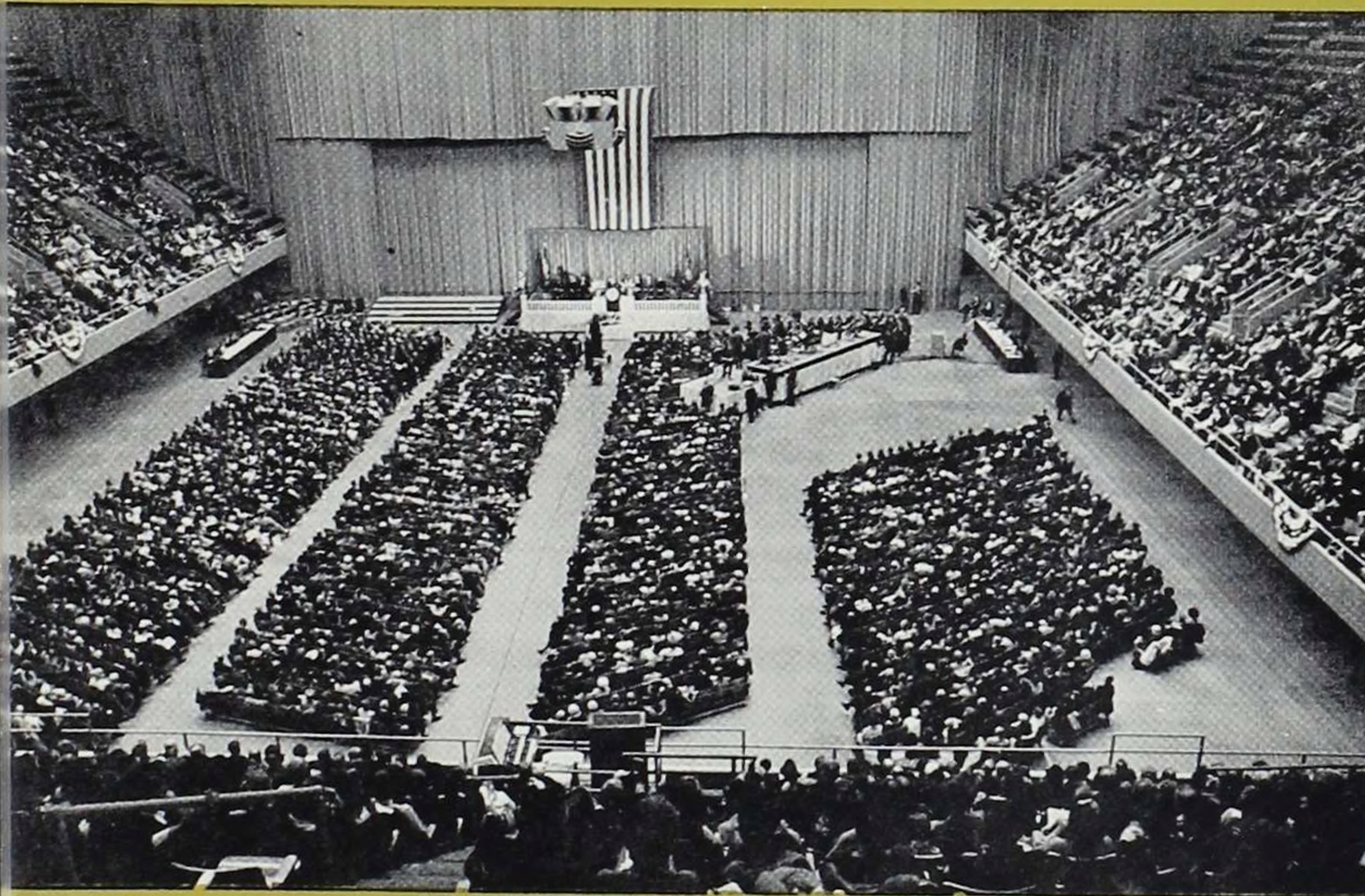


The
PALIMPSEST



Veterans Auditorium: Scene of Inaugural Ceremonies.

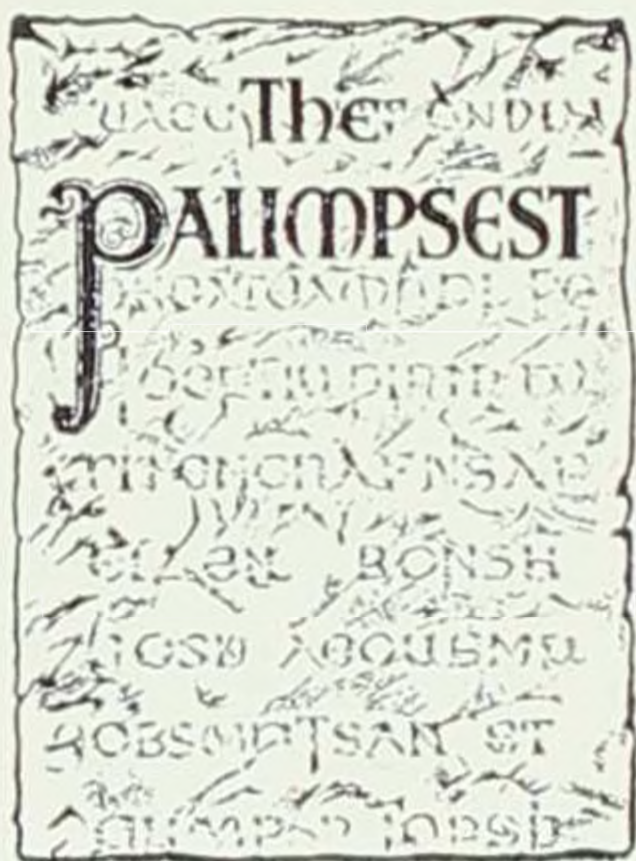
The 63rd General Assembly of Iowa
(First Session)

Published Monthly by
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OCTOBER 1969

SPECIAL GENERAL ASSEMBLY ISSUE — FIFTY CENTS



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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THE PALIMPSEST

EDITED BY WILLIAM J. PETERSEN

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The Election of 1968

The 1968 campaign began with clear indications that Iowa Republicans, on the ascendancy since their humiliating 1964 defeat, were out to complete the near sweep they scored in 1966. The national trend, for a change, was in their favor. Former Vice President Richard M. Nixon, the party's presidential candidate, was popular in Iowa, while his Democratic opponent, Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, was carrying the burden of public disenchantment over President Lyndon Johnson's handling of the Vietnam War.

Republicans reasoned they could achieve their goal if Candidate Nixon could win Iowa in 1968 by the same 171,816-vote margin that he defeated John F. Kennedy in 1960. Yet, they still had to deal with the most popular Democrat in Iowa history, Governor Harold E. Hughes, and with the highly respected Democratic State Treasurer, Paul Franzenburg, respective candidates for United States Senator and for Governor.

If Republicans could retire those gentlemen

from politics, together with Democratic Congressmen John C. Culver of the Second district and Neal Smith of the Fifth, and if they could win the Senate while holding 1966 gains, they'd have it made.

Election results November 5 showed that the Republicans almost did it. They won the governorship, for the second time in 14 years, plus all state elective offices and control of the Senate. They held the House, although losing ground in the process, and re-elected five congressmen. But they failed to retire Governor Hughes, or to unseat Congressmen Culver and Smith. The results:

<i>Office</i>	<i>Democrat</i>		<i>Republican</i>	
*President	Humphrey	476,699	Nixon	619,106
U.S. Sen.	Hughes	574,884	Stanley	568,469
Governor	Franzenburg	512,216	Ray	614,328
Lt. Gov.	Frommelt	469,556	Jepsen	618,929
Sec. State	Dodds	449,290	Synhorst	637,860
Auditor	Kelly	458,542	Smith	618,400
Treasurer	Cruise	463,691	Baringer	602,921
Sec. Agri.	Owen	483,396	Liddy	604,065
Atty. Gen.	Johnston	482,876	Turner	596,302

* George Wallace, American Independent, 66,422, with 5,704 votes scattered among six other minor party candidates.

In addition to choosing leaders, voters ratified these five Senate Joint Resolutions proposing amendments to the Iowa Constitution, as initiated by the 1965 legislature and approved by the 1967 legislature:

SJR 1: Giving municipalities a greater degree of home rule, 486,749 to 256,236.

SJR 2: Empowering the Governor to veto items in appropriations bills, 411,472 to 328,273.

SJR 4: Requiring the legislature to meet annually, 394,258 to 366,591.

SJR 8: Establishing a permanent reapportionment plan reducing membership to 150 or less from 185, 469,449 to 263,886.

SJR 10: Empowering the legislature to set compensation of members, 389,435 to 350,277.

COST OF FIRST SESSION, 63rd GENERAL ASSEMBLY

<i>Item</i>	<i>House</i>	<i>Senate</i>	<i>Joint</i>	<i>Total</i>
Salaries	\$1,000,556.77	\$522,601.97	\$ 86,501.63	\$1,609,660.37
Chaplains			3,396.10	3,396.10
Printing			230,439.47	230,439.47
Miscellaneous ..	6,946.57	19,645.41	15,360.75	41,952.73
Totals	\$1,007,503.34	\$542,247.38	\$335,697.95	\$1,885,448.67

TOTAL COST OF LAST FIVE BIENNIAL SESSIONS

62nd G.A.	61st G.A.	60th G.A.	59th G.A.	58th G.A.
\$2,311,097.28	\$1,608,894.56	\$1,190,485.30	\$1,153,226.66	\$1,084,043.14

Composition of the Assembly

When the vote counting ended in the contests for seats in the 1969 legislature, Iowa Republicans were jubilant. Election results showed they had won control of the Senate and re-elected a majority to the House. Indeed, Republicans had captured 25 of the 33 seats up for election in the Senate, giving them a total of 45—well above the 31 necessary for a majority and nearly three times more than the 16 held by the Democrats. Moreover, they had taken 86 of 124 House seats, where 63 were needed for control. It was the first time in six years Republicans were in complete control of the legislature as well as all state elective offices.

Even in defeat, however, Democrats found reason to be cautiously optimistic about the future. For, in addition to winning a Republican seat in the United States Senate, and retaining two of the state's seven seats in the United States House of Representatives, they had managed to reduce by three seats the margin held by Republicans in the Iowa House two years ago. The difference favoring Republicans in 1967 was 89 to 35. This time it was 86 to 38.

Regardless of how partisan the political winds

blow in Iowa, farmers traditionally win more seats in the legislature than any other occupational group. They continued this tradition in the 1968 election by picking up four seats more than they won in 1966. This reversed a six-year trend during which their numbers had been on the decline. As usual, lawyers were in second place but with two seats less than in 1967.

Starting with reapportionment in 1964 and continuing with subdistricting in 1966, an encouraging sign manifested itself in the increasing number of occupations represented by legislators. Prior to 1964, the number of occupations listed seldom broke the 35 mark. But with reapportionment and subdistricting, the occupational interests represented shot upward and in 1969 a total of 63 were reported by legislators. This could only mean that a broader base of thinking was going into the writing of Iowa's laws. Here are the occupations of the 1969 legislators:

Occupations	House		Senate		Totals
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	
Farmer	27	6	7	5	45
Lawyer	6	7	3	5	21
Retired	9	1	5	0	15
Insurance	6	2	1	0	9
Farmer-Businessman	2	2	2	0	6
Ins.-Real Estate	3	2	0	1	6
Banker	1	0	3	1	5
Educator	1	3	1	0	5
Realtor	1	0	3	0	4
Manufacturer	1	1	2	0	4

Contractor	2	0	1	0	3
Farm Manager	2	0	1	0	3
Housewife	2	0	1	0	3
Businessman	1	0	2	0	3
Automobile Business	0	0	2	0	2
Union Official	0	2	0	0	2
Clothier	0	0	1	1	2
Pharmacist	2	0	0	0	2
Salesman	0	1	0	0	1
Resort Own.-Realtor	1	0	0	0	1
Nursing Home Dir.	1	0	0	0	1
Savings and Loan ..	1	0	0	0	1
County Fair Sec.	1	0	0	0	1
Grain Elev. Owner	1	0	0	0	1
Lawyer-Pastor	1	0	0	0	1
Planting Analyst	1	0	0	0	1
Dairy Bacteriologist	1	0	0	0	1
Farmer-Insurance ..	1	0	0	0	1
Printing Firm Own.	1	0	0	0	1
Utility Employee	1	0	0	0	1
Gravel Co. Pres.	1	0	0	0	1
Implement Dealer ..	1	0	0	0	1
Com. Decorator	1	0	0	0	1
Circulation Mgr.	1	0	0	0	1
Lawyer-Housewife	1	0	0	0	1
Laundrymat Owner	1	0	0	0	1
Shopper Publisher ..	1	0	0	0	1
Editor-Grain Dealer	1	0	0	0	1
Music Store Owner	1	0	0	0	1
Electronics Tech.	0	1	0	0	1
Advertising Mgr. ..	0	1	0	0	1
Production Worker	0	1	0	0	1
Lawyer-Accountant	0	1	0	0	1
Ch. of Com. Ex.	0	1	0	0	1
Poultry Processor ..	0	1	0	0	1

COMPOSITION OF THE ASSEMBLY 551

Furn. Store Own. ..	0	1	0	0	1
Chiropractor	0	1	0	0	1
School Maintenance	0	1	0	0	1
Grocer	0	1	0	0	1
Food Co. Employee	0	1	0	0	1
Proprietor	0	0	1	0	1
Auctioneer-Real Est.	0	0	1	0	1
Lawyer-Insurance ..	0	0	1	0	1
Publisher	0	0	1	0	1
Lawyer-Merchant ..	0	0	1	0	1
Investment Banker ..	0	0	1	0	1
Elevator-Farmer	0	0	1	0	1
Minister	0	0	1	0	1
Home Bld.-Inv. Mgt.	0	0	1	0	1
Grain Dealer	0	0	1	0	1
Legislator	0	0	0	1	1
Ins. Sales, Mgt.	0	0	0	1	1
Auct. Oper., Farm.	0	0	0	1	1
Totals	86	38	45	16	185

One way to trace changes in the mood of the voters through the years is by the number of first termers elected to each legislature. Even though more Republicans were elected in 1969 than was the case two years earlier, only 57 members were serving for the first time in 1969, compared to 73 in 1967. Thus, the turnover rate of 39.5 per cent between the 1965 and 1967 sessions dropped to 30.8 per cent between 1967 and 1969.

The legislator with the longest service record was Representative Dewey E. Goode, Bloomfield Republican. Elected in 1932, he served four sessions in the House, two in the Senate, missed two,

and returned to the House in 1949. While his service has not been continuous since, he was in his fourteenth session in 1969. Senator J. Henry Lucken, LeMars Republican, was serving his twelfth session while Senators Vern Lisle, Clarinda Republican, and George E. O'Malley, Des Moines Democrat, were in their eleventh sessions. The House Democrat with the longest service record was Representative Keith Dunton, Thornburg farmer, serving his sixth session. This table shows the experience rating of 1969 legislators:

Session	House		Senate		Totals
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	
First	26	18	12	1	57
Second	33	7	11	1	52
Third	4	9	3	7	23
Fourth	8	3	5	1	17
Fifth	5	0	3	0	8
Sixth	4	1	4	2	11
Seventh	3	0	3	2	8
Eighth	0	0	2	0	2
Ninth	2	0	0	1	3
Tenth	0	0	0	0	0
Eleventh	0	0	1	1	2
Twelfth	0	0	1	0	1
Thirteenth	0	0	0	0	0
Fourteenth	1	0	0	0	1
	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	86	38	45	16	185

The honor of being the youngest member of the 1969 legislature went to a Democrat and that of being the oldest to a Republican. They were,

respectively, Representatives Michael T. Blouin, 23, of Dubuque, serving for the first time, and Fred B. Hanson, 80, of Osage, serving his fourth session.

Youngest House Republican was Representative Robert M. Kreamer, 27, of Des Moines, in his first term. Oldest House Democrat was Representative Walter Dietz, 72, of Walcott, in his fourth term.

In the Senate, the youngest honor went to Republican Senator John M. Walsh, 28, of Dubuque. Senator Alan Shirley, 31, of Perry, serving for the second time, was the youngest Democrat. Each was in his second session and each won "youngest" honors for the second consecutive time.

Oldest member of the Senate was Senator Lucken, 72, and oldest Democrat was Senator O'Malley at 63. This table shows the age range of 1969 legislators:

Age Range	House		Senate		Totals
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	
21-25	0	1	0	0	1
26-30	4	2	1	0	7
31-35	9	7	2	2	20
36-40	7	8	5	3	23
41-45	7	4	4	5	20
46-50	12	5	7	2	26
51-55	7	4	3	1	15
56-60	15	5	6	1	27
61-65	12	1	11	2	26
66-70	10	0	5	0	15

71-75	2	1	1	0	4
76-80	1	0	0	0	1
	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	86	38	45	16	185

Average age of legislators during the last six sessions has ranged from 48.1 years in 1965 to 52.7 in 1963. Average age of 1969 legislators was 50.1, up nearly a full year over 1967. It marked the first time since reapportionment that the average age had crept above the 50-year mark. This table shows the average age of legislators serving in the last seven sessions:

Year	House			Senate			Both Chambers		
	Rep.	Dem.	Totals	Rep.	Dem.	Totals	Rep.	Dem.	Totals
1969	52.0	43.5	46.1	53.5	45.6	51.4	52.5	44.1	50.1
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

From the educational point of view, the 1969 legislature was well-equipped to handle its assignments. With four exceptions, all legislators were high school graduates or the equivalent and 138 had taken work beyond high school or had university degrees. This table shows the educational background of the 1969 legislators:

	College or beyond H.S.		Completed High School		Grade School Only		Totals
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	
Senate	40	12	5	3	0	1	61
House	60	26	24	11	2	1	124
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	100	38	29	14	2	2	185

COMPOSITION OF THE ASSEMBLY 555

Seventy-three legislators were veterans of various conflicts from World War I to Vietnam:

<i>Served</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	1	0	1	0	2
Between WWI and WW II	0	0	1	0	1
World War II	*19	*9	11	5	44
Between WW II and Korea	0	0	0	0	0
Korean War	*7	*4	3	3	17
Between Korean W. and Vietnam W.	4	0	4	0	8
Vietnam War	1	0	0	0	1
	—	—	—	—	—
	32	13	20	8	73

* Representatives Langland, Miller of Des Moines, and Rodgers each served in both World War II and Korean War.

Religious backgrounds ran true to form in 1969. There were more Methodists among the 185 members than any other sect. Presbyterians, Catholics, and Lutherans followed in that order. Four members answered "none" or "unaffiliated" when asked their church preferences. This table shows the religious backgrounds of members:

<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	25	7	11	5	48
Presbyterian	16	1	12	1	30
Catholic	2	18	3	5	28
Lutheran	19	4	2	1	26
Christian	3	1	2	1	7
Baptist	2	1	3	0	6
Congregational	4	0	2	0	6

Episcopalian	3	1	1	0	5
Unit. Ch. of Christ	4	0	1	0	5
Protestant	1	1	2	0	4
Reorganized L.D.S.	1	0	2	0	3
Ref. Ch. of America	2	0	1	0	3
None	1	1	0	1	3
United Presby.	0	0	2	1	3
Jewish	1	1	0	0	2
Disciples of Christ	1	0	0	0	1
Church of Christ ..	1	0	0	0	1
*Christian Science ..	0	1	0	0	1
Unaffiliated	0	1	0	0	1
Christian Reformed	0	0	0	1	1
Community	0	0	1	0	1
	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	86	38	45	16	185

* Listed affiliation as both Christian Science and Methodist.

Of the 185 legislators, 152 claimed Iowa as their birthplace. This was two below the 154 native Iowans who served in 1967 but still figured at 82 per cent of the total membership. This table shows the states where the 1969 legislators were born:

<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	70	31	36	15	152
Illinois	3	1	3	0	7
Nebraska	4	1	1	0	6
Missouri	2	0	1	0	3
South Dakota	2	0	1	0	3
Wisconsin	0	1	1	0	2
North Dakota	2	0	0	0	2
Minnesota	1	1	0	0	2
Montana	1	0	1	0	2

COMPOSITION OF THE ASSEMBLY 557

Kansas	1	0	0	0	1
Florida	0	1	0	0	1
New York	0	1	0	0	1
Michigan	0	1	0	0	1
Oklahoma	0	0	0	1	1
Indiana	0	0	1	0	1
	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	86	38	45	16	185

In summary, there were four noteworthy differences between the composition of the 1969 and 1967 legislatures: There were more Republicans in 1969 and they were in control of both House and Senate; there was a sharp increase in the number of occupations represented, indicating a broader interest base; the average age was one year older; and there were fewer first termers.

Organization of the Assembly

When Iowa's 61 Senators and 123 Representatives (there was one vacancy) gathered at the Statehouse on January 13 to open the Sixty-Third session of the General Assembly, it was easy to tell the Republicans from the Democrats. They were the ones whose faces were flushed with victory.

It was almost as if history had repeated itself. In much the same circumstances, Republicans had won majorities in both House and Senate just 30 years earlier, following six years of Democratic rule resulting from the 1932 landslide election. That victory enabled Democrats to win control of the 1933 House and to take a total of 101 legislative seats. It left Republicans, who had enjoyed a 115 to 43 advantage in 1931, with only 57 seats and deadlocked with the Democrats in the Senate—25 to 25.

In 1934, Democrats had stunned Republicans again by winning control of the Senate and re-electing a majority to the House. Republicans staged a partial comeback in the 1936 election when they recaptured the Senate. They completed it in 1938 by holding the Senate and winning back the House to start a long string of victories that

kept Republicans in power until another Democratic landslide in 1964.

History repeating? Yes, indeed! For the 1964 election was 1932 all over again, only more so. This time, though, the Democrats won both the 1965 House and Senate. And this time the Republicans started their comeback two years earlier, winning back the House in the 1966 election. Then, in 1968—as in 1938—they completed the comeback by keeping their hold on the House and electing a majority to the Senate. Also, as in 1938, they swept all Statehouse elective offices up for election.

So it was no wonder that Republicans now looked ahead with eager anticipation to the possibility of another 26-year reign, even as the flush of victory in their cheeks gave way to the sobering sense of responsibility that is the inescapable legacy of the majority.

To be sure, Republicans already had moved to assume the mantle of leadership at pre-session caucuses in November following the election. But the full weight of the responsibility for determining the course of the commonwealth for the next two years didn't really sink in until the fall of the gavels sounding the opening of the 1969 session.

At these caucuses, Republicans chose their leaders, assistant leaders and nominated candidates for the important Senate and House offices. The nominations were a mere formality, of course,

for they would go uncontested by the Democrats, who were outnumbered 45 to 16 in the Senate and 86 to 38 in the House.

The spotlight usually shines on the House majority at these caucuses but this time it was focused on the Senate majority and with good reason. Only a few days earlier Senator David M. Stanley, 40, Muscatine lawyer, had challenged the incumbent, Senator Robert R. Rigler, 45, New Hampton banker, for the important post of Senate majority leader. Senator Rigler had served as his party's leader in 1961 and 1963, when it was in the majority, and in 1965 and 1967, when it was in the minority. Until Senator Stanley made it a contest, it was assumed Senator Rigler would be re-elected without opposition. But Senator Stanley, fresh from coming within 6,415 votes of defeating Governor Harold E. Hughes for United States Senator, in what would have been considered the political upset of the decade, had other ideas.

They were pressed on him, interestingly enough, by a group of younger Senators, including Senator Roger W. Jepsen, 40, Davenport insurance executive and Iowa's Lieutenant Governor-elect. In fact, it was largely at Senator Jepsen's urging and promise of support that Senator Stanley got into the race. This was an unusual move for Senator Jepsen to make, under the circumstances, for incoming Lieutenant Governors, like freshmen Congressmen, customarily are seen

but not heard. Their self-assigned role in the past had been to maintain strict neutrality, or a semblance of it, in contests for Senate leadership posts. For a Lieutenant Governor is not a member of the Senate. His job is to preside over it.

But Lieutenant Governor-elect Jepsen was something different. Elected to a four-year term in the Senate in 1966, he was still a member of that exalted body when he urged Senator Stanley into the race against Senator Rigler, and then helped him to round up the votes to win it. He did not resign from the Senate until after Senator Stanley had unseated Senator Rigler.

As one might surmise, several older Senators considered Senator Jepsen's activities an intrusion on Senate affairs in view of his newly-won non-member office. But younger Senators, for the most part, lined up behind him and Senator Stanley. And even older Senators stepped warily, well aware that as Lieutenant Governor, Senator Jepsen would be appointing committees for the session. The showdown came at the Savery Hotel in Des Moines on November 25.

Only five days earlier in the same hotel Democrats had elected their leaders. Newsmen, banned from the Democratic caucuses, were given the results when they were over.

Senate Democrats re-elected Senator Andrew G. Frommelt, 47, Dubuque realtor and insurance man, as their leader for the fifth time. Senator

Lee H. Gaudineer, Jr., 36, Des Moines lawyer, was chosen to assist him. Both were unopposed.

There was a contest, however, for House Democratic leader between the incumbent, Representative William J. Gannon, 31, Mingo farmer, and Representative Charles P. Miller, 50, Burlington chiropractor, the 1967 Speaker Pro Tempore. Representative Gannon won re-election but the vote was not announced. Chosen to assist him were Representatives Thomas A. Renda, 31, Des Moines lawyer, and A. June Franklin, 38, Des Moines insurance saleswoman and realtor. Mrs. Franklin was designated "party whip." They had no opposition.

Like the Democrats, Republicans also closed the doors to their caucuses and announced the winners when they were over. But prying reporters soon learned that a coalition of freshman and sophomore Senators supporting Senator Stanley had prevailed in the Senate caucus to give him a 26 to 18 victory—three votes more than a majority—over Senator Rigler with Senator Jepsen not participating. In fact, the latter did not attend the caucus, preferring to wait in his hotel room until invited to appear after the vote was taken.

As it turned out, this wasn't the only contest for a Senate job. A three-way race for the nomination for President Pro Tempore was won on the second ballot by a farm manager from Wever, Senator Seeley G. Lodwick, 48, serving his fourth

term. He defeated Senators Joseph B. Flatt, 47, Winterset clothier, and Richard L. Stephens, 64, Crawfordsville farmer. Again, the vote was not announced. But enterprising newsmen soon discovered that Senator Lodwick led on the first ballot with 20 votes to 15 for Senator Flatt and 9 for Senator Stephens, who then dropped out. On the second ballot it was Senator Lodwick, 24; Senator Flatt, 20.

Republicans postponed selection of assistant leaders until the session opened, then named Senators Elmer F. Lange, 51, of Sac City, a four-term veteran, and James A. Potgeter, 38, of Steamboat Rock, in his second term. They also nominated Carroll Lane, 63, of Carroll, a former state Representative, for Secretary of the Senate, a post he held in 1951, 1953, 1955, 1961 and 1963.

While Senate Republicans were settling their differences, their House colleagues were busy nominating a five-term veteran, Representative William H. Harbor, 48, Henderson grain elevator operator, for Speaker, and a four-term, Representative Floyd Millen, 48, Farmington gravel company president, for Speaker Pro Tempore.

Representative Millen, the 1967 House Republican leader, was unopposed. But Representative Harbor was up against another Southwest Iowan, Representative Lester L. Kluever, 48, Atlantic lawyer, serving his seventh term. Representative Harbor won, 48 to 23, according to a spokesman,

who explained to newsmen: "We had four tellers and each kept the ballots he collected in a cigar box. Harbor had a 48 to 23 lead after votes in the third cigar box were counted and he needed only 44 for a majority so the votes in the fourth cigar box were never counted." There were 15 votes in the fourth box.

Representative Ralph F. McCartney, 43, Charles City lawyer in his second term, was elected House majority leader without opposition. His two assistants, chosen from a field of five, were Representatives Andrew Varley, 34, Stuart farmer, and Rudy Van Drie, 37, Ames shopper publisher, both in second terms. In this race each House Republican cast two votes, since two were to be elected. On the only ballot, with 44 votes necessary for a majority, Representative Varley led with 60 and Representative Van Drie received 45. Trailing were Representatives William Hill, 38, Marshalltown pastor and lawyer, with 27; Elizabeth O. Shaw, 45, Davenport lawyer and housewife, with 25, and Charles H. Pelton, 28, Clinton lawyer, with 10.

Nominated at the caucus for re-election as Chief Clerk was William R. Kendrick, 55, of Des Moines, who had held that post since succeeding the late A. C. Gustafson in the 1957 session.

Before getting down to caucus business House and Senate Republicans joined to greet Governor-elect Robert F. Ray, 40, Des Moines lawyer,

first of their party to win the office since 1960. In an 11-minute talk, Governor-elect Ray took careful note of heavy state budgetary requests and inflationary trends, saying the thrust of his administration would be to furnish governmental services people need "at a price they can pay." He reminded legislators that one monumental task ahead was to reduce the legislature's membership to 150 or less from 185, as directed by the people in ratifying the reapportionment amendment. Then too, he continued, they would have to implement the amendment requiring the legislature to meet annually. He suggested that bills be drafted and introduced early in an effort to hold the total length of the 1969 and 1970 sessions below the 175-day regular session record set in 1967. Lieutenant Governor-elect Jepsen also spoke briefly, saying Republicans faced "a great challenge" to give the people "better, not bigger, government."

Pre-session chores aside, legislators turned their attention toward the January 13 opening date. It arrived on schedule and both chambers got down to routine business in a jiffy.

Inasmuch as Lieutenant Governor Robert D. Fulton had moved into the governorship on January 2, upon the resignation of Governor Harold E. Hughes to be sworn in as a United States Senator, the state temporarily was without a second in command. So the honor of calling the Republican-controlled Senate together went to a Demo-

crat, the retiring President Pro Tempore, Senator George E. O'Malley, 63, Des Moines lawyer. He rapped the gavel at the appointed opening hour, 10 a.m. Two minutes later a Republican veteran, Representative Ray Cunningham, 75, of Ames, called the House to order.

The Rev. John J. Gorman of Assumption Catholic church of Granger, delivered the invocation in the Senate, reminding members that "all powers come from God" and asking the Deity "to protect us from undue influences and pressures" and "to give us a sympathetic ear to the needs of the minority."

In the House, the Rev. Alvin T. Maberry of Council Bluffs, a United Methodist church district superintendent, called on the Lord "to let these legislators serve their people well and, in the end . . . enable them to stand before any man with a clear mind and conscience."

Swearing-in ceremonies followed in both chambers. Then the House elected officers while the Senate put that off until seats were assigned.

Representative William Winkelman, Lohrville Republican, nominated Representative Harbor for Speaker in the House. Representative Joan Lipsky of Cedar Rapids seconded for Republicans and Minority Leader Gannon for the Democrats. Harbor was elected unanimously and took the rostrum to say that the success of this legislature would depend on teamwork. There was no

time for urban-rural or liberal-conservative confrontations, the new Speaker said, or "for petty party politics."

Democratic Leader Gannon pledged his party's cooperation to make it a successful session, plus "constructive criticism if the majority becomes a handyman for special interests, particularly in the all important field of taxes."

This was a not-so-veiled reference to Republican campaign promises to repeal the 3 per cent service tax the 1967 legislature placed on advertising, new construction, and the processing of certain farm products.

Republican Leader McCartney responded that all legislators have a mandate to work for the best interests of the people and that he would work toward that end with Representative Gannon.

The House then unanimously elected Representative Millen to be Speaker Pro Tempore and heard him promise, in a good-natured jibe at the Democrats, that this session "will be conducted with dispatch and be out sooner than most Iowans have been accustomed to in recent years." Unanimously re-elected was Chief Clerk Kendrick.

Once Senate seats were assigned, that body unanimously elected Senator Lodwick to be President Pro Tempore. He called on Senators to fulfill the concepts of our predecessors by looking "to a future which will permit Iowans to create great

and good things not visualized today." Former Senate Secretary Lane also was unanimously elected to his old job.

The House vacancy was in Subdistrict No. 1 of the Muscatine-Louisa district, where Representative Clarence F. Schmarje, 57, Muscatine manufacturer, had resigned just three days before the legislature was to convene. A Republican, he was succeeded by one of his own party, Representative Richard F. Drake, 41, a Muscatine farmer, who defeated Herschel Flater, Wilton Junction Democrat, on January 28, at a special election, 1,452 to 530.

Two Senators and one Representative sworn in on opening day faced contests to hold their seats. Former Senators Joseph Cassidy, Walcott Democrat, and Vincent Burke, Sioux City Democrat, were challenging the elections of Republican Senators Harold Thordsen, 59, of Davenport, and Charles Sullivan, 59, Sioux City. In the House, Republican Richard Grove of Fort Dodge was contesting the two-vote victory scored by Representative D. Vincent Mayberry, 52, Fort Dodge Democrat, in their race. All contests eventually were settled in favor of the incumbents.

Among the legislators were six women and for the first time ever, there were two women Senators.

One routine matter that had been handled with considerable dispatch in both chambers was the appointment of standing committees even before

the session got under way, a time-saving move. Speaker Harbor and Lieutenant Governor-elect Jepsen had agreed before the session opened to follow the recommendations of the 1967-69 Legislative Processes Study Committee to appoint the same number of committees in each chamber and to give them identical names. Each appointed 18 committees and the identical names helped to promote joint meetings and hearings as well as to lessen confusion many citizens share about which committee does what.

With the session ready to begin, it was interesting to see how the division compared with that in other years. This table shows that comparison:

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
*1969	.....	86	38	45	16	131	54

* In 1965 there were 183 legislators, up 33 over earlier years due to reapportionment. In 1967, the number was increased to 185 and the House division changed to 90-34 when a Republican was chosen at a special election during the session to fill a vacancy left by the death of a Democrat. The 1969 legislature was the first to be chosen (excepting Senators elected in 1966 for four-year terms) from subdistricts.

As the first day's session drew to a close, Governor Fulton was invited to deliver the "State of the State" message on the following day, opening the way for the inauguration ceremonies honoring Governor-elect Ray on January 16. This year, however, there would be something new and different involved in the inauguration of a new Chief Executive. The ceremony was to be moved from traditional settings in the spacious House chamber to the even more spacious Veterans Auditorium in downtown Des Moines to enable more people to attend the impressive affair.

It was a good move, for several thousand turned out to watch the new Governor take his oath of office where, in the past, only a few hundred could be accommodated.

Messages of the Governors

Would Governor Fulton, in office only 12 days, read a speech by former Governor Hughes, the man he succeeded on January 2, or deliver one of his own choice? That question crossed the minds of legislators as House and Senate met in joint session for the first of three traditional messages by Iowa's Chief Executive.

It is the retiring Governor's responsibility to review the course of government as his term draws to a close. The incoming Governor must propose his program in an inaugural address, then tell how he intends to finance it in a budget message.

As the retiring Chief Executive, Governor Fulton would be responsible for outlining accomplishments during the last two years of the Hughes Administration. But, as Lieutenant Governor in that period, he had been in on much of the decision making before the former Governor had resigned to become a United States Senator. They had been an unusually close team and Governor Fulton, as a result, was in a good position to be his own man in reflecting on the condition of the state during the last two years of stewardship.

Legislators got their answer in a hurry. Governor Fulton delivered his own speech and, in the

eyes of some Republicans, it was tinged with some politics.

State of the State Message

It was on January 14 that Governor Fulton, 39, and the last of the Democratic officeholders who had controlled state government only four years earlier, reported to the legislature that Iowa's economy was "sound and stable" and that the business outlook for 1969 was "generally optimistic."

This appraisal came on the heels of an optimistic report by State Comptroller Marvin Selden that it looked as though there might be a \$10 million surplus in the state treasury on June 30, 1969, the end of the fiscal biennium. This was considerably less than the \$41.7 million estimate he had made two years before, when the 1967-69 budget was adopted. But it was considerably more than his revised estimate of only \$3.3 million of the previous October, made in response to campaign charges that the state was on the road to bankruptcy.

Governor Fulton, who had started his political career as a state Representative in 1959, looked ahead as well as back in his 10-page address, which he prefaced by noting that the 1968 Republican sweep could only mean that "this is the hour of the changing of the guard."

"It marks the end of the Hughes era," he continued, "and the return to complete domination of

the state government by the Republican party, a situation which, needless to say, has often existed in past years."

He speculated whether or not it signaled "a sweeping reversal of basic policies, innovations and reforms of the last six years," and took a partisan dig at the G.O.P. in his acknowledgment that its top-heavy majorities in both chambers "have the fire power to revert and retrench" if that be the party's will.

He hoped that would not be the case, however, for "the great economical and organizational advancements of the Hughes era are not rightly classified as partisan issues, although they were seen at times in this light." He said credit for the "forward thrust" in the "action-packed" Hughes years belongs "to the people of Iowa of all political faiths." As an example, he observed that the same electorate that returned Republicans to power also approved five reform amendments that had strong bipartisan support in the 1968 campaign.

Emphasizing a theme sounded often by men of both parties, Governor Fulton said the basic struggle in the state today was not between rural and urban interests, or between liberal and conservative, but between:

1. Progress and inertia.
2. Willingness to adapt to changing conditions and granite-headed resistance to change.
3. Reform and retrenchment.

4. Public interest and narrow private interest.

5. Action and stagnation.

Illustrating, the Governor used a quotation from Oliver Wendell Holmes as epitomizing the spirit he thought should motivate Iowans for generations to come: ". . . we must sail sometimes with the wind and sometimes against it . . . but we must sail, and not drift or lie at anchor."

Still looking ahead, Governor Fulton suggested that the 1969 legislature, under constitutional mandate to cut membership to 150 or less, from 185, consider reducing it even farther—to 120, with 80 in the House and 40 in the Senate. He also renewed a plea he had made as Lieutenant Governor for modernization of local government and for consolidation of counties. Moreover, he said, Iowa municipalities are in need of sensible legislation to implement the new home rule amendment, adding that it would be a "hollow mockery" for the legislature to continue to treat municipalities as "disfavored stepchildren."

Looking back, Governor Fulton praised former Governor Hughes as "a dynamic and forceful leader," crediting him with leading the way to many overdue state governmental changes. Under his administration, he declared, Iowans shed "their inferiority complex" and started to move ahead. Reflecting over the entire six years of the Hughes administration, Governor Fulton mentioned these accomplishments:

Enactment of a property tax replacement program, substantial increases in state school aid and agricultural land tax credit, establishment of a state educational radio-television system, creation of a 15-regional school system, establishment of a state scholarship program, abolition of the death penalty, creation of a state civil service system and of a state civil rights commission, enactment of "sensible" liquor laws, initiation of state governmental reorganization, enactment of a uniform commercial code and of a consumer protection program, staging of sell-Iowa tours to other states and other lands, improvement of programs for dependent and handicapped children, improvement of unemployment compensation and workmen's compensation laws and legislative reapportionment.

The Governor then extended best wishes to Governor-elect Ray for a successful administration.

Inaugural Message

Well-wishers estimated at 5,000 or more trooped into Veterans Auditorium early in the afternoon of January 16 for the first inauguration held outside the Statehouse in many years. Probably never in the state's history had as many people personally witnessed the pomp and ceremony in which an inauguration is steeped.

Administering the oath to Governor-elect Ray and to Lieutenant Governor-elect Jepsen was a man who was a veteran at the assignment, Chief Justice Theodore G. Garfield.

Before Governor Ray started his inaugural address, the sun broke through the clouds, outside the auditorium, for the first time in days sending

his administration off to a bright start as the state's thirty-eighth Chief Executive and the thirty-seventh man to hold the office. (Samuel J. Kirkwood served divided terms.)

The first Republican elected to the office in six years, Governor Ray thanked former Democratic Governors Hughes and Fulton for "their gracious cooperation" in fostering the climate for an orderly transition of power.

Then, as if responding to Governor Fulton's call two days earlier to keep Iowa moving ahead, Governor Ray declared he would not "scuttle any useful achievements of the past only because they bear the label of an earlier administration;" that his purpose would be constructive, not destructive, and to build, not to wreck.

He backed up this statement promptly by proposing a Republican plan to build "a more vibrant Iowa" by following a progressive course that was a far cry from the more conservative paths charted by most Republican Governors of this century.

It was a program calling for lowering the voting age—an item that Republican state convention delegates had struck from the party's 1968 platform by a close vote the previous summer—and for legalizing abortions under certain conditions.

His program also proposed to keep liquor control in state hands, a users fee for state parks, and reclassification of the state highway system, with road use tax funds to be allocated on a need basis.

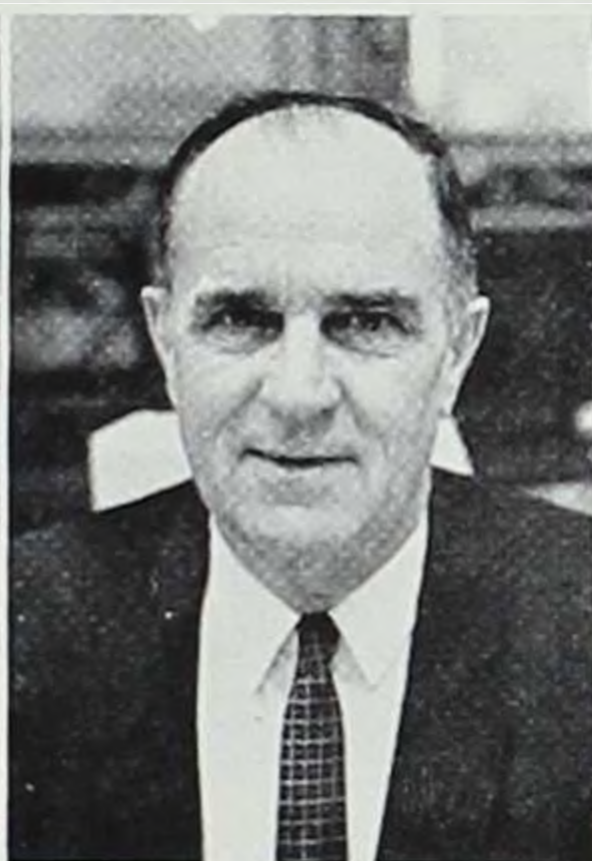
MEMBERS OF THE SENATE



ANDERSON



ARBUCKLE



BALLOUN



BENDA



BRILES



CLARKE



COLEMAN



CONKLIN



CURRAN



DEHART



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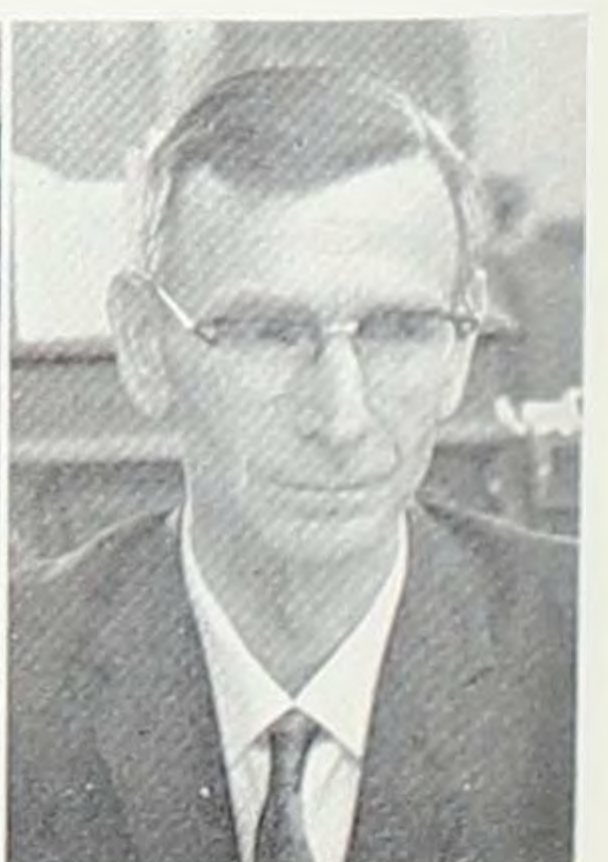
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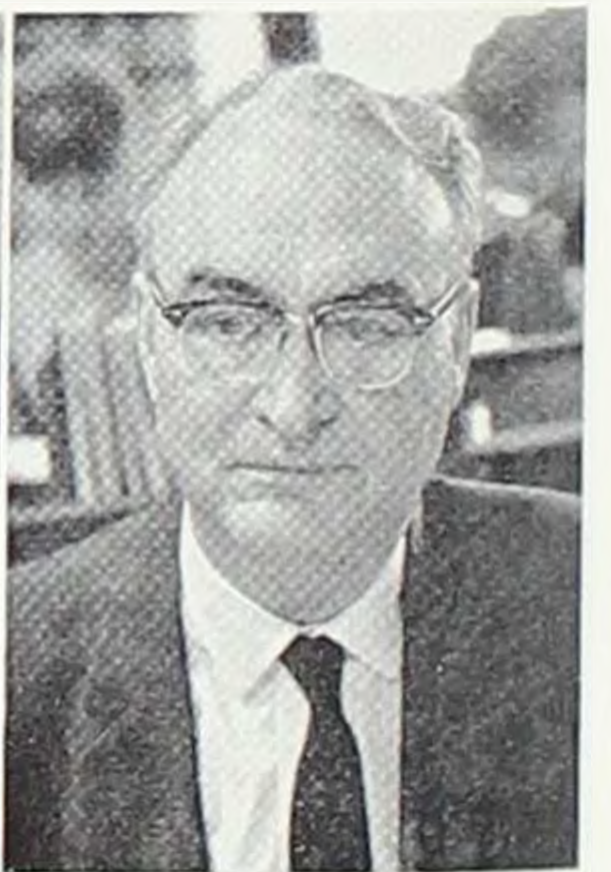
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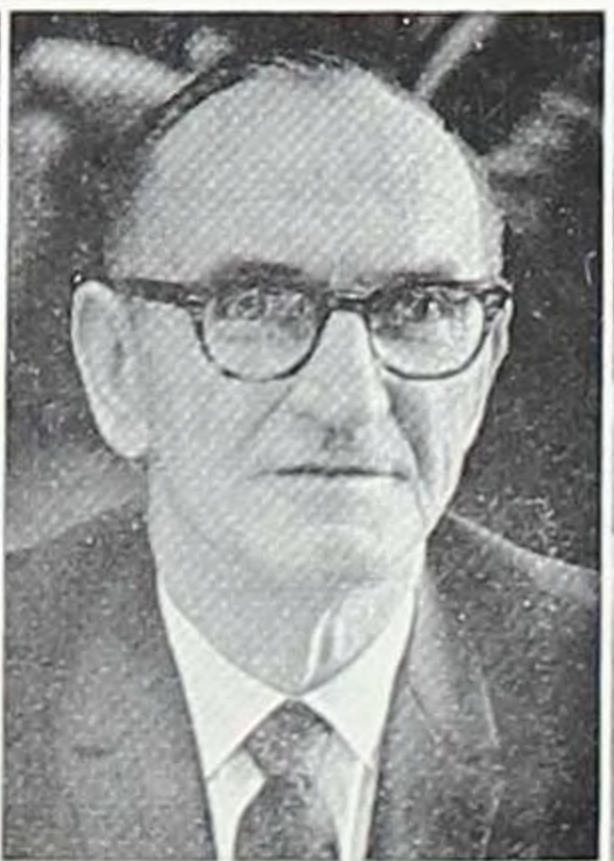
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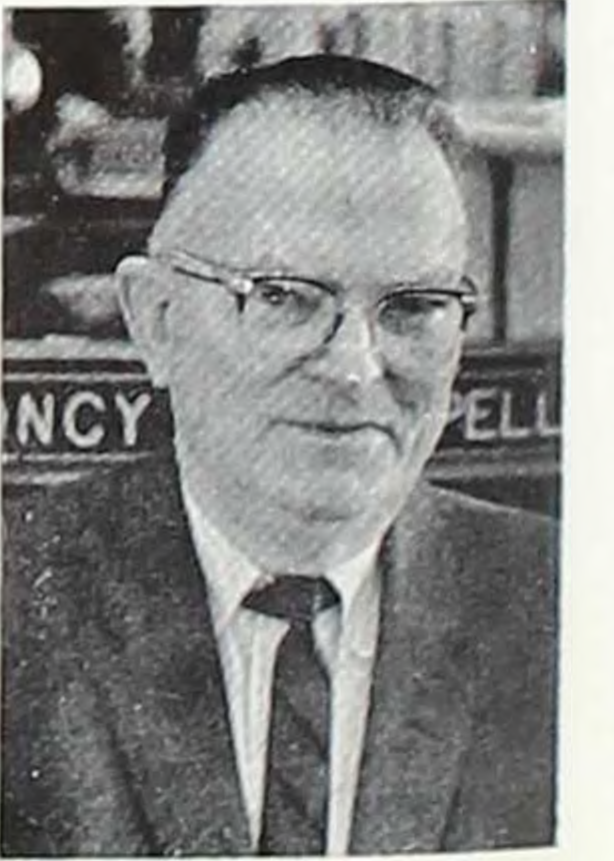
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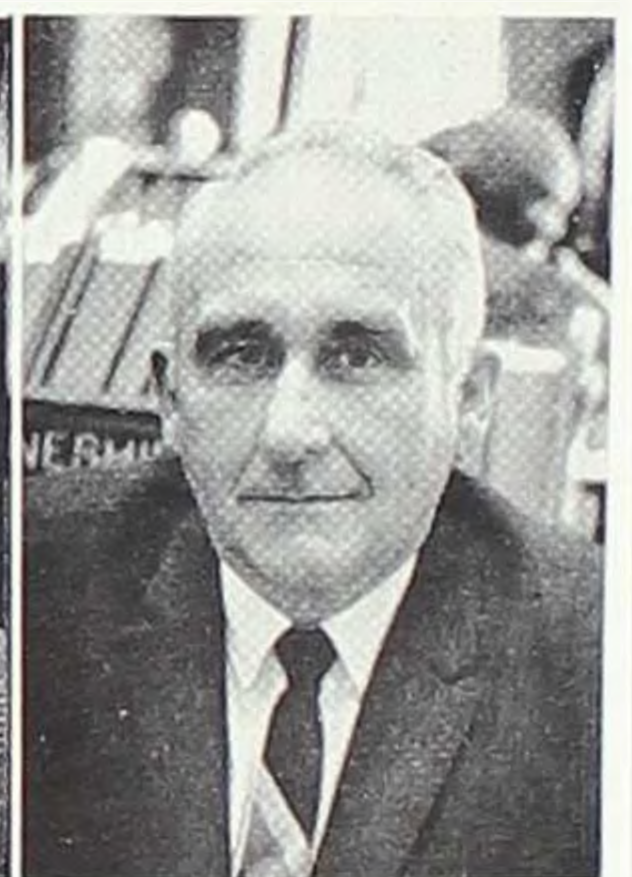
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MENEFEE



MEZVINSKY



MIDDLESWART



MILLEN



C. MILLER



E. MILLER



L. MILLER



R. MILLER



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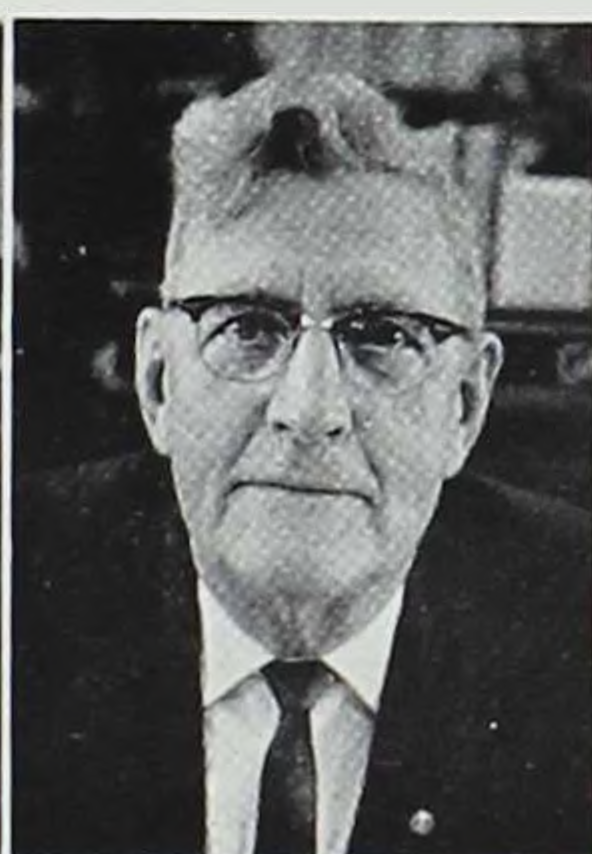
TIEDEN



VAN DRIE



VAN NOSTRAND



VAN ROEKEL



VARLEY



VOORHEES



WALTER



WARREN



WAUGH



WEICHMAN



WELDON



WELLS



WINKELMAN



WOLFE



HOUSE LEADERS, left to right: (Seated): Millen and Harbor. (Standing): Van Drie, McCartney, Varley, Franklin, Renda, and Gannon.



SENATE LEADERS, left to right: (Seated): Lieutenant Governor Jepsen and Lodwick. (Standing): Frommelt, Gaudineer, Potgeter, Lange, and Stanley.

But he struck a theme that brought approving smiles to the faces of the more conservative members of his party when he promised to keep a tight rein on spending to finance his new programs. He insisted his program could be financed through more efficient use of available funds with no new taxes.

In a departure from the past, however, he announced he would appoint six special Governor's committees on (1) mental health, (2) municipalities, (3) law enforcement planning, (4) youth advisory, (5) educational advisory, and (6) economy. And he asked the legislature to provide for appointment of another Governor's committee on transportation needs. These committees, composed of lay citizens, would carry on depth studies in their fields culminating in recommendations for legislative action.

Then the new Governor made some recommendations of his own and asked the legislature to enact them. They called for:

Four-year terms for elected state officials with their elections to take place in non-Presidential years.

Returning the primary election date to June from September.

Establishing the office of ombudsman.

Legislation for centralized purchasing.

Legislation permitting counties to merge.

A revision of county zoning laws.

Delegation of reapportionment chores to a citizens committee.

Second passage of a single-member legislative districting amendment.

Adoption of the Iowa Legislative Processes Study Committee's proposals for legislative ethics and conflict of ethics codes.

A truth in lending law.

Adding a fifth member to the state banking board.

Inauguration of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor on January 2, the same day other state officials are sworn into office.

Changing the opening date of the legislature to the third Monday in January from the second Monday.

Registration of voters in all precincts of 1,500 or more population.

In the field of law enforcement, he proposed adding four new agents to the Bureau of Criminal Investigation, modernizing police systems, creation of district attorney offices, an integrated court system, legislation making parents financially responsible for damage caused by their minor children, a system of youth forest camps, and second passage of an amendment opening the way to lengthen terms of county attorneys to four years from two years.

The Governor made these proposals in the human rights area: Tax incentives to private businesses for training disadvantaged persons for employment, repeal of the \$500 bond requirement for filing a fair housing complaint, second passage of an amendment assuring every citizen of his vote despite transfer of residence during election periods, an end to discrimination against Iowa service-

men and women in purchase of automobile insurance.

Turning to education, Governor Ray asked legislators to broaden the use of the shared time concept. He also called for a study of the Great Plains Project report, a professional negotiations law for teachers with a no-strike clause, greater emphasis on vocational-technical programs at area schools, expansion of the state scholarship program, initiation of a tuition grant program for private colleges, and a long range bonding program—backed by student fees—to finance academic buildings at state universities.

In other areas the Governor proposed:

Stepped up enforcement of water and air pollution laws.
Legislation encouraging farmer participation in voluntary marketing and bargaining associations.

Increased emphasis on marketing and new product research.

A start on research to find improved methods of controlling wind erosion.

Legislation requiring dealers and processors of farm products to give evidence of financial responsibility.

That foreign meat and dairy products be subject to the same inspection as that imposed on U.S. producers.

A simplified income tax form making the state tax a percentage of the federal tax.

Enforcement of the equal assessment law with consideration of current use as a factor in assessing agricultural property.

That Iowa officials join in a fight for adoption of a federal-state revenue sharing plan.

The director of the Iowa Development Commission serve at the pleasure of the Governor.

Abandonment of roads where traffic counts don't justify continued maintenance.

Legislation authorizing development of regional airports.

A law defining as presumptive evidence of intoxication the presence of 100 milligrams of alcohol per 100 cubic centimeters of blood.

The Budget Message

Legislators eagerly awaited Governor Ray's budget message on January 29. For nearly two weeks they had been shaking their heads over spending proposals in his inaugural address, wondering where he'd find the money to pay for them without increasing taxes.

His answer came in a record-breaking budget calling for \$513,125,965 a year for the biennium starting July 1, 1969—a budget, interestingly enough, that was one of the tightest in Iowa history. So tight, in fact, that Republican leaders charged with carrying it out writhed uncomfortably throughout the session as if wearing financial strait jackets.

The Governor tied a "living within our means" tag on his budget and declared it to be in balance without resorting to new or increased taxes. Admittedly, however, it included two "risk" items that would leave it in deficit if Republican legislators balked at accepting them. One called for repeal of the new 3 per cent service tax on adver-

tising, new construction, farm processing, and municipal services—a tax bringing in several millions of dollars in revenue. The other called for repeal of the 1967 sales tax credit on income tax returns, a politically dangerous move but one that he estimated would save \$13 million a year.

The Governor explained that no new or increased taxes would be necessary to meet his budget for he was relying on:

1. An annual economic growth rate of 6 per cent.
2. The estimated \$3.3 million or more surplus in the state treasury and the \$13 million that would be saved by repeal of the sales tax credit law.
3. A payment of \$1.7 million a year from the road use tax fund for driver education instead of from the general fund.
4. A 5 per cent boost in liquor prices to bring in an estimated \$2.5 million a year for the state and \$250,000 for municipalities.
5. A state park users fee to bring in \$1 million a year.

But the Governor recommended a sharp decrease for building needs at state institutions, proposing only \$7 million for 1969-71 compared to \$64.7 million in 1967-69. To make up for it he gave his support to a long-range bonding proposal, backed by student fees, for financing academic buildings. He also proposed this method for starting a new university in Western Iowa.

True to the words expressed in his inaugural address, Governor Ray gave priority to education

in his budget, with over 54 per cent of the total amount proposed going to that one area.

He proposed a boost of 12 per cent in the appropriation for operational costs at the three state universities for a total of \$91.5 million a year. He increased the appropriation for area schools by 60 per cent and state aid to local districts by \$24 million a year to a total of \$135,381,000.

Moreover, he heeded the plea for help from Iowa's 28 private colleges and universities by recommending \$3 million a year to start a tuition grant program—a sharp break from the days it was considered a breach of the church-state law to ask, or receive, state funds for private schools.

He urged expansion of the state scholarship program and for \$500,000 in capital funds to build transmitting facilities for educational television Channel 12 near West Branch to be operated in conjunction with the new television-radio system.

The Governor also provided well for his other expressed concern—human needs. He recommended \$81.7 million a year for the Social Services Department, a 17.5 per cent increase over 1967-69 but under the requested \$102.3 million.

Increased budgets also were proposed for the Public Safety Department and for the legislative and judicial branches, as well as increased pay and vacation benefits for state employees.

But he applied a big squeeze to some departments, proposing mergers of many programs and

establishment of a central purchasing agency under the Executive Council.

The Adjournment Message

Following a precedent set by former Governor Hughes, Governor Ray expanded his "thank you" adjournment letter to the legislature into a final message. But he noted that under the annual session amendment the legislature would be back in 1970 and said he already was looking forward to "the completion of the good record this session has begun."

He praised the legislature for enacting much of his program and especially for following his budget proposals closely. Providing a balanced budget is a difficult task, he observed, for the process "of keeping appropriations within estimated income is one which lacks glamor and is frequently unpopular . . ."

He singled out many pieces of legislation for special mention in giving the legislature a pat on the back for work well done but he also used the occasion to remind members that there were still things to be done in 1970 such as lowering the voting age, modernizing the judicial system, reclassifying highways, creating an ombudsman's office, and passing a professional negotiations law.

In that session, he concluded, "we shall resume the never finished business of meeting today's challenge and achieving tomorrow's promise."

Major Legislation

The 1969 legislature stayed in session 131 days, received 1,626 bills and joint resolutions, passed 327 new laws and, uncharacteristically, wasn't through yet when it quit business on May 23. For this was the first legislature in Iowa history required to meet twice in regular session.

The people saw to that at the 1968 election when they ratified the annual session amendment. So this legislature still had the 1970 session to go before completing its record.

Did this restrain spokesmen of the two political parties from expressing firmly-held views on the performance of the legislature in the 1969 session? Were they content to wait in silence until the remainder of the record was written in 1970? Hardly.

The sound of adjournment gavels was still echoing through legislative halls when Republicans, largely responsible for the record up to that point, proudly labeled the 1969 legislative performance as "progressive" and "productive." Democrats, enjoying the role of loyal opposition, just as promptly denounced it as "regressive." Both voiced rather convincing arguments supporting their positions.

Republicans, bursting with pride, said the leg-

islature plowed virgin territory by (1) initiating a tuition-grant program for private college students, (2) reducing the legislature's membership to 150 from 185, (3) repealing the 3 per cent tax on certain services, (4) writing guidelines for the transition to annual sessions, (5) approving direct state aid to hard-pressed municipalities, (6) authorizing a long-range bonding program, backed by student fees, to finance new academic buildings on state university campuses, and (7) repealing the sales tax refund. They called the refund "a give away program," saying that instead of being restricted to low income families as intended, it actually permitted refunds to moderate and high income families as well because of its vague and imprecise language.

But the way Democrats saw it, Republicans left lots of new ground unplowed. They charged Republicans with failure to push through legislation to (1) lower the voting age, (2) permit public employees to negotiate collectively, (3) authorize professional negotiation procedures for teachers, (4) extend the two-year terms of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor to four years, (5) reorganize the judicial branch, and (6) allow private school students to ride public school buses.

Moreover, they said Republicans had backtracked on reapportionment by their insistence that Iowa become the thirty-third state to ask Congress to call a constitutional convention to pass the

Dirksen amendment that would overturn the U.S. Supreme Court's one-man, one-vote decision.

Finally, Democrats hinted they would make a 1970 campaign issue of the Republican action in repealing the sales tax refund. They described this G.O.P. move as a thinly-disguised "poor man's tax." It would take refund money from the pockets of low income families, Democrats explained, to offset the revenue loss anticipated by Republican repeal of the "rich man's" 3 per cent service tax on advertising, new construction, and the processing of certain farm products.

Republicans promptly countered by pointing out they had made it up to low income families by passing the bill exempting those with annual incomes of \$3,000 or less, as well as all Iowans in service, from paying any state income tax. Furthermore, Republicans issued a gentle reminder that they still held the upper hand, meaning many items Democrats were criticizing them for not passing actually had made it through one house in 1969 and, under new annual session rules, could be taken up by the other in 1970. A good example was the proposed amendment to lower the voting age. Passed by the Senate in 1969, it was not taken up by the House. But the House would be free to act on it in 1970 and already was being prodded to do so by Governor Ray.

And so the post-session arguments raged, in the best traditions of the two-party system. Per-

haps the best way to settle them was to heed the advice repeated frequently by leaders of both parties: "Let's take a look at the record."

The record showed the 1969 legislature was productive all right. Whether the major legislation enacted could be categorized as "progressive" as claimed by Republicans, "regressive" as labeled by Democrats, or something in between, was a matter of individual preference. But the fact was that, in addition to legislation mentioned earlier, much major legislation was passed, or moved into position for final action in 1970. This legislation included second passage of three amendments initiated by the 1967 legislature and now ready for submission to the people in 1970:

SJR 1: liberalizing residency requirements for certain elections. Intent: To make certain people changing residence at election time would not lose the vote.

SJR 2: requiring election of each legislator from a separate district.

SJR 3: repealing a constitutional provision setting terms of county attorneys at two years so a law extending them to four years could be passed to bring them into conformance with terms of other county officials.

No recitation of remaining major legislation passed would be complete without first taking note of the record-breaking budget adopted in spite of strenuous efforts to hold down spending. For the first time in Iowa history the budget, not including highway funds, topped the billion dollar

mark. State Comptroller Marvin Selden figured the total 1969-71 budget at \$1,029,458,710.

Even though the legislature was headed into annual sessions, the budget was for two years as in the past despite Democratic pleas that it be for one year only. Republicans refused, saying uncertainty over fate of the annual session amendment at the 1968 election left state agencies no choice but to make budget requests on a two-year basis. In turn, this made it necessary to appropriate for the biennium. With annual sessions an actuality, Republicans indicated they would work toward a gradual change-over to annual budgeting.

An estimated 54 per cent of the total budget was for education at all levels. Much major legislation was in that area, including new laws:

Appropriating \$275.4 million for secondary schools; \$183.2 million for operation of Board of Regents institutions (with the proviso none could be used to aid a student or faculty member convicted of engaging in a riot), plus \$7.1 million for capital improvements; \$19.4 million for area schools; \$4.5 million for a tuition-grant program for private college students; \$535,000 for state scholarships; \$300,000 for tuition loans for medical students; \$6.6 million for vocational education aid to secondary and area schools; \$200,000 for manpower development and training.

Approving a proposed 10-year, \$93 million building program for the three state universities and authorizing a \$16 million bond issue for academic buildings for 1969-71.

Exempting private and parochial school buses from motor vehicle registration fees.

Increasing pensions to teachers who retired prior to 1953 to \$100 a month from \$75.

Authorizing students in area and professional schools to apply for state scholarships.

Raising the interest ceiling on school bonds to 6 per cent from 5.

Authorizing Board of Regents institutions to designate special campus security officers and vest them with powers of peace officers.

But education was only one of many areas affected by major legislation. In the field of agriculture, the legislature:

Abolished the state sheep association.

Updated cheese standards and strengthened meat inspection laws to conform with federal laws.

Set minimum health standards for migrant labor camps.

Approved phase four of the national hog cholera eradication program.

Increased membership of district soil conservation boards to 5 from 3.

Approved the use of productivity and net earning capacity, together with market value, as factors in determining the value of farm property for tax purposes.

In the area of recreation, the legislature:

Appropriated \$1.7 million to the Iowa Conservation Commission.

Outlawed hunting from snowmobiles.

Authorized issuance of courtesy hunting and fishing licenses.

Put prosecution of motor boat violations by juveniles on the same basis as auto violations.

Appropriated \$450,000 for state parks.

Authorized the Iowa Conservation Commission to mail fish and game information to non-residents.

Required persons involved in boating accidents to stop and render assistance.

Turning to state government itself, the legislature passed laws:

Returning date of primary elections to June from September.

Providing for the celebration of Washington's birthday, Memorial Day and Veterans Day on the nearest Monday starting in 1971.

Allowing state employees to run for non-partisan offices without taking mandatory leaves of absence prior to election.

Giving Vietnam veterans the same preference and the same annual \$500 property tax exemption as veterans of other wars.

Appropriating \$45.6 million to executive and judicial branches of government.

On the county government level, the legislature voted to:

Increase the maximum interest rate on county hospital revenue bonds to 6 per cent from 5.

Require county officials to furnish voter registration lists to county chairmen.

Eliminate the requirement that a marriage license be purchased in county where the couple will be married.

Provide three alternative plans for election of supervisors on a one-man, one-vote basis.

Authorize appointment of a director of court services in juvenile courts in populous counties.

Remove the \$500,000 limit on the bonding authority of county hospitals.

On the city government level, the legislature voted to:

Allow municipalities to charge for ambulance service.

Allow municipalities to assume maintenance of bridges, viaducts and underpasses, and to issue construction and maintenance bonds.

Allow councils in cities 25,000 and over to appoint boards of health, or to act as boards of health.

Grant cities \$2 million from revenue collected from the 3 per cent service tax on advertising and new construction prior to its repeal.

Allow cities to issue bonds to finance tree removal.

Authorize mayors and councilmen in all municipalities to increase their own salaries to go into effect with the next term of office.

Clarify conflict of interest laws involving council members in connection with urban renewal projects.

Other major legislation included adoption of laws:

Authorizing a study of the criminal code.

Granting liquor control commission agents peace officer powers.

Appropriating \$170,000 to the Department of Public Safety to computerize criminal information files.

Establishing uniform procedures for the willing of body parts.

Allowing the Department of Social Services to operate facilities separated from established institutions.

Establishing \$140 a month as minimum payment to persons receiving aid to the blind.

Exempting from civil liability persons aiding accident victims.

Increasing the interest rate lending institutions may charge to 9 per cent from 7.

Repealing the provision in the 1967 fair housing law requiring a complainant to file a \$500 bond.

Providing that a recipient of unsolicited merchandise may dispose of it as he sees fit.

Approving denial of payments to welfare recipients who refuse to work or to take job training.

Approving \$5,500 annual salaries for legislators, plus \$15 daily expenses during sessions, starting in 1971.

Appropriating \$165 million to the Department of Social Services, including funds to operate the new security hospital at Oakdale.

Raising truck license fees as much as 50 per cent in some cases.

Regardless of how others evaluated it, the legislature's record obviously pleased Governor Ray for he didn't veto a single bill. However, he did invoke, for the first time, the new item veto power when he disapproved Section 5 of House File 823, a highway commission appropriations bill. Section 5 would have prohibited the commission from moving a "permanent" district office "as now located" while providing for establishment of two temporary offices. In his June 20 item veto message, filed with the Secretary of State, the Governor wrote:

"The function of the highway commission is to construct and maintain roads and highways in the State of Iowa in the most efficient and effective manner. Restricting the location or relocation of resident engineers' offices will inhibit the commission's efforts to operate at maximum

efficiency. I hereby disapprove this item as provided for in the amendment in the Constitution of the State of Iowa adopted in 1968."

The legislature inserted Section 5 in the bill when word got around that the commission planned to move the Maquoketa district office to Iowa City for economy reasons. Governor Ray estimated the saving would be \$100,000 for the 1969-71 biennium and exercised the item veto in spite of Attorney General Richard Turner's ruling that he was limited to vetoing only money items.

A lawyer himself, Governor Ray disagreed with this interpretation and his veto created enough of a stir that the Attorney General, a Republican like the Governor, obtained a court order prohibiting the commission from moving the Maquoketa office until the court ruled whether or not a non-money item veto was constitutional. This ruling was expected in late 1969 or early 1970.

The Attorney General's action drew from the Governor the comment that it created a ridiculous situation inasmuch as it put the Attorney General in a position where he was suing a state agency he was charged by the law with defending.

Under new annual session joint rules, all 117 bills passed by one house in 1969 could be taken up by the other in 1970. However, the House dissolved its sifting committee and dumped its calendar on May 23, which meant all bills would have to be considered again by the appropriate

standing committee. The Senate, on the other hand, retained its calendar and steering committee to be ready to take up in 1970 where it quit in 1969.

With these 117 bills and the item veto included, here is the 1969 legislature's box score:

	<i>House Bills</i>	<i>Senate Bills</i>	<i>House Joint Resolutions</i>	<i>Senate</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Introduced	848	729	19	30	1,626
Withdrawn	64	59	4	2	129
Indefinitely Postponed ..	8	1	1	0	10
Failed to Pass	1	2	0	0	3
Passed one house, no vote in the other	55	56	2	4	117
Substitutions made for ..	34	33	2	2	71
Tabled	1	0	0	0	1
Passed both houses but in different form	1	1	0	0	2
Sent to Sec. of State	0	0	1	6	7
Signed by Governor	163	161	1	2	327
Became law without Governor's signature	0	0	0	0	0
Recalled from Gov.	0	1	0	0	1
Vetoed by Gov.	0	0	0	0	0
Item in bill vetoed by Governor	1	0	0	0	1
Passed over Veto	0	0	0	0	0
New Laws	163	161	1	2	327

Two important measures approved by the Senate in 1969 and almost certain to see House action in 1970 were (1) the proposed amendment to lower the voting age to 19 and (2) the bill making wholesale changes in the state election laws, including one forcing college students to vote by absentee ballot rather than in the communities where they attend school.

In the most dramatic and emotional debate of the 1969 session the Senate defeated a bill liberalizing the abortion law. If the 1970 House should

pass a similar bill in different form an interesting question would arise as to whether or not the Lieutenant Governor would rule the subject matter out of order for consideration again by the 1970 Senate.

Most observers were withholding comment on the effect of annual sessions until Iowa has had some experience with them. But some looked with disfavor at the proliferation of interim committees—each member drawing \$40 a day plus expenses for sessions attended—already spawned and blamed it on annual sessions. Others said the fact that the legislature had another session to complete its work probably accounted for the more orderly adjournment in 1969 than the eleventh-hour finishes of recent years, including 1967's hectic and unprecedented Sunday sunrise windup.

At any rate, the session ended in comparative calm on May 23. The House quit at 7 p.m., the Senate at 7:05. But clocks had been stopped at 6:01 and 6:00 respectively to keep the fiction it was still May 23 until the final adjournment day when staff would have completed necessary routine work. By this artifice, legislative pay also was stopped.

So, even though the clocks still had it May 23, it was actually 11:57 a.m., May 29, when Lieutenant Governor Jepsen and Speaker Harbor adjourned the session.

Significance of Work

With annual sessions required, work of the 63rd General Assembly could not be finally evaluated until its completion in 1970. For that reason, newspapers were restrained in their comment. Like many citizens, they preferred to wait to see what the legislature would do in 1970 before committing themselves.

Even so, no wait was necessary to know that the Republican-controlled 1969 legislature carried out a pledge not to raise taxes. This, of course, was well-received by many people but others said it merely shifted a greater burden to cities and counties.

The most lasting contribution, however, was the legislature's act in carrying out, with little rancor or bitterness, the people's mandate to reduce its membership by at least 35 and to reassign seats on a population basis. The real significance of this act will be felt down through the generations. For it meant that at long last, every citizen would have an equal voice, through his legislative representatives, in shaping the laws by which he is governed.

Biennial Appropriations by 63rd General Assembly

ADMINISTRATIVE AND SERVICE DEPARTMENTS

	1963-65	1965-67	1967-69	1969-71
Aging, Commission	\$ ———	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 51,640
Agriculture	1,977,680	2,787,810	4,362,420	4,095,780
Alcoholism, Commission (1)	—————	56,720	70,280	1,082,300
Appeal Board (2)	10,000	10,000	222,130	1,210,000
Archeologist	—————	30,000	42,280	42,280
Arts Council	—————	—————	50,000	61,460
Auditor	764,420	1,087,730	1,191,370	1,246,940
Capitol Planning Commission	—————	12,500	12,500	12,500
Civil Rights Commission	—————	63,800	170,000	173,580
Commerce Com. Gen. Adm.	1,202,660	1,358,680	1,714,700	1,952,160
Comptroller	1,028,880	1,653,940	2,384,950	4,088,000
Council State Governments	15,000	22,000	25,000	36,600
Development Commission	910,700	1,538,690	1,650,000	1,974,000
Economic Opportunity Off.	—————	—————	50,260	50,260
Employment Security Com. (3) ..	168,300	172,200	1,185,136	1,192,400
Executive Council (4)	3,080,800	3,457,210	5,851,850	4,049,500
Fair Board	530,000	560,000	560,000	560,000
Gen. Ass. Misc. Claims	—————	12,080	21,779	63,681
Governor (5)	190,000	479,810	613,050	928,320
Governor Elect	—————	10,000	10,000	10,000
Governor, Lieutenant	6,000	10,000	14,000	14,000
Handicapped, Com. Emp.	—————	30,000	72,580	74,580

(1) Includes \$1,000,000 for treatment program (1969-71).

(2) Estimated appropriation for General and Tort Claims beginning with 1967-69.

(3) Includes \$1,000,000 for I.P.E.R.S. prior service liability beginning with 1967-69.

(4) Includes \$667,421 for Disaster Aid; \$1,290,630 for purchase of land (67-69); \$1,200,000 for Contingent Fund cut (1969-71).

(5) Includes \$150,000 for study committees (1965-67); \$140,000 for Office of State Planning (1967-69); \$200,000 Community Action Program; and \$100,000 study committees (1969-71).

BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS

	1963-65	1965-67	1967-69	1969-71
Health, Department of	\$ 1,420,590	\$ 2,442,930	\$ 2,922,060	\$ 3,157,880
Higher Education Facilities	—————	80,000	126,000	130,480
Historical Society	209,100	242,220	264,840	286,680
History and Archives	229,840	290,900	353,220	367,360
Hoover Birthplace	12,000	24,000	6,000	6,000
Indian Reservation Officer	5,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
Indian Counsel	—————	—————	3,500	10,000
Industrial Commission	142,400	207,910	280,700	287,420
Insurance Department (6)	451,200	628,610	645,260	1,448,090
Interstate Cooperation Com.	—————	8,000	11,000	14,000
Labor, Bureau of	210,960	352,000	662,000	725,800
Libraries	358,320	446,920	495,540	558,200
Liquor Con. Com.	7,881,800	8,736,470	11,042,540	11,736,620
Merit Employment	—————	—————	242,450	448,000
Mines & Minerals	35,680	40,110	114,740	73,500
Misc. Standing Unlimited	2,250,000	2,320,000	2,423,796	2,500,000
Miss. River Parkway Com.	5,360	7,000	10,000	10,300
Pharmacy Examiners	190,060	214,850	240,900	301,920
Pioneer Lawmakers	300	300	300	300
Printing Board	308,000	342,680	371,560	290,940
Public Buildings, Grounds	1,356,000	1,605,910	2,086,640	2,191,300
Public Defense, Dept. of	1,960,100	2,076,180	2,610,220	2,435,480
Public Instruction Dept.	2,360,440	2,053,860	2,458,700	2,704,440
Real Estate Commission	56,840	62,400	75,000	160,100
Reciprocity Board	125,560	162,740	197,580	260,088
Regents, Board of	181,000	213,100	210,000	221,000
Revenue Dept. (7)	5,198,400	6,692,730	9,343,180	9,555,480
Secretary of State	173,400	220,120	342,000	367,840
Spanish-American Vets	6,980	7,000	6,610	6,980
Treasurer	167,900	185,080	258,800	309,400
Uniform Laws, Com.	4,100	5,200	6,100	7,400
Totals	\$ 35,185,770	\$ 43,079,390	\$ 58,142,521	\$ 63,549,979

(6) Includes \$782,310 for examination costs (1969-71) previously treated as revolving account.

(7) Previously shown as Tax Commission.

BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS

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LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIAL

	1963-65	1965-67	1967-69	1969-71
Attorney General	\$ 416,200	\$ 535,630	\$ 815,380	\$ 906,680
Budget & Financial Control Committee (Contingent)	2,000,000	200,000	300,000	150,000
District Court	2,305,100	3,172,000	3,371,840	3,728,400
General Assembly	2,085,797	2,261,030	2,461,614	2,754,451
Legislative Research Bureau	120,000	209,300	388,500	451,480
Supreme Court	411,500	554,000	770,220	820,940
Supreme Court Clerk	40,400	48,510	51,520	60,900
Supreme Court Rep., Code Ed. ..	75,060	92,870	107,440	112,960
Totals	\$ 7,454,057	\$ 7,073,340	\$ 8,266,514	\$ 8,985,811

SOCIAL SERVICES AND BOARD OF PAROLE

	1963-65	1965-67	1967-69	1969-71
General Administration (8)	\$ 1,247,900	\$ 1,718,140	\$ 2,720,420	\$ 1,962,900
Family and Children's Services:				
Office of Bureau	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 343,160
Direct Services	—	—	—	628,120
Community Services	—	—	—	6,789,320
Purchase of Foster Home Care:				
Day Care and Other Child Care (9)	800,000	1,200,000	2,450,000	1,620,000
Foster Care Veterans' Child— Refund to counties (10)	—	—	1,214,209	2,000,000
Wittenmeyer Home (Davenport)	1,841,800	2,123,600	2,614,800	2,757,540
Juvenile Home (Toledo)	1,365,800	1,609,000	2,186,000	2,300,940
Boys' Trg. School (Eldora)	2,439,600	2,978,960	3,827,720	3,997,740
Girls' Trg. School (Mitchellville)	727,400	1,060,200	1,410,960	1,397,640
Soldiers Home (Marshalltown)	1,769,200	2,219,000	4,465,840	5,008,340
Youth Forest Camp	—	—	—	67,500
Total	\$ 8,943,800	\$ 11,190,760	\$ 18,169,529	\$ 26,910,300
Adult Correction Services:				
Office of Bureau	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 258,920
Adult Probation and Parole Service (11)	556,560	827,370	1,038,900	1,004,500

State Penitentiary (Fort Madison)	4,323,600	5,222,400	5,996,080	6,567,120
Men's Reformatory (Anamosa)	3,583,600	4,584,000	5,330,770	5,403,480
Women's Reformatory (Rockwell City)	558,500	645,800	803,000	811,640
Security Med. Fac. (Oakdale)	—————	—————	970,480	2,646,360
Riverview Rel. Center (Newton)	—————	—————	893,470	917,000
Luster Hts. Camp (McGregor)	—————	—————	—————	151,460
Total	\$ 9,022,260	\$ 11,279,570	\$ 15,032,700	\$ 17,760,480

Income Maintenance Services:

Office of Bureau	\$ —————	\$ —————	\$ —————	\$ 883,820
Old Age Assistance	24,000,000	24,540,000	21,200,000	23,600,000
Aid to Blind	1,100,000	1,000,000	920,000	640,000
Aid to Dep. Children	8,500,000	12,200,000	14,070,000	18,150,000
Aid to Disabled	500,000	1,180,000	1,180,000	2,440,000
Aid to Indians Residing on Settlement	30,000	30,000	40,000	50,000
Emergency Relief	100,000	120,000	140,000	—————
Medical Assistance	3,360,000	8,000,000	23,750,000	24,060,000
Supplemental	—————	320,000	—————	2,000,000
Contractural Services	—————	—————	—————	1,125,000
Total	\$ 37,590,000	\$ 47,390,000	\$ 61,300,000	\$ 72,948,820

Mental Health Services:

Office of Bureau	\$ —————	\$ —————	\$ —————	\$ 164,840
Mental Health Institute:				
Cherokee	4,339,200	4,361,800	5,929,760	6,395,500
Clarinda	4,446,800	4,316,340	5,676,600	6,045,300
Independence	4,785,000	5,053,600	6,578,020	7,138,720
Mt. Pleasant	4,381,000	4,657,400	5,434,940	5,801,080
State Mental Aid-Counties ..	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Additional Mental Health	413,400	—————	—————	—————
Total	\$ 19,365,400	\$ 19,389,140	\$ 25,619,320	\$ 27,545,440

BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS

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Mental Retardation Services:

Office of Bureau	\$	————	\$	————	\$	————	\$	56,620
Glenwood St. Hosp. School		5,112,800		6,043,600		8,713,190		9,561,180
Woodward St. Hosp. School		4,952,800		5,832,200		8,782,010		9,909,840
Total	\$	10,065,600	\$	11,875,800	\$	17,495,200	\$	19,527,640

Specified Federal Matching Funds:

Cherokee—Residency								
Training Programs	\$	————	\$	————	\$	————	\$	141,820
Independence Residency								
Training Programs		————		————		————		58,240
State Institutional Librarian		————		————		————		12,560
Interagency Case Inf. Serv.		————		————		————		73,000
Total	\$	————	\$	————	\$	————	\$	285,620
Board of Parole (11)	\$	————	\$	————	\$	————	\$	71,740

Total Social Services and

Board of Parole	\$	86,234,960	\$	102,843,410	\$	140,337,169	\$	167,012,940
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PUBLIC SAFETY

	1963-65	1965-67	1967-69	1969-71
Public Safety, Dept. of	\$ 10,021,620	\$ 13,272,330	\$ 16,031,690	\$ 18,516,800
Totals	\$ 10,021,620	\$ 13,272,330	\$ 16,031,690	\$ 18,516,800

EDUCATION

	1963-65	1965-67	1967-69	1969-71
Direct Aid:				
Blind Commission	\$ 425,020	\$ 580,000	\$ 662,420	\$ 744,920
Teachers' Retirement	950,000**	950,000**	658,337**	905,000**
Higher Education (12) ..	————	500,000	2,525,000	5,325,000
Public Instruction:				
Vocational Rehabilitation	————	1,400,000	1,800,000	2,000,000
Soldiers' Bonus Board	100,000	100,000	110,000	110,000
Total: Direct Aid:	\$ 1,475,020	\$ 3,530,000	\$ 5,755,757	\$ 9,084,920
District School Aid:				
Drivers Training	\$	2,400,000	\$ 3,400,000	\$ 3,400,000

(8) Figures 1963 through 1969 represent appropriation made to Board of Control Central Office.

(9) Figures 1963 through 1969 represent appropriation made for Child Welfare.

(10) 1967-69 figure actual; 1969-71 figure estimate.

(11) Appropriation to Board of Parole members separate item in 1969-71. (See below).

Manpower Development ..	—————	150,000	390,000	400,000
Economic Opportunity Act:				
Adult Basic Education ..	—————	—————	40,000	—————
Assistance to Migrants ..	—————	—————	70,000	—————
Handicapped Children	3,000,000	5,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000
Emergency Aid (13)	400,000	400,000	1,325,446	—————
School Trans. (14)	8,000,000	8,000,000	2,992,000	—————
School Suppl. Aid (14) ..	8,000,000	8,000,000	4,192,000	—————
Veterans Education	10,000	5,000	7,500	7,500
Surplus Commodity Dist.	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
General School Aid (14)	39,059,560	67,000,000	24,816,000	—————
General School Aid, Community College, Area Community Col- lege and Vocational Schools (15))	Combined	Combined	12,000,000	19,400,000
Area Vocational School Deficiency	—————	—————	4,500,000	—————
Vocational Education Bd.	400,000	400,000	—————	—————
Voc. Ed. Prog., Schools	400,000	4,400,000	12,000,000	13,200,000
National Defense Education:				
Administration, Exten.	112,000	160,000	250,000)	
Counseling	38,000	50,000	90,000)	362,000
Statistics	130,000	150,000	161,000)	
State Equaliz. Aid (14)	—————	—————	161,500,000	227,000,000
State Income Tax 40% (16)	—————	—————	50,137,921	79,586,000
Mining Camp Schools:				
Emergency	54,000	40,000	—————	—————
State Aid	90,000	70,000	—————	—————
Normal Institute	99,000	99,000	—————	—————
Area Vocational Program	500,000	—————	—————	—————
Totals	\$ 60,297,560	\$ 96,329,000	\$284,876,867	\$350,360,500
Educational Radio and TV Fac. Board	—————	—————	Included in Capital	1,158,000

** Estimated appropriation except for 1967-69 which is actual.

(12) 1967-69 appropriation includes \$325,000 for Scholarship Program; \$2,000,000 for Student Loan Reserve Fund and \$200,000 for General Practitioners Grant. 1969-71 includes \$525,000 for Scholarship Program; \$300,000 for General Practitioners Grant and \$4,500,000 for Tuition Grants — Private College Students.

(13) Includes \$1,225,446 for 1967-68 school year.

(14) State Equalization Aid replaces General School Aid, School Transportation and Supplemental Aid from January 1, 1968 on.

(15) Combined under General School Aid for 1963-65 and 1965-67.

(16) Actual 1967-69; estimated 1969-71.

BIENNIAL APPROPRIATIONS

BOARD OF REGENTS INSTITUTIONS

	1963-65	1965-67	1967-69	1969-71
State University of Iowa:				
University	\$ 32,667,500	\$ 41,907,226	\$ 57,060,000	\$ 65,074,000
Lakeside Laboratory	8,800	15,994	—	—
University Hospital	13,605,850	15,241,328	17,234,000	17,400,000
Psychopathic Hospital	2,849,400	3,305,032	3,794,000	4,086,000
Bacteriological Laboratory ..	863,950	1,039,008	1,321,000	1,454,000
Hospital School	1,660,600	2,020,310	2,350,000	2,700,000
Iowa State University	33,387,900	42,486,140	57,666,000	64,919,000
University of Northern Iowa	9,670,000	12,341,438	17,072,000	19,518,000
Braille-Sightsaving School	1,020,000	1,127,912	1,304,000	1,620,000
School for the Deaf	1,821,400	2,018,040	2,360,000	2,891,000
Sanatorium	2,464,000	2,497,572	2,906,000	3,098,000
Psychopathic Hospital Mental				
Health Research Fund	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
Tuition Replacement-				
Bonding Program	—	—	—	150,000
Total: Board of Regents	\$100,169,400	\$124,150,000	\$163,217,000	\$183,060,000
Total: Education	\$161,941,980	\$224,009,000	\$453,849,624	\$543,663,420

CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

	1963-65	1965-67	1967-69	1969-71
Conservation Commission (17) ..\$	1,284,700	\$ 2,075,680	\$ 2,521,080	\$ 3,407,420
Geological Survey	609,200	650,100	755,640	747,360
Natural Resources Council	353,300	456,680	462,700	448,120
Soil Conservation	125,900	131,790	152,400	158,180
Soil Conservation Committee:				
Soil Surveys	—	—	200,000	200,000
Dist. Commissioner Expense	100,000	100,000	130,000	110,000
Personnel and Expense	1,050,000	1,150,000	1,400,000	1,439,680
Upper Miss. Riverway Com.	—	—	30,000	—
Total: Conservation	\$ 3,523,100	\$ 4,564,250	\$ 5,651,820	\$ 6,510,760

TAX CREDITS AND REFUNDS

	1963-65	1965-67	1967-69	1969-71
Agriculture Land Tax Credit	\$ 22,500,000	\$ 30,000,000	\$ 36,000,000	\$ 36,000,000
Homestead Tax Cr. (est.) (18)	60,400,000	61,400,000	65,568,998	72,000,000

Household Goods Replacement ..	_____	_____	10,600,000	_____
Misc. Refunds (est.) (18)	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,386,446	1,400,000
Income and Sales Tax				
Ref. (est.) (18)	4,000,000	4,000,000	43,361,229	44,000,000
Moneys & Credit Replace	_____	_____	3,000,000	_____
Sales Tax Credit (est.) (19)	_____	_____	18,123,772	_____
Per. Prop. Tax Replace				
(est.) (18)	_____	_____	41,346,581	56,600,000
Totals	\$ 87,900,000	\$ 96,400,000	\$219,387,026	\$210,000,000

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

	1963-65	1965-67	1967-69	1969-71
Department of Agriculture	\$ 13,861	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
Commission for Blind	_____	140,000	_____	165,000
Office of Comptroller	_____	_____	668,000	_____
Conservation Commission	1,501,600	2,745,230	8,217,500	450,000
Social Services Dept. (20)	5,084,000	5,919,000	9,000,000	2,200,000
Board of Regents Institutions	16,000,000	21,150,000	34,000,000	7,100,000
Educational Radio & TV Fac.	_____	_____	500,000	625,000
Executive Council	_____	3,239,500	300,000	100,000
Fair Board	186,400	100,000	350,000	100,000
Health Department	_____	_____	24,000	_____
Historical Society	_____	_____	15,000	_____
Legislative Research Bureau	_____	_____	17,500	_____
Liquor Control Commission	_____	44,000	11,000	_____
Buildings and Grounds	372,000	200,000	250,000	200,000
Public Defense-Military Div.	308,000	300,000	360,000	210,000
Vocational Education	_____	6,000,000	9,500,000	_____
Vocational Rehabilitation	_____	_____	650,000	_____
Pub. Safety, Radio Comm.				
and Patrol	305,000	80,000	435,600	69,000
State Office Building	_____	3,000,000	_____	_____
Valley Bank Building	_____	_____	401,000	_____
Total Capitals	\$ 23,770,861	\$ 42,917,730	\$ 64,699,600	\$ 11,219,000
Grand Totals	\$416,032,348	\$534,159,450	\$966,365,964	\$1,029,458,710

(17) Includes \$114,480 for Planning Cooperation with Federal Agencies and \$29,620 for Preserves Advisory Board (1967-69).

(18) 1967-69 actual; others estimates.

(19) Reflects 63rd General Assembly amendment.

(20) Board of Control Institutions prior to 1969-71.

Biennial appropriation figures compiled by Marvin R. Selden, State Comptroller, and his staff.

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00,000
00,000
00,000

Committees Serving Between 1969 and 1970 Sessions of Sixty-Third General Assembly

ADVISORY INVESTMENT

1-71
55,000
50,000
40,000
30,000
20,000
15,000
10,000
10,000

Senator Griffin; Rep. Andersen.

Non-Legislators: W. F. Poorman, Des Moines, (executive secretary); Dale K. DeKoster, Waterloo; Robert W. Coleman, Clinton.

BUDGET AND FINANCIAL CONTROL

Senators Coleman, Balloun, Flatt, Gaudineer, Messerly (vice chairman).

Reps. Cunningham, Den Herder (chairman), Dunton (secretary), Ossian, Radl.

CAPITOL PLANNING

Senators Clarke, Mogged.

Reps. Darrington, Hanson of Howard-Mitchell.

Non-Legislators: Amos B. Emery, Des Moines, (chairman); State Supt. of Buildings and Grounds William Gall, Des Moines; Louise Noun, Des Moines; William J. Wagner, Des Moines.

COMMISSION ON AGING

9,000
Senators DeHart, Sullivan, Van Gilst.

Reps. Dougherty, Stokes, Strand.

Non-Legislators: Former Gov. Robert D. Blue, Eagle Grove, (chairman); Dr. Edward B. Jakubauskas, Ames; Thelma Kass, Davenport, (secretary); the Rev. Fred E. Miller, Des Moines; Dr. W. W. Morris, Iowa City; Dr. James F. Speers, Des Moines; the Rev. Clarence W. Tompkins, Fort Dodge.

3,710
for

DEPARTMENTAL RULES REVIEW

Senators Mowry, Lucken (vice chairman), Shirley.
Reps. Grassley (chairman), Renda, Shaw.

HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES

Senator Van Gilst.

Rep. Van Drie.

Non-Legislators: Georgia C. Nye, Cedar Rapids, (chairman); Keith F. Noah, Charles City; State Supt. of Public Instruction Paul F. Johnston, Des Moines; Secretary R. Wayne Richey of the State Board of Regents, Des Moines; Dr. Lloyd I. Watkins, Des Moines, (secretary); Robert C. Williams, Des Moines, (vice chairman); Dr. Robert H. Kiser, Sioux City.

INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Senators Kyhl (chairman), Potgeter, Rigler, Schaben, Walsh.
Reps. Caffrey, Camp (vice chairman), Fischer, Koch, Tieden,
Speaker Harbor.

IOWA STATE FAIR AND WORLD FOOD PRODUCTION

Senators Dodds, Lucken.

Reps. Speaker Harbor, Mayberry.

Non-Legislators: H. M. Duncan, Columbus Junction; Kenneth R. Fulk, Clarinda; Secretary of Agriculture L. B. Liddy, Keosauqua; Robert H. Lounsberry, McCallsburg; Dr. W. Robert Parks, President, Iowa State University, Ames; Chad Wymer, Director, Iowa Development Commission, Des Moines.

LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY

Former Senator Warren Kruck, Boone, (holdover).

Rep. Kitner.

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, (chairman).

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Senators Briles, Frommelt, Hill, Lange (chairman), Neu, O'Malley, Rigler, Stanley.

Reps. Cochran, Gannon, Speaker Harbor, McCartney (vice chairman), Miller of Des Moines, Miller of Page, Sorg, Varley.

Ex-Officio: Lt. Gov. Roger Jepsen, Davenport, (non-voting).

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE COUNCIL

Senators Kosek, Palmer.

Reps. Lipsky, Franklin.

Non-Legislators: Robert G. Gibbs, Des Moines; Alden R. Godwin, Indianola; Dr. Robert C. Hardin, Iowa City; Darrell G. Hartline, Davenport; Dr. A. G. Kegler, Independence; Alixe P. Nuzum, Des Moines; Dr. L. J. O'Brien, Fort Dodge; Nellie Osterlund, R.N., Des Moines; Dr. Stewart E. Reed, Des Moines; Dr. Richard Schiller, Marshalltown; Dr. James F. Speers, Des Moines; Dr. Ronald K. Woods, Des Moines; Dr. E. C. Vorland, Cedar Falls, Sue M. Reed, Des Moines.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING FOR PUBLIC EMPLOYEES STUDY

Senators Gaudineer, Nicholson.

Reps. Millen, Pelton (chairman).

Non-Legislators: State Treasurer Maurice E. Baringer, West Des Moines; George Brown, Des Moines; Don E. Bruce, Des Moines; Prof. William Buss, Iowa City; John H. Connors, Des Moines; Al Meacham, Grinnell; George C. Parks, Iowa City; Ernest F. Pence, Cedar Rapids; Val Schoenthal, Des Moines; Leonard Sheker, Callender; (one vacancy to be filled by governor).

CRIMINAL CODE REVIEW

Senators Anderson, Arbuckle, Glenn, Hougen, O'Malley, Thordsen.

Reps. Hill, Jesse, Kehe, Kreamer, Renda, Weichman.

Non-Legislators: Judge James P. Denato, Des Moines; Judge Carroll Engelkes, Grundy Center; Prof. Ron Carlson, Iowa City; Prof. John J. Yeager, Des Moines; Frederick G. White, Waterloo; Charles Vandebur, Ames; James Van Ginkel, Atlantic.

EMINENT DOMAIN STUDY

Senators Briles, Ollenburg, Frommelt.

Reps. Gannon, Holden (chairman), Stromer.

Non-Legislators: Ira Delk, Sioux City; Robert Mickle, Des Moines;
Hugh Schneckloth, Eldridge; William Pappas, Mason City.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRESERVATION STUDY

Senators Curran, Laverty, Lisle, McGill, Parker, Schaben.

Reps. Bennett, Brinck, Edgington, Fischer, Speaker Harbor, Mezvinsky, Miller of Page, Schroeder.

FEDERAL HIGHWAY PROGRAMS STUDY

Senators Erskine, Gilley, Kyhl, Reichardt, Rigler.

Reps. Goode (chairman), Koch, Stroburg, Welden.

MEDICAID PROGRAM STUDY

Senators Doderer, Kosek, Leonard, Palmer, Smith, Stephens.

Reps. Franklin, Klein, Lipsky (chairman), Miller of Des Moines,
Strand, Voorhees.

MUNICIPAL LAWS REVIEW

Senators Potter (chairman), Shirley, Walsh.

Reps. Huff, Shepherd, Skinner, Sorg.

Non-Legislators: Howard Bell, Ames; Harold Gartner, Titonka;
Loren Hickerson, Iowa City; Chester Lee, Clarinda; Philip T.
Riley, Des Moines.

Governor: ROBERT D. RAY
 Lieutenant Governor: ROGER W. JEPSEN
 Speaker of the House: WILLIAM H. HARBOR

THE SIXTY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY

SENATORS		SENATORS		SENATORS	
Name	Address	Name	Address	Name	Address
Anderson, Quentin (Beaconsfield)		Griffin, Jim (Council Bluffs)		Nicholson, Edward E. (Davenport)	
Arbuckle, R. Dean (Jefferson)		Hammer, Walter (Estherville)		Ollenburg, Herbert L. (Garner)	
Balloun, Charles F. (Toledo)		*Hill, Eugene M. (Newton)		*O'Malley, George E. (Des Moines)	
Benda, Kenneth (Hartwick)		Hougen, C. O. (Cedar Falls)		*Palmer, William D. (Des Moines)	
Briles, James E. (Corning)		Keith, Wayne (Algona)		Parker, Kenneth L. (Lamont)	
Clarke, Hugh H. (Belmond)		Klink, Leslie C. (Elkader)		Potgeter, James A. (Steamboat Rock)	
*Coleman, C. Joseph (Clare)		Kosek, Ernest (Cedar Rapids)		Potter, Ralph W. (Marion)	
Conklin, W. Charlene (Waterloo)		Kyhl, Vernon H. (Parkersburg)		*Reichardt, Wm. J. (Des Moines)	
Curran, Leigh R. (Mason City)		Lamborn, Clifton (Maquoketa)		Rigler, Robert R. (New Hampton)	
DeHart, Pearle P. (Ames)		Lange, Elmer F. (Sac City)		*Schaben, James (Dunlap)	
DeKoster, Lucas J. (Hull)		Laverty, Charles O. (Indianola)		Shaff, Roger J. (Camanche)	
*Denman, William F. (Des Moines)		Leonard, J. Leslie (Linn Grove)		*Shirley, Alan (Perry)	
*Dodds, Robert R. (Danville)		Lisle, Vern (Clarinda)		Smith, Marvin W. (Paullina)	
*Doderer, Minnette F. (Iowa City)		Lodwick, Seeley G. (Wever)		Stanley, David M. (Muscatine)	
Erskine, Alden J. (Sioux City)		Lucken, J. Henry (LeMars)		Stephens, R. L. (Crawfordsville)	
Flatt, Joseph B. (Winterset)		*McGill, Donald S. (Melrose)		Sullivan, Charles K. (Sioux City)	
Frey, Thomas J. (Neola)		Messerly, Francis (Cedar Falls)		Thordsen, Harold A. (Davenport)	
*Frommelt, Andrew G. (Dubuque)		Mogged, Charles G. (Fairfield)		*Van Gilst, Bass (Oskaloosa)	
*Gaudineer, Lee H. (Des Moines)		Mowry, John L. (Marshalltown)		Walsh, John M. (Dubuque)	
Gilley, Floyd (Maynard)		Neu, Arthur A. (Carroll)		*Weimer, J. Donald (Cedar Rapids)	
*Glenn, Gene W. (Ottumwa)					

REPRESENTATIVES IN THE SIXTY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Alt, Don D. (West Des Moines)	Harbor, William H. (Henderson)	O'Hearn, Trave E. (Davenport)
Andersen, Leonard C. (Sioux City)	Hill, William (Marshalltown)	Ossian, Conrad (Red Oak)
*Bailey, Ray V. (Clarion)	Holden, Edgar H. (Davenport)	Pelton, Charles H. (Clinton)
*Baker, Donald E. (Boone)	Huff, William H. III (Urbandale)	Perkins, Larry L. (Council Bluffs)
Battles, Lynn, Sr. (Maquoketa)	*Jesse, Norman G. (Des Moines)	Peterson, Louis A. (Lawton)
*Bennett, Vernon N. (Des Moines)	Johnson, Harvey W. (Exira)	Pierson, George N. (Oskaloosa)
Bergman, Irvin L. (Harris)	*Johnston, Joseph C. (Iowa City)	*Poncy, Charles N. (Ottumwa)
*Blouin, Michael T. (Dubuque)	Kehe, Luvern W. (Waverly)	*Priebe, Berl E. (Algona)
*Brinck, Adrian B. (West Point)	*Kennedy, Gene V. (Dubuque)	*Radl, Richard M. (Lisbon)
*Caffrey, James T. (Des Moines)	*Kennedy, Michael (New Hampton)	*Renda, Thomas A. (Des Moines)
Camp, John (Bryant)	Kitner, Arthur (Independence)	Rex, Clyde (Ellsworth)
Campbell, Herbert (Washington)	Klein, James T. (Lake Mills)	*Rodgers, Norman G. (Adel)
Christensen, Perry L. (Kent)	Kluever, Lester L. (Atlantic)	Roorda, Norman (Monroe)
*Cochran, Dale M. (Eagle Grove)	Knight, Harold L. (Humboldt)	Sanders, Leo I. (Estherville)
Corey, Dean O. (Morning Sun)	*Knoblauch, Charles E. (Carroll)	*Schmeiser, Lloyd F. (Burlington)
Crabb, Frank A. (Denison)	Koch, Edgar J. (Sioux City)	Schroeder, Laverne (McClelland)
*Crosier, Dale T. (Cedar Rapids)	Kreamer, Robert M. (Des Moines)	*Schwartz, James H. (Ottumwa)
Cunningham, Ray C. (Ames)	Kruse, Walter W. P. (Sheldon)	Shaw, Elizabeth O. (Davenport)
Darrington, William E. (Persia)	Langland, W. V. (Spring Gr., Minn.)	Shepherd, Stanley (Farmington)
Den Herder, Elmer (Sioux Center)	Lawson, Murray C. (Mason City)	*Skinner, Ed (Altoona)
*Dietz, Walter (Walcott)	Lippold, Donald L. (Waterloo)	Sorg, Nathan F. (Marion)
Dooley, Andrew G. (Sioux City)	Lipsky, Joan (Cedar Rapids)	Stokes, A. Gordon (LeMars)
*Dougherty, Tom (Albia)	Logue, Rayman D. (Marengo)	Strand, Clair (Grinnell)
*Doyle, Donald V. (Sioux City)	*Mayberry, D. Vincent (Fort Dodge)	*Stroburg, Eldon L. (Blockton)
Drake, Richard F. (Muscatine)	McCartney, Ralph F. (Charles City)	Stromer, Delwyn D. (Garner)
*Dunton, Keith H. (Thornburg)	*McCormick, Harold C. (Manchester)	Strothman, Charles (New London)
Edgington, Floyd P. (Sheffield)	McIntyre, Scott, Jr. (Cedar Rapids)	*Tapscott, John E. (Des Moines)
Ellsworth, Theodore R. (Dubuque)	Mendenhall, John C. (New Albin)	Tieden, Dale L. (Elkader)
*Ewell, Vernon A. (Waterloo)	Menefee, Maynard T. (Fayette)	Van Drie, Rudy (Ames)
Fischer, Harold O. (Wellsburg)	*Mezvinsky, Edward M. (Iowa City)	Van Nostrand, Maurice (Avoca)
Fisher, C. Ray (Grand Junction)	*Middleswart, James I. (Indianola)	Van Roekel, Gerrit (Pella)
*Franklin, A. June (Des Moines)	Millen, Floyd H. (Farmington)	Varley, Andrew (Stuart)
Freeman, Dennis L. (Storm Lake)	*Miller, Charles P. (Burlington)	Voorhees, Donald E. (Waterloo)
Freeman, Lester M. (Spirit Lake)	Miller, Elizabeth R. (Marshalltown)	Walter, Richard (Council Bluffs)
*Gannon, William J. (Mingo)	Miller, Leroy S. (Shenandoah)	Warren, Homer L. (Leon)
Goode, Dewey E. (Bloomfield)	Miller, Roy A. (Monticello)	Waugh, Jewell O. (Whiting)
Graham, J. Wesley (Ida Grove)	Milligan, George F. (Des Moines)	Weichman, David E. (Newhall)
Grassley, Charles (New Hartford)	Mohrfeld, Fred (Toledo)	Welden, Richard W. (Iowa Falls)
Hamilton, Howard A. (Tipton)	Nelson, Harold V. (Aurelia)	*Wells, James D. (Cedar Rapids)
Hansen, Willard R. (Cedar Falls)	*Newton, Robert E. (Davenport)	Winkelman, William P. (Lohrville)
Hanson, Fred B. (Osage)	Nielsen, Alfred (Defiance)	Wolfe, Harold E. (Clear Lake)
	*Nolting, Fred W. (Waterloo)	

* Democrat



(Left) Governor and Mrs. Ray lead grand march down central stairway to start inaugural ball ceremonies at the State Capitol.

(Below) Governor Ray delivers inaugural address at Veterans Auditorium in Des Moines.

