

The **PALIMPSEST**



Governor Ray signs bill lowering to 18 the age limit for participating in political party affairs.

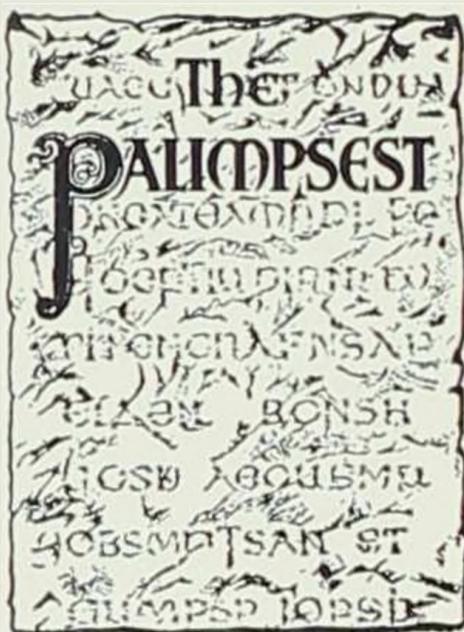
The 64th General Assembly of Iowa
(FIRST SESSION)

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The Meaning of Palimpsest

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

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

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FRANK T. NYE

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Illustrations

All photographs used in this article were taken by the author.

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THE PALIMPSEST

EDITED BY WILLIAM J. PETERSEN

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The Election of 1970

Neither Iowa seat in the United States Senate was at stake in the non-presidential election year of 1970. So public attention was focused on the race for Governor where the bid of Governor Robert D. Ray for a second term was being challenged by Robert D. Fulton, the Democrat he succeeded in that office. Fulton had served nearly four years as Lieutenant Governor before completing the last 15 days of the third term of Governor Harold E. Hughes, who was sworn into the United States Senate early in 1969.

There were many similarities between the candidates. Both had served as Governor; both were lawyers; both had the same first name and middle initial; both were in their early forties; and both had enviable records as dedicated public servants and as devoted party workers. Then, too, both lacked the personal magnetism to stir supporters into momentum-building enthusiasm that produces votes. So the campaign, which found Governor Ray fending off Candidate Fulton's frequent

charge that the state was being operated in the red, took on a dullness ultimately reflected by one of the lowest voter-turnouts in recent Iowa history.

Even the fact that a woman (Senator Minnette Doderer, Iowa City Democrat) was running for the first time for Lieutenant Governor did not lure a complacent citizenry to the polls in anything resembling record-breaking numbers. Perhaps the only exciting campaign moments came in the First and Second Congressional districts. In the Second, Vice President Spiro Agnew dropped into Cedar Rapids to pin a "radiclib" label on the Democratic incumbent, Congressman John Culver, who went on to win anyway by 29,117 votes. In the First, Republican Fred Schwengel kept his seat by a margin of 765 votes over Democratic State Representative Edward Mezvinsky.

Republicans won a substantial victory in the election, holding all seven state offices and five of seven congressional seats. But Democrats made gains in the legislature, claiming 33.3 per cent of 150 seats compared to 29.2 per cent of 185 seats after the 1968 election. The 1970 election results:

<i>Office</i>	<i>Republican</i>		<i>Democrat</i>	
Governor*	Ray	403,394	Fulton	368,911
Lt. Gov.	Jepsen	423,491	Doderer	338,722
Sec. State	Synhorst	437,928	Robinson	313,510
Auditor	Smith	422,622	Lindusky	323,510
Treasurer	Baringer	401,295	Palmer	335,400

THE ELECTION OF 1970

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Sec. Agri.	Liddy	395,881	Owen	357,095
Atty. Gen.	Turner	405,474	Walton	341,451

* Robert Dilley received 18,933 votes as the American Independent party candidate for governor.

On special issues, voters opposed holding a constitutional convention, 214,663 to 204,517. But they ratified three proposed amendments to the Iowa constitution:

SJR 1: To liberalize residency requirements for voting, 300,119 to 141,091.

SJR 2: To require election of each legislator from a single-member district, 289,200 to 132,590.

SJR 3: To repeal the constitutional provision limiting terms of county attorneys to two years, 243,628 to 169,969.

COST OF FIRST SESSION, 64th GENERAL ASSEMBLY

<i>Item</i>	<i>House</i>	<i>Senate</i>	<i>Joint</i>	<i>Total</i>
Salaries	\$ 950,815.06	\$533,050.05	\$ 88,323.14	\$1,572,188.25
Chaplains			4,252.00	4,252.00
Printing			314,111.74	314,111.74
*Travel,				
Expenses	203,005.20	103,755.90		306,761.10
Miscellaneous	27,432.36	28,729.12	37,329.79	93,491.27
Totals	\$1,181,252.62	\$665,535.07	\$444,016.67	\$2,290,804.36

Cost of First Session, 63rd General Assembly \$1,885,448.67

TOTAL COST OF LAST FIVE BIENNIAL SESSIONS

63rd G.A.	62nd G.A.	61st G.A.	60th G.A.	59th G.A.
\$3,260,824.59	\$2,311,097.28	\$1,608,894.56	\$1,190,485.30	\$1,153,226.66

* This item represents mileage for one round trip weekly for each legislator between home and Statehouse, plus daily expenses, authorized for first time beginning January 1, 1971. Previously nothing was authorized for expenses and each legislator was paid for one round trip per session.

Composition of the Assembly

Although they would not see alike on many issues during the long legislative session ahead, Republicans and Democrats could agree on two items as the Sixty-Fourth General Assembly opened for business on January 11, 1971:

1. The reduction in membership to 150 (50 Senators, 100 Representatives) from 185 (61 Senators, 124 Representatives) would make the legislature more manageable, and the elimination of 35 desks gave each legislator more working room, even though adequate space remained at a premium.

2. The newly-redecorated House and Senate Chambers were something to behold, especially the carpeting. In the House it was of a beautiful golden hue, dotted with the letter "I" in black. In the Senate the black "I's" were on a background of bright red. There were new draperies to match in each chamber.

Aside from these striking changes in decor, things were much the same as in 1969-70. Republicans remained in the majority in both House and Senate, although their margin in the House fell four votes short of the two-thirds majority necessary to override a gubernatorial veto, should they

ever feel the need to do so. The Republican margin in the Senate was much more comfortable. It stood at 38 to 12 when the session opened but dropped to 37 to 13 as the result of a special election in the Eleventh district March 8, 1971, when William G. Gross, Sioux City Democrat, was chosen to fill the vacancy left by the death of Senator Charles K. Sullivan, Sioux City Republican, on February 13, 1971.

Democrats had retained a seat at an earlier special election in the Twenty-Second district on January 11, the session's opening day. At that election, Cloyd Robinson of Cedar Rapids was chosen to succeed Senator J. Donald Weimer of Cedar Rapids, who resigned for business reasons after winning a four-year term the previous November.

Another change, not as significant, perhaps, but at least indicative of a continuing trend, was the drop in the number and percentage of seats held by farmers. This trend started in 1963, when reapportionment was in its early stages, and has been interrupted only once since, in 1968. Where farmers occupied 45 of 185 seats, or 24.3 per cent, in the Sixty-Third General Assembly, they claimed only 34 of 150 seats, 22.7 per cent, in 1971. In pre-reapportionment days, farmers often occupied more than 40 per cent of 158 seats.

As pointed out in earlier legislative issues of *The Palimpsest* reapportionment, with emphasis

on single-member districts, has broadened the number of occupations represented in the legislature. Prior to reapportionment, in 1964, the number of occupations represented seldom reached 35. Since reapportionment, it has been running as high as 63. The 1971 lawmakers represented 56 walks of life, as indicated in this table:

<i>Occupations</i>	<i>House</i>		<i>Senate</i>		<i>Totals</i>
	<i>Rep.</i>	<i>Dem.</i>	<i>Rep.</i>	<i>Dem.</i>	
Farmer	20	8	3	3	34
Lawyer	6	5	3	2	16
Insurance	5	2	1	2	10
Farmer-Businessman	3	1	5	0	9
Homemaker	3	1	1	0	5
Retired	3	0	2	0	5
Businessman	1	1	2	0	4
Educator	0	4	0	0	4
Farmer-Realtor	2	1	0	0	3
Insurance-Realtor	3	0	0	0	3
Realtor	1	0	2	0	3
Automobile Dealer ..	1	0	1	0	2
Banker	0	0	2	0	2
Contractor-Eng.	1	0	1	0	2
Contractor	1	0	1	0	2
Farm Manager	0	0	2	0	2
Food Co. Employee	0	1	0	1	2
Grain Elev. Owner	1	0	1	0	2
Pharmacist	1	1	0	0	2
Savings and Loan ..	1	0	1	0	2
Accountant	1	0	0	0	1
Auctioneer-Realtor	0	0	1	0	1
Automotive Bus.	0	0	1	0	1
Barber-Businessman	0	1	0	0	1

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Bdg. Con.-Ind. Mgr.	0	0	1	0	1
Housewife-Buswmn.	1	0	0	0	1
Ch. of Com. Mgr. ..	0	1	0	0	1
Chiropractor	0	0	0	1	1
College Counselor ..	0	1	0	0	1
Main. Mechanic	1	0	0	0	1
Con.-Motel Owner	0	0	1	0	1
Dept. Store Mgr.	0	0	1	0	1
Farmer-Insurance	1	0	0	0	1
Farmer-Laborer	1	0	0	0	1
Food Store Exec.	0	0	1	0	1
Furn. Store Own. ..	0	1	0	0	1
Gravel Co. Pres.	1	0	0	0	1
Grocer	0	1	0	0	1
Grocer-Farmer	0	1	0	0	1
Ind. Supplies Exec.	1	0	0	0	1
Ins.-Hotel-Cafe On.	0	1	0	0	1
Labor Executive	0	1	0	0	1
Lawyer-Housewife ..	1	0	0	0	1
Lawyer-Insurance ..	0	0	1	0	1
Law Student	0	1	0	0	1
Legislator	0	0	0	1	1
Livestock Auc. Own.	0	0	0	1	1
Manufacturer	0	1	0	0	1
Oil Jobber	0	1	0	0	1
Own. Pvt. Det. Agy.	0	0	0	1	1
Pres. Janitor Service	1	0	0	0	1
Poultry Processor ..	0	1	0	0	1
Printing Firm Own.	1	0	0	0	1
Pub. Power Co. Ex.	0	0	1	0	1
Salesman	0	0	0	1	1
Shopper Publisher ..	0	0	1	0	1
Totals	63	37	37	13	150

Of the 150 legislators, 34 were serving for the first time, 45 for the second time. Historically, the number of legislators returning begins to drop after the third session and this held true in 1971. Only 30 were in their third session and there was a significant drop to 13 who were in their fourth.

The legislature's "dean"—the man with the longest service record—was Representative Dewey E. Goode, Bloomfield Republican and a retired creamery operator, who was honored on his seventy-third birthday, June 2, 1971. The House took time out to present him with gifts and a birthday cake as members sang "Happy Birthday" during a standing ovation. First elected in 1932, Representative Goode has served in 15 of Iowa's 64 general assemblies. Although his service has not been continuous, he has been a member of both House and Senate. Among House Democrats, Representative Keith Dunton, Thornburg, in his seventh session, had the longest service record.

Longevity honors in the Senate were claimed jointly by Senators James E. Briles of Corning, Marvin W. Smith of Paullina, and Richard L. Stephens of Crawfordsvile, for the Republicans, and by Senator C. Joseph Coleman of Clare, for the Democrats. Each was serving for the eighth time. Following is the experience rating of the 1971 legislators:

Session	House		Senate		Totals
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	
First	16	13	3	2	34

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Second	18	14	13	1	46
Third	15	4	9	2	30
Fourth	2	4	3	4	13
Fifth	6	1	2	2	11
Sixth	1	0	3	0	4
Seventh	3	1	1	1	6
Eighth	1	0	3	1	5
Fifteenth	1	0	0	0	1
Totals	63	37	37	13	150

Old-timers could not remember a session with as many as four members in the 21-25 age bracket. But the 1971 session qualified with three Democrats and one Republican. Representative Daniel L. Bray, Jr., Davenport Democrat and a University of Iowa law student, was the youngest of the 150 legislators at 23. Youngest Republican was Representative John H. Clark, Keokuk insurance man, at 24. Both were serving for the first time.

In the Senate, "youngest" honors went for the third consecutive time to Senator John M. Walsh, 30, of Dubuque—Republican and department store manager. Newly-elected Senator Cloyd Robinson was the youngest Democrat at 32. A Quaker Oats Company employee in Cedar Rapids, he was serving his first session.

Oldest legislator was Representative Goode. Oldest House Democrat, at 65, was Representative John W. Patton, Aurora farmer and a former state Senator.

Senator Smith, 69, retired farmer-teacher and a

Republican, won "oldest" honors in the Senate. Oldest Democrat in the Senate was Senator Bass Van Gilst, 59, Oskaloosa farm owner, in his fourth session. This table shows the range in ages of the legislators:

Age Range	House		Senate		Totals
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	
21-25	1	3	0	0	4
26-30	5	1	1	0	7
31-35	5	9	1	2	17
36-40	10	4	4	2	20
41-45	2	6	7	4	19
46-50	7	4	1	2	14
51-55	7	4	7	1	19
56-60	11	4	3	2	20
61-65	7	2	6	0	15
66-70	7	0	7	0	14
71-75	1	0	0	0	1
Totals	63	37	37	13	150

Thanks largely to Democratic members, who generally were younger than Republicans, the average age of the 1971 legislators fell below the 50-year mark for the third time in 14 years. In fact, the average fell to 48.4 years in 1971 from 50.1 in 1969, marking the second lowest in the 14-year span. Interestingly, three assemblies averaging less than 50 years have served since the 1964 reapportionment act was adopted. This table shows the average age of legislators in the last eight sessions:

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Year	House			Senate			Both Chambers		
	Rep.	Dem.	Totals	Rep.	Dem.	Totals	Rep.	Dem.	Totals
1971	49.8	42.8	47.2	52.6	47.4	50.6	50.9	43.2	48.4
1969	52.0	43.5	46.1	53.5	45.6	51.4	55.2	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

Educationally, 147 legislators were high school graduates and 108 had college degrees or had taken work beyond high school. This table shows the educational background of 1971 legislators:

	College or Beyond H.S.		High School		Grade School Only		Totals
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	
Senate	29	9	8	3	0	1	50
House	46	24	16	12	1	1	100
Totals	75	33	24	15	1	2	150

Fifty-six legislators indicated they had served their nation in uniform. Their service records:

Served in	House		Senate		Totals
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	
World War I	0	0	0	0	0
World War II	12	9*	7	3*	31
W.W. II to Korea ..	0	0	1	0	1
Korean War	7	3*	3	3*	16
Korea to Vietnam	3	2	2	0	7
Vietnam War	1	0	0	0	1
Totals	23	14	13	6	56

* Senator Charles P. Miller and Representative Norman Rodgers each served in World War II and in the Korean War.

As usual, when Republicans are in the majority, there were more Methodists among 1971 legislators than any other sect. Catholics moved from third place in 1969 to second in 1971, ahead of Presbyterians, who dropped to fourth from second, and Lutherans, who moved into third from fourth. Four members reported they were "unaffiliated" with any church or religious group. Here are the religious backgrounds of the 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	15	9	13	3	40
Catholic	4	18	2	5	29
Lutheran	14	2	3	1	20
Presbyterian	8	0	9	1	18
Baptist	4	1	1	0	6
Episcopal	3	1	1	0	5
United Ch. of Christ	4	1	0	0	5
United Presby.	3	0	1	1	5
Christian	1	0	2	1	4
Congregational	3	0	1	0	4
Unaffiliated	0	4	0	0	4
Protestant	1	1	0	0	2
Ref. Ch. of America	1	0	1	0	2
Reorganized L.D.S.	0	0	2	0	2
Community	0	0	1	0	1
Christian Reformed	0	0	0	1	1
Disciples of Christ ..	1	0	0	0	1
Judaism	1	0	0	0	1
	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	63	37	37	13	150

Exactly 120 legislators, or 80 per cent, were

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born in Iowa. This was two percentage points below the native-born Iowans who served in 1969-70. This table shows native states of members:

<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	50	27	31	12	120
Illinois	2	2	2	0	6
Minnesota	3	2	0	0	5
Nebraska	3	1	0	0	4
North Dakota	1	1	2	0	4
Missouri	1	0	1	0	2
Wisconsin	0	1	1	0	2
Florida	0	1	0	0	1
Kansas	1	0	0	0	1
Maine	0	1	0	0	1
Michigan	0	0	0	1	1
Ohio	0	1	0	0	1
South Dakota	1	0	0	0	1
West Virginia	1	0	0	0	1
Totals	63	37	37	13	150

The Sixty-Fourth differed in one respect from its 63 predecessors: It was unconstitutional. The Iowa Supreme Court held the 1969 apportionment act invalid, saying population variances were excessive. Yet, the court said, it could be used anyway for the 1970 election of the Sixty-Fourth. Thus, the court deliberately ignored, or chose to overlook, the people's mandate in the 1968 apportionment amendment: That when the court finds an apportionment act unconstitutional, it "shall within 90 days adopt or cause to be adopted" a plan that is constitutional.

Organization of the Assembly

On the surface things seemed calm and peaceful. Republicans, still flushed with a substantial victory at the 1970 election, were blessed with safe majorities in both chambers. And they were in possession of all seven of the state's administrative offices. So what was their worry?

To be sure, there were a good many Democrats around—50 to be exact—enough for a loyal opposition but not enough to cause serious trouble. Not if Republicans stuck together in working out solutions to the multitude of problems looming on the legislative horizon. Big problems. Problems such as: Congressional redistricting, legislative reapportionment, increasing state school aid to relieve property taxes, modernizing the abortion law, starting a regional jail system, lowering the voting age, tightening controls on drug abuse and pollution of all kinds, governmental reorganization and, finally, dealing with one problem Democrats had predicted, and Republicans had pooh-poohed, during the 1970 campaign—a multi-million dollar state treasury deficit.

Yet, all Republican legislators and administrators had to do was to unite and to remain united, wasn't it? Together they could call the shots.

But unity is not easy to achieve without the guiding hand of experienced leaders. And the Republicans had none in the legislature. Their 1970 leaders—Robert Rigler, New Hampton banker, in the Senate, and Ralph McCartney, Charles City lawyer, in the House—had retired from office. So Republicans would have to go with inexperienced leaders. What of it? So would the Democrats. Had not Andrew Frommelt, Dubuque insurance man and the party's fiery leader in the 1969-70 Senate, bowed in defeat to a Republican, Senator Walsh, in the November election? And had not the young Democratic House leader, William Gannon, Mingo farmer, lost his party's nomination for Governor in the 1970 primary election?

Some Republicans looked for the experienced leadership that was lacking in the legislature to come from top administrative officials, Governor Robert Ray and Lieutenant Governor Roger Jepsen. But the differences that had cropped out between these two in their first terms were even more pronounced as the 1971 legislature got down to business. Moreover, there was little doubt that the conservative-minded Jepsen had his eye on spoiling any hopes the more liberal Ray might be harboring for a third term. So the chances for united leadership from that quarter hardly loomed as bright.

House Republicans did have the opportunity to choose two experienced hands as presiding of-

ficers and they made the most of it in their pre-session caucus at the Savery Hotel in Des Moines on the bitter-cold Sunday of November 22, 1970.

For a time it appeared Representatives William H. Harbor, 50, who operated a grain elevator at Henderson, and Floyd H. Millen, 51, who ran a gravel company at Farmington, might oppose each other for the party's nomination for House Speaker. But Millen withdrew before the balloting got under way and Harbor, the 1969-70 Speaker, was nominated for a second term. Millen then won nomination for a second term as Speaker Pro Tempore.

Neither won without a contest, however, in the brief but spirited closed-door caucus that lasted little more than an hour. Harbor's challenge came from Representative Edgar H. Holden, 56, Davenport businessman, and Millen's from Representative Harold O. "Grumpy" Fischer, 53, Wellsburg insurance man-realtor. Caucus leaders reported 32 votes were needed to win and that counting stopped in the speakership race when Harbor's lead was 33 to 5 over Holden. Millen was declared winner when he led Fischer 32 to 12.

To succeed McCartney as floor leader, Republicans chose a 36-year-old farmer in his third term, Representative Andrew Varley, an assistant leader in 1969-70. He was named winner when he held a 32 to 10 lead over Representative Murray C. Lawson, 47, Mason City printing firm owner.

Elected to serve as assistant leaders were Representatives Robert Kreamer, 29, Des Moines lawyer, and Richard Drake, 43, Muscatine farmer, each in his second session. They were the two top men in a four-man contest with Representatives Willard Hansen, 39, Cedar Falls insurance man, and Norman Roorda, 42, Monroe farmer. With two to be elected, each member of the caucus cast two votes. Kreamer was the winner with 43 followed by Drake with 33. Hansen received 27 votes and Roorda, 23.

Republican House members ended their session by nominating William R. Kendrick of Des Moines, for another term as Chief Clerk. A veteran in the post, who had been retained even by the Democrats when they controlled the House in 1965, Kendrick's election was assured since the minority party would not offer a candidate. Nor would the Democrats oppose Harbor and Millen.

When the House caucus was over, many representatives headed seven blocks up the street to the Fort Des Moines Hotel where Senate Republicans were still engaged in a hot contest to elect their new floor leader.

The battle was going on behind closed doors and even to this day it is doubtful that any reporter got an accurate accounting of what transpired inside, or exactly how many ballots were necessary before Senator Clifton C. Lamborn, 51, Maquoketa road contractor, emerged winner over

Senator Lucas DeKoster, 52, Hull lawyer and insurance man. Probably this was due to the failure of the caucus to designate an official spokesman. Hence, there were numerous volunteers who either could not, or would not, agree on how many ballots were taken to choose a winner. Best guess seemed to be that Lamborn won on the fifth ballot. But there were those who later confided that, no, it was not the fifth but the eighth.

According to those who kept tally sheets, DeKoster actually led on the first ballot when a third candidate, Senator John L. Mowry, 64, Marshalltown lawyer, was in the running. Under caucus rules, Mowry dropped out when he was low man on the opening ballot, paving the way for what should have been a clear-cut victory on the second ballot for either DeKoster or Lamborn.

With Senator Floyd Gilley of Maynard absent, 19 votes were needed to clinch victory. But it eluded both contestants because spoiled ballots kept either from reaching the magic figure of 19. Votes cast for senators other than Lamborn or DeKoster were considered spoiled. Yet some senators continued to vote for colleagues other than the two contestants, or abstained from voting.

When Lamborn finally rounded up 19 votes—was it on the fifth, sixth, seventh or eighth ballot?—DeKoster moved the usual “harmony” motion to make Lamborn’s election unanimous.

Nevertheless, there was a feeling of bitterness

among several senators who were convinced that Lieutenant Governor Jepsen had a hand in tipping the scales Lamborn's way. Jepsen, who had engineered the election of Senator David Stanley of Muscatine as floor leader in 1969, told reporters before the 1971 caucus started that he would be sitting on the sidelines this time.

"I have got 38 Republican friends in the Senate," he had said, "and I'm going to keep it that way. I'm not going to get into the contest."

With the big race over, DeKoster was chosen an assistant leader by acclamation. Elected to serve with him in that capacity was Senator Charles F. Balloun, 66, Toledo farmer, who earlier had withdrawn as a candidate for leader. Balloun, in his sixth session, defeated Senator R. Dean Arbuckle, 44, Jefferson businessman, for the post by an unannounced vote. Arbuckle, like Balloun, had offered his services as leader but was not nominated for that post.

Senator Vernon H. Kyhl, 62, Parkersburg automobile dealer, was unopposed for the nomination for President Pro Tempore. And Senate Secretary Carroll Lane, 65, Carroll businessman, had no opposition for his post, for which he was nominated at a patronage committee meeting following the Senate caucus. Both Kyhl and Lane would be elected without opposition from Democrats when the Senate organized.

Democratic legislators followed Republicans in-

to Des Moines by a day to select their leaders in separate House and Senate caucuses at the Savery Hotel on November 23.

Hottest battles were in the House caucus between the liberal and conservative wings of the party. All 37 House Democrats showed up for the caucus except Representative Charles J. Uban of Cedar Falls. With 19 votes needed to win, the conservatives eked out a 19 to 17 victory for Representative Dale M. Cochran, 42, Eagle Grove farmer-businessman, serving his fourth session, over Representative Ed Skinner, 34, Altoona lawyer, in his second session. At the outset, Representative Joseph C. Johnston, 32, Iowa City lawyer-accountant, was in the race but withdrew before the balloting started and announced he would vote for Skinner.

Toughest fight in the caucus was for assistant leader. It was won by Representative Berl Priebe, 52, Algona farmer, on the fifth or sixth ballot—nobody seemed to know for sure and reporters were not allowed in the caucus. It was another victory for the conservative wing of the party, for Priebe defeated a liberal, Representative Michael K. Kennedy, 31, New Hampton lawyer. A third candidate, Representative Norman Rodgers, 43, Adel grocer, dropped out of the running when he received only nine votes on the first ballot to 17 for Kennedy and 10 for Priebe. Kennedy's vote reached 18 on the second ballot, one

shy of the 19 needed. Priebe got 17, with one abstention. On the third ballot, with one member still abstaining, the vote was tied at 18. Two or three ballots more were needed before Priebe received 19 votes.

Liberals got back into the running with two of their own contesting for the party whip position. It went for the second time to Representative A. June Franklin, 40, of Des Moines, in the real estate and insurance business. She defeated Representative James D. Wells, 42, of Cedar Rapids, a Quaker Oats Company employee, 19 to 17.

With a majority of the 12 Senate Democrats in the liberal camp, little chance existed for a philosophical split in their caucus.

Senator Lee H. Gaudineer, Jr., 38, Des Moines lawyer in his fourth session, was chosen by the 11 senators present (Senator Gene Glenn of Ottumwa was absent), as floor leader. He had no opposition. Unopposed for assistant leader was Senator James F. Schaben, 44, Dunlap farmer and owner of a livestock auction market. He was in his third session.

There was a contest, however, for party whip between Senators Minnette Doderer, 47, of Iowa City, and C. Joseph Coleman, 47, Clare farmer. With 6 votes needed for election, Coleman was declared winner but the vote was not announced.

As expected, Democrats did not nominate candidates for House and Senate offices. So Speaker

Harbor, who would succeed himself, used the time between his party's caucus and the opening of the legislature to appoint House committees. Lieutenant Governor Jepsen, having been reelected in November, appointed Senate committees.

This action prepared the legislature for a break-away start on January 11, the first day of the Sixty-Fourth General Assembly. And what a break-away it was! No sooner were routine organization chores completed than Senate committees sent two measures to the calendar. Meanwhile, a House committee cleared one for floor action. All on the first day of the session!

One Senate measure was a 48-page bill proposing a sweeping revision in the state's drug control laws, designed to dovetail them with new federal legislation. The other measure was a resolution asking Congress to call a constitutional convention to consider an amendment to the U.S. Constitution requiring the federal government to share its revenue with the 50 states.

Even such fast action by legislative committees, however, had to take second place to organizational procedures. The hour to convene was set at 10 a. m., but neither chamber opened on time. Lieutenant Governor Jepsen called the Senate to order one minute late. The honor of convening the House went to the legislative dean, Representative Goode, who rapped his gavel at 10:06 a.m.

Opening prayer in the Senate was offered by

the Rev. Ronald J. Lavin of St. Paul's Lutheran Church of Davenport. Family, church, friends, books, and home are among the many things that enlarge "our experiences and relationships," he said. But there are other experiences and relationships to watch out for, he intoned, such as "enemies who misquote us, false friends who want to use us, people who tempt us into trusting things and ideas instead of You. Help us to see these for what they are, lest we be controlled by them and forget why we were given life as a gift."

In the House, Bishop James Thomas of Des Moines and the Iowa area of the United Methodist Church, prayed: "... Give us poise when we face pressure, strength when we face criticism and good humor when honest differences produce fatigue and tension."

Swearing-in ceremonies for all House members and for new Senators were followed by streamlined reelections of Speaker Harbor and Speaker Pro Tempore Millen in the House, and the election of President Pro Tempore Kyhl in the Senate.

Both Speaker Harbor and Lieutenant Governor Jepsen, who was to be inaugurated for a second term on January 14, issued stern warnings, in their opening remarks, to those who seek "to destroy our form of government."

"We will make it crystal clear," Speaker Harbor said, "that the element that seeks to destroy our form of government and turn our state into a

survival of the fittest is not welcome and will be dealt with by a firm hand in no uncertain terms."

Lieutenant Governor Jepsen told the senators they faced many challenges such as redistricting, upgrading governmental efficiency, controlling pollution, protecting the elderly from inflation and the like. But the greatest challenge, he continued, would be "from the cynics in this country who say that a democratic system of government cannot deal with the problems of our complex society. . .

"I accept the challenge of these cynics. I hope you will too. If this legislature—through hard work, cooperation and bipartisan unity—can produce answers to some of our state's problems, we will have done our part to meet this greatest of all challenges. There can be no better answer to those who claim that American society is crumbling, and that its government is outmoded, than a positive example of governmental achievement."

President Pro Tempore Kyhl declared "Work with a capital W" to be the No. 1 priority of the session. Speaker Pro Tempore Millen, reminding the House that he had predicted a short session two years ago and missed the mark, smiled and said he was making "no such prediction this time in full realization of the many complex problems confronting this legislature."

House Republican Leader Varley must have heard echoes of Kyhl's admonition about "Work" over in the lower chamber, for he called a rules

committee meeting in the afternoon of opening day to get clearance for proposed rules changes. One would reduce from a two-thirds majority of 67 to 60 the number of votes necessary to suspend the rules and to withdraw bills from committees. This was done since Republicans had only 63 votes they could count on for these purposes—four shy of a two-thirds majority. Republicans had decided to make this move at a caucus the day before the legislature opened and now they were implementing it.

As the session settled down to business, Republicans controlled the House, 63 to 37, and the Senate, 38 to 11, with the seat of Senator Weimer, Cedar Rapids Democrat, vacant due to his resignation only a few days earlier. Cloyd Robinson, another Cedar Rapids Democrat, was chosen to succeed Weimer at a special election on the session's opening day. So the Senate division stood at 38 to 12 when he took his oath later in opening week. It was to change to 37 to 13 early in March when William Gross, Sioux City Democrat, succeeded the late Senator Charles Sullivan, Sioux City Republican, who died February 13. This table shows the political division of the legislature in recent years:

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
*1971	.....	63	37	37	13	100	50

* Senate division was 38 to 12 until the death of Senator Sullivan, a Republican, on February 13, 1971; Senator Gross, a Democrat, was chosen to succeed him at a special election March 8, 1971.

Note: The 1964 reapportionment act increased membership to 183 from 158; the 1965 reapportionment act increased membership to 185; the 1968 Amendment and 1969 reapportionment act reduced membership to 150.

Before adjourning, the two chambers joined in inviting Governor Ray to deliver his "State of the State" message to a joint session on January 12.

Messages of the Governor

A pensive group of legislators filed into the House chamber for a joint session on the Sixty-Fourth General Assembly's second day. They were about to hear Governor Ray report on the general condition of the state.

Democratic legislators were convinced the state's economy had sagged to the point where red ink was being used to make book entries. They had said as much during the 1970 campaign and had been rebuffed by the Republican state officials their candidates were trying to defeat.

Yet they had reason to believe they were on the right track when State Comptroller Marvin Selden, late in December, estimated the June 30, 1971, treasury balance would be only \$782,000—lowest in years. His prediction sent shock waves up Republican spines while Democrats bit their tongues to keep from saying "I told you so."

But Governor Ray was head man. What was he going to say?

State of the State Message

Wearing a long face, Governor Ray minced no words in his term-ending inventory address as he stood before the legislators in the first of three appearances he would make during January.

He painted a bleak picture of the state's fiscal condition, saying "this sliding economy has affected both our Iowans and our government." But he made no mention of a possible treasury deficit.

In a more cheerful vein, he noted that "the national financial downturn and work stoppages of the last 18 months have not affected Iowa as severely as most states. Indeed, involved and knowledgeable observers are optimistic about the Iowa economic outlook."

However, he admitted readily that "only a fool would try to do a cosmetic snow-job" on the "intractable fact" that the short-range record for agriculture, Iowa's basic industry, "has been bleak."

The Governor saw nothing encouraging, either, in the state's slow population growth, which he described as being about one-sixth that of the nation's in 1960-70.

The low population gain meant that "our delegation in the lower House of Congress—which numbered 11 Representatives as recently as 1930—would shrink from seven to six, confronting this General Assembly with one of its major tasks in devising a fair and reasoned redistricting plan."

Governor Ray said the sharpest population losses and school enrollment declines were predominantly in rural counties, leaving one county with "fewer people than it had in 1844, two years before Iowa became a state. At the other extreme, some Iowa counties and communities grew

dramatically in the past 10 years. Most—but not all—of them fall into two groups: relatively industrialized urban areas and university locations.”

The Governor added that “in a broader way many of the difficult and controversial problems with which you and I—and the whole body of citizens—must wrestle in the months ahead spring from economic sources and from the restless mobility of modern man. This is especially true of three tall problems which cast so long a shadow . . . taxation, education, and transportation.”

The Governor promised to deal with these and other issues in his inaugural and budget messages. Meanwhile, he reviewed the record of the last two years, making these observations:

Voting Age—A proposed amendment lowering the voting age to 19 was half-way through the legislature. But the United States Supreme Court recently had upheld the constitutionality of a new federal law lowering the voting age to 18 for presidential and congressional elections. So Iowa should move to make the voting age consistent with the new law.

Crime Control—Breakthroughs were scored in these areas: Apprehension of suspects through consolidated police radio facilities, computerization of identification, upgrading of police investigation procedures, action speeding criminal justice, pre-sentence investigations under judicial supervision, cooperation among law enforcement agencies and addition of state crime laboratory facilities.

Education—His administration had initiated a tuition grant program for private college students, increased state aid to area schools, inaugurated a long-term bonding plan

for building programs at state universities, provided more state support than ever to education and scored a breakthrough for those attending non-public schools.

Industry—A program is under way to create new job opportunities by “attracting non-polluting, community-minded industries which provide employment.”

Welfare—The state hopes Congress will support a change in “the antiquated welfare program, which would break the generation-to-generation chain that is not acceptable to either the taxpayers or the recipients.”

Ombudsman—His administration had established the office of Ombudsman—a citizens’ aide to whom people could go to discuss grievances against government.

Medicaid—A \$2.5 million Medicaid deficit had been made up and benefits to the elderly increased.

Pollution—Air pollution standards had been adopted and the controversy with the federal government over water quality standards on the Mississippi river was settled.

Drugs—A three-part program of education, enforcement, and treatment-rehabilitation was initiated.

Highways—More construction contracts had been let and more right-of-way purchased than ever before but improved roads did not prevent needless traffic deaths so his administration is taking aim on training the person behind the wheel, the chief cause of traffic accidents.

The Governor also reported substantial progress in carrying out the youth opportunity and work incentive programs and said the state had played a leading role in the Rubella project to immunize Iowa children against the possibility of a German measles epidemic. He reported an increase in workmen’s compensation benefits and adoption of new industrial safety regulations.

Inaugural Message

Only two days later, on January 14, Governor Ray appeared again before the legislature, but in a completely different setting. For the inaugural ceremonies had been moved from the Statehouse to the spacious Veterans Auditorium in downtown Des Moines for the second straight time.

It was an inauguration that some legislators wanted to cancel. Indeed, only a few days earlier, no less a personage than Speaker Pro Tempore Millen had called inaugural ceremonies for reelected Governors "a lot of folderol" and had suggested cancelling this one to save expense.

Of course the inaugural went off as scheduled. Chief Justice C. Edwin Moore of the Supreme Court, administered oaths, first to Lieutenant Governor Jepsen and then to Governor Ray who, at 42, was the first Republican Governor to win reelection in Iowa in 18 years.

The Governor delivered a brief, punchy message which, he himself noted, was in sharp contrast to his first inaugural address that lasted nearly two hours. It was necessary then, he explained, "to outline both my philosophy and my program in a comprehensive, detailed way." But since his philosophy had not changed he would not review it this time nor go into great detail about his program.

"Instead," he said, "I shall set forth in broad, bold strokes the opportunities of the next two

years, which you and I share together as elected leaders of our commonwealth."

He then launched into an outline of his program for the 1971-73 biennium, but only after paving the way with these remarks:

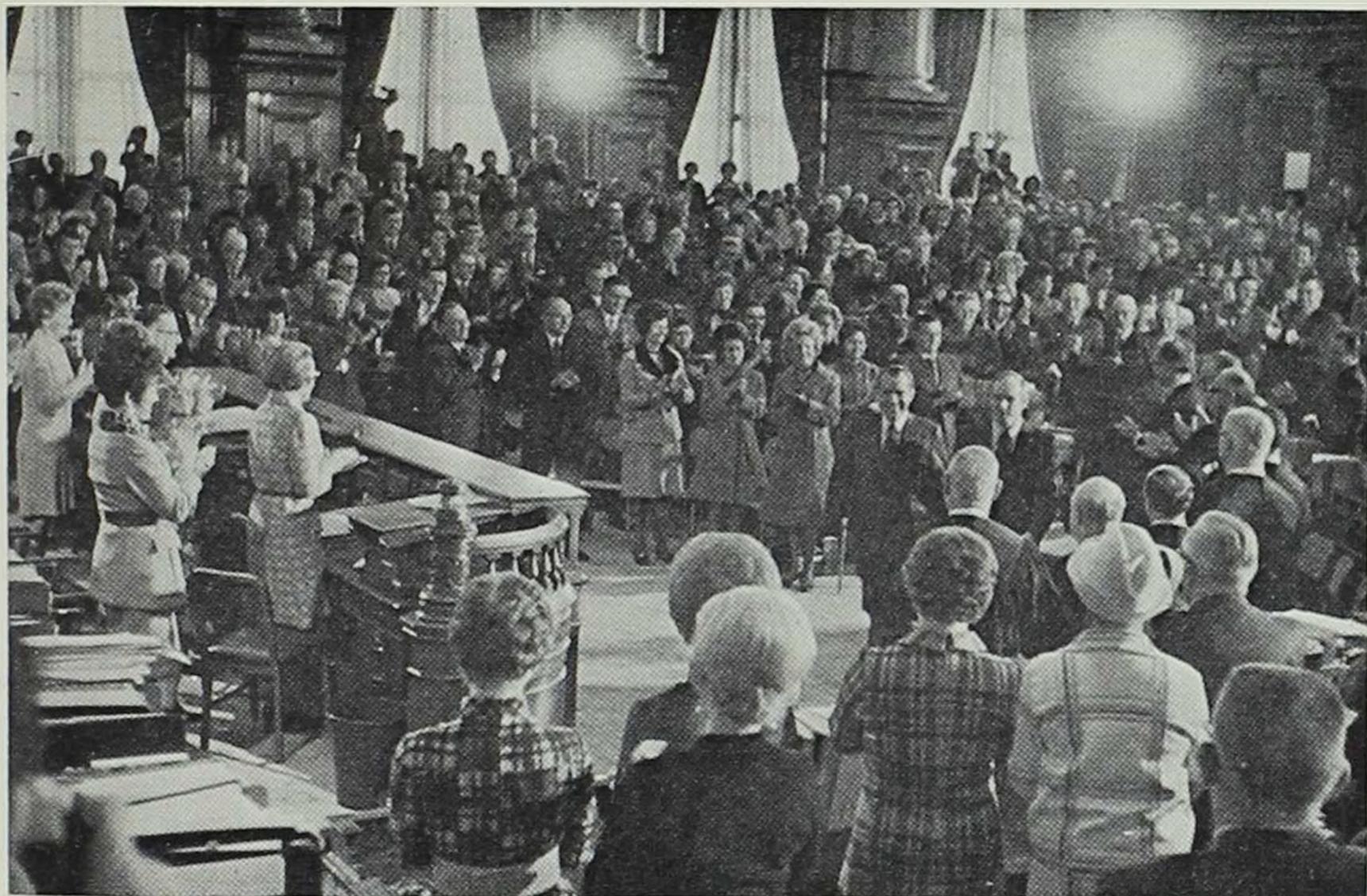
"Iowa today is uniquely endowed by nature and by history to create—here in the heartland—a vibrant, compassionate, fulfilling society, which will epitomize everything constructive in the sharp winds of change that are now blowing across America. Iowa is enormously rich in those very assets to which all Americans—and, indeed, all human beings—are now beginning to attach prime value: uncluttered landscape, abundant living space, relatively clean air and water, widespread good neighborliness, and a serene, unhurried rhythm of life."

His message dealt chiefly with his "overriding concern about the condition of our environment"—human as well as natural environment.

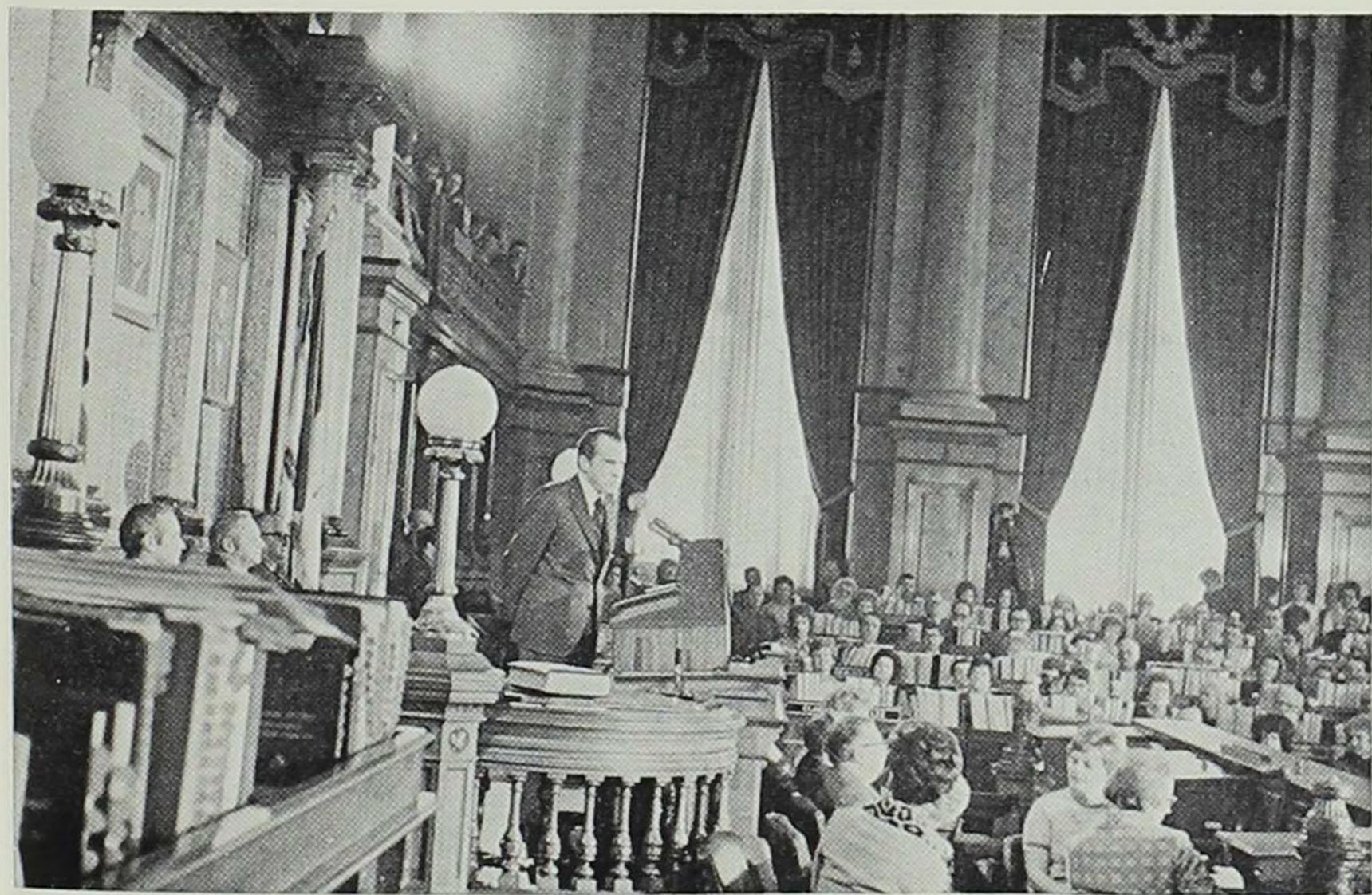
"For example," he continued, "the whole tragic problem of drug abuse is really one of human environmental pollution."

He praised the legislature for tackling this "spectre" the first week of the session, saying Senate adoption of a drug abuse control bill the previous day "hits hardest where it should—at the supplier and the profiteer."

Turning first to the area of "natural environment," the Governor called for legislation:



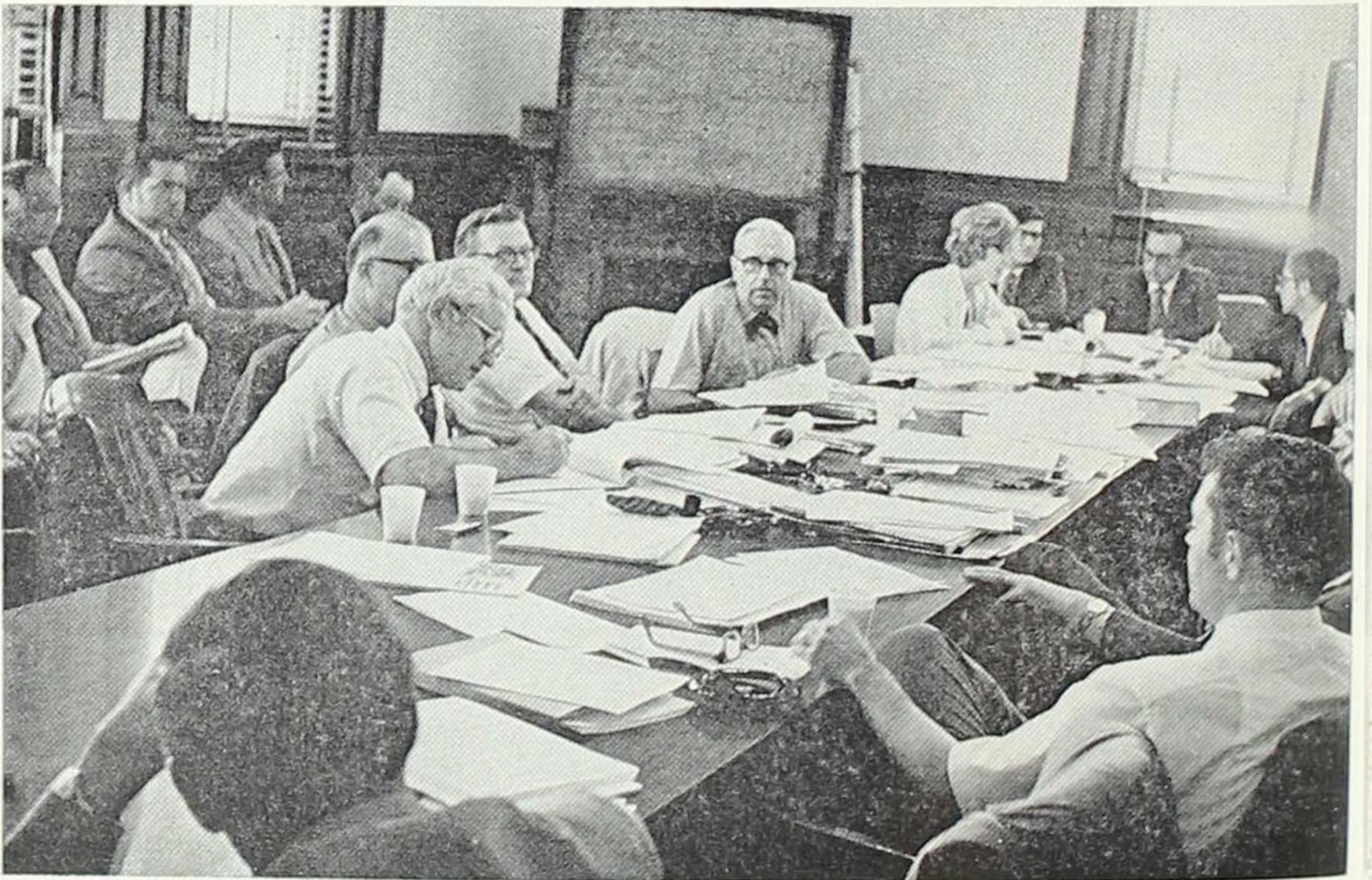
President Richard M. Nixon and Governor Ray approach rostrum in House Chamber as Mrs. Ray and Mrs. Nixon, front row, center, applaud.



President Nixon becomes first Chief Executive ever to address a joint session of the Iowa legislature on March 1, 1971.



Iowa State University President Parks, facing camera, testifies before House-Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Schools.



House-Senate conference committee discusses compromise on State School Aid-Property Tax Relief bill.



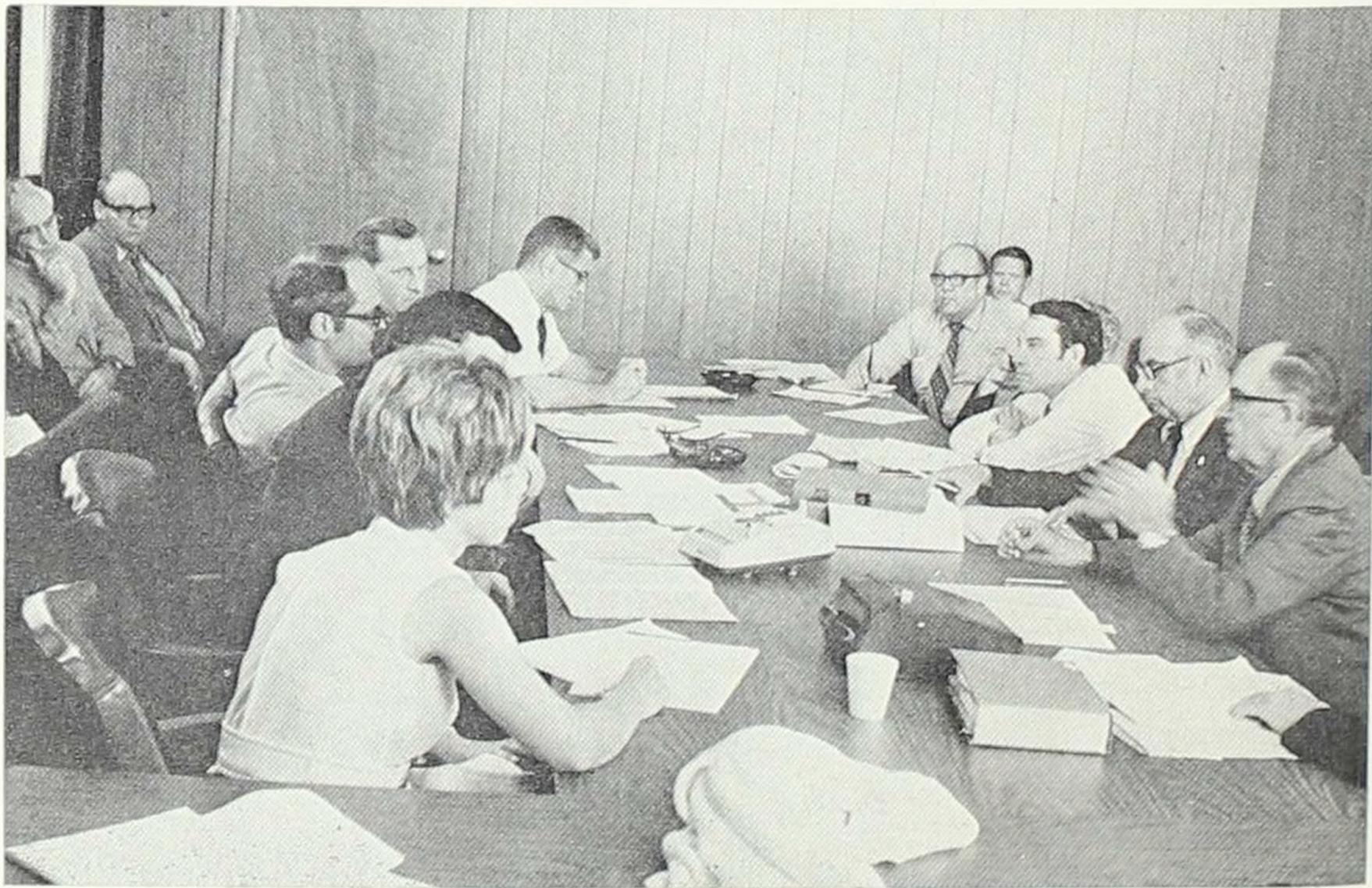
Reporters and lobbyists, background, listen as Senate Ways and Means Committee members deliberate property tax relief problem.



Senator Potgeter, standing, comments on legislative apportionment during a meeting of the Senate Constitutional Amendments and Reapportionment Committee.



Representative Sorg, arms folded, discusses property tax relief with a delegation of his Linn County constituents.



First Senate-House conference committee labored hard but failed to reach a compromise on Board of Regents appropriations.



Senate Democratic Leader Gaudineer, left, and Senate Republican Leader Lamborn

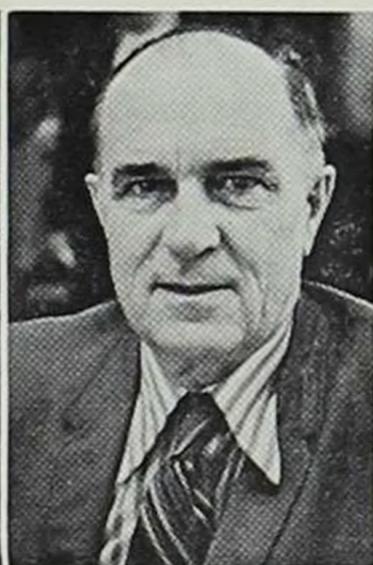
MEMBERS OF THE SENATE



ANDERSON



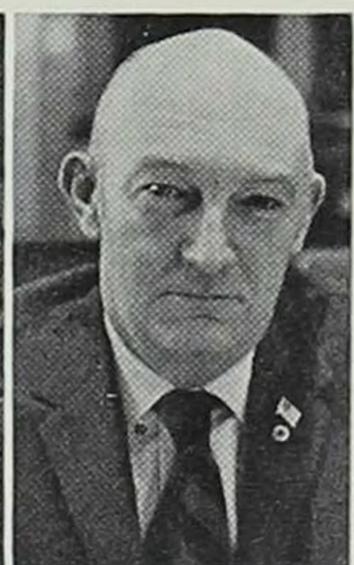
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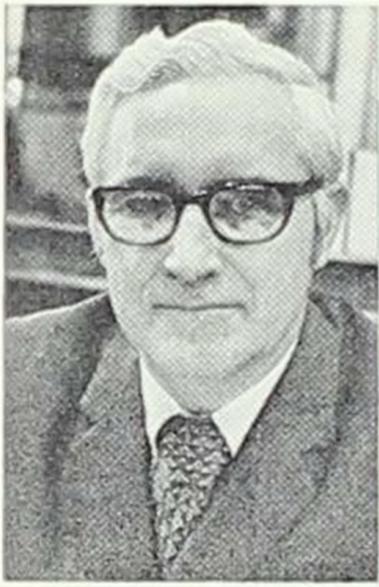
COLEMAN



CONKLIN



CURRAN



DAVIS



DeKOSTER



DODERER



ERSKINE



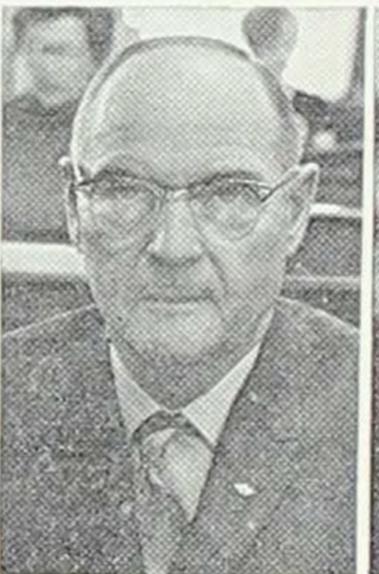
GAUDINEER



GILLEY



GLENN



GRAHAM



GRIFFIN



GROSS



HILL



KEITH



KENNEDY



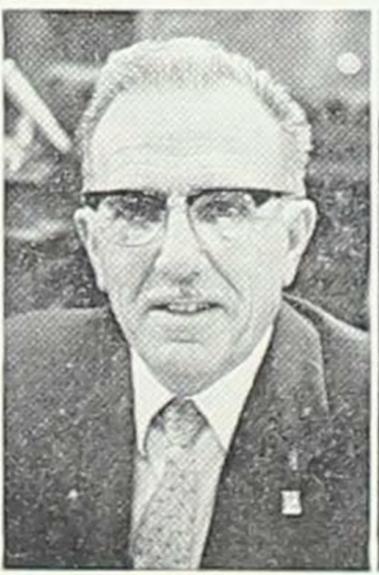
KYHL



LAMBORN



LAVERTY



MESSERLY



MILLER



MILLIGAN



MOWRY



NEU



NICHOLSON



OLLENBURG



PALMER



POTGETER



POTTER



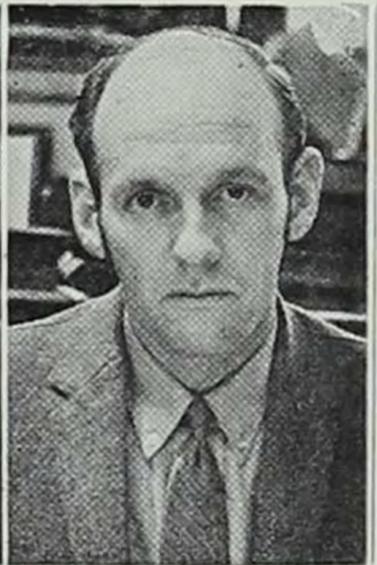
RABEDAUX



RHODES



RILEY



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SHAWVER



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STEPHENS



TAPSCOTT



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VAN DRIE



VAN GILST



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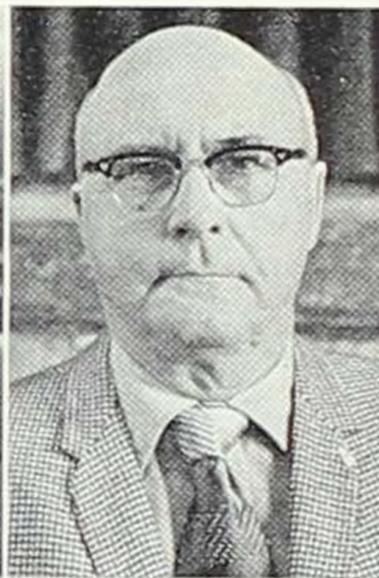
MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



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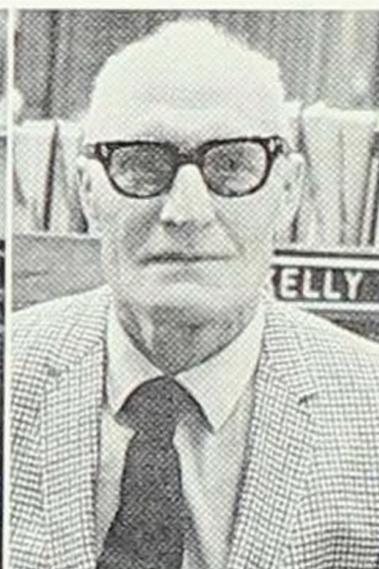
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CAMPBELL



CHRISTENSEN



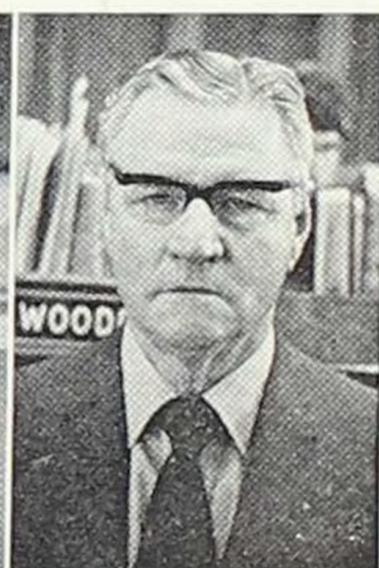
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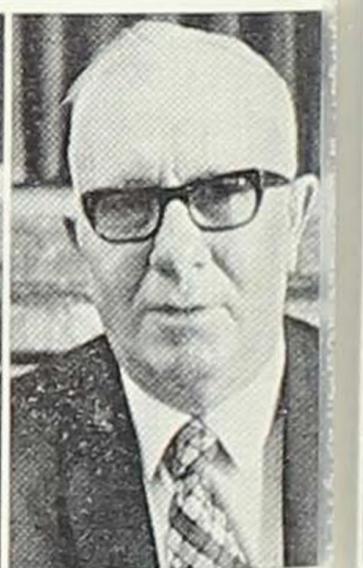
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CURTIS



DEN HERDER



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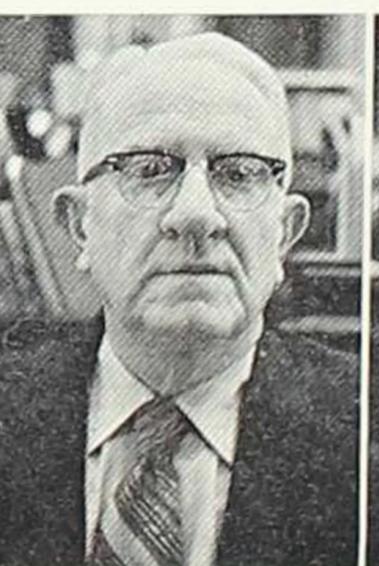
DOYLE



DRAKE



DUNTON



EDELEN



EGENES



ELLSWORTH



EWELL



FISCHER



FISHER



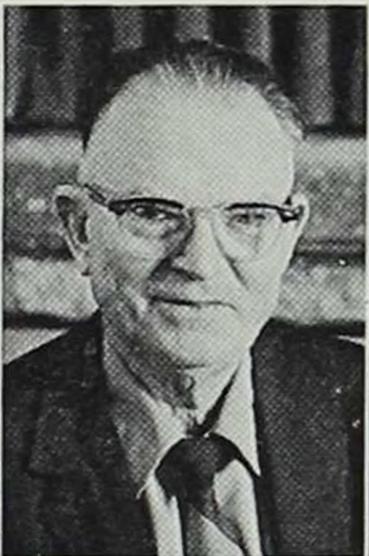
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FREEMAN



GLUBA



GOODE



GRASSLEY



HAMILTON



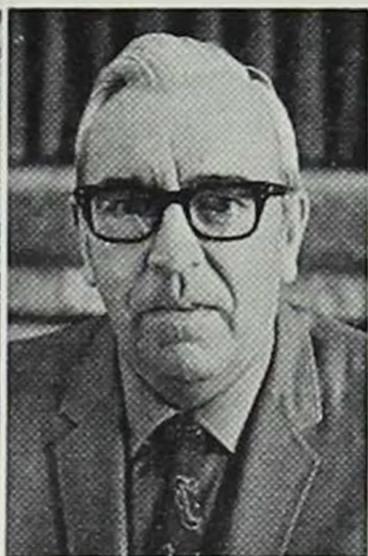
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HARBOR



HILL



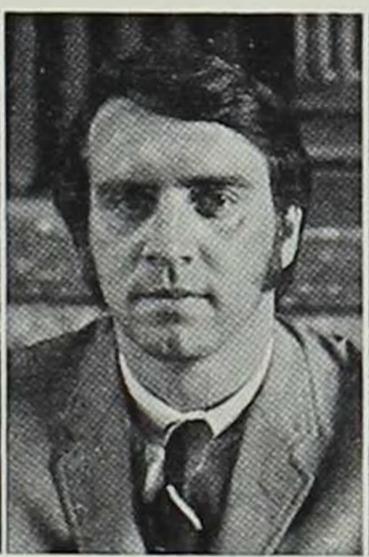
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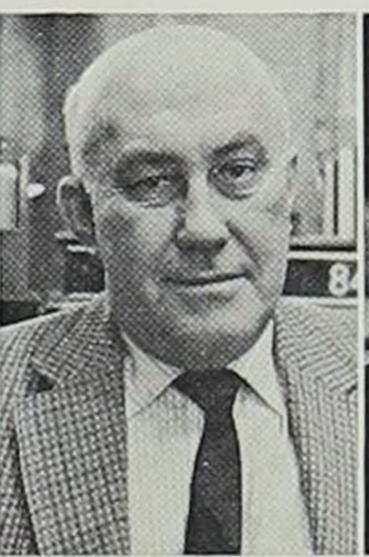
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JESSE



JOHNSTON



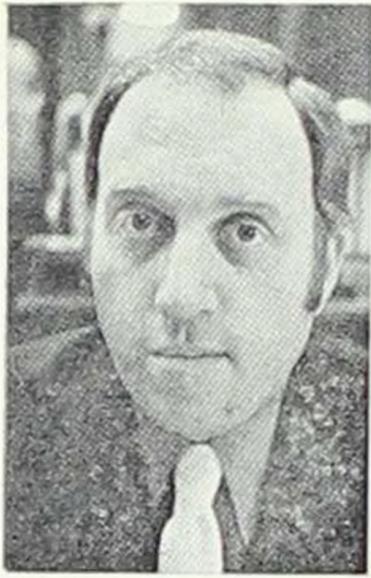
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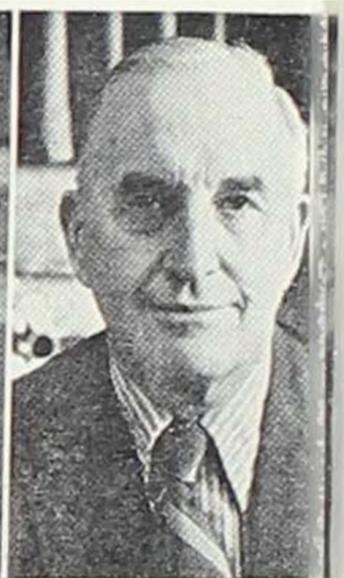
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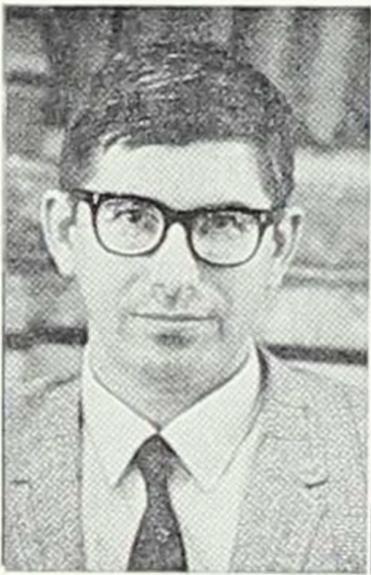
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KREAMER



KRUSE



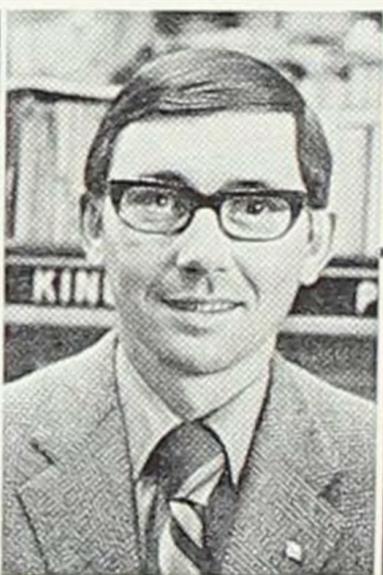
LARSON



LAWSON



LIPSKY



LOGEMANN



MAYBERRY



MCCORMICK



MCELROY



MENDENHALL



MENEFEE



MIDDLESWART



MILLEN



MILLER



MOFFITT



MOLLETT



MONROE



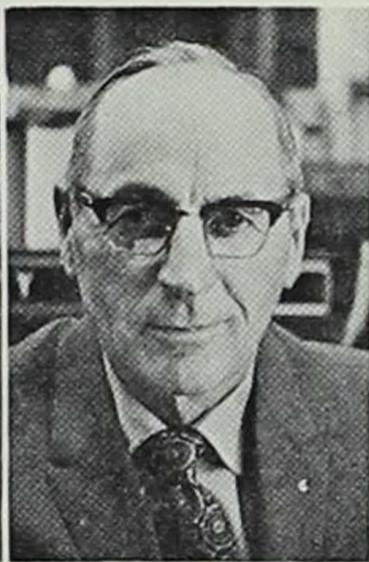
NIELSEN



NORPEL



NYSTROM



PATTON



PELLETT



PELTON



PIERSON



PRIEBE



RADL



REX



RODGERS



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SHAW



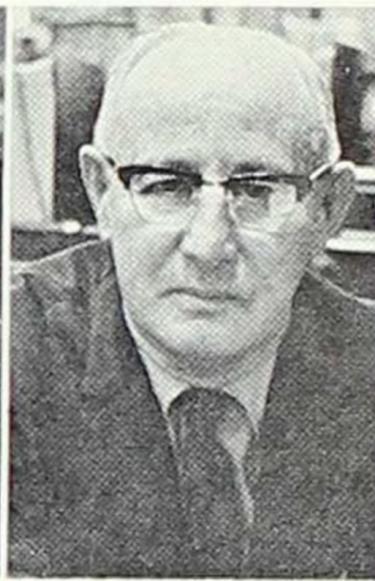
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SKINNER



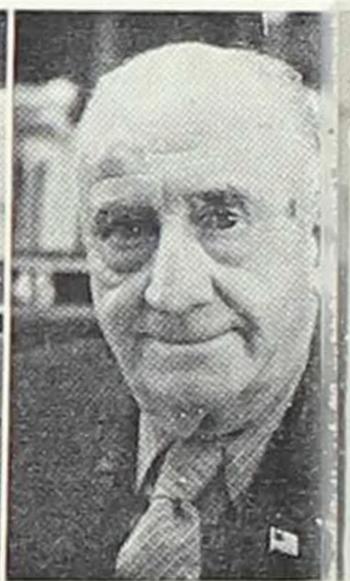
SMALL



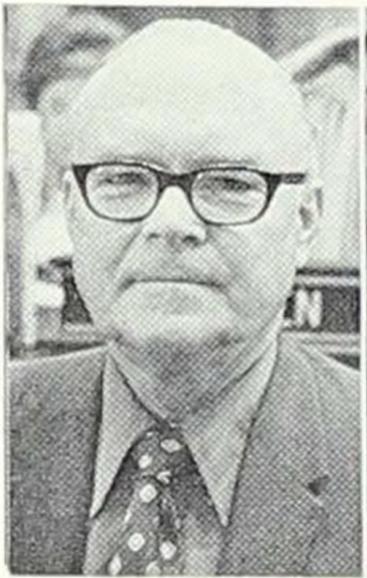
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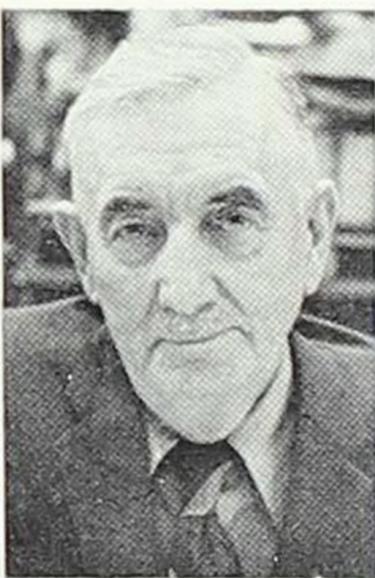
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STRAND



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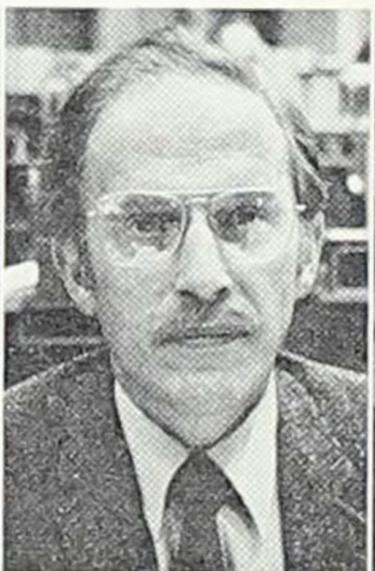
TAYLOR



TIEDEN



TROWBRIDGE



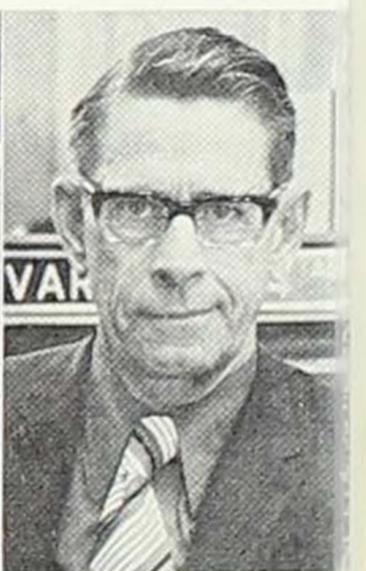
UBAN



VARLEY



WAUGH



WELDEN



WELLS



WILLITS



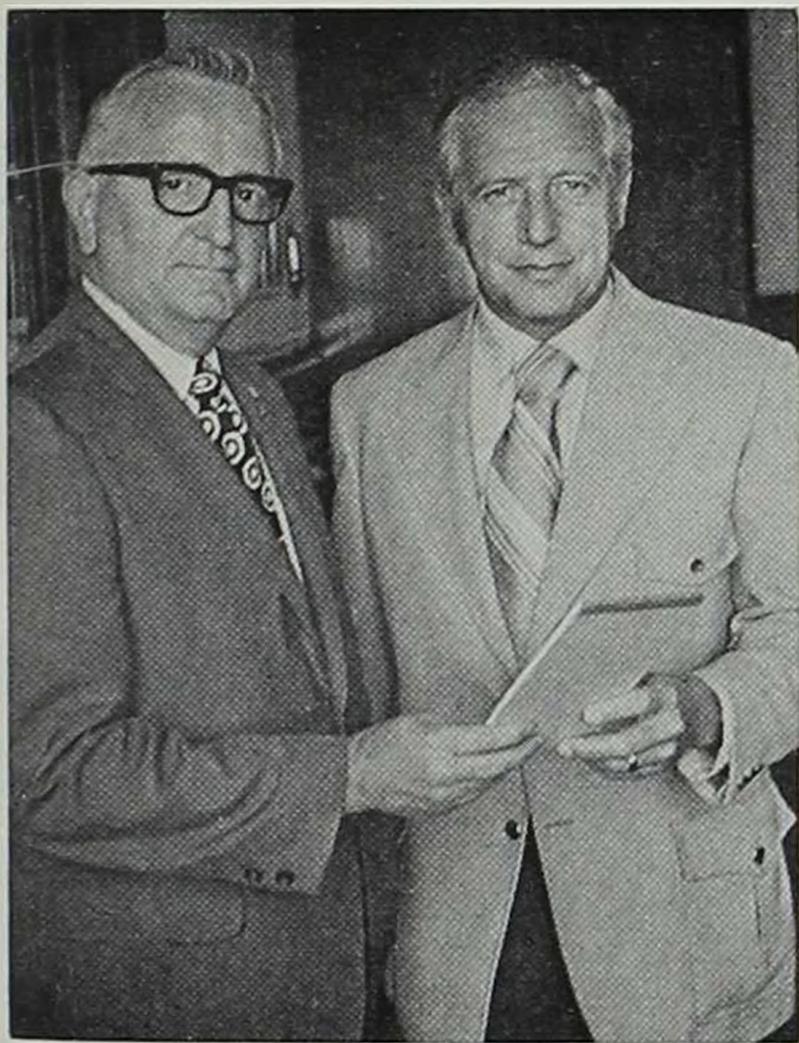
WINKELMAN



WIRTZ



WYCKOFF



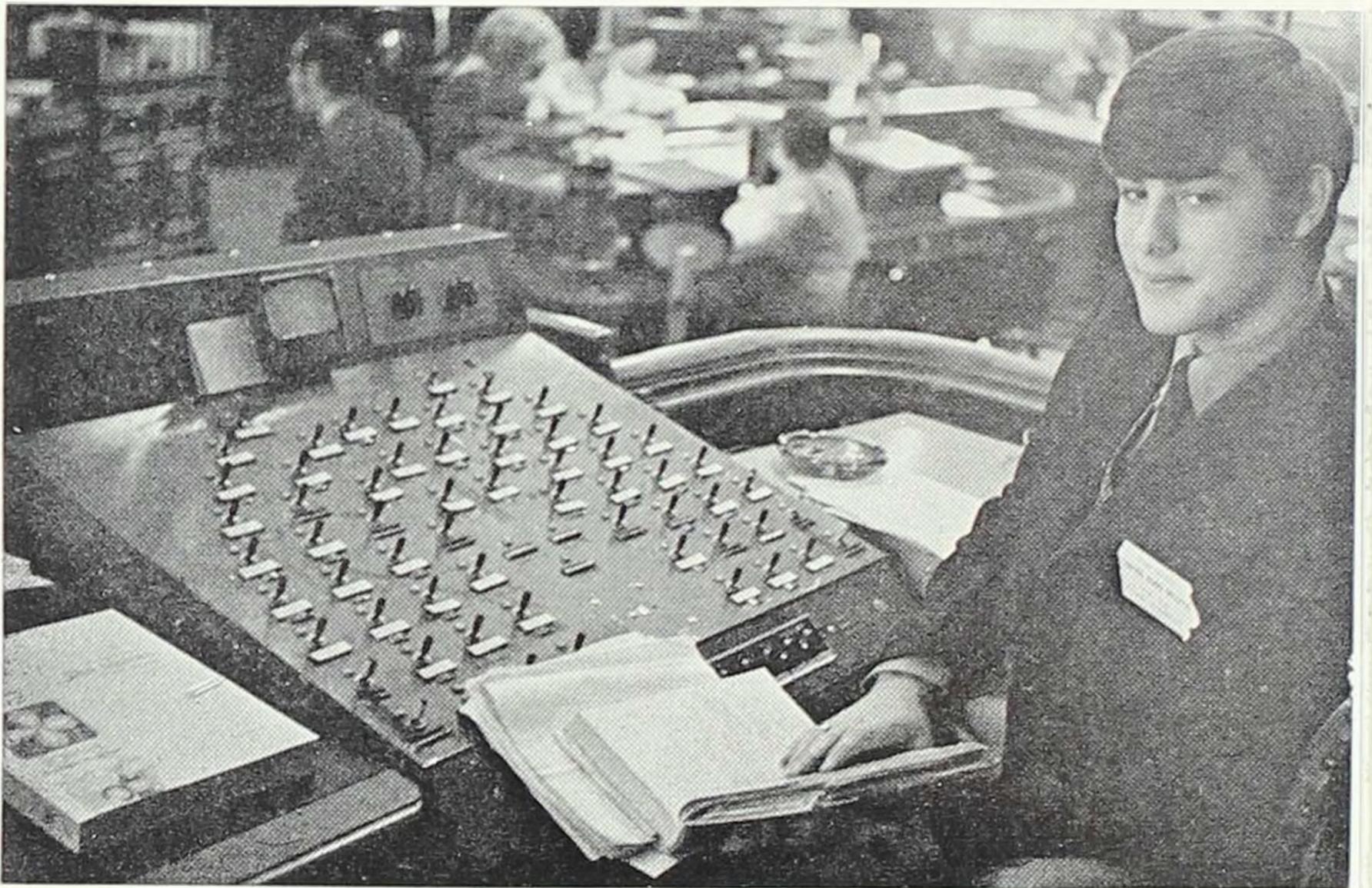
The presiding officers: Speaker Harbor of the House and Lieutenant Governor Jepsen of the Senate.



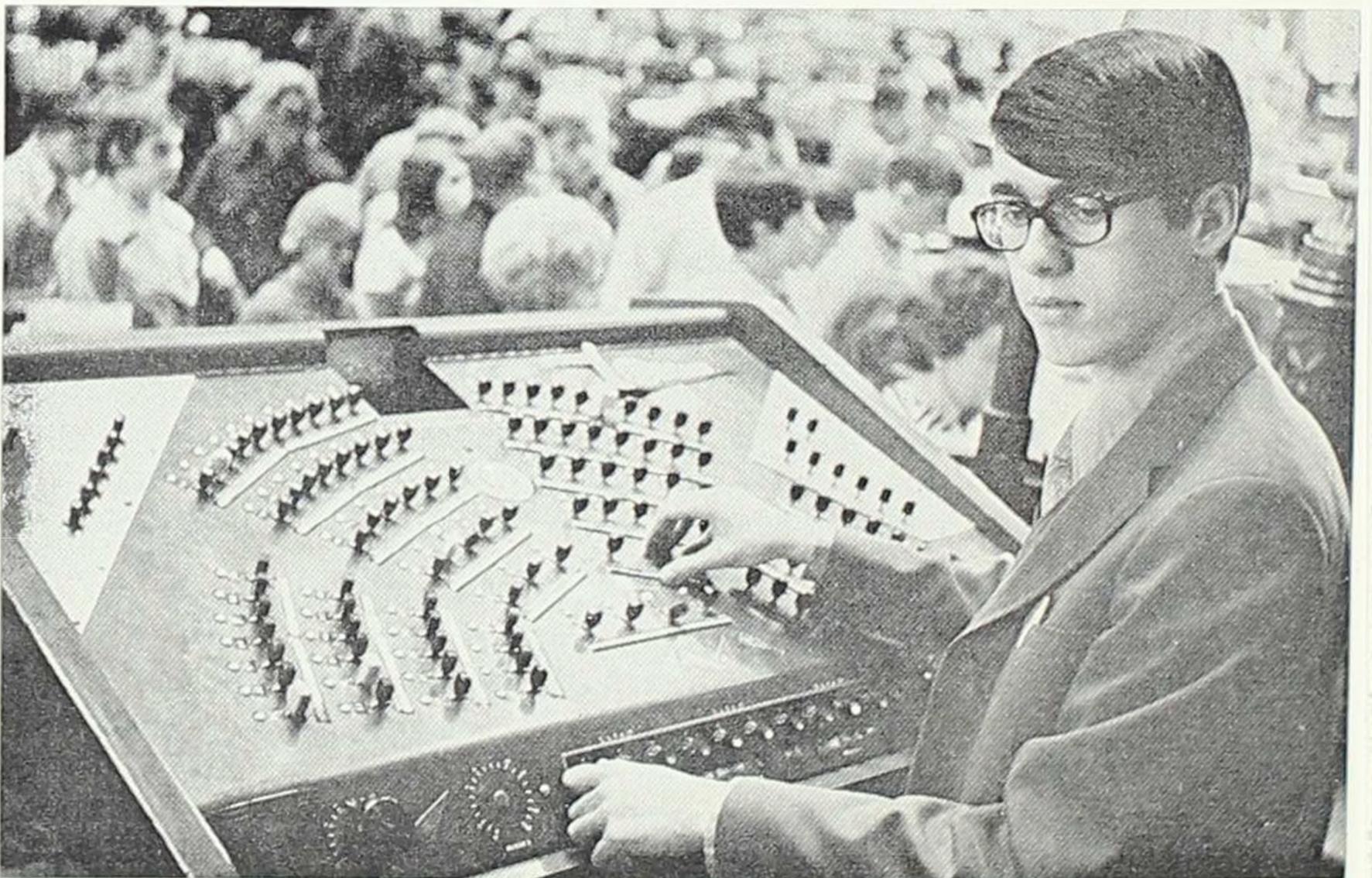
House Republican Leader Varley, left, and House Democratic Leader Cochran.



Speaker Harbor, left, and Donald Glickman of Kansas City, deputy director of research and program development for The Conference on State Legislatures.



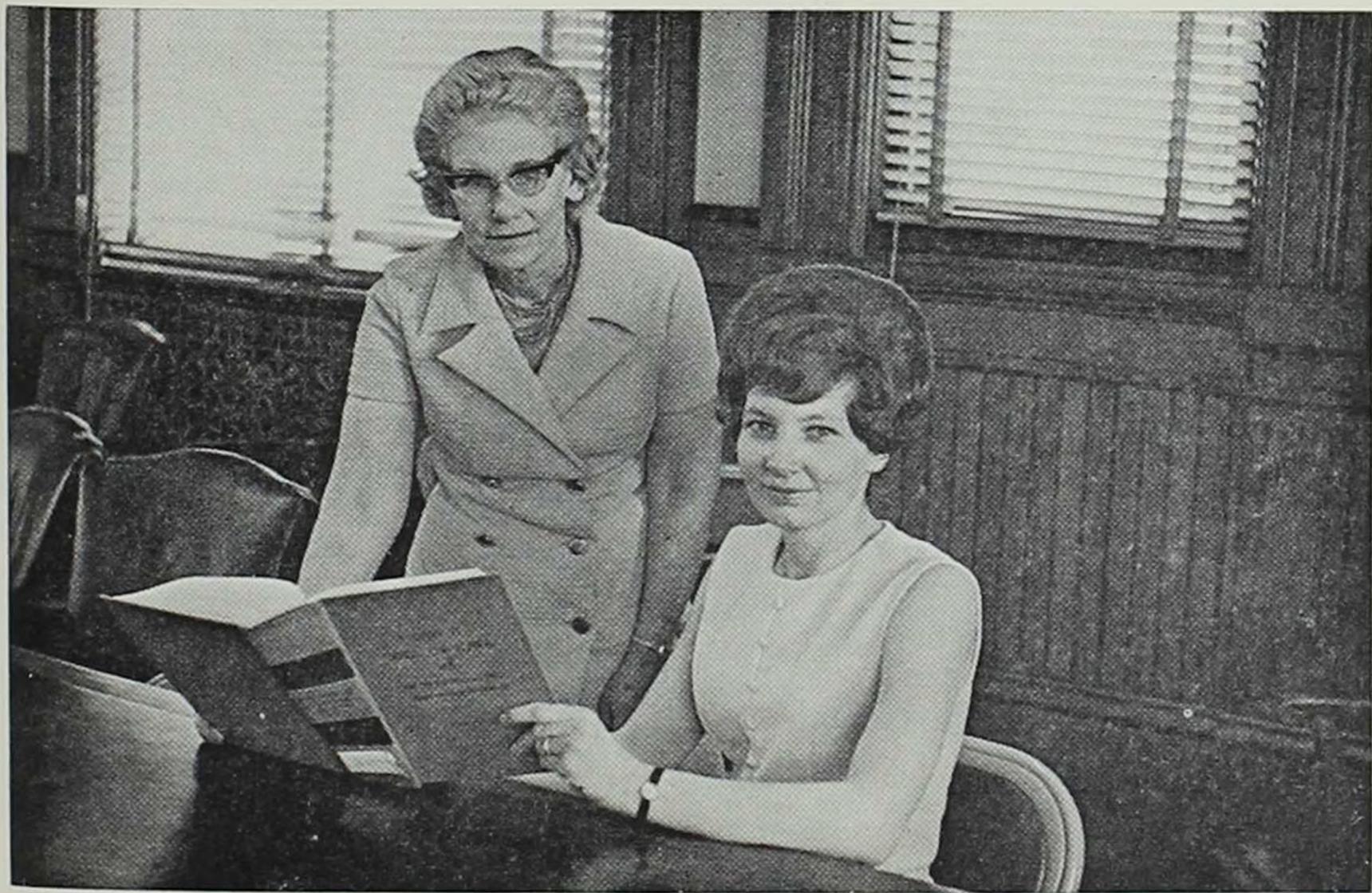
Kevin Albright, Sloux City high school student, studies during spare time as operator of Senate public address system.



Douglas L. Clayton, Whiting, mans public address control board in the House.



Representative Dewey Goode, Bloomfield, legislative "dean," receives gift on his 73rd birthday from Speaker Harbor.



Senate Queen Dorothy F. Curran of Mason City and House Queen Karol L. Larsen of Des Moines were selected by House and Senate pages for their queenly honors.



Mesquaki Indians perform a war dance in the well of the House Chamber to advertise the colorful Tama Powwow.



House committee notifies Senate that House is ready to adjourn until 1972.

To set a deadline for adoption at the local level of county zoning to protect property and to provide for orderly growth.

To merge state commissions and boards now charged with carrying out pollution control laws into a single environmental quality control agency.

To adopt "a reasonable" soil conservancy law designed to control siltation, thereby putting a stop to continued waste and spoilage of the land.

Legislators could "improve the human ecology of Iowa," Governor Ray said, by:

Implementing the money-saving recommendations of his economy committee, including one to replace the three-member Iowa Liquor Control Commission with a full-time director under a policy-making advisory board.

Making abortion a matter between physician and patient "with reasonable restraints."

Adopting a unified trial court system.

Enacting legislation to control the use, sale and possession of dynamite and other explosives; to allow immunity for witnesses from self-incrimination in necessary cases, and to enact a criminal trespass law "that will protect property rights and not imperil human safety."

Permitting counties to merge if the voters approve.

Setting up regional jails.

Still dwelling on human ecology, Governor Ray surprised his audience by calling for second passage of the proposed amendment lowering the voting and adult rights ages to 19 from 21, while simultaneously requesting first passage of a new amendment lowering the voting age to 18.

Human ecology, in the Governor's book, also

embraced "the processes of education" and he pronounced himself "especially proud of our newly-established Iowa tuition grant program . . . It has breathed new life into our private colleges and has provided new educational opportunities for 3,500 needy Iowa students." He added, with considerable emphasis: "I not only want it continued, I want it expanded."

In other areas, Governor Ray recommended:

Adoption of a collective bargaining law for public employees.

Creation of a state Department of Transportation.

A reduction in highway fatalities by (1) tightening drunk driving laws, (2) passing a motor vehicle homicide law for use in intoxication cases, (3) passing a law authorizing immediate suspension of drivers' licenses "when called for" and (4) authorizing the Highway Patrol to police freeways and interstate highways inside city limits.

That the legislature and the people "brainstorm" with him the possibility of holding a world's food exposition in 1976 as Iowa's part in the nation's observance of the bicentennial of American Independence.

Returning to the area of human environment, Governor Ray thanked Attorney General Richard Turner, with whom he had often feuded, for doing his part to improve it by protecting consumers against fraudulent practices, and he lauded legislators for supporting many of his first-term programs.

The Budget Message

Governor Ray dropped a bombshell that was

to leave a fiscal cloud tinged with red hanging over the legislature for the rest of the session when he appeared the third time, on January 27, to deliver his budget message.

He did not mention a deficit in the message. But budget figures, prepared by State Comptroller Selden, indicated a probable deficit of \$11.1 million as of June 30, 1971.

This revelation may have caught Republicans by surprise, but not the Democrats. Whether they had been only guessing or possessed clairvoyant powers, was a matter for conjecture. In either case, they had predicted a deficit all along.

But, the somewhat embarrassed Governor told legislators, things were not as bad for Iowa as they might have been if the previous legislature had not accepted his "no tax increase-tight fiscal control" program. This decision had enabled Iowa "to escape the nearly catastrophic financial plight of many other states," he said, but "Iowa's bills are being paid. . ."

This was possible, Comptroller Selden informed reporters, due to cash on hand from unspent capital appropriations of recent years. Actually, Selden said, the deficit was only on paper. He acknowledged that in December of 1970 he had predicted a surplus of \$782,000 for June 30, 1971. But even then the picture was darkening, for it was in December that tax revenues first started their downward slide.

Governor Ray said the decline in revenue had been taken into consideration and compensated for in his budget figures. These figures also revealed that the Governor had cast aside the "no tax increase" image inherited from his first term, and that he had not let the impending deficit keep him from recommending a record-breaking budget of \$1,295,557,000 for 1971-73. This was \$227,-301,646 more than the \$1,068,255,354 appropriated by the previous legislature for 1969-71.

Additional revenue necessary to meet the increased budget, he said, would come from the state's normal economic growth of four to six per cent and from these proposed tax boosts:

A three-cents per pack increase in the cigarette tax, raising it to 13 cents from 10 cents, to bring in an additional \$7 million a year in revenue.

Restoring the individual income tax rate to 100 per cent from 75 per cent; redefining income tax brackets and making the rate more progressive. These changes would bring in estimated additional revenue of \$56 million in 1971-72 and \$62 million in 1972-73.

Increasing the corporation tax rate to six per cent from four on the first \$25,000 of taxable income, to eight per cent from six on the next \$25,000 to \$100,000 and to 10 per cent from eight on all over \$100,000, to bring in an additional \$6 million in 1971-72 and \$12 million in 1972-73.

Many legislators were hoping the Governor would recommend an increase in the three per cent state sales tax instead of going the income tax route. But he explained that records showed the

income tax had the greater growth potential so essential to financing his program.

The Governor insisted that his budget provided enough revenue to fund the new long-range state school aid program he was recommending in his attack on spiraling school property taxes.

Briefly, the Governor's complex school aid program called for a one-year freeze on the dollar amount school districts could receive from property taxes, and the substitution of a new foundation plan for distributing state school aid for the existing formula plan, which had proved to be inequitable. This would be accomplished on a gradual phase-in, phase-out basis over a ten-year period, with the state ultimately picking up the tab for 80 per cent of the statewide average per pupil cost of operating the public schools.

In explaining his budget, the Governor unveiled a new procedure. He was recommending a specific appropriation for each year of the 1971-73 biennium rather than an "average annual" appropriation as in the past. Many considered this to be the first step toward annual budgeting, a step the 1969-70 legislature, the first to meet annually, had refused to take.

Thus, Governor Ray recommended \$107,263,590 for State Board of Regents institutions for 1971-72 and \$118,292,850 for 1972-73, or a \$225,556,440 total, compared to the \$183,205,000 they received in 1969-71.

Nearly 55 per cent of the Governor's total budget was set aside for education in all its phases—a grand total of \$688.9 million for 1971-73 compared to \$542,748,232 appropriated for 1969-71.

Everything considered, the Governor said, 72 per cent of his budget would go back to schools, cities and counties in various forms of state aid, which really made it a "local aid" budget. Included in his request for funds to help financially hard-pressed municipalities were items of \$11 million on a per capita basis with no strings attached, \$12 million in pollution control matching funds, \$3 million to help pay for recently constructed sewage treatment plants, and nearly \$13 million to help control crime if the legislature would put up state matching funds.

In addition to education, the Department of Social Services and Board of Parole, which handles welfare programs, came in for a sizable request. Governor Ray recommended the department be given \$95,450,000 for 1971-72 and \$102,300,000 for 1972-73, or a \$197,750,000 total, compared to \$171.4 million in 1969-70.

In other areas, the Governor requested smaller increases or none at all. He told legislators it was necessary to trim askings of state subdivisions more than 25 per cent in making up his budget.

In conclusion, the Governor said: "Iowa has three major sources of revenue—taxes on property, sales, and incomes. What I have achieved in

this program is the stabilization of one—the property tax—the elimination of the necessity of boosting another—the sales tax—and have made reasonable increases in the third—the income tax.”

The Adjournment Message

Governor Ray's final message was in the form of a letter, which held up official adjournment nearly an hour while it was being prepared. It was read to the 15 Representatives and 11 Senators who had gathered in their respective chambers for the ceremony on June 29—even though the journals would record it as having taken place on June 19, the day the legislature actually went home. The extra time was necessary to complete routine staff work.

Differences between his administration and the legislature were apparent in the letter, for the Governor was short on praise for the lawmakers, even though acknowledging their “many worthwhile accomplishments.”

But the Governor expressed disappointment that his proposed budget for the Board of Regents institutions had been cut and that the legislature had defeated bills to liberalize the abortion law and to create a regional jail system.

He urged legislators to complete action in 1972 on bills to unify the trial court system, to revise the code governing municipalities, to create a collective bargaining agency, and to regulate billboards and junkyards.

Major Legislation

It was a legislature confronted with more than its share of momentous problems. And it was tackling them with inexperienced leadership.

So if it seemed in the beginning that the Sixty-Fourth General Assembly was doing a Stephen Leacock, perhaps it could be excused on grounds that with so many major items calling for prompt attention, even experienced leaders would have been hard put to know where to start.

Leacock was the fellow, it will be recalled, who jumped on his horse one day and galloped off in all directions at once. That's how it was in the beginning as the Sixty-Fourth engaged busily in trying to take up, simultaneously, such toughies as hiking school aid to stop spiraling property taxes, liberalizing the abortion bill, tightening the drug abuse laws, reapportioning congressional and legislative seats, reducing judicial districts and reorganizing some agencies of state government.

But in the broad and diverse field of making new laws, and revising old ones, it is the end product that counts. And in the end, even critics admitted it was a productive session, although they were not happy with what it produced.

Before taking a more detailed look at the prod-

uct, it is only fitting to observe that if historians should find nothing in its record to set it apart from its predecessors, they surely should find the Sixty-Fourth unique in that it benefited from two of the most pleasant surprises a legislature could experience.

The first came early in February when the Citizens Conference on State Legislatures, headquartered in Kansas City, announced that Iowa's legislature ranked sixth best among those of the 50 states in a two-year evaluation study conducted by the privately-funded organization. The study was designed to judge the operating capabilities of state legislatures based on the degree to which they are (1) functional, (2) accountable, (3) informed, (4) independent, and (5) representative.

The legislatures of California, New York, Illinois, Florida, and Wisconsin were ranked ahead of Iowa in that order. The report listed the Iowa legislature's three weaknesses as (1) lack of sufficient staff, (2) low salaries, and (3) lack of adequate physical facilities for legislators to work.

Later in the session, the organization sent Donald Glickman, deputy director of research and program development, to report that Iowa's legislature was being considered to take part in one of 10 two-year experimental projects on the professional staffing of standing committees. Lieutenant Governor Jepsen and Speaker Harbor agreed that Iowa was interested, thereby opening the way for

a grant of up to \$300,000 a year should Iowa be chosen to participate.

The legislature's second surprise was of even greater magnitude: President Nixon was planning to appear before a joint session on a swing through the Midwest. Thus it was that on March 1, 1971, he became the first President ever to address the Iowa legislature.

The House chamber was jammed to overflowing and standing room was at a premium for the President's 20-minute speech, interrupted three times by applause. He renewed his plea for revenue sharing with the states and said he was adding \$100 million to the \$1 billion he originally had requested for a federal program to aid rural community development.

The big news, however, came in his proposal to reduce the posts in his cabinet to eight from 12, abolishing the Department of Agriculture and dividing it among four new cabinet posts.

Under this reorganization plan, the President said, the farmer's interests would be represented by four cabinet officers instead of only one, giving rural America more representation "wherever decisions are being made that affect that interest."

Surprises from the outside over, the legislature went back to making a few of its own as it shaped its program. One in particular caught the public eye. It was the legislature's approval of a bill designed to wipe out, by June 30, 1971, all but \$3

million of the \$11.1 million deficit indicated in Governor Ray's budget figures for 1969-71.

The bill, in effect until July 1, 1971, froze unspent capital appropriations of recent years; banned out-of-state travel by state employees and prohibited filling job vacancies in state government without approval by a majority of the Executive Council; and arrested stockpiling of motor vehicles and office supplies.

Although this was quick response by the legislature to the question of how to deal with the projected deficit, it merely backed up in law an executive order issued by Governor Ray less than a week after he delivered his budget message. Meanwhile, it became obvious that neither the executive order nor the new freeze law was the last word so far as the deficit was concerned. For Democrats maintained they did not go far enough. According to their calculations, the deficit would be more than \$11.1 million. Some placed it at \$25 million and one, Senator Eugene Hill, an experienced member of the Senate Appropriations Committee, predicted it at \$44 million.

Once the legislature settled on a course, it wasted little time giving second passage to these constitutional amendments initiated and passed the first time by the 1969-70 legislature:

HJR 6: Authorizing the Iowa Supreme Court to remove judges from the bench upon showing good cause.

HJR 7: Lengthening the terms of elective state officials (except Secretary of Agriculture, an office established by law rather than the constitution) to four years. At present these terms are for two years.

These two amendments will be submitted to the people at the general election on November 7, 1972. One of the remaining two amendments initiated in 1969-70 was passed the second time in 1971 by the House and is awaiting action by the Senate in 1972. It would repeal the prohibition of lotteries, opening the way for legalized bingo. If passed by the 1972 Senate, it, too, will be submitted to the people on November 7. The fourth amendment adopted by the Sixty-Third General Assembly, to lower the voting and adult rights age limits to 19 from 21, was dropped after the legislature ratified the amendment to the United States Constitution lowering the voting age to 18. Iowa was the tenth state to ratify the amendment.

Aside from the amendments, the 1971 legislature passed 287 bills and three resolutions. Governor Ray signed them all into law, but only after vetoing specific items in 11 of the bills. In each case the veto was exercised on a non-money item in an appropriations bill. It will be recalled that after the 1970 session, Attorney General Turner won a decision in district court that this new veto power was restricted to money items in appropriations bills. The Supreme Court reversed that decision, holding non-money items could be vetoed.

In eight of the bills involved, the items vetoed were quite similar in that they required approval by the legislative Budget and Financial Control Committee of expenditures for capital improvements and real estate purchases. These bills and the items, or sections, on which the Governor exercised his veto included: SF 543, Section 2; SF 545, Section 3; SF 555, Section 3; SF 556, second paragraph of Section 1; SF 561, Section 2; SF 572, Sections 3, 4, 5; HF 720, Section 7; HF 723, Section 4.

The other three vetoes included:

SF 544: Subsection 3 of Section 1, limiting to 15 per cent the amount of a \$1 million appropriation that could be allocated to any alcoholism or detoxification facility.

SF 565: Section 12, providing that no one may be admitted to a state mental health institute on a voluntary basis unless referred by a local center.

SF 586: Section 5, repealing the authority of the State Board of Regents to issue bonds, backed by student tuition and fees, to finance new buildings at state universities. This section was in the form of an amendment tacked onto a \$3 million appropriations bill by the House in the wee small hours of the morning the legislature left for home. As we shall see, this action enraged the Senate.

The list of major legislation passed by the 1971 legislature is long. It included adoption of bills:

Increasing the individual income tax rates about one-third in middle and upper brackets.

Increasing the cigarette tax of 10 cents a pack to 13 cents.

Increasing the beer tax of 12 cents a gallon to 14 cents.

Increasing the corporation tax of 4 per cent on the first \$25,000 of taxable income to 6 per cent; of 6 per cent on \$25,000 to \$100,000 to 8 per cent, and of 8 per cent on \$100,000 and over to 10 per cent.

Increasing the annual license fee for fishing to \$4 from \$3; for hunting to \$5 from \$3 and for a combination license to \$8 from \$5.

Applying the sales tax to only the cash difference paid for new and used cars.

Authorizing double-homestead tax exemption for homeowners over 65 with annual incomes less than \$4,000, and for the totally disabled.

Creating six soil conservancy districts.

Redrawing the state's seven congressional districts into six of nearly equal population based on the 1970 census. Five incumbent congressmen were left unopposed. Congressmen John Kyl of the Fourth, a Republican, and Neal Smith of the Fifth, a Democrat, were assigned to the new Fourth district.

Reapportioning the 150 legislative districts on the basis of the 1970 census. On July 1, 1971, three separate actions were filed in the Iowa Supreme Court challenging the constitutionality of the new apportionment.

Rearranging the state's 18 judicial districts into eight new districts to distribute the work load more evenly.

Freezing school taxes for 1971-72 to the dollar amount raised from property taxes the previous year.

Authorizing the phase-in, over a 10-year period beginning in 1972-73, of a new foundation plan for distributing state school aid, intended to relieve property taxes.

Reorganizing the Iowa Liquor Control Commission.

Reorganizing several state subdivisions into a new General Services Department.

Lowering to 18 from 21 the age limit at which individuals may participate in political party affairs.

Tightening drug abuse control laws.

Stipulating that the Commissioner of Public Safety shall serve at the pleasure of the Governor.

Requiring retailers collecting from \$50 to \$500 in sales tax each month to remit it to the state on a monthly, rather than quarterly, basis.

Taxing rural electric cooperatives at a lower rate than privately-owned utilities and giving them the right to continue to serve present customers should they be living in an area that might be annexed by a city already served by a privately-owned or municipally-owned utility.

The legislature defeated bills to:

Establish a regional jail system.

Change the abortion law by making it a personal matter between the woman and her physician.

Appropriate direct state aid to private schools.

Major legislation passed by the Senate and awaiting action in the House in 1972 included bills to:

Extend to 65 feet from 60 feet the legal length of twin-trailer trucks.

Establish a unified court system.

Merge state air, water, and solid waste pollution control divisions into a single agency.

Major legislation passed by the House and awaiting action by the 1972 Senate were bills to:

Revise the municipal "home rule" code.

Legalize use of highways to transport mobile homes up to 80 feet long and 14 feet, 5 inches wide.

Establish a user fee for major state parks.

Here is the box score of the 1971 session:

	<i>House Bills</i>	<i>Senate Bills</i>	<i>House Joint Resolutions</i>	<i>Senate</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Introduced	731	593	16	10	1,350
Withdrawn	49	63	0	3	115
Indefinitely postponed	3	0	0	0	3
Failed to pass	6	5	0	0	11
Passed one house, no vote in the other	60	51	3	0	114
Substitution made for ..	20	25	0	2	47
Tabled	0	0	0	0	0
Passed both houses but in different form	3	1	0	0	4
Sent to Sec. of State	0	0	3	0	3
Signed by Governor	141	146	2	1	290
Became law without Governor's signature	0	0	0	0	0
Recalled from Gov.	1	0	0	0	1
Vetoed by Gov.	0	0	0	0	0
Item vetoed by Gov.	2	9	0	0	11
Passed over veto	0	0	0	0	0
New laws	141	146	2	1	290

As usual, appropriations bills were the last to be considered and a bitter fight erupted the last week over how much money to allocate the state universities.

The economy-minded House shaved some \$19 million off Governor Ray's revised budget and appropriated \$200.7 million for these Regents institutions for 1971-73. The Regents had requested \$229 million and the Governor at first trimmed this to \$225 million, then to \$219 million. The institutions received \$183 million in 1969-71.

In a more generous mood, the Senate voted to boost the House figure to \$206.7 million. A deadlock ensued and a House-Senate conference committee failed to reach a compromise late in the evening of the next to the last day of the session.

A second conference committee was named, and at 1:15 a.m. on the session's last day, its members agreed on a figure of \$205 million, plus \$8 million for tuition grants for private school students for 1971-73.

The dispute ended when the House passed the compromise bill at 4:30 a.m., June 19, about 30 minutes after it was passed by the Senate.

Before adjourning at 5:11 a.m., the House also passed a bill appropriating \$3 million to the Regents to replace tuition and fees already used to retire building bonds. But it did so only after adding the highly controversial amendment, referred to earlier, repealing the authority of the Regents to issue building bonds in the future. The House then adjourned without waiting to find out whether the Senate would accept this appendage.

As might have been expected, the Senate was outraged at the House action. One irate Senator called it "a cheap trick" and another, equally miffed, observed that this was a splendid example "why it is called 'the lower House'."

The House action left the Senate in the embarrassing predicament of having either to:

1. Reject the bill, thereby losing the \$3 million appropriation so sorely needed by the Regents, or to
2. Pass it with the amendment, which was opposed by a majority of the Senators, in the hope this section would be vetoed by the Governor.

After both parties caucused, and after routing Governor Ray from bed with two telephone calls to inquire whether he might see his way clear to using his item veto power in event it approved the bill, the Senate, with great reluctance, finally passed it and adjourned at 6:47 a.m., June 19.

That ended a working day of 21 hours, 17 minutes, longest in Iowa legislative history, surpassing the old record of 20 hours, 43 minutes set July 1-2, 1967.

Thus did the legislature adjourn on a sour note, even though legislators who returned June 29 to close the books were refreshed and in a better mood than when they left the Statehouse as the early morning sun streaked the summer sky 10 days earlier.

Those 10 days were needed to wrap up last-minute details and with this done, Lieutenant Governor Jepsen and Speaker Harbor rapped the session to an end at 12:45 p.m., June 29, although journals would show all of this business conducted on June 19.

The session lasted 160 days, second in length for a regular session only to the 175 days required by the 1967 legislature. The record for the longest run still is held by an extra session of the Fortieth General Assembly, called to revise the state code. It started April 18, 1923, and adjourned July 30, 1924,—after one year, three months and 12 days of intermittent meetings.

Significance of Work

Perhaps the most significant item emerging from the session was the rekindling of a long-standing feud between rural and urban forces over taxes. It was obvious from the beginning that either the income tax or the sales tax would be increased to raise the money needed to relieve school taxes on property.

The question was whether the increase would be in the income tax, as favored by rural interests, or in the sales tax, as favored by urban legislators. Governor Ray's insistence on increasing the income tax may have tipped the scales in that direction. At any rate, rural forces won this round.

The Cedar Rapids Gazette took note of the rural-urban split and also that "the House and Senate seemed on occasion to be more interested in working as autonomous and unrelated units rather than as partners." Nevertheless, it viewed the session as "productive."

But the WMT Stations in Cedar Rapids saw it as "unproductive," observing that Iowans "would do well to take a look at the extent to which special interest legislation has dominated the session."

The KWWL Stations in Waterloo agreed that

too much time was spent "on special interest legislation" and blamed failure of some key bills on Republican in-fighting at the administrative level.

The Des Moines Register summed up the views of many editorialists, saying that members of the Sixty-Fourth "may yet chalk up a record in which they clearly can take pride. But at this point the record is mixed."

In other words, with the advent of annual sessions, many editorial writers preferred to wait until the Sixty-Fourth completes its 1972 session before commenting on its record.

But they did agree that there are some ominous forebodings for the 1972 session in the widening breach between Governor Ray and Lieutenant Governor Jepsen, what with all the signs pointing to a battle between them for the Republican nomination for Governor at the 1972 primary election.

They wonder whether the 1972 legislature will follow the program proposed by the Lieutenant Governor in his campaign or that which will be presented to them by Governor Ray when they convene next January.

Biennial Appropriations

ADMINISTRATIVE AND SERVICE DEPARTMENTS

	1965-67	1967-69	1969-71	1971-73
Aging, Commission	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 51,640	\$ 52,640
Agriculture	2,787,810	4,362,420	4,125,780	4,244,902
Alcoholism, Commission (1)	56,720	70,280	1,082,300	1,069,812
Appeal Board (2)	10,000	222,130	201,679	510,000
Archaeologist (3)	30,000	42,280	42,280	—
Arts Council	—	50,000	61,460	76,653
Auditor	1,087,730	1,191,370	1,246,940	1,604,683
Capitol Planning Commission	12,500	12,500	12,500	57,300
Civil Rights Commission	63,800	170,000	173,580	194,580
Commerce Com. Gen. Adm.	1,358,680	1,714,700	1,952,160	2,161,197
Comptroller	1,653,940	2,384,950	4,088,000	5,876,245
Council State Governments	22,000	25,000	36,600	54,260
Crime Commission, Iowa	—	—	—	126,040
Development Commission	1,538,690	1,650,000	1,974,000	2,162,065
Drug Abuse Program	—	—	—	255,412
Economic Opportunity Off.	—	50,260	50,260	94,550
Employment Security Com. (4)	172,200	1,185,136	1,192,400	1,224,870
Executive Council (5)	3,457,210	5,851,850	2,840,052	3,449,500
Fair Board	560,000	560,000	560,000	560,000
Gen. Ass. Misc. Claims	12,080	21,779	98,276	17,338
Governor	479,810	473,050	438,320	463,027
Governor Elect	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Governor, Lieutenant	10,000	14,000	14,000	14,000
Handicapped, Com. Emp.	30,000	72,580	74,580	95,658
Health, Department of	2,442,930	2,922,060	3,207,880	4,130,272
Higher Education Facilities	80,000	126,000	130,480	176,980
Historical Society	242,220	264,840	286,680	289,063
History and Archives	290,900	353,220	367,360	401,790
Hoover Birthplace	24,000	6,000	6,000	6,000

(1) Includes \$1,000,000 for treatment program (1969-71 and 1971-73).

(2) Includes appropriation for General and Tort Claims beginning with 1967-69. Estimated for 1971-73.

(3) Transferred funding for department to Univ. of Iowa (1971-73).

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

(5) Includes \$667,421 for Disaster Aid; \$1,290,630 for purchase of land (1967-69); reflects \$1,200,000 cut in Contingent Fund and completion of land purchases (1969-71).

	1965-67	1967-69	1969-71	1971-73
Indian Reservation Officer	\$ 7,000	\$ 7,000	\$ 7,000	\$ 7,000
Indian Counsel	-----	3,500	-----	5,000
Industrial Commission	207,910	280,700	287,420	337,770
Insurance Department (6)	628,610	645,260	1,448,090	1,554,489
Labor, Bureau of	352,000	662,000	725,800	873,332
Law Enforcement Academy	-----	316,000	369,020	474,971
Libraries	446,920	495,540	558,200	621,175
Liquor Con. Com.	8,736,470	11,042,540	11,736,620	13,200,000
Merit Employment	-----	242,450	448,000	495,895
Misc. Standing Unlimited (7)	2,320,000	2,423,796	2,471,759	3,100,000
Miss. River Parkway Com.	7,000	10,000	10,300	10,300
Pharmacy Examiners (8)	214,850	240,900	230,920	192,067
Pioneer Lawmakers	300	300	300	300
Planning & Program, Office	-----	140,000	690,000	805,549
Printing Board	342,680	371,560	290,940	199,569
Public Buildings, Grounds	1,605,910	2,086,640	2,191,300	2,477,480
Public Defense, Dept. of	2,076,180	2,610,220	2,435,480	2,703,364
Public Instruction Dept.	2,053,860	2,458,700	2,704,440	3,086,705
Real Estate Commission	62,400	75,000	160,100	165,920
Reciprocity Board	162,740	197,580	260,088	371,970
Regents, Board of	213,100	210,000	221,000	279,000
Revenue Dept.	6,692,730	9,343,180	9,555,480	10,547,731
Secretary of State	220,120	342,000	367,840	450,341
Spanish-American Vets	7,000	6,610	6,980	6,980
Treasurer	185,080	258,800	309,400	393,544
Uniform Laws, Com.	5,200	6,100	7,400	7,400
Totals	\$ 43,031,280	\$ 58,332,781	\$ 61,819,084	\$ 71,746,689

LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIAL

	1965-67	1967-69	1969-71	1971-73
Attorney General	\$ 535,630	\$ 815,380	\$ 906,680	\$ 950,000
Budget & Financial Control Committee (Contingent)	200,000	300,000	150,000	200,000
District Court	3,172,000	3,371,840	3,728,400	3,791,551
General Assembly	2,261,030	2,461,614	4,275,698	4,441,320
Interstate Cooperation Comm.	8,000	11,000	14,000	15,000
Legislative Research Bureau	209,300	388,500	451,480	679,410
Supreme Court	554,000	770,220	820,940	907,510
Supreme Court Clerk	48,510	51,520	60,900	65,770

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

(7) Actual for 1967-69 and 1969-71; others estimated.

(8) Reflects transfer of Narcotics and Drug Enforcement to Public Safety, May 1, 1970.

	1965-67	1967-69	1969-71	1971-73
Supreme Court Rep., Code Ed. (9)	92,870	107,440	84,720	65,160
Supreme Court Administrator (9)	—	—	28,240	86,320
Totals	\$ 7,081,340	\$ 8,277,514	\$ 10,521,058	\$ 11,202,041

SOCIAL SERVICES AND BOARD OF PAROLE

General Administration (10)	\$ 1,718,140	\$ 2,720,420	\$ 4,383,940	\$ 4,354,900
Area Service & Admin.	\$ 827,370	\$ 1,038,900	\$ 7,793,820	\$ 9,613,586

Family and Children's Services:

Foster Care Vet's Child— Refund to counties (11)	\$ —	\$ 1,214,209	\$ 2,147,075	\$ 3,150,000
Wittenmeyer Home (Davenport)	2,123,600	2,614,800	2,757,540	2,949,520
Juvenile Home (Toledo)	1,609,000	2,186,000	2,300,940	2,409,308
Boys' Trg. School (Eldora)	2,978,960	3,827,720	3,997,740	4,319,006
Girls' Trg. School (Mitchellville)	1,060,200	1,410,960	1,397,640	1,553,880
Soldiers Home (Marshalltown)	2,219,000	4,465,840	5,008,340	5,504,602
Youth Forest Camp	—	—	67,500	—
Total	\$ 9,990,760	\$ 15,719,529	\$ 17,676,775	\$ 19,886,316

Adult Correction Services:

State Penitentiary (Fort Madison)	\$ 5,222,400	\$ 5,996,080	\$ 6,567,120	\$ 6,905,255
Men's Reformatory (Anamosa)	4,584,000	5,330,770	5,403,480	5,519,423
Women's Reformatory (Rockwell City)	645,800	803,000	811,640	914,410
Security Med. Fac. (Oakdale)	—	970,480	2,646,360	3,086,444
Riverview Rel. Center (Newton)	—	893,470	917,000	978,525
Luster Hts. Camp (McGregor)	—	—	151,460	159,410
Total	\$ 10,452,200	\$ 13,993,800	\$ 16,497,060	\$ 17,563,467

- (9) Reflects reorganization of Court Reporter and Code Editor, July 1, 1970.
 (10) Figures 1965 through 1969 represent appropriation made to Board of Control Central Office.
 (11) 1967-69 and 1969-71 figures actual; 1971-73 figures estimated.

Income Maintenance Services:

Old Age Assistance	\$ 24,540,000	\$ 21,200,000	\$ 27,834,414	\$ 30,062,97
Aid to Blind	1,000,000	920,000	640,000	892,41
Aid to Dep. Children	12,200,000	14,070,000	18,150,000	22,817,29
Aid to Disabled	1,180,000	1,180,000	2,440,000	2,669,67
Aid to Indians Residing on Settlement	30,000	40,000	50,000	60,00
Emergency Relief	120,000	140,000	—————	—————
Medical Assistance	8,000,000	23,750,000	24,060,000	24,778,76
Supplemental	320,000	—————	2,000,000	—————
Contractual Services	—————	—————	1,125,000	1,230,00
Work Incentive Program	—————	—————	—————	1,643,00
Child Support Recoveries	—————	—————	—————	300,00
Child Welfare, Foster Care & Group Homes	1,200,000	2,450,000	1,620,000	1,850,00
 Total	 \$ 48,590,000	 \$ 63,750,000	 \$ 77,919,414	 \$ 86,304,11

Mental Health Services:

Mental Health Institute:

Cherokee	\$ 4,361,800	\$ 5,929,760	\$ 6,395,500	\$ 7,007,91
Clarinda	4,316,340	5,676,600	6,045,300	6,500,88
Independence	5,053,600	6,578,020	7,138,720	7,793,00
Mt. Pleasant	4,657,400	5,434,940	5,801,080	6,014,10
State Mental Aid-Counties ..	1,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,150,00
Residency Training Program Federal Matching Funds:				
Cherokee	—————	—————	141,820	118,47
Independence	—————	—————	58,240	56,74
 Total	 \$ 19,389,140	 \$ 25,619,320	 \$ 27,580,660	 \$ 29,641,12

Mental Retardation Services:

Glenwood St. Hosp. School \$	6,043,600	\$ 8,713,190	\$ 9,561,180	\$ 11,002,36
Woodward St. Hosp. School	5,832,200	8,782,010	9,909,840	11,295,27
 Total	 \$ 11,875,800	 \$ 17,497,200	 \$ 19,471,020	 \$ 22,297,63

Board of Parole (12)

	—————	—————	\$ 71,740	\$ 72,24
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Total Social Services and

Board of Parole	\$102,843,410	\$140,337,169	\$171,394,429	\$189,733,38
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(12) Appropriation to Board of Parole members separate item beginning in 1969.

PUBLIC SAFETY

	1965-67	1967-69	1969-71	1971-73
Public Safety, Dept. of	\$ 13,272,330	\$ 15,715,690	\$ 18,729,780	\$ 22,861,731
Totals	\$ 13,272,330	\$ 15,715,690	\$ 18,729,780	\$ 22,861,731

EDUCATION

	1965-67	1967-69	1969-71	1971-73
Direct Aid:				
Blind Commission	\$ 580,000	\$ 662,420	\$ 744,920	\$ 870,820
Teachers' Retirement	950,000**	658,337**	858,710**	815,000**
Higher Education (13) ..	500,000	2,525,000	5,325,000	8,825,000
Public Instruction:				
Vocational Rehabilitation	1,400,000	1,800,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Soldiers' Bonus Board	100,000	110,000	110,000	110,000
Total: Direct Aid:	\$ 3,530,000	\$ 5,755,757	\$ 9,038,630	\$ 12,620,820
District School Aid:				
Drivers Training	\$ 2,400,000	\$ 3,400,000	\$ 3,400,000	\$ 3,400,000
Manpower Development ..	150,000	390,000	400,000	360,000
Economic Opportunity Act:				
Adult Basic Education	—————	40,000	—————	—————
Assistance to Migrants	—————	70,000	—————	—————
Handicapped Children	5,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,400,000
Emergency Aid (14)	400,000	1,325,446	—————	—————
School Trans. (15)	8,000,000	2,992,000	—————	—————
School Suppl. Aid (15)	8,000,000	4,192,000	—————	—————
Veterans Education	5,000	7,500	7,500	—————
Surplus Commodity Dist.	5,000	5,000	5,000	—————
General School Aid (15)	67,000,000	24,816,000	—————	—————
General School Aid, Community College, Area Community College and Vocational Schools (16)	Combined	12,000,000	19,400,000	26,170,000

** Estimated appropriation except for 1967-69 and 1969-71 which is actual.

(13) 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. 1971-73 Tuition Grants increased to \$8,000,000.

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

(15) State Equalization Aid replaces General School Aid, School Transportation and Supplemental Aid from January 1, 1968 through June 30, 1972.

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

Area Vocational School				
Deficiency	_____	4,500,000	_____	_____
Vocational Education Bd.	400,000	_____	_____	_____
Voc. Ed. Prog., Schools ..	4,400,000	12,000,000	13,200,000	13,800,000
National Defense Education:				
Administration, Exten.	160,000	250,000)		
Counseling	50,000	90,000)	362,000	344,200
Statistics	150,000	161,000)		
State Equaliz. Aid (15) ..	_____	161,500,000	227,000,000	115,000,000
State Income Tax				
40% (17)	_____	50,137,921	78,572,102	42,810,000
\$45/per Student 1971-72 (Estimated)				30,000,000
Guaranteed State Aid 1972-73 (Estimated)				3,036,000
State School Foundation Aid 1972-73 (Estimated)				210,064,000
School Lunch Assistance 1971-72				505,000
Public-Non-public Reimbursement 1972-73				1,600,000
Mining Camp Schools:				
Emergency	40,000	_____	_____	_____
State Aid	70,000	_____	_____	_____
Normal Institute	99,000	_____	_____	_____
Totals	\$ 96,329,000	\$284,876,867	\$349,346,602	\$454,489,250

Educational Radio and TV		Included		
Fac. Board	\$ _____	in Capital	\$ 1,158,000	\$ 2,026,500

BOARD OF REGENTS INSTITUTIONS

	1965-67	1967-69	1969-71	1971-73
State University of Iowa:				
University	\$ 41,907,226	\$ 57,060,000	\$ 65,074,000	\$ 73,035,000
Lakeside Laboratory	15,994	_____	_____	_____
University Hospital	15,241,328	17,234,000	17,400,000	17,476,000
Psychopathic Hospital	3,305,032	3,794,000	4,086,000	4,464,000
Bacteriological Laboratory ..	1,039,008	1,321,000	1,454,000	1,614,000
Hospital School	2,020,310	2,350,000	2,700,000	2,935,000
Sanatorium	2,497,572	2,906,000	3,098,000	3,473,000
Iowa State University	42,486,140	57,666,000	64,919,000	73,259,000
University of Northern Iowa	12,341,438	17,072,000	19,518,000	23,329,000
Braille-Sightsaving School	1,127,912	1,304,000	1,620,000	1,831,000
School for the Deaf	2,018,040	2,360,000	2,891,000	3,305,000

(17) Actual 1967-69 and 1969-71; estimated for 1971-73 (one year only).

Psychopathic Hospital Mental				
Health Research Fund	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
Tuition Replacement-				
Bonding Program	—————	—————	295,000	4,151,000
	—————	—————	—————	—————
Total: Board of Regents	\$124,150,000	\$163,217,000	\$183,205,000	\$209,022,000
	—————	—————	—————	—————
Total: Education	\$224,009,000	\$453,849,624	\$542,748,232	\$678,158,640

CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

	1965-67	1967-69	1969-71	1971-73
Conservation Commission	\$ 2,075,680	\$ 2,521,080	\$ 3,432,420	\$ 3,544,607
Geological Survey	650,100	755,640	747,360	934,168
Mines & Minerals	40,110	114,740	73,500	77,015
Natural Resources Council	456,680	462,700	448,120	493,145
Soil Conservation (18)	131,790	152,400	158,180	275,068
Soil Conservation Committee:				
Soil Surveys	—————	200,000	200,000	250,000
Dist. Commissioner Expense	100,000	130,000	110,000	150,000
Personnel and Expense	1,050,000	1,300,000	1,339,680	1,562,540
State & Fed. Watershed				
Plan. & Dev.	100,000	100,000	100,000	115,000
Upper Miss. Riverway Com.	—————	30,000	—————	—————
	—————	—————	—————	—————
Total: Conservation	\$ 4,604,360	\$ 5,766,560	\$ 6,609,260	\$ 7,401,543

TAX CREDITS, AIDS AND REFUNDS

	1965-67	1967-69	1969-71	1971-73
Agriculture Land Tax Credit	\$ 30,000,000	\$ 36,000,000	\$ 36,000,000	\$ 36,000,000
Homestead Tax Cr. (est.) (19)	61,400,000	65,568,998	75,200,857	81,675,000
Household Goods Replacement ..	—————	10,600,000	—————	—————
Misc. Refunds (est.) (19)	1,000,000	1,386,446	2,058,522	1,925,000
Income and Sales Tax				
Ref. (est.) (19)	4,000,000	43,361,229	68,432,486	48,800,000
Moneys & Credit Replace	—————	3,000,000	—————	2,500,000
Sales Tax Credit (est.) (20)	—————	18,123,772	—————	—————
Per. Prop. Tax Replace				
(est.) (19)	—————	41,346,581	58,358,060	64,000,000
Cities & Towns—State Aid	—————	—————	—————	10,000,000
Sewage Works Con. Fund	—————	—————	7,200,000	15,000,000

(18) 1971-73 includes \$95,694 for Conservancy Districts Administration.

(19) 1967-69 and 1969-71 figures actual; others are estimates.

(20) Reflects 63rd General Assembly amendment.

Pers. Prop. Tax Replace.—				
Bovine Females	_____	_____	1,500,000	_____
Broadlawns Training Facility	_____	_____	_____	175,000
Totals	\$ 96,400,000	\$219,387,026	\$248,749,925	\$260,075,000

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

	1965-67	1967-69	1969-71	1971-73
Commission for Blind	\$ 140,000	\$ _____	\$ 165,000	\$ _____
Office of Comptroller	_____	668,000	_____	_____
Conservation Commission	2,745,230	8,217,500	455,000	2,071,360
Social Services Dept. (21)	5,919,000	9,000,000	2,200,000	3,000,000
Board of Regents Institutions	21,150,000	34,000,000	6,770,000	3,515,750
Educational Radio & TV Fac.	_____	500,000	625,000	302,500
Executive Council	3,239,500	300,000	100,000	_____
Fair Board	100,000	350,000	100,000	200,000
Health Department	_____	24,000	_____	_____
Historical Society	_____	15,000	10,000	20,000
Law Enforcement Academy	_____	150,000	25,000	50,000
Legislative Research Bureau	_____	17,500	_____	_____
Liquor Control Commission	44,000	11,000	_____	310,000
Buildings and Grounds	200,000	250,000	200,000	900,000
Public Defense-Military Div.	300,000	360,000	224,000	480,000
Vocational Education	6,000,000	9,500,000	_____	434,167
Vocational Rehabilitation	_____	650,000	_____	_____
Pub. Safety, Radio Comm. and Patrol	80,000	285,600	44,000	150,000
Social Services Dept.—Diversion of 62nd Capital Funds to Old Age Assistance by 63rd Gen. Assembly (20)	_____	_____	(3,234,414)	_____
State Office Building	3,000,000	_____	_____	_____
Valley Bank Building	_____	401,000	_____	_____
Total Capitals	\$ 42,917,730	\$ 64,699,600	\$ 7,683,586	\$ 11,433,777
Grand Totals	\$534,159,450	\$966,365,964	\$1,068,255,354	\$1,252,612,805

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

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

Committees Serving Between 1971 and 1972 Sessions of Sixty-Fourth General Assembly

ADVISORY INVESTMENT

Senator Griffin; Rep. Andersen.

Non-Legislators: Dale K. DeKoster, Waterloo; John Munger, Des Moines; Keith D. Gunzenhauser, West Des Moines.

BUDGET AND FINANCIAL CONTROL

Senators Messerly, Anderson, Balloun, Coleman, Van Gilst.

Reps. Den Herder, Dunton, Holden, Nielsen, Radl.

CAPITOL PLANNING COMMISSION

Senators Davis, Potgeter.

Reps. Alt, Kehe.

Non-Legislators: William J. Wagner, Des Moines; Amos B. Emery, Des Moines; Polly Moore, Des Moines.

COMMISSION ON THE AGING

Senators Van Gilst, Riley, Rhodes.

Reps. Dougherty, Stokes, Strand.

Non-Legislators: Former Governor Robert D. Blue, Eagle Grove; Roy Miller, Monticello; Mrs. Frances Schramper, Ames; 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.

DEPARTMENTAL RULES REVIEW

Senators Mowry, Schaben, Keith.

Reps. Grassley, Mayberry, Shaw.

INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Governor Ray; Lieutenant Governor Jepsen.
 Senators Kyhl, Schaben, Walsh, Potgeter, Griffin.
 Reps. Harbor, Bennett, Camp, Fischer, Lipsky, Tieden.
 State Treasurer Baringer, State Comptroller Selden, Clayton L. Ringgenberg, Iowa City, representing University of Iowa Institute of Public Affairs.

IOWA STATE FAIR BOARD AND WORLD FOOD PRODUCTION

Senator Coleman; Rep. Rodgers.
 Non-Legislators: C. C. Wagler, Bloomfield; C. J. Mattiessen, Monticello; Kenneth Fulk, Des Moines, secretary, Iowa State Fair Board; Thomas Scott, Dallas Center; H. M. Duncan, Columbus Junction; Don E. Greiman, Garner; Howard Waters, Danville; Jean M. Kleve, Humboldt; Gerald W. Prince, Guthrie Center, W. L. Yount, Altoona; Joseph P. Deeney, Waukon; Charles F. Iles, Des Moines.
 Honorary Members: Governor Ray, Secretary of Agriculture Liddy, President Robert Parks, Iowa State University, Ames.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Lieutenant Governor Jepsen; Speaker Harbor.
 Senators Briles, Brownlee, Gaudineer, Hill, Kyhl, Lamborn.
 Reps. Blouin, Cochran, Freeman, Skinner, Sorg, Stromer, Varley.

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE COUNCIL

Senator Palmer; Reps. Lipsky, Sargisson.
 Non-Legislators: Dr. Paul M. Seebohm, Iowa City; Dr. A. G. Kegerler, Independence; Dr. A. J. Havlik, Tama; Donald Cordes, Des Moines; Marilyn A. Russell, Des Moines; Max Shook, Pleasantville; Dr. Thomas E. Ward, Des Moines; Dwight G. Reigert, Davenport; Robert G. Gibbs, Des Moines; Dr. Ted Howard,

Boone; Dr. Arnold Reeves, Des Moines; Dr. E. C. Vorland, Cedar Falls; Sue M. Reed, Des Moines; Don L. McGrath, Eagle Grove; Aletha McNeal, Grinnell; Mrs. Carl Rundberg, Ogden; Thomas Farrell, Des Moines; Dr. Gerald Leuty, Earlham.

HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES COMMISSION

Senator Van Drie; Rep. Hansen.

Non-Legislators: Georgia C. Nye, Cedar Rapids; Keith Noah, Charles City; State Superintendent of Public Instruction Paul Johnston, Des Moines; Board of Regents Member Ray C. Bailey, Clarion; Dr. Lloyd I. Watkins, Des Moines; Robert C. Williams, Des Moines; Dr. Robert H. Kiser, Sioux City.

CRIMINAL CODE REVIEW

Senators Anderson, Arbuckle, Gaudineer, Glenn, Potgeter, Thordsen.

Reps. Jesse, Kehe, Kennedy, Knoke, Kreamer, Pelton.

Non-Legislators: Judge James P. Denato, Des Moines; Judge Mark McCormick, Fort Dodge; Judge Ira Morrison, Washington; Prof. John J. Yeager, Des Moines, Prof. Ronald L. Carlson, Iowa City; David J. Dutton, Waterloo; John Callaghan, Grimes; Frederick G. White, Waterloo; James Van Ginkel, Atlantic.

LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY

Senator Thordsen; Rep. Christensen.

Non-Legislators: George Matias, Cedar Rapids; Frank O'Keefe, Sioux City; George D. Allen, Mason City; Warren J. Kruck, Boone.

MENTAL HEALTH-JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS STUDY

Senators Bass, Griffin, Miller, Smith.

Reps. Holden, Franklin, Lipsky, Moffitt.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION STUDY

Senators Curran, DeKoster, Hill, Miller, Rhodes, Walsh.

Reps. Drake, Bennett, Goode, Nystrom, Schmeiser, Stanley.

Non-Legislators: Art Bull, Dubuque; Kenneth Frazier, Boone; Nadean Hamilton, Des Moines; Prof. Frank Horton, Iowa City; Ralph Kirk, Boone; Richard Petska, Cedar Rapids.

SCHOOLS SYSTEMS AND STANDARDS STUDY

Senators Conklin, Davis, Kennedy, Robinson, Stephens.

Reps. Grassley, Knoblauch, Rodgers, Shaw, Stromer.

Non-Legislators: Paul Eckert, Davenport; Dr. Ralph Scott, Cedar Falls; Rod Bickert, Mason City; Mrs. Jane Paul, Henderson; Roger Leavitt, Marcus.

HIGHER EDUCATION STUDY

Senators Doderer, Smith, Van Drie, Nicholson.

Reps. Welden, Hansen, Pierson, Wells.

Non-Legislators: To be appointed.

PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS STUDY

Senators Lamborn, Glenn, Kennedy, Potter, Arbuckle.

Reps. Christensen, Doyle, Kelly, McCormick, Schwieger.

Non-Legislators: Dewey Landeck, Sioux City; Joseph DeRaad, Sioux City; Prof. Joseph McCue, Iowa City; Oscar Jones, Des Moines; Gary Shay, representing Men's Reformatory, Anamosa; Jan Hollins, representing Men's Penitentiary, Fort Madison; and Oneda Marie Cooper, representing Women's Reformatory, Rockwell City.

LAND USE POLICIES STUDY

Senators Laverty, Gross, Keith, Schaben, Shawver.

Reps. Campbell, Cochran, Middleswart, Varley, Winkelman.

Non-Legislators: To be appointed.

BANK HOLDING COMPANIES STUDY

Senators Brownlee, Carlson, Gaudineer, Ollenburg.

Reps. Fischer, Freeman, McElroy, Priebe.

ASSISTANCE GRANT PROGRAMS STUDY

Senators Anderson, Erskine, Graham, Tapscott.

Reps. Sorg, Schroeder, Scott, Trowbridge.

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

THE SIXTY-FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

SENATORS		SENATORS		SENATORS	
Name	Address	Name	Address	Name	Address
Anderson, Quentin (Beaconsfield)		Graham, J. Wesley (Ida Grove)		Potgeter, James A. (Steamboat Rock)	
Arbuckle, R. Dean (Jefferson)		Griffin, James W. (Council Bluffs)		Potter, Ralph W. (Marion)	
Balloun, Charles F. (Toledo)		*Gross, G. William (Sioux City)		Rabedeaux, W. R. (Wilton Jct.)	
Bass, Earl G. (Malvern)		*Hill, Eugene M. (Newton)		Rhodes, John C. (Chariton)	
Briles, James E. (Corning)		Keith, Wayne D. (Algona)		Riley, Tom (Cedar Rapids)	
Brownlee, S. J. (Emmetsburg)		*Kennedy, Gene V. (Dubuque)		*Robinson, Cloyd E. (Cedar Rapids)	
Carlson, Reinhold O. (Des Moines)		Kyhl, Vernon H. (Parkersburg)		*Schaben, James F. (Dunlap)	
*Coleman, C. Joseph (Clare)		Lamborn, Clifton C. (Maquoketa)		Shaff, Roger J. (Camanche)	
Conklin, W. Charlene (Waterloo)		Laverty, Charles O. (Indianola)		Shawver, George L. (Fredericksburg)	
Curran, Leigh R. (Mason City)		Messerly, Francis L. (Cedar Falls)		Smith, Marvin W. (Paullina)	
Davis, Wilson L. (Keokuk)		*Miller, Charles P. (Burlington)		Stephens, Richard L. (Crawfordsville)	
DeKoster, Lucas J. (Hull)		Milligan, George F. (Des Moines)		*Tapscott, John E. (Des Moines)	
*Doderer, Minnette (Iowa City)		Mowry, John L. (Marshalltown)		Thordsen, Harold A. (Davenport)	
Erskine, Alden J. (Sioux City)		Neu, Arthur A. (Carroll)		Van Drie, Rudy (Ames)	
*Gaudineer, Lee H. (Des Moines)		Nicholson, Edward E. (Davenport)		*Van Gilst, Bass (Oskaloosa)	
Gilley, Floyd (Maynard)		Ollenburg, H. L. (Garner)		Walsh, John M. (Dubuque)	
*Glenn, Gene W. (Ottumwa)		*Palmer, William D. (Des Moines)			

REPRESENTATIVES IN THE SIXTY-FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Name	Address	Name	Address	Name	Address
Alt, Don D. (West Des Moines)		Holden, Edgar H. (Davenport)		*Priebe, Berl E. (Algona)	
*Anania, Samuel F. (Des Moines)		*Husak, Emil J. (Toledo)		*Radl, Richard M. (Lisbon)	
Andersen, Leonard (Sioux City)		*Jesse, Norman G. (Des Moines)		Rex, Clyde (Ellsworth)	
*Bennett, Vernon N. (Des Moines)		*Johnston, Joseph C. (Iowa City)		*Rodgers, Norman G. (Adel)	
Bergman, Irvin L. (Harris)		Kehe, Luvern W. (Waverly)		Roorda, Norman (Monroe)	
*Blouin, Michael T. (Dubuque)		Kelly, E. Kevin (Sioux City)		*Sargisson, Hallie (Salix)	
*Bray, Daniel L., Jr. (Davenport)		*Kennedy, Michael (New Hampton)		*Schmeiser, Lloyd F. (Burlington)	
Camp, John (Bryant)		*Kinley, George R. (Des Moines)		Schroeder, Laverne (McClelland)	
Campbell, Herbert (Washington)		*Knoblauch, Charles E. (Carroll)		*Schwartz, James H. (Ottumwa)	
Christensen, Perry L. (Kent)		Knoke, George J. (Council Bluffs)		Schwieger, Barton L. (Waterloo)	
Clark, John H. (Keokuk)		Kreamer, Robert M. (Des Moines)		*Scott, Kenneth D. (Thornton)	
*Cochran, Dale M. (Eagle Grove)		Kruse, Walter W. P. (Sheldon)		Shaw, Elizabeth (Davenport)	
Curtis, Warren E. (Cherokee)		*Larson, Larry N. (Ames)		Siglin, Marion D. (Lucas)	
Den Herder, Elmer (Sioux Center)		Lawson, Murray C. (Mason City)		*Skinner, Ed (Altoona)	
*Dougherty, Tom (Albia)		Lipsky, Joan (Cedar Rapids)		*Small, Arthur A., Jr. (Iowa City)	
*Doyle, Donald V. (Sioux City)		Logemann, Kenneth (Northwood)		Sorg, Nathan (Marion)	
Drake, Richard F. (Muscatine)		*Mayberry, D. Vincent (Fort Dodge)		Stanley, Ivor W. (Cedar Rapids)	
*Dunton, Keith H. (Thornburg)		*McCormick, Harold (Manchester)		Stokes, A. Gordon (LeMars)	
Edelen, Rollin C. (Estherville)		McElroy, Lillian (Percival)		Strand, Clair (Grinnell)	
Egenes, Sonja (Story City)		Mendenhall, John C. (New Albin)		Stromer, Delwyn (Garner)	
Ellsworth, Theodore R. (Dubuque)		Menefee, Maynard (Fayette)		Strothman, Charles (New London)	
*Ewell, Vernon A. (Waterloo)		*Middleswart, James I. (Indianola)		Taylor, Raymond J. (Dubuque)	
Fischer, Harold O. (Wellsburg)		Millen, Floyd H. (Farmington)		Tieden, Dale (Elkader)	
Fisher, C. Ray (Grand Junction)		Miller, Elizabeth R. (Marshalltown)		Trowbridge, Delbert (Charles City)	
*Franklin, A. June (Des Moines)		Moffitt, Delmont (Mystic)		*Uban, Charles J. (Waterloo)	
Freeman, Dennis L. (Storm Lake)		Mollett, Henry C. (Council Bluffs)		Varley, Andrew (Stuart)	
*Gluba, William E. (Davenport)		*Monroe, W. R., Jr. (Burlington)		Waugh, Jewell O. (Whiting)	
Goode, Dewey (Bloomfield)		Nielsen, Alfred (Defiance)		Welden, Richard W. (Iowa Falls)	
Grassley, Charles (New Hartford)		*Norpel, Richard J., Sr. (Bellevue)		*Wells, James D. (Cedar Rapids)	
Hamilton, Howard A. (Tipton)		Nystrom, John N. (Boone)		*Willits, Earl M. (Des Moines)	
Hansen, Willard (Cedar Falls)		*Patton, John W. (Aurora)		Winkelman, William P. (Lohrville)	
Harbor, William H. (Henderson)		Pellett, Wendell C. (Atlantic)		Wirtz, James E. (Emmetsburg)	
Hill, Philip B. (Des Moines)		Pelton, Charles H. (Clinton)		*Wyckoff, Russell L. (Vinton)	
		Pierson, George N. (Oskaloosa)			

*Democrats

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR JEPSEN . . .



and SPEAKER HARBOR . . .



. . . sign bills to be sent to Governor Ray on adjournment day.