

The
PALIMPSEST



Governor discusses toll road crossing
THE 56TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF IOWA

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The Meaning of Palimpsest

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

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

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FRANK T. NYE

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Cover

Front: The road problem was an important one during the 56th General Assembly. Governor Hoegh indicates a possible toll road crossing at LeClaire, Iowa. Courtesy *Davenport Times*.

Back — Outside (Top): Senate. *(Bottom):* House of Representatives. Courtesy *Des Moines Register and Tribune*.

The pictures of legislators from the fifty Senatorial Districts courtesy *Cedar Rapids Gazette* except 13th District photo, courtesy *Ottumwa Courier*. These have been inserted at the back of the issue as a special supplement.

Author

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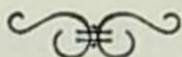
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Composition of the Assembly

Since the first state election in 1846 farmers have outnumbered all others in the General Assembly. True, the number of dirt farmers in the 56th General Assembly was down compared to the 1953 session, 53 to 51. But the number making all or part of their living from Mother Earth was up from 68 to 78. As usual, lawyers were second in number. There were 27, plus one combination lawyer-farmer-businessman, as compared to 30 and the same "combination" gentleman in 1953. The following table shows the occupations of 131 of the 158 House and Senate members:

<i>Agriculture</i>	<i>H.</i>	<i>S.</i>	<i>T.</i>	<i>Other Groups</i>	<i>H.</i>	<i>S.</i>	<i>T.</i>
Farmers	38	14	52	Lawyers	15	11	26
Farmer-Stockmen	6	1	7	Merchants	2	4	6
Farm Managers	3	2	5	Retired	3	2	5
Farmer-Businessmen	3	1	4	Publishers	1	3	4
Farmer-Insurancemen	3	0	3	Bankers	2	1	3
Retired Farmers	2	0	2	Realty-Insurance	1	1	2
Farmer-Bankers	0	2	2	Hatcherymen	1	1	2
Farmer-Merchant	1	0	1	Hardwaremen	2	0	2
Farmer-Poultryman	1	0	1	Manufacturers	2	0	2
Farmer-Minister	1	0	1				
Farmer-Businessman-Lawyer	1	0	1				

The remaining 27 legislators classified themselves as: Auctioneer, banker-insuranceman, bus driver, business-insuranceman, cabinet worker, dentist, electrical contractor, employee of John Morrell and Co., grain-feed dealer, grain elevator-realtor-insuranceman, grocer, housewife, insuranceman, investment banker, labor representative, lumberman, manager of livestock commission company, merchant-banker, produce-fur dealer, quarry operator, realtor, realtor-insuranceman, turkey raiser, savings and loan, transfer-storage company president, veterinarian, wholesaler, wholesale fuel dealer.

This list does not include the occupations of the late Representative William N. Judd of Clinton, and Claude Oberman of Yarmouth, both Republicans. Judd, former mayor of Clinton and a retired railroad yardmaster, died the fourth day of the session. He was succeeded at a special election by John W. Carlsen of Clinton, a Democratic lawyer, whose victory placed the Republican margin in the House at 89 to 19. Oberman, a farmer, resigned after winning re-election to his third term and died shortly thereafter. He was succeeded at a special pre-session election by Rep. Blythe C. Conn of Burlington, a Republican attorney.

Mrs. Gladys S. Nelson of Newton, the only woman member of the 55th General Assembly, was again the only woman member of the 56th to which she was elected for her third term in the

House. There were more new legislators than usual — 44 in the House and eight in the Senate. This reflected a turnover of 32.9 per cent from 1953 as compared to the 27 per cent turnover in membership of the 1953 legislature from that of the 54th General Assembly which met in 1951. The following table shows which session each of the 158 members was serving:

<i>Session</i>	<i>House</i>		<i>Senate</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Rep.</i>	<i>Dem.</i>	<i>Rep.</i>	<i>Dem.</i>	
First	31	13	6	2	52
Second	24	3	11	1	39
Third	14	1	3	1	19
Fourth	9	1	8	1	19
Fifth	5	0	4	0	9
Sixth	1	0	4	0	5
Seventh	0	1	1	1	3
Eighth	1	0	4	0	5
Ninth	1	0	0	0	1
Tenth	1	0	2	0	3
Eleventh	1	0	0	0	1
Fourteenth	0	0	1	0	1
Fifteenth	0	0	1	0	1

The honor of being the oldest legislator went for the second consecutive session to Representative A. S. Bloedel, 78, a Republican and hardware merchant from Tabor. A red-headed Democrat, Representative Jack McCoy, was the youngest lawmaker at 25. The youngest Republican legislator was 26-year-old Roscoe L. Pollock of Douds. The oldest Democratic legislator was 70-year-old

James W. Howard of Cresco. All these honors went to the House for the first time. In the Senate the oldest Republican was Senator Lorin B. Sayre of Winterset, 72, and the oldest Democrat was Senator Arnold Utzig of Dubuque, 61. The youngest Republican was Senator Jack Schroeder of Davenport, 29, and the youngest Democrat was Senator Edward J. McManus of Keokuk, 34. The average age of all legislators was 52 years as compared to 53 years in the 1953 session. The age range table follows for House and Senate:

<i>Age Range</i>	<i>Number of Legislators</i>			<i>Age Range</i>	<i>Number of Legislators</i>		
	<i>H.</i>	<i>S.</i>	<i>T.</i>		<i>H.</i>	<i>S.</i>	<i>T.</i>
21-25	1	0	1	51-55	17	8	25
26-30	5	2	7	56-60	16	6	22
31-35	10	4	14	61-65	20	7	27
36-40	10	4	14	66-70	7	7	14
41-45	7	3	10	71-75	2	4	6
46-50	12	5	17	76-80	1	0	1

Senator Arch W. McFarlane of Waterloo carried off honors again for having the longest record of service in the legislature and assured himself of retaining the title in 1957 by winning a four-year term in the Senate after serving for many sessions in the House. Senator McFarlane reached his 70th birthday during the session. He has been a legislator 30 of the 41 years since his first election in 1914. In 1919 and 1921 he was Speaker of the House, and in 1929 and 1931 he was Lieutenant

Governor and presided over the Senate. He has missed only four sessions in which he has not been a legislator or Lieutenant Governor. He is the legislature's dean.

Despite his long record, however, Senator McFarlane was once again bested for continuous service, and for deanship of the Senate alone, by Senator Frank C. Byers of Linn County. At 71, Senator Byers has served continuously since his first election in 1928. He served two sessions in the House and has been a member of the Senate ever since. This was his fourteenth session.

Among Democrats the longest service record belonged jointly to Senator Utzig and Representative W. J. Johannes of Ashton. Each served his seventh session in 1955. Senator Utzig's service has been continuous.

Educationally, the 1955 lawmakers ranked higher than their counterparts of 1953. Of the 158, a total of 149 listed themselves as high school or college graduates as compared to 147 in 1953. A breakdown of the educational background of these 149 members shows:

	<i>College</i>	<i>High School</i>
Senate	38	7
House	71	33

The breakdown on a party basis:

	<i>College</i>	<i>High School</i>
Republicans	89	32
Democrats	20	8

Republicans controlled the legislature as usual, with a margin of 89 to 19 in the House and 44 to 6 in the Senate. However, it was the Democrats who showed gains over the previous session when they were outnumbered 105 to 3 in the House and 46 to 4 in the Senate. House terms are for two years each. Senators serve four years each with 29 standing for election at the end of one four-year period and 21 at the end of the next.

FRANK T. NYE

Organization of the Assembly

Iowa Democrats rallied strongly in 1954 to recoup legislative losses suffered in the crushing defeat dealt out by Dwight Eisenhower and the Republicans two years previously. They not only held the three House seats they had won in 1952 but snatched 15 more from the Republicans at the 1954 election. Moreover, they re-elected three Democratic Senators, whose terms expired in 1954, and seized from Republicans two additional seats which, with that occupied by their lone hold-over Senator, gave them a total of six. Even with these Democratic gains, Republican majorities stood at 90 to 18 in the House and 44 to 6 in the Senate. So there was no doubt which party would organize the 56th General Assembly.

Accordingly, the 90 Republican Representatives gathered at the Hotel Kirkwood in Des Moines. By meeting only a week prior to the opening of the session Republicans reverted to tradition, forsaking a 1952 experiment when they met in December, a month ahead of the session. The earlier date was to allow the nominee for Speaker — who was assured of election — time to select his committees for announcement on opening day. However, committees were not ready

any earlier than usual in 1953, hence the return to the later caucusing date.

Many House members assembled a day ahead of the caucus to lay themselves open to last minute pleas of the eight announced candidates for the nomination for Speaker. It became increasingly evident in the caucus-eve sessions that Arthur C. Hanson of Inwood, a veteran of four terms who had strong support from the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, was the front runner. The big question was whether other candidates — Ernest Kosek of Cedar Rapids, Vern Lisle of Clarinda, A. L. Mensing of Lowden, Earl A. Miller of Cedar Falls, George L. Paul of Brooklyn, Wendell Pendleton of Storm Lake, and W. H. Tate of Mason City — could keep the nomination from Hanson long enough to unite on a candidate to beat him. This had happened in the past on more than one occasion, so no one conceded the race to the front runner.

Next morning, however, Hanson's supporters required only three ballots — fewer than usual — to prove their strength was more than sufficient to nominate him. Needing 46 votes to win, Hanson led with 33 on the first ballot and increased his tally to 44 on the second when Pendleton and Miller withdrew, in that order, before the voting started. Tate, Paul, Mensing, and Kosek all withdrew, in that order, before the third ballot started, leaving the field to Hanson and Lisle, who counted

among his supporters friends of the Iowa Manufacturers Association. Hanson polled 50 votes to Lisle's 40 to win handily. Here is the result of the voting:

<i>Candidate</i>	<i>Ballot Number</i>		
	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
Hanson	33	44	50
Lisle	18	30	40
Tate	9	8	—
Mensing	8	2	—
Pendleton	8	—	—
Paul	6	4	—
Kosek	5	2	—
Miller	3	—	—

Lisle leaped to his feet when the result was known to move that the vote be made unanimous for Hanson. "Let's close ranks and give the new speaker our best support," he said. "Let's make this a real session."

Hanson thanked the assemblage and commended other candidates for their high type campaigns. Turning his attention to the task ahead, he observed that "all of us have to carry our share of the load." He asked for "your help and advice" in carrying out his duties and commented that while he would give seniority some consideration in naming committees, "I'm not bound to observe it as rigidly as congress." He declared he would "give more emphasis to background, experience and personal preference," than to seniority.

Republicans next sought a nominee for speaker

pro tempore. Lisle's name was offered but he withdrew it on the ground that he had served in this capacity in 1953 and the honor should go to another. The race then narrowed to two members — Wendell Pendleton and Frank Thompson of Guthrie Center. Pendleton won 55 to 35. In his "thank you" remarks Pendleton drew warm applause when he said: "If we solve all the problems we are confronted with this will be truly an outstanding session." His nomination was made unanimous.

Election of Dewey E. Goode of Bloomfield to a third term as Republican floor leader was the next order of business. He had no opposition. Nor was A. C. Gustafson of Des Moines, a long time staff member, opposed for the chief clerkship of the House.

At this point W. C. Hendrix of Letts rose to move that the honor of calling the House to order be given to a woman, Mrs. Gladys S. Nelson of Newton. His motion was adopted unanimously. Customarily this honor is reserved for the senior legislator from Polk County which is the seat of government. By proffering the honor to Mrs. Nelson, Republicans not only defied custom but showed their distaste for the action of Polk County voters who had elected two new members to the House — both Democrats!

No sooner had the applause for Mrs. Nelson faded than Floor Leader Goode announced that

Governor-elect Leo A. Hoegh had requested an opportunity to appear before the caucus. Hoegh was introduced and, in what is believed to be the first such appearance in Iowa history, made a plea for teamwork on the part of the executive and legislative branches.

Harking back to his days as a legislator when a liaison committee worked with the Governor, Hoegh asked for a similar committee composed of one Representative from each Congressional district, in addition to the Speaker, speaker pro tempore, and floor leader, to work with him. There was a spontaneous bit of comedy which drew howls of laughter, when Hoegh declared "I fully recognize, gentlemen and Agnes," only to recover quickly when laughter broke out, "I mean Gladys — there must have been a girl named Agnes in my past — that we may have had disagreements in the past but our job is to give Iowa good government. . . . You are the voice of the people and I hope and expect to go along with your decisions. A liaison committee will go over and discuss a program to decide what is best for Iowa."

House Republicans did not immediately approve of the idea 100 per cent. Some districts named members to a "liaison" committee but others did not. As the session progressed, however, House Republicans did work out a liaison system which functioned fairly well. Senate Republicans received the same proposition direct from the in-

coming Governor at their caucus, but they never fully accepted it. They had their own ideas about a liaison committee.

There were 44 Republican Senators, and they caucused at the Hotel Savery in Des Moines on January 8. By tradition, the retiring president pro tempore calls the caucus to order if he is still a member of the Senate. If not, the honor goes to the retiring Republican floor leader if he is still a Senator. In this instance, neither gentleman was returning to the Senate, so the honor went to the chamber's dean, Senator Frank C. Byers of Marion. For the first time in recent years the caucus was opened to the press.

The first order of business was to nominate a candidate for president pro tempore. This honor went unanimously to DeVere Watson of Council Bluffs, a seven-session veteran, after W. Eldon Walter of Beaman and Alan Vest of Sac City withdrew before a vote was taken.

There was a contest for floor leader, however, with Duane E. Dewel of Algona, a three-session veteran, winning over J. T. Dykhouse of Rock Rapids — 26 to 17. A lone vote was cast for "Watson" but no one discovered whether it was for DeVere Watson, already recipient of the previous nomination, or for Harry E. Watson of Sanborn, who was not a candidate for the post.

The Senate had another job to do by virtue of the fact that Iowa no longer had a Lieutenant Gov-

ernor to call the body officially to order on opening day, Lieutenant Governor Leo Elthon having succeeded to the vacancy created by the death of Governor William S. Beardsley in November, 1954. Under the law, anyone who can prove he is a duly elected Senator is empowered to do this. Republican Senators avoided any possible confusion over the matter by asking Senator Byers to do the honors.

Then, significantly, the caucus was adjourned prior to hearing Governor-elect Hoegh. The implication was plain enough, but Senator J. Kendall Lynes of Plainfield sought out the press to make sure. By adjourning, Senator Lynes explained, the Senators were no longer officially in caucus. They were individuals who had remained in the caucus room to hear the incoming Governor. Thus, a fine line was drawn between the executive and the legislative branches — a line that was to take on additional meaning as the session progressed. Some Senators later said they were not aware, at the time, of the reason for the adjournment.

Greatly outnumbered, Iowa Democrats did not bother to nominate candidates for House or Senate offices. At a January 9th caucus at the Hotel Fort Des Moines they elected Casey Loss of Algona, a three-session veteran, as minority floor leader in the House and re-elected George O'Malley of Des Moines to that position in the Senate.

O'Malley's election touched off a rift in the ranks of the six Democratic Senators when Arnold Utzig of Dubuque, with three more sessions of experience behind him than O'Malley, stalked from the caucus room and let it be known that henceforth he would operate independently of other Democrats.

On January 10, actions of the Republican caucuses were made official. Mrs. Nelson rapped the gavel that called the House to order while across the rotunda Senator Byers performed the same duty after Senator Dewel obtained unanimous consent for him to act in the absence of the Lieutenant Governor. In the House, Gus T. Kuester of Griswold, twice House Speaker, was named temporary Speaker to serve during preliminaries. Then Carl Ringgenberg of Ames nominated the Republican candidate, Arthur C. Hanson, for Speaker. Thompson seconded for the Republicans, and Loss moved for the Democrats that a unanimous ballot be cast for the Inwood lawmaker. The motion was carried.

Roy J. Smith of Spirit Lake nominated Wendell Pendleton for speaker pro tempore. Clark H. McNeal of Belmond seconded for the Republicans, and L. A. Falvey of Albia, for the Democrats, moved that a unanimous ballot be cast for the 35-year-old veteran of two sessions. This motion was also carried.

In the Senate, Lynes nominated DeVere Wat-

son for president pro tempore. O'Malley seconded for the Democrats and moved that a unanimous ballot be cast. His motion was carried and Watson took over the chair.

Other formalities required only a few minutes and the 56th General Assembly was open for business which started immediately with the introduction of the first of several hundred bills received during the session.

FRANK T. NYE

Messages of the Governors

Governor Beardsley's tragic death at the wheel of his car on November 21, 1954, left to his successor, Governor Leo Elthon, the responsibility of delivering the biennial "State of the State" address before a joint session of the General Assembly on January 11. Two days later his successor, Governor Leo A. Hoegh, followed Governor Elthon to the rostrum to outline a program containing many far-reaching recommendations. On February 3, the new executive again appeared before a joint session to present his budget ideas. Each speaker took note of the late Governor Beardsley's untimely death and extended official sympathy to Mrs. Beardsley, along with prayers for her early recovery from injuries sustained in the fatal accident.

For Governor Elthon, stepping in at the last minute, the biennial review meant looking back over a two-year period during which he had served as Lieutenant Governor for most of the term. He did this in some detail but also took the opportunity to emphasize his ideas of the form state government should take during the new term, when he again would be second in command.

Elthon and Hoegh saw many things alike, in

their speeches. From the outset it was apparent that money troubles would plague the legislature and each made a fervent plea that the state engage in no deficit spending in the biennium ahead. Each said all hands should strive for greater efficiency, that pay-as-you-go highway financing should be continued, that the safety program should be re-emphasized, that serious consideration should be given to construction of a cross-state toll road, that preparations to handle the anticipated enrollment increases at higher educational institutions should be intensified, and that school reorganization should be speeded. They differed on expansion of industry and on labor matters.

Elthon's "State of the State" Message

Governor Elthon observed that appropriations for 1953-55 amounted to \$244,000,000 while income totaled only \$226,000,000. The \$18,000,000 difference came from the \$30,000,000 "rainy day" reserve set up in 1949, he said, and it was now up to the legislature to take one of three paths:

1. To live within our income, which would mean a reduction in expenditures and services. "Is this," he questioned, "a practical route to follow at this time?"

2. To collect sufficient revenue to meet current expenditures. "This," he explained, "would involve no expansion in state services but rather a hold-the-line policy for the biennium."

3. To collect more revenue and expand the services of the state in the public interest.

Elthon left little doubt that he felt the latter was best in view of "certain appropriations" which he viewed as "meritorious," such as those needed to provide additional financial support for institutions of higher education already facing rapidly increasing enrollments, and to provide full payment of the agricultural land tax credit which, in turn, would provide "reasonable educational opportunity" for all children.

He insisted that the first order of business should be (1) to eliminate duplication in government and (2) to plug tax leaks. If legislators chose to travel the third path, Governor Elthon said, it would be necessary to decide from what source the additional revenue should come. While leaning toward the income tax as best founded on ability to pay, the Governor said he thought this field had been pre-empted by the federal government and that the next best source was the sales tax, which he said could be raised or extended to services "not presently included."

Elthon specially noted that, despite prosperous times, rates under the broadly based three-point tax program (sales, individual income, and corporation income taxes) adopted 22 years previously in a depression era "have been little changed."

In review, he described the last two years as "very productive" with prices and wages "good"

and business "above average." The pay-as-you-go highway program had "progressed well" and "is generally accepted" he continued. A toll road project "should be considered seriously but should in no way interfere with our present road program." He observed "marked improvement" in "the operation of our board of control institutions," and said "great strides" had been taken in conservation of Iowa's natural resources.

Regarding industrial expansion Governor Elthon assumed an air of caution. Our industries should be "further developed" he said, but he hastened to add that "any advancement of industry detrimental to agriculture would be adverse to the best interest of the state. . . . Let's not forget that agriculture is basic in our state."

For labor, he asked that unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation "be increased and adjusted to meet present day living conditions." He called for "a continuing effort toward reorganization" of school districts for greater economy and efficiency and declared "we must face the fact there is need for larger facilities to make room for the enormous crop of youngsters who will soon be knocking at the door of our secondary schools and a little later at the doors of our colleges." He called for all Iowans to work at solving the problem of highway safety.

Concluding, the Governor said that "our nation was founded by men who were not too proud to

bend a knee in prayer . . . let us follow their example in faith and obedience."

Governor Hoegh's Inaugural Message

Governor Hoegh officially accepted the office "in all humility" and described it as "an honor — and a challenge — and a public trust." He paid tribute to the late Governor Beardsley as "one of our great governors" and praised President Eisenhower for his inspiring leadership. Then he launched into the inaugural message, outlining his program for "a greater Iowa" which many a legislator considered breath-taking in its scope while others described it as long overdue. His recommendations fell into 12 separate categories, and there was no doubt about which he felt to be most important — education:

EDUCATION — Well-educated children are not only Iowa's "greatest assets, but they are the bulwark of a free America." Therefore, we should consider "as our number one objective" improving their educational opportunities. He said the state should underwrite 25 per cent of public school costs but that schools "must remain under local control," and more emphasis must be placed on "wise expenditures and efficiency of administration." He called for a teacher education and certification program, a stepped up reorganization program, and "appropriations for Iowa's higher educational institutions sufficient to maintain leadership in education and research."

HIGHWAYS — A one-cent-a-gallon increase in the gasoline tax, raising it to six cents, with the temporary fifth cent enacted in 1953 being made permanent. This would enable Iowa to undertake a widening program “of great magnitude,” to eliminate death curves and bridges, and to improve sight distances, all of which would make for safer roads. Also consideration of a cross-state, self-liquidating toll road.

TRAFFIC SAFETY — Reduce the “murder on our highways” by modernizing our roads, establishing speed limits, enforcing safety regulations, stressing safety education, increasing the number of highway patrolmen (to be financed by increasing driver and chauffeur license fees), strengthening laws on motor vehicle inspection and on issuance and revocation of drivers’ licenses, and emphasizing driver responsibility.

AGRICULTURE — Expanding the state watershed program; granting tax credits for conservation expenditures; adopting a uniform egg grading law; setting up a marketing division in the Department of Agriculture; insuring a free flow of agricultural products into and out of Iowa, and appropriating enough money to pay agricultural land tax credits in full.

INDUSTRY — Expanding the activities of the Iowa Development Commission so it can, in the next four years, double the 860 new industries it has helped bring to Iowa since 1945. The Gover-

nor said these new industries "brought us one-half billion dollars in capital investment, 35,000 jobs with an annual payroll in excess of 120 million dollars, resulting in a 225 million dollar increase in purchasing power each year." He observed that the St. Lawrence Seaway facilities will be open to Iowa and the Midwest soon and urged that we "leave nothing undone to attract industry" to Iowa.

LABOR — Permitting labor and management to agree on a union shop "if they so desire"; extending unemployment compensation benefits to 26 weeks and increasing "substantially" weekly payments; amending the "voluntary quit" law so an employee "does not lose all his past wage credits because he quits one job"; increasing and readjusting workmen's compensation benefits to keep pace with today's times; strengthening the Bureau of Labor; strengthening safety, sanitation, and child labor laws; and removing the distinction between requirements for authorization of a check-off of union dues and other deductions.

LAW ENFORCEMENT — A continuation of "strict and impartial" enforcement of all laws.

WELFARE — Improving laws dealing with the mentally ill, dependent and crippled children, aged, blind, deaf, and those in need of medical and financial assistance; correcting tax law to permit old age assistance recipients to participate in the increased social security payments.

GOVERNMENT — Reapportioning the legislature to carry out “one of the basic concepts of our republic” that representation should be on both an area and population basis, through amendment of the Constitution to place the Senate on a population and the House on an area basis; increasing terms of two-year state and county elective officials to four years; lowering the voting age from 21 to 18; increasing the pay of the judiciary, state officials, and legislators; creating a court statistician; and creating a legislative research council.

VETERANS — Granting the same bonus and tax exemptions to Korean War veterans as provided for those of other wars.

TAXATION — Creating “a special committee to make a thorough examination and study of our whole tax structure.” The Governor said that first, however, every effort should be made to improve government efficiency and reduce cost by bringing about consolidations where feasible (he made five specific suggestions) and by plugging tax leaks, requiring annual filing of soldiers’ property tax exemption claims, tightening the homestead tax credit law, adopting changes in sales and use tax laws as recommended by the State Tax Commission by adopting a state capital gains tax. On taxes, the Governor said Iowans are proud of their state and want it to be a leader. “I’m confident they are willing to invest their fair share to build a greater Iowa,” he declared. “Increases in

taxes are not popular, but we must have the courage to provide the revenue needed for the essential services of the state."

BUDGET — No deficit spending. He said he would present "a detailed outline of the financial and taxation needs of our state" in February.

"One factor," the Governor concluded, "is beyond dispute: Your actions will be guided by what is good for all Iowa. And now, may God lead us in the accomplishment of this objective."

Hoegh's Budget Message

"Your state budget," Governor Hoegh said on February 3, "is a dollars and cents declaration of policy. It is the financial interpretation of the demands made by our Iowa citizens for services, balanced by their ability and willingness to pay."

Hoegh said five cardinal principles guided his thinking in deciding to recommend an annual budget of \$146,073,996.50 for the 1955-57 biennium — an increase of \$23,701,300.57 — to make up the \$9,000,000 annual deficit and to provide additional funds for additional services. They were:

1. Efficiency and economy to give full value for a tax dollar.
2. Provision for essential services while maintaining our financial strength.
3. Development of a greater Iowa.
4. No state property taxes.
5. No deficit spending.

LEGISLATORS ON AND OFF DUTY



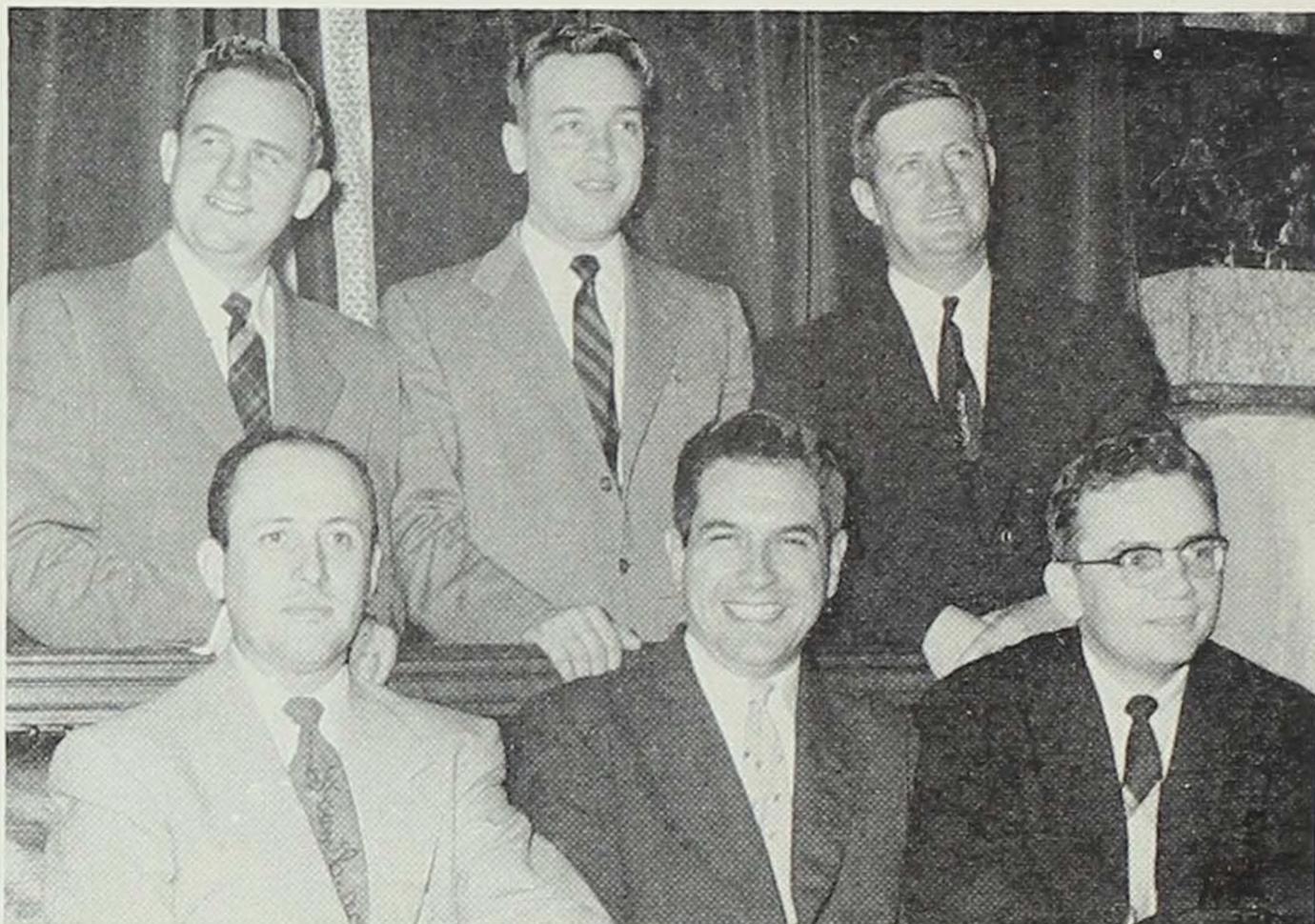
When Rep. Gladys Nelson of Newton brought down the gavel to convene the opening session of the House it marked the first time in history that a woman legislator had performed this function.



Pictures courtesy Des Moines *Register* and *Tribune*

As part of his effort to maintain friendly relationships between the executive and legislative branches, Governor Hoegh held a series of "Dutch Breakfasts" at which he met groups of legislators informally in the executive offices.

SENATORS BETWEEN AGES OF 25-35



Courtesy Cedar Rapids Gazette

Seated: Senators W. C. Stuart (R - Chariton), Edward J. McManus (D - Keokuk), and Robert R. Rigler (R - New Hampton). *Standing:* Senators Jack Schroeder (R - Davenport), David O. Shaff (R - Clinton), and Ted D. Clark (R - Mystic).

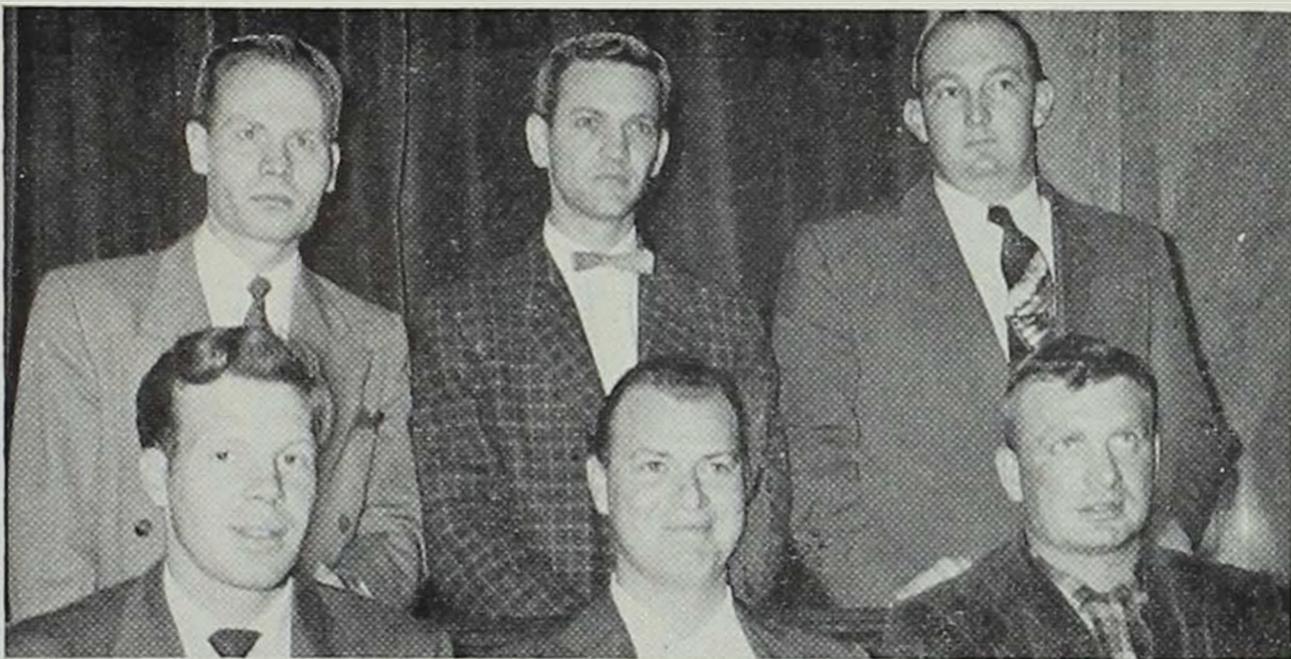
SENATORS BETWEEN AGES OF 36-40



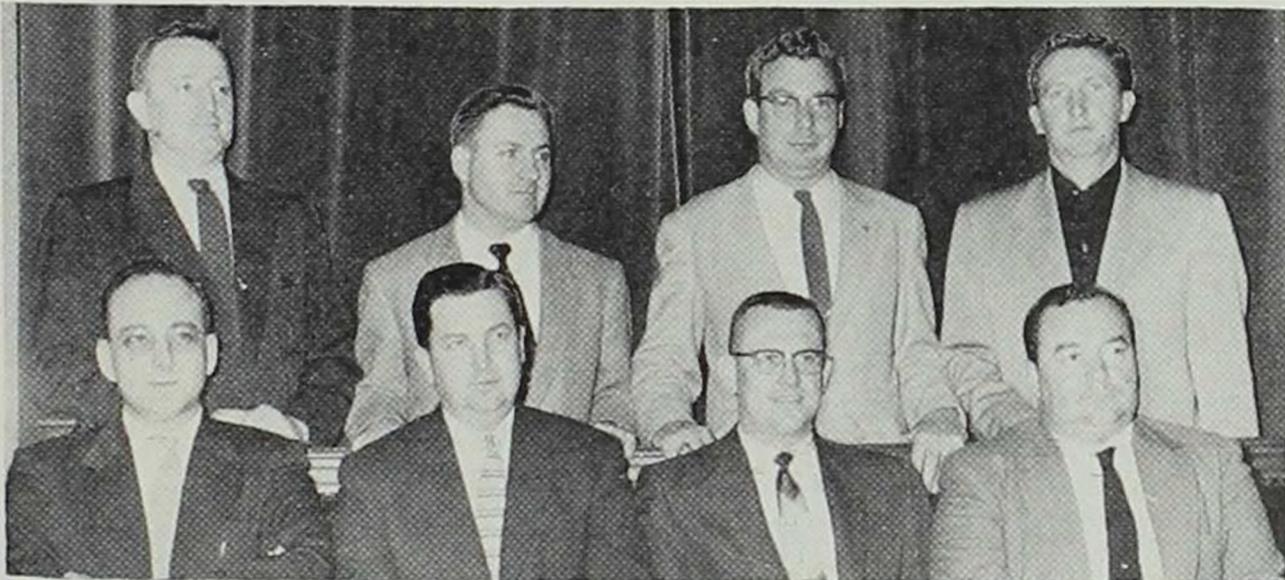
Courtesy Cedar Rapids Gazette

Senators Frank D. Elwood (R - Cresco), Jack M. Wormley (R - Newton), Thomas J. Dailey (D - Burlington), and Samuel H. Burton (D - Ottumwa).

REPRESENTATIVES BETWEEN AGES OF 25-40



In the 25-30 year group were, *seated*: Reps. J. McCoy (D-Ottumwa), R. L. Pollock (R-Douds), and N. E. Johns (R-Toledo). *Standing*: Reps. W. F. Denman (D-Des Moines), M. N. Brown (R-What Cheer), and J. E. Briles (R-Corning).



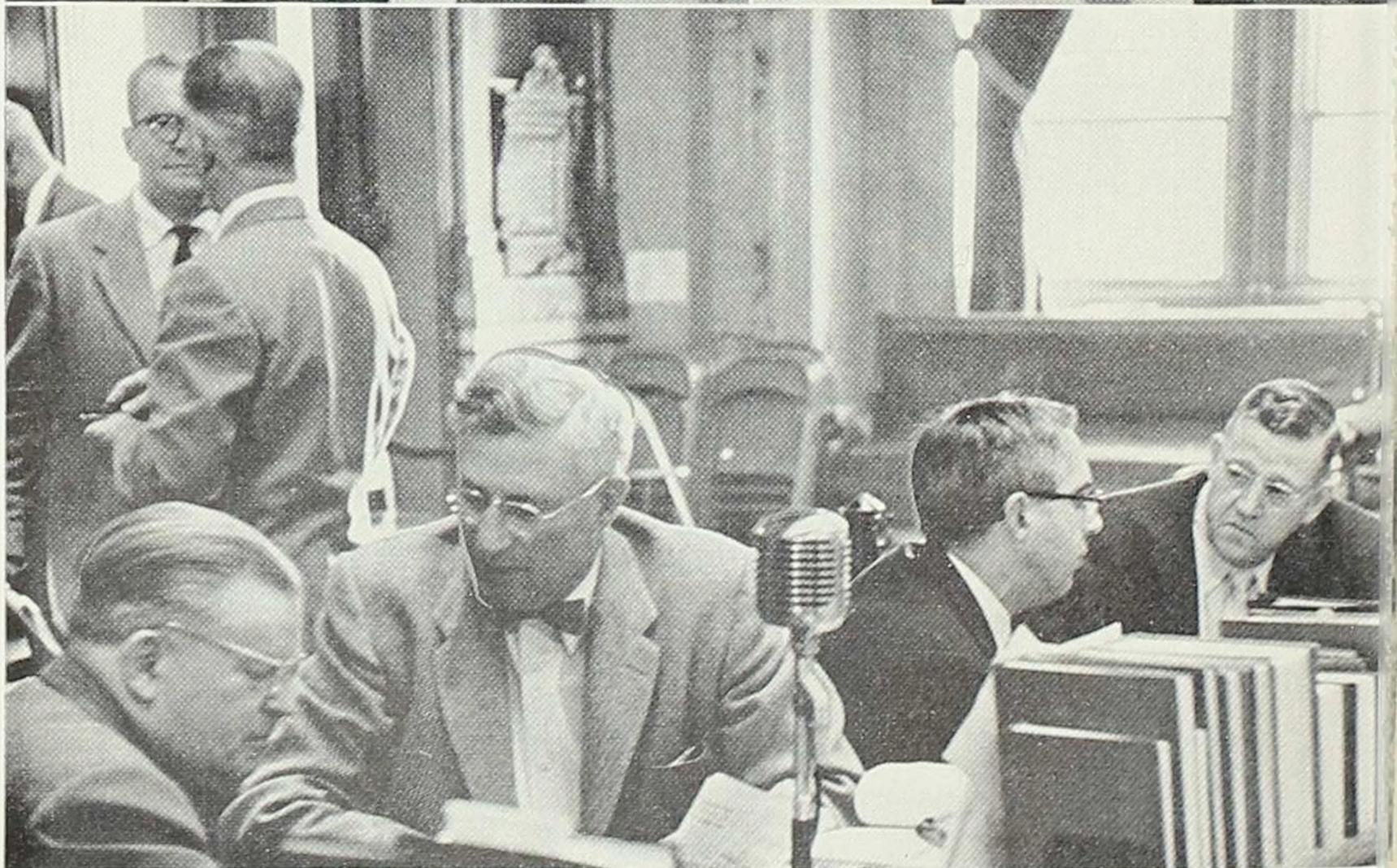
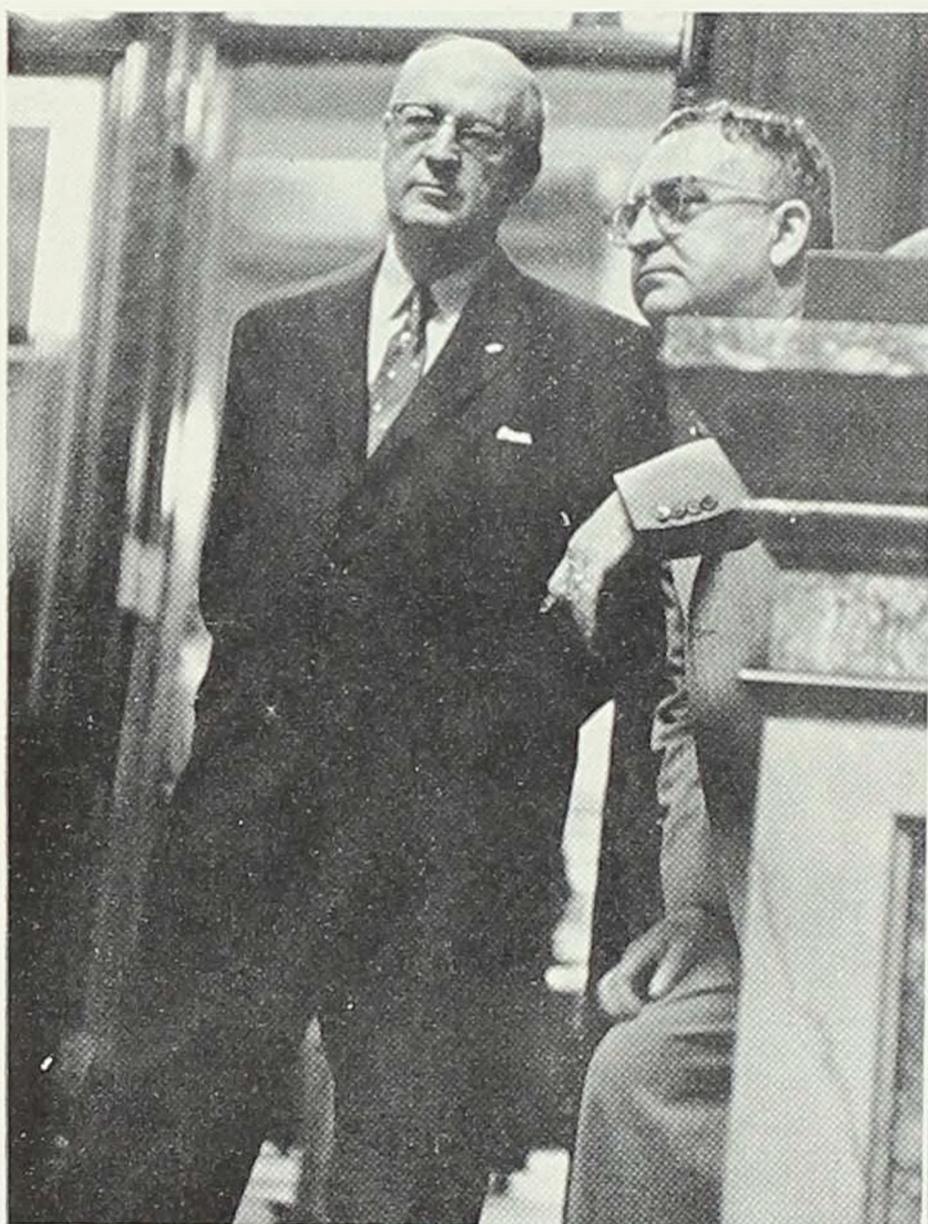
In the 31-35 year group were, *seated*: Reps. R. B. Carson (R-Independence), W. Pendleton (R-Storm Lake), J. N. Milroy (R-Vinton), and S. Swisher (D-Iowa City). *Standing*: Reps. W. H. Harbor (R-Henderson), A. G. Frommelt (D-Dubuque), R. W. Naden (R-Webster City), and E. Norland (R-Cylinder).



Pictures courtesy Cedar Rapids Gazette

In the 36-40 year group were, *seated*: Reps. W. D. Dillon (R-Columbus Junction), E. J. Steers (R-Creston), H. C. Reppert, Jr. (D-Des Moines), E. L. Novak (R-Fairfax), and J. Miller (R-Sioux City). *Standing*: Reps. F. R. Thompson (R-Guthrie Center), C. H. McNeal (R-Belmond), W. M. Freed (D-Gowrie), K. E. Owen (D-Centerville).

LOBBYISTS ARGUE THEIR CASES



Courtesy Des Moines Register and Tribune

Upper left: Senator C. S. Van Eaton (left) listens to Roland Cook of the Iowa Manufacturing Association. Upper right: Rep. Floyd Edgington (left) discusses a point with the Farm Bureau's Harry Storey. Bottom, left to right: Roland Dyer of the Mobile Homes Association talks with Rep. William L. Mooty, while James Richards of the Petroleum Industries Committee gets the attention of Rep. Jay Colburn.

Of the increase he requested, the Governor said \$18,975,742, or 80.06 per cent, would go for education, \$2,861,830.57, or 12.08 per cent, for additional services, and \$1,863,728, or 7.86 per cent, for Board of Control institutions. He recommended an annual appropriation of \$40,196,500 for state aid to schools (including agricultural land tax credit), or an increase of \$16,249,000 (67 per cent). He also recommended:

An increase of 11.04 per cent in the gross budget of the Board of Education institutions to place it at \$34,151,917.87.

A net increase of \$1,863,728 a year for Board of Control institutions, or a total of \$13,500,208.

A decrease of \$20,000 in the overall appropriations for the Board of Social Welfare (as requested by the Board), although the new budget included an increase of \$850,000 a year for the aid to dependent children program.

An increase of \$1,739,873 to a total of \$12,006,959 for the biennium for administrative departments.

Miscellaneous appropriations of \$587,600 for National Guard armories, \$140,735 for resurfacing of state capitol malls, streets, alleys, and parking lots, \$200,000 for soil conservation, \$1,154,586 for the public employees' retirement system, and \$650,000 additional (for a total of \$24,650,000) to meet homestead tax credits.

To cover recommendations for additional funds

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and the \$9,000,000 a year deficit between 1953-55 income and outgo, the Governor recommended:

1. Limiting the 10 per cent sales tax diversion to the road use fund to \$5,500,000 a year.

2. Extending the sales and use tax to cover:
(a) services aside from all forms of health services, which he estimated would bring in \$20,000,000 annually;

(b) beer and cigarettes to realize \$2,800,000;

(c) equipment not readily obtainable in Iowa and used in processing, to realize \$1,925,000;

(d) property used in interstate transportation or commerce except as prohibited by the federal and state constitutions to realize \$500,000.

3. Extending the income tax to include capital gains to realize \$3,000,000.

4. Enacting a reciprocal premium tax on out-of-state insurance companies doing business in Iowa to realize \$600,000.

5. Plugging income and sales tax leaks to realize \$1,000,000.

6. Returning to the general fund the five per cent of gross liquor sales now used by the military tax credit fund making available an average additional \$1,387,500 a year until June 30, 1957.

The Governor said these suggestions would bring in additional revenue of \$31,212,500 a year which would more than offset his recommendations for additional appropriations. "You have a great responsibility to determine the program of

wise spending and of sound finances," the Governor told the legislature. "The people of Iowa have confidence in your judgment."

FRANK T. NYE

COST OF A LEGISLATIVE SESSION

<i>Expense items</i>	<i>Senate</i>	<i>House</i>	<i>Joint</i>
Members' salaries (including Lt. Gov.)	\$104,000.00	\$218,300.00	\$—————
Employees' salaries	82,588.12	143,952.59	30,075.62
Printing (including \$15,425.29 from Omnibus bill)	—————	—————	91,400.31
Traveling expenses	—————	—————	2,471.90
Chaplains' expenses	—————	—————	1,476.30
Miscellaneous expenses	—————	—————	7,724.05
	—————	—————	—————
	54th G. A.	55th G. A.	56th G. A.
Total expenses of	\$724,729.93	\$646,985.89	\$681,988.89

Major Legislation

Every two years the legislature meets and has 100 days in which to conduct its business. It is the rule, rather than the exception, however, for a session to run beyond the deadline. That was the case with the 56th General Assembly which lasted longer than most.

The deadline for the 56th General Assembly was April 19 but for the official record the session lasted 110 days, starting January 10 and winding up April 29. Unofficially, however, the final gavel did not fall until 2:16 P. M. May 4, when routine enrolling and signing of bills to be sent to the Governor was completed. Lawmaking stopped on April 30, but four additional days were necessary for the cleanup work so only a skeleton crew was on hand for *sine die* adjournment. Actually, each house was in session 77 working days. The difference was counted in Saturdays, Sundays, Easter holiday, and spring recess.

During the session 1,050 bills were introduced, compared to 971 in 1953 and 1,163 in 1951. The House originated 592, the Senate 458. A total of 325 bills was passed and signed into law by Governor Hoegh. The House originated the only bill vetoed by the Governor as well as 206 of those he

signed. The Senate originated the other 119 that won his approval.

In addition to bills, 84 resolutions of various kinds (joint, concurrent, and one-house) were introduced. Only joint resolutions required the Governor's signature, and he affixed it to the six presented to him. The remaining 24 never reached him. The legislature passed 49 of the 62 concurrent resolutions introduced, while the House adopted 12 of its own 13 one-house resolutions and the Senate seven of its nine.

In addition, the Senate passed 42 bills that failed to win House approval, while 56 House-approved measures died for want of Senate action. Sixty-five Senate and 50 House bills were lost through having been postponed "indefinitely," rejected, withdrawn, tabled or defeated. One Senate and three House joint resolutions met similar fates. Twenty-seven House bills were substituted for companion Senate bills and 32 Senate bills were substituted for companion House bills in the legislative process. All others died in committees for want of support.

The lone measure vetoed by Governor Hoegh had been adopted in almost record time. With adjournment looming dead ahead, the proposal to permit the sale of non-fat dry milk solids as simply non-fat dry milk was whipped through the legislature within an hour after being introduced. In vetoing the bill after adjournment the Governor

said, in part, in a letter sent to the Secretary of State for safekeeping:

I have carefully considered the merits and the disadvantages of this measure, and I have held numerous conferences with persons representing opposing views. It is my considered opinion that this bill, if enacted into law, would have unfortunate consequences, both to the Iowa milk producer and to the consumer.

It is essential that there be no misleading or confusing labeling of our food products. The product covered by this bill is a reconstituted milk or milk derivative, not a true natural milk, and the elimination of the word "solids" from the definition would in my opinion lead easily to the confusion which we are seeking to avoid. It should also be noted that our *present* definition of the product under discussion is in accord with the Federal standards, and that there appears to be little or no possibility that these standards will be changed by the present Congress. For these reasons, I am vetoing this measure, being firmly convinced that such action is in the best interests of the people of Iowa.

Although much major legislation was passed, none attracted the widespread attention given the "pocketbook" bills, that is, the tax increase proposals which hit John Q. Public where it hurt. Most interest centered on the sales tax measure, which wound up in conference committee. In final form the bill called for increasing the tax from 2 to 2½% for two years beginning July 1, 1955. New cars and trailers, and new car accessories, were exempted from the ½% increase though still subject to the original 2% tax. Moreover, the

sales tax was extended to beer, bowling, and cigarettes for the first time in Iowa.

Other increases included upping the income tax gradually from \$7.50 to \$8 on the first \$1,000 of taxable income until the fourth thousand when it was to go from \$37.50 to \$40 per additional thousand, and cutting income tax deductions from \$15 to \$12 for single persons and \$30 to \$24 for married couples (a raise in reverse) while increasing the deduction for each dependent from \$7.50 to \$12 to help larger families. The corporation income tax also was raised from two to three per cent.

The legislature also approved a new tax on capital gains, added a sixth cent-per-gallon to the gasoline tax for two years beginning July 1, 1955, extended the fifth cent for another two years (beginning July 1, 1955), and adopted a reciprocal tax providing that out-of-state insurance companies would have to pay the same premium tax for doing business in Iowa as Iowa companies are charged for doing business in the states where their home offices are located. Previously, a two per cent premium tax applied to all companies.

The new taxes were levied on "an emergency basis" pending the report of the special tax committee created by the legislature to study the state's overall tax structure. It was estimated that new and increased taxes would raise \$22,000,000 a year in new revenue to offset the deficit, and to

provide for the following increased appropriations:

\$5,500,000 a year (about double the amount previously available) to pay agricultural land tax credits in full.

\$4,000,000 a year in state aid to schools.

\$2,282,520 a year for Board of Control institutions.

\$2,024,085 a year for Board of Education institutions.

\$1,316,663 a year for administrative departments.

The tax laws were almost certain to be an issue in the 1956 campaign, but they were not the only controversial bills adopted. The law providing that all eggs must be graded caused hot debate and was challenged in the courts within two months after its adoption. The passage of the "cap pistol" law permitting the sale of these toy "weapons" inspired a request for an Attorney General's opinion prior to its taking effect. The law exempting private clubs, hotels, and railroad club cars from the law forbidding the keeping of liquor where beer is sold also reached the courts.

These new laws attracted marked attention, while much major legislation went almost unnoticed except by interested groups or individuals. On the agricultural front there was the new law establishing 100 extension councils (two in Pottawattamie County, one in each of the other 98

counties) and requiring counties to levy up to a one-half mill property tax to support extension activities and educational programs separate from the Farm Bureau.

On the appropriations front there were the laws setting aside the funds needed to operate all divisions of state government and for capital improvements for the 1955-57 biennium. For operational purposes the legislature appropriated approximately \$138,000,000 a year not including highway funds. The legislature also voted:

To permit cities and towns to publish municipal ordinances in a complete code every 10 years instead of every 20.

To permit salary increases up to \$1,800 a year for mayors and councilmen in commission-form cities.

To permit voters in cities and towns to authorize by election a one-eighth mill tax levy to subsidize public transportation facilities.

To authorize municipalities to operate city transit systems acquired by purchase, gift, or condemnation.

To remove the 60,000 minimum population requirement for establishment of county zoning commissions.

To repeal the 100-year-old Sunday "blue laws."

To establish a Supreme Court statistician.

To give employees who do not have three free hours to vote on general election day enough time off with pay to provide three hours for voting.

To authorize county-wide permanent registration of voters at the option of supervisors.

To substitute the term "funeral director" for "undertaker" in all sections of the law still containing the old term.

To enable a person to will all or any part of his body to an institution for scientific or rehabilitation use.

To give the Highway Commission, and cities and towns, power to regulate the use of access roads to viaducts and to "through" highways.

To create an authority to construct a toll road with revenue bonds if and when a toll road in any adjoining state reaches the Iowa border.

To extend the tenure of the office of the Senate president pro tempore to the first day of the next regular session after he was elected.

To give Korean War veterans \$500 property tax exemption.

To bring Korean veterans under the soldiers' preference act and under civil service.

To submit to voters on November 8, 1956, the question of whether to issue \$26,000,000 in bonds to pay Korean War veterans a bonus of \$10 a month for domestic service and \$12.50 a month for foreign service.

To increase salaries of county elective officials.

To change the name of the State Board of Education to the State Board of Regents.

To increase maximum unemployment compensation weekly benefits from \$26 for 30 weeks to \$30 for 34 weeks.

To lower minimum requirements for payment of unemployment compensation tax from employers of eight or more to employers of four or more.

To authorize appointment of a legislative research director by a council composed of three Senators and three Representatives.

To require the Board of Parole to interview life sentence prisoners after they have served 15 years and every three years thereafter, and to make recommendations for commutation of sentences to the Governor.

To create a special tax study committee.

To set the deadline for filing state income tax blanks at April 30 instead of March 31.

To make mandatory the use of the "adjusted gross income" figure from federal income tax returns as the starting point for figuring income tax due the state and to simplify and shorten the state income tax blank.

This review does not begin to cover all of the important legislation enacted nor the work done on measures not adopted. It does not even attempt to discuss the bills that added a bit of humor to the session, such as one providing that a jar of pickles must contain more ounces of pickles than pickle juice. But it does give some idea of the tremendous legislative work load and of the increasing magnitude of the task faced by legislators in attempting to pass laws that will keep pace with the many complexities of modern day living.

FRANK T. NYE

Significance of Work

It was a stormy, turbulent session, in many respects, which probably accounted for the fact that it ran longer than usual. Plagued with money problems from the outset, members were reluctant to come to grips with them until the final days. At times there seemed to be studied attempts to divert attention from the economic fact that outgo was exceeding income and that something had to be done to set the two in balance. Legislators, almost joyfully it appeared, seized on other issues to occupy their time in the apparent hope that the money problems either would go away or solve themselves in the interval. In the end, however, they dealt with all these problems.

Leadership of the two houses was divided as to the best approach to take in dealing with the problems. Senate leaders took the position that the first order of business was to determine how much additional revenue could be raised through new and increased taxes. Then, and then only, the appropriations should be cut to fit the tax cloth. House leaders held the opposite view. They felt appropriations were more important, that they should be made first to fit state needs and then taxes levied to bring in the additional revenue

necessary to meet them. Naturally, compromise was inevitable. In the final analysis agreement was reached through the give and take procedure in conference committees.

There was disagreement between House and Senate leadership, also, on bills involving subject matter other than money. Even to the last each house resorted to holding up some bills approved by the other until assured that the opposite house would approve its pet measures.

Meanwhile, as if this by-play wasn't enough to raise temperatures, the Senate carried on a running feud with the Governor on several counts revolving mainly around his nominations for Highway Commission posts. Also, at one point the noticeable coolness between the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor broke into public print.

The Senate finally confirmed the Governor's Highway Commission appointees, but it flatly rejected his nomination of two Board of Education members to succeed themselves. Following adjournment the Governor ignored the Senate's rejection of the two nominees — Board President Dwight G. Rider of Fort Dodge and Board Member Vincent B. Hamilton of Hampton, a Republican and a Democrat respectively — by naming them to fill two-year interim terms on the board.

While this transpired in the Senate, things were far from tranquil in the House. On that side of the rotunda, Republican "Young Turks" revolted

against entrenched leadership for refusal to call party caucuses. Their rebellion was short-lived, but they gained their point, forcing at least two caucuses in the final days. The uprising was interpreted in many quarters as sounding an ominous note that younger members will not be satisfied to occupy bench-warming roles in future sessions.

Outcroppings of dissatisfaction with leadership were manifested in other ways, too. In the Senate, veterans and freshmen alike joined in a successful attempt to snatch a bill from the powerful sifting committee under existing rules, after losing in an attempt to relax the rules as they applied to overruling the committee on such matters. In the House two attempts to take bills from sifting committees were initiated. One (involving the egg-grading bill) was successful. The other (involving the pre-audit bill) failed.

Dissatisfaction with the sifting committee system was expressed often, loudly and openly, in both houses. Some members declared bitterly that the committees no longer sifted bills but held them. They even suggested that the name of these committees be changed from "sifting" to "holding" on grounds that the latter was more appropriate. In short, differences ran deep even on surface matters. Underneath it all were clearly visible the fundamental opposing views held by advocates of the "hold-the-line" school and those who espoused the "let's-move-ahead" philosophy.

Despite such differences much significant work was accomplished. The very fact that there was such outspoken diversity of opinion on so many matters was significant in itself. It manifested a growing interest in the direction state government should take. It was significant, too, that:

The legislature, with both the taxpayer's wallet and the government's needs firmly in mind, faced up reasonably well to money problems in the end — problems that, in large measure, were inherited from past legislatures that put them aside for the day of reckoning that came in 1955.

The legislature introduced five resolutions (and the House adopted one) to amend the Constitution to reapportion membership so that one house reflected population and the other area.

The Senate refused to pass a bill to reapportion itself in accordance with the present Constitution and that the number of Senators voting on the losing side represented more people than those on the winning side.

The legislature refused to change school reorganization laws, thereby declaring itself not yet ready to accept the theory that larger administrative districts can be operated more economically while affording greater educational opportunities to more and more Iowa boys and girls.

There were votes testing the wet-dry strength in each house for the first time in years with the wets losing on both counts, but with the losing side in the House representing 500,000 more population than the winning side, while Senate losers represented almost the same number of people as Senate winners.

The legislature whipped through a bill specifically exempting private clubs, hotels, and railroad club cars from the law which, in the opinion of the Attorney General,

ruled out keeping liquor in places where beer is sold.

The Senate, in executive session, adopted a motion advanced by drys criticizing the tactics of a dry lobbyist and inviting him to make himself scarce on the Senate floor.

Only history will decide what place the 56th General Assembly will occupy among legislatures. Available to help history decide, though, are observations by many of the state's newspapers — Democratic, Republican, and Independent — which furnish much interesting reading.

The Pocahontas *Record-Democrat* viewed it as "the biggest tax-raising session on record since the hectic days of 1934. . . . a dark session as far as future Iowans are concerned." In contrast, the Republican-minded Hampton *Chronicle* declared that "never in history have the people of Iowa had better representation." The LeMars *Sentinel* felt the 56th General Assembly made a better record than "many other state legislatures," but the Colfax *Tribune* guessed that "members . . . themselves were not satisfied with the outcome of the session." The Northwood *Anchor* commented that the legislature "didn't dodge the issue of how to pay for improvements."

Many daily newspapers commented sharply on the need for fairer representation while observations on the legislature's overall record ranged from the viewpoint of the Council Bluffs *Nonpareil* that it was the "most unsatisfactory of all sessions we have observed during the last half

century," to the *Washington Journal's* comment that it was "creditable . . . all things considered."

Other comments included:

The *Fort Madison Democrat*: "The assembly did an average job . . . its overall record is worthy of neither admiration nor condemnation . . . reform in legislative procedures are badly needed."

The *Sioux City Journal-Tribune*: "It seems increasingly obvious that we have either too many of the wrong people in the legislature or the wrong system of lawmaking for these times."

The *Cedar Rapids Gazette*: "Too many key appointments went to too many little men . . . it will stand as a legislature that had an abundance of courage in facing up to fiscal problems that it inherited . . . while lacking the courage to deal with some of its own . . . as a legislature that had a better base than it had leadership."

The *Des Moines Register*: It "met the challenge of these times remarkably well in some fields but failed miserably in others. [It is] surprising that it did as well as it did with the handicaps of being rural dominated . . . Farm Bureau pressure . . . short session . . . fight with the governor . . . control by a few members . . . sifting committee throttle . . . secrecy."

The *Davenport Democrat*: "Legislators from farm constituencies prevented any move toward

wiping out the unfair and unconstitutional makeup of legislature through redistricting."

The Clinton *Herald*: "It's high time that there is a fairer system of representation in Des Moines."

The Waterloo *Courier*: "Failures of the legislature are attributable to . . . malapportionment . . . inadequate information . . . inadequate time to study the problems involved."

The Marshalltown *Times-Republican*: "Credit must be given for having balanced the budget . . . it is certainly unfortunate that the legislature did nothing about creating a commission to study our apportionment system."

The Atlantic *News-Telegraph*: "In general the state legislature gave Iowa just about what it asked for. . . . so many people want so many things and forget that it takes taxes to pay for the things they want."

Again, history will be the final judge. At this close distance, however, it already appears that history cannot miss one item of vital importance — that the 56th General Assembly may mark a transition period in Iowa lawmaking which saw "look-ahead" legislators emerging in great numbers to gain the upper hand, at least temporarily, in the never-ending contest over whose will shall prevail in formulating the policies that will determine the future of our state.

FRANK T. NYE

Biennial Appropriations
of the
Iowa General Assembly
ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS

	1951-53	1953-55	1955-57
Aeronautics Commission	\$ None	\$ 9,200	\$ 50,000
Agriculture, Dept. of.....	1,249,320	1,202,000	1,341,544
Appeal Board	None	10,000	10,000
Attorney General	119,000	127,120	141,640
Auditor	322,000	404,000	445,490
Blind, Iowa Commission for.....	62,084	57,440	57,440
Bureau of Labor.....	126,900	161,680	164,140
Commerce Commission	394,500	410,300	411,960
Comptroller	206,000	258,000	331,610
Conservation Commission	950,000	949,000	1,100,000
Control, Board of.....	470,000	430,300	490,820
Council of State Governments..	10,000	10,000	10,000
Custodian	371,000	657,340	818,280
Development Commission	200,000	200,000	303,040
District Court	1,058,000	1,130,000	1,269,600
Education, Board of.....	122,000	127,760	145,710
Educational Examiners, Bd. of..	100,000	147,510	*
Employment Security Comm.....	162,000	260,000	200,000
Executive Council	700,000	905,040	1,022,000
Fair Board	100,000	100,000	100,000
G.A.R.	7,400	500	None
Geological Survey	188,000	204,000	227,060
Governor	59,600	67,000	97,300
Health, State Department of....	778,900	943,540	1,194,320
Poliomyelitis Vaccine	None	None	10,000
Historical Society	131,600	126,000	134,480
History and Archives.....	127,900	121,000	140,920
Hoover Birthplace	4,600	10,800	13,000
Industrial Commissioner	67,170	73,700	85,000
Insurance Department	164,000	165,280	213,000
Libraries	205,000	217,330	246,690
Lieutenant Governor	None	None	3,000
Mine Examining Board.....	6,000	5,520	5,520
Mine Inspectors	35,200	27,460	27,460

*Public Instruction

National and State Guard.....	1,100,000	1,200,000	1,405,040
Natural Resources Council.....	100,000	100,000	120,000
Parole, Board of.....	124,000	149,352	170,000
Pharmacy Examiners	61,000	65,320	84,760
Pioneer Lawmakers	200	200	300
Printing Board	550,000	670,000	301,480
Public Instruction, Dept. of.....	580,900	708,780	1,704,250
Public Safety, Dept. of.....	5,166,852	5,189,500	5,620,556
License Plates	None	None	362,500
Real Estate Commission.....	37,200	37,640	43,800
Secretary of State.....	70,000	71,300	89,280
Soil Conservation	None	None	90,000
Soldiers' Bonus Board.....	8,000	11,040	16,000
Spanish-American War Vets....	6,000	6,000	7,000
Supreme Court	239,000	260,300	275,100
Clerk	28,000	28,420	31,200
Reporter and Code Editor....	47,008	49,500	51,600
Tax Commission	1,616,600	1,840,000	2,246,648
Treasurer	127,200	124,080	126,320
Uniform Laws, Commission on..	2,100	2,400	3,000
Vocational Education, Board of	126,000	111,520	*
Rehabilitation Division	250,000	450,000	*
Total	\$18,738,234	\$20,594,172	\$23,559,858

BOARD OF CONTROL (SUPPORT)

	1951-53	1953-55	1955-57
Mental Health Institutes			
Cherokee	\$ 2,193,050	\$ 2,708,700	\$ 3,040,000
Clarinda	2,068,900	2,708,700	3,040,000
Independence	2,237,350	2,708,700	3,040,000
Mount Pleasant	2,115,827	2,708,700	3,040,000
State Homes			
Wittenmyer (Davenport).....	934,698	1,036,420	1,206,000
Soldiers' (Marshalltown).....	819,420	982,260	1,200,000
Juvenile (Toledo)	535,000	601,600	760,000
State School (Glenwood)	2,015,347	2,576,600	3,240,000
State School-Hospital			
(Woodward)	2,121,400	2,587,840	3,040,000
Reformatories			
Anamosa (Men's)	1,337,150	1,565,060	2,070,000
Rockwell City (Women's)....	169,600	221,820	324,000

*Public Instruction

Training Schools			
Eldora (Boys')	737,400	885,200	1,150,000
Mitchellville (Girls')	338,000	360,100	450,000
Observation Mentally Ill.....	500,000	None	None
Penitentiary (Fort Madison)....	1,548,400	1,853,260	2,470,000
Total	\$19,671,542	\$23,504,960	\$28,070,000

BOARD OF EDUCATION (SUPPORT)

	1951-53	1953-55	1955-57
State University (Iowa City)...	\$12,600,000	\$15,653,000	\$16,885,076
Lake Side Laboratory.....	6,000	6,000	6,000
University Hospital	7,133,256	7,665,400	8,164,444
Psychopathic Hospital	624,000	751,372	854,000
Bacteriological Laboratory	271,500	396,600	437,880
Hospital-School	190,000	587,800	871,100
State College (Ames).....	12,600,000	15,272,956	16,564,126
Teachers College (Cedar Falls)	5,273,000	5,645,460	5,847,860
Deaf (Council Bluffs).....	880,600	1,036,382	1,164,594
Blind (Vinton)	501,482	647,400	704,760
Sanatorium (Oakdale)	1,540,000	1,747,960	1,958,660
Emotionally Disturbed and Mentally Retarded Children..	None	None	30,000
Total	\$41,619,838	\$49,410,330	\$53,488,500

SOCIAL WELFARE

	1951-53	1953-55	1955-57
Aid to Blind.....	\$ 550,000	\$ 820,000	\$ 900,000
Aid to Dependent Children.....	4,350,000	4,400,000	4,800,000
Child Welfare	440,000	600,000	500,000
Emergency Relief	80,000	20,000	20,000
Old Age Assistance.....	9,000,000	8,800,000	6,850,000
O.A.A. Fund (Standing).....	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000
Total	\$34,420,000	\$34,640,000	\$33,070,000

STATE AID

	1951-53	1953-55	1955-57
District Schools			
Handicapped Children	\$ 1,052,000	\$ 992,000	\$ 1,350,000
Mining Camp Schools			
Emergency	54,000	54,000	54,000

Mining Camp Schools			
State Aid	90,000	90,000	90,000
Normal Institute	99,000	99,000	99,000
School Transportation	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
School Supplemental Aid.....	4,000,000	6,000,000	8,000,000
Vocational Education, Board of—Training Aid	None	200,000	200,000
Vocational Education, Board of—Training Aid (Standing)	400,000	400,000	400,000
General School Aid.....	24,000,000	24,000,000	28,670,000
Agricultural Land Tax			
Credit (Standing)	10,000,000	10,000,000	21,000,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total School Aid.....	\$45,695,000	\$47,835,000	\$65,863,000
Homestead-Credits			
(Estimated)	\$45,000,000	\$48,000,000	\$49,300,000
State Mental Aid			
County Payments (Standing)	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
State Soil Conservation Committee			
District Commissioners'			
Expense	100,000	100,000	100,000
Personnel and Expenses.....	500,000	600,000	700,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Soil Conservation			
Committee	\$ 600,000	\$ 700,000	\$ 800,000
Fair Board, Agri. Societies.....	\$ 350,000	\$ 400,000	\$ 400,000
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Total State Aid.....	\$92,645,000	\$97,935,000	\$117,363,000

MISCELLANEOUS

	1951-53	1953-55	1955-57
Iowa Public Employees'			
Retirement System	\$ None	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 200,000
Standing Unlimited			
Appropriations (Estimated)..	3,000,000	4,720,000	4,520,000
Special Legislative Committee:			
Iowa Old Age and Survivors			
Insurance System	10,000	None	None
Budget and Financial Control			
Committee (Contingent)	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Service Compensation Fund			
(Bonus)	8,000,000	None	None

Capital Improvements			
Board of Control—			
Institutions	None	3,768,000	2,515,000
Board of Education—			
Institutions	137,000	5,139,338	5,190,750
Conservation Commission	252,000	843,000	1,173,000
Custodian	None	None	127,000
National Guard and State			
Guard	None	None	487,600
Lake Sewers	700,000	None	None
Public Safety, Dept. of.....	None	91,300	None
Executive Council	None	16,500	None
State Office Building.....	90,000	None	None
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Total Capital			
Improvements	\$ 1,179,000	\$ 9,858,138	\$ 9,493,350
General Assembly			
56th G. A. (Estimated).....	\$ 650,000	\$ 695,000	\$ 695,000
Legislative Printing			
(Standing)	35,000	75,000	75,000
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Total	\$ 685,000	\$ 770,000	\$ 770,000
Claims to be Authorized by the			
56th G. A. (Estimated).....	\$ None	\$ 110,000	\$ 110,000
Claims			
Legislative Committees	15,091	23,414	43,335
Miscellaneous	103,324	126,203	94,727
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Total	\$ 118,415	\$ 149,617	\$ 138,062
Deficiency Appropriations			
Miscellaneous	360,076	53,174	53,351
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*Total Appropriations	\$222,447,106	\$244,745,391	\$273,071,121

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

COMMITTEES SERVING BETWEEN 56th AND 57th GENERAL ASSEMBLIES

BUDGET AND FINANCIAL CONTROL

Senators Byers, Burton, *Lynes, *O'Malley, Washburn
Reps. *Frommelt, Hendrix, Loss, Patrick, *Stevens

CENTENNIAL OBSERVANCE OF CONSTITUTION

Senators Elijah, Heideman, Lucas, Nolan, Utzig
Reps. Mensing, Steers, Swisher, Voigtmann, Walter

INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Senators Clark, Dewel, Dykhouse, McManus, Nelson,
Walter, Watson of Pottawattamie, Whitehead
Reps. Falvey, Lisle, Miller of Black Hawk, Nelson of
Jasper, Novak, Ringgenberg, Tate, Thompson, Van Zwol

LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH BUREAU

Senators O'Malley, Putney, Stuart of Lucas
Reps. Colburn, Fairchild, Swisher

STUDY OF REORGANIZATION OF STATE GOVERNMENT

Senators Boothby, McFarlane, Watson of O'Brien
Reps. Brown, Goode, McNeal

STUDY OF TAXATION

Senators Elwood, Knudson, Molison, Prentis
Reps. Conn, Henry, Johannes, Oppedahl

STUDY OF WATER RIGHTS, DRAINAGE, AND FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

Senators Anderson, Johnson
Reps. Morris, Pendleton

SENATE COMMITTEE ONLY

STUDY OF SENATE PROCEDURE

Senators Butler, Dailey, Grimstead, Schroeder, Vest

*Holdovers.

Governor: LEO A. HOEGH

Lieutenant Governor: LEO ELTHON

Speaker of the House: ARTHUR C. HANSON

THE FIFTY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

SENATORS

Name	Address	District
Anderson, Carl T.—Wellman		10
Bellman, G. D.—Indianola		11
Boothby, Laurence M.—Cleghorn		46
*Burton, Samuel H.—Ottumwa		13
Butler, Guy G.—Rolfe		50
Byers, Frank C.—Marion		26
Clark, Ted D.—Mystic		3
*Dailey, Thomas J.—Burlington		9
Dewel, Duane E.—Algona		49
Dykhouse, J. T.—Rock Rapids		24
Elijah, Earl—Clarence		23
Elwood, Frank D.—Cresco		42
Grimstead, Jacob—Lake Mills		41
Heideman, Henry E.—Rockwell City		27
Hoxie, Frank—Shenandoah		7
Johnson, A. J.—Elkader		36
Knudson, Herman M.—Clear Lake		43
Larson, Thomas C.—Blockton		6
Lucas, J. G.—Madrid		31
Lynes, J. Kendall—Plainfield		39
McFarlane, Arch W.—Waterloo		38
*McManus, Edward J.—Keokuk		1
*Miller, Leon N.—Knoxville		15
Molison, Wilbur C.—Grinnell		12
Nelson, Charles W.—Packwood		2

SENATORS

Name	Address	District
Nolan, D. C.—Iowa City		25
*O'Malley, George E.—Des Moines		30
Prentis, X. T.—Mount Ayr		5
Putney, Lawrence—Gladbrook		45
Rigler, Robert R.—New Hampton		44
Risk, Don—Independence		33
Sayre, Lorin B.—Winterset		16
Schroeder, Jack—Davenport		21
Scott, Geo L.—West Union		40
Shaff, David O.—Clinton		22
Shoeman, John D.—Atlantic		18
Stewart, C. Emory—Rose Hill		14
Stuart, W. C.—Chariton		4
*Utzig, Arnold—Dubuque		35
Van Eaton, C. S.—Sioux City		32
Vest, Alan—Sac City		48
Walker, John A.—Williams		37
Walter, W. Eldon—Beaman		28
Washburn, Henry W.—Hastings		8
Watson, De Vere—Council Bluffs		19
Watson, Harry E.—Sanborn		47
Weber, George W.—Columbus Junction		20
Weiss, Albert—Denison		34
Whitehead, G. E.—Perry		17
Wormley, Jack M.—Newton		29

REPRESENTATIVES IN THE FIFTY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Ballhagen, W. W.—New Hartford
*Baumhover, John A.—Carroll
*Bergeson, Emlin L.—Sioux City
Bloedel, A. S.—Tabor
Breakenridge, R. D.—Winterset
Briles, James E.—Corning
Brown, Mahlon N.—What Cheer
Buck, Howard C.—State Center
Burtch, Charles R.—Osage
*†Carlsen, John W.—Clinton
Carson, Robert B.—Independence
Chalupa, LeRoy—Pleasant Plain
*Chambers, Earl L.—Gilmore City
Christiansen, W. R.—Northwood
Christophel, Clarence—Waverly
Colburn, Jay C.—Harlan
†Conn, Blythe C.—Burlington
Cornick, Raymond—New London
Coverdale, Charles F.—Clinton
Currie, J. D.—Schaller
Darrington, Wm. E.—Persia
*Denman, William F.—Des Moines
Dietz, Riley—Walcott
Dillon, Wm. D.—Columbus Jct.
*Duffy, John L.—Dubuque
Edgington, Floyd P.—Sheffield
Ehlers, Fred J.—Estherville
Eldred, Russell L.—Anamosa
Fairchild, Bert K.—Ida Grove
*Falvey, L. A.—Albia
*Freed, Willard M.—Gowrie
Frey, T. J.—Neola
*Frommelt, Andrew G.—Dubuque
Goode, Dewey E.—Bloomfield
Gray, John—Oskaloosa
Hadden, Roy—Castana
*Hagedorn, Merle W.—Royal

Halling, Eugene—Orient
Hanson, Arthur C.—Inwood
Harbor, W. H.—Henderson
Hatch, Floyd H.—Edgewood
Hendrix, W. C.—Letts
Henry, Jim O.—Carson
Hinchliffe, C. F.—Baldwin
Holdsworth, Leonard—Manilla
Hoover, Earl T.—Mount Ayr
Hoth, Elmer A.—Postville
*Howard, James W.—Cresco
Hultman, O. N.—Stanton
*Johannes, W. J.—Ashton
Johns, Neil E.—Toledo
Johnson, Harvey W.—Exira
†Judd, William N.—Clinton
Klein, A. F.—New Virginia
Kosek, Ernest—Cedar Rapids
Kuester, Gus T.—Griswold
Lauer, Grant—Eldorado
Lisle, Vern—Clarinda
*Loss, Casey—Algona
Lucken, J. Henry—Akron
*McCoy, Jack—Ottumwa
McNeal, Clark H.—Belmond
*McReynolds, W. H.—Ottumwa
Mensing, A. L.—Lowden
Miller, Earl A.—Cedar Falls
Miller, Jack—Sioux City
Milroy, J. N.—Vinton
Mooty, W. L.—Grundy Center
Morris, C. E.—Dallas Center
Naden, R. W.—Webster City
Nelson, Gladys S.—Newton
Nelson, Henry C.—Forest City
Nicholson, Kirk R.—Bedford
Norland, Edward—Cylinder

Novak, Emil L.—Fairfax
†Oberman, Claude—Yarmouth
Oppedahl, Edward—Renwick
*Owen, Kenneth E.—Centerville
Patrick, Russell A.—Hawarden
Paul, George L.—Brooklyn
Pendleton, Wendell—Storm Lake
Peterson, Amos C.—Nashua
Petrucelli, Don A.—Davenport
Pim, Raymond T.—Lucas
Pollock, Roscoe L.—Douds
Ramseyer, H. W.—Washington
*Reppert, H. C., Jr.—Des Moines
Riehm, Curtis G.—Garner
Ringgenberg, Carl H.—Ames
Santee, Leslie—Cedar Falls
Sar, Martin E.—Charles City
Scheerer, Chester A.—Boone
Sersland, Hillman H.—Decorah
Smith, Roy J.—Spirit Lake
Steers, Edward J.—Creston
Stephenson, O. C.—Corydon
Stevens, Henry H.—Jefferson
*Swisher, Scott—Iowa City
Tabor, Harold A.—Lamoni
Tate, W. H. "Bill"—Mason City
Thompson, F. R.—Guthrie Center
Van Zwol, Jacob—Paullina
Vermeer, Elmer H.—Pella
Voigtmann, Fred—Marengo
Walter, J. F.—McGregor
Walter, Paul M.—Union
Watson, J. O., Jr.—Indianola
*Wells, W. Ellis—Fort Madison
Whitney, W. E.—Aurelia
Wilson, Melvin—Rockwell City

*Democrats

†Wm. Judd died; succeeded by J. W. Carlsen.

‡Claude Oberman resigned; succeeded by Blythe C. Conn.

