

The Honorable Marion E. Olson presented to the House George Atkinson, chairman of the Governor's Day committee. Mr. Atkinson extended an invitation to the members of the Sixtieth General Assembly and their families to attend the 25th Annual Governor's Day on August 2, 3 and 4, at Clear Lake, Iowa.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

The following message was received from the Senate:

MR. SPEAKER: I am directed to inform your honorable body that the Senate has passed the following bill in which the concurrence of the House is asked:

Senate File 391, a bill for an act to provide for issuance of registration certificates and license plates to urban transit companies for use on buses.

CARROLL A. LANE, *Secretary.*

Sersland of Winneshiek moved that a committee of three be appointed to notify the Senate that the House was ready to receive it in joint convention.

Motion prevailed and the Speaker appointed as such committee Sersland of Winneshiek, Chalupa of Jefferson and Stevenson of Howard.

The committee appointed to notify the Senate that the House was ready to receive it in joint convention reported it had performed its duty. The report of the committee was accepted and the committee discharged.

The Sergeant-at-Arms announced the arrival of the President of the Senate and the honorable body of the Senate.

The President of the Senate, Senator Leo Elthon and Senator Robert Rigler were escorted to the Speaker's station, and the members of the Senate were seated throughout the House chamber.

JOINT CONVENTION

In accordance with law and Senate Concurrent Resolution 9 duly adopted, the joint convention was called to order, President Mooty presiding.

Hakes of Pocahontas rose on a point of personal privilege and presented to the joint convention a group of women, members of the Women's Legislative League, who were dressed in costumes of pioneer days.

Mensing of Cedar moved that a committee of four consisting of two members from the Senate and two members from the House be appointed to escort the Pioneer Lawmakers to the House chamber.

Motion prevailed and the President appointed as such committee Senator Grimstead of Winnebago and Senator Stephens of Washington, on the part of the Senate, and Representatives Mensing of Cedar and Hagedorn of Clay, on the part of the House.

The committee waited upon the Pioneer Lawmakers and escorted them to the well of the House.

President Mooty presented to the joint convention Mrs. Carroll Lane, wife of the Secretary of the Senate, who sang and played several medleys entitled "Musical Memories."

President Mooty presented to the joint convention Senator Robert R. Rigler, Majority Leader of the Iowa Senate, who on behalf of the Senate welcomed the Pioneer Lawmakers.

MR. PRESIDENT, MR. SPEAKER, DISTINGUISHED PIONEERS, FELLOW LEGISLATORS:

It is truly an honor for me to have the privilege of welcoming you, on behalf of the Iowa Senate, to this traditional meeting. Though I can make no claim to being a pioneer yet, this occasion holds special significance for me. Just ten years ago this day my wife and I came to the State House to make our first visit to the Legislature. We were disappointed to learn that we could not see any floor debate because of the Pioneer Lawmakers joint session. We decided to come over to the House and see what was going on. We sat on that bench in the corner to my far right. We heard the most fluent orator I had ever heard; I learned later his name was Congressman Burton Sweet of Waverly. The thing which I most remember about his address was how he stressed that in his mind's eye he could recall certain of his former legislative colleagues, just where they sat in this chamber, some of their characteristics, virtues and even a few frailties. This man, his message, these impressive chambers inspired me. From that day on I was a candidate for the State Senate.

I am reminded of a quotation I had to learn many years ago in English Literature. "The old order changeth, yielding place to new. And God fills himself in many ways, lest one good custom should corrupt the world." Your presence here reminds us that change is constantly taking place. We have new issues, new problems, even new philosophies. We have new faces in the same old seats, seats we sometimes come to regard as our personal possession and not belonging to the people of our great state.

While the old order does change, we are reminded on this occasion that there are certain fundamental truths which can never change. Truths such as integrity, personal responsibility, thrift, honor, liberty and freedom.

You pioneers practiced these virtues. May we never forget them. You left us a rich tradition and heritage. May your presence here remind us and our successors to think and act nobly, so that Iowans in the years to come can proudly hail us as Pioneer Lawmakers.

President Mooty presented to the joint convention the Honorable Raymond Eveland, Minority Leader of the Iowa House of Representatives, who on behalf of the House of Representatives welcomed the Pioneer Lawmakers with these remarks:

MR. PRESIDENT, MR. SPEAKER, PIONEER LAWMAKERS AND LEGISLATORS:

It is indeed a pleasure to welcome you, the Pioneers of Iowa Lawmaking.

The word "pioneer" to all Americans is descriptive of courage, foresight, vision and leadership.

The courage and foresight of Iowa lawmakers of yesteryear has made possible great places of higher learning, which may be attended by all, regardless of class, color or creed. You have obtained good schools for the young people of Iowa, and paved Iowa out of the mud. You made possible great state institutions for the care and rehabilitation of the many unfortunate people.

It would be well for all of us present lawmakers, in our sometimes frustrating deliberations, to realize that these achievements did not come without tireless effort and foresight of you who served before us. We only hope that when we are Pioneer Lawmakers, we will be as highly regarded as you are. Thank you.

President Mooty presented the Honorable Stanley L. Hart, President of the Pioneer Lawmakers, and said:

I am pleased to present to you at this time a very good friend of mine who holds an enviable record in the Iowa Senate, where he served with distinction for eighteen years. During this time he was selected three times by his colleagues to serve as their President pro tem. It is my great pleasure to present Senator Stanley Hart of Keokuk.

The Honorable Stanley Hart presented to the joint convention the Honorable Leo Elthon, Senator of Worth and former Lieutenant Governor and Governor of Iowa, who addressed the joint convention as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT, MR. SPEAKER, PIONEER LAWMAKERS, MEMBERS OF THE SENATE, MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE, MEMBERS OF THE PRESS, STATE EMPLOYEES AND VISITORS:

After serving as a member of the Senate for 20 years, as Lieutenant Governor for four years, and after being your Governor for 52 days and now again, a member of the Iowa Senate, I appear before you in the humility of one who knows the caliber of you who have and now faithfully do your part in promoting the public welfare and in advancing the best interests of this great State of Iowa.

It is only those who have had this relationship with you who really know your sincerity and your devotion to the welfare of our great state.

At times in your service for the State of Iowa, you have been greatly disappointed and maybe somewhat chagrined. Many times you have plead your heart out for a bill, seemingly won all the arguments, but failed to get the majority vote. Other times when your bill was debated and amended, you could not support it on passage. All that was left of your bill was the file number. I remember one time I was going to be sure and get a certain bill passed. So, I got 30 sponsors for the measure. It only takes 26 votes in the Senate to pass a bill—but the bill lost. When you do get a bill passed sometimes, you wonder who the father really is. However, I am sure that your memories like mine are very pleasant and you wouldn't take a million for them. Especially, the memories of good fellowship—of friends and of foes the same. As the years go by, we forget who was for and who was against but remember only who was there.

This is as it should be for we all did what we thought was best.

Iowa is now well along on its second century of statehood. On December 28, 1846, it joined the other states and became the twenty-ninth state of the union and was admitted as a free state. In the first year of its state-

hood, the state motto was adopted: "Our Liberties We Prize and Our Rights We Will Maintain." Iowa has been faithful to this ideal.

The Indians named our land "Iowa" which means "beautiful land." On the east, the Father of Waters flows southward into the great ocean and on the west, the "Mighty Mo" goes in the same general direction, joining the Mississippi in our sister state which borders us on the south. To the north, we have Minnesota, the "land of 10,000 lakes." Within these borders live nearly 3,000,000 people.

These people, and a great people they are, are by ancestry, Indians, Swedes, Norwegians, Danes, Dutch, German, English, Irish, Scotch, Italians, Greeks, Hebrews, Negroes and in fact, their ancestors came from every corner of the globe. Here in Iowa, they have all been welcome and have been accepted without any question as to their ancestry, their political belief, or their creed. Today, we pride ourselves in our tolerance for each and every group.

Here, within our borders, we have developed the greatest agriculture economy in the world, producing more of the necessities of life than are produced in any like area. We supply many times the amount needed for our people and supply these commodities to all parts of the nation and the world.

Besides being the top agricultural state of the union, we are now growing in industry. Many new manufacturing plants have been established in the last few years. Iowa has an abundant supply of labor force. The newest interest in developing industry in Iowa is beginning to produce results. It is very evident that Iowa can become a powerful industrial area.

In appraising Iowa, we do not forget our educational advantages. We have three state educational institutions that rate well in our nation and are continuing to graduate men and women who are in much demand over the nation. We have graduated and I am sure shall continue to graduate those who lead in their fields of science, law, education, business, agriculture, engineering, and religion. Our secondary schools have made wonderful advancement in the last years. We have a high average of intelligence in our people. Besides all of these public schools, there are many church schools that are doing a wonderful job in preparing young men and women to face the problems of life.

Because of its geographical location in the heartland of the nation, we are the crossroads. Through Iowa flows much of the transcontinental transportation. Our rivers carry much of the barge freight. The railroads traverse our state carrying merchandise from north to south and from east to west.

We have a superb system of surfaced highways upon which trucks carry the products of the west coast to the east and from the St. Lawrence Waterway to the south and west. Through Iowa flows much of the commerce of the nation.

Our natural resources are immense, some of which are yet to be developed. And in this development, we shall certainly conserve them for those who follow us. Our water resources and our conservation projects must be handled in such a way that the coming generations will benefit by our prudent use and development of them.

We are one state in a union of 50. We certainly have obligations to the nation and to the rest of the states, and to the world. However, as I stated earlier, our state motto is "Our Liberties We Prize and Our Rights We Will Maintain." When we think of the things that have made Iowa great and of the problems that we, the State of Iowa, and the nation face, we cannot but have some misgivings as to what the future holds for us. It seems to me

we should at this time review the basic principles upon which our nation and our state have so gloriously prospered.

In the first place, we are a republic and under our bill of rights, we are guaranteed certain inalienable rights, among which is the right to own and hold property. Together with this particular right, we have an obligation to support our government. In other words, for the right to own property, the holding of this property carries with it the obligation to pay taxes. But the "power to tax is the power to destroy." When property taxes become so great, that it is no longer prudent to hold and to have property, then "the power to tax has become the power to destroy."

At this point, I want to commend those who have gone on before us, those who have had a part in developing this great state of ours. Those who so wisely forbid in our state constitution the contracting of a state debt of over \$250,000.00 without providing means for the repayment thereof. This policy has been faithfully adhered to down through the years.

We are now faced with a serious situation calling upon us who are now trusted with the destiny of our state for a solution. Our state is still financially sound for which we are thankful. But in this last year, we have spent \$10,000,000.00 more than sound finances should allow. Very seldom in the history of our state has this happened.

We only need to look at some of the states around us to see what course a state takes, if this matter is not quickly righted. Or let us look at the Federal Government that has increased its debt from four billion to over 300 billion in our lifetime. When any division of government like any business fails to balance its finances, it soon is in trouble and can only end in bankruptcy unless the remedy comes sure and quickly.

We here in Iowa have only a small voice in the affairs of our nation, but those we have sent to Washington, by and large, have used their voice against this dangerous trend and are to be commended for it. But we the people of Iowa, and especially those holding positions in the legislature, have a responsibility under our constitution to see that the finances of Iowa are put in order.

I was brought up to believe that one should never spend monies that belong to someone else. To do so certainly can only bring disaster. The people of Iowa are opposed to any increase in taxes. And most certainly, they are opposed to any increase in property tax. There have been several bills introduced in this session that would take some of the tax burden from property. But in order to do this, there has to be a shift of taxes to some other source. It is impossible to find a source that will be acceptable to all the people and bring the kind of revenue to the state treasury that we need for the purpose of replacement of property tax and for the reasonable needs of our state.

When a candidate for the Iowa Senate, I told my people that I would vote against any increased appropriations unless there was a substantial reduction in property taxes. I have not changed my mind. With cattle prices and hog prices as much at \$5.00 per cwt. less than they were a year ago, we cannot expect the farmer who has paid a large share of the taxes in Iowa to be very happy about any increase in taxes, especially property taxes. And I might add that most people in Iowa are farm minded and directly prosper as the farmer prospers. This is the most important question that faces this session of the legislature and will have to be resolved either in more taxes or less spending.

The time is here, in fact, long past due, when those who believe in the principles upon which our republic was founded, to insist that those principles be re-stated with clarity and force. And that the individual again be given a chance to provide for himself.

Some of us believe that a function of government is to help make an opportunity for each of us to provide for himself and his family. There are others who believe that the government should simply provide for us. The one philosophy tends toward socialism. The other toward individualism and private enterprise.

Those who want socialism are for more government both state and federal, and they seem to believe that the day in which a young man can start with only a will to do and be a success is past. This, of course, is far from the truth.

There never was a time when there was more opportunity for one who is willing to work, save and advance himself.

In this connection, this trend toward socialism or stateism, or call it what you may, in each advancing stage penalizes the individual with more taxes, more rules, more regulation, less freedom, less opportunity, and less money for himself to use for the necessities of life.

It seems that we should have learned before this, that the price for financial security furnished by the government, whether it be state or federal, comes in exchange for the loss of liberty and freedom.

Our whole economy and most individuals in it groan with the load of taxes that are extracted by this process. But as the load gets heavier, we expect more help financially and the government obliges and we get another round of taxes.

Now, they speak of a tax cut when we are already billions off balance and, at the same time, want to pass out more doles and more so-called security, all in the name of expanding our economy.

How long can you fool the people? How long can you pile up a national debt? How much can you reduce the value of the dollar?

The strength of our republic and the position that it has held among the nations was because of its wealth, its productivity, its liberty, and the rights of the individual. As these factors diminish, so our position deteriorates and we become a socialistic nation, unable to retain the respect and admiration of the rest of the world.

I believe every man should have an opportunity to do and to dare, but I also believe that the government owes no man a living. We are fast becoming a nation of security minded people. A security provided by someone else.

Those of us who believe in providing our own security by hard work, careful spending, and prudent investment are becoming the minority. It is for us to expound the virtues and the principles of our republic and of the capitalistic system that made us the the greatest nation of all time.

I shall not leave this platform without expressing my faith in the ability and the desire of the legislature to solve this problem and the other problems which are before them.

I also want to praise you who are here today and have served the state in the same capacity. For you too stood up to the problems of your day and honorably and ably solved them.

There seems to be a tendency in our state as in all states, and the nation too, to continually expand the importance of government in our lives. There is no doubt that we need government, but I am reminded of the statement made by one of our peers, "the government that governs least governs best." And again, let me repeat our state motto, "Our Liberties We Prize and Our Rights We Will Maintain." Only a few years ago, the state built a fine office building, and by the way, Senator Stanley Hart was the prime promoter and builder of this fine building. We expected at that time that this structure would be sufficient to hold the departments of state. And it should. But now, we find it is overflowing and if the tendency toward more

government is not curtailed, we will need another just like it only bigger. I believe it is time to quit creating more departments, commissions, and services. I think we should re-appraise the situation and reduce state government if at all possible. Therein lies the solution of tax reduction. This is the road to the realization of what is best for Iowa. This is the fulfillment of our state motto, "Our Liberties We Prize and Our Rights We Will Maintain."

Goodbye and God bless you—

Mowry of Marshall moved that the joint convention be now dissolved.

The motion prevailed.

The House reconvened, Speaker Naden in the chair.

CALL OF THE HOUSE FILED

The undersigned hereby request a Call of the House on the motion to reconsider the vote by which Senate File 1 passed the House, and also on Senate File 1 and all amendments thereto.

STANLEY of Muscatine.
GRASSLEY of Butler.
MURRAY of Webster.
VETTER of Washington.
MILLEN of Van Buren.
CARSTENSEN of Clinton.
HOUGEN of Black Hawk.

REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE ON ENROLLED BILLS

Wier of Louisa, from the joint committee on enrolled bills, submitted the following report and moved its adoption:

MR. SPEAKER: Your joint committee on enrolled bills respectfully reports that it has examined and finds correctly enrolled: Senate Files 94 and 351.

FRED E. WIER,
Chairman House Committee.
KENNETH BENDA,
Chairman Senate Committee.

Report adopted.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE SPEAKER

The Speaker of the House announced that, as Speaker of the House, he had signed in the presence of the House the following bills: Senate Files 94 and 351.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR

Communications were received from the Governor announcing that on March 28, 1963, he approved the following bills: House Files 26 and 54.