

*The*  
**PALIMPSEST**

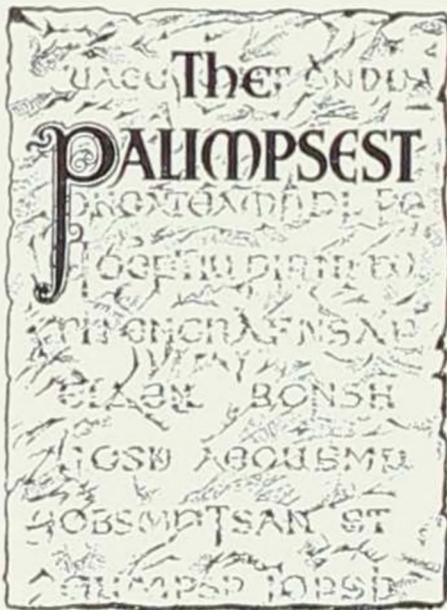


GOVERNOR ADDRESSES 54TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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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 records of successive generations. To decipher these records of the past, reconstruct them, and tell the stories which they contain is the task of those who write history.

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FRANK T. NYE

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## *Cover*

*Front* — Governor William S. Beardsley addresses opening session of 54th General Assembly. Photo courtesy Feiler Studio.

*Back* — *Outside*: The Senate as viewed from the gallery.

*Top*: Looking right from Senate Rostrum.

*Bottom*: Looking left from Senate Rostrum.

Photos courtesy Lt. Gov. Wm. H. Nicholas.

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# THE PALIMPSEST

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## Composition of the Assembly

Every even-numbered year Iowa's usual calm is stirred by a general election. When the returns are in, it is a signal for the start of one of the state's biggest political field days. Politicians, lobbyists, newshawks — yes, even casual observers — begin figuring the composition of the legislature chosen by the people to represent them.

In this respect the interval between the general election of 1950 and the opening of the 54th General Assembly in January of 1951 was no different from any similar interval in Iowa history. Before the smoke had cleared, interested parties took out paper, sharpened pencils, and went to work to see what kind of men and women were to occupy the 108 House and 50 Senate seats.

They weren't long in discovering that there was little difference between the composition of the 1951 legislature and those it succeeded. Farmers and lawyers dominated both houses, with scatterings of representation from a wide variety of other walks of life.

Of the 158 lawmakers, 53 listed themselves as farmers. At least 23 others indicated they made their living through a combination of farming and some other business. These 76 gave the general field of agriculture more representation by far than that of any other and showed once again how dependent Iowa is on its valuable land. Another 27 members listed themselves as lawyers with at least 3 more combining law with another business and a fourth completing his studies for a law degree.

Eighty members then, including 57 in the House of Representatives and 23 in the Senate, listed themselves singularly as either "farmer" or "lawyer" in their own descriptions, leaving the other 78, including those combining farming or the law with another business, distributed as follows:

Seven merchants, five publishers, four retired farmers, three manufacturers, three restaurant owners, three insurance men, two realtor-insurance men, two physicians, two editors, two banker-farmers, two housewives, two farmer-lawyers, two businessman-farmer-lawyers, two implement dealers, one gasoline dealer, one food dealer, one investment banker, one druggist, one contractor, one realtor, one lumberman, one farmer-horse breeder, one printer, one farmer-insurance man, one manufacturer's representative, one dentist, one savings and loan man, one farmer-broker, one sales representative, one retired banker, one thea-

ter owner, one dentist-farm manager, one produce and fur dealer, one soil conservationist, one retired publisher-printer, one retired farmer-businessman, one railroad yard master, one radio farm editor, one drainage engineer, one automobile dealer, one fuel dealer, one broker-farm manager, one hatchery-feed dealer, one hatchery-feed manufacturer, one bottle gas dealer, one farmer-stock buyer, one relief director, one mine operator, one banker, one simply "retired," and one law college student.

Once occupations were established, the busy statisticians turned to other things. They found each party had feminine representation with two Republicans and one Democrat having been named to represent the fair sex in the House of Representatives.

They also found the average legislator to be a person 53.32 years old. Their ages ranged from twenty-five-year-old Representative Jack Schroeder of Davenport, who interrupted his senior year in law college to serve, to eighty-one-year-old Senator F. M. Roberts of Knoxville. The parties thus divided these honors evenly since Representative Schroeder was a Republican and Senator Roberts, a Democrat.

The age range table showed that most of the legislators were between 46 and 65. The complete breakdown of age range for the General Assembly is as follows:

<i>Age Range</i>	<i>Number of Legislators</i>	<i>Age Range</i>	<i>Number of Legislators</i>
21-25	1	56-60	24
26-30	6	61-65	28
31-35	4	66-70	11
36-40	8	71-75	7
41-45	13	76-80	2
46-50	26	81-over	1
51-55	27		

Oldest legislator in point of service was Representative Arch W. McFarlane of Waterloo, a Republican, who had served in fourteen regular and six extra sessions up to the 54th. He was first elected in 1914 to the 36th General Assembly in 1915. Except for three sessions, he has served continuously since then. Twice, in 1919 and 1921, he served as Speaker of the House.

Dean of the Senate and second to McFarlane in point of service was Senator Frank C. Byers of Cedar Rapids, a Republican. Not including the 54th, Senator Byers has served in eleven regular and four extra sessions and has a continuous service record outranking McFarlane's, since he was first elected in 1928 and has served in every session since.

Among the Democrats, Senator Leroy S. Mercer of Iowa City had the most service with nine sessions, including the 54th. Second was Senator A. E. Augustine of Oskaloosa with eight, and third was Representative George E. Miller of Harlan, a former Speaker of the House, with seven.

Education-wise, 121 legislators said, in statistical data appearing in the *Iowa Official Register*, that they either possessed college degrees or, at least, had taken some work beyond high school. Thirty more said they had high school educations. The remaining seven listed either "grade school" only or did not mention their education. The breakdown showed 104 Republicans and 17 Democrats among the college-educated, 25 Republicans and 5 Democrats among the high school-educated, with 5 Republicans and 2 Democrats falling into the "grade school" only or "not listed" category.

Of the 158 legislators in the 54th General Assembly, 41 were serving their first terms, 44 their second, 23 their third, 15 their fourth, 9 their fifth, 3 their sixth, 7 their seventh, 4 their eighth, 2 their ninth, 1 his twelfth, and 1 his fifteenth.

The above statistics are for the legislature as a whole and make for a good start, but it is always interesting to look statistically at the two houses separately.

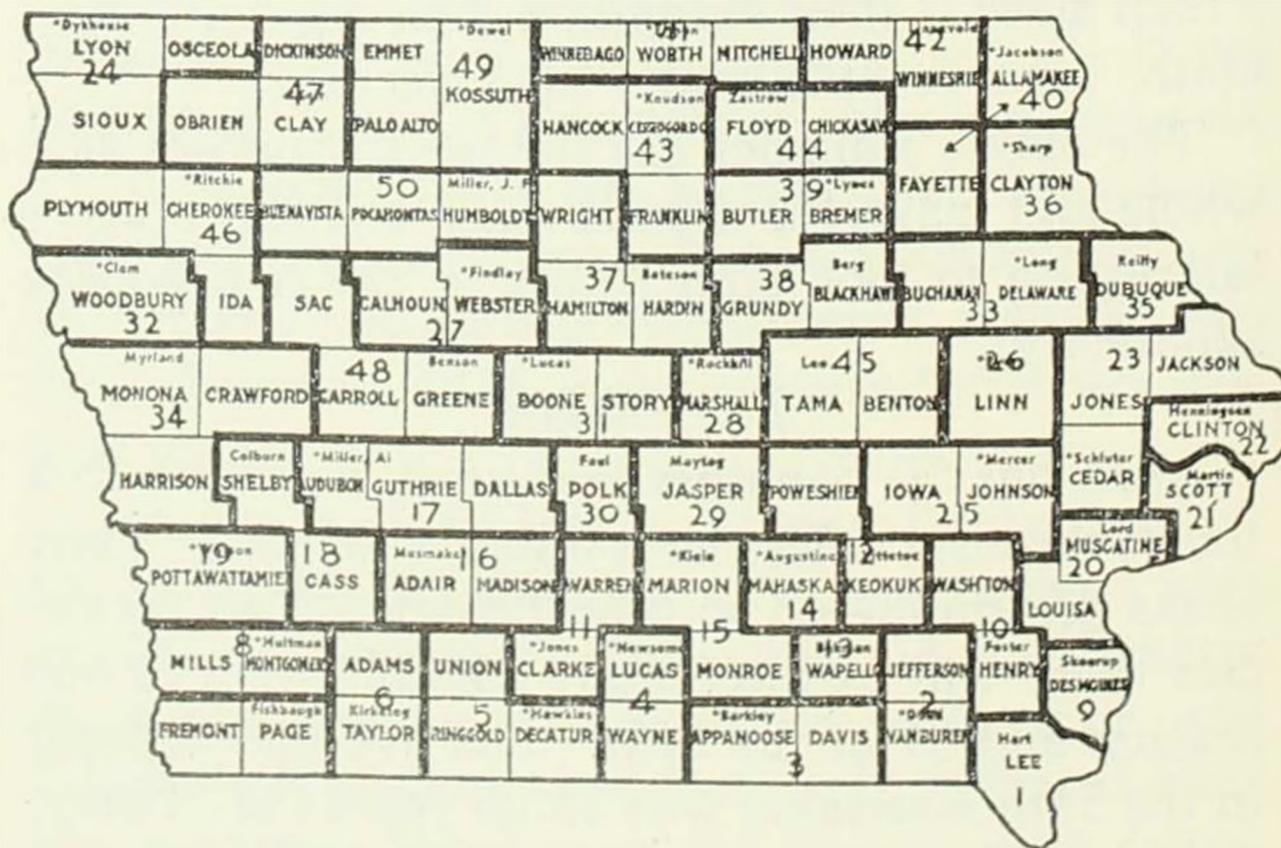
#### *The Senate*

Iowa has 50 Senators and each is elected to a four-year term unless he is filling a vacancy. Their terms are staggered so that if there are no vacancies there will be alternately 29 holdovers at one session and 21 at the next. The average Senator in the 54th Assembly was 55.26 years old. Forty-one were Republicans and nine were Democrats. There were no women Senators.

Average age of the Republicans was 55.93 and that of the Democrats 56.11. Among Republicans the ages ranged from thirty-nine to eighty, with Senator Alan Vest of Sac City and Ernest L. Humbert of Corning enjoying those respective distinctions.

Among Democrats the ages ranged from the thirty-six years of Senator Thomas J. Dailey of Burlington, to the eighty-one years of Senator F. M. Roberts of Knoxville.

Thirty-five Republican and Democratic Senators listed their education as including college degrees or work beyond high school, four Republicans and one Democrat listed high school educations, while two Republicans and one Democrat either omitted education or listed grade school only.



Map of State Senatorial Districts

During the session there were no vacancies caused by death or any other reason, but several seats were left vacant after adjournment. They were those of: Senator Loyd Van Patten of Indiana, a Republican, who resigned to accept an appointment as Assistant State Secretary of Agriculture a week after the session ended; Senator John Hattery of Nevada, a Republican, to become a member of the State Highway Commission; Senator O. H. Henningsen of Clinton, a Republican, to become a member of the State Board of Parole; Senator Ernest L. Humbert, who died; Senator Edward S. Parker of Ida Grove, a Republican, who died; and Senator J. M. Tudor of Olin, a Republican, who moved to Sioux City. None of the vacancies had to be filled since no special session of the 54th was called.

Lawyers were predominant in the Senate, there being 14 in all including 12 Republicans and 2 Democrats. There were 9 farmers, including 7 Republicans and 2 Democrats.

#### *The House*

The 108 House members are elected to two-year terms. In 1950 the people named 93 Republicans and 15 Democrats to represent them. Of the 108 House members, 44 were farmers, including 37 Republicans and 7 Democrats. Twelve were lawyers, including 10 Republicans and 2 Democrats.

The fair sex was represented politically on both

sides of the House — Katheryn C. Metz of Lamon and Gladys S. Nelson of Newton being Republican, while Mrs. John W. Crabb of Jamaica was a Democrat.

Average age of House members was 53.03, Republicans averaging 52.99 and Democrats 53.27. Oldest Republican Representative was seventy-nine-year-old C. M. Langland who represented Winneshiek County but got his mail from the post office across the state line in Spring Grove, Minnesota. His residence, of course, was in Iowa. Youngest Republican was Jack Schroeder of Davenport, a senior in law school, at twenty-five.

Oldest Democrat at seventy-four was George E. Miller of Harlan, former Speaker of the House. Youngest, at thirty-four, was Mrs. Crabb.

Sixty-nine Republican and ten Democratic House members listed their education as including college degrees or some college work, 21 Republicans and one Democrat either did not list their education or gave it simply as "grade school."

No vacancies occurred in the House during the session, but after adjournment there were several. They included the seats of: G. T. Clark of Knoxville, a Democrat, who resigned to become acting postmaster of that community; Gene Poston of Corydon, a Democrat, who resigned to become clerk of the Federal District Court for Southern Iowa; Norman Norland of Kensett, a Democrat, who died; Robert P. Munger of Sioux City, a Re-

publican, who resigned to become a member of the State Board of Education; Harvey Uhlenhopp of Hampton, a Republican, who resigned to enter a Des Moines law firm; and Laurence M. Boothby of Cleghorn, a Republican, who resigned after being renominated in the 1952 primary to run for the Senate vacancy created by the death of Senator Edward S. Parker, veteran legislator from the 46th district. Since there was no extra session of the legislature, these changes had no effect on the work of the 54th General Assembly.

FRANK T. NYE

## Organization of the Assembly

With Republican majorities of 93 to 15 in the House and 41 to 9 in the Senate, no doubt existed as to which party would organize the 54th General Assembly. The real story, then, was not to be found in legislative halls but in the respective caucuses of House and Senate Republicans prior to the official opening of the legislature on January 8, 1951. Thus it was on January 6 that Republicans of both houses met separately to name their leaders.

As expected, the caucus of House Republicans turned into a battle royal over the nomination for the speakership, while the caucus of Senate Republicans was comparatively mild. House Republicans met at the Savery Hotel in Des Moines, and no less than 7 of the 93 members received votes for the speakership nomination in a spirited race that went to the fifth ballot before they settled on William S. Lynes of Waverly.

The contest found supporters of Gus T. Kuester of Griswold, Speaker in 1947 and 1949, backing Clifford M. Strawman of Anamosa for the post. Among these were legislators whose views were in line with those of Governor William S. Beardsley. Those not considered firm followers

of the Governor lined up behind other candidates. Their strategy was to block the nomination of Strawman by scattering their votes until they could decide on a candidate all could support. In addition to Lynes and Strawman the candidates who received votes included Fred Schwengel of Davenport, Dewey E. Goode of Bloomfield, Theo Klemesrud of Thompson, Arthur C. Hanson of Inwood, and Ernest Kosek, who hailed from Cedar Rapids.

Missing when the first ballot was cast were C. M. Langland, a farmer living in Winneshiek County but whose post office is in Spring Grove, Minnesota, and Max M. Soeth of Estherville. Soeth arrived in time to participate in the remaining four ballots, but Langland was absent for the entire caucus. Thus 92 members were present. On the third ballot, however, only 91 votes were cast when someone didn't vote.

Kosek withdrew after the first ballot, reducing the field to six. Goode and Hanson withdrew after the second ballot — although Goode received one third-ballot vote anyway — and Klemesrud withdrew after the third ballot but still got two votes on the fourth.

The withdrawals narrowed the field to Lynes, Strawman, and Schwengel for the fourth and fifth ballots. Here is the result of the five ballots that were taken for Speaker of the House, before Lynes received more than the 47 votes necessary to win:

<i>Candidate</i>	<i>Ballot No.</i>				
	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
Schwengel	23	24	22	12	5
Strawman	20	24	28	33	30
Lynes	17	29	38	45	57
Goode	14	7	1	0	0
Klemesrud	9	5	2	2	0
Hanson	5	3	0	0	0
Kosek	3	0	0	0	0

This was the most closely contested Republican caucus race for Speaker since 1941, when Robert D. Blue of Eagle Grove, later Governor of Iowa for two terms, received seventeen votes in a field of six on the first ballot and went on to win the nomination on the fifth ballot.

Once the Speaker had been chosen, the House Republicans nominated Lawrence Putney of Gladbrook for speaker pro tempore. He received 46 of 91 votes on the first ballot to 28 for Hanson, 12 for Henry H. Stevens of Scranton, and 5 for Schwengel, who announced before the balloting started that he was not a candidate. Goode was then elected majority floor leader by a vote of 58 to 31 over Harold F. Nelson of Sioux City.

Senate Republicans, unlike House Republicans, closed their caucus to the press. They reported no spirited contests for president pro tempore of the Senate or for majority floor leader. Senator Stanley L. Hart of Keokuk was nominated for president pro tempore and the floor leadership went for the third time to Leo Elthon of Fertile.

Republicans already had the presiding officer of the Senate — a non-member who votes only in the case of a tie — on their side by virtue of the victory of William H. Nicholas of Mason City for Lieutenant Governor at the general election in November of 1950.

Unable to put up a scrap because of their weak numerical strength, Democrats didn't bother to contest for the speakership, for speaker pro tempore, or for president pro tempore. They did caucus on Sunday, January 7, however, to name J. E. Hansen of Dedham as House minority leader and Senator A. E. Augustine of Oskaloosa as Senate minority leader.

At the Republican caucus, after his nomination for Speaker, Lynes, older brother of Senator J. Kendall Lynes of Plainfield, "humbly accepted" the honor with these words: "I appreciate all you folks have done for me and I hope you treat me a little lenient as I probably will make mistakes. My intentions will be the best and I will do the best I can." He previously had said he was going into the race alone, "with no promises to anybody." "I'll be speaker in the best interests of Iowa," he had declared.

After the caucus he called his wife at home, saying simply "the lightning hit." She asked:

"Does that mean you're the next speaker?"

"Well," he replied, "I guess so, for there's only nine Democrats so they can't stop it."

Actually there were 15 Democrats in the House, a fact which Lynes overlooked in his excitement, but even that number couldn't stop it. So he was formally elected Speaker on January 8 shortly after the session was opened, as is the custom, by the senior gentleman from Polk County — Ted Sloane of Des Moines, in this instance.

Fred Schwengel was unanimously elected temporary speaker on the motion of A. C. Hanson of Lyon County. Shortly after Schwengel took the chair, John E. Young of Afton nominated Lynes for Speaker. The nomination was seconded by John A. Walker of Williams and by the Democratic leader, J. E. Hansen, who also moved that a unanimous vote be cast for Lynes, saying the candidate "enjoys the confidence and admiration and respect of the minority party." The motion prevailed.

Upon taking the gavel, Speaker Lynes expressed his thanks, said his door would be open always to business, and added he was "glad to hear the minority party was going to work with the majority party."

A. C. Gustafson of Des Moines, veteran of many sessions, was named chief clerk of the House, and Carroll Lane of Carroll, a former House member, was named secretary of the Senate.

Speaker Lynes and Lieutenant Governor Nicholas announced appointment of committees within

a few days, and the session got under way in earnest, although the Lieutenant Governor revised his list later to give some Senators assignments they considered themselves better qualified for than those they originally drew.

FRANK T. NYE

## The Governor's Messages

"A sound budget . . . no new taxes . . . no increases in taxes . . . no deficit spending . . . pay as we go . . . adequately providing . . . for all of the programs of vital importance to the people of our state and the further development of our state. . . ."

That was the general theme running through the three messages Governor William S. Beardsley delivered to joint sessions of the 54th General Assembly as he reviewed his first term and made recommendations for legislation he thought necessary during his second.

It isn't often that an Iowa Governor takes the opportunity to make three appearances for speech-making purposes before the same legislature. Two appearances is quite common and, indeed, required for Governors succeeding themselves. Each outgoing Governor must deliver a message reviewing the affairs of state for the last two years, while each incoming Governor must deliver an inaugural address.

Governor Beardsley not only gave both of these, but he also appeared a third time to deliver his budget message. Thus did he set a precedent, for even veteran legislators could not recall when

a Governor had appeared before a single legislature three times in its first nine days. Nor could they recall when a Governor had presented his budget recommendations as early in a session. Usually it is the practice for the Governor to send his budget recommendations and an accompanying message to the legislature by messenger during the second month of the session. The message then may, or may not, be read aloud before it is reprinted in the House and Senate journals for legislators to read individually.

Governor Beardsley's reasons for presenting his budget recommendations so early were:

1. As a former legislator he knew an early presentation would enable the legislature to work immediately on the "must" legislation it contained. This, in turn, would leave free time later in the session — time usually given to appropriation bills — for more leisurely consideration of special interim study committee reports and other matters.

2. He felt a personal presentation would command more attention and carry more weight with legislators. In his own words:

Because of the importance of the budget work and appropriation bills, I have recommended that these matters be considered and disposed of early in the session. By doing so, you will also allow sufficient time for careful consideration of the municipal code study committee bills, the reorganization bills, and all other measures which you seem pertinent and essential.

Whether any one of the Governor's messages can be considered more important than either of the others is a matter for each individual citizen to decide for himself. Inasmuch as custom calls for them to fall in a certain order we'll discuss them in that order.

#### *First Term Review*

This message, delivered biennially by the outgoing Governor, reviews the record of state government for the last two years. In the event that the outgoing Governor is not succeeding himself, it sometimes is referred to as his "swan song" address. Invariably, to purloin a leaf from the book of our federal government, it is referred to as the "state of the state" or "condition of the state" address — a parallel to the President's "State of the Union" address.

Governor Beardsley delivered this message January 9, 1951, two days after the 54th convened. In it he discussed specifically the subjects of education, highways, law enforcement, conservation, administration, and human resources. All others he lumped under the heading "general." The message took on the form of an informal visit, as the Governor opened with general congratulations to the legislators for having been chosen to represent the people of Iowa. He recalled his own experiences as a House and a Senate member, saying they left him "mindful of the responsibilities and prerogatives of your office."

Then he expressed his appreciation for the work done by citizens who responded to "the call of duty" to serve their state and whose place on the payroll was on a year around basis. All of these folks, he declared, along with legislators, have contributed and are contributing to the "substantial progress" which Iowa is continuing to make "in every avenue of human endeavor."

In brief, the Governor said:

1. In the educational field opportunities have been improved through "the increased state aid to schools," with children enjoying better schools and better teaching. Moreover, under this program "the burden of educational costs has been equalized by easing of local property taxes for the upkeep of our schools."

2. Iowa has no peer in the field of highway modernization as a result of the twenty-year program enacted by the 1949 legislature. Five times as many farm-to-market roads were improved in 1949-1950 as in 1947-1948, and 25,000 more Iowa farm homes will have all-weather roads in 1951-1952. Moreover, the program calls for five times as many miles of new and modernized primary roads in 1951 as were built in 1950. The state has been on a pay-as-we-go basis since November of 1950, when the last of the primary road bonds of an earlier year were retired.

3. The law enforcement crusade carried on by Attorney General Robert L. Larson and local offi-

cers has driven syndicate gamblers from the state.

4. In the field of conservation "we are working with nature, not against nature. . . . We have a coordinated program to deal with the related problems of flood control, soil conservation, stream and lake pollution and natural recreational facilities." It is producing good results.

5. In the field of administration the work of the budget examiners, authorized by the 1949 legislature, has resulted in tremendous savings. "It is unbelievable that savings of such magnitude could be accomplished at so little expense." Iowa is operating its government on current income with a \$30,000,000 "rainy day" fund in reserve and is "at or near the top in the healthy condition of its finances."

6. In the field of human resources we have established screening centers and made other improvements at our mental hospitals. At our children's institutions and training schools "we are making tremendous strides in restoring unfortunate individuals to normal, useful places in society."

In his general remarks the Governor invited Republican and Democratic legislators alike to visit him in his office at any time "to canvass any matters of public importance." He also turned to matters of federal scope for a moment, lamenting policies which allowed our military establishment to become so impaired that "the enemy has dared to challenge our leadership." Then he called for

"honest, courageous, intelligent leadership," so that future generations "will say that in this year of 1951, we did not fail our people in a time of critical need."

*Inaugural Message*

Two days later — on January 11 — Governor Beardsley came before the legislature again to take the oath of office for his second term and to deliver his inaugural message. It is in this message that each incoming Governor makes recommendations for legislation he hopes will be enacted during his term.

Governor Beardsley's recommendations fell into fifteen specific fields. Here is the essence of what he said:

**CIVIL DEFENSE** — Special legislation is required to make secure the civilian defense of our state. Proposed methods have been worked out and are ready for transmission to the legislature.

**SOLDIERS' BONUS** — A total of 229,208 claims for \$84,609,126.35 has been paid. Unpaid claims total \$7,768,918.73. Authorization for payment of these due claims from unappropriated funds is recommended.

**FINANCE AND BUDGETARY MATTERS** — Budget recommendations will be submitted in a separate message.

**EFFICIENCY IN GOVERNMENT** — It can be achieved through:

1. Legislation bringing about maximum reduc-

tions in expenditures which will result in maintaining and improving service.

2. Assuring adequate compensation to "our loyal public employees."
3. Re-examining services to see that the state is performing those it is best equipped to do well, "leaving to individual citizens and other branches of government responsibilities they can best perform."
4. Study of personnel improvement.

MODERNIZING IOWA LABOR LAWS — The union shop should be legalized. Individuals should be protected against arbitrary expulsion and consequent loss of jobs. A state conciliation service should be established.

KEEPING IOWA AGRICULTURE AT PEAK EFFICIENCY — Ways and means must be found to accelerate conservation of natural resources "in this hour of crisis."

EDUCATION — A continuation of state aid to public schools in the amount of one-fourth of operation costs is necessary. Adequate support for state institutions of higher education is necessary. Appointment of a study committee to survey state educational needs to determine how they can be coordinated with programs of junior colleges, state educational institutions, and private institutions of higher education would be a step forward.

SCHOOL REORGANIZATION — The laws for reorganization should be simplified. The principle

of local self-determination must be maintained.

**ANNUITY AND RETIREMENT BENEFITS FOR PUBLIC EMPLOYEES** — Benefits should be increased to equal those provided for under federal social security. Casual employees should not be required to participate or should be given refunds upon leaving public employment.

**LAW ENFORCEMENT** — A new law is needed providing for cancellation of all business licenses where gambling equipment is found in any business establishment. The law should be changed to provide for the screening of sex criminals by competent psychiatrists before, not after, they are sentenced.

**AID TO PERMANENT AND TOTALLY DISABLED** — Legislation is needed to provide aid for the permanently and totally disabled on a basis similar to the aid to the blind program.

**CHILD WELFARE** — Ways must be found to accelerate the program of placing boys and girls from state institutions in private homes. Provision should be made for 100% support in the aid to dependent children program. The Board of Social Welfare should be granted permission to direct county attorneys to prosecute deserting parents where circumstances warrant. The uniform criminal extradition law should be strengthened as it relates to child desertion.

**HIGHWAY SAFETY** — The highway patrol should be increased from 160 to 250 men. The additional

cost could be met by increasing the annual charge for a driver's license from 25 to 50 cents a year. Serious consideration should be given to setting up a compulsory inspection program for motor vehicles through private, well-equipped garages throughout the state.

TAXATION — "My recommendations are: a sound budget; no new taxes; and no increases in taxes."

HIGHWAYS — No major legislation needed in view of the twenty-year program adopted by the 1949 legislature.

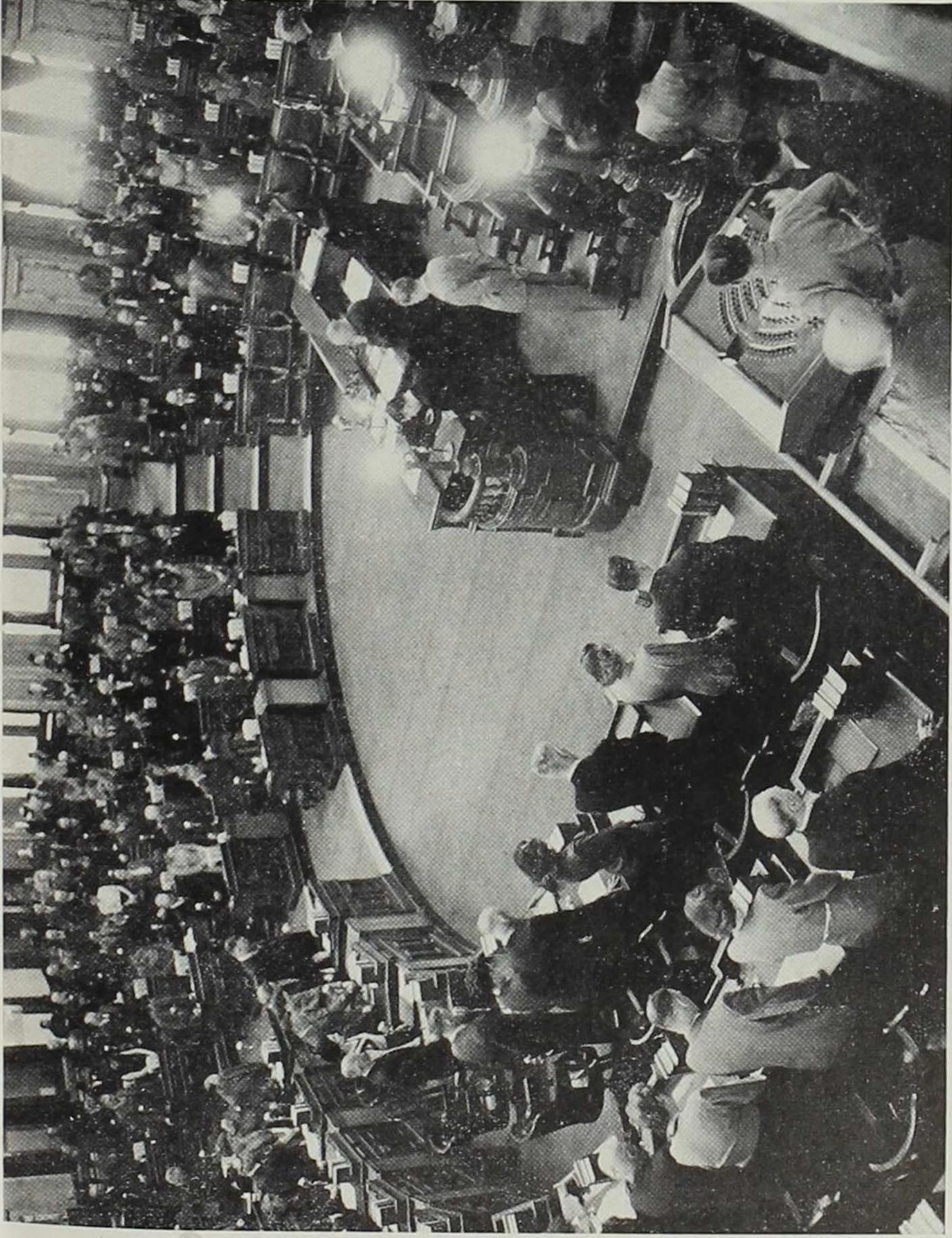
In conclusion the Governor urged: "Let us be eminently fair and just. Let us be considerate to the nth degree of the interests and welfare of all the people."

#### *The Budget Message*

On January 17 the Governor appeared for the third time before the legislature to deliver a brief message containing his 1951-1953 budget recommendations. His program called for appropriations totaling \$62,049,339 for each year of the biennium beginning July 1, 1951, for the operation of state government, as compared with \$57,395,256 appropriated for each year of the 1949-1951 biennium.

Among other things, he asked for increases in appropriations for:

1. Administrative departments from \$8,270,343.50 for each year of the 1949-1951 biennium



The 53rd General Assembly Opens with Prayer in 1949. Voting Machine can be seen in lower right hand corner.



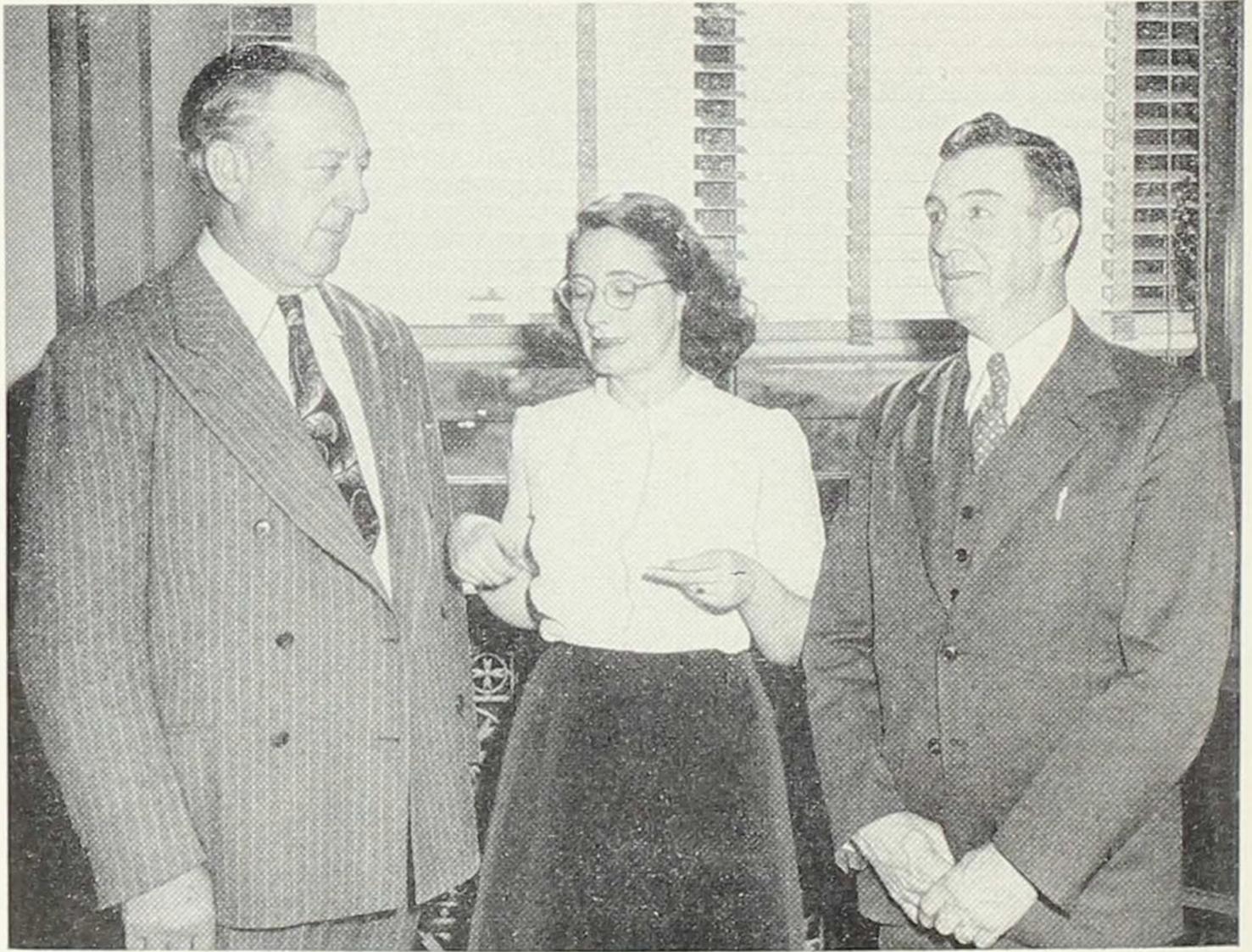
SENATE LEADERS OF 54TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

*Left to right:* Frank C. Byers, Dean of Senate from Linn County; William H. Nicholas (Mason City), Lieutenant Governor; Stanley L. Hart (Keokuk), President pro tempore; Leo Elthon (Fertile), Majority Floor Leader.



HOUSE LEADERS OF 54TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

*Left to right:* Lawrence Putney (Gladbrook), Speaker pro tempore; William S. Lynes (Waverly), Speaker of the House; Dewey E. Goode (Bloomfield), Majority Floor Leader.



A Toss of the Coin Determined Committee Chairmanship. Senator DeVere Watson (Council Bluffs) Wins Over Harry E. Weichman (Newhall), while Secretary Virginia Simpson Referees.



A House Committee at Work. *Left to right:* Dwight W. Meyer (Odebolt), John A. Walker (Williams), Lee Gallup (Libertyville), Secretary Ruth Roberts, Dr. J. C. Davis (Oelwein), Paul M. Walter (Union).

to \$8,554,321 for each year of the 1951-1953 biennium.

2. State Board of Education institutions from \$16,973,177 for each year of the 1949-1951 biennium to \$18,554,318 for each year of the 1951-1953 biennium.

3. State Board of Control institutions from \$8,654,235 for each year of the 1949-1951 biennium to \$9,368,200 for each year of the 1951-1953 biennium.

4. The State Board of Social Welfare from \$15,175,000 for each year of the 1949-1951 biennium to \$9,368,200 for each year of the 1951-1953 biennium.

The Governor made a special plea to disregard any proposal to abolish the homestead tax credit law. He also urged that no property tax be levied. For all practical purposes, he said, the state has yielded this field to local taxing bodies.

Furthermore, he declared "it would be penny-wise and pound-foolish to neglect the responsibilities of the state in its relationship to the citizens — the people of our state." He concluded:

Our institutions, our schools, all our programs of vital importance to the people of the state and the further development of our state — all of these must be adequately provided for. None must be neglected. At the same time, the cost of government must be maintained on a sound and reasonable basis — a realistic basis in fair relationship to the economic conditions which prevail.

While many legislators felt the Governor had struck the proper note for the times in his "hold the line" approach, some felt he was too conservative. In the end, this latter view prevailed in several instances, notably in the appropriations for the Board of Education, the Board of Control, and the Department of Social Welfare.

FRANK T. NYE

## Major Legislation

For the official record the 1951 legislature completed its work in 100 days — the exact time allotted by law for a regular session. However, the actual record shows that the solons needed an extra seven days. The way the legislature traditionally has remained within its 100 allotted days, while actually requiring more time, is easily explained.

Clocks in both chambers simply are stopped at 4:30 p.m. on the 100th day which, in this instance fell on April 17. Business went on as usual until it was ready for completion on April 24. All business enacted after 4:30 p.m. April 17 was included in the final editions of the Senate and House journals dated April 17, even though this business required an additional seven days.

The fiction was concluded when the clocks were again set in motion on April 24 for the first time since they were stopped on April 17. When the hands on each clock reached the hour of 5 p.m., Lieutenant Governor Nicholas and Speaker Lynes, looking across the rotunda at each other, brought their gavels down simultaneously to adjourn *sine die*.

While the time for official purposes was entered

in the journals at 5 p.m., April 17, the actual time was 12:15 p.m. on April 24 with fourteen legislators present.

Each journal gives away the little joke in the item immediately preceding the last entry which denotes final adjournment. This item is a copy of Governor Beardsley's letter acknowledging receipt of the legislature's message that adjournment *sine die* is at hand. The letter is dated April 24.

The 107 days — only 70 of them were actual working days — were busy ones. A total of 1,153 bills was introduced, including 638 in the House and 515 in the Senate. In addition, 12 House and 7 Senate joint resolutions were offered. Of these, 266 bills and 2 joint resolutions were adopted by both houses and sent to the Governor.

The Governor, in turn, signed 264 bills and both joint resolutions. He vetoed the remaining two bills. Both joint resolutions he signed originated in the House which also originated 143 of the bills he approved. The Senate originated the other 121 bills which became law. Each chamber fostered one of the two vetoed bills.

The House bill rejected by the Governor would have permitted employment of persons under sixteen in bowling alleys where no beer is sold. In his veto message the Governor said:

My reason for vetoing this measure is based on a decision, after due consideration, that it would weaken our present Child Labor Law. We should seek to strengthen

this law, and, while bowling is a popular recreational activity, I have been advised by juvenile court authorities and school truant officers that this type of work has contributed to the problem of juvenile delinquency and truancy from school. It is my opinion that this additional legislation would further aggravate this situation.

The Senate bill he vetoed was a discriminatory measure prohibiting issuance of hunting and fishing licenses to nonresidents under certain conditions. It was aimed directly at South Dakota in retaliation for a law passed there which was taken to be discriminatory against Iowa pheasant hunters. The Governor said in his veto message:

My reason for vetoing this measure is because of the fact that, in its general application, it will serve no material benefit or gain for the sportsmen of our state; and because of the added fact that, in my judgment, it is not a desirable policy to raise discriminatory legislation between states.

On the other hand, it is desirable for our state to set an example of good will and understanding, and I rather think the results of this action on this legislation will impress the people of South Dakota with the fact that we seek to deal fairly and considerately, and will encourage them in good faith to correct any discrimination against the sportsmen of our state.

The legislature did not officially consider the possibility of overriding either veto, thus indicating silent agreement.

It is impossible in a limited space to review every act that became law as a result of the legislature's work, so only the most important acts will

be spotlighted here. Every act is important to a segment of our society, but the legislature passed several which were of general interest.

High on that list was the act of extending the individual income tax rate of 75 per cent through 1953. Since the 100 per cent rate law remains on the statute books it would have become effective automatically on December 31, 1951, had this legislature not extended the current 75 per cent rate.

Also high in general interest items was the passage of an anti-gambling law to buttress the work of the Attorney General and local law enforcement officers. This is a law with teeth, for it provides for the loss of all business licenses by places where gambling apparatus is found.

Other major legislation included: an appropriation of an additional \$8,000,000 to enable the state to complete its payment of a bonus to World War II veterans; increasing the Governor's recommendations of approximately \$8,000,000 a year to provide more adequately for state subdivisions; increasing the size of the highway patrol from 165 to 225 men and increasing the biennial fee for drivers' licenses from 50 cents to \$1.50 to help pay the increased cost; increasing the salaries of many state officials and of county officials approximately \$800 a year each; doubling and trebling filing fees for documentary work in counties to help meet the increased salaries; a change in the fiscal year of cities and towns to coincide with

the calendar year; a change in starting dates of terms of elected city officials from April to January of even-numbered years; and a change in city election dates from March to November of odd-numbered years.

Nor was this by any means all of the major legislation adopted. The recommendation of the interim municipal code study committee that funds of cities be lumped into seven categories, with a maximum municipal levy of 30 mills for these funds was approved. This law later was to get Iowa cities in difficulty with bonding companies who wanted clarification of the law before bidding on certain types of improvement bonds — thus pointing the way to amendment in the 1953 legislature.

In the field of school legislation, the legislature provided many new laws. It paved the way for initiation of school reorganization plans at the local level, increased the maximum school tax levy, provided for appeals from school bus controversies to be carried to the District and Supreme Courts, and gave school teachers permission to ride in buses and to participate in teacher exchanges with other districts and nations.

The lawmakers increased the fifteen-day period for collection of the one-cent-per-pound butterfat tax to cover all of May and June, a 61-day period, and set up a Grade A milk program. Also in the field of farm legislation, the solons approved in-

creasing county aid to local Farm Bureau extension programs from \$3,000 and \$5,000 a year, depending on the size of the county, to from \$5,000 to \$7,000 a year.

New truck legislation gave enforcement officers the right to go on private property to check trucks for overloading, increased fees for interstate operators, and required intrastate truckers to carry liability and property insurance.

The solons gave fishermen permission to troll from motor and sail boats in most Iowa lakes and allowed hunters to shoot live pigeons in dog-training programs.

They provided a way for service men to vote *in absentia*, kept their homestead tax exemption alive while they were away, and exempted them from paying a personal property tax on equipment if it was unused during their absence.

The communities of Spirit Lake and Clear Lake each got \$350,000 grants to help finance sewage work.

Workmen's compensation was raised for totally disabled from \$24 per week for 400 weeks to \$28 per week for 500 weeks, and maximum employment security benefits went from \$22.50 to \$26 per week.

Courts were authorized to grant final adoption papers for children removed from their parents but not until final litigation involving children had been settled.

Judges were given discretion in determining the penalty where the maximum penalty is life imprisonment.

Prospective newlyweds also felt the hand of the legislature which eliminated exemption from pre-marital blood tests.

Fair associations were given the green light to lease their facilities in non-fair periods.

Banks were given permission to do business on holidays and after hours.

Polk, Pocahontas, Dickinson, Hamilton, Montgomery, and Woodbury counties got a total appropriation of \$252,000 to help carry on lake projects.

Alcoholics were given permission to enter state mental hospitals voluntarily for treatment.

The four state hospitals themselves got a change in name from "state mental hospitals" to "state mental health institutes," while the name of the Iowa School for the Blind was changed, likewise for psychological reasons, to "State Braille and Sight Saving Institute."

A budget and financial control committee, to be tabbed the "watchdog" committee by the press, was created to supercede the "retrenchment and reform" committee of the legislature, heretofore known in the news as the "interim committee." A pre-audit law affecting state sub-divisions was passed. These two recommendations were the only two of those made by the governmental re-

organization, or "Little Hoover," committee that won the legislature's favor.

The legislature passed the proposed constitutional amendment, clarifying the line of succession to the governorship, in identical form as adopted by the 1949 legislature and put it to the people for a vote. The people passed it at the November 4, 1952, general election.

The Assembly also created a special committee to study the state employee pension system during the interim between the 1951 and 1953 legislatures.

However, the legislature turned down or failed to act on a number of other proposals. In some instances bills passed one house but failed, or weren't acted on, in the other. In other cases they weren't acted on, or were rejected, in one house, and in a few cases both houses acted but could not agree on the final form.

The civil defense bill suffered the fate of going through both houses in different forms and failing because no agreement could be reached.

An attempt in the Senate to attach a "loyalty oath" for all school teachers and public employees to the civil defense bill failed after one of the hottest debates in the history of the legislature.

The House again passed the proposed state building code bill by an overwhelming vote, but it failed of passage in the Senate.

On the other hand the Senate adopted a bill to

equalize taxes in school districts throughout Iowa but it got nowhere in the House.

The lawmakers refused to change the marriageable age of girls, with their parents' consent, from fourteen to sixteen.

Nor would they take the action required by the state constitution to reapportion the Senate on 1950 census figures.

Union organizations failed to win approval for legalization of the union shop but staved off a proposal for compulsory arbitration of labor disputes.

The bill requiring each school district to levy a 15-mill tax annually against every property holder got nowhere.

Liquor-by-the-drink proponents, although aggressive, failed to win any support for their pet measure.

The solons refused to declare an open season on deer nor would they provide a closed season on rabbits.

A bill to make county assessor posts elective rather than appointive failed, and the solons also refused to make the state superintendent's office appointive rather than elective. Nor would they create a state board of public instruction for secondary schools.

Cities failed to win approval for a bill exempting them from paying state sales taxes on supplies. They still have to pay it, then apply for a refund.

A proposition to prohibit the Secretary of Agri-

culture from issuing permits for sale of anti-freezes, unless the solutions got approval of University of Iowa and Iowa State College chemists, died. Nor would the legislature press recommendations for action against the Secretary for issuing an earlier permit for sale of a salt-base anti-freeze. In this connection, a proposed full-scale legislative investigation of the state liquor control commission's operations didn't get far.

The House adopted a bill to end rent control in Iowa, but it didn't get by the Senate. The House bills to establish a 55-mile per hour night speed limit and compulsory motor vehicle inspection met similar Senate fates.

The Senate's bill to authorize the University of Iowa to borrow money to finance a new addition to the Memorial Union failed to get action in the House.

A heavily citizen-supported proposal for establishment of a legislative council wound up in the appropriation committees of both houses.

On the slightly frivolous side, the legislators argued for several hours over whether small boys should be allowed to buy caps for their cap pistols but wound up by refusing to exempt caps from an earlier anti-firecracker law.

The word "necking" got into the arguments as to whether there should be a law prohibiting anyone from entering a cemetery between sunset and dawn. The legislators decided against it.

Inasmuch as 107 days — including the spring recess period, Sundays and most Saturdays when the legislature did not meet — were required to conduct this much business, it is no wonder legislators were jubilant that 131 bills — 94 in the Senate and 37 in the House — were withdrawn, along with one Senate joint resolution, from consideration.

The legislature was in session 70 working days and passed 266 bills, although it considered many more than that. Such a work program takes on enormous size when viewed in that light.

FRANK T. NYE

## Significance of Work

Usually a legislature's record lies not only in what it accomplished but also in what it refused or failed to accomplish. In this respect the 1951 legislature was no different from its predecessors. Its problems were manifold. It was constantly under heavy pressure from those who sought to cut down spending on the one hand and from those who sought to increase it on the other.

In the end it courageously went along with the middle and, certainly, most realistic view. This held that rising costs had made heavy inroads into government, that more efficient operation would squeeze enough money from current income to offset inflationary trends, thereby making it possible to keep vital programs and services at least at their present levels.

Some felt this could not be done without increasing taxes. However, the legislature had the taxpayer constantly in mind. At the outset each member seemed to subscribe silently to an unwritten vow, coinciding with Governor Beardsley's expressed desire, that there would be no new taxes or increase in taxes. This vow was kept.

Yet the legislature did go beyond the Governor's appropriation recommendations in several in-

stances in order to meet the inflationary inroads. Thus did it show its faith in Iowa's future by boldly assuming that business conditions would continue to improve enough in 1951-1953 to produce the necessary extra income, through current tax sources, that would be needed to offset the increased outgo. As this was being prepared for print it seemed that faith would be justified, for it does not appear at this time that there will be any deficit for the 1953 legislature to fret about.

Certainly this enlightened attitude on the legislature's part came as a tonic for the morale of the thousands of loyal state employees, and for many state sub-divisions, that have been all but forgotten in the struggle against ever-rising costs. For many employees it meant pay boosts for the first time in a good many months and, in most cases, even years. For many state sub-divisions, including the Boards of Education, Control, and Social Welfare, it meant existing programs could be carried on at approximately the same level and, in specific instances, on even higher levels.

To bring about more efficient operation, the legislature set up an interim committee on budget and financial control and provided for pre-auditing services to keep itself better informed. This action showed a growing concern for the manner in which the taxpayer's dollar is being spent.

Certainly it manifested greater concern, at least, for the present and the future. But the legisla-

ture's concern about use of the taxpayer's dollar in the immediate past was something else again. It "whitewashed" or "soft-pedaled" investigations into such matters as:

1. Reported irregularities in the operation of the Iowa Liquor Control Commission.

2. The action of Secretary of Agriculture in approving a salt-base anti-freeze known as "P-60" over the objections of state chemists.

3. The financing of new light fixtures for the House chamber.

Investigative committees were appointed to go into these matters, but the reports they made were far from thorough. One committee delayed action so long that Speaker Lynes upbraided its members for dilly-dallying and ordered a report brought in forthwith. In the final analysis, the reports smacked largely of politics and made mild recommendations that were merely "wrist-slapping" in nature.

In a nutshell, though, the legislature manifested a keen interest in retaining necessary services and programs at current levels and in seeing to it that the taxpayer got at least as many cents worth of government for his dollar as an inflationary dollar is worth these days.

There was noticeable concern, particularly among the newer legislators, to set their own house in order too. While they never got around to acting on a proposal to create a legislative coun-

cil, they did discuss privately ways and means of modernizing antiquated procedures. House Republicans, in control of their side of the Assembly all the way, even decided in caucus to meet late in December of 1952, instead of just prior to the opening of the next session in January of 1953, to nominate their candidate for Speaker. They calculated that such action, in event they won control of the 1953 House at the 1952 general election, would enable them to organize early and to get away to a running start at the gavel's first fall.

This far-sightedness undoubtedly will pay off, because the Republicans did win control of the 1953 House, by a 105 to 3 majority, which means the man they nominate for Speaker at their December 15 caucus will be elected in January. As a result of this assurance, he can have his standing committees ready for announcement on the opening day of the 1953 session if he chooses, several days ahead of the schedule.

Senate Republicans, while they controlled their chamber by a 41 to 9 majority, and will control the 1953 Senate by 46 to 4, took no action along this line. This may or may not be due to the fact that at least three factions developed within the Republican bloc in the 1951 Senate, making it a less cohesive unit than that in the House. Most vocal among these factions was the so-called "economy bloc" which worked overtime to reduce state expenditures drastically below their 1949-

1951 levels. Its lack of success was due to the coalition of the other two factions, with the help of some Democrats, on specific occasions.

A noticeable coolness developed during the session between the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor, but the Senate did not allow it to get out of hand.

House and Senate Republicans had their differences too, but only one major piece of proposed legislation — the civil defense bill — failed of passage because of them. Nevertheless, these cleavages are something to watch in future legislatures if the Republicans continue to gain such predominant control as they had in 1951 and will have in 1953.

The Senate showed its true colors on one occasion by refusing to be stampeded into passing a "loyalty oath" amendment that would have required all public school teachers and government employees to take such a pledge. Proponents held this was the only way to smoke out Communists in key places. But by an overwhelming vote, after a hot debate, this theory was rejected. Opponents held firmly to the belief that Communists could best be routed out by responsible governmental officials and that the basic right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty still is paramount in Iowa.

On the matter of reapportioning the Senate's 50 seats to conform with the 1950 census figure, a

mandatory order in the state constitution, the Senate did not act, despite the fact that it was reminded of this duty by one member in the waning days of the session. Nor would the House consider reapportioning its seats, presently apportioned in accordance with the constitution, despite a last minute plea to do so.

As a result of these refusals, the problem of reapportionment promised to become one of the hottest issues that would confront the 55th General Assembly. The situation in Iowa is not unlike that existing in many other states where legislatures have steadfastly refused to act on reapportionment which, in each instance, would effect rural-urban representation to the very obvious disadvantage of farm communities.

Both houses agreed to the need for a review of the state employees retirement act and created a special study committee to work on the problem during the interim. This problem is one of the biggest facing the 1953 legislature.

Its solution may well determine whether thousands of state employees will be transferred to the federal social security program or whether Iowa will continue to solve this pressing problem alone.

Action in establishing the study committee seemed to sum up both the legislature's grave concern for, and its positive attitude toward tackling, some of the state's more perplexing problems. In

the final analysis it can be reported that, in spite of its failure or refusal to act in some cases, the over-all record of the 54th General Assembly will stand as a challenge to its successors.

FRANK T. NYE

Major Appropriations  
OF THE  
Iowa General Assembly

(Annual Appropriation for Each Year of the Biennium)

	1947-49	1949-51	1951-53
Dept. of Agriculture.....	\$ 561,910	\$ 633,910	\$ 604,660
Attorney General .....	43,000	49,720	59,500
Auditor .....	117,560	128,380	161,000
Commerce Commission .....	182,500	188,500	197,250
Comptroller .....	68,000	108,000	103,000
Conservation Commission .....	400,000	402,000	475,000
Land & Water Development	2,713,100	2,700,000	947,000*
Development Commission .....	80,000	80,000	100,000
District Court Judges .....	444,000	481,000	529,000
Executive Council .....	300,000	300,000	350,000
Governor, Office of.....	29,500	29,800	29,800
Dept. of Health.....	325,000	367,321	389,450
Dept. of History & Archives....	55,000	63,950	63,950
Insurance Commission .....	60,000	97,360	82,000
Library Commission .....	89,819	91,819	102,500
National Guard & State Guard	600,000	550,000	550,000
Printing Board .....	268,500	325,822	275,000
Public Instruction, Dept. of.....	205,720	290,110	290,450
General Aid Fund.....	7,500,000	12,000,000	12,000,000
School Transportation .....	2,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Public Safety, Dept. of.....	1,723,900	1,805,000	2,283,426
Soil Conservation Commission		250,000	300,000
Supreme Court .....	96,280	108,000	119,500
State Tax Commission.....	826,970	893,000	808,300

\*Combined appropriations for Lake Sanitary Districts and State Lakes.

## BOARD OF EDUCATION

	1947-49	1949-51	1951-53
Board of Education, Office of..	50,600	58,800	61,000
State University of Iowa.....	3,896,000	5,203,000	6,303,000
State University Hospital.....	2,278,500	2,580,000	3,566,628
Iowa State College.....	3,750,000	5,250,000	6,300,000
Iowa State Teachers			
College .....	1,233,000	2,234,427	2,636,500
State Sanatorium (Oakdale)	533,900	632,000	700,000
Iowa School for Deaf			
(Council Bluffs) .....	297,500	366,500	440,300
Iowa School for Blind			
(Vinton) .....	192,500	243,500	250,741
Psychopathic Hospital .....	260,000	260,000	312,000
Bacteriological Hospital .....	105,000	113,750	135,750
Hospital-School .....	59,000	70,000	95,000
Geological Survey, Office of....	50,000	87,010	94,000
Treasurer of State, Dept. of....	50,600	55,100	63,600
Agric. Land Credit Fund.....	500,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Social Welfare, Dept. of.....	2,795,000	5,175,000	7,210,000
State Historical Society.....	45,000	59,600	65,800
Primary Road Fund.....	6,204,600	5,000,000	8,000,000
General Contingent Fund.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
Soldier's Bonus .....	—	50,000,000	8,000,000

APPROPRIATIONS

47

BOARD OF CONTROL

	1947-49	1949-51	1951-53
Board of Control, Office of.....	208,600	220,000	235,000
Institutional Expense .....	8,048,660	8,654,235	9,585,771
Mental Health Institutes			
(Cherokee) .....	886,100	995,360	1,096,525
(Clarinda) .....	858,900	950,850	1,034,450
(Independence) .....	800,400	895,000	1,118,675
(Mt. Pleasant) .....	864,850	973,400	1,057,913
Woodward State School..	830,900	913,400	1,060,700
Glenwood State School....	846,900	925,110	1,007,673
Annie Wittenmyer Home			
(Soldiers' Orphans Home, Davenport) .....	308,585	384,100	467,349
Iowa Soldiers' Home			
(Marshalltown) .....	270,000	370,480	409,710
Men's Reformatory			
(Anamosa) .....	505,850	593,780	668,575
Training School for Boys			
(Eldora) .....	332,000	335,000	368,700
Training School for Girls			
(Mitchellville) .....	152,450	167,695	169,000
Women's Reformatory			
(Rockwell City) .....	56,600	77,220	84,800
State Juvenile Home			
(Toledo) .....	173,025	228,470	267,500
Penitentiary			
(Fort Madison) .....	548,200	754,370	774,200

	1947-49	1949-51	1951-53
State Fair Board .....	50,000	50,000	50,000
County Fair Aid			
Appropriation .....	175,000	175,000	175,000
Secretary of State.....	29,072	32,370	35,000
Educational Examiners .....	—	—	52,000
Industrial Commissioner .....	47,080	33,585	33,585
Mine Inspectors & Examining Board .....	22,000	23,800	20,600
Natural Resources Council.....	—	—	50,000
Board of Parole .....	45,460	58,800	62,000
Pharmacy Examiner .....	26,935	27,635	30,500
Bureau of Labor.....	38,400	42,300	63,450
Commission for the Blind.....	25,000	31,042	31,042
Custodian .....	117,000	126,000	185,000
Vocational Education .....	40,000	55,000	63,000
Vocational Rehabilitation .....	46,000	95,000	125,000
Annual Totals .....	\$49,704,766	\$117,957,146	\$85,820,552

(The appropriations listed do not include, among other items, a list of miscellaneous expenses of the General Assembly, the Highway Commission credit claims, Old-Age Assistance funeral claims, various general claims, and the transfers of former appropriations to the General Fund. These items, along with smaller appropriations for administrative expenses, may be found in the "Appropriations" section of the *Acts of the Fifty-second General Assembly*, *Acts of the Fifty-third General Assembly*, and *Acts of the Fifty-fourth General Assembly*.)

Governor: WILLIAM S. BEARDSLEY Lieutenant Governor: WM. H. NICHOLAS

Speaker of the House: WM. S. LYNES

THE FIFTY-FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

SENATORS			SENATORS		
Name	Address	District	Name	Address	District
Anderson, Carl T.—Wellman		10	McCarville, Paul E.—Ft. Dodge		27
*Augustine, A. E.—Oskaloosa		14	*Mercer, Leroy S.—Iowa City		25
Bateson, R. R. (Rex)—Eldora		37	Molison, W. C.—Grinnell		12
Bekman, Elmer K.—Ottumwa		13	Myrland, E. C.—Onawa		34
Berg, John P.—Cedar Falls		38	Nesmith, James H.—Kellogg		29
Byers, Frank C.—Cedar Rapids		26	Oltman, R. J.—Storm Lake		50
Colburn, Jay C.—Harlan		18	*O'Malley, Geo. E.—Des Moines		30
*Dailey, Thomas J.—Burlington		9	Parker, Edward S.—Ida Grove		46
Doud, Alden L.—Douds		2	Prentis, X. T.—Mount Ayr		5
Dykhous, J. T.—Rock Rapids		24	*Ridout, Burl N.—Estherville		49
Elthon, Leo—Fertile		41	Risk, Don—Independence		33
Fishbaugh, Earl C., Jr., Shenandoah		7	*Roberts, Dr. F. M.—Knoxville		15
Fletcher, Ray—Corydon		4	Sharp, F. E.—Elkader		36
*Gillespie, Raymond—Dexter		16	Tudor, J. M.—Olin		23
Hart, Stanley L.—Keokuk		1	*Utzig, Arnold—Dubuque		35
Hattery, John R.—Nevada		31	Van Eaton, Chas. S.—Sioux City		32
Hedin, Philip T.—Davenport		21	Van Patten, Loyd—Indianola		11
Henningsen, O. H.—Clinton		22	Vest, Alan—Sac City		48
Hultman, O. N.—Stanton		8	Walter, W. Eldon—Beaman		28
Humbert, Ernest L.—Corning		6	Watson, De Vere—Council Bluffs		19
Jacobson, Arthur H.—Waukon		40	Watson, Harry E.—Sanborn		47
Knudson, Herman M.—Clear Lake		43	Weichman, Harry E.—Newhall		45
Linnevold, William—Decorah		42	West, Sherman—Moulton		3
Lord, Herman B.—Muscatine		20	Whitehead, G. E.—Perry		17
Lynes, J. Kendell—Plainfield		39	Zastrow, Ralph W.—Charles City		44

REPRESENTATIVES IN THE FIFTY-FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Abel, L. W.—Clayton	Judd, W. N.—Clinton	Palmer, E., Jr.—Lee
*Aubrey, W. Dean—Wapello	Klemesrud, T.—Winnebago	Patrick, R. A.—Sioux
Bass, E. A.—Montgomery	Koch, F.—Palo Alto	Paul, G. L.—Poweshiek
Berry, R. C.—Calhoun	Kosek, E.—Linn	Pedrick, F.—Wapello
Bloedel, A. S.—Fremont	Kuester, G. T.—Cass	Pendleton, W.—Buena Vista
Boothby, L. M.—Cherokee	Langland, C. M.—Winneshiek	Piper, E.—Allamakee
Brockmeyer, J. H.—Howard	Lisle, V.—Page	*Poston, E. E.—Wayne
Brookings, H.—Pottawattamie	*Loss, C.—Kossuth	Putney, L.—Tama
Brown, C. L.—Mahaska	Lucken, J. H.—Plymouth	Ramseyer, H. W.—Washington
Brownlie, J.—Madison	Ludwig, G. M.—Johnson	Ringgenberg, C. H.—Story
Buck, H. C.—Marshall	Lynes, W. S.—Bremer	Robinson, G. E.—Delaware
*Burris, C. J.—Jackson	McEleney, L. P.—Clinton	Ryan, E. C.—Polk
Burrows, R. O., Sr.—Benton	McFarlane, A. W.—Black Hawk	Sar, M. E.—Floyd
Butler, G. G.—Pocahontas	McNeal, C. H.—Wright	Schroeder, J.—Scott
*Clark, G. T.—Marion	Mallonee, L. D.—Audubon	Schwengel, F.—Scott
Clark, T. D.—Appanoose	Martin, S. B.—Monroe	Shepard, R. E.—Lucas
Cooksey, P. J.—Clay	Mensing, A. L.—Cedar	Sherod, C. D.—Van Buren
Cornick, R.—Henry	Metz, Katheryn—Decatur	Shiflett, G. A.—Ringgold
*Crabb, Mrs. J.—Guthrie	Meyer, D. W.—Sac	Sloane, T.—Polk
Crosier, M. E.—Linn	Miller, E. A.—Black Hawk	Smith, R. J.—Dickinson
Darrington, W. E.—Harrison	*Miller, G. E.—Shelby	Soeth, M. M.—Emmet
Davis, J. C.—Fayette	Moore, H. A.—Butler	Stevens, H. H.—Greene
Eckels, P.—Hancock	Moore, K. R.—Louisa	Stiffler, F.—Warren
Fairchild, B. K.—Ida	Mooty, W. L.—Grundy	Strawman, C. M.—Jones
*Fiene, G.—Chickasaw	Morris, C. E.—Dallas	Tate, W. H.—Cerro Gordo
Frey, T. J.—Pottawattamie	Munger, R. P.—Woodbury	*Tierney, F. E.—Webster
Gallup, L.—Jefferson	Nelson, Gladys—Jasper	Uhlenhopp, H.—Franklin
Goode, D. E.—Davis	Nelson, H. F.—Woodbury	Van Zwol, J.—O'Brien
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Hanson, A. C.—Lyon	*Norland, N.—Worth	Walter, P. M.—Hardin
Harris, F. L.—Adair	Nystrom, C. N.—Boone	Washburn, H. W.—Mills
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Huisman, R.—Osceola	Olson, A. G.—Mitchell	*White, H. R.—Keokuk
Jones, A. E.—Clarke	Oppedahl, E.—Humboldt	Young, J. E.—Union
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