

REMARKS MADE BEFORE JOINT CONVENTION
OF THE PIONEER LAWMAKERS

WELCOME BY SENATOR JACK SCHROEDER OF SCOTT COUNTY

MR. PRESIDENT, MR. SPEAKER, PIONEER LAWMAKERS, MEMBERS OF THE JOINT SESSION, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I want to extend to each of you Pioneer Lawmakers in the State of Iowa a hearty welcome on behalf of my colleagues in the Senate today. We are pausing today to pay tribute to you veteran legislators. You have set the pattern for many of the things that we are doing today.

I regret that we received news this morning of the heart attack of one of our great Pioneer Lawmakers, Arch McFarlane, and I know that all of us join together in hoping that he will have a speedy recovery and that God will give him a few more years with us.

Today in the Senate we discuss many things, many of the issues have been discussed for many years and one of them is no doubt "reapportionment." I suppose that for many of you who come back and see the same issues year after year, it gives a great pleasure to think back on the tribute and the contribution that you as individuals made to the State of Iowa. I am sure you join with me in remembering your days in the Legislature as some of your most cherished days and one of the most cherished honors that can come to any man or woman in this state, and that is to serve with the fellowship and the dedication with which you have served in the past and with which we are attempting to serve in the present, by representing the people of Iowa in this General Assembly.

We, the lawmakers of today, commend you, the lawmakers of yesterday, for the forthright and steadfast manner in which you came to grips with the problems which faced you in the assemblies in which you served. We are delighted to have you return to these halls today and may God bless every one of you.

WELCOME BY REPRESENTATIVE SCOTT SWISHER
OF JOHNSON COUNTY

HONORED GUESTS, PIONEER LAWMAKERS OF IOWA:

"Pioneer," according to Webster's dictionary, means: "One who goes before, as into the wilderness; preparing the way for others to follow. We pay tribute to those who have prepared the way for us to follow.

As each generation goes through youth to maturity, each experience is fresh and new—each happening is for the first time. For the parent who can but observe that the child is learning that which the parent already knows, great indulgence is needed.

So it is, as between you Pioneer Lawmakers and those of us who occupy your chairs today. The problems we face, the satisfactions, the frustrations, the friendships. You have battled the fiscal matters, gotten us good schools, helped make our institutions for higher education great, gotten us out of the mud—we ask you indulgence as we try to settle the same old issues.

We can but hope that, as Pioneer Lawmakers, we will be as highly regarded as we regard you. WELCOME.

INTRODUCTION OF HONORABLE ROBERT D. BLUE
BY HONORABLE HAROLD E. DAVIDSON

PIONEER LAWMAKERS, MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I have the distinguished privilege and honor today to present to you still a young man who is a Pioneer Lawmaker, who is a native of our great state, having been born and raised and spent his time within its borders; a young man who distinguished himself in college and after getting out of college went back to Dubuque, his home county, and became one of its most distinguished citizens if not the most distinguished citizen.

Soon after his graduation from law school he was elected as county attorney and served in that capacity with distinction. In 1934 while still a young man he became a member of this House. He was elected then, and served in the 1935 session.

In 1937, and again in 1939, he became the majority floor leader of this House. In 1941 his colleagues honored him with the unique distinction of becoming the Speaker of this House. In 1943, two years later, he was elected Lieutenant Governor of the state, and served with honor and distinction.

Two years later, in 1945, he was elected governor of the state, chief executive, and he served in this capacity two terms. I think we can all join in saying that in those two terms as Governor of Iowa he served the people of this state well, creditably and with credit to himself.

So I deem it an extremely fine privilege, a pleasure and a distinguished honor to present to this group today this fine American, Robert D. Blue.

ADDRESS BY HONORABLE ROBERT D. BLUE

MR. PRESIDENT, MR. SPEAKER, MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, HONORED GUESTS AND FRIENDS:

It is said that the two most important words that a man can ever utter are the two words "I believe." On these two words hinge the success or failure of all human endeavor. Saint Paul states this basic truth in these words: "Now faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen."

Humanity is caught between the cross fire of two powerful philosophies of government. One is the philosophy of individual capitalism, the other is the philosophy of governmental capitalism. We call it the cold war.

Some may think that it is something new. Actually, it is one of the oldest facts of life. It is a battle almost without beginning or end. Eliminate the names, the places, the dates, and you find the objectives the same. It is the eternal battle to control the mind of man, and by controlling his mind control his actions. The weapons are not new. Fear, hate, superstition, prejudice, greed, lies, slander and naked, brutal force are the ancient and the modern weapons of materialism and communism. Courage, love, knowledge, fair mindedness, generosity, truth and reason are the weapons of freedom and of a spiritually minded man.

Why am I saying these things to you? Because belief, or attitude, is the keystone on which every social, governmental, economic and religious institution—past, present and future—must rest. Challenged and threatened by communist ideology, fear to some extent rather than faith is controlling the minds and the actions of our people today.

We are living in an age of great scientific discovery, and in our fear we turn to science for protection. We can and we must spend large sums for national defense and scientific research, but guided missiles, atomic bombs and space ships alone cannot save us. While we are probing into the mysteries of space, let us not neglect exploring and strengthening our attitudes and our faith. One of our great psychologists has said: "The greatest discovery in our day is that by changing our attitudes we can change our lives."

This nation was born in faith. The signers of the Declaration of Independence said: "With a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor." And that indeed is what they gave to us. The attitude of Washington before that vital crossing of the Delaware is disclosed by the watchword of the night: "Victory or death." It was Lincoln's attitude as revealed in his words and his actions that saved this nation from dissolution.

In one section of India the people worship the earth as their mother and will not permit a plow to be used, the ground to be cultivated; in other sections the sacred cow consumes the produce of the land while the people hunger.

The record of the turncoats in Korea and others has raised a question in the minds of at least our military leaders as to how clear and how firm is the attitude of our younger generation about our form of government. Are we neglecting to emphasize to our own people and to those of other nations that modern capitalism is a totally different capitalism than the European capitalism of the day of Karl Marx, and how it is different?

I believe that we could profit by some adaptation of the communist technique of self-criticism by engaging in a period of discussion of the basic moral values and the social and economic processes upon which our society is founded. For example, we might contrast the profit motive of the capitalistic corporation with the service motive of the literally thousands of non-profit organizations of this nation. Withdraw the non-profit organizations, the churches, the YMCA, the Boy Scouts and the dozens of other organizations I might name, from our social structure and it would be drastically altered. It is said that it is better to debate a matter, even though it be not settled, than to settle a matter without debate. So for a few moments I want to briefly discuss some of our attitudes and to restate some basic truths.

What is our attitude about government? Americans have great faith in law, but law is mere frozen morality. It is sterile, it is unproductive, it can never be a substitute for moral principle and the action of the individual. Legal morality may rest upon the shifting sands of expediency or the bedrock of individual and collective moral conscience.

As a legislator, you may base your vote primarily upon the next election and thus become the politician which the conscientious public scorns; or you may base your action upon the welfare of the next generation and become to a greater or lesser degree the statesman that the public reveres.

Good laws, my friends, merely make good government possible—they can never guarantee good government. The attitude of the administrator, therefore, becomes most important in the success of any law. Behind the administrator is the attitude of the public. The slaughter upon our highways will never end until the attitude of the public toward the motor vehicle is changed. The law which deters because of fear of a penalty is indeed a poor substitute for reverence for the commandment "Thou shalt not kill."

The attitude of the administrator is determined by his education, by his experience, and by public conscience. It therefore becomes a matter of vital importance in a representative government that every voter and every administrator be well grounded in the fundamental principles of government and of history. Although there is substantial improvement, a study of the required courses of instruction and those which are elective indicates that a large segment of our society is not getting this training. Let no one underestimate the importance of this matter, either to our national security or to good government.

It was the attitude of men like Benedict Arnold, Aaron Burr and others who placed personal advancement and gain over loyalty that from time to time has placed our national life in jeopardy. It was the attitude of self-sacrifice and loyalty of Adams, Washington, Lincoln, Wilson and Eisenhower and a host of others that has made and that has saved this nation. Law alone, such as law barring communism, will not save us. Neither will oaths of loyalty. Nevertheless, the attitude of students and scientists alike toward loyalty oaths is disturbing.

The President of the United States, as well as the notary public, must take an oath of loyalty. The witness in the court and the guardian of the minor likewise take an oath. Without loyalty, our nation will disintegrate.

We need a better understanding of the purpose of oaths. Intellectual liberty is being confused with license. Lincoln said: "The world has never had a good definition of the word 'liberty', and the American people just now are much in need of one." In today's work, the attitude of the scientist can be as important as that of a president or a general.

What is our attitude toward education? Has it become a household god? It can help, but it alone cannot save us. A diploma is a poor substitute for knowledge and for good judgment.

Our attitude has changed and is changing. Once the eighth grade was the goal. Recently it has been the high school; it is rapidly becoming the college. At one time the high school diploma certified that the student was ready for college. Once, the student who failed was held back or dropped from the school. In too many places the standards have been lowered.

I believe that the present policy of retaining the mentally slow child in school to learn what he can is good, but let's stop kidding the child and his parents. High school diplomas are often little more than certificates of attendance, rather than certificates of academic achievement. It might be well for us to consider giving diplomas for college entrance preparation and others for shop, agriculture, business practice and homemaking. It should be the basic purpose of school to provide an education rather than to provide a social and athletic center.

It is the attitude of the parents, and of business interests, rather than the attitude of the teachers, that has created the present situation. The public should recognize its responsibility. The schools will put forth greater effort on academic achievement when the attitude of the public demands such an emphasis.

During the recent months there has been building up a dangerous attitude toward agriculture. The public is being told by administrators, and the press, of the high cost. Only this week Iowa's own Leo Hoegh, Civil Defense Director, told me that the funds invested in strategic raw materials are nearly as great as the amount invested in surplus foods. But these comparisons are not being made public.

Agricultural costs are seldom compared with cost to the government of the high depreciation rates enjoyed by the oil industry, or the huge indirect subsidies given to both labor and industry in the form of defense contracts,

and by both the social security and the unemployment acts. Agriculture has only recently become eligible for social security benefits, and still has no protection from unemployment.

While the unit price to the food producer has been decreasing, the processing cost per unit has been increasing. A large part of the near-stability in the cost of living has been achieved in a substantial degree at the expense of the farmer by reducing the sale price of the unit of unprocessed foods. No comparison is made for public consumption of the cost of obsolete armament, running into billions of dollars.

Public conscience is not offended by melting down an old battleship, but we are too close to the age-old problem of famine to consider corn and wheat as so much phosphate, potash and nitrogen, and return the surplus to the soil where the elements can be used again in accordance with the laws of nature to provide new food just as we melt down the old battleships to provide steel for fabrication into hundreds of new shapes.

The ambitions of our farm organizations and the single-track minds of our agricultural scientists are personally responsible for many of our agricultural problems. Unless their attitudes change, the producing farmer will continue to receive less than a fair share of the national income.

It might be profitable to spend more research time on the economic problems of agriculture. Wool was the product that played a vital part in destroying the feudal system of old England. I wish I did, but I do not have the time to tell you that story.

Cotton is playing an equally vital role in our history. The cotton gin led to the perpetuation of slavery. Slavery led to the Civil War. The Civil War led to the Solid South and to the problems of segregation. The Solid South supported the agricultural program that priced cotton out of the world market.

Southern land was shifted to grass, grain and livestock production in competition with the Middle West. At the same time that we lost a substantial part of our world market for cotton, cotton production was increased in the Middle East, and thus Nasser was able to trade cotton to Russia for arms. These arms in turn led to the Suez trouble, and fanned age-old conflicts of the Middle East into flame. Economic chain reaction was at work, and our dangers increased.

Agriculture is a part of our complex social and economic system, both at the national and international level. We must cease considering it as a separate problem. Let the experts and the press spend more time discussing the inter-relationships of agriculture to our total economy and less time on the techniques of production.

The producing farmer cannot forever continue to exist in an economic structure where he must sell the product that he raises in a market governed by the law of supply and demand, and purchase the product for family consumption and business operation in a market where labor rates are determined by collective bargaining and the sale prices are determined by fair trade laws and oft-times the industrial leader and the labor leader act in collusion. He cannot continue to exist in an economic climate where the returns for his labor and his product are constantly being deflated in value, while the things he must buy are constantly being inflated in value.

The industrial might of Russia today was built in a substantial part by the seizure of the Kulak's land without compensation, and the confiscation of all or a large part of his produce. Are we doing the same thing in the United States? Researchers might well be asked to determine what part of the dividends on stock and what part of the increase in the value of stock can be fairly attributed to the inequitable share of the na-

tional income received by the farmer for his product. The laborer is worthy of his hire, and so is the farmer. We must revise our attitudes toward agriculture.

Under our theory of the division of powers of government there is a tendency to place more stress upon the attitude of individuals in the executive and legislative branches of our government than on the judicial branch. In a sense, this constitutes a very high tribute to the ethical standards of our judiciary. Inevitably, however, in a government of divided powers there is a tendency of one branch to trespass in the legitimate field of authority of another branch, and there is a constant need for alertness and the re-defining of the boundaries of authority.

In recent years in Iowa the Budget and Financial Control Committee, which originated primarily as a study committee, has tended to usurp authority which belongs primarily to the Executive Council. There is a constant and natural jealousy between the legislative and executive branches of government. Too often the candidate for executive office is apt to campaign on the theory that he can change the law, as opposed to the doctrine that it is his province to propose needed changes and the basic responsibility of the Legislature to enact the law. The public, unfortunately, tends to accept the former doctrine.

During the last several months the federal Supreme Court has found a number of its decisions under critical scrutiny. Criticism has come from no less distinguished bodies than the Association of Justices of the State Supreme Courts, and from the American Bar Association. The criticism is to the alleged attitude of the Court toward the rights of states to protect themselves in certain areas such as state legislation against subversive activities, the removal of the authority of the state and local governments in educational matters, and by the narrow legalistic construction of the Acts of Congress, and by sometimes placing what seems like undue emphasis and burdens upon law-enforcing officials in criminal cases while at the same time giving reasonable and proper protection to the rights of individuals in criminal cases where public security is involved.

Concededly, judicial interpretation of the statutes will contain a certain amount of legislative flavor, but it is of basic importance that the integrity of state governments be preserved and the proper prerogatives of the legislative branches of both the state and federal governments be conscientiously respected by the courts. This is an area in which we well can spend some time in self-examination of our attitudes.

Lenin is supposed to have declared that the best way to destroy the capitalistic system is to debauch its currency. We live in a time when we should engage in a great economic debate such as went on over the silver issue in the days of Bryan.

What is our attitude toward inflation? Toward a balanced budget? Toward the devaluation of our currency? Are our labor leaders leading our workmen down the Pied Piper road to where they will be pricing themselves out of the world market, even as the cotton farmer priced himself out of the world market? Great new steel industries are arising in France, West Germany, Japan, Italy, Russia, and even China. It has been possible to deliver to a warehouse in Cleveland barbed wire made in Germany at a cost of \$40 less per ton than the cost of the same wire made right in Cleveland.

A flood of foreign cars from England, France, Germany, Italy and Japan is invading the American market at a time when automotive workers in Detroit remain out of work. German typewriters, English bicycles and Japanese cameras are more than competitive. Even the giants of Ameri-

can industry have failed to meet the competitive bids of foreign producers for heavy power equipment being purchased for use at federally subsidized power installations. In the last year alone, the flight of gold from this country amounted to more than two billion dollars.

The primary duty of any government is to maintain order at home, peace with other countries, and to provide an equitable and a stable economic system. Even so great a liberal as Lord Beveridge, author of the English "Cradle to the Grave" security program, recognized this problem. He said: "Stable money is the basis of individual liberty and responsibility of each citizen for planning and managing his own life and the lives of his dependents. In a free society, to keep money stable is an inescapable duty of the state to its citizens."

Inflation is a species of robbery. Men who would bitterly denounce the man who robs the poor box at the church or defrauds the widow and the orphan will unblushingly proclaim the justice of creeping inflation as a necessity for maintaining full employment, with, of course, the important by-product of winning the next election. I can justify mortgaging my future and the future of my children and my grandchildren to preserve our freedom, but I cannot justify a mortgage upon my future or their future in order to provide myself with present unearned luxuries or to avoid some degree of self-denial.

Inflation plunged Germany into economic chaos after World War I. Within 30 days after an American election had made it clear that the United States would not support the London Economic Conference, Hitler came into power in Germany and World War II was virtually assured.

A host of problems led to such inflation in France that government bonds and private loans were tied to the increase of the cost of living and it became necessary to give dictatorial powers to De Gaulle to restore order, and then there followed a period of currency devaluation.

In Argentina, Dictator Peron maintained himself in power by frequent unearned wage increases to labor. He bankrupted the country, and in a land famed for its cattle the beefsteak has become a luxury. Every major city in the United States is confronted with budgetary problems. Certainly the practical bankruptcy of the wealthy State of Michigan should be a danger signal for all to head.

Adam Smith, the father of economic science, says: "Where national debts have once been accumulated to a certain degree there is scarcely, I believe, a single instance of their having been fairly and completely paid. The liberation of the public revenue has always been brought about by bankruptcy; sometimes by an avowed one, but always by a real one, though frequently by a pretended payment.

"The raising of the denomination of the coin has been the most usual expedient by which a real public bankruptcy has been disguised under the appearance of pretended payment."

It is thought-provoking that while the Soviets are constantly increasing the use of the profit motive and devoting a large part of production to capital structure, the free world, through inflation, taxation, the security program, is reducing the incentive to work and to save.

Carthage was the greatest trading city in the ancient world. Across the blue Mediterranean lay the ambitious Rome. More intent on commerce and self-indulgence, Carthage was defeated at the end of the third Punic War. Today only the shifting sands mark the place where that once proud city stood, and nearly all we know about her we learn from the writings of her enemy.

Rome became the greatest power on earth. Twice during the Punic

Wars she devalued her currency by half, but she perished because of corruption and self-indulgence within, not because of the extent of the enemies without. Every modern dictator has corrupted the people with their own tax money to maintain himself in power.

What are we doing? What is our attitude toward appropriating the estates of the widows, the orphans and the aged, and the trust funds of our non-profit institutions, by inflation, in order to avoid paying for our luxuries today? What is the American attitude? Is government the servant and the people the master, or government the master and the people the servants? Shall the people support the government or the government support the people? Shall we pay lip service to private capitalism and practice state capitalism? Shall we profess belief in equality and practice segregation? Have we made our attitude toward colonialism crystal clear to the people of Asia and Africa, or are we hedging because of our friendship with England and France? What the people of Africa and Asia believe is our position about colonialism is of vital importance to our success in Berlin, in the Middle East, and throughout the whole world.

Is it better to subsidize under-developed countries with money, or to give them know-how? New knowledge and new machines are rapidly changing both agriculture and industry at home. Africa and Asia are in revolt against colonialism, aflame with nationalism. We urgently need to re-examine our attitudes toward both our domestic problems and our international problems. A change in attitude can change the world.

Tomorrow is the anniversary of the passion and the death of the greatest man who ever lived. A single man, Jesus Christ, a lowly Judean carpenter, by his attitude changed and is changing the world in which we live. When He faced the hour of decision in the Garden of Gethsemane he prayed, "Oh, my Father, if this cup may not pass away from Me except I drink it, Thy will be done."

We may be the doubting Thomas, we may be the timid Peter, or we can become the courageous Peter, and we can become the rock upon which a world of freedom and a world of peace can be built.

America cannot accept the privileges of wealth and of world leadership without accepting the responsibilities of wealth and leadership. If the world is to be saved, if we are to be saved, our attitudes shall be as important or more important than our missiles. Yes, Saint Paul was right, "Now faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen."

What, my friends, do you believe? What do we believe?