the Winds." In the light of the 1967 performance, that in Des Moines might be described as the Temple of Confusion. — *Davenport Times-Democrat*.

At this point the most specific thing the people can sink their teeth into is that the lawmakers made it home by the Fourth of July. Most of what else took place, especially in the frenetic final days, will have a later impact. It is a bit like the funnel cloud in the distance; the people

know it will hit them but they are not quite sure how much damage it will do.—*Sioux City Journal*.

. . . it was a session that proved the value of a strong two-party system. And, ironically . . . that proved unfounded agriculture's fears for its fate in a fairly apportioned legislature. For this legislature, the most fairly apportioned since 1904 but still short of one-man, one-vote representation, did better by agriculture than any other single segment of the state's economy.—*Cedar Rapids Gazette*.

. . . it was a progressive session despite the political split . . . Much good legislation was passed but unfortunately this was overshadowed by badly written laws—and more important, what the legislature failed to do that it should have done.—*Marshalltown Times-Republican*.

The so-called tax relief bill, which favors a special group rather than the public in general, more than offsets the good that has come out of the legislative halls.—*Oskaloosa Daily Herald*.

. . . it remains a fact that all of the representatives in the public press and other media, which would lead Iowans to believe their lawmakers are confused, frustrated, disorganized, uninformed and that the whole business is a mess, are not accurately stated. It's not that bad, it's worse.—*Ames Daily Tribune*.

Station KWWL-TV in Waterloo reported:

Despite its record length, despite—or maybe because of—its political schizophrenic makeup, this legislature will go down as one of the most productive in the history of Iowa.

Legislative leaders, sometimes poles apart during the session, were quick to agree that the politically divided makeup of the assembly was at once

its curse and a blessing in disguise.

They blamed it for the record length of the session. But they added that it also enabled the legislature to pass some laws that an assembly controlled by one party would not have passed for fear of voter reprisals.

As expected, leaders of each party charged the other with prolonging the session by dilly-dally tactics. Lieutenant Governor Fulton, Senate Majority Leader Frommelt, and House Minority Leader Gannon said the session was long because the House Republicans loafed away the early part of it. Speaker Baringer, House Majority Leader Millen, and Senate Minority Leader Rigler retaliated by pointing the finger at Senator Frommelt, saying the session would not have lasted so long if he had taken less time to organize the Senate. Representative Millen charged that Governor Hughes could have shortened the session had he stepped in earlier to apply pressure to Senate Democrats to pass the tax revision package.

So the debate raged in what political analysts would call the best traditions of the two-party system, as both laid the groundwork for the possibility of a special session to review the highly controversial tax package and for the 1968 election to determine which would control the Sixty-third General Assembly in 1969.

Biennial Appropriations by 62nd General Assembly

ADMINISTRATIVE AND SERVICE DEPARTMENTS

	1961-63	1963-65	1965-67	1967-69
Aging, Commission	\$ ———	\$ ———	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000
Agriculture	1,847,480	1,977,680	2,787,810	4,362,420
Alcoholism, Commission	———	———	56,720	70,280
Appeal Board ¹	10,000	10,000	10,000	2,210,000
Archeologist	———	———	30,000	42,280
Arts Council	———	———	———	50,000*
Auditor	722,000	764,420	1,087,730	1,191,370
Capitol Planning Commission ...	———	———	12,500	12,500
Civil Rights Commission	———	———	63,800	170,000
Commerce Com. Gen Adm. ²	346,000	364,020	451,400	424,240
Comptroller	509,520	1,028,880	1,653,940	2,404,950
Control, Board of	1,107,400	1,247,900	1,718,140	2,720,420
Council State Governments	15,000	15,000	22,000	25,000
Development Commission	600,800	910,700	1,538,690	1,650,000
Economic Opportunity Off.	———	———	———	50,260*
Employment Security Com. ³	188,600	168,300	172,200	1,185,136
Executive Council ⁴	1,022,000	1,830,800	2,557,210	5,586,200
Fair Board	530,000	530,000	560,000	560,000
Gen. Ass. Misc. Claims ⁵	15,457	———	12,080	22,978
Governor ⁶	159,860	190,000	479,810	613,050
Governor Elect	———	———	10,000	10,000
Governor, Lieutenant	3,000	6,000	10,000	14,000
Handicapped, Com. Emp.	———	———	30,000	72,580

* New items or listed this way for first time.

(1) Includes \$2,000,000 estimated appropriation for Tort Claims.

(2) Commerce Commission split between Administrative and Service and Regulatory.

(3) Includes \$1,000,000 for I.P.E.R.S. prior service liability.

(4) Includes \$1,000,000 for Disaster Aid, \$1,000,000 (estimated) for purchase of land, and \$1,700,000 for the Contingent Fund.

(5) Shown previously as General Assembly expense.

(6) Includes \$613,050 for Office of State Planning.

BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS

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Health, Department of	1,400,000	1,420,590	2,442,930	2,922,060
Higher Education Facilities	-----	-----	80,000	126,000
Historical Society	209,000	209,100	242,220	264,840
History and Archives	228,100	229,840	290,900	353,220
Hoover Birthplace	24,000	12,000	24,000	6,000
Indian Reservation Officer	5,000	5,000	7,000	7,000
Industrial Commission	113,600	142,400	207,910	280,700
Insurance Department	402,000	451,200	628,610	645,260
Interstate Cooperation Com.	-----	-----	8,000	11,000
Labor, Bureau of	200,700	210,960	352,000	662,000
Libraries	333,620	358,320	446,920	495,540
Liquor Con. Com. Gen. Oper. ⁷	7,500,000	7,481,800	8,364,910	10,598,540
Merit Employment	-----	-----	-----	242,450
Mines & Minerals	28,800	35,680	40,110	114,740
Miss. River Parkway Com.	3,000	5,360	7,000	10,000
Parole, Board of	419,120	556,560	827,370	1,038,900
Pioneer Lawmakers	350	300	300	300
Printing Board	266,320	308,000	342,680	371,560
Public Buildings, Grounds	1,210,560	1,356,000	1,605,910	2,086,640
Public Defense, Dept. of ⁸	1,934,000	1,960,100	2,076,180	2,610,220
Public Instruction, Dept.	2,199,960	2,360,440	2,053,860	2,458,700
Regents, Board of	169,880	181,000	213,100	210,000
Secretary of State	142,080	173,400	220,120	342,000
Spanish-American Vets.	7,000	6,980	7,000	6,610
Tax Commission	2,885,140	5,198,400	6,692,730	9,343,180
Treasurer	216,800	167,900	185,080	258,800
Uniform Laws, Com.	4,100	4,100	5,200	6,100
Totals	\$26,980,247	\$31,879,130	\$40,686,070	\$58,970,024

REGULATORY

	1961-63	1963-65	1965-67	1967-69
Commerce Commission ²	\$ 166,980	\$ 838,640	\$ 907,280	\$ 1,290,460
Liquor Enforcement ⁷	-----	400,000	371,560	444,000
Pharmacy Examiners	188,440	190,060	214,850	240,900
Real Estate Commission	55,780	56,840	62,400	75,000
Reciprocity Board	80,940	125,560	162,740	197,580
Total Regulatory	\$ 492,140	\$ 1,611,100	\$ 1,718,830	\$ 2,247,940

(7) Liquor Commission split between Administrative and Service and Regulatory.

(8) Previously shown as Civil Defense and National, State Guard.

LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIAL

	1961-63	1963-65	1965-67	1967-69
Attorney General	\$ 410,700	\$ 416,200	\$ 535,630	\$ 815,380
Budget & Financial Control Committee (Contingent)	1,250,000	2,000,000	200,000	300,000
District Court	1,873,900	2,305,100	3,172,000	3,371,840
General Assembly	1,523,383	2,085,797	2,261,030	2,168,400
Legislative Research Bureau	—	120,000	209,300	388,500
Supreme Court	348,110	411,500	554,000	770,220
Supreme Court Clerk	39,000	40,400	48,510	51,520
Supreme Court Rep., Code Ed.	70,900	75,060	92,870	107,440
Totals	\$ 5,515,993	\$ 7,454,057	\$ 7,073,340	\$ 7,973,300

WELFARE AND BOARD OF CONTROL INSTITUTIONS
SOCIAL WELFARE

	1961-63	1963-65	1965-67	1967-69
Aid to the Blind	\$ 1,200,000	\$ 1,100,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 920,000
Aid to Dependent Children	8,000,000	8,500,000	12,200,000	14,070,000
Child Welfare	700,000	800,000	1,200,000	2,450,000
Emergency Relief	100,000	100,000	120,000	140,000
Old Age Assistance	25,500,000	24,000,000	24,540,000	21,200,000
Supp. Appropriation	—	—	320,000	—
Aid to Disabled	336,000	500,000	1,180,000	1,180,000
Support for Indians Residing on a Settlement	30,000	30,000	30,000	40,000
Medical Assistance ⁹	—	3,360,000	8,000,000	23,750,000
Totals	\$35,866,000	\$38,390,000	\$48,590,000	\$63,750,000

BOARD OF CONTROL INSTITUTIONS

	1961-63	1963-65	1965-67	1967-69
Mental Health Institute:				
Cherokee	\$ 4,600,000	\$ 4,339,200	\$ 4,361,800	\$ 5,929,760
Clarinda	4,400,000	4,446,800	4,316,340	5,676,600
Independence	4,900,000	4,785,000	5,053,600	6,578,020
Mount Pleasant	4,400,000	4,381,000	4,657,400	5,434,940
State Homes:				
Wittenmyer (Davenport)	1,580,000	1,841,800	2,123,600	2,614,800

(9) Provided by Title XIX, Medicare Act in 1967-69.

BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS

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Soldiers' (Marshalltown)	1,813,000	1,769,200	2,219,000	4,465,840
Juvenile (Toledo)	1,200,000	1,365,800	1,609,000	2,186,000
State Schools:				
Glenwood	4,850,000	5,112,800	6,043,600	8,713,190
Woodward	4,850,000	4,952,800	5,832,200	8,782,010
Reformatories:				
Men's (Anamosa)	2,930,000	3,583,600	4,584,000	5,330,770
Anamosa-Oakdale-Iowa				
Med. Fac.	—	—	—	970,480*
Women's (Rockwell City)	470,000	558,500	645,800	803,000
Training Schools:				
Boys' (Eldora)	2,380,000	2,439,600	2,978,960	3,827,720
Girls' (Mitchellville)	555,200	727,400	1,060,200	1,410,960
Penitentiary:				
Fort Madison	3,880,000	4,323,600	5,222,400	5,996,080
Newton-Riverview Re. Cen.	—	—	—	893,470*
For Add. Mental Health	401,440	413,400	—	—
State Mental Aid:				
County Payments	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
	—	—	—	—
Total, Board of Control	\$44,209,640	\$46,040,500	\$51,707,900	\$71,613,640
	—	—	—	—
Total, Welfare, Board				
of Control	\$80,075,640	\$84,430,500	\$100,297,900	\$135,363,640

PUBLIC SAFETY

	1961-63	1963-65	1965-67	1967-69
Public Safety, Dept. of	\$10,019,000	\$10,021,620	\$13,272,330	\$16,031,690
	—	—	—	—
Totals	\$10,019,000	\$10,021,620	\$13,272,330	\$16,031,690

EDUCATION

	1961-63	1963-65	1965-67	1967-69
Direct Aid:				
Blind Commission	\$ 400,000	\$ 425,020	\$ 580,000	\$ 662,420
Teachers' Retirement	1,030,000**	950,000**	950,000**	806,000**
Higher Education ¹⁰	—	—	500,000	2,525,000
Public Instruction				
Vocational Rehabilitation	—	—	1,400,000	1,800,000

** Estimated appropriation.
 (10) 1967-69 appropriation includes \$325,000 for Scholarship Program, \$2,000,000 for Student Loan Reserve fund and \$200,000 for General Practitioners Grant.

Soldiers' Bonus Board	70,000	100,000	100,000	110,000
Total: Direct Aid	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 1,475,020	\$ 3,530,000	\$ 5,903,420
District School Aid:				
Drivers Training	—	—	\$ 2,400,000	\$ 3,400,000
Manpower Development	—	—	150,000	390,000
Economic Opportunity Act:				
Adult Basic Education	—	—	—	40,000
Assistance to Migrants	—	—	—	70,000
Handicapped Children	3,000,000	3,000,000	5,000,000	7,000,000
Emergency Aid	400,000	400,000	400,000	100,000
School Transportation ¹¹	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	2,992,000
School Supplemental Aid ¹¹	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	4,192,000
Veterans Education	10,000	10,000	5,000	7,500
Surplus Commodity Dist.	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
General School Aid ¹¹	39,059,560	39,059,560	67,000,000	36,816,000
Area Vocational School				
Deficiency	—	—	—	4,500,000
Vocational Education Board	400,000	400,000	400,000	—
Standing Appropriations	400,000	400,000	—	400,000
Voc. Ed. Programs, Schools	—	—	4,400,000	11,600,000
National Defense Education:				
Administration, Extension	130,500	112,000	160,000	250,000
Counseling	34,000	38,000	50,000	90,000
Statistics	130,000	130,000	150,000	161,000
State Equalization Aid	—	—	—	161,500,000
Mining Camp Schools:				
Emergency	54,000	54,000	40,000	—
State Aid	90,000	90,000	70,000	—
Normal Institute	99,000	99,000	99,000	—
School Construction	500,000	—	—	—
Area Vocational Program	500,000	500,000	—	—
Totals	\$60,812,060	\$60,297,560	\$96,329,000	\$233,513,500

BOARD OF REGENTS INSTITUTIONS

	1961-63	1963-65	1965-67	1967-69
State University of Iowa:				
University	\$27,200,800	\$32,667,500	\$41,907,226	\$57,060,000

(11) State Equalization Aid replaces General School Aid, School Transportation and Supplemental Aid.

BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS

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Lakeside Laboratory	8,800	8,800	15,994	—
University Hospital	11,801,200	13,605,850	15,241,328	17,234,000
Psychopathic Hospital	2,000,400	2,849,400	3,305,032	3,794,000
Bacteriological Laboratory	725,600	863,950	1,039,008	1,321,000
Hospital School	1,268,600	1,660,600	2,020,310	2,350,000
Iowa State University	26,822,400	33,387,900	42,486,140	57,666,000
University of Northern Iowa....	7,829,200	9,670,000	12,341,438	17,072,000
Braille-Sightsaving School	969,400	1,020,000	1,127,912	1,304,000
School for the Deaf	1,736,000	1,821,400	2,018,040	2,360,000
Sanatorium	2,383,600	2,464,000	2,497,572	2,906,000
Psychopathic Hospital Mental				
Health Research Fund.....	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
<hr/>				
Total: Board of Regents.....	\$82,896,000	\$100,169,400	\$124,500,000	\$163,217,000
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Total: Education	\$145,208,060	\$161,941,980	\$224,009,000	\$402,633,920

CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

	1961-63	1963-65	1965-67	1967-69
Conservation Commission ¹²	\$ 1,283,700	\$ 1,284,700	\$ 2,075,680	\$ 2,521,080
Geological Survey	591,600	609,200	650,100	755,640
Natural Resources Council	340,600	353,300	456,680	462,700
Soil Conservation	119,160	125,900	131,790	352,400
Soil Conservation Committee:				
Dist. Commissioner Expense....	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Personnel and Expense	1,000,000	1,050,000	1,150,000	1,430,000
Upper Miss. Riverway Com.	—	—	—	30,000*
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Total: Conservation	\$ 3,435,060	\$ 3,523,100	\$ 4,564,250	\$ 5,651,820

TAX CREDITS AND REFUNDS

	1961-63	1963-65	1965-67	1967-69
Agriculture Land Tax Credit	\$22,500,000	\$22,500,000	\$30,000,000	\$36,000,000
Homestead Tax Credit (Est.)	58,330,000	60,400,000	61,400,000	74,000,000
Household Goods Replacement	—	—	—	10,600,000*
Miscellaneous Refunds (Est.)....	4,520,000	8,500,000	8,220,000	8,000,000
Income Tax Refunds (Est.)	—	—	—	28,000,000*
Moneys & Credits Replace.	—	—	—	3,000,000*
Sales Tax Credit (Est.)	—	—	—	33,600,000*

(12) Includes \$114,480 for Planning Cooperation with Federal Agencies and \$29,620 for Preserves Advisory Board.

40% State Income Tax (Est.)....	_____	_____	_____	64,640,000*
Per. Prop. Tax Replace. (Est.)	_____	_____	_____	37,000,000*
Totals	\$85,350,000	\$91,400,000	\$99,620,000	\$294,840,000

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

	1961-63	1963-65	1965-67	1967-69
Department of Agriculture.....	_____	13,861	_____	_____
Commission for Blind	_____	_____	140,000	_____
Office of Comptroller	_____	_____	_____	1,168,000*
Conservation Commission	2,660,600	1,501,600	2,745,230	8,217,500
Board of Control Institutions.....	6,495,200	5,084,000	5,919,000	9,000,000
Board of Regents Institutions....	20,947,440	16,000,000	21,150,000	34,000,000
Employment Security Com.	75,000	_____	_____	_____
Executive Council	_____	_____	3,239,500	300,000
Fair Board	184,650	186,400	100,000	350,000
Health Department	_____	_____	_____	24,000*
Historical Society	_____	_____	_____	15,000*
Legislative Research Bureau	_____	_____	_____	17,500*
Liquor Control Commission	_____	_____	44,000	11,000
Buildings and Grounds	115,600	372,000	200,000	250,000
Public Defense-Military Div.....	226,250	308,000	300,000	360,000
Vocational Education	_____	_____	6,000,000	9,500,000
Vocational Rehabilitation	_____	_____	_____	650,000*
Pub. Safety, Radio Comm.	_____	305,000	80,000	435,600
State Office Building	_____	_____	3,000,000	_____
Valley Bank Building	_____	_____	_____	401,000*
Total Capitals	\$30,704,740	\$23,770,861	\$42,917,730	\$64,699,600
Grand Totals	\$387,780,880	\$416,032,348	\$534,159,450	\$988,411,934

Biennial appropriation figures of the 62nd General Assembly compiled by Marvin R. Selden, State Comptroller and his staff.

COST OF THE 62nd GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Item	House	Senate	Joint	Total
Salaries: Lieut. Gov., legislators, all employees	\$1,280,567.87	\$682,926.01	\$94,595.78	\$2,058,089.66
Chaplains			4,258.00	4,258.00
Printing			177,631.50	177,631.50
Miscellaneous	23,062.76	31,138.99	16,916.37	71,118.12
Totals	\$1,303,630.63	\$714,065.00	\$293,401.65	\$2,311,097.28

COMPARATIVE TOTAL COSTS

61st G.A.	60th G.A.	59th G.A.	58th G.A.	57th G.A.
\$1,608,894.56	\$1,190,485.30	\$1,153,226.66	\$1,084,043.14	\$709,151.02

Total General Fund and Capital Improvements Appropriations

1947-49	\$109,329,011	1959-61	\$342,775,550
1949-51	253,484,283	1961-63	387,780,880
1951-53	222,447,106	1963-65	416,032,348
1953-55	244,745,391	1965-67	534,159,450
1955-57	273,071,121	1967-69	988,411,934
1957-59	286,492,731		

An interesting sidelight on how Iowa government has grown in 100 years may be found in the State Auditor's report for 1867-1869. As of November 1, 1867, there was \$97,740.45 in the treasury. In the next two years the state took in \$2,355,170.08 and paid out \$2,051,971.22, leaving a balance on hand as of November 1, 1869, of \$303,198.86.

Committees Serving Between 62nd and 63rd General Assemblies

ADVISORY INVESTMENT

Senator Reppert; Rep. Mensing.

Non-Legislators: Dale K. DeKoster, Waterloo; George C. Foerster, Amana; W. F. Poorman, Des Moines.

BUDGET AND FINANCIAL CONTROL

Senators Cassidy, Flatt, Gaudineer, Lodwick, O'Malley.

Reps. Cunningham, Den Herder, Dunton, Gannon, Ossian.

CAPITOL PLANNING

Senators Clarke, Heaberlin.

Reps. Darrington, Hanson of Mitchell.

Non-Legislators: State Architect Frank Bunker, Des Moines; Amos Emery, Des Moines; State Supt. of Buildings and Grounds William Gall, Des Moines; Louise Noun, Des Moines; William J. Wagner, Dallas Center.

COMMISSION ON AGING

Senators Briles, Condon, Patton.

Reps. Carnahan, Stokes, Strand.

Non-Legislators: Former Gov. Robert D. Blue, Eagle Grove; Arthur Downing, Des Moines; Dr. Edward B. Jakubauskas, Ames; Thelma Kass, Davenport; Dr. W. W. Morris, Iowa City; the Rev. Clarence W. Tompkins, Fort Dodge; former Congressman Otha D. Wearin, Hastings.

INTERIM COMMITTEES

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DEPARTMENTAL RULES REVIEW

Senators DeKoster, Elvers, Shirley.

Reps. Bailey, Grassley, Shaw.

HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES

Senator Van Gilst.

Rep. Winkelman.

Non-Legislators: Charles J. Hearst, Cedar Falls; State Supt. of Education Paul F. Johnston, Des Moines; Dr. Irwin J. Lubbers, Des Moines; Georgia C. Nye, Cedar Rapids; Secretary R. Wayne Richey of State Board of Regents, Des Moines; Dr. Don R. Sheriff, West Branch; Robert Williams, Des Moines.

INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Senators Hagedorn, Kyhl, Murray, Reno, Reppert.

Reps. Busch, Caffrey, Camp, Fischer, Tieden, Speaker Baringer.

Non-Legislators: Lieutenant Governor Fulton, Legislative Research Director Serge H. Garrison, Windsor Heights; James Harrington, Des Moines; Governor Hughes; Comptroller Marvin R. Selden, Des Moines; Melvin H. Wolf, Waterloo.

IOWA STATE FAIR AND WORLD FOOD EXPOSITION

Senators Lucken, Main.

Reps. Mayberry, Miller of Page.

Non-Legislators: Dale Awtry, Lake Mills; H. M. Duncan, Columbus Junction; Kenneth R. Fulk, Clarinda; Secretary of Agriculture L. B. Liddy, Keosauqua; Dr. W. Robert Parks, Ames; C. E. Worlan, Des Moines.

LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY

Senator Kruck.

Rep. Thordsen.

Non-Legislators: Assistant Atty. Gen. David A. Elderkin, Des Moines; Jack Hilsabeck, Audubon; George J. Matias, Cedar Rapids; Frank O'Keefe, Sioux City; Donald M. Stratton, Boone.

LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH

Senators Benda, Frommelt, Kibbie, McGill, Neu, Nurse, O'Malley, Rigler.

Reps. Baringer (Speaker), Cochran, Gannon, Millen, Miller of Des Moines, Miller of Page, Petersen, Smith.

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE TO THE AGED ADVISORY

Senators Klefstad, Kosek.

Reps. Carnahan, Den Herder.

Non-Legislators: Donald J. Conroy, Des Moines; Dr. Jack Droz, Wellman; Robert G. Gibbs, Des Moines; Dr. Robert C. Hardin, Iowa City; Dr. J. B. Kennedy, Des Moines; Alixe Nuzum, Des Moines; Dr. L. J. O'Brien, Fort Dodge; Dr. S. E. Reed, Des Moines; Edith Ruppert, Iowa City; Golda Sands, Des Moines; Dr. Richard Schiller, Marshalltown; Dr. James F. Speers, Des Moines; E. R. Vest, Woodbine; Dr. Ronald K. Woods, Des Moines.

TRUCK RECIPROCITY STUDY

Senators Burns, Denman, Reppert, Lamborn.

Reps. Bennett, Fisher, Gannon, Holden, Miller of Page.

Non-Legislators: Harold E. Baker, Des Moines; L. E. Crowley, Des Moines; Joy Fitzgerald, Des Moines; Paul Fletcher, Des Moines; Richard Hileman, Des Moines; Richard Petska, Cedar Rapids; William F. Sueppel, Iowa City; Dick A. Witt, Des Moines.

Governor: HAROLD E. HUGHES
Lieutenant Governor: ROBERT D. FULTON
Speaker of the House: MAURICE E. BARINGER

THE SIXTY-SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY

SENATORS			SENATORS			SENATORS		
Name	Address	Dist.	Name	Address	Dist.	Name	Address	Dist.
*Balloun, Charles F. (Toledo)	25		Glenn, Gene W. (Ottumwa)	9		*Mills, Max Milo (Marshalltown)	26	
*Benda, Kenneth (Hartwick)	18		Hagedorn, Merle W. (Royal)	46		Murray, Donald W. (Bancroft)	44	
*Briles, James E. (Corning)	5		Heaberlin, Stan (Pleasantville)	11		*Neu, Arthur A. (Carroll)	29	
Buren, John (Forest City)	43		Heying, H. L. (West Union)	39		Nurse, H. Kenneth (Hartley)	48	
Burns, Robert J. (Oxford)	17		Hill, Eugene M. (Newton)	19		O'Malley, George (Des Moines)	20	
Cassidy, Joseph W. (Walcott)	15		*Hougen, C. O. (Cedar Falls)	32		Patton, John W. (Aurora)	31	
*Clarke, Hugh H. (Belmond)	34		*Jepsen, Roger W. (Davenport)	15		*Potgeter, J. A. (Steamboat R.)	33	
Coleman, C. Joseph (Clare)	35		Kibbie, John P. (Emmetsburg)	45		Reichardt, Wm. J. (Des Moines)	20	
Condon, Gene F. (Waterloo)	32		Klefstad, G. E. (Council Bluffs)	13		Reno, Max E. (Bonaparte)	2	
*DeHart, Pearle (Ames)	27		*Kosek, Ernest (Cedar Rapids)	24		Reppert, Howard (Des Moines)	20	
*DeKoster, Lucas J. (Hull)	49		Kruck, Warren J. (Boone)	28		*Rigler, Robert (New Hampton)	40	
Denman, Wm. F. (Des Moines)	20		*Kyhl, Vernon H. (Parkersburg)	41		*Riley, Tom (Cedar Rapids)	24	
Dodds, Robert R. (Danville)	7		*Lamborn, Clifton (Maquoketa)	23		Schaben, James F. (Dunlap)	22	
Elvers, Adolph W. (Elkader)	38		*Lange, Elmer F. (Sac City)	36		*Shaff, Roger J. (Camanche)	16	
Ely, John M. (Cedar Rapids)	24		*Lisle, Vern (Clarinda)	6		Shirley, Alan (Perry)	21	
*Erskine, Alden (Sioux City)	37		*Lodwick, Seeley G. (Wever)	1		*Stanley, David (Muscatine)	14	
*Flatt, Joseph B. (Winterset)	12		*Lucken, J. Henry (LeMars)	47		*Stephens, R. L. (Crawfordsville)	8	
Floy, Delbert W. (Thornton)	42		Main, Franklin S. (Lamoni)	4		*Van Eaton, C. S. (Sioux City)	37	
*Frey, Tom J. (Neola)	13		McGill, Donald S. (Melrose)	3		Van Gilst, Bass (Oskaloosa)	10	
Frommelt, Andrew (Dubuque)	30		*Messerly, Francis (Cedar Falls)	32		*Walsh, John M. (Dubuque)	30	
Gaudineer, Lee (Des Moines)	20							

REPRESENTATIVES IN THE SIXTY-SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY

*Allen, L. E. (Council Bluffs)	Hanson, Harley (Vinton)	*Petersen, Leroy H. (Grimes)
*Andersen, Leonard C. (Sioux City)	*Harbor, William H. (Henderson)	*Peterson, Louis A. (Lawton)
Bailey, Ray V. (Clarion)	*Hicklin, Edwin A. (Wapello)	*Pierson, George N. (Oskaloosa)
Baker, Donald E. (Boone)	*Hill, William (Marshalltown)	Poney, Charles (Ottumwa)
*Baringer, Maurice E. (Oelwein)	*Holden, Edgar H. (Davenport)	Radl, Richard M. (Lisbon)
*Battles, Lynn, Sr. (Maquoketa)	Hullinger, Arlo (Leon)	Redfern, Carroll I. (Donnellson)
Beardsley, Harry W. (Des Moines)	*Johnson, Harvey W. (Exira)	*Reed, Cecil A. (Cedar Rapids)
Bennett, Vernon N. (Des Moines)	Johnston, Dan L. (Des Moines)	Renda, Thomas A. (Des Moines)
*Bergman, Irvin L. (Harris)	*Kiilsholm, Karl E. (Algona)	Roe, Thomas S. (Waukon)
*Bowin, Donald A. (Waterloo)	*King, J. E. (Albia)	*Roorda, Norman (Monroe)
Breitbart, Alfred, Sr. (Farley)	*Kitner, Art (Independence)	*Sanders, Leo I. (Estherville)
*Busch, Henry W. (Waverly)	*Klein, James T. (Lake Mills)	*Schmarje, Clarence (Muscatine)
Caffrey, James T. (Des Moines)	*Kluever, Lester L. (Atlantic)	*Schroeder, Laverne (McClelland)
*Camp, John (Bryant)	*Knight, Harold L. (Humboldt)	*Shaw, Elizabeth (Davenport)
Carnahan, Cleve L. (Ottumwa)	*Koch, Edgar J. (Sioux City)	*Shepherd, Stanley (Farmington)
*Christensen, Perry L. (Kent)	*Langland, W. (Spring Gr., Minn.)	*Smith, Marvin W. (Paullina)
*Clark, Russell D. (Denison)	*Lee, Richard E. (Webster City)	*Sorg, Nathan F. (Marion)
Cochran, Dale M. (Eagle Grove)	*Lipsky, Joan (Cedar Rapids)	Steffen, Vince B. (New Hampton)
*Coffman, Wm. J. (North English)	Maloney, James E. (Bondurant)	*Stokes, Gordon (LeMars)
*Conklin, W. Charlene (Waterloo)	Mayberry, D. Vincent (Ft. Dodge)	*Story, M. E. (Waterloo)
*Cunningham, Ray C. (Ames)	*McCartney, R. F. (Charles City)	*Strand, Clair (Grinnell)
*Curran, Leigh R. (Mason City)	*McCray, Paul B. (Davenport)	*Stromer, Delwyn D. (Garner)
*Darrington, William E. (Persia)	*McIntyre, Scott (Cedar Rapids)	*Strothman, C. F. (New London)
*Den Herder, E. H. (Sioux Center)	McNamara, Walter (Cedar Rapids)	*Sullivan, C. K. (Sioux City)
*Diehl, Robert H. (Albert City)	*Mensing, A. L. (Lowden)	Tapscott, John (Des Moines)
Distelhorst, Milton (Burlington)	Middleswart, James I. (Indianola)	*Thordsen, Harold A. (Davenport)
Doderer, Minnette F. (Iowa City)	*Millen, Floyd H. (Farmington)	*Tieden, Dale L. (Garnavillo)
Duffy, John L. (Dubuque)	Miller, Charles P. (Burlington)	†Utzig, Arnold (Dubuque)
Dunton, Keith H. (Thornburg)	*Miller, Leroy S. (Shenandoah)	*Van Drie, Rudy (Ames)
*Edgington, Floyd P. (Sheffield)	*†Miller, Raymond (Dubuque)	*Van Nostrand, Maurice (Avoca)
*Fischer, Harold O. (Wellsburg)	*Miller, Roy A. (Monticello)	*Van Roekel, Gerrit (Pella)
*Fisher, C. Ray (Grand Junction)	*Moffitt, Delmont (Mystic)	*Varley, Andrew (Stuart)
Franklin, A. June (Des Moines)	*Mohrfeld, Fred (Toledo)	*Vetter, Keith (Washington)
*Freeman, Lester M. (Spirit Lake)	*Mowry, John L. (Marshalltown)	*Voorhees, Donald E. (Waterloo)
*Fullerton, Bert (Correctionville)	*Nelson, Harold V. (Aurelia)	*Watson, E. M. (Diagonal)
Gallagher, James V. (Waterloo)	*Nielsen, Alfred (Defiance)	*Waugh, Jewell (Whiting)
Gannon, William J. (Mingo)	Nolin, Karl (Ralston)	*Welden, Richard W. (Iowa Falls)
*Gittins, Harry R. (Council Bluffs)	O'Malley, Bernard (Des Moines)	*Winkelman, Wm. P. (Lohrville)
Glenn, Charles (West Des Moines)	*Ossian, Conrad (Red Oak)	*Wolfe, Harold E. (Clear Lake)
*Graham, J. Wesley (Ida Grove)	Palmer, William D. (Des Moines)	*Wood, Warren (Davenport)
*Grassley, Charles (New Hartford)	*Patton, James E. (Manchester)	*Yoder, Earl M. (Iowa City)
*Hanson, Fred B. (Osage)	*Pelton, Charles H. (Clinton)	

*Republican

†Raymond Miller succeeded Arnold Utzig who died May 10, 1967.



Governor and Mrs. Hughes (right) lead grand march at Inaugural Ball. Others, from left Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Robert L. Gamrath, Lieut. Gov. and Mrs. Fulton, and Adj. Gen. Junior F. Miller and daughter, Nancy Schroer.



State officials greet Inaugural Ball guests from their assigned "parlors" in Veterans Auditorium, Des Moines. (Photos by Tom Merryman.)