

GENERAL INFORMATION

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IOWA'S DIVERSIFIED ECONOMY

For more information about Iowa's Economy contact the Iowa Development Commission, 600 East Court, Des Moines 50319; 515-281-3185.

Iowa is known throughout the world as America's heartland, the source of an abundant supply of top quality agricultural goods. The natural wealth of our soil has provided us with an enduring base upon which to build a diversified economy.

While the trend of consolidation has resulted in a diminishing farm population, the contribution of agriculture to Gross State Product assures that all Iowans maintain an interest and awareness in that portion of our economy. But it would be a mistake to restrict perception of the state to farm-related goods and services, or to conclude that all Iowans are farmers.

The information in this section will help put Iowa's economy into correct perspective.

Iowa's top personal income source: Service sector

It's clear from evaluation of this chart that a small percentage of our population derives their personal income directly from agriculture. Indirectly, agriculture-generated dollars have spawned vigorous growth in other sectors. Because our economy is in the early stages of diversification, we're still vulnerable to fluctuations in demand for agricultural products. As our new industries mature, a broader consumer base will bring increasing stability.

Personal income earned by industry source, 1983

Services	16.0%
Government	14.0
Retail trade	10.1
Wholesale trade	8.4
Transportation and public utilities	7.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	7.2
Non-electrical machinery	5.5
Food and food products	5.4
Agriculture	5.2
Construction	4.6
Other	15.8

Value of Agricultural Exports (in millions of dollars)

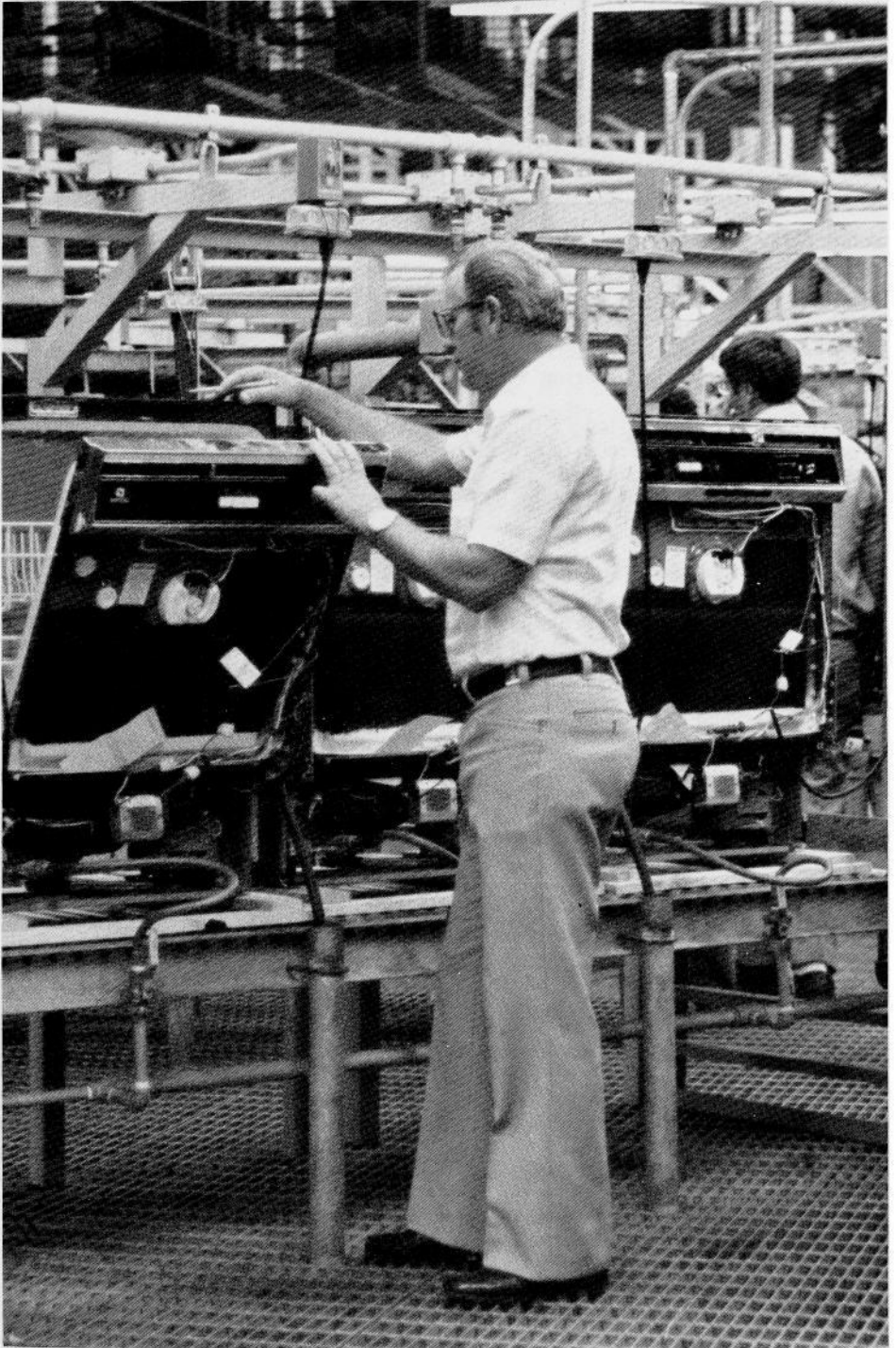
	(Fiscal Year October-September)		
	1977	1979	1981
All commodities	2,042.0	2,789.9	3,737.2
Wheat and flour	4.2	4.0	12.0
Feed grains ¹	712.7	1,156.3	1,952.1
Soybeans	914.3	1,173.9	1,428.3
Dairy products	15.2	8.0	7.2
Meat and products ²	99.3	110.7	129.9
Hides and skins	49.6	83.6	61.7
Poultry products	4.3	5.4	7.0
Lard and tallow	55.4	57.5	65.1
Other ³	185.9	190.5	73.9

¹Includes corn, barley, oats, grain sorghum, rye, corn gluten feed, corn-soy blends, corn oil, popcorn and other coarse grain products.

²Does not include poultry.

³Includes seeds, feeds and fodder, miscellaneous animal products, fruits, vegetables and preparations.

SOURCE: Iowa Office for Planning and Programming, Economic Analysis Division.



Every Maytag appliance is run through a 100 percent function test before leaving the Newton manufacturing plant. Here dishwashers that have been connected to electricity and water are being examined between operating cycles. Photo courtesy of The Maytag Company.

Impact of agriculture felt throughout Iowa economy

Though agriculture represents only 5.2% of income earned, Iowa's 150,000 farmers and farm workers raise 19% of the U.S. corn crop and 15% of the U.S. soybean crop. In addition, Iowa produces 25% of U.S. pork and 11% of our grain-fed beef.

The economic impact of Iowa agriculture is even more dramatic from an export perspective.

Iowa ranks tenth in value of exports, with a total of \$6.71 billion in 1981, nearly 60% of which is agricultural goods. Although exports are vulnerable to global economic conditions, futurists predict that demand for feed grains and soybean products will increase as both developed and developing countries seek to improve the diet of their people. Iowa is prepared to take a leadership position in satisfying world demand for food.

Manufacturers laud our productivity

Iowa's agricultural profile is so strong, many people forget that our state is surprisingly industrial. Over 20% of the Iowa work force is employed in manufacturing. Historically, our manufacturing sector has focused on heavy machinery and food processing.

Taking advantage of Iowa's fine reputation for agricultural products, our food processors enjoy ready access to raw materials and an unexcelled work force. In fact, our work productivity is touted by plant managers throughout the state. Manufacturers of rubber and plastic products, machinery, electronics and pharmaceuticals all note the Iowa work ethic as a positive factor in their location here.

Service sector targeted for continued growth

The Iowa work ethic has resulted in a well-deserved reputation for productivity. While we're proud of this characteristic, high productivity is responsible for economic shifts that continue to challenge our versatility.

Productivity on the farm generated development of our manufacturing sector. Productivity in manufacturing, combined with sophisticated technology, has recently revealed a strong, emerging service sector. Iowa shares this trend with the entire nation.

Analysts consider the people of Iowa particularly suited to strong performance in the service sector. Our well-educated work force, stable social environment, traditional values and conservative ideology provide a solid base from which to evaluate and satisfy service needs in recreation, medicine, communications and business.

AGRICULTURE — IOWA'S BASIC INDUSTRY

For more information about Iowa Agriculture contact: Department of Agriculture, Wallace State Office Bldg., Des Moines 50319; 515-281-5633.

Sixty years ago it took about 30 minutes of man-time to raise and harvest a bushel of corn; now an Iowa farmer can produce a bushel of corn with less than three minutes of work.

When the Iowa Department of Agriculture was born in 1923, it took more than a third of the U.S. work force to produce the nation's food and fiber. Today, these needs, plus tremendous amounts for export are now produced by about two percent of the American population.

Economically and socially, as well as geographically, Iowa has been at the center of this enormous change. Iowa's rich soil, temperate climate and easy access have combined to make this the most important agricultural state in the nation.

These vast natural resources and modern technology have contributed to Iowa's position of leadership in agriculture. But our progress can also be credited in part to the attitude shared by Iowans that here agriculture is not in competition with non-agricultural endeavors. Instead, rural Iowa and urban Iowa complement one another.

The majority of Iowa's manufacturing service enterprises exist solely because of farming. Iowa's retail trade and professional activity would shrink to a fraction of its present size if it were not for the patronage of farm families who continue to be the biggest single business in Iowa and the business on which the rest of us — in large measure — depend. This observation was really brought home to Iowans during the recent U.S. recession which brought economic hardship to thousands both on the farm and in the city. Unfortunately, Iowa's recovery from the recession was not fully complete as 1984 ended and there has been an effort to diversify agriculture in Iowa with less dependence on corn, soybeans, and livestock which are the main stays of Iowa agriculture.

More than 250 years ago someone wrote: "Whoever makes two ears of corn or two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before deserves better of mankind and does more essential service to his country than the whole race of politicians put together."

Iowa's ability to produce two ears of corn and two blades of grass and a great variety of other plants, fruits and vegetables is the envy of the world. One reason for this productivity is the Iowa climate.

Iowa's climate is a valuable natural resource, it is a prime contributor to our agricultural productivity of world prominence and to the invigorating stimulation of our healthy, literate and energetic populace noted for its high productivity and longevity.

The corn-soybean-livestock agriculture has worked well in Iowa because of the normal climate. The crop growing season averages 158 days from around May 1 to October 6, but the hardy vegetation grows from late March to mid-November with a dormant season of about 135 days.

Iowa's monsoon-like climate is characterized by prevailing southerly winds during the warm half year and from the northwest the cold half year. The average 32 inches precipitation falls on about 100 days per year, but with 72%, 23 inches, of the annual precipitation falling during the warm half year, April through September. Winter snowfall averages about 32 inches and provides snowcover of 1 inch or more about 60 days per season. Annual temperatures average within a few degrees from north to south of the 48° F. normal, varying from about 22° by winter to 72° during summer. Sunshine averages about 60 percent ranging from 46 percent in December to about 76 percent in July. Relative humidity averages 72 percent.

Another reason why Iowa is "the place to grow" is the abundance of rich Iowa soil, about one-fourth of the nation's best soil suitable for farming.

High Producing Farmland

High producing farmland, and a lot of it, is the source of our natural wealth, and everyone from the Governor on down is agreed.

Iowa's first governor, Ansel Briggs, who settled in our Maquoketa Valley in the 1830's, ran for office on the slogan: "No banks but soil banks, and they well tilled."

Iowa is landlocked; being about as far from an ocean (1,200 miles) as any state in the union. The "Little Switzerland" hills in the northeast corner of the state are beautiful, but they are unlikely to inspire a songwriter to compose "Iowa Mountain High." Iowa doesn't have 10,000 natural lakes, like Minnesota. Most Iowa lakes are man-made, to provide water for drinking, for livestock and irrigation, and for fire protection and recreation.

What Iowa does have is a reputation as the place "where the tall corn grows." Iowa produces about one-fifth of the nation's corn crop and 17% of its soybeans. Iowa also produces more than one-fifth of the pork supply and 11% of the grain-fed beef. In all, with 95 percent of "the beautiful land" in agricultural use, Iowa produces 10 percent of America's food supply.

Iowa's population is relatively small. Bordered on the east by the Mississippi River and on the west by the Missouri, Iowa's 36 million acres are home for fewer than 3 million people. That's half the population of Massachusetts, for example, in an area seven times as large. There is still room to stretch and breathe in Iowa.

While basically rural, Iowa also has important industries. Iowa is either home base or has the largest factory for John Deere, Maytag, Amana, Quaker Oats, Lennox, Massey-Ferguson, and Winnebago, to name but a few. Most of Iowa's industries either process farm products or sell to farmers.

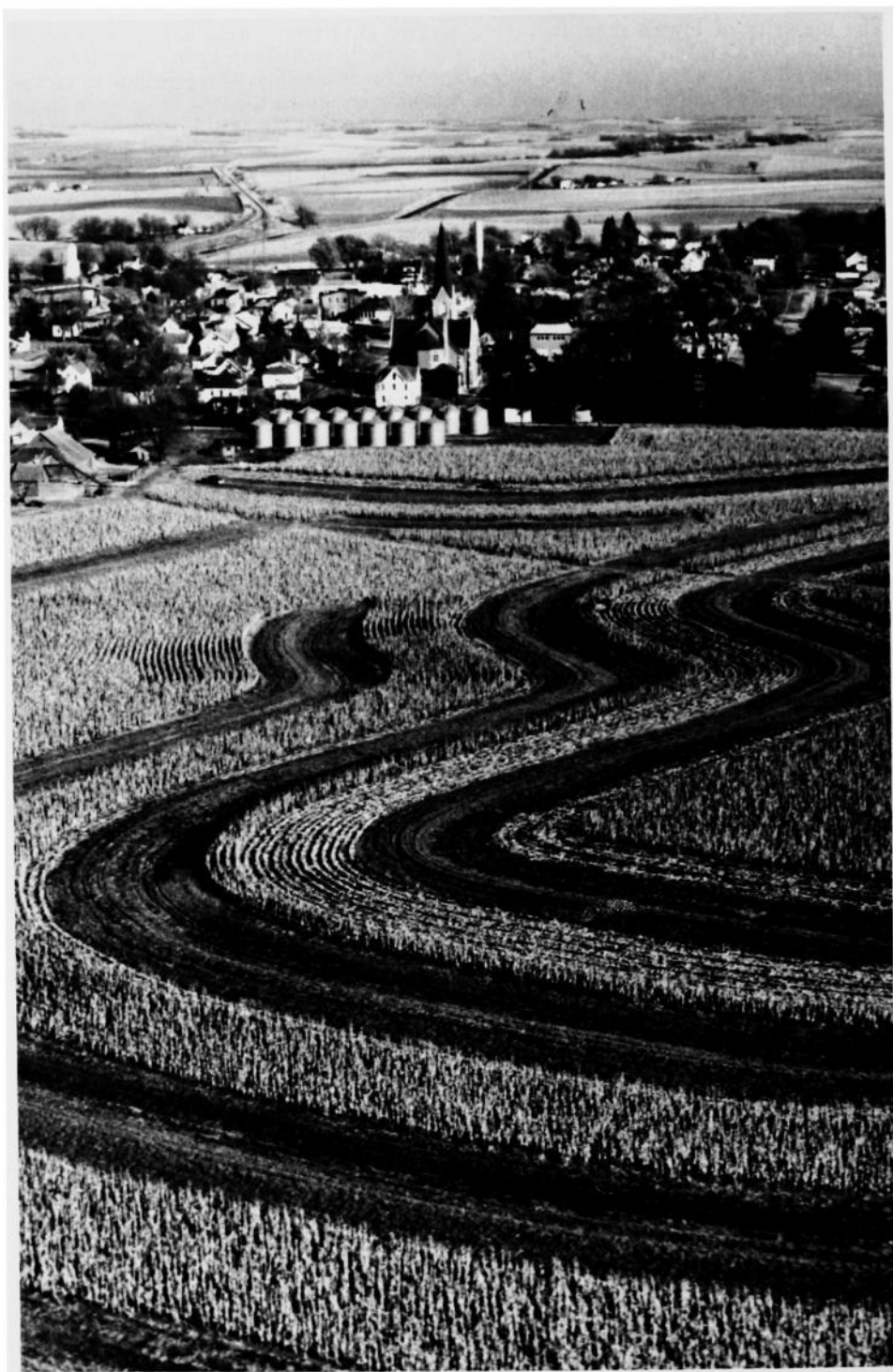


photo courtesy of the Iowa Department of Agriculture

With this farm orientation, people here believe that agriculture and soil and water management are pretty important. The town businessman is just as interested as the farmer in the weather, prices, and yields. Forty percent of all Iowa workers, in fact, depend directly on agriculture for their jobs, and two out of three workers depend on it directly or indirectly.

Close ties to the land may explain why Iowa was one of the first States with an erosion control law and the first State to appropriate cost-share funds for soil conservation practices. Iowa has made over \$8 million available to landowners this past year. That's in addition to Federal funds and matching funds by landowners.

The funds are put to good use to protect soil and water. Of Iowa's 36 million acres, 26 million are cropland, with more than 20 million acres in row crops. Some of the land is flat, but much is gently rolling, formed by the action of glaciers in four ice ages.

Wide Variety of Soils

The soils of Iowa vary widely. Along both of the great rivers that border the state, soils form "sugar clay" loess hills; along the Missouri some are more than 100 feet deep. In northcentral Iowa, which is relatively flat, the fertile prairie soils form the state's best corn country. In both northern corners, there are steep hills, and a large part of the land is in grass. In the south, bordering Missouri, soils were formed under grass and forests and are not as productive. Most are on slopes and are subject to severe erosion.

Iowa is well suited to growing corn and soybeans, but the soil needs to be protected with carefully planned conservation systems. Progress in fighting erosion has been steady, but much remains to be done. The Soil Conservation Service estimates that about 40 percent of Iowa's soils are adequately protected against erosion from water and wind. Coordinated private, local, state, and federal efforts will be needed to finish the job.

Technical help for farmers is provided through 100 soil conservation districts — one in each of the 99 counties and two in Pottawattamie County. SCS has a field office in each, typically with a district conservationist and a technician. The State Department of Soil Conservation hires a clerk for each office, as well as a conservation aide in some.

These people in each office serve an average of 1,100 landowners, as well as other members of the public. So far, nearly 2/3rds of Iowa farmers have conservation plans; the other one-third doesn't. But, the number with plans and adequate measures installed is growing year-by-year.

The fact that there is so much cropland in Iowa — more than 18 other States combined — accounts for our big need for soil and water conservation measures. It is estimated that the average annual soil loss for sloping cropland in the state is 13 tons per acre. That's more than twice what it ought to be.

Consequently, Iowa's farmers are showing increasing interest in conservation practices - including conservation tillage, no-till, mulch till, and parallel terraces with tile drainage. Nearly 17 million acres of row crops are now grown without use of the moldboard plow. Iowa has more than 70,000 miles of terrace, and more miles are needed.

In 1980, the Iowa General Assembly enacted legislation known as the "Iowa Soil 2000 Program." Iowa's 100 soil conservation districts then began the process of delivering Iowa Soil 2000 folders to each landowner in the state. These folders will alert landowners to their soil conservation needs, suggest steps they can take to reduce their own erosion losses, and explain incentive and assistance programs available for the design and installation of conservation systems. So far, 7000 farmers with 2.2 million acres have been reached.

To further accelerate land treatment and to meet demand stimulated by Iowa Soil 2000, funding for the State's cost-sharing program for soil conservation was increased in 1983 from \$5.6 million to \$8.3 million. Funding for 1984 was authorized at a level of \$8.6 million this past spring. These monies are used for cost-sharing with landowners who put an equal amount of their own dollars for the construction of permanent soil conservation practices. These practices — terraces, grass waterways, grade stabilization structures, and others — have off-site benefits of controlling run-off and siltation as well as their on-site purpose of holding soil in place to preserve its productivity.

In 1984 Iowa was also able to make the first no-interest loan as part of a program initiated just a year ago. Used for the same types of permanent soil conservation practices as cost-share funds, this program offers an alternative approach for low net worth farmers who might not otherwise be able to finance needed conservation practices.

IMPORTANCE OF FARMERS AND IOWA AGRICULTURE

- I. **BASIC INDUSTRY**
Forty percent of all Iowa workers depend directly on agriculture for their jobs. Two out of three Iowa workers depend, directly or indirectly, upon agriculture for their jobs.
- II. **FOUNDATION OF THE ECONOMY**
Today's concept of agriculture include production, processing, manufacturing, servicing, utilization and consumption of agricultural products. Most all new or expanding industry in Iowa is directly or indirectly related to agriculture.
- III. **CASH RECEIPTS**
Iowa farmers sell over \$10 billion worth of crops and livestock annually — usually close to 50 percent coming from each enterprise.
- IV. **NATIONAL RANKINGS**
Iowa leads the nation in hog marketings, is first in all livestock marketings and is fourth in marketing of cattle and calves. About 26 percent of the nation's pork supply and 11 percent of the grain-fed cattle are marketed from Iowa farms.
Iowa ranks first in corn production, producing about 18 percent of the nation's corn supply. And Iowa ranks first in soybean production, producing about 17 percent of the nation's soybeans.
- V. **BIG INVESTMENT**
Collectively, Iowa farmers have \$68.9 billion invested in their business. This includes over \$50.3 billion in land, \$10.3 billion in crops and livestock and about \$5.7 billion in farm equipment. The average per farm investment in land and buildings in Iowa is \$430,410 — compared with the national average of \$321,600. As of January 1, 1985 there were approximately 115,000 farms in Iowa.
- VI. **BIG SPENDERS**
Iowa farmers spend more than \$10 billion each year for production expenses. This includes:
 - \$1,380 million for feed; \$720 million for fertilizer; \$1,044 million for repairs, maintenance and operation of machinery, vehicles and buildings; \$833 million for interest on farm mortgages; \$361 million for property taxes; \$326 million for hired labor; \$334 million for seeds.
- VII. **EXPORT LEADERS**
Iowa produces \$3.03 billion worth of products annually for farm export. This is equal to 30 percent of the state's cash receipts from farm marketing. Iowa's farm exports are the second largest in the nation. In addition some \$2.5 billion in manufactured farm goods are exported annually.

IOWA LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

Source of Information: Public Relations Division, Iowa Department of Job Service, 1000 East Grand, Des Moines 50319; 515-281-8145.

The Iowa employment picture improved significantly in 1984, continuing a moderate recovery that began in the second half of 1983. Data on the first nine months of 1984 show the statewide unemployment rate at 7.2 percent, down one percentage point from 1983. The number of jobless Iowans fell to 102,000 in 1984 from the prior year's level of 116,000. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment (place of work) for 1984 was up 11,300 from 1983. A resurgence in activity could be noted in both durable goods manufacturing and in construction.

Over the period of 1980 through 1984, labor force, employment and unemployment data for the state clearly indicated the impact of the recession on Iowa's economy. Beginning in 1980, the statewide labor force and employment levels started to decline, while the number of unemployed persons rose to historic highs. Over the five-year period, recession-related layoffs were heaviest in the state's manufacturing and construction industries.

A summary of labor force data for the past five years follows:

STATE OF IOWA (Current Population Survey)

YEAR	TOTAL LABOR FORCE	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	RATE
1980	1,433,000	1,351,000	82,000	5.7
1981	1,427,000	1,328,000	99,000	6.9
1982	1,418,000	1,297,000	121,000	8.5
1983	1,423,000	1,307,000	116,000	8.2
*1984	1,417,000	1,315,000	102,000	7.2

*1984 data is based on the first three quarters of the year.

Five-year industry trends show that the sharpest decline in manufacturing jobs occurred in farm machinery, construction machinery, and electrical equipment and supplies. Manufacturing employment dropped from 244,000 in 1980 to 200,000 in 1983. Modest gains were reported in 1984, as the level increased to 207,300.

Construction employment, at 50,900 in 1980, dropped sharply through 1983, as high interest rates took a toll on both homebuilding and commercial expansion. The industry reflected a turnaround in 1984 as employment climbed to 38,800 from a level of 32,500 in 1983.

In 1984, nonagricultural employment as a whole was up from 1983. There were, however, industries that lost jobs over the year, most notably meat packing, wholesale trade, medical services, and local government.

Over the five-year period, the only industry grouping to show employment growth was finance, insurance and real estate. The number of workers employed in these related industries grew from 58,300 in 1980 to 60,800 in 1984.

PAYROLLS, UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS, TRUST FUND

Iowa payrolls covered by unemployment insurance totaled \$14,868,928,442 in calendar year 1983, up 2.2 percent from the \$14,542,367,904 paid in calendar year 1982.

Unemployment benefits paid for all Job Service-administered programs totaled \$191,251,955 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1984, a 50.5 percent decline from the \$386,460,814 paid during fiscal year 1983. The decline occurred because numerous recession-related layoffs that took place in fiscal year 1983 were not repeated in fiscal year 1984. The average weekly benefit check amount was \$124.42 in FY 1984, down 7.5 percent from \$134.55 in FY 1983.

The debt of the Iowa Job Insurance Trust Fund was reduced to \$23 million by mid-November 1984, as compared to \$113.8 million a year earlier. The decrease in the debt was due primarily to two factors: a state law change which increased revenue paid by employers to the fund and a drop in the number of Iowans claiming unemployment insurance benefits.

JOB PLACEMENT, TRAINING, AND COUNSELING

Unemployment insurance tends to stabilize the Iowa economy by helping to preserve the purchasing power of workers who become unemployed. Many other programs administered by Job Service of Iowa also aid the economy. Chief among them are the agency's job placement services.

Service industry placements by Job Service picked up in fiscal year 1984. They represented the majority of the increase as the number of Iowans placed in jobs by the agency went to 89,273, up 17 percent from the prior fiscal period. The new figure reversed a five-year recessionary slide from a high of 113,694 persons placed by Job Service in fiscal year 1979 to a low of 76,237 in fiscal year 1983.

Job placement services are enhanced by the Job Bank System. This means that the agency's centralized data processing capabilities are used to produce a daily statewide listing of job openings for viewing in all local offices. Use of this system provides Iowans seeking employment rapid, wide exposure to all available job openings.

In addition to job placement, the agency works with a number of programs directed at training or re-training the unemployed and at increasing their skills for finding and getting a job. Among these programs in fiscal year 1984 was the Targeted Jobs Tax Credit (TJTC) through which the agency placed 7,350 Iowans in jobs. A total of 7,800 individuals were provided job counseling in fiscal year 1984 and nearly 3,000 enrolled in the agency's Job Search Assistance classes.

TRAVEL AND TOURISM IN IOWA

For more information about Travel and Tourism in Iowa contact: Visitors and Tourism Section, Iowa Development Commission 600 East Court Avenue, Des Moines 50319; 515-281-3100.

Iowa is at the crossroads of the Upper Midwest. It is a land of many surprises — a state of the unexpected. It is a land of rolling rivers city lights, sparkling waters, ethnic tapestry and rich history. Within the borders of the mighty Mississippi and the swift-moving Missouri rivers, Iowa's seven tourism regions — each with a special flavor of its own — invite visitors to "Come Explore the Heartland."

Iowa's growing tourism industry is the state's third largest industry. A 1984 study completed at Iowa's seven Welcome Centers indicated that the average travel party of 2.7 persons spent an average of \$75.90 each day they were in the state. In terms of gross product and service sales, visitor expenditures have made tourism an annual \$1.6 billion industry.

The value of tourism was recognized by state officials when the legislature authorized the creation of the Visitors and Tourism Section within the Iowa Development Commission in 1965 with the specific goal of generating out-of-state tax revenue for the state. The task of the Visitors and Tourism Section is to encourage the traveling public to visit Iowa, by disseminating information as to the natural advantages of the state — its lakes and resorts, and its highways, as well as its natural and man-made attractions and laid-back appeal.

With the advent of the fuel crisis in the mid-70s, Iowa's promotional efforts in the area of tourism began concentrating on the immediate surrounding states of Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri. Increased emphasis in recent years has been placed on publicizing the availability of year-round accommodations and things to see and do that may not be as well known as Iowa's summer attractions.

These efforts have been greatly assisted with the formation in 1980 of the Iowa Travel Council. Composed of tourism professions from the private sector, this group has formed a partnership with the state's Visitor and Tourism Section. The result — a new promotional theme, "Come Explore the Heartland," was introduced through an advertising campaign in 1983 that generated thousands of fresh inquiries about the state's vacation opportunities.

Cooperative marketing efforts between the state and the private sectors were initiated in 1984. State and private monies have been combined to give Iowa greater advertising exposure.

In addition to advertising and marketing activities, the Visitors and Tourism Section is a source of vacation feature stories and detailed information about the state for travel writers throughout the country. The agency also works with a variety of travel associations such as the American Bus Association, National Tour Association, and Ontario Motorcoach Association to promote motorcoach travel to the state, and promotes the state within the industry at major sport and trade shows held throughout the country and in Canada.

The Visitors and Tourism Section also performs research tasks to gauge the effectiveness of the state's tourism promotion program and gain information about the travel characteristics and interests of the state's visitors. This research has identified Iowa's three major markets as those visitors that are 50-years-old or older; families with young children; and young couples between the ages of 25 and 49 who are passing through the state. Marketing efforts have been directed to enhance Iowa's attraction to these markets.

Among the findings of recent research are that nearly 37 percent of Iowa's visitors come from Iowa and the surrounding states; that these visitors spend nearly three days in the state; and that the average spending per travel party during their stay was \$189.75.

Although the majority of its visitors come during the summer months, Iowa is luring an increasing number of vacationers who have discovered the state's brilliantly photogenic fall colors and spring flora, as well as the variety of winter sport activities available in the state, including skiing, snowmobiling and ice fishing.

The Visitors and Tourism Section also provides services to the traveling public by staffing seven interstate Welcome Centers. During the summer months, Welcome Center staffs extend warm welcomes and provide travel counseling to visitors entering Iowa near Sioux City at Sergeant Bluff on Interstate 29 or on Interstate 35 at either Clear Lake and Davis City. For those traveling along Interstate 80, there are Welcome Centers located near Wilton, Victor, Waukee and Underwood.

Among the state travel publications provided the traveling public, as well as general inquiries received from other promotional efforts, is the annual "Come Explore the Heartland" Calendar of Tourism Events, listing over 400 events, festivals, rodeos, attractions and fairs within the state.

"Come Explore the Heartland" by contacting the Visitors and Tourism Section of the Iowa Development Commission and discover the land of diversity — Iowa.



A country road near Kalona, Iowa.

John Zielinski

STATE PARK AND RECREATION AREAS

For more information contact: Iowa State Conservation Commission, Wallace State Office Bldg., Des Moines 50319; 515-281-5629

The Iowa state park system offers an outstanding array of outdoor recreation opportunities within its 87* state parks and recreation areas. Nearly 53,000 acres of land are available for activities ranging from sightseeing and hiking to camping, picnicking, and swimming. Iowa's parks and recreation areas also encompass a great variety of beautiful and unique natural settings, as well as points of historic significance.

Park lands are operated and maintained by the Parks Section of the Iowa Conservation Commission for the use and enjoyment of Iowa residents and visitors. The park system is administered by the superintendent of state parks through a headquarter's staff in Des Moines and six park supervisors located throughout the state.

ATTENDANCE

State park attendance during the past five years is as follows:

Year	Annual Visitation
1979	14,169,415
1980	14,918,811
1981	14,486,066
1982	13,431,655
1983	13,202,877

FACILITIES AND ATTRACTIONS

Iowa's state parks, recreation areas, and forests provide 53 campgrounds encompassing over 5,621 campsites. Campgrounds range from the nonmodern or primitive, to those with modern restroom facilities and electrical hookups. Special equestrian campgrounds are available at 6 state parks and forests. Picnicking facilities are present in almost all state park and recreation areas. Many parks feature picnic shelters.

Lodges are available in 17 Iowa state parks. These provide excellent settings for all types of family and group events. Family cabins are available on a weekly rental basis at 7 parks. These provide very economical opportunities for family recreation in a variety of beautiful settings. Three parks feature group camping opportunities geared to large groups desiring accommodations in attractive, natural settings. All of these facilities are available on a reservation basis at economical charges.

Water recreation opportunities abound in Iowa's state parks and recreation areas. A total of 24 parks feature artificial lakes, most with formal beach and boat rental opportunities. Seventeen parks are located on the state's most beautiful natural lakes. Three parks border the several large U.S. Army Corps of Engineers impoundments. In those parks where lakes are not present, rivers and streams normally exist. These provide a variety of recreational opportunities in their own right.

STATE PARK PROGRAMS

RECREATIONAL TRAILS

Iowa's state parks and recreation areas offer hundreds of miles of recreational trails. Opportunities are provided for the hiker, snowmobile enthusiast, cross-country skier, and equestrian. In addition, three parks feature paved bicycle paths.

INTERPRETIVE ACTIVITIES

Formal native trails are located in over 30 state parks and recreation areas. Brochures, keyed to points of natural or historical interest, are available at each trailhead. In addition, many state parks offer a variety of evening campground programs featuring movies, slide presentations, and guest speakers. These and other program efforts are enjoyed by thousands of park visitors annually.

A formal interpretive center is open year-round at the E.B. Lyons Woodland Preserve just south of Dubuque. The center borders the 1,260-acre "Mines of Spain" tract, an area of unique natural, historical, and archaeological significance. The South Bluff Nature Center at beautiful Bellevue State Park is open seasonally and for special interpretive events. The Iowa state park's interpretive program is continually expanding in order to offer additional education and enjoyment to state park visitors.

HISTORICAL FACILITIES

In 1983, the Iowa Conservation Commission was given "Cedar Rock," an historic home designed by the great architect, Frank Lloyd Wright. The residence, donated by the Lowell Walter family, is located on the scenic Wapsipinicon River in northeast Iowa. The furnished home and grounds are open for public and group tours May through October.

Plum Grove, in Iowa City, was the home of Robert Lucas, Iowa's first territorial governor in the 1840's. The completely restored and authentically furnished home is open for tours April 1 through September 15.

Fort Atkinson in northeast Iowa was built and manned by the U.S. Army in the 1840's. Only a few of the original buildings remain. However, the largest of those now houses a museum, open to the public on a seasonal basis. The fort has, since 1977, been the site of the Fort Atkinson Rendezvous, a two-day re-creation of an 1840 era fur trader's rendezvous held on the last full weekend of September.

PARK FEES AND SERVICES

There is, at present, no entry fee for Iowa's state parks and recreation areas. There is a nominal fee for swimming at those beaches where concession facilities and lifeguards are provided. Nightly fees are charged for overnight camping: \$5 per night for a campsite in a modern campground (showers and flush toilets); \$4 per night for nonmodern; and \$2 additional if a site equipped with electrical hookup is occupied. A special camping fee of \$2 per night year-round is available for senior citizens (62 and over), the blind, and the handicapped. All state park campgrounds provide drinking water, tables, grills, and toilet facilities. Many feature sewage dump stations. A detailed "Guide to Iowa's State Parks, Forests, and Recreation Areas" is available as well as individual brochures for the specific parks.

*Includes 21 areas managed under lease by county conservation boards or municipalities.



James E. Scheffler

Forest Craft Festival, Lacey Keosauqua State Forest

FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES

For more information contact: Iowa State Conservation Commission, Wallace State Office Bldg., Des Moines 50319; 515-281-5629

Sport Fishing

Iowa is not blessed with an abundance of water resources compared with other land regions of this continent. However, our waters, like our lands, are rich and diverse. Fishing is an important facet in the quality of life for many Iowans, and within a short distance of every citizen's home there are fishing waters of one kind or another.

Fishing waters of our state include more than 19,000 miles of warm-water streams, 262 miles of cold-water trout streams, 35 natural lakes, 200 man-made recreational lakes, 30 oxbow lakes, 4 flood control reservoirs, 550 miles of Great Border Rivers and a myriad of small farm ponds. The 900,000 Iowans that sport fish in this state spend more than 12,000,000 activity days in pursuit of their sport, and for this effort, catch an estimated 62,000,000 fish each year.

Catfish is the "King of Fish" in our warm-water rivers, especially the placid prairie streams of the central, southeast, and southwest parts of the state. In the northeastern part of Iowa, where the stream courses have cut into limestone deposits forming fast-flowing currents, smallmouth bass and walleye are popular with fishermen. Where underground springs feed cold water to the smaller tributary streams trout are stocked from the four state fish hatcheries located at Decorah, Manchester, and Big Spring.

Natural lakes that were formed by glacial action nearly 2 million years ago provide excellent fishing both in summer and through the ice in winter for walleye, northern pike, yellow perch, crappie, and smallmouth bass. Shallow, more marsh-like lakes in this same region provide bullhead fishing that is unsurpassed anywhere on this continent.



Ken Formanek

Man-made recreational lakes are likely places to catch largemouth bass, bluegill, crappie, and channel catfish. Coupled with other family-oriented activities available at these facilities such as boating, camping, hiking, picnicking, swimming, or just being outdoors in Iowa makes for a pleasurable outing.

The Great Border Rivers, the Mississippi, Missouri, and Big Sioux, offer the biggest challenge to Iowans for fishing. Many gamefish species, such as largemouth bass, walleye, crappie, bluegill, paddlefish, white bass, and channel catfish are abundant throughout all reaches of these rivers. Mark Twain believed in the Indian traditions that these waters were inhabited by giant fish and wrote "Life on the Mississippi" of fabulous-size sturgeon, paddlefish, and channel catfish. Even today, these myths survive among river people of undiscovered fish creatures of gigantic proportions.

Commercial Fishing

Commercial fishing in Iowa began as a means of livelihood with the first settlements along the Mississippi. Fish were caught with nets by fishermen to provide food for the inhabitants of the river towns. From this industry, com-

mercial fishing flourished as the population grew in the midwest. Today, it ranks in the big leagues and over 2,000 fishermen are licensed to harvest fish for human consumption. The catch totals more than 3,000,000 pounds each year and has a wholesale value of more than \$1,000,000.

Wildlife and Hunting

The Wildlife Section of the Iowa Conservation Commission administers a management and research program on game and nongame species. The primary objective is to scientifically manage the wildlife resources of Iowa for the benefit of all Iowans.

Research provides the basic answers to questions confronting management, and management directs this information to provide a well balanced wildlife program. Habitat management ensures that all wildlife species have a place to live, and that wildlife populations are sufficient to reasonably fulfill hunting and nonconsumptive recreational demands.

Hunting and trapping seasons and bag limits allow for the wise use of Iowa's resources by harvesting surplus animals and maintaining population levels. Since Iowa is a farming state, these endeavors must be compatible with agriculture. Nongame programs deal mainly with the preservation and enhancement of wetland, forest, shrub and grassland habitats; as well as increasing the public's awareness of these species. Projects to increase the populations of some threatened and endangered species are currently underway. Barn owls and river otters are two species that are getting attention.

Wildlife management is conducted in 20 management units across the state with 280 wildlife management areas consisting of approximately 300,000 acres.

Iowa is best known for its small game hunting, although careful management of white-tailed deer and aggressive wild turkey and Canada goose restoration programs have provided increasing recreational opportunity for big game and waterfowl hunters. The ring-necked pheasant is the number one game bird attracting 250,000 residents and 23,000 nonresident hunters producing an annual harvest of over 1,000,000 rooster pheasants. Iowa is usually the number one pheasant harvest state in the nation. Recent trends to intensified agriculture have shifted pheasant populations from northwest, and north central cash grain regions to less intensely farmed east central and southern Iowa. Hunttable pheasant populations are found within easy driving distance of virtually every town in the state. Pheasants have been replaced in northern Iowa by the heartier introduced Hungarian or gray partridge. Huns can stand severe winters even in these heavily farmed regions and have increased in numbers and distribution as pheasant populations declined. Although Huns are spreading into southern and eastern Iowa, hunting is restricted to north of Interstate 80.

Bobwhite quail and ruffed grouse offer gunning alternatives to the pheasant hunter. Quail are most numerous in the southern two tiers of counties, but are found in good numbers along most of the river systems extending into the central part of the state. Quail exist wherever good brushy cover and food are found. Ruffed grouse are found in moderate numbers in forested portions of northeast Iowa. Because of the rugged terrain and geographical isolation, only a few avid hunters pursue ruffed grouse. Recent introductions of grouse into southeast and south central Iowa may provide increased opportunities in the future.

Cottontail rabbits, fox and gray squirrels are not intensively hunted, but provide many hours of hunting recreation. Harvest of rabbits and squirrels may total 2,000,000 animals in good years. Rabbits are found state-wide, but are most abundant in the southern half of the state. Fox squirrels are found wherever there is timber and gray squirrels are limited to the larger heavily-forested areas in eastern and southern Iowa.

Deer and turkey hunting has increased rapidly as populations of these species increased in the last decade. Archers, shotgun and muzzleloader deer hunters all have individual deer seasons in which to hunt. In total, 110,000 deer hunters harvested 35,000 deer in 1983. Both all-time highs. Success rates of 25 percent for archers and buck only shotgun hunters, and nearly 60 percent for those firearms hunters allowed to shoot animals of either sex are excellent and reflect a healthy and growing deer herd. White-tails are found state-wide, but are most numerous in the more heavily forested eastern third of the state.

Wild turkeys support two hunting seasons — a spring gobbler hunt and a fall either-sex hunt. Areas open to hunting have increased as hunttable populations have developed across the state. Spring hunters (11,500) harvested 2,221 turkeys and 2,000

shotgun fall hunters took an additional 800 birds in 1983. Both of these are record harvests. Hunting is restricted to several zones which include most of the remnant timber within the state.

Most waterfowl hunting occurs on boundary rivers, (Missouri and Mississippi), natural marshes in north central and northwest Iowa, four artificial flood-control reservoirs along major inland river systems, (Rathbun, Red Rock, Saylorville and Coralville) and several man-made wetlands managed by the State Conservation Commission. Waterfowlers depend primarily on mallards, teal and woodducks as well as a wide variety of other duck species. Also, Canada geese and snow geese allow a bountiful harvest during fall migration. Giant Canada geese, produced within the state from several restored flocks, have increased local harvest of geese around wildlife management areas.

Fur bearers provide an important recreational and economic resource to hunters and trappers. Depending upon current fur prices, fur harvests may return up to \$8,000,000 to Iowa economy annually. Raccoon, muskrat, fox (red and gray) and mink are the most important species. Hunting and trapping seasons on fur bearers are set to maximize and equally divide recreational opportunity between hunters and trappers, taking unpredictable weather factors into consideration.

Iowa's wildlife populations are dependent on the preservation and wise management of habitat. Most wildlife species are benefited by diverse agricultural programs, but additional woodland clearing, wetland drainage, or stream straightening will cause declines in wildlife populations utilizing these habitats. To maintain a reasonable-quality lifestyle in Iowa, we must not allow further degradation of our wildlife resources and environment.

QUICK FACTS ABOUT IOWA

Statistics provided by the University of Iowa School of Library and Information Science, Iowa City and the Statistical Profile of Iowa, published by the Iowa Development Commission.

Iowa industry generates about three times as much total revenue as Iowa agriculture.

Among the fifty states, Iowa ranks 27th in population and 25th in land area.

Iowa has more miles of road than 40 other states, even though it's only twenty-fifth in area.

Iowa farmers produced more than \$10 billion in crops and livestock in 1982.

The violent crime rate in Iowa is only 31% of the national average.

125 of Fortune magazine's "Top 500" companies have manufacturing plants in Iowa.

The adjusted expenses per in-patient day in Iowa are 20.6% below the national average.

In 1983 Iowa ranked first in production of corn and soybeans.

The assets of Iowa's 36 home-based life insurance companies are more than \$15 billion.

One out of seven jobs in Iowa's manufacturing sector are directly or indirectly related to exports.

Almost a million pheasants were harvested in Iowa during 1982.

More than 75% of Iowa's commodities are transported via motor freight carriers.

Iowa has over 1.5 million acres of forest land.

27% of America's pork and 12% of the nation's grain-fed beef are raised in Iowa.

Total Iowa exports have increased five times since 1970 from \$1.10 billion to \$5.54 billion.

Iowa ranks third in the United States in the value of gypsum produced.

84.6% of Iowa's 17 and 18-year-olds graduate from high school, as compared to a national average of 72%.

QUICK FACTS ABOUT IOWA

Personal Income of Iowans (1983)	U.S.	Iowa
Total (millions of dollars)	2,734,122	31,092
Per capita (dollars)	11,658	10,705*
*(rank 31st)		

Earnings by Industry (1983) (in millions of dollars)	Iowa	U.S.	% of U.S.
Farm*	185	38,792	0.5
Nonfarm	19,631	1,710,071	1.1
Private	16,389	1,422,716	1.2
Manufacturing	5,157	446,621	1.2
Nondurable goods	2,042	158,119	1.3
Durable goods	3,115	288,502	1.1
Services	3,676	317,209	1.2
Government and government enterprises	3,242	287,355	1.1
Trade (retail)	2,063	164,639	1.3
Trade (wholesale)	1,625	119,136	1.4
Transportation, public utilities	1,510	134,878	1.1
Finance, insurance, real estate	1,268	100,098	1.3
Construction	952	97,559	1.0
Agricultural services, forestry, fisheries	95	7,218	1.3
Mining	41	35,358	0.1

*1982 = \$1,301M; 1981 = \$2,467M

Occupation by Industry (1980) (persons 16 years or older)		percent- age
Total	1,304,638	
Wholesale and retail trade	282,778	21.7
Professional and related services	271,262	20.8
Manufacturing	264,119	20.2
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	130,745	10.0
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	83,572	6.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	67,788	5.2
Construction	67,697	5.2
Public administration	49,080	3.8
Business and repair services	38,088	2.9
Personal services	38,032	2.9
Entertainment and recreation services	8,925	0.7
Mining	2,552	0.2
State total population (1983 est.)	2,905,000	
(1980 census)	2,913,808	
Rank among states (1983 est.)	29th	
(1980 census)	27th	
Persons per square mile (1980)	52.1	
Urban areas (1980)	1,708,232 (58.6%)	
Rural areas (1980)	1,205,576 (41.6%)	
Males (1980)	1,415,705	
Females (1980)	1,497,682	
Born in Iowa (1980)	2,261,545 (77.6%)	
Median age (1980)	30.0	
Live Births (1982)	45,427	
rate per 1,000 population	15.6	
Deaths (1982)	26,852	
rate per 1,000 population	9.2	

QUICK FACTS ABOUT IOWA

Marriages (1982)	27,189
rate per 1,000 population	9.3 (rank 33rd)
Divorces (1982)	10,869
rate per 1,000 population	3.7 (38th)
Major cities (1980)	
Des Moines	191,003
Cedar Rapids	110,243
Davenport	103,264
Sioux City	82,003
Waterloo	75,985
Dubuque	62,321
Council Bluffs	56,449
Smallest city (1980)	
Donnan (Fayette County)	10
Number of households (1980)	1,053,107
Persons per household (1980)	2.68
Housing owner-occupied (1980)	71.8% (rank 4th)
Population aged 65 yrs. or older (1980)	387,482
Rank among states	4th
Voting age population voting for President (1980)	62.8% (rank 9th)
Total area of Iowa	56,275 sq. mi.
Rank by state	25th
Land area	55,965 sq. mi.
Water area (permanent inland)	310 sq. mi.
Number of commercial broadcast stations (1983)	209
(87 AM radio, 106 FM radio, 16 TV, 7 satellite TV)	
Number of telephones in use (1982)	1,266,548
Number of daily newspapers (1983)	43
Net paid circulation	1,064,419
Per capita	0.385 (rank 13th)
Number of Sunday newspapers (1983)	9
Net paid circulation	745,343
Number of weekly newspapers (1983)	336
Net paid circulation	755,934
Number of motor vehicles registered (1982)	2,960,256
Number of automobiles registered (1982)	1,715,610
Highway mileage (1979)	111,900 (rank 10th)
Number of registered aircraft (1982)	3,099
Number of licensed:	
Chiropractors	1,116
Dentists	2,356
Dental hygienists	834
LPNs	11,395
MDs	7,594
Optometrists	571
Osteopathic physicians	182
Osteopathic physicians and surgeons	780
Physical therapists	645
Podiatrists	144
RNs (active)	29,749
Number of hospitals (1979)	141

Education

Number of universities (1979)	9
state (3), private (6)	
Number of 4-year colleges (1979)	27
Number of area community colleges (1979)	15
Number of students at universities and 4-year colleges	99,000
Number of public schools (1977)	1,889
elementary	1,147
secondary	717
handicapped	25
Enrollment (1983)	503,116
Number of private schools (1979)	289
elementary	218
secondary	37
elementary/secondary	34
Enrollment (1983)	50,735
Number of public libraries (1982)	511

			(\$ million)	
Farms:	No. of Farms	Land (Acres)	Sales	%
Total (1978)	126,456	33,580,851*	9,211,380	
Crops:				
All	57,553	16,392,745	2,795,552	34%
Corn	21,533	5,966,752	950,471	12%
Soybeans	15,765	3,951,952	621,074	8%
Livestock:				
All	68,903	17,188,106	5,415,728	66%
Beef cattle	21,403	5,855,125	2,173,158	26%
Hogs	25,804	5,245,968	1,179,542	21%

*93.8% of all land area of state (ranks 3rd in U.S.)

Average size of farm = 266 acres .

Weather

Mean average temperature (degrees F)	
December/January/February	21.3
March/April/May	48.1
June/July/August	72.9
September/October/November	51.8
Mean average precipitation (inches)	
December/January/February	1.00
March/April/May	2.91
June/July/August	4.10
September/October/November	2.03
Annual precipitation	
Northwest (lowest)	27.45
Southeast (highest)	34.68
Annual snowfall	
North central (highest)	38.0
Southeast (lowest)	26.6
Mean annual temperature	
North central (lowest)	46.3
Southeast (highest)	51.3

LEGAL HOLIDAYS AND DAYS OF SPECIAL OBSERVANCE

Chapter 33 of the 1985 Code of Iowa provides that the following are legal public holidays:

New Year's Day	Jan. 1
Lincoln's Birthday	Feb. 12
Washington's Birthday	Third Monday in February
Memorial Day	Last Monday in May
Independence Day	July 4
Labor Day	First Monday in September
Veterans Day	Nov. 11
Thanksgiving Day	Fourth Thursday in November
Christmas Day	Dec. 25

Chapter 31 and 186A of the 1985 Code of Iowa provides that the following are special observance days:

- *Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Day — The Sunday nearest Jan. 15.
 - *Arbor Day and Arbor Week — The last Friday in April and the week thereof.
 - *Mother's Day — The second Sunday in May.
 - *Flag Day — June 14, anniversary of adoption of the U.S. flag by the Continental Congress at Philadelphia, 1777.
 - *Independence Sunday — The Sunday preceding the Fourth of July.
 - Herbert Hoover Day — The Sunday nearest Aug. 10.
 - *Columbus Day — Oct. 12.
 - *Youth Honor Day — Oct. 31.
- *By proclamation of governor.

IOWA VETERANS' ORGANIZATIONS

The following Iowa veterans' organizations are chartered by the United States Congress:

Veterans of World War I of the U.S.A.

The Veterans of World War I were granted a national charter on July 18, 1958.

The Department of Iowa had its inception at Cedar Rapids, Iowa on May 19, 1957 with W.R. Kime of Richland being elected first state commander. In 1963 Kime was honored by being elected national commander.

There are 93 barracks, as the local units are referred to, along with a ladies' auxiliary of 93 units. The state is divided into eight districts with the district commanders serving as members of the State Board of Administration.

The organization provides liaison between veterans and government, and a vital social medium for members.

American Veterans of World War II, Korea and Vietnam

The American Veterans of World War II, commonly known as the AMVETS, were granted a national charter by an Act of Congress, and President Truman signed the measure on July 28, 1947. AMVETS is the only nationally chartered World War II veterans organization.

The AMVETS principles are (1) to promote world peace, (2) to perpetuate the American way of life and (3) to help the veteran help himself.

The AMVETS have a national and state auxiliary comprised of the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of World War II, Korea and Vietnam veterans.

For the Iowa Department of AMVETS Robert O. Steben is the Executive Director and National Service Officer.

Any person who served actively and honorably in the armed forces any length of time after September 16, 1940 is eligible to become a member.

The American Legion in Iowa

The American Legion was started in Paris, France on March 15, 1919. It was launched formally in St. Louis on May 8, 1919, by world war veterans from nearly every state in the union. They were selected by temporary secretaries and named at the request of Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., acting under instructions from the Paris caucus.

The first Iowa state convention was held in Des Moines on September 4, 1919. The first national convention of delegates from the newly organized state departments was held in Minneapolis on Armistice Day, 1919.

The American Legion Auxiliary, mothers, wives, sisters, granddaughters and daughters of Legionnaires, was organized in 1921.

The Iowa headquarters is located at 720 Lyon St., Des Moines, Iowa 50309. There are nine districts in Iowa with 651 local posts and an approximate annual membership of 80,000.

The Iowa department stresses a national program of Americanism, national security, child welfare and rehabilitation, in addition to many youth programs to develop good citizenship.

Iowa has contributed leadership to the national organization with three national commanders: Gen. Hanford McNider of Mason City, J. Ray Murphy, formerly of Ida Grove and Donald E. Johnson of West Branch.

Iowa Veterans of Foreign Wars

The Veterans of Foreign Wars, Department of Iowa, was granted its charter by the National Organization on May 26, 1921. Its objectives, fraternal, patriotic, historical and educational are: to preserve and strengthen comradeship among its members and to assist comrades, to perpetuate the memory and history of its dead and to assist their widows and orphans, to maintain allegiance to the government of the United States and fidelity to its Constitution and laws; to foster patriotism, to maintain and extend institutions of American freedom and to preserve and defend the United States from its enemies. V.F.W. is comprised of American men and women who served honorably in the Armed Forces of the United States in hostile waters or on foreign soil during any foreign war, insurrection or expedition.

The Iowa Department Headquarters are located at 3601 Beaver Ave., Des Moines 50310.

The Disabled American Veterans in Iowa

The Disabled American Veterans, commonly known as the DAV, was organized nationally in 1920 by groups of disabled veterans then undergoing vocational training courses and chartered by Congress in 1932, to render service to, for and by disabled war veterans. The DAV has, ever since its inception, been the spokesman for the disabled war veterans of America, in Congress and before its various committees as well as before the Veterans Administration and its local regional offices and facilities.

During 1920 and 1921, the first three chapters of the Iowa Department were organized in the vocational training centers at Des Moines, Iowa City and Ames. The Department of Iowa DAV held its first state convention in 1922 at Iowa City.

The DAV in Iowa has grown to 31 chapters and about 9,175 members. The National Service Office is located at 1033B Federal Building, 210 Walnut, Des Moines. Supervisor is Larry J. Jatho.

The Marine Corps League in Iowa

The League is a veterans organization incorporated by an Act of Congress in 1937. It is composed of Marines and former Marines with honorable service. It aims to perpetuate the traditions and spirit of the U.S. Marine Corps through the continuous association of Marines who served under the Globe and Anchor at any time, in war or peace.

There are League detachments all across the country. Regular meetings are conducted under a unified ritual, with the Marine Corps spirit and atmosphere predominating.

The one and only membership qualification is honorable service in excess of 90 days in the Marines. This means that, regardless of rank served, regardless of when or where a

Marine served, regardless of what division or wing he may or may not have served with, if he is a Marine, male or female, he is welcome in the Marine Corps League.

A common trait of League members is the spirit of *Semper Fidelis*, the spirit of being "always faithful" to the Country, the Corps, and to their fellow Marines, in service and out. So deep is this ingrained in the members that, long after most have hung up the uniform for the last time, they still dare to call each other "Marine." Each seems to hold the League slogan as a personal truth, that of "Once a Marine — Always a Marine."

China-Burma-India Veterans Association

The CBIVA is a non-profit organization, formed in 1948 for World War II veterans who had served in the China-Burma-India Theater. National offices are located in the War Memorial Center in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Chapters (known as Bashes, which is an India name for house or hut) are scattered throughout the United States, and national reunions are held annually.

The Carl F. Moershel Basha of Iowa was organized in Des Moines in November 1952. It is named after the late Col. Moershel of the Amana Colonies who was a charter member. Meetings of the group are held twice a year in different cities. In addition, Iowa has been host to the national reunion three times: Cedar Rapids in 1960 and 1981, and Des Moines in 1968.

Two Iowans, Ray Alderson of Dubuque and Dr. Victor Tamashunas of Ames, have served as national commander. A number of other Iowans have held national offices in the CBIVA. Neil Maurer of Laurens and Alderson are two of the 24 recipients of the CBIVA Award of Merit, given at the national reunion each year.

Iowa State Association Rainbow Division Veterans

While the 42nd Division was serving as a part of the army of occupation along the Rhine River in Germany in World War I, a universal desire arose to perpetuate in civil life the bonds of wartime comradeship by forming an organization of all Rainbow veterans. The Rainbow Division Veterans was formed March 1919 in the city of Bad Neuenahr, Germany.

The Iowa State Association Rainbow Division Veterans was formed in Des Moines in March 1936. The Iowa association is a member of the National Association Rainbow Division, which has its national headquarters in Roanoke, Virginia.

The Association fosters Rainbow comradeship in civil life, a most fitting memorial to the Rainbow dead and a rich heritage to its descendants. The Iowa Rainbow Auxiliary is active in community services, visitation to Veterans Administration Hospitals and has the largest membership in the national association.