

State of Iowa
1945



IOWA POSTWAR REHABILITATION COMMISSION

Report Presented to
The Governor of Iowa
and the
Fifty-First General Assembly
January 1945

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Report presented to
The Governor of Iowa
and the
Iowa 51st General Assembly
January, 1945

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY
MADRAS 14

Iowa Postwar Rehabilitation Commission
709 Crocker Building
Des Moines, Iowa

January

1945

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

January 2, 1945

Hon. Robert D. Blue
Governor of Iowa
The State Capitol

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Dear Sir:

Herewith is transmitted to yourself and the 51st General Assembly of Iowa the final report of the Iowa Postwar Rehabilitation Commission in accordance with the instructions contained in Joint Resolution No. 6 of the 50th General Assembly.

The Commission, appointed by your predecessor, Governor Bourke B. Hickenlooper, by authority of the above Joint Resolution, is fully conscious of the incompleteness of the report. New facts are constantly available and new conditions developing. It is hoped, however, that the recommendations contained herein may be a starting ground for a state policy that may ease the shock of reconversion of the economic life of the state to a peacetime basis and make less difficult the reabsorption of her service men and women and war workers into the ways of peace.

Respectfully,

Don L. Berry, Chairman
Barr Keshlear, Secretary

IOWA POSTWAR REHABILITATION COMMISSION

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*Highway Committee report is printed as a separate publication.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the Legislature designate some state agency to act as an overall determining body to pass upon the timing of state public works so as to avoid competition with private enterprise when work is plentiful and to accelerate public works when needed. (Page 7)
2. That consultation and advisory service be provided at the state level to assist municipal and other governmental units in accomplishing a similar desirable timing of public works. (Page 7)
3. That the Legislature memorialize Congress to announce a definite policy on federal aid and inform the Congress that Iowa does not favor Federal Aid for local projects. (Page 8)
4. That the Legislature take such action as will empower cities, counties and school districts to levy a tax sufficient to defray the expense of planning improvements in advance of final financing. (Page 9)
5. That legislation be enacted to permit local governmental units, for the time being, to accumulate surpluses which may be expendable for projects when men and material are available. (Page 9)
6. That a comprehensive program of highway improvement and extension be adopted covering a 12-year period which would provide surfaced roads to every farm home, extend financial aid to municipal streets and roads, and complete primary and secondary road system maintenance and construction. Methods of financing on a "pay as you go" basis are also recommended. (Page 9 and separate report of Highway Committee)
7. That the State Conservation Commission Program for needed improvements in parks, lakes, forests and game areas be put into action as soon as men and materials are available. (Page 10)
8. That much needed improvements on state institutions and the construction of a State Office Building be undertaken as soon as possible. (Page 10)
9. That soil conservation measures be encouraged. (Page 10)
10. That some State Authority be designated to deal with the Federal Government in accepting or purchasing surplus war materials for the state and governmental units. (Page 11)
11. That authority be given health officials to enforce sewage treatment regulations and guard against stream pollution. (Page 11)
12. That local public health organizations be reorganized to avoid possible introduction of tropical diseases brought back by returning service men and perform other needed health services. (Page 11)
13. That legislation be enacted to permit negotiation with other states looking to the abolition or relaxation of interstate trade barriers. (Page 11)
14. That the General Assembly memorialize Congress in favor of distribution of surplus property through regular trade channels. (Page 12)
15. That the state request the reorganization of the National Guard at the

close of the war and that the State Guard be continued for the next biennium. (Page 12)

16. That a state building code be adopted. (Page 12)
17. That special consideration be given to ways and means of improving obsolescent urban areas. (Page 12)
18. That a permanent State Resources and Development Commission be created to promote Iowa industrially, agriculturally, and recreationally. (Page 12)
19. That measures be considered for curbing land speculation. (Page 13)
20. That a State authority be empowered to accept federal school aid and that such aid be administered by state and local educational agencies. (Page 13)
21. That consulting service be offered at the state level to survey educational needs of local school districts. (Page 14)
22. That a long range program of adult education be encouraged and financed. (Page 14)
23. That State veteran's benefit laws be revised extending benefits to World War II veterans and the creation of a State Veterans Affairs Department. (Page 14)

INTRODUCTION

Long before a battle is joined with the enemy an estimate of the situation is carefully prepared and detailed plans are thoroughly worked out for every operation and operating unit. Our task for the peacetime era requires no less careful thought and logical procedure.

Immediately following every major war in the United States there has been a short temporary business slump while industry became readjusted to civilian production. Then usually several years later there followed a far more serious depression when foreign production was restored and markets became glutted with civilian goods beyond the purchasing power of the people.* The extent and seriousness of such depressions we believe can be greatly lessened by wide use of foresight or planning. Foresight must be used not alone by government at all levels but by private enterprise and the quasi-public service industries, trade, including retail and wholesale, as well as transportation and communication facilities.

The most serious of all our depressions followed the first World War by slightly over ten years and was finally completely eliminated only by the preparations for World War II.

It requires no genius to understand that no nation, no matter how rich its natural or financial resources, can indefinitely endure such staggering shocks to its economy.

The only means at our disposal for accomplishing this gigantic task of stemming the recurring tide of unemployment and depression is our own ingenuity and foresight, avoiding past errors and using our incomparable production capacity which in reality turned the tide of World War II to the amazement of the entire world. We must open up challenging opportunities for peacetime constructive effort that will focus the attention and the ability of these men of genius who built up our great war productive capacity into a well conceived and balanced peacetime production program that will rebuild and conserve our depleted resources and provide high standards of living for our citizens and enable us to maintain our place of leadership in world trade and commerce.

What is Iowa's share or stake in this tremendous task if, as some reliable authorities have stated, 12-15 million new jobs must be provided if large scale unemployment is to be avoided? *With "full employment" at 54-56 million this would mean an increase of 8-10 million jobs more than in 1940. Iowa's share based on population and the number in the services and war industries, would probably be around 160,000 to 200,000 of new employment opportunities needed after the close of hostilities. Recent War Manpower Commission estimates indicate this figure may be considerably less; due to retirement from the labor force of older men and many women. A breakdown of these figures into specific employment programs and projects will be included later in this report. What needs emphasis here is the approach to the fundamental problem of employment in contrast to previous programs or lack of them in the past.

In the first place we have now recognized in time the necessity for careful preparation of plans for both public and private works. Second, there is general acceptance of the great advantages of teamwork at all levels of government as well as by private industry, including management, labor and agriculture. All must work together for the common objective, victory over mass unemployment. While teamwork is essential the Federal horse cannot or should not be expected to carry a large share of the burden. It is essen-

*House Committee on Economic Policy and Planning Fourth Report Page 18.

tial that we recognize that vast expenditures of Federal funds do not offer a permanent or economic solution to unemployment. In addition the Federal Treasury is now burdened with debt and benefit payments to veterans, the aged and social security compensation. The State and local governments, however, are in far better financial condition to handle their own employment problems than ever before.

Of course, a great deal will depend on the revival and maintenance of foreign trade, both exports and imports, and markets for agricultural and industrial products.

Even at best agriculture cannot be counted on for much increased employment except for normal replacements due to retirement and a limited number of younger farmers. Farming operations are now on large farms with more machines and fewer hired hands. While agricultural production in recent years has increased greatly this has been accomplished with fewer workers and the tendency toward more efficient practices is likely to continue. Even industry, in order to compete successfully in postwar foreign and domestic markets must produce more per man through machine operation and assembly line production than formerly. Every possible effort must be made to lower production costs by lower living costs of workers through decentralization of manufacturing plants themselves and the replanning of large conveniently located housing developments within walking distance of plants and downtown employment centers or near mass transportation facilities. It is recognized that vast possibilities exist for industrial development in many hitherto unknown fields which may provide jobs in amounts difficult to estimate. It is also true that Iowa is in a splendid position to take advantage of the large scale decentralization of existing industry which may follow the war and which would provide greater employment in the state. These are indeed our new frontiers, which envision no new lands to exploit but rather the intensive improvement and use of what we have and can produce.

As standards of living and environment are raised, our needs and desires increase requiring many heretofore unknown services and facilities. Here will be found the greatest employment reservoir. In this category would be wholesale and retail trades, laundries, transport, power and communication services, and the professions as well as many other and new services. Incidentally one of the important professional shortages for several years even before the war and, of course, now to a far greater degree is the planning field itself. Very few trained and experienced planners and planning technicians are available. Just calling an engineer, an architect, or an economist a planner doesn't mean he is qualified by training or experience to exercise the manifold tasks of coordinated planning procedure. This presents a challenge to the Universities and Colleges which may mean the success or failure of the whole postwar planning program. Here is a fundamental service requiring earnest attention.

During the immediate postwar reconversion period some public works, especially those of the service type, will be needed to insure full employment. Many of these such as highways, municipal services and local business have been or are being planned for now. Furthermore, the construction industry so heavily counted upon for public works, can ordinarily provide not more than 5 to 10 per cent of the total employment. But this does not include the vast potential backlog of employment that would be involved in an urgently needed private housing rehabilitation and rehousing program.

This is not to be confused with public subsidized low income housing which is another needed, though quite different program. Thousands of homes all over Iowa are in dire need of long deferred repairs, remodeling and modernization. By a concerted cooperative effort among architects,

tradesmen, labor and suppliers of materials as well as state and city planning officials and other agencies such a movement built from the ground up could take up much of the unemployment slack for at least ten years if properly coordinated with orderly construction of new homes by private builders and individuals.

This is the type of employment that not only provides jobs almost unlimited but at the same time raises standards of living, increases demands for both consumer and durable goods, and stimulates local community pride and stabilizes property values.

Another type or group of projects which can begin almost immediately upon the close of hostilities, providing machinery is available, is road repair and building, limestone crushing for agricultural use, sewage and water supply replacements and renovation, soil conservation improvements, reforestation and provision of more complete and modern state, county and community recreation facilities.

As we approach maturity as a state and nation, we find that our wasteful practices in the past have depleted many of our natural resources through unplanned exploitation.

A definite trend toward better husbandry in the use and development of these resources has been underway more or less intermittently since the time of President Theodore Roosevelt. A statewide and comprehensive program of conservation of soil, forest, minerals and water carried on largely by private individuals under state guidance and Federal cooperation would not only provide employment but would tend to increase and maintain the productive capital of the state.

These planned programs together with the stepped up privately sponsored enterprises and the few needed Public Works and Services interspersed, when men and materials are not required in private industry should not only stabilize employment during the immediate postwar years, but they should provide permanently sound and continued employment engaged in full production at good wages which should result in constantly rising standards of living and environment.

Organization of this Report

There are two quite distinct, though interrelated and often overlapping, approaches to our postwar problems:

One, the immediate task of finding productive employment for returning service men and war workers during the first months or years following the end of the war. This urgent phase of our program is considered in Part I.

Two, the long range planning and development of our state resources for their most effective use over a long period of years for the best interests of the people. A brief of these problems is considered in Part II.

Following Part II will be found the reports of the special committees of the Commission with other basic information.

PART I

Considerations for Immediate Action

Surveys made by the Iowa section of the Committee for Economic Development, as well as by the committee on industry of the Iowa Postwar Rehabilitation Commission, indicate that Iowa industry anticipates employing from 12 to 20 per cent more workers after the war than it employed in 1940. Iowa plants and new industries expect to make \$32,000,000 worth of additions and new construction. (C. E. D. report, page 89, Industrial Committee report, page 53.) (Some new industry has decided to come to Iowa since the committee report was filed.)

Thirteen Iowa cities surveyed by the C. E. D. plan to do commercial, industrial, and home construction to the amount of \$53,347,000.

About three-fourths of the cities of the state have indicated to our committee on municipal projects that they expect to do \$11,218,900 worth of building and make \$16,729,314 worth of improvements, a total of \$27,948,214 which will provide 13,974 man years of work on the basis of one man hour on site and off site, for each dollar expended and 2,000 man hours to the year. (Municipal Projects Committee report, page 57.)

The Postwar Planning Committee of the Iowa League of Municipalities, of which committee Mayor John Mac Vicar of Des Moines is chairman, has estimated needed, or desirable improvements in the 926 incorporated cities and towns of Iowa amounting to \$269,327,599. These are public works that could be reasonably undertaken without wasting public funds and which would definitely and permanently raise the living standards of Iowa urban dwellers. (League of Municipalities letter, page 102.)

On the same basis the county governments will provide 10,000 man years of work in the expenditure of \$20,000,000 indicated to the committee on county projects. But more man years than this may be provided where much of the work is done in rural areas. (County Projects Committee report, page 45.)

Educational privileges for service men and women provided under the federal "G-I" bill, will absorb the equivalent of 50,000 man-years of labor. (comment prepared by Committee on Education, Page 13)

The decrease in the number of business houses since Pearl Harbor, as computed by the C. E. D., amounts to 8,450, which may mean openings for that many to be re-established. (C. E. D. report, page 89.)

Railroads report they are well set to reemploy all returning service men and have agreements with the brotherhoods that they will not lose their seniority. Railroad shops need more men and they are planning much new equipment and long delayed repairs to station facilities, roadbeds and so forth.

Urban transportation agencies and short lines are also planning expanded employment.

The trucking industry reports need for more men and much new equipment and repairs.

It is estimated aviation will employ 1,000 additional men after the war. (Transportation Committee report, page 79.)

According to a sampling poll, believed to be reliable, made by the Iowa Agricultural Extension Service, 129,000 farmers plan business improvements after the war to the amount of \$340,000,000. And 101,000 farm families plan home improvements to the amount of \$80,000,000, including 6,000 new farm homes. (Extension Survey, page 94.)

One of the best conditioned Unemployment Security Commissions in

the United States is that of Iowa, which is financially able to pay the maximum claim for one year to 200,000 workers if necessary. (Letter from Chairman, page 96.)

Figures submitted to this Commission by the War Manpower Commission show that the total number of men and women in the armed service from Iowa, added to the state's labor force as of Nov. 1, 1944, would make a total of 1,093,705, or 135,836 greater than the labor force reported in the 1940 census, an increase of 14.2 per cent over 1940. (W. M. C. figures, page 98.)

In the above figures only a part of the state highway program is included. Highway expenditures in the state were 44½ million dollars annually before the war and would be upped to around 50 million dollars if the program recommended by this Commission in a separate report is adopted. (Highway Committee report, separate publication.)

One city of 66,000 has made a survey of postwar intention of its population with the report that orders amounting to \$23,000,000 are ready to be placed for home equipment and other improvements.

One county has made a survey revealing that one half its farmers are contemplating major building projects running from granaries and hog houses to new homes. Another county finds its 1,800 farmers are ready to place orders for \$6,186,673 worth of improved livestock, equipment and construction, including \$629,000 for new homes, \$789,000 for new barns, and \$711,000 for other construction.

With that display of prospective business in Iowa to meet the indicated need for employment, it would appear that the state has little to worry about beyond some immediate projects to help tide over the readjustment slump to which reference was made in the introduction.

But let us look in the wings and behind the backdrop. It is indicated that 90 per cent of the financing is provided already for the 420 millions of farm improvements and orders which are said to be ready to go. (Extension survey, page 92.) Perhaps not in so large measure, but generally the financing is believed to be pretty well in hand for the millions of orders to be placed by the urban dwellers of the state.

And how are they to be financed? Mostly from accumulations invested in government bonds or deposited in banks. Probably 60 per cent of the bank deposits are also invested in government bonds. So it may be said that the wherewithal for all this business is tied up in government bonds.

The only way the government can pay off these bonds so they may be available for spending is to replace each dollar with another dollar raised by taxation, reborrowing, or—say it softly—created with paper and ink. Bank deposits or other funds invested in farm, industrial, or business loans are balanced by cattle or hogs in the feedlot, raw materials in process of manufacture, or goods on the shelves. Government bonds represent nothing of the kind. They stand only for exhausted wealth, tangible goods that have been exploded, shot to pieces, eaten, worn out, or sunk to the bottoms of the seven seas. The government has nothing to sell, no wealth, with which to pay its debts. To be sure, it has some surplus war equipment, some old buildings to be torn down, industrial plants, and some camp grounds to be disposed of, but they are of comparatively small consequence. Last summer a gorge of stories emanated from Washington of the tremendous food surplus the government would have to release which might upset the food market. When analyzed it turned out the whole prospective surplus amounted to only 11 days food supply for the population of the country. That is hardly enough to scare a provident housewife. Of course, dumped all at once, it could seriously obfuscate orderly marketing; but that amount of surplus is a matter rather for gratitude than worry IF handled with reas-

onable intelligence. (We admit that is a pretty big "if", but here's hoping.)

No government on earth could conduct such a war as the United States is fighting without seriously depleting, if not exhausting, its wealth. We have spent our substance and we will continue to spend it without stint until complete victory is achieved. Nevertheless, while it is a fact we have depleted our wealth patriotically, it is equally a fact that much of it is gone, and government bonds stand for the part that is gone.

So long as we are satisfied to see our savings, which is what we produce above what we need for ourselves, represented by a bond or a bank deposit slip, we can indulge the feeling of prosperity; but when we want to translate those evidences of credit into real, tangible goods, houses, autos, carpets, refrigerators, fur coats, and what have you, then we face an entirely different situation.

The point we want to make is that postwar prosperity for Iowa depends entirely upon production. Our bonds, our bank deposits, are only a revolving fund with which to spur production of new goods. Any citizen who hangs back or interferes with production puts water in the gasoline and is a load on his fellowmen.

If everybody gets into the game, if confidence prevails, then we can go forward to the greatest prosperity ever known. But if confidence weakens, if there is unnecessary interference, then we can as a state and as a nation fall into the most serious depression with the most difficult social problems we have ever experienced.

If the Triple A makes a too low estimate of our food needs, if the F. D. I. C., the Federal Reserve, or the Comptroller of the Currency make mistakes in the distribution and the amount of credit needed, if labor undertakes to exploit selfishly its newly acquired power, if business insists on an assured profit, an established price for inefficient and efficient alike, in short if business gets an N. R. A. complex, then tragedy will stalk in the land.

When economic forces are left reasonably free, some enterprisers will err in judgment and fail. Others will be right and succeed. The average will be a norm upon which we can reasonably base our planning. We do not make the progress we might; neither do we sink to the depths we could. When decisions affecting the welfare of all of us rest with a few people, mistakes by those people are disastrous.

We have viewed with great alarm the concentration of business and industry in the hands of comparatively few for the reasons indicated above. But never has business or industry reposed so fateful decisions in the hands of so few as now rest with the controllers of agriculture, credit and labor.

The whole prospect hangs by a too delicate shoestring to take anything for granted.

If mistakes are made which block progress, Iowa will be obliged, either in and of herself or through the intermediation of the government, to take a share of the product of our fertile soil, by taxation or otherwise, and distribute it amongst those who need it. If such misfortune befalls it is economically and socially desirable that those to whom the distribution is made shall return some work which, as indicated in the resolution creating this commission, needs doing in contradistinction to hastily conceived and poorly managed projects.

And so it comes about that Iowa should have not only a program of work to tide us over the primary adjustment slump, but also a reserve list which can be thrown into the hopper promptly in case the supervising authorities of the government fail to connect with the divine afflatus, and so let us bog down in the middle of our great opportunity.

This commission has followed the suggestion of the resolution by which

it was created and has worked on the supposition that Iowa and her citizens and local governmental units should finance their own postwar enterprises without looking to the federal government, except perhaps in the case of roads. (Federal aid in promoting transportation has been a policy of government for 150 years, assisting in waterways, turnpikes, railroads, and now surfaced highways and perhaps airports.) In this approach to our problems our policy has been approved by the Federal Works Agency.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMMEDIATE CONSIDERATION

An Overall Determining Agency

1. It seems apparent that public works, except those of urgent necessity or which implement private enterprise, should not be thrown into gear to compete with private enterprise for men and materials in a period when business is normal or extraordinarily good. They should be reserved for times when private activity begins to slacken, in order that they may be used to stabilize employment. For this reason your commission is agreed that any state appropriations to finance a backlog of public works should be made available for expenditure by the appropriate administrative body only upon the decision of the executive council, or some other state authority to be designated by the legislature, that an emergency in unemployment exists or threatens. Such decision for all administrative authorities should be made by the same state authority so that a uniform policy may prevail. (Report Committee on Conservation, page 35.)

Overall Consulting Agency

2. Positive decision by a state body upon the timing or need of public projects promoted and financed by local government units would be objectionable and poor public policy. Nevertheless, a counselling authority at the state level with which local authorities would be required to confer before inaugurating public works, would, your commission believes, receive public approval and might avoid harmful competition for men and materials between local public works projects or between public works and private enterprises, and might also prevent the undertaking of certain public works which might prove of short usefulness or be doubtful as to need. The purview of such a counselling authority should cover county and municipal enterprises, schoolhouses, and so forth. The two above agencies might be one. (Education Committee report, page 51.)

If a liberal spending program for public works is inaugurated, either by the state or nation, which cannot be slowed down or suspended when private enterprise calls for the available men and materials, such a program will contribute toward an inflationary spiral and a subsequent collapse which may make the troubles of the Thirties seem by comparison like a mild summer breeze.

Your commission believes the 50th General Assembly was wise in calling for a program financed mainly from within the state itself for several reasons. In the first place, the federal government is deeply in debt and without considerable assets, the inevitable aftermath of war, for which no criticism is here implied. Local governments are in better condition and able to finance their own projects.

Secondly, the tax or bond dollar will buy more if expended near to where it is raised, rather than by sending it to Washington to be allocated back. Experience has demonstrated that such dollars lose most of their manhood during their visit to Washington and return home looking like victims of pernicious anemia. Seriously, the 28 years dur-

ing which the government has been generous toward primary roads have shown the loss the dollar sustains on its journey to Washington and back. The government has collected \$5,216,000,000 in highway taxes, and returned to the states only \$3,704,000,000 in the form of highway aid, or barely over 71c on the dollar. We are not talking politics in making this statement. Twelve of the 28 years have passed under a republican administration and 16 under democratic. We simply say that loss is inherent in sending money to Washington before we bring it home to use. (Highway Committee Report.)

Ask Congress for Non-help Policy.

3. It is the opinion of your commission that postwar stability would be greatly strengthened if the government would firmly announce that the era of federal generosity to local projects is past. We recommend that the Iowa General Assembly memorialize Congress to this effect. From the best information we can gather, a great many communities, instead of going ahead and making plans for projects that can be used to stabilize employment after the war, are sitting back waiting to learn how much help the government will give them.

In view of the liberal provisions of the G. I. Bill of Rights your commission is of the opinion that the state need not assume more than a cooperative attitude toward that law in dealing with the individual service man or woman. Their individual needs have, been pretty well and fairly provided for by said bill.

What the state owes to its returning protectors is, rather, to encourage and directly promote such economic and social conditions as will give to the returning service personnel and war workers the opportunities to find employment, business of their own, education if they please, in short an open way into a normal peacetime life such as they are fighting to preserve. Our investigations lead us to believe our men overseas are so busy with the job they have in hand they have no time nor chance to think seriously of plans for assuring themselves of the opportunities to which they will have earned the right when they return. If intelligent preparation for that time is made, we on the home front must make it.

Our first job is to win the war. On that all are agreed. But it is only dodging a responsibility to those who are fighting for us to say that we will win the war first and think about postwar matters afterward. They on the firing line and in the gun turrets will bring the postwar era. Shall we assume or dodge the responsibility to make some preparation for it?

Joint Resolution No. 6 of the 50th General Assembly answers the question for Iowa. We will assume our responsibility. So, let us take that for granted and get on with the job.

First, let us consider those things which Iowa should do to tide over the preliminary, or readjustment slump which history shows to have followed all wars. It would be difficult to find figures to indicate the length of this probable period or the extent of the unemployment it may bring.

It will be brought about by the inevitable difficulty and delay of returning workers to find the place where they want to settle permanently, by the time required by factories for readjusting and retooling after having been set for war production, by time required for building up stock piles for building materials and prefabricated parts. Its length will depend partly upon the speed with which men are discharged and returned from the war zones, by progress made in industrial reconver-

sion during the closing months of war, by the duration of the war in the Pacific after the European phase is ended, and by other factors impossible to foresee. We are virtually certain there will be such a period.

Whatever its seriousness or duration it may be annoying and greatly discouraging to returning soldiers and workers. While perhaps 90 per cent of the returning service men have homes or jobs to which they can return with a fair degree of certainty of at least partial employment, the problems of those not so fortunate can be highly disturbing and an altogether unfair reward for the sacrifice they have made.

To tide over this temporary slump your commission urges all citizens who have plans for work that will require labor and not much material to put such plans into operation as soon as men are available. Such work would include tiling, grading, and such building operations as involve the razing of old buildings or installations and using the same material in new construction.

It will be a time when municipalities and counties should throw into gear projects for grading, sewer rebuilding or extension, and similar projects. While the commission neither recommends or discourages the building or extension of airports, where the definite decision has been made to build or extend an airport, such enterprises are especially adaptable to this period when labor will be available and material scarce, since they are largely a matter of dirt moving. The money placed in circulation in such occupation will move on to stimulate all kinds of other work.

A Planning Tax

4. Many cities would make plans for postwar work; but there is no provision under the Iowa law for funds for planning until the bonds are sold and the funds for inaugurating actual construction made available. It is the opinion of this commission that the legislature should take such action as will empower cities, counties, and school districts to levy a tax sufficient to defray the expense of planning improvements in advance of final financing, and to permit them to borrow in advance of the anticipated proceeds of such levy in order that planning activities may proceed immediately. This need is partially covered by Sec. 294.1 of the Code of Iowa, providing for city planning commissions, but said section scarcely applies to the smaller municipalities, and other governmental units.

Authority to Accumulate Surpluses

5. It is further recommended that legislation be enacted to permit local governmental units, for the time being at least, to accumulate surpluses which may be expendable for definite projects when men and materials are available.

Highway Program

6. On the state level the highway offers immediate as well as long range employment to many workers. Our recommendations in that field are embodied in a separate report and no further comment on that is needed here. Better roads are the overwhelming first choice of Iowa farmers as needed public works. (Extension Report, Page 95.)

Immediate Work of Conservation Commission

- The state conservation commission has a program of much needed
7. work in the parks, lakes, forests and game areas of the state which can be thrown into action immediately. A good deal of this program will employ much labor and require comparatively small amounts of material. It is a part of the state 25 year plan promulgated several years ago. It has the advantage that it can be started at once and can be tapered off as private enterprise comes into the labor and material market. Details of this program are embodied in the statement of the director of the Conservation Commission published as a part of this report. It is recommended that sufficient funds for a generous beginning on this program be made available to the Conservation Commission and released in whole or in installments as needed upon approval of whatever authority the General Assembly may choose to set up. (Conservation Committee Report, page 41.)

Board of Control Institutions

8. It is recognized by this commission that Iowa has grossly neglected its unfortunate wards in the institutions under the management of the Board of Control, largely due to an unpredictable increasing load and to impossibility of making necessary improvements under wartime conditions. This situation needs to be remedied at the earliest possible moment, both to create employment and to comply with human decency. It is recommended that funds be provided at once, if not already available, to proceed with plans for most necessary improvements and extensions in order that these improvements may be started and as nearly as possible completed before the full swing of private building comes into the picture.

State Office Building

The state office building is, of course, already provided for and construction of it will and should start soon after the cessation of hostilities, although it is likely to be still under construction when private enterprise, if allowed free rein, will be bidding for men and materials.

Agricultural Recommendation

The Commission's committee on agriculture has made a study of measures that may improve agricultural conditions in the state and at the same time provide employment in the immediate postwar period. Included in this report are excerpts from the sub-committee's report to the commission. (Agriculture Committee Report, page 25.)

In view of the control of farming by the federal government it is doubtful if it is worth while for the state to try to do much in regard to the subject of "Adjustment in land use and approved rotation," until such time as greater local and individual control is restored.

Soil Conservation Measures

9. In the matter of erosion control, liming, and drainage the commission believes the General Assembly should give very careful attention to the report of the committee. Carrying out the spirit of these recommendations can depend to a considerable degree on the policy of the government with regard to the distribution of surplus war equipment which would be useful in erosion control, liming, and clearing drainage ditches.

Authority to Accept Surplus Goods

As this is written no definite federal policy has been developed.

10. It is the opinion of the commission that some state authority should be set up, or some existing authority authorized, to deal with the government in accepting or purchasing surplus material for the state and re-allocating it to appropriate governmental or administrative units.

The Commission commends the extension of rural electrification as a field of the greatest service in raising the rural standard of living in the state, as well as furnishing a market of tremendous extent for electrical equipment and those engaged in affiliated industry. There seems, however, no occasion for legislative action on this subject. (Agriculture Committee report, page 27.)

Stream Pollution

11. The committee on Conservation of Natural Resources has given special attention to the matter of stream pollution and sewage disposal. The Commission concurs in its recommendation that legislation be passed giving the state health authorities jurisdiction to require all cities and towns to provide such treatment for sewage that it can safely be discharged into the open waterways of the state in compliance with modern sanitary practice.

To accomplish this would involve estimated expenditures of some \$19,000,000 which should be financed at local levels. Such projects would lend themselves admirably to the immediate postwar period. For that reason this legislation is entitled to immediate attention in order that plans may be ready to go when employment is needed. (Conservation Committee Report, page 37.)

Health Organization

12. Much of the material contained in the report of the sub-committee on social welfare is of a long range nature and therefore not pertinent to this section of the commission report. However, the commission believes the part relating to change in local health organizations is entitled to immediate attention.

It is the opinion of the officials of the State Department of Health that the return of large numbers of men from tropical regions will involve threats of tropical diseases, especially malaria, over a period of at least 10 years. It is for this reason the commission believes the recommendations of the committee on Social Welfare for providing a more alert, persistent, efficient, and prompt local health organization is of immediate and pressing importance. (Social Welfare Committee Report, page 76.)

Inter-State Trade Barriers

13. The commission concurs in the statement of the committee on transportation that state trade barriers are a serious hindrance to a prosperous economy within the state and nationally. It is the opinion of the commission that such legislative action should be taken as may be necessary to put Iowa in position to negotiate with, or meet half way any overtures from, other states looking to the abolition or relaxation of such barriers. (Transportation Committee Report, page 79.)

Small Business

- The sub-committee on Small Business made a survey of the probable position of small business establishments in the postwar period. While the Iowa General Assembly has little or no authority over the matters that may most directly effect small business, it is the recommendation of this commission that the General Assembly memorialize Congress to provide for the disposition of surplus stocks of merchandise in the hands of the government following the war through regular channels of trade in order that they may not be scattered over the land at cut prices at a terrific loss to taxpayers and to the confusion of regular manufacturing and distributing establishments. If such a memorial can have any influence it should be attended to with the utmost dispatch. (Small Business Committee Report, page 74.)

Internal Security

- The commission endorses the report of the committee on Internal Security on a resolution to Congress asking for reorganization of the National Guard of the United States; and, further, that the General Assembly provide for the continuation of the Iowa State Guard for the coming biennium. (See report, page 55.)

Building Code

- The committees on labor and building construction have recommended the enactment of a state building code for Iowa. Since there will probably be an abnormal amount of building during the five or ten years following the war, it is believed the matter of a building code is of immediate importance if the state is to get the maximum benefit from it. It is therefore recommended that a building code be established applicable to all state buildings and available for adoption by local governmental units when and if they so desire. (Labor Committee Report, page 56. Building Construction, page 32.)

Housing

- Studies are being made by a special committee on housing looking to action to rehabilitate the blighted, or obsolescent areas in Iowa cities. It is believed that this offers a field for immeasurable good and the employment of a considerable amount of labor on reconstruction and repair during the period before larger building construction projects can be got under way. If these obsolescent areas can be rehabilitated it may go a long way toward preventing the development of slum areas as our cities develop. (Housing Committee, page 52.)

A Resources and Development Commission

- Three committees in their reports to the Commission recommended the establishment of a state Resources and Development Commission to promote Iowa industrially, agriculturally and recreationally. The commission believes that an era of industrial decentralization will follow the war. In fact the trend is already recognizable as being under way. There will undoubtedly be increasing competition between states, particularly in the middle west, to obtain the greatest benefit from such a trend. A permanent state Resources and Development commission, charged with the responsibility of promoting Iowa, its industry, agricultural and recreational facilities would be of both immediate and long range benefit to the state. The Iowa Industrial and Defense Commis-

sion and the Iowa Postwar Rehabilitation Commission, which are both emergency agencies, could be replaced by the Resources and Development Commission. The Iowa Industrial and Defense Commission has already done considerable preliminary promotional work and the Resources and Development Commission could effectively carry on the work thus started. (Industry Committee Report, page 54; Conservation Committee Report, page 35; Labor Committee Report, page 56.)

Land Speculation

One of the gravest dangers facing Iowa is the possibility of inflation of land values. To date this has been fairly well held in check by public sentiment and loan agencies, sales being mostly limited to bona fide purchasers. Trouble will be upon us if speculation for quick profits becomes common. Such speculation benefits few people, and those the least deserving. It breaks eventually most of the speculators and often defrauds innocent bona fide purchasers. The threat of such inflation will probably pass within a few years after the war, when conditions become stabilized.

The Commission recommends: Prevention of speculative activity in the land market and of an abnormal influx of investors into the market.

19. Educational efforts should be directed toward discouraging undesirable land investments; if these efforts fail, legislation curbing speculative profits and speculative activity will be needed. (Agriculture Committee Report, page 31.)

Education

This Commission deemed it unwise to trespass on the duties especially assigned to the Iowa School Code Commission by the Fiftieth General Assembly to formulate a long range program for the public school system of Iowa. Therefore the Committee on Education of this Commission confined its report to a survey of the forces which may be expected to affect education, at all levels, in the immediate postwar period, and the part education must play in the postwar period and beyond.

As a result of the educational benefits provided by the G. I. Bill, the demand upon the educational facilities of the State at the post high school level will be greatly increased, particularly if a high employment level does not prevail. The return of veterans to schools and colleges can provide, in a conservative estimate, the equivalent of 50,000 man years in the labor force. In addition, instructional staff needs, at all levels of education, will provide opportunity for the employment of upwards of 2,000 additional teachers; and physical plant repair, remodeling and additions will create employment in the building crafts and related trades.

It is of small service to our youth to give them only a narrowly specialized vocational training which will leave them potential victims of an advancing technology. Our education should have a broader base. The immediate, as well as the long-range, educational objectives of Iowa schools, from the elementary schools to the universities, should be the preparation of Iowa youth for useful and productive lives, for the ethical development of their individual talents, and for the responsibilities of citizenship in a great and powerful nation.

The Commission endorses the recommendations of its committee on Education that:

20. There be a state authority qualified to accept new federal appropriations for educational aid, but that such aid be administered by state and local educational agencies and offered in our present schools;

21. That an agency, at the state level, be created or provided as a part of a state educational agency, to offer consulting service and to make scientific surveys of the educational needs of communities desiring to promote new public school buildings;
22. That a long range expanded program of adult education, with class room, lecture, library, extension and home study facilities, be encouraged and adequately financed. (Education Committee Report, page 49.)

Veterans Legislation

23. In the report of the Service Men and Women's committee which is reproduced in full on page 63 a number of statutory revisions are recommended which will extend benefits to men and women veterans of World War II. The Commission recommends extension of the property tax exemption previously granted to World War I veterans to veterans of the present war and that they likewise be exempted from poll tax payment. An exemption of \$2,000 of service compensation from income tax payment for all service men and cancellation of all income tax payment for soldiers killed in action is also recommended. The Commission recommends that legislation be enacted to provide that the state pay to the several counties such amounts as the tax levies in the taxing districts would have raised without the property tax exemptions granted to veterans. Extension of soldier preference in public employment is also recommended. The Commission would increase state aid to soldiers' orphans and generally revise organization and procedure of the soldiers relief commission.

A department of Veterans affairs is suggested which would combine all separate offices now charged with veterans' responsibilities. It is suggested that the present bonus board could be designated as such a department.

Finally the committee recommends that no state bonus for veterans of the present war be provided.

PART II

The Statewide Long Range Program

One of the chief methods of preventing or lessening a major depression after this war comparable or possibly far more serious than the one beginning in 1930 is preparation of long range plans to be ready for construction and operation when needed. These plans should again emphasize private rather than public enterprises. The preparation of such plans require time, talent and considerable expense.

To many people, preventing or lessening the magnitude and extent of a business depression may not be the first or certainly not the only objective in long range planning. To some others what follows may seem a new or different approach or interpretation of the purposes of long range planning but this Commission feels that the conservation and development of the great physical and human resources of Iowa transcend all other needs. To prepare the best plans for developing these resources for the most effective long time use by Iowa's citizens over many years in order that their incomes may be stable, their homes and communities permanent, sanitary, comfortable, and attractive and family life therein happy is indeed an arresting challenge.

Part II of this report is an attempt to outline some of the major long range planning problems and includes suggestions for solving at least a few of them.

It must be remembered that plans and planning must be flexible and so drawn that as conditions and requirements change they can be easily modified and adapted to current needs. The overall objectives and the main plans and programs remain more or less constant.

The outstanding Iowa "25 year conservation plan" during the early 30's was a model and inspiration for many other states in the nation at that time. When mass unemployment faced the state, the plans were ready and construction proceeded at a greatly accelerated rate. In fact approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ of the program outlined for twenty-five years was completed in six years. Now that plan herewith is being revised and expanded.

The state, the counties, and the cities and towns of Iowa all need to outline their long range plans and as an essential part of these plans there should be an overall budget or financing plan. No unit of government should plan for more than its citizens themselves can and are willing to pay for.

A Resources and Development Commission

Besides those immediate conservation needs already brought forth in Part I of this report some of which may carry over as elements of the long range program, the following basic structure of the overall conservation plan or program seems important for consideration at this time. (See Condensed reports for supporting information. Pages 24-102.)

We have during recent years seen the costly and wasteful delays due to the lack of proper understanding and cooperative effort by agencies at all levels of government.

When state agencies are not thoroughly informed and do not work together toward common objectives federal agencies fill the void.

This commission, after weighing carefully the many requests of several committees, believes the creation of a State Resources and Development Commission already recommended in Part I of this report, if it is to be of any permanent value should be part of the permanent state government organization.

The organization and composition of such a commission, we believe, should be the responsibility of the state legislature.

At some time during the past decade every state in the Union, with one exception (Delaware), has had some sort of an agency for similar purposes. Many, including Iowa, were largely financed with Federal funds when plans were urgently needed for employment projects. Many also, including Iowa, have been abolished, renamed or thoroughly reorganized to meet state rather than federal requirements and needs. There are now more than 40 such state boards, commissions, or councils, operating under various names in the United States.

The addition of Industrial Development activities in several states have made them more valuable and useful instruments in the state government and to the progressive economy of the state.

The work of this proposed Iowa Resources and Development Council or Commission whose field and scope of activities will change as various goals or steps in the program are reached and new problems or fields of activity appear, should be a vital part of the state Government. The experience of many states has demonstrated this.

It is urged that a properly qualified paid staff be provided this Council or Commission to make surveys, collect data, analyze facts, and prepare plans and information for the people of the State concerning ways and means for the full use of its great resources.

"25 Year Conservation Plan Revision"

A thorough recasting and extension is needed of the original Iowa Twenty-five Year Conservation Plan the beginnings of which are outlined in Part I and in the Appendix of this report. This task might be in part the responsibility of the proposed Resources and Development Commission.

This plan eventually should provide for the State, a complete master outline of land classification and use, and a domestic and public water use plan together with ways and means to accomplish these programs. The land use plan should specify lands approved for use as cropland, forests, recreation, or urban development. The water use plans would include an outline for proper sanitary and drainage facilities in both rural and urban areas, thus protecting health and stabilizing land and other property values throughout the State.

As part of the land and water use master plan would be such items as already proposed by the Conservation Commission, the Department of Health and the Soil Conservation and Agricultural Committees included in the appendix of this report.

The Conservation Committee recommendations would require many years and large sums for construction. For example, the items for fifty new lakes, ten new state parks and proper development of existing areas would amount to over \$28,000,000. The dredging, riprapping and other improvements of existing lakes would involve other millions eventually. Obviously fulfillment of this program will extend over several years and will involve the use of much labor and comparatively little critical material.

In addition the Department of Health's program calls for \$5,000,000 needed to provide all cities in the State with adequate water supplies, and \$19,000,000 will be required to provide Iowa cities with properly treated sewerage thus eliminating one of the great health and recreation hazards in the state. Although this program should be initiated as a part of the immediate postwar program, it will require several years for complete fulfillment. The Conservation Commission is now partially financed from fishing and hunting licenses.

A comprehensive liming program already begun and outlined in Part I of this report should be extended until all the soils needing lime are properly neutralized and kept so by an annual liming program of three to four million tons.

Coordination of Federal, State and Local Programs

This would be another fundamental and much needed function of a Resources and Development Commission. The origin and control of most of this Conservation and Development Program would and should be local by the people who will use, pay for, and profit by the long range plans.

The Iowa land and water use map and program of development prepared by the State must be harmonized with the plans and programs of the Department of Agriculture, the Department of the Interior, and United States Corps of Engineers and other Federal or Regional Agencies concerned with land and water uses. Wherever possible local interests should transcend the benefits to remote lands and people. This applies to large flood control dams and reservoirs in highly productive or urbanized regions.

With rival federal agencies vjeing with each other for the development or exploitation of the natural resources of the state and the talk of a Missouri Valley Authority and perhaps others soon, there is now, more than ever before, a clear call for an official state agency to speak for and represent the interests of this state not sporadically but as a constant and recognized force. Furthermore, much of the splendid community cooperative organization work of the State Defense Council will be lost if these activities so effective in wartime are not reoriented to the more complex peacetime problems. Federal funds and leadership are being withdrawn so this presents a fine opportunity to build and adjust permanent local programs to adjust and carry out the overall statewide peacetime plans of a State Resources and Development Commission.

Coal Conservation and Use

The proper production, distribution and use of Iowa coal and mining resources need a long range approach so that this great resource of the State may better serve the people both economically and socially.

Many problems of providing sound, safe and efficient methods of mining operations must be worked out to the mutual benefit of both mine operators and labor so that the Iowa coal industry may be properly restored and developed.

Careful Technical Studies by the Proposed Commission

Furthermore the public must be taught the best and most efficient and satisfactory way Iowa coals can be used without pollution of the atmosphere unnecessarily. Life in many Iowa cities is unhealthy, unpleasant and the air of downtown districts is filled with soot and smoke to a degree that makes both personal and municipal cleanliness well nigh impossible. This is one of the great postwar "musts" for our urban areas if they are to be rehabilitated, restored and made economically sound for investments on a long range schedule, and desirable for residential purposes. This presents one of many technical problems of Industry to challenge the Resources and Development Commission.

A Program for Agriculture

Agriculture as everyone knows is Iowa's basic industry and way of life. What everyone does not know or realize fully is the fact that Iowa soils are being expended at an accelerated rate during the war. The acreage

of intertilled crops has increased in the state from the 1940 acreage of 10.6 million acres to an estimated 14 million acres in 1944 or an increase of 32% in four years. This calls for a concerted effort toward postwar soil restoration to normal and approved uses through the application of every possible means toward that end.

High on any program of soil conservation would be the extension of the soil conservation districts from approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ to full coverage of the state's land area. This development is basic and a part of the formation of the Master Land use map already mentioned. Other essential elements in the conservation and agricultural programs all of which have been noted already or are considered more in detail in the complete committee reports are, a long time or permanent liming program, a thorough study looking toward more stable landlord-tenant relationships, a statewide forest and recreation schedule, looking toward production of lumber, soil and water conservation and the upbuilding of the whole recreation industry and resources of the state.

While drainage ditch restoration is an immediate postwar need noted in Part I, as with other phases of agriculture this is a continuing procedure. Had it been considered such in the past much of the present backlog of work could have been largely taken care of through regular maintenance practices.

Rural Roads

As a contributor toward better living, the design and condition of the rural road is scarcely less important than the condition of the rural house itself. With the construction of the magnificent 12 year program proposed by the Highway Committee, eventually every Iowa farm will have access to a surfaced highway. It is hoped that these roads of the future with their smooth streamlined cross-sections will not only serve effectively as farm to market highways but will be pleasant and delightful pleasureways providing both safety and enjoyment of the lush Iowa landscape along the way.

Some Needed Research

In the rural field alone only a few of the needed lines of research can be mentioned or listed here. Perhaps contrary to popular opinion all the problems of production, distribution and marketing of agricultural products and other phases of rural life are by no means yet solved.

There is need for more information on future building construction and rural materials to maintain permanently Iowa's road and building standards. We need to know more about economical building materials, livestock and plant diseases and their cure, proper nutrition and dietary problems, besides the constant effort to improve breeds of stock, crops and other production and operational problems. Neither should we neglect the tremendous problems of distribution and marketing of our products throughout the world. Our approach and handling of these problems may be the main factors in agricultural prosperity in years to come.

Then there is the limitless field of new products, new industries and processes which demand constant research and investigation and experimentation if we are to keep abreast of the times.

It would be well if an outline or schedule of some of these and other problems could be prepared and assigned to the proper agencies or institutions best fitted for the individual tasks. This might result in inestimable, economic and social returns to the people of Iowa.

Transportation

Every mode or means of travel including air, rail and water should be as carefully and thoroughly studied and planned on a long time basis as the highway committee's report* covers the future highway needs of the state. Furthermore, there is need for thoroughly interrelating these various forms of transportation eventually into a correlated system each serving and supporting the other insofar as possible and each serving the public to the very best advantage.

We have advanced beyond the exclusive railroad era of transportation, an era which did so much toward "opening up" this state for settlement and development. Now we are well on the way toward a complete statewide network of primary, secondary and county roads.

At present we have in Iowa the beginning only of complete airline coverage. State authorities and agencies working with the Civil Aeronautics Administration have many problems of legislation, taxation, location and design of airports or airparks, airways and their environs and approaches now before them which must be solved in order that air transportation be made available where needed and where it will be most profitable over a long period of time. Care must be taken to avoid the mistakes made when the railroads cut through the virgin prairie lands of Iowa. These new arteries of traffic have served as the backbone of many mid-western cities and towns, often to their sorrow. Many small towns located within horse and buggy distance from each other are now withering on the railroad vine. In fact, many of the lesser branches themselves have withered to such an extent that automobiles now roll over concrete pavements built on old railroad rights of way.

Where a large airport or park is to be developed zoning and planning regulations should protect it and prevent it from becoming the nucleus of just another haphazard rural slum area.

Speedy, safe and attractive approaches to the airports and between railway stations as well as main highway connections must be a part of the integrated transportation plan of the future.

Ever present also is the problem of rates and the improvement of transport services. There will be a heavy demand for modernized rolling stock in the postwar years. To meet this demand is one of the railroads greatest challenges.

Though Iowa now contains no large commercially navigable rivers it is bordered on the east and west by two of the nation's greatest rivers, the Mississippi and the Missouri, both of which are navigable. The vast proposed development of the Missouri recently authorized by Congress will provide a 9 foot channel from Sioux City south. Iowa cities are beginning to realize the importance of this river traffic, both freight and recreational, and fine docks, piers and small boat harbors and moorings are being planned better to serve the future needs and demands for extensive river transportation which are bound to come.

Trade Barriers

Among the annoying handicaps to free interstate transportation is the license fee levied at state boundaries. Ultimately, if we are to avoid "Balkanizing" the several states reciprocal trade relations should be established with all our "good neighbors."

Education

The immediate postwar problems of education may be quite different from the long range objectives.

* This report is available as a separate printed document.

Iowa has been proud of the educational standards of her people as indicated by very low illiteracy. However, upon close study it has been found that the schools of the state in many cases are below the standards of some other states. Realizing this, a complete and thorough revision of the Iowa School Code has been prepared by a special committee and will be presented to the 51st Legislative Assembly for consideration. This undoubtedly would be a part of a long range plan for the fullest development of the human resources of the state.

The need for well trained, competent teachers is a continuing problem for and joint "responsibility of communities school administrators and teacher training institutions."

There is an expressed need for disinterested, unbiased, impartial survey facilities to determine "educational needs of communities in terms of effective school district organizations and to clear relationships between local communities promoting school buildings and federal works agencies." This function might be assigned to the Department of Public Instruction.

Adult education needs following the war no doubt will far exceed any previous demands and should be planned for on a statewide basis.

The load on the state and private colleges and universities it is predicted will exceed 25% the prewar enrollment. Present building programs will not be completed in time for the immediate postwar years but this increased load is expected to be more or less continuous.

County Needs

The county projects committee found, aside from the fact few counties have many plans ready for immediate construction besides roads, that the most pressing problems concern finance and taxation. (See county projects committee report page 45.)

From the long range point of view however, other needs are evident. County health units or programs have been urged for sometime and where tried out are proving effective.

Previous legislatures have considered county zoning and planning and park legislation. If we believe in interstate cooperation and strengthening state governments we should also support the building up of the next level of government in Iowa, the county. Many statewide plans and programs could be built up from the county level more economically and in closer harmony with the real wishes of the people than if otherwise prepared.

Among the most pressing, as well as long time needs within the scope of county zoning, is the present lack of any control of the developments near the boundaries of Iowa cities and towns. Unsanitary, shack towns befall the countryside near our cities. The approaches to towns along our fine highways are unsightly, unsafe, and unhealthy as well as uneconomical. The public is reluctant to build homes in such neighborhoods which are bound to lower values in surrounding areas. County zoning would help prevent this.

Some Social Needs

Two of the outstanding health requirements in the state already have been mentioned under county problems, (viz. county health units), and the conservation program, (viz. stream pollution elimination). However, there are other grave social ills facing the state which deserve thoughtful attention. These include a declining birth rate and the resulting increase in the age of the population putting a heavier burden on the smaller productive age group. This is now evident in the crowded conditions in all state custodial institutions which need major replanning and reconstruction to meet present and future needs.

Furthermore, greater emphasis must be placed on remedial and preventive measures if an intolerable economic situation is to be avoided. This is a dark side of the long range picture which can be brightened only by determined and persistent effort both educationally and through better restorative facilities as well as greater economic vocational opportunities.

Our Cities

Along with many of the states Iowa is rapidly becoming urbanized. This is a natural consequence of industrialization. This tendency, if not controlled, will cause further physical and social deterioration at an accelerated rate.

According to the 1940 United States census there are 395 cities and towns with more than 500 population in Iowa with approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ the total population of the state.

The larger centers are growing though many small towns not served by adequate transportation facilities or too near other competing towns are shrinking.

The cities of Iowa are no exception to the national tendency toward rapid loss of values in areas close to downtown retail and wholesale districts; nor are they exceptions to the trend toward the expensive luxury of uneconomical expansion. Furthermore, along with many larger urban centers of the nation the cities of Iowa for the most part are doing little if anything about these problems which threaten their future development. But there are encouraging exceptions elsewhere, whose example should stimulate constructive action in Iowa cities.

No attempt can be made here to thoroughly analyze the complicated needs of Iowa cities and towns. There can be given, however, certain lines of attack which if followed through by the communities themselves in future years, will not only check present disastrous downward trends, but transform the economic and social outlook of our cities.

First: More Planning and Zoning Commissions

Every city should make use of the existing planning and zoning state enabling legislation. Only a comparatively few cities have official planning boards and but a few additional ones zoning commissions. Present laws should be amended to permit or require all towns and cities to establish such commissions.

Just the appointment of a commission isn't enough. Provision of adequate funds and authority integrated with the city government officials is as necessary as a long range city budget program.

Second: Control Beyond City Limits

There is urgent need for extending and broadening the control of all developments beyond the present corporate city limits to avoid haphazard and unhealthy developments unrelated to the existing street patterns. Present authority is too limited. County zoning integrated with city extensions would be a great boon to logical development.

Third: A State Building Code

The establishment of a state building code recommended by the construction committee would greatly aid cities in slum clearance and shanty town prevention as well as in attempts to restore obsolescent buildings and neighborhoods and insure safe construction practices.

Fourth: Obsolescence and Its Cure

A serious effort needs to be made by all of Iowa's major cities to check and cure the spreading obsolescence in downtown and fringe areas.

Several ways or methods are being used in the states of New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Kentucky. California has similar pending legislation. In some of these states laws based on the New York example give to the cities the power of condemnation of land for the purpose of transferring ownership to a private individual owner or corporation. This at present seems unconstitutional in Iowa. Where land can be purchased at reasonable rates, however, this would not be necessary as private capital could purchase and construct the redevelopments independently by working in close cooperation with city zoning and planning commissions and other city officials.

In some Iowa cities labor has taken the lead toward rehabilitating these run-down areas by canvassing individual home owners concerning improvements. This is evidence of a wide field calling for official support of a greatly needed program and one that would be a tremendous boon to employment, help check inflationary tendencies and definitely raise neighborhood standards.

What is needed is the authority to acquire and improve all properties in given areas, form corporations, sell bonds covering all rehabilitation costs and assess benefits proportionate to the improvements on each property.

Such legislation should be of great economic value to all of Iowa's major cities. No unnecessary delay should be permitted to postpone this piece of legislation so vital to the immediate and permanent economic development of our cities.

Furthermore, this type of work would require much labor, a great deal of which would be highly skilled.

Cost of Obsolescence

When considering the advisability of rehabilitating these obsolescent run down areas it would be well to consider the cost of such areas at the present time to the taxpayers.

In one area of the city of Des Moines of 400 acres, nearly 9% of the total city area, it has cost the city in one year \$170,000 more than taken from the area in taxes. That is, the city expended in services such as fire protection, water supply, sewerage disposal and street maintenance, this amount above receipts as a subsidy in this one area, a subsidy not of low cost public housing but of an obsolescent area rapidly deteriorating in value. Can any city long afford such a load, really an unnecessary and increasing load? Can the citizens afford to tolerate such conditions and can the state afford not to provide the legal basis to enable the citizens to rehabilitate their cities and relieve themselves of this great tax burden and at the same time greatly improve the health, safety and physical standards in large areas of Iowa cities?

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Grateful acknowledgment is made for assistance in preparing this report and in the studies by this Commission to The Iowa Division of The Committee for Economical Development, to the War Manpower Commission, to the Iowa Agricultural Extension Service, to the Postwar Planning Committee of the Iowa League of Municipalities, to several local postwar planning committees, especially those of Hamilton, Webster and Dubuque counties and the city of Des Moines, to the Iowa Employment Security Commission, to the Attorney General's office, the Executive Council and other state agencies. Special gratitude is due Iowa State College for the time of Prof. P. H. Elwood as counsellor for the Commission, and to the Iowa Industrial and Defense Council for the time of Mr. Rodney Q. Selby as executive director of the Commission and for office space. Lastly, to every advisory member of the various committees is due the thanks of the Commission for their unselfish service.

Mention should also be made of the services of Mr. Chas. White, executive secretary of the national organization of the Committee for Economic Development, to Mr. George Field of the Federal Works Agency, and to Mr. Frank Bane, director of the Council of State Governments, for their contribution to the forum conducted by the Commission in August, 1944.

The press and radio of the state have given the work of the Commission much valuable publicity which is appreciated.

APPENDIX

Digests of Committee Reports
Statistical Tabulations, and
other Source Materials.

Complete committee reports are
available in mimeograph form at
the Commission Office, 709 Crocker
Building, Des Moines.

REPORT OF THE AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE

Wm. Yungclas, Chairman

The committee vigorously advocates a program of full and productive national employment as the principal solution to the problem of permanent rehabilitation of the returning veteran. Both theoretical and statistical analysis of economic fluctuation have shown clearly that the factors responsible for the rise and fall in national income, production and employment originate primarily in the industrial and financial part of our economy. Agriculture cannot expect to be prosperous unless industry is prosperous. Adjustments needed in agriculture can be made most effectively when farm income is at a high level. Only a prosperous agriculture can really deal with its internal problems with soil conservation, farm management and marketing.

Three basic problems are involved here. The first may be thought of in terms of providing steady jobs for all who are able and willing to work; the second in terms of providing full production by both industry and agriculture of the commodities needed; and the third, to promote adequate nutrition.

This requires among other things legislative action which will remove policies leading toward restrictions of employment and output by industry, labor and agriculture alike.

A prosperous agriculture, although fundamental to the solution of post-war rehabilitation problems, will not completely solve all the problems in this area. Others remain. To these the committee turns its attention.

Improvement of Agricultural Products

The committee recommends that: (1) Products produced on Iowa farms be sold on grade; (2) Research and production groups continue working on lard standardization and the discovery of new uses for domestic fats and oils; (3) A change in consistency of lard so it can be sold from the grocery shelves; (4) Encouragement of hog buying practices which would encourage the production of an intermediate meat type hog; and (5) Improvement in market price reporting information.

Local Processing of Agricultural Products

The migration from farm areas to industrial areas has been accelerated in Iowa by the war. With increased mechanization on farms fewer men will be needed to produce the food that will satisfy the nutritional requirements of the nation. A significant postwar farm increase in population above that of pre-war levels can be expected only at a sacrifice of the per capita income of the farmer unless we are to have higher relative prices for farm commodities.

The Committee recommends: (1) Encouragement of individual initiative in improving employment opportunities in smaller cities and towns; (2) make available state or regional research facilities and technical assistance to small industries at cost to aid them in the sound development of local processing and employment opportunities; (3) improve agriculture—industry relationships.

Farm to Market Roads

Iowa still has a road problem. Approximately 40 per cent of our farms and schools are still served by dirt roads making them mud-bound and

snow-bound often for days and weeks at a time. The marketing opportunities and marketing costs for these farmers are affected by the condition of the roads. Farmers and consumers must pay the extra cost caused by mud roads. Studies have indicated that transportation costs for dirt roads can easily double those for graveled or paved surfaces when all cost factors are considered.

The committee recommends a planned program of road construction for the minimum essential mileage in each county to meet the traffic needs.

Rural Housing

Buildings on Iowa farms are generally in a poor state of repair. An extensive building program following World War I produced the necessities for much further building during the 20's. When repairs and renewals became desirable, depression conditions largely prevented construction. Most recently when farmers had the necessary money, they have been restricted by shortage of material and labor and by governmental regulations.

Changes in farm management and operations have tended to make many buildings obsolete in their present forms. The availability of electric energy on the farm has opened the way for remodeling to add running water, bathrooms, sewage disposal and other conveniences that were not readily available before. Many structures were poorly planned or constructed at the outset making remodeling for better performance highly desirable.

There is definite lack of competent and unbiased advice to which farmers can turn for the solutions of their complicated building problems. Perhaps the greatest need at the present time is to secure buildings and equipment that serve better both functionally and structurally. The committee recommends that Iowa State College prepare statements representing the best present knowledge of duties and requirements of dairy, poultry and hog structures. They should be expanded to include the various portions of the house and other types of other farm service building and equipment. Cooperation of industry should be enlisted to prepared graphic standards for the several buildings representing the best uses of the several building materials.

Since many of the facts needed for counseling farmers are not definitely known but design must still be largely a matter of opinion, it is highly desirable that research be carried on simultaneously.

To put buildings in Iowa in workable condition to build and equip needed additional ones will require a vast amount of materials not only in the areas where the building is taking place, but all along the line of manufacture back to the original sources.

Surplus Military Supplies and Equipment

The situation facing agriculture and its related institutions, public and private, following the war in regard to physical supplies and equipment boils down to the fact that a serious shortage of nearly all equipment and supplies essential to efficient production exists. To relieve the situation surplus military supplies and equipment should be made available to agriculture and related private and public institutions serving agriculture. The disposition and distribution of such equipment should be to the best interest of the public; be efficient and economical; and be made as early as possible, since the value to be gained will depend largely on early distribution and be regulated so as to prevent a flooding of the market.

To accomplish these objectives the committee recommends: (1) the Federal Government work with the states to provide for the handling of the material; (2) A War Surplus Depot be established within the state; (3)

Public institutions and agencies receive prior consideration in the disposal of equipment and supplies that can be effectively used by them; (4) Distribution to individual farmers or private interests through already existing retail channels; (5) Compensation to government for materials sold for private use to cover all costs of handling plus a reasonable appraised value to prevent waste and uneconomical use of materials.

Rural Electrification

Approximately 107,000 farms or about half of those in Iowa had rural electrification service in 1944. If farm income remains high and interest in rural electrification continues on the present basis there is reason to believe that the majority of Iowa farmers will eventually wish to have electric service.

Construction of rural electric lines in Iowa after the war will offer considerable useful productive employment. Estimates based on reports received from the various Iowa REA cooperatives indicate that REA cooperatives alone can construct 5,900 miles of line the first year following war if material and labor are available. This activity would employ more than 2,500 men for a six-month period. In addition many days of labor would be created in industrial areas where line materials are processed and farm and home plumbing equipment fixtures are manufactured.

Development and Conservation of Physical Resources

The conservation and proper development of Iowa's crop, pasture and forest land has paramount importance not only to the prosperity and stability of agriculture but to the welfare of all citizens. Although much of the farm land of the state has been farmed for less than three quarters of a century, soil on many farms has deteriorated seriously by misuse and failure to follow soil management practices necessary for the control of erosion and the maintenance of soil fertility.

During the war period we have greatly intensified the use of our soil in order to meet the war time needs of food production. The acreage of intertilled crops, primarily corn and soybeans, has been increased from 10.6 million acres in 1940 to 13.3 million acres in 1943 and to an estimated total of about 14 million acres in 1944. While this intensification of land use may, for a short time, maximize production of crops to meet wartime needs, it is resulting in more rapid soil exploitation, partly because of erosion on the increased acreage of rolling land in intertilled crops and partly from the depletion of soil fertility through heavy cropping. One of the important problems after the war will be readjustment in land as it relates to the conservation and improvement of our crop, pasture and forest lands.

The general objective of the post war and long time program of development and conservation of our physical resources should be to put every acre of land to its best use and to manage our crop, pasture and forest land in such a manner as to have efficient production without soil deterioration and destruction.

The major problems are:

1. **Adjustment in land use and improved rotations.** One of the most important causes of soil deterioration is the use of land for intertilled crops and for systems of farming to which it is not adapted. On the basis of estimates made by county planning committees sound land use will acquire a cut of over 25 percent in intertilled acreage after the war.

2. **The control of erosion and the conservation and management of water.** Approximately two-thirds of the 25 million acres of rotation crop

land in Iowa has a slope of over three percent. Of this 17 million acres, about 8 million are rolling in topography or have a slope of over 7 percent. On most of this land, but particularly on the more rolling land, erosion control and water conservation and management are quite a problem. Erosion results in a loss of the most productive part of the soil—this means lower crop yields and higher costs of production.

3. Liming fertilization and fertility maintenance. Heavy cropping, the use of higher yielding cropping varieties (particularly hybrid corn) and favorable weather conditions, all result in an increased removal rate of plant nutrients from the soil and in lowered soil fertility. The amount of lime now available and being used is entirely inadequate. About 22 of the 30 million acres of crop and pasture land of the state are still in need of lime despite the increased tonnage used during the past few years. Commercial fertilizers are needed under many conditions to assure the successful seeding of grasses and legumes and to obtain high acre yields. With favorable prices, Iowa farmers could profitably use about 6 times as much fertilizers annually as was used in 1943.

4. Drainage. Drainage problems are confined largely to north central Iowa, the flat clay pan soils of southern and southeastern Iowa and to limited areas along major streams throughout the state. According to the 1940 census there are over 6 million acres of land in organized drainage districts, or 22 per cent of the rotation crop land. The original investment in public drainage enterprises has been over 75 million dollars. Despite this large investment, many potentially fertile acres are still producing low crop yields because of inadequate drainage. For example, in survey conducted in Webster County in the spring of 1944, 55 per cent of the farmers reported that there were some areas on their farms in 1943 that were not satisfactorily drained. It was estimated that this was responsible for a reduction in corn production in Webster County of about 400,000 bushels, or approximately 4 per cent of the total production.

While most of the improvement in drainage conditions is the responsibility of individual farmers, the improvement that they can make is often dependent upon the improvement of outlets which is the main responsibility of organized districts. For example detailed surveys made in four Webster County drainage districts showed that an average per mile of 350 trees of 15 to 18 inches in diameter growing in the ditch and on ditch banks must be removed and about 10,770 yards of dirt cleaned out to place these four drainage districts in first class condition. It would take one dragline 23 months to rehabilitate these four districts.

It is estimated that the major public measures needed are the restoration for the state as a whole of approximately 3,000 miles of open ditches and the laying of about 1,800 miles of tile drain. Revisions of the drainage laws to provide for more adequate maintenance of public ditches and tiles would be most helpful in furthering needed drainage work.

The provisions of the present law relating to establishment of districts are satisfactory, but amendments to, and interpretation of, the provisions on repairs, and the reclassifications and assessments therefore, are causing considerable difficulty. For example, there are two statements as to what constituted reconstruction (and thus necessitating reclassification of land) and what constituted maintenance or repair. The resulting confusion, coupled with district court rulings that the board must levy an assessment just sufficient to pay for the work to be done, has hampered needed rehabilitation. Our recommendation, except for a few minor changes in content, are the result of an effort to collect these provisions in a logical sequence so as to provide only one, clear procedure.

Improvements Needed: Three of the problems discussed in the pre-

ceding section are of such a nature that their solution will require large scale improvements which cannot be solved entirely by farmers working individually. These are: (1) the construction of water impounding and erosion control structures, (2) the rehabilitation of open ditches and the re-laying of public tile drains, and (3) the production and distribution of adequate quantities of agricultural limestone. The data presented in Table I show the estimated needs of each of these improvements in the immediate post-war and in the long-time period. Estimates are also given of the man-years of labor that would be needed for these developments. These estimates are based on maximum use of heavy equipment and experienced operators.

Plans for these postwar projects should take into account the use of surplus war equipment that may be available to farmers, contractors and public agencies concerned with the conservation and development of crop and pasture land.

Table I. Estimated Amount of Major Improvements Needed

Class of Improvement	Amount Needed		Man Years of Work Needed	
	Post-War (3 yrs.)	Long Time Total	Post-War (3 yrs.)	Long Time Total
Erosion control structures; Farm ponds, for stock water and erosion control.	8,000	40,000	60	300
Gully control structures (40) yards concrete per structure	5,000	25,000	3,000	15,000
Drainage Improvements				
Rehabilitation open ditches	400 mi.	2,000 mi.	600	2,600
Relaying tile drains	360 mi.	1,800 mi.	800	3,500
Agriculture Limestone*				
Production	12,000,000 T.	40,000,000 T.	1,200	4,000
Distribution	12,000,000 T.	40,000,000 T.	1,600	5,000

* In addition to the full utilization of present facilities, estimated at 2,000,000 T. annually.

Forest Lands:

The burden of taxation has been one of the objections to holding forest land for a future crop. Although Iowa has special tax laws for a future crop, the needed restrictions in the act are such as to prevent its general acceptance by timberland owners. The Iowa statute provides for taxation of the forest reservation on a basis of an assessed valuation of \$4.00 per acre, provided that there is a stand of 200 living trees per acre and that the woodland is not grazed for livestock. Only about 50,000 acres of farm woodlands are being now taxed under the Iowa law which has been in force since 1906.

Most of Iowa's woodlands occur in small tracts under individual farm owners. The principal forest problems of the state will naturally involve private timberland. However, private ownership will not be the solution of all our forest land problems. In some cases a rehabilitation of forest lands which have been badly denuded or badly destroyed is beyond the resources of private individuals. This is a situation which cannot be ignored by the public. The answer is to take over these areas as county, state or national forests, and get them back into productive condition.

Iowa has already acquired about 12,500 acres of land in three purchase areas. This beginning was made possible through an appropriation of the state legislature for emergency conservation work. Additional acquisitions

are needed, perhaps through reversion of tax delinquent land to the county or the state and the further purchase of state or national forest lands.

In general the postwar program of forest rehabilitation should include a comprehensive work program for both privately owned and public areas. This should be set up with objectives to be accomplished in the period immediately following the conclusion of the war (3 to 4 years) and also with long time objectives covering a period of 15 to 20 years.

A preliminary estimate of manpower needed to supplement the work which will be provided through private sources is given in Table II.

TABLE II

Estimated Man-Power Needs for Major Improvements on Forest Lands

Class of Improvement	Immediate Post-war man-years	Long-time man-years
1. Improvement work, including protective measure on private forest land, reforestation, and soil erosion control	5,000	8,000
2. General improvement work on present state forest, game and park areas—including management, protection, administration	1,900	
3. Save for expanded State Forest Program		9,300
4. General improvement program for present national forests	500	
5. Save for expanded National Forest Program		6,000
Total	7,400	23,300

Primary responsibility for the improvement and conservation of Iowa's land and soil resources rests with the dwellers on Iowa's soils. Strong local interest, leadership and responsibility are essential if any program is to have flexibility and adaptation to the various soil and type of farming conditions in the state and is to have widespread and continued acceptance. However, farmers need greater support in their efforts to conserve and develop their heritage for themselves and future citizens. Local and state organizations and units of government should give greater recognition to this important problem and should help develop and support a sound program.

The state soil conservation districts law was a step forward in providing a vehicle for effectuating those measures needed in a sound soil conservation and resource development program. Through the establishment of local soil conservation districts, farmers can carry on the activities essential to a widespread program in an organized and united manner with helpful counsel and support of local, state and federal agencies concerned. As experience and needs indicate, amendments to the district laws should be made in order to provide for the most effective and progressive program possible.

The committee recommends: (1) Continuation of a vigorous educational program stressing the importance of conserving Iowa's land and soil resources, along with the best ways of so doing; (2) state legislative action establishing (a) standards for purity or neutralizing value and for fineness for ground limestone sold, and (b) requiring the sale of ground limestone

according to these standards; (3) re-examination by the legislature those sections of present drainage district laws concerning repairs and the re-classifications and assessments arising because of repairs; (4) regrouping of various provisions of the drainage laws to make the law more clear—for example, group those sections dealing with original establishment and those relating to the later operations of maintenance and repair; (5) provide for public ownership of such forest and worn out farm lands as can be best put into production as public forestland.

Education

Only in exceptional times are there enough opportunities on farms, to absorb the potential supply of hired farm labor. Never is there agricultural employment for all the people born on farms.

The committee recommends that adequate vocational educational opportunities be made available to farm boys and girls who will not stay on the farms. Opportunity must be kept open for employment in business and industry if excess farm population is not to pile up in the country as it did in the 1930's.

The committee recommends: (1) Prevention of speculative activity in the land market and of an abnormal influx of investors into the market—educational efforts should be directed toward discouraging undesirable land investments.

REPORT OF THE BUILDING CONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE

Otto Nobis, Chairman

Your Building Construction Committee in submitting their report desire to call your attention to the fact that only building construction projects were included in the work of our committee.

In our study of all phases of building construction which included the number of men to be released from our armed forces following the war and men who are now employed in plants manufacturing war supplies and who had previously been engaged in various trades on building construction work, our committee is of the opinion:

1. That with the stopping of all building construction work, both public and private since December 7, 1941, the normal back-log of both public and private building construction should employ all building construction tradesmen available in Iowa.
2. That only a very small percentage of unskilled or ordinary labor is employed in connection with building construction work.
3. That in certain building construction crafts, even in normal times, there has always been a shortage of mechanics available in Iowa qualified to do building construction work.
4. That the Legislature give consideration to the establishment of vocational schools for training men, following the war, in the building construction trades in which this shortage exists.

State Building Code For Iowa

As a part of the duties of this Commission as outlined in Senate Joint Resolution 6 of the 50th General Assembly of Iowa, your Building Construction Committee has had under consideration a proposal for a recommendation to the next Iowa legislative assembly of the advisability of providing for the preparation of an adequate State Building Code for Iowa.

In the postwar era, it is obvious that there will be a large volume of important public and private building construction. In this connection there is a definite need in Iowa for safe and modern standards for design and construction of a wide variety of public and private improvements. All of the major cities through responsible officials have indicated the necessity for a State-wide Code and endorsed the program for legislative action.

Therefore, your committee recommends that the Iowa Postwar Rehabilitation Commission definitely recommend to the 51st General Assembly of Iowa that adequate provision be made for legislation and funds to insure the early completion of a satisfactory State Building Code which will thus be available for all State buildings and may be utilized by individual cities for municipal and private construction purposes after acceptance by city ordinance.

Projects in Architects Offices

Leonard Wolf, a member of our Advisory Committee, and who is President of the Iowa Chapter of American Institute of Architects, addressed a questionnaire to all architects in Iowa, requesting information on the amount of work in their offices, at the present time, for postwar construction work. Mr. Wolf reports that from replies received there isn't more than approximately \$1,000,000 worth of work on their boards, at the present time. This amount does not include the State of Iowa Office Building, plans for which have been prepared and for which money is available.

It is the concensus of this committee that vigorous emphasis should be placed on expanding peacetime enterprise and private construction in contradistinction to so-called public works.

Private construction has usually formed about two-thirds of the value of all construction. Public building construction should not generally be permitted or encouraged to go into competition with private development for men and materials in the postwar era. However, all information available to the commission indicates an appalling lack of both private and public construction in the ready-to-go stage. Moreover, certain public construction such as that on highways and some improvements at State Institutions, for example those under the Board of Control, has too long been neglected or necessarily delayed. This type of work is now considered to be of equal importance and priority with any private construction when men and materials are available.

Therefore,

1. Highway construction at rate commensurate with the deferred work during the war period and probable traffic demands of the postwar era must be initiated and is considered of first importance as soon as possible and as further considered in the report of the highway committee.
2. In addition, it is recommended that adequate provision be made for surveys and studies, if sufficient facts and data are not already available in the offices of State agencies, regarding needed and most urgent new construction and maintenance improvements at State institutions.
3. It is further urgently recommended that a construction and improvement fund of not less than \$5,000,000 be appropriated and segregated from existing surpluses in the State treasury and definitely earmarked for capital expenditures on State building construction and maintenance as may be needed in the years ahead, exclusive of highway construction, and especially for prompt preparation of architectural and engineering plans therefore at all State institutions.

This procedure should be somewhat similar to the provisions of Senate File 1 of the 50th General Assembly of Iowa for protecting the State office building funds and related appropriations. However, no uncertainty should exist with respect to the immediate availability of sufficient funds from the appropriation for the early preparation of engineering plans, cost estimates and working drawings preparatory for the letting of such construction contracts as may later prove advisable and feasible. In fact, the immediate preparation of such plans as are authorized should be made a feature of and mandatory in the legislative act. Such an act would stand as an insurance policy in the name of the State for reemployment as needed on desirable public building construction.

As provided in the previously-mentioned Senate File 1, it is believed wise to empower the Governor, the executive council, and the joint legislative committee on retrenchment and reform to determine in a manner as the Legislature may prescribe, when (1) plans should be made, (2) contracts should be let, (3) construction should be started, and (4) any expenditures are to be made from the proposed state building construction fund. Likewise, the treasurer of the State of Iowa should be empowered to invest into U. S. Government bonds such remaining funds so appropriated and segregated until the proper selections and recommendations of the board of education, control, or other state agencies are presented and the executive council and interim committee have authorized the release of the funds. The release of such funds should be made at a time most opportune with reference to the necessity for the improvements in relation to needed

employment of returning veterans and other construction workers and the availability of required materials. The control and release of funds should be made a principal feature of the act.

In addition, experience has shown that one of the most effective stimulants to the preparation of the plans for desirable improvements is to be found in States that provide part of the cost of such plans to their political subdivisions. Such enabling legislation has been enacted in the States of New York, Michigan and California. In California, the state funds, to aid in the preparation of plans and purchase of sites were appropriated for allocation on a matching basis with a minimum amount for each county and a balance for distribution on the basis of population. In the consideration of sewage treatment plants, for example, there is much to be said for State support, at least in the preparation of plans and upon which the construction of treatment facilities would be predicated in the general and public interest of pollution abatement in the rivers and streams of Iowa. Serious pollution, as some "downstream" communities have learned, is not entirely a local matter. It is recommended that cities be authorized to levy taxes for planning purposes under budgetary control and through levy legislation.

REPORT OF THE CONSERVATION OF RESOURCES COMMITTEE

L. C. Crawford, Chairman

As a part of the duties of this commission as outlined in Senate Joint Resolution 6 of the 50th Assembly of Iowa, the importance of all phases of conservation was recognized in the organization of the work of the Commission by the creation of a Conservation of Resources Committee for the proper consideration of conservation in relation to postwar rehabilitation.

The Committee has had the benefit of an advisory group comprising authoritative representation from all segments of conservation activities in Iowa. A number of the officials of State agencies and others have presented specific postwar planning programs for the consideration of the committee, and as such have been approved by this committee, together with other recommendations, are given under appropriate headings and in some detail hereinafter.

A. PROPOSED NATURAL RESOURCES COUNCIL OF IOWA

1. The strength of Iowa in the postwar era, as heretofore, will lie in her soil and associated natural resources, the development and preservation of which is the only real insurance for a wholesome environment and accompanying economy with useful employment in Iowa. In the consideration and development of policies and projects for the better use of the natural resources of Iowa, conservation and related interests have felt the need of, and this Committee has heard some convincing evidence for, a State correlating agency to represent Iowa on such matters and in an authoritative, continuing, and duly constituted manner. It has been repeatedly pointed out that soil and water conservation, for example, are two parts of the same problem—neither really being accomplished without accomplishing the other. Furthermore, efforts of all pertinent agencies could be much more effective if their respective purposes are more closely identified and integrated in an over-all program for proper use and conservation of the resources of the State. It should be emphasized, however, that all agencies are now amicably working together insofar as possible in their respective fields. Some of these agencies feel nevertheless that the general interests of their programs and that of the State of Iowa is without an effective spokesman when such proposals as the Missouri Valley Development, the Red Rock Dam, the Coralville Reservoir, and similar projects are under consideration.

2. Therefore, for the purpose of correlating the activities of the various State agencies and of providing a medium for effective State liaison and clearance with other agencies, local and federal, concerned with conservation and drainage programs it is recommended that the 51st General Assembly of Iowa give serious consideration to the creation of a State body or a Resources Council, consisting of, for example, representatives of State agencies having jurisdiction in connection with conservation matters, and others as the legislature may deem advisable and desirable in the general public interest. The proposed functions of this council may be appropriately integrated with or incorporated as a part of the duties of a State Development Commission for the promoting of Iowa as an agricultural, industrial and recreational State as suggested in the report of the Industry Committee of this Commission.

B. STATE CONSERVATION COMMISSION PLANS

1. For postwar attention the Iowa State Conservation Commission has

been considering possible revisions and extension to the Iowa 25-year conservation plan in the light of experience and changing conditions. This expanded program would include (1) long-range studies and research covering land uses and classification in the field with appropriate recognition of agriculture, forestry, flood control, power development, water supplies, public health, manufacturing industries, recreation, navigation, and all other interests; (2) rehabilitation of lands of the State based on the above surveys indicating a proper classification and a restorative use measures; (3) a land acquisition program to protect the recreational interests in streams, lakes, ponds, and historic sites in the State. Mr. Schwob indicated that such a program would include the construction of 50 artificial lakes, 10 additional State parks, and other land acquisitions, and is estimated to cost \$21,608,700 as shown in the accompanying tables, which were approved by the State Conservation Commission.

2. The foregoing plan outlined in brief is as indicated a revision and extension of the 25-year plan set up in 1933 by the Commission as a result of a legislative resolution. The progress on the original 25-year plan, of course, has been delayed for various reasons and in some important respects because of existing emergency conditions during the last few years. Mr. Schwob, Director of the State Conservation Commission, reported that in connection with this plan the adequate development of areas now in State ownership involving surveys, riprapping, dredging, construction, and plantings was estimated to cost \$7,147,650 as itemized in the accompanying tables. It will be noted that the total cost for such programs would involve large amounts of labor in relation to materials including land purchases.

3. Among other specific items the original plans call for improving some 28 of the natural lakes in the State by dredging. The plans provide for dredging approximately 3,900 acres to an average depth of 10 feet with shore riprap, outlet control structures, and other related improvements. This program as the funds are made available will go far toward the rehabilitation of these lakes and adjacent areas, making them again inducive for fish, game and fur, and improving their utility for recreational purposes. As an example, evidence was presented to the committee concerning Five Island Lake at Emmetsburg, Iowa. This lake is badly silted the depth having been reduced from possibly about 20 feet on the average originally to a depth now of only about 3 feet. While the community has provided proper sewage disposal facilities and expended some \$50,000 of local funds in the dredging and protecting the shoreline, there is an obvious responsibility of the State in connection with preservation of this lake which is adjacent to Kearney State Park, the title to each being in the State of Iowa. Unfortunately, small annual amounts have not been utilized for the preparation, repair, and upkeep of such valuable assets and consequently large expenditures are now necessary to protect and maintain the shorelines and prevent the disintegration of the islands. For such rehabilitation work on this and other lakes the commission has definite figures on the amount of dredging, riprap and cost hereof. In addition, the Commission is able to estimate the man-days of labor involved in his and other types of conservation work.

4. The Conservation Committee and its advisory group believe that conservation work would offer a good opportunity for the employment of a relatively large amount of labor in addition to preserving the resources of the State. If arrangements are made and funds are available, for example, such activities would fit admirably into possible needs for employment during the peacetime reconversion. Consequently, it is recommended that an emergency conservation fund be created in the amount of \$3,000,000 for the next biennium to be used for worthwhile conservation work as approved in the plans of the Conservation Commission with which selection of projects and allocation

of priority of work should rest. Such an appropriation, together with fish and game funds, as shown in the accompanying tables, would provide finances at a rate commensurate with completion of the work in the 7 million dollar program in possibly less than a 5-year period. The ultimate expenditure of these funds should, however, also be under the control of the Governor, the Executive Council, and the joint legislative committee on retrenchment and reform who in a manner as the legislature may prescribe, could decide when (1) contracts should be let or work initiated, and (2) when expenditures are to be made from the proposed emergency conservation fund. The control and release of these funds, which would be in addition to the regular operation and maintenance funds of the commission, should be made a principal feature of the act.

C. PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEMS

1. The Division of Public Health Engineering under the direction of Mr. A. H. Wieters in the State Department of Health has compiled information and detailed data for a water and sewage postwar construction program of vital concern to people of the State. It is evident that the Iowa communities have attained a good record in the development of public water supplies. Concerning needed public water supplies there are only about 30 communities with more than 500 population in Iowa which are without public water supplies, while many even smaller villages do have public water works. Probably \$1,500,000 would provide water facilities for the remaining towns needing water supplies and an additional \$2,000,000 would be required for extensions of existing water facilities, making a total for needed water facilities of \$5,000,000. Water softening, while not a health requirement, it is increasingly important from an economic and other points of view. It would no doubt require an additional \$5,000,000.

2. However, a larger amount of construction in the sewage treatment field will be required to attain desirable standards of sanitation and of pollution abatement in the rivers and streams of Iowa. Mr. Wieters emphasized that there are 72 towns and cities in Iowa with a total population of 413,000 which have no public sewage treatment. To provide this service would cost about \$10,000,000. The postwar needed extensions and improvement of sewage facilities in addition to new facilities altogether would cost a total of \$19,000,000.

3. This sum of \$19,000,000 for sewerage and \$5,000,000 for water would make a grand total of \$24,000,000. The following tabulation gives a recapitulation of information furnished by Mr. Wieters as of March 1944:

Water Supply

Cities having supplies needing additions	69	\$1,500,000
Cities having population 500 or more, supply and system	30	1,500,000
Cities having supplies, main extensions	—	2,000,000
TOTAL WATER		5,000,000

Sewerage

Cities having sewers needing treatment	72	10,000,000
Cities having treatment needing additions	79	3,000,000
Cities needing sewers and treatment (includes all cities and towns with 500 or more population having water supplies and a few selected towns with less than 500 population)	99	4,000,000
Cities having sewers, collection system extensions	—	2,000,000
TOTAL SEWERAGE		19,000,000
TOTAL WATER AND SEWERAGE		24,000,000

It is believed that the foregoing presentation adequately indicates the possibilities of and need for new water and sewage disposal facilities in Iowa. Of course, most of this type of proposed works should, as in the past, be planned and financed at the local level.

4. In the planning, designing, constructing, and operating of water supply and sewage treatment plants or related developments, it is essential that administrative, regulatory and advisory bodies of local, State, and Federal character have adequate information concerning flood characteristics, sediment loads, and variability and nature of water resources whether surface or underground. The Iowa Geological Survey in cooperation with other State and Federal agencies is authorized to collect and publish essential facts relative to quantity, chemical quality, availability, and best methods of utilizing the water resources of Iowa. The facilities of the Iowa Survey in conjunction with those of the State Board of Health insure the availability of a valuable reservoir of reliable factual data with respect to water for human consumption, for air conditioning, and for all expansion of industry in connection with the development of the State. They should be used by planners in organizing projects; by engineers in evaluating projects and in the designing and building of water supply and sewage treatment facilities; by operators of water supply and sewage treatment plants; by bankers in financing developments and evaluating the security of investments; and by courts and lawyers in litigating rights and damages. The importance of predicating expenditures of public and private funds on all possible technical data cannot be emphasized too strongly in order to insure economical and feasible developments in connection with reemployment activities. The desirability of and necessity for proper inventories of water resources of Iowa had not been fully appreciated until recent years and the program should be continued and maintained in relation to the needs of adequate postwar construction as may be projected in the water works, sewage treatment and related fields for the employment of labor. A table relative to man-hours utilized on such construction is given in the report of the Professions Committee.

5. A matter of considerable importance relates to the use and control of underground water supplies and general sanitary conditions. The development of new legislation for the proper protection and preservation of the surface and underground water resources of the State is recommended for proper consideration, with special reference to air-conditioning usage and practices.

D. CONSERVATION OF SOILS

1. Under the leadership of the State Soil Conservation Committee in cooperation with the United States Soil Conservation Service, the Iowa soils conservation districts, of which there are over 45 duly constituted under the Iowa legislative act of 1939, have reported a tremendous amount of possible work involving liming, soil fertilizers, contouring, tree planting, roadside slopes and ditches, gully control, pasture improvement, stock water ponds, eradication of weeds, etc. Such work usually requires the cooperation of one or more public agency with private citizens. Information concerning this program will be found in the report of the Agriculture Committee.

2. With respect to water conservation in some sections of the State, conditions are favorable on a considerable proportion of the farms for individual farm stock water ponds. Such reservoirs would have a varied utility but primarily would provide water for farm usages especially in times of drought. In some States, such as Ohio and Kansas for example, the construction of such ponds is encouraged by so-called water storage laws whereby landowners outside of municipalities are entitled to reduction in the assessed valuation of their lands upon the construction of a reservoir meeting certain require-

ments in the law and after the approval of some appropriate county or State official. In addition to being items of importance in conservation, the construction of ponds as recommended by the authorities at Ames and the State Soil Conservation Committee would afford a considerable amount of possibilities for employment. It has usually been found, however, that it is necessary to encourage individual landholders to proceed with such work some of which is not entirely a matter of complete benefit to the individual holder.

E. DRAINAGE

1. There are over 6,000,000 acres of Iowa land reported in organized drainage districts representing an investment of over \$75,000,000. This area is 17.3 per cent of the State area and 22 per cent of the cropland. There are also reported over 18,500 miles of public drainage improvements (ditches, tile lines, and levees). No record, of course, is available of the immense amount of private drainage work which has been done in the State. Since 1942, many thousands of acres of crops were lost or badly damaged due to inadequate drainage. A sub-committee headed by Mr. C. H. Van Vlack, Iowa State College, and functioning in connection with the activities of the State Soil Conservation Committee has made some studies of the situation and reports that many drainage improvements are not operating efficiently for the following reasons:

1. Silting has occurred in open ditches thus reducing their carrying capacity.
2. Trees and brush have grown up in ditches and channels and on spoil banks.
3. Tile outlets are seriously submerged or completely closed.
4. Inlets are not adequate or have filled up.
5. Tiles have broken allowing tile line to silt in.
6. Bulk heads have washed out, permitting tile lines to wash out.
7. Some of the original work was not well designed because of lack of adequate information.
8. Levees have failed due to breakage and lack of maintenance.

2. The reports of this group and evidence presented to the Conservation Committee generally reveal that present drainage laws are not considered adequate to allow for proper annual and systematic maintenance. The necessity for proper maintenance throughout drainage districts and in fact in whole drainage basins have been pointedly emphasized by the floods and heavy runoff of recent years in contrast to the previous 10 or more years when rainfall was below normal and the systems were not carrying even ordinary flow of water. Some of the corrective measures needed are restoration of 3,000 miles of open ditches and relaying of 1,800 miles of tile drain. In connection with this matter, reference is made to the report of the Agriculture Committee.

3. If the proposed Natural Resources Council is created, an urgent item of business for their attention should be provided through a definite authorization to make or cause to be made an intensive study of the drainage laws of Iowa.

F. WOODLAND CONSERVATION

1. Iowa has at the present time about 2,500,000 acres of timberland primarily in the northeastern most counties. Clayton County has 125,000 acres of timber and Dubuque 50,000 acres. Professor G. B. MacDonald, State Forester, and professor of forestry at Iowa State College, has reported that Iowa is the second largest producer of walnut wood in the nation and that about 60,000,000 board feet of lumber products will probably be produced in 1944. In 1943

he reported a production of about 53,000,000 board feet which was a material increase over previous years.

2. Everyone acknowledges the desirability of conserving woodlands of Iowa for a variety of reasons including economic, scientific, climatic, and recreational considerations. It is important to recall, however, that available original surveys indicate that 200 years ago from one-fifth to one-seventh of the State's area was wooded. In eastern Iowa, the native timber stands followed the streams and in the south part of the State 50 per cent of the area of some counties was wooded.

In the past the average owner in Iowa has not been in a position to consider forest land as a particular valuable part of agricultural operations and the burden of taxation has been one of the principal objections to holding forest land for future use. This situation has been recognized in the Iowa forest reservations law but some restrictions in the act are such as to prevent a general acceptance by timberland owners. A special committee from Iowa State College, headed by Dr. W. H. Pierre, reports that only about 50,000 acres of farm woodlands are now being taxed under this Iowa law which has been in force since 1906. It is possible that this law should be carefully considered in relation to present-day needs and the recent damages from fires, insects, and disease against which some State-wide measures are essential.

3. In connection with the marketing of timber Dr. Pierre and his committee has reported that cooperative marketing and related facilities for the timber products of Iowa would be of material assistance in the solution of some of the woodland problems. This committee also reports that approximately 1,500,000 acres of land which have been used for agricultural purposes are now in such a depleted condition as to make their future use more profitable for timber production. Progress has been made in reforesting areas of both State and private lands (it is understood that about 12,500 acres of State forests have been acquired in three purchase areas). The ready availability of nursery stocks would be of some practical assistance in the rehabilitation of depleted lands.

4. It seems hardly necessary to go into great detail concerning the importance of the woodland conservation program to the people of Iowa. The previously-mentioned sub-committee, of which Professor MacDonald, State Forester, is a member, has submitted a preliminary estimate of manpower which probably would be required to supplement the work which would be as usual provided through private sources for a general postwar program of forest rehabilitation. A table of these estimated manpower requirements for major improvements on forest lands is presented in the Agricultural Committee report.

G. COAL

1. Coal has been mined in Iowa since pioneer days. The first official statistical records of coal production will be found in the report of the Iowa Mine Inspectors in the year 1880 when there were a total of 450 mines, employing 6,028 miners and producing 3,500,000 tons of coal. Coal mining in Iowa enjoyed a reasonably consistent and steady increase until the peak year of 1917. Obviously, larger mining operations had developed, and there were then 246 operating mines, employing 15,464 miners and producing 9,049,806 tons of coal. This was the peak year and was affected by the demands of fuel due to World War I. Since 1917 coal production in Iowa steadily declined until the last reported year of 1943 there were 263 mines in operation employing 4,271 miners and producing 2,782,249 tons of coal. Iowa today mines less than one-fourth to one-fifth of the tonnage of coal consumed in the State. Coal consumed in Iowa may be divided into two general classes:

- (a) Domestic and small industrial users supplied by a mine located in or closely adjacent to the point of use.
- (b) The large tonnage; however, particularly of screenings being consumed by the meat packing operations of Des Moines and Ottumwa, and the large steam electric generating stations of the Iowa Power and Light Company, the Iowa Electric Light and Power Company, and the Iowa Southern Utilities Company, constitute the bulk of the tonnage mined.

Due to the lack of preparation, the railroads of the State today consume practically no Iowa coal.

2. In the years ahead, coal in Iowa should be given every encouragement to State. The operators and miners should be given every encouragement to work out their mutual problems.

REPORT TO POSTWAR REHABILITATION COMMISSION

By IOWA CONSERVATION COMMISSION

August 7, 1944

The future of agriculture, industry and our entire economic and social structure can continue to prosper only if we conserve our soil and water resources.

Soil and water conservation is the fundamental basis upon which our wildlife and recreation programs must depend for success.

As we study the problem of providing outdoor recreation we find that to obtain maximum results the recreation program must be correlated with and become a part of a comprehensive land and water use plan. All phases of use of these resources should be dovetailed into an all-inclusive plan which will provide an equitable distribution of benefits to all interests. Such a plan would include agriculture, forestry, flood control, hydro-electric power development, public water supplies, public health, manufacturing and industries, recreation, navigation, and all other interests.

The Conservation Commission's phase of the Postwar program is to be a continuation of the Iowa Twenty-five Year Conservation Plan revised and extended in the light of experience and changing conditions.

The Commission recommends the following program which will definitely improve conditions for wildlife and recreation. It, in the opinion of the Commission, augments and harmonizes with other phases of an all-inclusive conservation plan.

This Plan includes, research, surveys, planning, acquisition, and development of land and water areas for recreation and forests.

The program for work to be done on areas in state ownership at present includes the following:

FINANCE

Development Work on State-Owned Areas

This \$7,147,650 program is work that should be done first and as fast as funds are provided to accomplish it.

The Fish and Game Fund, if recent revenues can be maintained, can provide \$250,009 per year for the Fish and Game part of the program.

Contributing Agency	5 Years		10 Years		15 Years		
	Per Year	Total	Per Year	Total	Per Year	Total	
Fish and Game per year	\$250,000	\$1,250,000	\$250,000	\$2,250,000	\$250,000	\$3,750,000	
Conservation Appropriation ..	\$1,179,530	\$5,897,650	\$489,765	\$4,897,650	\$226,510	\$3,397,650	
TOTALS	\$1,429,530	\$7,147,650		\$7,147,650		\$7,147,650	
						Extension Conservation Program	\$21,608,700

This program can be accomplished as fast as funds are provided.

Respectfully submitted,

F. T. SCHWOB,
State Conservation Director

REPORT OF COUNTY PROJECTS COMMITTEE

Jim O. Henry, Chairman

The report of the county projects logically divides itself into two parts: One, those projects providing relatively immediate employment; two, those which should be considered in a long-range study of improved county government.

IMMEDIATE

In all, sixty-nine counties made estimates of their postwar building needs. Of these, forty-nine made the estimate in dollars; thirteen in man-days; a few in both dollars and man-days; and nineteen listed only the type of projects.

From these county reports, approximate totals for the state have been made. In general, more small counties than large reported, so that total estimates should be regarded as minimum. Total estimates offered are derived only from a projection of the county totals. State approximate minimum, \$20,000,000 for both labor and material 650,000 man-days.

Comparison of the county reports show that not all used the same standards of estimates, so the estimated totals should not at all be considered exact. However, the committee believes the figures do represent a useful minimum.

DETAIL OF COUNTY REPORTS

County	Present Projects Planned	Approx. cost of Present Projects
Adams	Grading of Jasper 26.25; Mercer 30.29	\$ 8,000
	4 miles	500 man days
	Grant 6/5, Union 31/32	\$ 5,000
	30/29. 2½ miles	300 man days
	Washington 14, 13 Carl	\$ 12,000
	18, 17. 4 miles	700 man days
Allamakee	Grading	
Audubon	Grade, drain and surface roads	\$190,000
Benton	3-year Reconstruct local and trunk roads	\$248,000
	Construct new river bridge	\$120,000
	New road construction	\$275,000
Boone	40 miles trunk road and 12 miles local road Corn crib, hog house, machine shed and chicken house at county home	
Buena Vista	15 miles county road grading, graveling and bridging	
Butler	Three road improvement projects, bridging, grading and gravel	\$100,000
Calhoun	Grading, surfacing, culverts and bridges	\$ 43,250
		1,670 man days
Cedar	21.9 miles graded, bridged and surfaced	\$150,000
Chickasaw	5 county bridges, 16 miles grading on county trunk roads	

DEVELOPMENT ON AREAS IN STATE OWNERSHIP

	Estimated Mandays	Labor	Material and Equipment	Total
Fish and Game				
Surveys, plans, buildings, roads, bridges, water supplies, fish screens, fishways, fencing, stream improvement, riprapping state lakes, outlet control dams, habitat improvements, etc.	265,160	\$1,325,800	\$ 674,200	\$2,000,000
Dredging Program				
Dredging 28 lakes—3,914 acres	167,000	\$ 835,000	\$1,870,000	\$2,505,000
State Parks and Preserves				
Development on present state areas: Roads, bridges, power lines, buildings, sewage systems, water supply, fencing, dams, timber improvement, landscaping, erosion control, etc.	205,650	\$1,020,250	\$ 248,150	\$1,268,400
State Forests, on Existing Forest Areas: Roads, bridges, fire trails, fencing, timber stand improvement	174,850	\$ 874,250	\$ 90,000	\$ 964,250
Surveys and Mapping—on State-owned Areas: State lakes, marshes, and land to determine high water and property lines	37,500	\$ 365,000	\$ 45,000	\$ 410,000
TOTALS	850,160	\$4,420,300	\$2,727,350	\$7,147,650

THE EXTENSION CONSERVATION PROGRAM INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING:

Project	Mandays	Labor	Equipment Land purchase Material	Total
50 Artificial Lakes	750,000	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 5,000,000
State Forest and Marginal Land Extension:				
Purchase 500,000 acres marginal land at \$10.00 per acre, fencing, planting, timber improvement, buildings, equip- ment, etc.	670,000	\$ 3,125,000	\$ 6,875,000	\$10,000,000
State Park Extension:				
10 State Parks and Preserves	197,000	\$ 985,000	\$ 774,700	\$ 1,759,700
Program to acquire access to best fishing streams:				
Public access—2,000 miles	210,000	\$ 940,000	\$ 3,340,000	\$ 4,280,000
Survey and Plans:				
for lake and marsh restoration, development of artificial lakes, public access to streams, marginal land, etc.	52,500	\$ 519,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 569,000
	1,879,500	\$ 8,569,000	\$13,039,700	\$21,608,700
Grand Total of All Projects:				
Mandays			2,729,660	
Labor				\$12,989,300
Equipment, Land Purchase and Material				\$15,767,050
				\$28,756,350

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Chickasaw	5 county bridges, 16 miles grading on county trunk roads	

County	Present Projects Planned	Approx. cost of Present Projects
Clarke	County roads	\$ 6,000 13,000 man days
Clay	61 miles grading 66 miles graveling	2,400 man days 1,320 man days
Clinton	Road project No. 156 and 215	\$110,000 \$77,000 labor semi-skill
Crawford	Road building	\$ 30,000
	Drainage Ditch	\$ 20,000
	Expect to have road building for 3 years following war	\$ 50,000
Dallas	Road construction	\$300,000
Davis	20 miles road project	
Decatur	Earthwork	\$147,500
		2,950 man days
Delaware	60 miles road construction	\$155,000
Des Moines	County roads	\$115,385.59
Dickinson	County road building	\$ 90,000
	County road bridging	\$ 40,000
	County road graveling	\$ 30,000
Dubuque	6 miles secondary road construction	
Emmet	Court house	\$300,000
	Grading roads	\$ 72,925
	Surfacing roads	\$101,000
	Bridges	\$ 92,000
Fayette	Grading	\$ 63,360
	Culverts	\$ 12,000
	Right-of-way	\$ 2,375
	Surface	\$ 26,450
	Engineering	\$ 6,940
	32 bridges on local county system	\$ 80,000 6,500 man days
Franklin	Farm to market roads	\$ 82,355
	County roads	\$112,815
	County bridges	\$ 33,800
Fremont	40 miles roads to grade dozen bridges	
Greene	30 miles road construction and 2 river bridges each year for three years after war	\$350,000
		6,500 man days
Grundy	3-year postwar road plan	
Guthrie	Road work, court house	\$120,00
Hamilton	Grading roads and replace bridges	\$150,000
		2,500 man days
Hancock	Grading, graveling and bridging 62 miles of county trunk roads	\$ 60,000
		11,000 man days
	County garage	\$ 5,000 400 man days

County	Present Projects Planned	Approx. cost of Present Projects
Hardin	Road construction. Clearing and grubbing large drainage district	
Henry	80 miles roads to be built and surfaced	
Howard	32 miles grading and bridging	\$ 50,000
	100 miles grading and bridging	2,500 man days \$ 40,000 4,000 man days
Humboldt	30.5 miles road construction involving grading and bridging	\$195,000
Jasper	25 miles grading, bridging and surfacing 3 bridges	\$131,000 \$ 70,000
Johnson	Grading, draining and surfacing with Type A concrete paving approximately 6 miles	\$130,000
Kossuth	150 miles road grading	\$225,000
	130 miles graveling	\$195,000
	26 new bridges	\$200,000
Linn		
Louisa	25 miles secondary highways	
Madison	Road construction	
Marion	No. 14 - 5.454 miles Pella-Knoxville road 5.5 miles	\$100,000
Marshall	Jail	\$ 75,000
	Bridge over river	\$ 35,000
Mills	To permanent grade and drain 21.7 miles secondary road	\$ 56,000
Monona	12.8 mile grading, 30.2 mile gravel surfacing and 10.0 miles bituminous surfacing	\$190,000
Monroe	Road construction, grading, bridging and surfacing	\$ 90,000
Montgomery	7 stall garage	\$ 15,000
	Road construction, surfacing and bridge construction	\$150,000
Muscatine	3-year road program 8.0 miles road new grade bridge and gravel surfacing. Heating plant at Court House	\$ 83,635
Mitchell	County roads and bridges	
O'Brien	Grading, draining, gravel surfacing	\$ 81,072.89
	Local roads and bridges; Secondary road, including grading, draining and graveling 30 mi.	\$150,000
Osceola	Grading, bridge and surface highway	\$102,000
Page	County road construction, bridge construction, and road surfacing	\$375,000
Palo Alto	Road and bridges	2,700 man days
Pocahontas	Road work and drainage	
Pottawattamie	County roads	\$ 1,000

IOWA POSTWAR REHABILITATION COMMISSION

County	Present Projects Planned	Approx. cost of Present Projects
Poweshiek	Grade, bridge and surface, 22½ miles	\$138,000 2,500 man days
Ringgold	5-7 miles Tr. Rd. L 3-6 miles Tr. Rd. J 4-9 miles Tr. Rd. P (Above roads to be surfaced)	\$ 14,250 \$ 8,000 \$ 12,250
Sioux	Grading, bridges and surfacing	\$330,000
Story	Farm to market roads	
Taylor	Gravel and placing four large bridges	
Van Buren	Grading, culverts and surfacing	\$ 62,000 1,365 man days
Warren	40 miles of roads and bridges	\$ 50,000
Washington	Bridges and culverts Grading Surfacing	\$ 57,969.47 \$ 33,038 \$ 6,902.40
Wayne	16.75 miles road construction in 4 projects	\$ 79,375
Winnebago	3-year postwar road building Drainage work	\$177,000 30 men
Winneshiek	Bridges and culverts Channel cut Trunk road grading and rock surfacing Trunk road bridge Trunk road grading, paving 4 miles and culverts	\$ 39,000 \$ 20,300 \$105,317 \$ 18,000 \$122,363
Woodbury	Roads and bridges	\$650,000
Worth	25 to 50 miles of highway construction and culverts	
Wright	17 miles county road to grade, bridge, and surface	

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

Virgil Hancher, Chairman

The scope of the report of the Committee on Education has been sharply limited (1) by the duties especially assigned to the Iowa School Code Commission by the Fiftieth General Assembly to formulate a long range program for the public school system of Iowa and (2) by federal legislation providing for the education and training of returning veterans.

The full report of the Committee submitted to the Iowa Postwar Rehabilitation Commission includes four sections, as follows:

Part I—devoted to analysis of the forces which are expected to bear upon educational demand and load in Iowa's schools, colleges and universities in the post-war period,

Part II—describing Iowa's present school system, its organization and administration, and the control of educational standards;

Part III—presenting problems which are expected to confront education in the post-war period and the contingencies involved;

Part IV—summarizing the conclusions drawn and suggesting areas of responsibility for dealing with post-war educational needs.

The following is a condensed review of the report.

PART I

Attention is directed to the place education occupies in the activities of the state, by citing school attendance statistics which show that of the total Iowa population in 1940 one-fifth were enrolled in elementary and secondary schools and in colleges and universities.

Population trends in Iowa and their effect on school attendance, illustrated by a decrease of more than 50,000 in the total population and in elementary school attendance between 1930 and 1940, are cited. Census figures are enumerated showing the trends of rural population (declining) and urban population (increasing); the reduction in the number of births and the birth rate in Iowa since the early twenties; the growing disparity in the proportion of youth to elders in Iowa's total population; the declining trend of natural population increase in each generation; and the preponderance of emigration over immigration in Iowa.

The inequality of educational facilities available to rural farm youth as compared with urban youth as a factor in secondary school attendance is referred to in the recent publication of President Emeritus Hugnes and Professor Starrak of Iowa State College entitled "Prospective Enrollments in the Public Schools and Colleges of Iowa."

Other factors affecting post-war demands on Iowa institutions of higher education are discussed, including the probable effects of the "G. I. Bill" and disabled veterans' rehabilitation; a post-war federal program of required military training; foreign students from war devastated countries; the migration of college students; and a possible increase in the percentage of high school graduates entering colleges and universities, particularly women.

The conclusions drawn from the foregoing considerations, with respect to the post-war period, are summarized in the following statement:

1. Except as there is a definite upswing in the birth rate in Iowa, or a significant change in migration, the elementary and secondary school population in Iowa will not exceed, and probably not equal, pre-war levels for the next eight or ten years.

2. Entering freshman classes in colleges and universities from the regular population in Iowa may possibly be successively smaller for this period.
3. Adjustment of educational facilities must be anticipated to make available to rural farm children and youth the educational advantages enjoyed by urban youth.
4. The extra demands in education will come at the post high school and college level from returning veterans and displaced war industry workers, who will be more mature in experience and age than the current high school graduate. The kind of education desired by the majority of these persons will probably be the job preparation type.
5. College and university enrollments, exclusive of vocational-technical courses, will probably be 25% higher than the pre-war maximum enrollment.
6. The maximum post-war demand on educational facilities, as a result of the G. I. Bill, will occur four or five years after the termination of the war.

PART II

This section of the report briefly outlines Iowa's educational facilities, their organization and administration, and the control of educational standards. The kinds and number of schools, public and private, are enumerated; the vested responsibility for the administration of the public elementary and secondary schools and state institutions of higher education is outlined; and the control of educational standards in all educational institutions by legal and extra-legal agencies is discussed.

PART III

This section presents the nature of the problems and the contingencies involved which are anticipated in the postwar period.

The immediate post-war contingencies are classified in three groups: (1) those concerned with meeting the special demands and needs of veterans and war industry workers; (2) those concerned with the scholastic functioning of educational institutions; and (3) those concerned with physical plants and equipment.

Within the first group, the subjects of guidance and counseling programs for veterans, institutional, educational adjustments and educational recognition of training in the armed forces are discussed. Policies formulated and actions taken thus far, with respect to each of these, are outlined.

Within the second group, institutional needs for proper educational functioning and the shortage of qualified teachers in the elementary and secondary schools are discussed. Attention is called to the fact that the net loss of teachers of more than 150,000 from 1940 to 1943 in the nation's public schools is primarily due to higher wages in other activities. In Iowa, the number of teachers in elementary and secondary schools declined by 1700 between 1940 and 1943, as estimated by the Iowa State Teachers Association. The relative loss in institutions of higher education was even greater.

The reasons attributed to the loss of Iowa teachers, other than to the armed forces, are; better financial returns in civilian government work and war industry and higher teachers' salaries and other benefits offered by other states. It is emphasized that as long as these conditions prevail Iowa may expect to lose the most competent teachers and find it difficult to interest promising young people in a teaching career.

The critical need of educational institutions, at all levels, will be qualified teachers and the Committee urges that ways and means be provided to meet

competition for teachers to protect the educational opportunities and standards of future Iowans.

It is suggested that teacher training programs be accelerated to meet the immediate post-war need for teachers, through cooperation of teacher training institutions with the State Department of Public Instruction and integration of the efforts of teacher training institutions.

Within the third group, physical plant and equipment needs are discussed. It is certain that replacement and repair, impossible because of building restrictions and material shortages, will be one of the first needs in the post-war period. Laboratory equipment and supplies will be equally urgent. In institutions enrolling veterans, housing accommodations for married veterans will need to be provided.

It is suggested that communities desiring to promote needed new school buildings to replace structures of doubtful structural and fire safety or because of functional inadequacy have the advantage of scientific surveys of their educational needs and organization to be afforded by state agency. Such agency should also serve to clear relations between the local community promoting school buildings and federal public work agencies.

Long range plans for education in Iowa must include provision for continuation and adult education as an organized part of the state's formal educational system. It is urged that organized and directed programs in occupational, cultural and citizenship activities be encouraged and adequately subsidized so as to be available to all.

Pending federal legislation before the Congress is outlined pertaining to vocational education, equalization of public elementary and secondary teachers' salaries, and publicly supported adult education in state universities and land grant colleges for instruction in non-agricultural subject matter paralleling that offered on campus. It is urged that participation in federal appropriations for educational aid be anticipated.

PART IV

This section of the report summarizes the foregoing and, in addition suggests the areas of responsibility for dealing with educational needs, as stated in the following:

(1) The problems of the kind of education necessary to meet the needs of the regular school population and of returning veterans and displaced war industry workers are best left within the jurisdiction of those in whom the responsibility for administering the schools and colleges is vested.

(2) The problems incident to securing qualified teachers are a coordinate responsibility of school administrators, the community, teacher training institutions, and of the state to protect the standards of instruction and to find means to meet financial competition.

(3) The problems incident to physical plant needs are coordinate responsibilities of the community, school administrators and the state. An agency, at the state level, should be provided which will be available to make surveys of the educational needs of communities in terms of effective school district organization and to clear relationships between local communities promoting school buildings and federal public work agencies.

(4) Continuation and adult education programs promoted through the expansion of existing educational facilities will require substantial state and/or federal aid.

(5) Any necessary enabling legislation should be prepared to accelerate participation in programs of federal aid to school building construction, to the development and expansion of educational programs and activities, and to related programs which affect education.

REPORT
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON HOUSING

George Faul, Chairman

This committee was organized too late for exhaustive study of the subject of housing. The subject is one of broad importance, requiring elaborate and detailed consideration. Deferred home repair is wide-spread and the need for residence rehabilitation is apparent throughout the state.

Due to lack of time and opportunity, this Committee did not find it possible to complete its study of this subject and take the required action to present a specific recommendation. It did look with favor upon legislation embracing the principles of the drainage district laws, and in its limited discussions suggested the possibility of an enabling act based on the principles of the drainage district laws, thereby authorizing a method for the creation of benefited districts for the rehabilitation of residence districts and for the payment of the cost over a period of years. The principles involved in such legislation are substantially set out in Senate File 162, 49th General Assembly.

While this Committee in its limited deliberations received practically unanimous favorable comment from its members concerning the foregoing suggestion, the required time and opportunity were not available for detailed consideration and formal action. For this reason this report is submitted without specific recommendation.

REPORT OF INDUSTRY COMMITTEE

Edw. A. Kimball, Chairman

First, we desire to correct what seems to be the impression of many people that industry (meaning manufacturing industry) shall furnish employment to the ten or eleven million men returning from the armed services to civilian life. While no figures are available, it is estimated that not more than ten to twenty percent of original factory employees became a part of the armed forces. Twenty percent might apply to the highly industrialized states and less than ten percent in the smaller industrial states _ _ _ in Iowa, probably around seven percent.

Each and every Iowa manufacturer will return to jobs all former employees now in the armed services who desire re-employment.

In order that we might have some basic figures, a questionnaire was sent to approximately 500 Iowa manufacturers, and the following questions were asked:

Number of persons employed in 1940?

Number of persons now employed — Male — Female?

Number of persons expected to be employed three months after the war ends, Male — Female?

Number of persons expected to be employed six months after the war ends, Male — Female?

Expected business prospects — whether the same as at present — better than present — poorer than present?

Anticipated amounts to be expended for _ _ _ Remodeling, Enlargement, Modernization?

Anticipated amount to be spent for new machinery and equipment?

In the computation herewith submitted, no figures are included for the two Ordnance Plants.

The compilation indicates that in 1940 there were 72,225 persons employed as wage earners in Iowa factories. No attempt was made to break this down as to male and female employees, but it is estimated that the number was approximately 57,000 male, and 15,000 female employees. In asking the question as to the number now employed, we did ask that the figures be broken down as to male and female employees. These figures show that, at present, there are employed, 65,515 male wage earners, and 27,689 female—a total of 93,204—an excess of 20,979 employees over 1940 employment.

In answer to the question as to wage earners to be employed three months after the war ends, figures show expected employment of male wage earners to be 66,502 and female, 23,753—a total of 90,255 employees. This indicates an increase in male employment of 987, and a decrease in female employment of 3,936.

The expected employment six months after the war ends shows there will be 72,165 male wage earners, and 23,013 female—a total employment of 95,175—an increase in male wage earners of 6,650 and a decrease in female wage earners of 4,676. This is an increase in expected male employment of approximately 8,000 over 1940.

It is estimated that approximately 20,000 factory workers have joined the armed forces, so that at first thought the impression would be gained that there would be some returning service men who would not be able to secure factory employment. However, there are several thousand aged male employees who will quit their jobs at the end of the war, plus several thousand female employees who will quit their jobs. In fact, several surveys indicate 35% of female employment will quit factory employment after the war. There will

also probably be a considerable number of former factory employees who will not seek their former jobs. Thus, it is clearly apparent that every returning service man who wants his old job back will get it.

The manufacturers of Iowa will, as soon as materials and supplies are available, remodel, enlarge and modernize their present plants to the extent of \$27,852,000. They will also purchase new equipment and machinery to the amount of \$24,662,000.

To the question as to expected business conditions after the war, 36% of the manufacturers anticipate that business will continue about the same as at present, 48% expect better business than they are now enjoying, and only 16% anticipate a decrease in their business.

It is believed that the figures herewith submitted indicate a substantial and continuing growth of Iowa industry.

For the benefit of the whole of Iowa and all her people, our committee is of the opinion that the next session of the State Legislature should be asked to create a state body, preferably in the form of a commission, with a paid staff, to promote Iowa as an agricultural, industrial and recreational state.

Practically every state in the Union is putting forth effort to secure new factories and unless Iowa is in position to present her opportunities and facilities, the large number of prospects seeking locations will go elsewhere.

Recent reports indicate that the assessed valuations in Iowa are decreasing, thus producing less tax revenue. This is a serious matter for our cities and towns. The only way that higher tax returns can be effected is to bring into the state more assessable property, and the best way to do so is to bring new factories into the state.

The Federal Government constructed eleven Hemp Plants in Iowa. Present reports indicate that these plants are to be abandoned and dismantled after the war ends. This committee recommends that steps be taken to induce the Federal Government to sell these plants to those who can utilize them for the benefit of the respective communities and for the good of the state.

It is suggested that the Federal Government be requested to hold the two Ordnance Plants, located at Burlington and Ankeny, as stand-by production plants, until such time as they may be disposed of for private industrial use.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL SECURITY

Oliver S. Reiley, Chairman

1. NATIONAL GUARD

The organizations of the National Guard now in Federal Service have been depleted of their peace-time personnel through the glorious sacrifices made, and by transfers of officers and enlisted men to other organizations. The enlistments of all personnel of all states have expired by virtue of their having been in Federal Service for a period of time extending beyond their enlistment period in the National Guard.

If and when the National Guard of the United States is reorganized, there will probably be a considerable change in the type of organizations which will necessitate a complete reorganization of the National Guard. In all probability a minimum of one year's time will be necessary to complete this reorganization.

2. STATE GUARD.

The State Guard of Iowa has ably demonstrated its efficiency and ability as an internal security force coupled with the handling of disasters and other emergencies. The officers and men of the Iowa State Guard, (serving without pay) have most ably taken the place of the National Guard, and this organization could well be maintained until such time as the National Guard has been completely reorganized as a state military force.

The State Guard unit nearest the scenes of emergencies have been utilized during the past 19 months on 18 active duty missions. Such missions include flood control duty on both the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, and other inland streams, on criminal matters such as assistance given civil authorities in fugitive cases, and on guard duty at scenes of several bomber crashes in this state.

Two regiments of infantry are now thoroughly organized in the state and both regiments have experienced three encampment training periods. The State Guard is well equipped at this time.

3. RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. This Committee recommends that the State Legislature at its next General Assembly offer a resolution of interest to the War Department at Washington, D. C., for the reorganization of the National Guard of the United States.

2. That the State Legislature in its next General Assembly provide funds in the same amount as appropriated by the last General Assembly for the training and maintenance of the Iowa State Guard for the next biennium.

REPORT OF LABOR COMMITTEE

Ben Henry, Chairman

Reconversion is the work program of reconstruction after the war. Our recommendation is mostly construction work and legislation.

1. Begin immediate reconversion of small plants.
2. Release of materials to allow small factories to begin manufacturing of civilian commodities.
3. All civic work shall be done by private contractor.

Request that small plants be allowed to deviate from 100% production schedule of war material whereby they will be able to maintain a reasonable percentage of their employees at the termination of the war, and be allowed to start producing some of the pre-war products before any major let-off of all employees.

That all public work be let by contract to common bidder. Further recommend that public works projects start as soon as there is an appreciable showing of unemployment. Further recommend that all cities begin an immediate estimate of materials needed for such projects, and that plans and specifications also be drawn up so as to be ready when needed. That the State draw up a standard building code in accordance with other committee reports already approved.

We recommend that all government owned war properties be offered for sale to those industries whose use would offer a continued or increased employment in the postwar period.

We also recommend that machinery be set up to make surveys for securing data that will lend encouragement to our present and future industrial expansion. We recommend that an investigation be made into the terms of Iowa Unemployment Compensation law with the view of liberalizing same and making the law more equitable. A study should also be made of the Workmen's Compensation law with the view of giving further protection to the workers and in particular those workers who may contract occupational diseases.

We recommend that a permanent state agency be established for the purpose of promoting industry in Iowa and for the purpose of publicizing and encouraging the development of Iowa's natural resources and we further recommended that an appropriate annual appropriation be made by the Iowa State Legislature for this purpose.

REPORT OF MUNICIPAL PROJECTS COMMITTEE

Oliver S. Reiley, Chairman

The following recommendations were adopted by the Municipal Projects Committee and offered to the Commission:

1. If Municipalities are faced with private building programs at the same time as public works building programs are contemplated, that private building have preference over public works.
2. If and when Municipal Public Works Projects reach the blue print and cost stage, these proposals should be presented to a central State Agency, for review, and for recommendations from the Agency to the Municipality for the timing of the projects.
3. If and when Municipal Projects are planned for the working stage, then State and Federal Projects should be so timed as to avoid labor and material competition with the Municipal Projects.
4. If and when State and Federal Projects reach the blue print and cost stage, these projects should likewise be presented for review and timing to a central State Agency.
5. Municipalities should be encouraged to prepare a long range Municipal Public Works Building and Budget Program, for a period of at least five years, based on local sources of revenue.
6. In the study of Municipal Projects, Public Works, buildings, employment, and services, should be emphasized and continued at the State level.
7. Municipalities should be encouraged to utilize the State enabling Act, which gives authority to establish Municipal Zoning Commissions.

One of the projects undertaken by the Committee was a survey of the Municipalities of Iowa of 500 population and over, with a view to determining the following matters:

1. Ownership of existing facilities.
2. Date built.
3. Present estimated value.
4. Contemplated building now.
5. Anticipated cost of new construction.
6. Method of financing new construction.
7. Contemplated improvements.
8. Anticipated cost of improvements.
9. Method of financing improvements.
10. Present number of municipal employees.
11. Post War number of employees.
12. Number of business zoning ordinances.
13. Number of residence zoning ordinances.
14. Number of city planning commissions.

Using the 1940 Federal Census it was determined that there are 395 towns and cities in Iowa with population over 500. This report embraces reports from 184 municipalities or 46%.

As a result of the survey 349 additional employees will be added to the pay rolls of the 184 municipalities.

The following table shows the survey results:

IOWA POSTWAR REHABILITATION COMMISSION MUNICIPAL PROJECTS COMMITTEE
TOWNS IN IOWA TO POPULATION

	Population 1940 Census	Value of Bldgs. and Equipment	Contemplated New Building (Yes or No)	Value of New Building	Contemplated Improvements (Yes or No)	Cost of Improvements	No. of Employees	No. of Postwar Employees	Business Zone Ordinance	Residential Zone Ordinance	Planning Committee
GROUP I (500-999)											
No. of towns	181										
No. Reporting (42%)	76	\$2,615,700	28 Yes	\$ 541,200	26 Yes	\$ 319,186	129	144	Yes 20	Yes 20	Yes 20
GROUP II (1,000-2,499)											
No. of towns	125										
No. Reporting (41.6%)	52	6,322,600	15 Yes	563,700	25 Yes	448,800	250	288	16	10	0
GROUP III (2,500-4,999)											
No. of towns	45										
No. Reporting (73.3%)	33	8,651,355	14 Yes	1,050,000	20 Yes	939,000	451	510	15	16	6
GROUP IV (5,000-9,999)											
No. of towns	23										
No. Reporting (30.4%)	7	1,807,700	2 Yes	179,000	5 Yes	178,000	159	176	4	5	1
GROUP V (10,000-24,999)											
No. of towns	10										
No. Reporting (70%)	7	8,335,000	4 Yes	810,000	6 Yes	1,086,500	459	509	3	3	2
GROUP VI (25,000-49,999)											
No. of towns	6										
No. Reporting (66%)	4	4,364,200			2 Yes	3,182,828	478	498	2	2	3
GROUP VII (50,000 and over)											
No. of towns	5										
No. Reporting (100%)	5	39,030,100	4 Yes	8,075,000	3 Yes	10,575,000	2,371	2,521	4	5	5
TOTAL	184	71,126,655	62 Yes	11,218,900	87 Yes	16,729,314	4,297	4,646	64	61	37

(Reported)

It will be noted that new construction in this report totals \$11,218,900 which figure can be used as \$11,000,000. The United States Department of Labor gives the following figures for man-hours per \$100,000 required for construction for various projects. For example on sewage plants the on-site man-hours are 35,800 and the off-site man-hours 66,650; for water works the on-site man-hours totals 26,200 and the off-site 87,590; for auditoriums and other municipal buildings the on-site figure is 49,400 and the off-site figure 65,700. For the purpose of determining the man-hours on-site for new construction an average of the 3 projects gives a figure of 31,000 man-hours and an average of 72,000 man-hours for off-site. For the purpose of arriving at the man-hours on-site necessary for new construction we multiply 31,000 by 110, which is a total of 3,410,000 man-hours for the on-site project; and 7,920,000 man-hours for off-site workers. The total man-hours thus to be used is approximately 11,000,000. The Department of Labor figures 500 workers for each 100,000 man-hours which would make this total 55,000 workers in the construction industry.

REPORT OF THE PROFESSIONS COMMITTEE

L. C. Crawford, Chairman

It has not been possible within the facilities of this committee to accurately determine the number of professional people that have temporarily changed employment within or left Iowa for various assignments in the armed services or closely associated war activities in the last several years. Technical and professional competence will be an important factor in peacetime industry as has already been demonstrated in the highly mechanized war activities.

Large numbers of engineers who worked on the Alcan Highway were recruited from the highway construction industry in Iowa and have already returned to the State. Inasmuch as most of these men including mechanics and skilled laborers were formerly the key men in the highway construction industry, it is presumed that their services will be largely available for the much-needed postwar highway program.

Nevertheless the immediate availability of professional people who have been in the armed forces or relocated during the war, such as those in dentistry, legal, engineering, medicine, ministerial, nursing, and teaching fields, after the war seems in a large measure dependent on the general demobilization policy, the character of which is not known at this time. Changing world conditions will affect International, National and State developments of the future, probably likewise affecting the location and assignment of large numbers of professional people. The rate of demobilization will probably necessarily depend on the ever shifting conditions of these unsettled times.

Rate of Demobilization

The rate of release of the fighting forces to civilian life is hard to predict. It is subject to future military regulations and needs as well as possible Congressional legislation. Nevertheless, it seems reasonable that the discharge of personnel from the uniformed services cannot be, for a variety of reasons, accomplished as fast as the longings as those away and those at home would dictate. It has been stated by the director of Selective Service that "the discharge of 1,000 persons per hour would probably take ten months to release about 2,500,000 veterans." Physical limitations and the exigencies of time, distance, and unpredictable military affairs will result in a period of probably many months in connection with the release of appreciable numbers from the uniformed services.

Shortages in Professional Ranks

Somewhat in this connection, considerable evidence of a reliable character has been presented relative to the probable shortages in the ranks of some professional groups, particularly among dentists and doctors for several years after cessation of hostilities.

Consequently, it is believed that the dental and medical fields offer good possibilities for those already trained, in addition to a good opportunity for new trainees. In Iowa, only 1,750 physicians are practicing in the State now, as compared with 2,600 before the war. This situation is a matter of common knowledge, but it is not likely to be relieved with the ending of the war. The American Medical Association has stated that a reduction of 15,000 in the number of physicians available to civilians in this country is likely by 1948 in view of Selective Service Policies, requirements of a standing army and postwar navy, needs of the veterans administration for disabilities, and normal

demands for improved medical care. Any legislation tending to correct the implications of this situation would seem very desirable.

Also, the situation in the teaching, nursing, and ministerial professions is somewhat critical at the present time, and possibly will remain so unless higher salaries are available in the postwar era.

Many clergymen are acting as chaplains and should be given every incentive, financial and otherwise, to return to their former locations at the end of the war.

Professional Training

The grants from Federal sources as in the G. I. Bill for education and training for discharged personnel from the uniformed forces of World War II would seem advantageous toward the encouragement of training in certain professional fields. Such financial aid toward these attainments should prove of material benefit not only to the serviceman and woman but also the general public, especially in fields where information indicates possible shortages of trained people.

Care of Veterans

The facilities for the readjustment of the veteran as provided in the G. I. Bill together with those supplementing it such as the organization of the Iowa Veterans Service Committee which was organized by Governor Hickenlooper would appear to meet the needs for the ready access to veterans of authoritative information and assistance concerning all benefits and services to which they are entitled from professional sources.

Professional Interest in Public Construction

Important as Federal and State public works may be they represent only a small part of the normal construction mark. Most of the public works is of a local character. Consequently, the success of postwar construction programs depends largely on the amount that each local community is able to do at the local level.

No community can hope to attract or hold industries for a better class of citizenry if it doesn't have adequate water and sewage service, good schools and recreational facilities, parking places, and adequate public buildings.

It seems like good business practice as well as proper government cooperation to build up backlogs of needed public improvements ready to let to contract when employment in private industry is insufficient to meet the situation in a community. Such backlogs of desirable public works are a form of insurance against serious unemployment or improvised work relief. It wouldn't, however, be good business judgment to construct any, except emergency, public improvements in a community if there is already a relatively high level of employment.

The following information has been abstracted from reports concerning the amount of work provided by this "local" type of public construction let to private contract. This information is pertinent to the interest of not only labor but professional people in such work. For instance, for each \$100,000 of sewer contracts approximately 35,800 man-hours of labor will be provided on the site and 66,650 man-hours of labor off-site. For rough estimating, each \$100,000 of work of construction contracts awarded provides work for approximately 50 men for one year—20 will work on the site and 30 will be employed producing the materials, construction equipment, and transporting the materials to the site. Such construction jobs, of course, will stimulate a large amount of indirect labor in offices, laundries, banks, groceries, stores, all of which is sooner or later reflected in services for the professional field. This indirect

labor and the professional services are substantial, possibly equal to the direct labor. The following tables included for possible use in connection with post-war planning:

MAN-HOURS REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTION

PROJECT	MAN-HOURS PER \$100,000	
	ON SITE	OFF SITE
Sewers	35,800	66,650
Sewage Plant	35,800	66,650
Highways	47,500	66,870
Schools	34,400	65,700
Auditoriums	34,400	65,700
Hospitals	34,400	65,700
Housing	41,000	61,500
Waterworks	26,200	37,590
Streets	47,500	66,870

It is believed this table also well illustrates the points presented in the foregoing discussion.

Topographic Maps in Iowa

In connection with the general development of the State, which is of vital interest to professional groups, it is most important that a program for completing the topographic maps in Iowa be initiated and is hereby recommended for an annual State legislative appropriation of not less than \$15,000 to the Iowa Geological Survey. This agency distributes such topographic maps as are now available but definite funds are lacking for carrying on the work. While many professional people recognize the need for such maps, their availability would be of inestimable value to the State and almost every citizen, whether in agriculture or industry sooner or later and in some manner or other.

In 1945, only about 14,000 square miles out of over 55,000 square miles in the State of Iowa had been topographically mapped in connection with the cooperative program which was initiated by Congress prior to 1929. The area which has been mapped in Iowa includes a very considerable amount of mapping of a reconnaissance nature which was made prior to 1896 and no longer can be considered adequate for present day needs. As a matter of fact only about 8 per cent of the area of the State of Iowa is considered to be adequately and thoroughly mapped in all details.

Topographic mapping in Iowa, where no state funds have been available, is far behind adjacent States and other States with similar problems. The following tabulation shows the annual financial participation of several surrounding States in recent years for topographic mapping in cooperation with the United States Geological Survey:

State	1940	1941	1942	1943
Illinois	\$20,843	\$21,256	\$14,923	\$21,965
Indiana	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Kansas	6,673	5,057	8,197	6,430
Missouri	41,886	39,855	36,723	42,995
Wisconsin	15,514	21,908	14,817	14,844
Average	21,983	22,615	19,932	22,247
Iowa	0	0	0	0

SERVICE MEN AND WOMEN'S COMMITTEE**Robert W. Colflesh, Chairman****INTRODUCTION**

It is estimated that ere the close of World War II 15,000,000 men and women will have served in the armed forces of the United States. Of this number, 300,000 will be Iowans. In World War I, of the total of 4,800,000 who served in the armed forces, 110,000 were from Iowa. World War I lasted 19 months. We have now been engaged as a belligerent in the present war for more than 36 months; however, the National Guard was mobilized 10 months before Pearl Harbor day, and training under the Selective Service Act began more than a year prior to December 7, 1941. We are therefore considering a group of men and women who have been engaged in military activities throughout or during a period of more than 4 years.

Iowa has always granted recognition to her citizens who served honorably in our Nation's wars. Your committee has reviewed the enactments of past legislatures of Iowa for the benefit of veterans and, based thereon, recommends the following:

I. TAX EXEMPTION

That Section 6946 (3), Code of Iowa, 1939, be amended to include those honorably discharged from service in the armed forces during World War II.

The purpose of this recommendation is to extend to the veterans of the present war the benefit of a \$500.00 property tax exemption.

A study of exemptions granted under the provisions of Section 6946 in the year 1943, applicable to taxes payable in 1944, revealed 59,160 grants aggregating \$28,312,109 in value. World War I grants were 55,956 in number; Spanish-American War 2 362; Civil War 827; and 15 on account of service in the Mexican War, Tyler Rangers, Colorado Volunteers, Indian Wars, Chinese Relief Expedition and the Philippine Insurrection. It is of interest to note that now, approximately 25 years following World War I, there are 55,956 World War I exemptions—slightly more than 50 per cent of those whose service was credited to Iowa.

There is attached hereto and made a part of this report a table entitled "Table of Exemptions Granted on Account of Military Service Under Section 6946 Based Upon 1943 Assessments" showing the total property exempted under Section 6946 during each of the past 10 years and the exemptions in number and amount for the year 1944.

In view of the provisions of the Federal "G.I. Act," and particularly the loan provisions which will no doubt result in a great stimulant to the acquisition of taxable property by the returning veteran, it is foreseeable that 50 per cent, or 150,000 of Iowa's returning veterans will avail themselves of the exemption provisions within 10 years following the close of World War II. Additional exemption claims numbering 150,000 at \$500.00 each will take \$75,000,000.00 more property from the tax rolls. At the present mean average of the county tax levies, this will amount to approximately \$2,500,000.00 annually in taxes in addition to the amount on account of exemptions extended the veterans of prior wars.

II. POLL TAX

That Section 6946 (3), Code, 1939, be further amended to grant an exemption from poll tax.

An exemption from the poll tax is granted in Section 6946 (1) (2) on account of service in the Spanish-American and prior wars, and it is recommended that such principle be extended to those who served in subsequent wars.

III. REIMBURSEMENT OF EXEMPTED TAX

That legislation be enacted to provide that the State pay to the several counties such amounts as the tax levies in the taxing districts throughout the counties would have raised without the exemptions granted by Section 6946.

The purpose of this recommendation is to more equitably spread the cost of soldiers' exemptions throughout the State.

IV. SOLDIER'S PREFERENCE

That Section 1159, Code, 1939, be amended to include therein the veterans of World War II.

The purpose of this recommendation is to extend to the veterans of the present war the benefit of preference in public employment.

V. EDUCATION OF WAR ORPHANS

That Sections 482.07 to 492.11, inclusive, Code, 1939, be amended to include orphans of those who die in or as a result of service in the present war.

That Sections 482.09 and 482.10 be further amended by striking therefrom, wherever the same appear, the words "one hundred fifty" and by substituting the words "three hundred."

The purpose of this recommendation is to provide for the education of the orphans of those who die in or as a result of service in the armed forces during World War II, and to increase the amount of State aid to \$300.00 from the \$150.00 granted in the past.

VI. SOLDIER'S RELIEF

A. The Fiftieth General Assembly increased the millage levy limit for soldier's relief, and it is believed such levy is now adequate. The following table shows the 1943 levy payable in 1944 in each county:

IOWA POSTWAR REHABILITATION COMMISSION

65

MILLAGE LEVY OF 1943 ON ACCOUNT OF SOLDIER'S RELIEF

County	Levy	Will Raise	County	Levy	Will Raise
Adair	.25	\$ 5 144.08	Jefferson	.465	7,988.00
Adams	.2241	3,500.97	Johnson	.00173	6,500.00
Allamakee	.377	6,981.31	Jones	.230	5,999.34
Appanoose	.25	3,759.00	Keokuk	.049	1,200.00
Audubon	.0485	1,000.12	Kossuth	.12	5,041.00
Benton	.25	9,100.00	Lee	.239	9,000.00
Black Hawk	.166	13,650.00	Linn	.245	23,261.62
Boone	.50	15,702.00	Louisa	.517	7,863.89
Bremer	.36	8,000.00	Lucas	.25	2,789.20
Buchanan	.25	5,838.00	Lyon	.199	5,497.00
Butler	.20	5,302.00	Madison	.29	5,889.00
Buena Vista	.154	5,000.00	Mahaska	.154	4,499.98
Calhoun	.25	7,855.38	Marion	.401	9,970.71
Carroll	.25	7,775.69	Marshall	.129	4,984.00
Cass	.228	5,942.00	Mills	.121	2,400.00
Cedar	.095	2,824.13	Mitchell	.00120	2,487.39
Cerro Gordo	.25	11 998.00	Monona	.27	6,500.00
Cherokee	.069	2,090.29	Monroe	.494	5,441.00
Chickasaw	.3554	6,499.00	Montgomery	.117	2,500.00
Clarke	.25	2,974.45	Muscatine	.251	7,000.00
Clay	.745	21,554.00	O'Brien	.25	8,160.00
Clayton	.103	2,984.00	Osceola	.244	4,457.00
Clinton	.484	23,982.68	Page	.126	3,478.00
Crawford	.35	11,969.73	Palo Alto	.50	12,000.00
Dallas	.238	7,854.00	Plymouth	.246	9,980.00
Davis	.883	1,996.51	Pocahontas	.175	4,868.20
Decatur	.160	1,990.69	Polk	.490	90,280.68
Delaware	.250	6,256.05	Pottawattamie	.188	12,000.00
Des Moines	.246	7,965.00	Poweshiek	.2364	6,649.00
Dickinson	.35	5,980.00	Ringgold	.10	1 400.00
Dubuque	.6	35,000.00	Sac	.064	2,005.00
Emmet	.166	2,999.16	Scott	.216	19,269.59
Fayette	.507	17 500.00	Shelby	.27	7,000.00
Floyd	.221	5,003.68	Sioux	.495	19,915.26
Franklin	.18	5,068.64	Story	.107	4,000.00
Fremont	.25	5,300.84	Tama	.459	17,000.00
Greene	.247	7,289.00	Taylor	.75	13,676.31
Grundy	.107	2,801.84	Union	.311	4,954.00
Guthrie	.437	9,987.00	Van Buren	.250	2,851.95
Hamilton	.25	7,300.00	Wapello	.25	8,737.00
Hancock	.412	10,000.00	Warren	.215	5,023.86
Hardin	.317	10,000.00	Washington	None	—
Harrison	.2536	7,000.00	Wayne	.460	5,980.00
Henry	.243	4,526.00	Webster	.243	11,980.00
Howard	.47	8,000.00	Winnebago	.2151	3,498.15
Humboldt	.231	5,012.37	Winneshiek	.547	15,000.00
Ida	.10	2,200.00	Woodbury	.246	27,525.05
Iowa	.497	12 000.00	Worth	None	—
Jackson	.256	5,499.86	Wright	.569	15,991.61
Jasper	.104	3,893.00			

An extension of the levy to the present limit of one mill will reveal the tax which may be assessed in each county—a total tax on present valuation of approximately \$3,000,000.00

In view of such a sizable sum which may be handled by the several soldier relief commissions and the greater number to be served following World War II, it is recommended that the Soldier's Relief Law be amended in several respects as follows:

B. That Chapter 189.2, Code, 1939, as amended, be amended in its several sections by striking therefrom the words "soldiers, sailors, marines, and nurses," or any combination of similar military designations where the same appears, and by inserting in lieu thereof one generic term, "veteran."

The purpose of this recommendation is to avoid any confusion in legal interpretation due to the many new types and classifications of service during the present war.

C. That Section 3828.051, Code, 1939, be amended by striking from lines 12 and 13 the words "over fourteen years of age if boys nor sixteen if girls" and by inserting in lieu thereof the words "over eighteen years of age."

The purpose of this recommendation is to provide for the children of indigent veterans at a time when, due to educational pursuits, their need is still great.

D. That Section 3828.053 be amended to provide that the membership of the Relief Commission shall be divided, as nearly as possible, between the veteran of the Spanish-American War and World War I and II.

E. That Section 3828.057, Code, 1939, be repealed and the following enacted in lieu thereof:

"The Commission shall meet monthly on the first Monday and at such other times as may be necessary. At the monthly meeting it shall determine who are entitled to relief and the probable amount required to be expended therefor. The Commission shall meet annually on the second Monday in June. At such annual meeting it shall prepare an estimated budget for all expenditures to be made in the next fiscal year and certify said budget to the Board of Supervisors, who shall levy a sufficient tax to raise the amount of the estimated budget."

F. That Section 3828.058, Code, 1939, be amended by striking from lines 2 to 7, inclusive, the following:

Upon the filing of the list with the board of supervisors, the county auditor shall, within twenty days thereafter, transmit to the township clerks in the county the names of those, if any, to whom relief has been awarded, and the amount."

This recommendation is made for the reason that such provision is obsolete, and is deemed to be unnecessary in view of other recommended checks upon the expenditures of the relief commissions.

G. That a provision be added to Chapter 189.2, Code, 1939, empowering the commission to employ administrative and clerical help, whose compensation shall be fixed by the board of supervisors.

It is recommended that the Commission be prohibited from employing a member of the Commission, and, in the event the Commission employs administrative or clerical help, the Commission shall receive compensation for attendance at the annual and monthly meetings only.

In view of the amount of money expended and the work now carried forward by a number of the relief commissions and the great increase in money which may be expended and the larger number of veterans following this war, it is believed that the Commission should be able to hire assistants in order to properly carry forward the responsibilities imposed upon them.

H. That a further provision be added to Chapter 189.2, Code, 1939, directing the State Auditor to prepare a uniform system of accounting and case records for the use of all county soldiers' relief commissions, which records shall be available for purchase by the several counties.

This recommendation is directed to uniformity in accounting and handling of applications for relief under this chapter.

I. A further provision should be added to Chapter 189.2, Code, 1939, making it unlawful for any board of supervisors or commission to place the administration of their duties under any other office of their county or to publish the names of the veterans or their families who receive relief from this fund.

This recommendation is made in order to compel compliance with the provisions of the Chapter and to prevent the funds levied for veterans' relief from being handled as poor funds.

VII. BONUS

In 1921, the State Legislature passed The Soldiers' Bonus Law providing a bonus of fifty cents (.50) per day, such bonus not to exceed \$350.00 for any resident of Iowa who served in World War I between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918. This measure was subsequently adopted by a vote of the people at the general election held in November, 1922. Bonus bonds in the amount of \$22,000,000.00 were issued pursuant to the provisions of the law.

The average bonus paid was approximately \$200.00. The total levied tax was \$32,206,150.00. After payment of all legal claims, interest and costs, there remains a sum of approximately \$2,500,000.00 to be used for the relief of indigent veterans of World War I.

The following table shows the maturity of the bonds issued under the Soldiers' Bonus Law, the interest requirements thereon and the amounts required each year to pay the principal and interest:

SOLDIERS' BONUS BONDS

All dated December 1, 1922:

Interest payable semi-annually June 1 and December 1		
22,000 bonds of \$1,000.00 each issued		\$22,000,000
No. 1 - 12,345 at 4 1/4 %	No. 12,346 - 22,000 at 4 1/2 %	Amt. Outstanding
		on Dec. 2 of each
		year
No.	1-1100 payable December 1, 1923	\$20,900,000
	1101-2200 1924	19,800,000
	2201-3300 1925	18,700,000
	3301-4400 1926	17,600,000
	4401-5500 1927	16,500,000
	5501-6600 1928	15,400,000
	6601-7700 1929	14,300,000
	7701-8800 1930	13,200,000
	8801-9900 1931	12,100,000
	9901-11000 1932	11,000,000
	11001-12100 payable December 1, 1933	9,900,000
	12101-13200 1934	8,800,000
	13201-14300 1935	7,700,000
	14301-15400 1936	6,600,000
	15401-16500 1937	5,500,000
	16501-17600 1938	4,400,000
	17601-18700 1939	3,300,000
	18701-19800 1940	2,200,000
	19801-20900 1941	1,100,000
	20901-22000 1942	None

INTEREST REQUIREMENTS

		4 1/4 %		4 1/2 %	Total
June 1, 1923	12,345	\$262,331.25	9,655	\$217,237.50	\$479,568.75
Dec. 1, 1923	12,345	262,331.25	9,655	217,237.50	479,568.75
June 1, 1924	11,245	238,956.25	9,655	217,237.50	456,193.75
Dec. 1, 1924	11,245	238,956.25	9,655	217,237.50	456,193.75
June 1, 1925	10,145	215,581.25	9,655	217,237.50	432,818.75
Dec. 1, 1925	10,145	215,581.25	9,655	217,237.50	432,818.75
June 1, 1926	9,045	192,206.25	9,655	217,237.50	409,443.75
Dec. 1, 1926	9,045	192,206.25	9,655	217,237.50	409,443.75
June 1, 1927	7,945	168,831.25	9,655	217,237.50	386,068.75
Dec. 1, 1927	7,945	168,831.25	9,655	217,237.50	386,068.75
June 1, 1928	6,845	145,456.26	9,655	217,237.50	362,693.75
June 1, 1928	6,845	145,456.25	9,655	217,237.50	362,693.75
June 1, 1929	5,745	122,081.25	9,655	217,237.50	339,318.75
Dec. 1, 1929	5,745	122,081.25	9,655	217,237.50	339,318.75
June 1, 1930	4,645	98,706.25	9,655	217,237.50	315,943.76
Dec. 1, 1930	4,645	98,706.25	9,655	217,237.50	315,943.75
June 1, 1931	3,545	75,331.25	9,655	217,237.50	292,568.75
Dec. 1, 1931	3,545	75,331.25	9,655	217,237.50	292,468.75
June 1, 1932	2,445	51,956.25	9,655	217,237.50	269,193.75
Dec. 1, 1932	2,445	51,956.25	9,655	217,237.50	269,193.75
June 1, 1933	1,345	28,581.25	9,655	217,237.50	245,818.75
Dec. 1, 1933	1,345	28,581.25	9,655	217,237.50	245,818.75
June 1, 1934	245	5,206.25	9,655	217,237.50	222,443.75
Dec. 1, 1934	245	5,206.25	9,655	217,237.50	222,443.75
June 1, 1935			8,800	198,000.00	198,000.00
Dec. 1, 1935			8,800	198,000.00	198,000.00
June 1, 1936			7,700	173,250.00	173,250.00
Dec. 1, 1936			7,700	173,250.00	173,250.00
June 1, 1937			6,600	148,500.00	148,500.00
Dec. 1, 1937			6,600	148,500.00	148,500.00
June 1, 1938			5,500	123,750.00	123,750.00
Dec. 1, 1938			5,500	123,750.00	123,750.00
June 1, 1939			4,400	99,000.00	99,000.00
Dec. 1, 1939			4,400	99,000.00	99,000.00
June 1, 1940			3,300	74,250.00	74,250.00
Dec. 1, 1940			3,300	74,250.00	74,250.00
June 1, 1941			2,200	49,500.00	49,500.00
Dec. 1, 1941			2,200	49,500.00	49,500.00
June 1, 1942			1,100	24,750.00	24,750.00
Dec. 1, 1942			1,100	24,750.00	24,750.00

Total Interest Requirement \$10,206,150.00

Total Interest Requirement on 4 1/4 % bonds \$3,210,450

Total Interest Requirement on 4 1/2 % Bonds 6,995,700

Amounts required each year to pay Principal and Interest

To be levied in 1922 for collection in 1923	\$ 2,059,137.50
To be levied in 1923 for collection in 1924	2,012,387.50
To be levied in 1924 for collection in 1925	1,965,637.50
To be levied in 1925 for collection in 1926	1,918,887.50
To be levied in 1926 for collection in 1927	1,872,137.50
To be levied in 1927 for collection in 1928	1,825,387.50
To be levied in 1928 for collection in 1929	1,778,637.50
To be levied in 1929 for collection in 1930	1,731,887.50
To be levied in 1930 for collection in 1931	1,685,137.50
To be levied in 1931 for collection in 1932	1,638,387.50
To be levied in 1932 for collection in 1933	1,591,637.50
To be levied in 1933 for collection in 1934	1,544,887.50
To be levied in 1934 for collection in 1935	1,496,000.00
To be levied in 1935 for collection in 1936	1,446,500.00
To be levied in 1936 for collection in 1937	1,397,000.00
To be levied in 1937 for collection in 1938	1,347,500.00
To be levied in 1938 for collection in 1939	1,298,000.00
To be levied in 1939 for collection in 1940	1,248,500.00
To be levied in 1940 for collection in 1941	1,199,000.00
To be levied in 1941 for collection in 1942	1,149,500.00
Total	\$32,206,150.00

The Iowa Bonus Law was enacted prior to the Federal Bonus Law and at a time when it was uncertain whether the Federal Government would grant a bonus; however, the situation now differs materially. In view of the Federal "G.I." Act for veterans of World War II, your Committee recommends against payment of a bonus by the State of Iowa.

VIII. INCOME TAX

A. That legislation be enacted to exempt those serving in the armed forces during World War II from payment of State income tax up to \$2,000.00 salary received as compensation for their services in said armed forces.

B. That legislation be enacted to exempt all income on account of service in the armed forces of World War II of anyone from Iowa who dies while in the service of the United States.

Thousands of those in the service have not and will not be able to file income tax returns, and therefore upon their discharge from the service will be faced with the necessity of filing such return. The amount of tax on such returns will be small; the administrative task of collecting the same will be large.

This recommendation is in line with the Federal exemption and it is believed that the result thereof will be as great an administrative relief to the State as the resultant tax saving to the veteran.

IX. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS

It is finally recommended that there be created in the administrative branch of our State Government a Department of Veterans' Affairs in order to correlate and centralize the administration of the numerous laws relating to veterans.

An examination of our statutes reveal that the Soldiers' Home at Marshalltown and the care of veterans residing in that home is under the Board of Control of State Institutions (Chapter 168.1, Code, 1939); that the registration of graves of veterans is under the Adjutant General (Section 67.44, Code, 1939); that a room is assigned in the State Capitol for the Grand Army of

the Republic (Section 295, Code, 1939); that the Bonus Board (Chapter 32.1) has charge of the balance of the bonus fund for distribution to indigent veterans of World War I and also is charged with the responsibility of educating war orphans; that Chapter 32.2 provides for a Revolutionary War Memorial Commission; that Chapter 32 provides for the payment of pensions to members of Northern Border Brigade, Spirit Lake Relief Expedition and Mitchell's Cavalry.

Inquiry on the part of your Committee reveals that the State has the records of those who served from Iowa in the Nation's several wars in various offices, and the same could be more properly preserved if gathered together in one office; that the activities of the several soldiers' relief commissions would be made more business like if coordinated and guided by a department of the State; that numerous questions pertaining to the tax exemption status of veterans in the several counties could be readily answered if referable to a State agency, and that claims for preference on account of service could be aided by the creation of a State agency.

That the present Bonus Board (Section 482.01, Code, 1939) be constituted a Board of Veterans' Affairs, having authority to appoint a commission of Veterans' Affairs at a salary to be fixed by the Legislature and to employ such clerical help as may be necessary to carry forward the work of the Department; that such Board be given the responsibility of administering the several laws pertaining to veterans and that an appropriation be made for the work of said Department.

TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS GRANTED ON ACCOUNT OF MILITARY SERVICE UNDER CODE SECTION 6946, BASED UPON 1943 ASSESSMENTS

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COUNTRIES	NUMBER OF EXEMPTIONS ALLOWED			AS PER 1943 ABSTRACT OF ASSESSMENT — SOLDIERS' EXEMPTIONS — 1943			1943 TAX COLLECTIBLE IN 1944 — Net Average Millage Levy (Less Allowable Permittment of Money and Credits)	Amount of Tax Exempted	STATE AS PER ABSTRACT OF ASSESSMENTS, AS REPORTED BY COUNTY AUDITORS — TAXABLE VALUES					
	Civil War	Other Wars		Real Property	Personal Property	Total			Year	Real and Personal Property (Less Exemptions)	All Other Taxable Property	SOLDIERS' EXEMPTIONS		
		Spanish American	World War I									Real Property	Personal Property	Total Soldiers' Exemption
Adair	7	7	280	\$ 68,094	\$ 37,082	\$ 105,766	27.05	\$ 3,872.20	1934	\$2,612,648,837	\$606,029,303	\$20,459,215	\$5,626,663	\$27,079,811
Adams	1	5	235	72,985	26,232	110,197	25.82	2,828.25	1935	2,620,851,905	608,408,491	15,184,450	5,231,385	24,385,836
Allamakee	4	21	285	97,295	50,708	147,976	30.05	4,448.15	1936	2,683,576,242	686,532,181	17,578,638	6,944,597	24,623,206
Appanoose	11	26	458	192,976	19,039	212,015	44.40	0,434.67	1937	2,802,306,110	552,175,654	25,415,495	3,362,180	25,777,598
Audubon	4	8	283	105,406	60,892	165,299	65.99	4,338.71	1938	2,687,480,286	548,142,877	22,896,733	5,634,376	28,531,109
Benton	14	23	562	183,111	119,247	372,358	23.22	6,324.16	1939	2,680,316,484	566,735,370	22,737,985	5,391,731	29,129,717
Black Hawk	14	77	1,322	882,421	80,414	942,835	31.89	29,595.58	1940	2,722,307,218	604,477,521	22,571,635	7,107,385	29,679,016
Boone	3	43	735	305,635	49,364	355,003	34.65	12,311.50	1941	2,716,948,691	618,823,688	22,924,490	5,839,531	29,764,021
Bremer		4	400	122,314	74,832	197,146	27.65	5,451.09	1942	2,782,037,305	631,325,582	23,479,711	5,875,041	29,357,752
Buchanan		5	467	175,127	66,851	231,978	29.89	6,912.94	1943	2,796,076,151	656,965,921	22,376,966	5,935,151	28,312,109
Buena Vista	33	10	471	145,244	94,036	339,280	25.49	6,096.25						
Butler	6	12	392	184,516		184,516	35.77	4,939.49						
Calhoun	2	7	485	223,500		223,500	24.20	5,406.70						
Carroll	6	9	350	176,012	67,389	243,412	21.90	5,330.72						
Cass	6	10	433	184,996	93,037	278,033	32.71	7,438.99						
Cedar	9	11	405	111,021	82,787	194,408	25.34	4,929.30						
Cerro Gordo	9	62	984	395,402	63,086	461,408	38.95	17,052.09						
Cherokee	1	16	395	194,004	54,416	186,452	24.35	4,708.67						
Chickasaw	3	4	244	116,047	43,782	159,829	27.83	4,448.04						
Clarke	5	5	218	91,122	24,876	116,795	31.70	3,070.80						
Clay	7	6	365	132,428	57,036	190,464	29.95	5,706.39						
Clayton	9	3	450	127,138	103,530	230,668	27.35	6,449.48						
Clinton	11	41	1,089	660,117		660,117	36.05	20,200.02						
Crawford	3	4	385	114,859	73,912	188,774	38.45	6,875.16						
Dallas	12	21	522	207,708	45,498	253,207	31.02	7,857.01						
Davis	6	2	162	43,342	5,315	51,854	25.37	1,834.15						
Decatur	17	17	241	92,485	58,617	151,305	41.21	6,326.02						
Delaware	5	5	324	102,255	69,972	172,224	23.54	4,032.43						

1943—Total net taxable property in state, except moneys and credits, \$3,055,170,943

*State—All Other Taxable Property (Including Moneys and Credits, Bank Stock, Building & Loan Shares of Stock, Also Public Utilities assessed by State Tax Commission (less exemptions). This column includes Moneys & Credits, also Bank Stock assessed at Actual Value, taxed at 5 mills, also Building & Loan Shares of Stock assessed at Actual Value, taxed at 1 mill.

Previous to 1935, Bank Stock was assessed as Personal Property.

NOTE:—All Abstract of Assessment Listings are tentative and are subject to change due to exemptions, adjustments, errors, in listing our reports by local boards of supervisors, auditors, etc., also equalization by County Boards of Supervisors, also State Tax Commission.

IOWA POSTWAR REHABILITATION COMMISSION

Des Moines	14	58	901	440,221	21,420	461,647	51,041	23,562	461
Dickinson	4	6	254	83,299	55,443	138,741	32,644	4,528	51
Dubuque	11	61	1,206	544,515	66,240	609,754	34,055	20,762	46
Emmet	8	27	1,111	99,817	41,357	141,174	26,644	3,760	83
Fayette	12	23	554	302,109	64,627	366,733	31,166	11,427	00
Floyd	2	17	396	139,411	72,719	212,538	34,522	7,339	81
Franklin	4	4	154	152,385	51,277	203,534	25,222	5,133	15
Fremont	6	4	267	86,087	33,306	119,393	31,971	3,818	99
Greene	7	9	356	152,162	61,928	204,096	24,000	4,898	16
Grundy	1	4	261	56,020	78,340	134,360	26,300	3,533	80
Guthrie	2	10	401	124,200	46,798	171,078	29,700	5,081	02
Hamilton	7	11	349	152,274	39,280	191,554	28,651	5,484	19
Hancock	2	1	394	62,513	91,841	154,351	26,911	4,960	89
Hardin	8	8	325	179,485	94,834	274,321	29,161	7,999	20
Harrison	2	15	498	160,741	57,159	223,905	33,722	7,550	08
Henry	10	12	320	152,482	23,651	176,136	32,266	5,682	15
Howard	2	4	297	85,551	64,447	150,003	29,766	4,464	09
Humboldt	2	4	273	78,924	40,929	119,853	26,871	3,220	45
Iowa	1	4	287	85,859	62,100	137,967	23,141	3,192	56
Jackson	9	7	324	100,127	66,696	167,823	27,922	4,657	67
Jasper	17	17	652	108,039	69,417	177,456	30,588	5,426	60
Jefferson	7	21	322	359,571	.....	359,571	29,455	10,549	37
Johnson	3	12	716	319,344	31,895	351,242	33,941	11,921	15
Jones	1	7	459	311,989	13,929	325,918	35,999	11,729	79
Keokuk	12	7	406	102,987	101,794	204,778	27,388	5,606	55
Kossuth	7	15	496	134,048	76,342	210,390	25,109	5,280	79
Lee	12	50	777	145,450	114,928	260,378	22,709	5,910	58
Linn	12	158	2,607	395,693	49,139	444,832	39,051	16,036	19
Lucas	2	1	267	1,274,852	44,029	1,274,852	34,933	44,630	69
Lucas	2	1	267	85,430	44,029	129,459	33,961	4,396	62
Lynn	11	1	287	31,556	12,700	44,257	39,451	1,745	81
Lynn	11	1	306	87,295	54,109	141,396	27,341	3,865	85
Madison	10	7	349	126,327	59,622	185,949	27,165	5,050	37
Mahaska	12	17	552	210,594	82,397	292,991	34,112	19,002	57
Marion	19	22	527	246,352	.....	246,352	36,371	8,959	87
Marshall	20	57	778	346,821	82,901	429,812	35,004	15,077	96
Miller	7	10	252	98,777	56,236	155,011	23,271	3,607	25
Mitchell	6	2	319	106,397	53,319	159,709	27,961	4,407	91
Monona	6	16	313	121,511	55,381	177,892	33,041	5,844	51
Monroe	6	2	193	82,970	24,357	107,329	41,811	4,487	43
Montgomery	7	37	348	172,699	33,513	206,662	33,663	6,916	41
Muscatine	14	30	642	309,623	348,806	658,425	38,300	25,217	61
O'Brien	4	17	426	152,027	64,685	216,712	24,611	5,333	28
Osceola	2	1	250	51,946	68,705	120,650	23,042	2,888	38
PAGE	8	29	367	153,760	69,831	223,681	30,099	6,730	56
Palo Alto	11	11	344	116,871	82,041	198,928	27,555	4,653	97
Plymouth	7	6	459	107,612	104,994	212,609	19,771	4,203	28
Pocahontas	1	2	391	134,121	68,824	202,753	24,561	4,979	61
Polk	68	317	5,127	2,798,609	104,900	2,902,900	57,966	168,252	08
Pottawattomie	29	120	2,067	854,081	83,499	937,580	42,381	39,734	44
Pottawattomie	29	29	374	176,626	77,374	254,000	28,377	7,205	96
Ringgold	6	12	213	68,429	45,391	113,840	33,541	3,811	11
Sac	3	16	381	88,511	110,442	198,954	23,811	4,738	02
Scott	10	107	1,616	838,926	89,317	928,253	24,751	22,956	70

TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS GRANTED ON ACCOUNT OF MILITARY SERVICE UNDER CODE SECTION 6946,
BASED UPON 1943 ASSESSMENTS—Continued

COUNTIES	NUMBER OF EXEMPTIONS ALLOWED				AS PER 1943 ABSTRACT OF ASSESSMENT — SOLDIERS' EXEMPTIONS — 1943			1943 Tax Collections in 1944 Net Average Village Levy (Less Apportionment of Moneys and Credits)	Amount of Tax Exempted	STATE AS PER ABSTRACT OF ASSESSMENTS, AS REPORTED BY COUNTY AUDITORS — TAXABLE VALUES					
	Civil War	Spanish American	World War I	Other Wars	Real Property	Personal Property	Total			Year	Real and Personal Property (Less Exemptions)	All Other Taxable Property	SOLDIERS' EXEMPTIONS		
													Real Property	Personal Property	Total Soldiers' Exemptions
Shelby	6	1	340		135,000	83,164	218,164	24.00	5,369.59						
Sioux	7	8	478		114,207	109,337	224,135	18.98	4,254.18						
Story	17	22	862		365,366	63,651	429,020	33.13	14,213.43						
Tama	4	27	511	Colorado Vol. 1	252,915		252,915	26.02	6,898.74						
Taylor	16	15	315		126,922	62,700	179,623	35.16	6,313.75						
Union	6	10	341		141,957	44,802	186,755	39.31	7,341.50						
Van Buren	15	15	264		115,860	29,681	145,541	30.38	5,291.87						
Wapello	22	64	1,021		524,732	47,676	572,407	48.83	27,560.63						
Warren	6	7	388		135,283	76,486	211,721	27.62	5,720.79						
Washington	13	31	410		159,964	74,866	234,035	26.09	6,240.89						
Wayne	19	12	322		107,681	69,964	177,645	39.64	7,041.87						
Webster	9	42	863		429,964	52,421	482,303	38.62	18,630.02						
Winnebago	1	5	246	{ Colorado Vol. 4 Philippine 1 }	92,756	49,773	136,523	43.31	5,912.51						
Winneshiek	2	6	315		128,241	34,032	162,874	25.33	4,125.60						
Woodbury	14	126	2,801		88,814	86,824	175,638	41.15	4,674.26						
Worth	1	1	228		68,814	50,424	119,238	27.20	2,250.45						
Wright	3	17	416		131,704	66,201	197,913	30.38	6,924.00						
Totals	827	2,362	55,956	15	\$22,376,956	\$5,935,151	\$28,312,107	134.70	\$982,380.62						

*Included in Real Property.
†This average 34.70. (State average 32.34)

STATE TAX COMMISSION
BEN H. HALL, DIRECTOR
PROPERTY TAX DIVISION
Compiled by V. THOMPSON, VALUATION DEPARTMENT

REPORT OF THE SMALL BUSINESS COMMITTEE

Clarence Knutson, Chairman

It was the general consensus of the committee members that the object of the committee was to gather information from the small businesses over the state pertaining to jobs for our returning service men during the post-war period, and to also guard the American way of free enterprise which will keep open the opportunities for all those who desire to engage in any business of their own choosing.

The first thing necessary was to define small business as it applies to the Iowa Post-war Rehabilitation Commission. There are many businesses that are small in volume and number of employees that could be placed under the definition of small business, but in reality are industries which we feel should be placed under the Industrial Committee of the Iowa Post-war Rehabilitation Commission.

Therefore, the definition which we placed on it confines itself to the retail business. Again, there are a number of retail businesses in Iowa that cannot be rightfully classified as small business, as they are owned and operated by large corporations doing business throughout the nation. Consequently, in the judgment of your committee, it has narrowed itself down to the small retail business which we would define as being owned, operated and controlled within the State of Iowa.

In our endeavor to get a check on the post-war jobs for our returning service men letters were sent to Chambers of Commerce asking them to make a survey of their towns and find out how many employees each establishment had in 1940, how many they have today, and how many they anticipate employing shortly after the end of the war. Our replies were quite limited, but do give us something on which to base an estimate. It also gave us the information that nearly all towns are post-war minded and had a Post-war Planning Board. In many instances the work of this committee and other committees has stirred these planning boards into action and we learned that in many, many instances there was considerable fear over the out-look of post-war business in the smaller towns.

One thing that must be considered in post-war planning as it affects small business is what disposition will be made of the post-war surplus stocks of merchandise which we are told may run approximately from 75 to 100 billion dollars. Following the last world war millions of dollars worth of this merchandise was dumped on to the market and found its out-let through "Army Stores" privately owned, and other out-lets all over the nation, which tended to demoralize business.

For the last two years we have had what is known as the Committee on Disposal of Surplus Government Stocks Central Council of National Retail Association. This organization has spent months in Washington with congressional committees and has agreed upon the following plan:

1st—Claim on said stocks is that to be retained by the armed forces or governmental agencies.

2nd—To be donated immediately, or held for future use, of the American Red Cross in any of its activities throughout the world.

3rd—To be given or sold for use in the rehabilitation of the suffering people of the war-torn nations.

4th—The remainder to be disposed of through established channels of trade in a fair and equitable manner which will offer the least possible deterrent

to the speedy re-employment of labor as industry converts from war to peace activities.

The result of the Small Business Committee survey of probable postwar employment indicates that there will be an increase of approximately 15 per cent in jobs available to returning service men in the immediate postwar era. The increase is compared with 1940 employment figures.

This estimate is based upon an actual survey made by Chambers of Commerce and similar groups, in towns and cities of all sizes throughout the State. The jobs listed would be mostly provided by retail and service establishments.

REPORT OF SOCIAL WELFARE COMMITTEE

Alice Warsaw, Chairman

The Social Welfare Committee as a member committee of the Postwar Rehabilitation Commission, has made a reasonably thorough study of the problems which will confront us as they relate to social welfare. We have thought of these simple and fundamental facts as applying to social welfare:

1. Social welfare is the welfare of people—just fathers, mothers and children.
2. Social welfare should be regarded as the interests and needs of people, not just "relief giving."
3. Social welfare is directly dependent upon employment opportunities at a reasonable wage and with reasonable continuity.
4. Social welfare is equally dependent upon the health of people.
5. Social welfare problems and needs to be solved and met will require expenditure of money.

Although employment is of major concern in the social welfare of all people, we as a committee have paid only incidental attention to this for it is our opinion that planning for employment has been or will be adequately done. Moreover, it has been our thought that although veterans and veterans' families will not be separated from other people, their needs and welfare will be considered by another committee and therefore we have omitted consideration of this segment of people as our primary concern.

We wish to emphasize the fact that our recommendations concern no special groups but are definitely for the greatest good for the greatest numbers of people on a state-wide basis. Also we have considered our job in the light of planning rather than reform, but reform can result from good planning. The Social Welfare Committee has approved the following recommendations and submit them to the Commission for consideration:

- I. A proposal to provide a sound plan for health promotion and protection because it is not only a health measure but a plan to conserve our most precious resources—human resources. Army statistics relate 8 out of 10 men accepted for the armed forces have had some physical defect. Therefore we submit a plan embodying the following points:
 - A. The elimination of township boards of health.
 - B. The creation of county boards of health.
 - C. When and if counties adopt the county health unit or department plan, the county board of health so appointed may become autonomous and a definite budget be arranged to finance the project.
 - D. Permissive legislation for boards of supervisors to levy a small tax, not to exceed one-half mill if necessary, in some counties to finance a public health program.
 - E. In the interest of economy for those counties of less than 50,000 population, legislation should be enacted for the purpose of creating district or multi-county health departments.
 - F. The foregoing proposal would allow the formation of seven (7) city-county health departments and approximately 20 district or multi-county health departments.
- II. Because it seems probable that we shall have an increased number of broken homes, thus more adoptions, and believing that the best interests of children, real and foster parents can be more properly served, we recommend the following proposals relating to amendments in Iowa adoption laws:

IOWA POSTWAR REHABILITATION COMMISSION

- A. To set forth in greater detail the requirements for petition asking adoption, the new details being principal statements regarding the history of the child, so that his identity may be a matter of record, such record being secret.
 - B. To provide that a prompt investigation shall be made as to the adoption of a minor, proposed home, and that the result of such investigation be reported to the court and such report shall not be a public record or open to inspection. No adoption shall be made until the report is filed. Such investigation shall be made under the direction of the court and shall be made by the State Board of Social Welfare, a licensed child placing agency or any person qualified by training or experience to be appointed by the court.
 - C. To provide that all hearings on adoption proceedings shall be privately held.
 - D. To provide for special notice of adoption proceedings to be served upon the State Board of Social Welfare, or others to be determined by the court, where a minor child's parents are dead, or have abandoned him, and he has no guardian in the state.
 - E. To provide that in cases of annulment of adoptions a minor child's care and custody shall be determined by the court instead of the child being merely committed to the State Board of Social Welfare.
 - F. To provide for sending complete records of adoption to the State Board of Social Welfare, and to the Board of Control when the child has been adopted as a ward of the state and to provide that these records, as all others, shall be sealed and be secret.
 - G. To provide that in cases where the name of the adopted child has been changed, a new birth record shall be made for him in the adoptive name, without eliminating from the records his original birth record.
 - H. To provide that it shall be a misdemeanor to violate wilfully the provisions of the adoptive laws or make intentional false statements with reference to adoptions.
- III. The experience of the administrators and others who have followed the operation of the Aid of Dependent Children law are agreed that the best interests of children coming under this act can be better served if changes in the law are made as follows:
- A. To provide for change of the present ceiling on each child from \$15.00 to \$18.00 or \$20.00 and the family ceiling of \$50.00 removed. A substitute plan could be one similar to Old Age Assistance where there are no ceilings but payments made on a need basis.
- IV. It is estimated that 50% of the population of the U. S. has changed residence since 1940. There are 6 million people who have migrated for industrial labor (Bureau of Labor Statistics). There are four communities which may be affected by the migratory workers. (1) Where he is "laid off." (2) Where he stops enroute to a new job or new home. (3) Where he migrates to for a new job. (4) What he considers his legal home. Thus there are 4 chances of a local community getting a migratory worker; and since Iowa has lost more workers than we have gained, it may be that great numbers will return. Also there are 76 bills in Congress dealing with the veteran and only 10 dealing with general welfare and needs under which these 6 million workers come. It appears all the more urgent to plan for industrial or other workers among which will be families of veterans. We recommend revision of our present legal settlement laws.

- V. We wish to recommend that general approval be given to the improvement program already being planned for Board of Control Institutions, and for which the State Legislature has already appropriated \$500,000; and to further recommended additional study of the needs of these Institutions with the following two purposes in mind:
- A. To adequately provide for whatever additional immediate physical and service needs these institutions may have.
 - B. To be prepared with plans for an adequate expansion program at these Institutions, if there should arise a state need to provide an "employment program" by way of worthwhile and needed public construction.

The Social Welfare Committee considers the above five recommendations of major importance in the immediate planning for meeting social welfare needs and the reestablishment of the people of Iowa to a peacetime living. But because we feel that this Commission is a most representative cross-section group of people interested also in future planning, we wish to submit the following as a supplementary report.

I. There are many agencies or homes such as maternity, convalescent, or others caring for the sick which are much below proper or even safe standards, but at present there seems to be no means of enforcing such; therefore the committee recommends:

That further study of the problem of providing for minimum requirements of health, safety, and sanitation facilities in all agencies providing care of the ill, with proper provisions for enforcement of such regulations. (Massachusetts state law for licensing such agencies appears to be very good.)

II. With the increasing number of persons receiving Old Age Assistance the problem of finding care for these persons in private homes may become acute. Already in a few known localities there are unscrupulous people who run boarding homes for groups of Old Age Assistance recipients with the obvious purpose of making money on the venture. A very low standard of care and safety is provided and unless a city ordinance covers such boarding homes, there appears to be no means of enforcing better standards. Therefore we recommend:

That the Iowa State Department of Social Welfare and some other qualified and appropriate agency, be requested to make a study of the problem now arising in many counties with the care of certain Old Aid Assistance recipients.

III. Frank Bane in addressing a recent meeting of Commission members and many other Iowans, cautioned us to not lose sight of the need in planning for developing leadership and ability among those who render personal service through government and social agencies. There is great need for training more workers in both fields and certainly in the latter. The Social Welfare Committee wishes to call to the attention of the Commission and the people of Iowa that in this state we have at the present time no Professional School for training workers for the field of social welfare and further that the support of this Commission be given to a recommendation that a study be made to determine whether such a school should and could be established within the state.

REPORT OF TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE

Barr Keshlear, Chairman

We all recognize that adequate transportation has contributed to the economic and social advancement of the State of Iowa and should be encouraged in all its forms to expand and improve its services for the benefit of all the citizens of Iowa.

RAILROADS:

The railroads of Iowa are well set to take care of all returning service men and have agreements with the Brotherhoods that they will not lose their seniority rights. There are a great many men who will have reached the retirement age and will retire, thus giving jobs to new men. The shops and maintenance men are working short handed and are working long hours to keep equipment rolling. This department will use a great number of men when they get back on regular hourly schedules. The railroads are planning now for new equipment, both passenger and freight, to speed and improve their services, to hold their business, and to meet competition after the war. Their equipment will need overhauling and repairing. Their station facilities will need improvements to take care of the improved services. Road-beds, right-of-ways, and fences will be in need of a lot of improvements and repairs such as straightening curves and various improvements to speed their services.

Careful consideration should be given to the lowering of freight rates as an inducement and encouragement for agriculture, business and manufacturing, and the possibility of lowering passenger rates as we think these improvements will tend toward the employment of many men and women.

URBAN TRANSPORTATION AND SHORT LINES:

Urban Transportation and Short Lines have made plans to hire all returning service men and women and are preparing to rebuild and improve their systems and facilities. It is recommended that careful consideration for the city and urban workers.

TRUCKING INDUSTRY:

The Trucking Industry will need many new drivers, repairmen, service men, solicitors, office employees and freight handlers. After the war and we return to a normal work day week, additional men will be hired to take care of the business. Equipment is badly run down and should be replaced with adequate and improved equipment. This will require the services of a great many mechanics and maintenance men. Many lines have been discontinued. Equipment and men will be needed to continue these services. These all tend to the creation of new employment. The returning service men, who normally operated one or two trucks, sold these to enter the service and he will need new equipment and authority to take his recognized place in the industry. The financing of this sort of an operation has been taken care of in the "G. I. Bill of Rights." It is the opinion of the committee that the Legislature should consider legislation for the removal of existing trade barriers and negotiate favorable reciprocal trade relations with all states.

BUS LINES:

Due to proposed abandonment of short rail lines, there will be need for new bus lines with improved equipment and facilities. This will require a large

but indeterminate number of additional employees, maintenance men and station employees. It is recommended that careful consideration be given to the transportation needs of all Iowa communities.

AVIATION:

The committee recommends that enabling legislation should be passed to permit cities of under and over ten thousand to increase their mileage to adequately meet the actual cost of operation and maintenance of airports and parks. It is also recommended that adequate zoning and air marking laws be passed for the safety, speed and convenience of air transportation. This zoning should include protection of the environs and approaches to and from the airport to increase the safety, speed and convenience of airport ground traffic and raise property values in these communities.

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 Judge Fen H. Cooney Carroll, Iowa
 Rev. Raymond P. Duggan, Ph. D., Exec. Dir., Catholic Charities
 Dubuque, Iowa
 Mrs. Lillian Edmunds, Exec. Secy. Negro Community Center
 Des Moines, Iowa
 Mrs. Mary Huncke, Pres., Iowa Board of Social Welfare, Des Moines, Iowa
 Mrs. Grace Gilbert King West Union, Iowa
 I. E. Larson, Pres., Iowa Welfare Association Sioux City, Iowa
 Mrs. Bernice Kline, Exec. Secy., Family Service League ... Waterloo, Iowa
 Mrs. Max Mayer, Jewish Welfare Service Des Moines, Iowa
 Miss Frances Moser, Business Girl's Sec. Des Moines, Iowa
 Edwin B. Zeller, Gen. Secy., Y.M.C.A. Cedar Rapids, Iowa

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 George M. Faul, State Senator Des Moines, Iowa
 Clarence A. Knutson, President, Iowa Hardware Mut. Ins. Co.
 Clear Lake, Iowa
 Oliver S. Reiley, Sec.-Mgr., Chamber of Commerce Burlington, Iowa

Committee Advisors:

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 C. J. Connett, Supt., C.B. & Q.R.R. Ottumwa, Iowa
 Gardner Cowles, Jr. Des Moines, Iowa
 Glenn Cray, Airport Commissioner Burlington, Iowa

* Deceased.

IOWA POSTWAR REHABILITATION COMMISSION

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 Sioux City, Iowa
 Marvin Wright, Iowa Electric Light & Power Co. Cedar Rapids, Iowa

**SUPPORTING SURVEYS
STATISTICS AND OTHER
SOURCE DATA**

REPORT ON COMMUNITY SURVEYS

By Committee for Economic Development

Practically all of the twenty-three CED community committees in Iowa have made surveys on employment. Some have made surveys on prospective construction programs and some have made rural surveys to estimate the anticipated markets.

In a questionnaire which we sent out last week in an effort to get some figures for this meeting, we asked the following information from the local committees:

Employees in 1940

Employees in 1944

Anticipated employees after the war

In most cases the survey was a cross section of business firms in the city, including commercial and industrial. In some cases only manufacturing employees were given. We have replies from thirteen of the cities showing an anticipated increase, after the war over 1940, of everything from one-half of one percent to over one hundred percent. The average was approximately 20%. This means that in the thirteen cities it is anticipated that after the war there will be an increased employment of 20% over the 1940 census figures.

Just to arrive at some more figures, lets apply that percentage against the state. In 1940 there was approximately 650,000 persons in Iowa gainfully employed in industry, commercial business or service, in other words, in everything except agriculture. If we would apply the 20% against that figure we would have an increase of 130,000 in employment after the war over 1940.

Incidentally, the total population of these thirteen cities is approximately 600,000.

CONSTRUCTION

We asked each of the community committees to give us estimated construction waiting for the end of the war, in the following three classifications:

1. Public and semi-public building and construction
2. Private, commercial and industrial
3. Homes

While all thirteen cities did not give us this information, the totals given were as follows:

Public construction	\$15,178,000
Private, commercial and industrial	16,249,000
Homes	21,920,000
Total	\$53,347,000

In other words, if these estimates are correct, thirteen of the larger cities in the state have approximately \$53,000,000 worth of construction ready to go after the war. These cities represent approximately one-fourth of the population of the state of Iowa.

REVIVAL OF DISCONTINUED BUSINESSES

As a CED committee we have been interested in all phases of business that will offer employment to returning veterans and war workers. For this reason we have done a little research of the possibility of reopening of

businesses that have been closed since Pearl Harbor. We find that there are approximately 13,000 less commercial business establishments in Iowa now as compared with the date of Pearl Harbor. Breaking this down a little bit we find:

- 2,000 less service stations
- 2,700 less grocery stores, restaurants, lunch counters, and other places where food is sold
- 1,100 less automobile sales and service shops
- 800 less general merchandising stores
- 400 less furniture stores, radio shops, etc.
- 450 less beauty parlors
- 700 less barber shops
- 300 less apparel stores, including clothing shops, etc.

Obviously, particularly with the loan feature of the G. I. Bill, there will be a great many returning soldiers who will go back into these types of business.

SURVEY OF POSTWAR INTENTIONS OF IOWA FARMERS

Conducted by the Agricultural Extension Service and the
Agricultural Experiment Station of Iowa State College

FOREWARD

The following report is based upon a survey conducted in early September, 1944, by the Agricultural Extension Service of the Iowa State College at the suggestion of the Iowa Postwar Rehabilitation Commission. The estimates are based upon a study of answers to questions asked 968 Iowa farmers operating 10 acres or more. The sample was designed by the Statistical Laboratory of Iowa State College, and consisted of sampling units selected at random from each county in the state in order to get a cross-section of rural Iowa. About 43 percent of the farmers from whom information was obtained were owners, 42 percent were renters, and 15 percent both owners and renters. The evidence was collected by county extension directors or their representatives who interviewed farmers personally. The answers were then analyzed by Iowa State College. Since we believe that this study is representative of the farmers of Iowa, we have used it as the basis of estimating the intentions of the total numbers of farmers in the state.

Iowa farm families, like everyone else, have been unable to buy many of the things during the war that they desired. Once the war is over and goods again become plentiful on the market, they will again be in a position to fill their needs and desires. We wanted to learn something about the postwar spending plan of Iowa farm families. Knowledge of these plans would give an indication of the potential size and character of the postwar market in rural Iowa.

Summary made by: Francis Kutish, Extension Assistant Professor, Economics
G. W. Snedecor, Director of Statistical Laboratory

One of the places farmers can put their saved-up cash is in land. To get the answer to this, they were asked whether they would buy a farm within the next few years if they had the opportunity. Based upon the answers to this question, we estimate that about 45 percent of the farmers in the state or in the neighborhood of 80,000 farmers would buy a farm within the next few years if they had the opportunity. The majority of these men are now renting the farms on which they live—three out of every four renters indicated that they would buy a farm if they had the opportunity to do so as compared with but one out of every five owners.

Farm families can also invest money in farm and home improvements after the war. To get an idea of the potential market for farm business improvements this question was asked: "If production, income and prices of labor and materials remain much the same as now for 5 years after the war, which if any of the following farm business improvements do you expect to make—barn, hired man's house, other buildings, tiling, fence, automobile, truck, tractor, and other machinery?"

The answer to this question confirmed what many people have believed, that farmers have sizable postwar spending operations in mind. We estimate that approximately 129,000 farmers in Iowa or about 71 percent of all the farmers in the state will make some business improvement within 5 years after the war. These 129,000 farmers will spend an estimated \$340,000,000 to make these improvements. About one out of every three farmers plan to

purchase a tractor; one out of three, an automobile; one out of six will do some tiling; one out of three will either build a new barn or remodel the present one. The overwhelming majority of these purchases will be made in cash—about 90 percent, in fact.

Most farmers apparently have rather definite postwar improvement plans. They know whether they are going to buy machinery or do some construction work. But they are not so sure of the type of equipment they want, whether it will be new or second hand, the year in which the purchase will be made, or the actual cost involved.

The same question was asked in regard to home improvements. Based upon the answers to this question, we estimate that in the neighborhood of 100,000 farmers plan to make some home improvements within 5 years after the war. These improvements will cost \$80,000,000 and almost 90 percent will be paid for in cash.

At least 50,000 farm families plan to improve their dwellings. Of this number about 6,000 will be new homes and about 44,000 remodeled dwellings. These figures are probably understatement since the question was asked only of the families living on the farms. Thus we have practically no information concerning the intentions of the landlords.

The greatest number of farms needing dwelling improvements apparently is in the northeastern, southern and western parts of the state.

The need for household equipment apparently is large. A little less than one out of three farm families plan to purchase refrigerators in the early postwar years. About one out of six indicate they plan to purchase a stove or range.

To get information on the amount of improvements needed on rented farms the tenants interviewed were asked the following question: "If \$1,000 is to be spent on your farm in 1945, how would you want it distributed?" Those answering the question indicated that they would distribute the \$1,000 on the average as follows: \$180 for the dwelling, \$590 for the farm buildings and fences, \$180 for soil improvement and \$50 for other improvements.

Tenants living in the northeastern part of the state indicated that they would want the greatest share of the \$1,000 spent for farm business improvements such as fences and buildings. Evidently the amount of money needed for improvement of dwellings on rented farms is least in this section of the state. Considerably less money would be spent on dwelling improvements by tenants in this area than in any of the other sections. The importance of soil conservation in southern Iowa is illustrated by the fact that tenants living in that area would have the landlord spend a greater portion of the \$1,000 for soil improvement than would the farmers of any of the other areas.

We wanted to find out how farm tenants would go to help improve their farms if the landlord would contribute \$1,000 in cash as suggested by the previous question. The tenants were asked the following question: "How many days work of your time would you give to go with the \$1,000 under your present lease? How many days if you had a 5-year lease?"

Under present leases three out of every four tenants said that they would contribute an average of 26 days of their own time to go with an expenditure of \$1,000 by the landlord for the improvement of the farm. And if they knew they could stay on the farm for five or more years, they indicated that they would be willing to spend twice that amount of time or about 52 days per year.

Sometimes, however, the owner of a farm is not financially able to spend money to improve the place. For this reason, tenants were asked the question: "How much would you spend for improvements on this farm if your landlord would agree to repay you on a proportional basis for unused value when you leave?"

A little over one out of every three tenants answered that they would be willing to spend some of their own money for improvements under such conditions. The average amount that they indicated they would spend was \$575. The proportion of the tenants who were willing to spend money for improvements under such arrangements was largest in the western livestock and southern pasture areas and smallest in the central cash grain area. Although the proportion of tenants living in the eastern livestock area of the state who were willing to spend money under such arrangements was not as large as in the southern and western areas, those in this area who were willing proposed to make larger expenditures than in any other part of the state.

On any farm, whether operated by owner or tenant, electricity is becoming more and more a requirement for modern living. Yet, on the basis of this survey we estimate that about 88,000 farms or approximately 48 per cent of those in the state at present are not connected to an electric high line. The proportion without electricity apparently is highest in the southern and western parts of the state. Of these 88,000 farm families who do not now have high line electricity, an estimated 38,000 have an electric highline within one-half mile of their farm, but are not connected. An estimated 32,500 families out of the 88,000 who have a high line within one-half mile but are not connected plan to connect as soon as they can. That leaves approximately 50,000 Iowa farm families who do not have an electric highline within one-half mile of their buildings and 5,500 who have a high line available but do not plan to connect.

The farm families interviewed on this survey were asked to rank community services most needed in their locality in order of importance. They ranked all-weather roads, first; community building, second; youth recreation center, third; swimming pool, fourth, and library, fifth.

The only section of the state where all-weather roads were not ranked first was the north central area—apparently most of the roads are in pretty good shape in this area, for farmers in this section ranked roads fifth in order of importance with need for a youth recreation center first. Need for a community building was ranked uniformly high by all areas. Youth recreation facilities of one form or another also received a high rating of importance. These recreational needs were expressed in many ways: youth recreation center, dance hall, swimming pool, skating rink, park and playground.

In response to the question: "If additional public funds are to be spent in your community, name in order of preference the public improvements you would favor," farmers in all areas of the state except those in the central area ranked roads first and schools second. Farmers in the central area just reversed the order of their preference, ranking schools first and roads second. This is further evidence that roads in general are in pretty good shape in this section of the state. It also indicates the high priority given to public expenditures for improved rural education by farm families all over the state.

Soil conservation was placed third or fourth by all farmers in all areas except in the central area. This undoubtedly reflects the level lay of most of the land in the central section. Farmers living in the central section ranked medical and hospital care third and recreation center fourth. The desire for more adequate access to electricity by those areas now short of it was shown by the third place ranking for governmental expenditure given to it by farmers in the southern pasture area and the fourth place ranking given it in the western livestock area.

Somewhere in the neighborhood of 100,000 boys have left Iowa farms to take up arms for the defense of their country. A large number also went into war industries. Of course, not all of these young men would have stayed in agriculture anyway. But many are interested in the postwar opportunities for

entering agriculture. The Answer hinges largely upon (1) the number of farms that will be vacated in the early years after the war through retirement of farmers now operating farms and (2) the amount of hired help that farm operators plan to employ after hostilities cease.

So farmers were asked the question: "Do you expect to continue farming after the return of the men now in the armed forces," We can't be too definite about the answers we received to this question since we are not certain how many farmers plan to retire this winter, before many of the men now in the armed forces return. However, based on the answers we received we estimate that as a minimum in the neighborhood of 11,000 Iowa farmers expect to retire after the war. Of these, about 65 per cent will retire the first year. Of course, some of these men who are planning to retire will be replaced by boys now at home.

On the other hand, there is another group of men operating farms who expect relatives now in the armed forces to return as partners or otherwise operate part of the present farm. We are not able to answer this question conclusively either, on the basis of the answers we received. Taking all these things into account we are led to conclude, however, that many of the farm boys now in the service who desire to return to agriculture after the war must come back as hired men.

That brings up the outlook for hired labor in agriculture after the war. Our survey indicates that Iowa farmers will employ about 15,000 more men as year around hired men than were employed in 1943, or the same amount of such labor as was hired in 1941. Almost three times as much seasonal labor will be employed after the war as was hired in 1943 if farmers follow through on the intentions they have voiced this fall.

About 11 per cent of Iowa's farm operators—about 1 out of every 3 who will employ a hired man the year around—have a house for a hired man on the farm. The average hired man's house has 5 rooms; about half of the houses have electricity and about 16 per cent running water.

APPENDIX

Detailed Summary of Estimates based upon Answers to Selected Questions Asked in Survey of Postwar Intentions of Iowa Farmers.

1. If production, income and prices of labor and materials remain much the same as now for 5 years following the war, which if any of the following farm business improvements do you expect to make?
 - 129,000 will make some business improvement
 - Total cost of improvements \$340,000,000
 - 58,000 plan to remodel or build new barns
 - 10,500 plan to remodel or build new hired man's house
 - 70,000 plan to remodel or build new other buildings
 - 34,700 plan to do tiling
 - 66,000 plan to build new fences
 - 67,500 plan to purchase an automobile
 - 20,000 plan to purchase a truck
 - 64,000 plan to purchase a tractor
 - 81,000 plan to purchase other machinery
2. Under the same conditions as above, which of the following major expenses if any do you plan to improve family living?
 - 101,300 plan to make some home improvements
 - Total cost of improvements \$80,000,000
 - 49,700 plan to remodel or build a new dwelling
 - 39,000 plan to install running water
 - 21,700 plan to install a furnace

IOWA POSTWAR REHABILITATION COMMISSION

- 19,000 plan to insulate houses
 30,500 plan to purchase a stove
 53,600 plan to purchase a refrigerator
 4,500 plan to purchase a piano
 25,900 plan to make other home improvements
 15,700 plan to make yard improvements
3. Is there an electric highline within a half a mile of your farm?
 134,000 Iowa farm families have an electric highline within one-half mile of the farm.
 96,000 have it connected in dwelling
 32,500 plan to connect
 5,500 not planning to connect
 50,000 farm families do not have an electric highline within one-half mile of the farm
4. If you are a tenant, suppose \$1,000 is to be spent on this farm in 1945; over which items would you want to distribute it?

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 TO BE SPENT ON FARMS
AS GIVEN BY TENANTS

Area of Iowa	Dwellings	Bldgs. and Fences	Soil Im- provement	Others
Northeastern	\$ 40	\$710	\$170	\$80
Eastern	170	560	200	70
Central	230	540	150	80
Western	230	570	140	60
Southern	180	550	250	20

5. In your community (neighborhood, school, church, marketing center) there are some services which you already have and some which are needed. Indicate in order of importance those which you think your community needs most.

ORDER OF PREFERENCE BY FARMERS
IN VARIOUS AREAS OF STATE

Community Service	Northern	Eastern	Central	Western	Southern	Entire State
All weather roads	1	1	5	1	1	1
Community Building	3	2	2	4	3	2
Youth Recreation Center.....	2	3	1	14	6	3
Swimming Pool	4	11	4	8	8	4
Library	5	4	6	9	4	5
Grade School Building	9	5	7	3	5	6
Dance Hall	11	16	8	2	2	7
Skating Rink	7	9	3	16	15	8

6. Public funds are spent in your community for roads, schools and many other regular governmental services. If additional funds are to be spent, perhaps supplemented by state or federal funds, name in order of importance the public improvements which you would favor.

1st choice Roads
 2nd choice School
 3rd choice Soil Conservation
 4th choice Rural Electrification
 5th choice Recreation Center

**LETTER AND STATISTICS FROM
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION**

November 24, 1944

Iowa Postwar Rehabilitation Commission
709 Crocker Building
Des Moines 9, Iowa

Attention: Rodney Q. Selby, Executive Director

Dear Rod:

I have your letter of November 15 and I will give you the following information. As of November 22nd we had \$52,861,000 in the benefit fund. This includes practically all of the contributions for the calendar quarter ending September 30. We estimate the income at around \$3,000,000 per calendar quarter during the year 1945.

The amount we now have would take care of more than 130,000 claims at the maximum rate of \$15.00 per week for twenty-six weeks. However, under the present law no claimant may draw more than fifteen times his weekly benefit amount, and at the maximum rate of \$15.00 per week this would be \$225 which could be drawn within any one benefit year which consists of fifty-two weeks. Based upon this amount the fund would take care of more than 200,000 claims.

I have been trying to get together some figures which might indicate in some way the load that we might expect at the conclusion of the war when reconversion begins. I am enclosing some of these studies.

Of course, we do not know just what success our postwar organizations, industry, and labor, will have in reconversion to civilian production on a prompt basis. While many of the men who are in the armed forces have credits against which they can draw we find as a practical matter that all of the veterans are electing to draw their readjustment allowance from the Federal Government before they draw from the State. Eliminating that factor I feel that our fund is ample or will be ample through next year to take care of the load. This is presuming that the War Risk Contribution Bill will remain on the statute books until the close of 1945.

I would be glad to meet with your group at any time to discuss subjects relative to our Unemployment Insurance program and to bring you such other information as is available from our records.

Yours very truly,

CLAUDE M. STANLEY, Chairman
Iowa Employment Security Commission

The following table shows the number of workers reported by subject employers as employed during the pay period ending nearest to the end of the month:

Month	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
January	221,585	233,011	267,341	287,468	296,596
February	200,732	234,163	260,735	289,354	293,085
March	224,965	240,616	263,821	291,853	292,006
April	230,873	250,788	270,825	296,758	287,820
May	235,402	261,724	274,935	298,246	287,397
June	238,056	266,593	283,932	302,908	291,924
July	238,694	272,777	286,981	300,896	
August	243,486	279,917	294,018	306,821	
September	245,872	283,618	293,883	308,981	
October	245,736	281,824	296,931	308,714	
November	245,421	282,930	296,511	305,360	
December	242,086	278,481	294,661	301,710	
Average	236,076	263,870	282,048	299,922	291,471

TOTAL WAGES PAID BY CALENDAR QUARTER

Qtr.	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
1st ..	65,923,702	72,431,298	95,898,547	115,107,712	132,664,809
2nd ..	70,247,781	80,356,785	105,192,578	127,105,089	135,409,471
3rd ..	69,858,604	96,255,330	114,430,639	129,879,363	
4th ..	71,881,343	112,219,710	128,578,890	145,624,694	
	277,911,430	361,263,123	444,100,654	517,716,858	268,074,280
Average					
Annual Wage 1173		1369	1475	1726	1839

WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION—LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

	1940 Census				Estimates as of 11-1-44			
	Total	Male	Female	Per Cent Female	Total	Male	Female	Per Cent Female
Agriculture.....	208,735	303,337	5,398	1.7	260,900	250,000	10,900	4.2
Forestry and Fishing.....	287	282	5	1.7	275	270	5	1.7
Mining.....	6,343	6,313	30	0.5	4,430	4,390	40	0.9
Construction.....	36,208	35,592	616	1.7	10,500	10,000	500	4.8
Manufacturing.....	98,727	82,197	16,530	16.7	163,000	99,500	63,500	38.9
Trans., Comm. and Utilities.....	56,862	50,522	6,340	10.8	65,400	55,600	9,800	14.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	144,913	107,078	37,835	26.1	140,000	52,000	88,000	62.7
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.....	21,819	14,811	7,008	32.1	20,000	8,000	12,000	60.0
Business and Repair Services.....	17,694	16,418	1,276	7.2	16,000	14,000	1,920	12.0
Personal Services.....	57,816	13,733	44,083	76.2	35,000	4,500	30,500	87.2
Amusement and Recreation.....	6,063	4,943	1,120	18.5	5,200	3,600	2,200	42.4
Professions and Related Services.....	68,503	27,772	40,731	59.5	61,000	20,700	40,300	66.0
Government.....	23,717	18,868	4,849	20.4	25,000	15,000	10,000	40.0
Industries Not Reported.....	15,294	10,565	4,729	30.9	15,000	9,800	5,200	34.6
Total Employment.....	862,781	692,431	170,350	19.7	821,705	546,640	274,865	32.4
Unemployed.....	95,088	78,518	16,570		17,000	12,000	5,000	
Labor Force.....	957,869	770,949	186,920		838,705	558,840	279,865	
In Armed Services.....					255,000	251,000	4,000	
Civilian Population.....	2,538,268	1,240,494	1,297,774		2,259,249	1,013,124	1,246,125	
Total.....	2,538,268	1,240,494	1,297,774		2,514,249	1,294,124	1,210,125	
14 Years and Over.....	1,959,091	985,494	973,597		1,966,100	984,782	981,348	
Per Cent 14 Years and Over.....		77.0	77.0			77.9	78.5	
Labor Force.....	957,869	770,949	186,920		838,705	558,840	279,865	
Armed Forces.....					255,000	251,000	4,000	
Total.....	957,869	770,949	186,920		1,043,705	809,840	283,865	
Per Cent 14 Years and Over.....		78.2	19.2			82.0	29.1	

Total number of accounts of workers for the base period beginning with the third calendar quarter of 1942 and ending with the second calendar quarter of the year 1944 as shown by a count of Social Security Numbers is 703,209. This figure indicates the number of different individuals who have earned wages under the provisions of the Iowa Employment Security Act for the eight calendar quarters above mentioned.

The number of workers in each calendar quarter in the years below for which accounts were posted:

1942—3rd Quarter	347,609	
4th Quarter	359,900	
1943—1st Quarter	331,524	Estimated on basis of cards punched at the rate of 1.143 cards per worker.
2nd Quarter	359,472	
3rd Quarter	368,094	
4th Quarter	359,224	
1944—1st Quarter	331,044	
2nd Quarter	345,821	

Some workers have performed service for more than one employer during a calendar quarter. The recent rate of employment shows that there are 1.143 cards punched in each calendar quarter for each worker.

POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE—1940 CENSUS WITH ESTIMATES
AS OF NOVEMBER, 1944

County	1940 Census		Nov., 1943 Census Bureau Estimated Population	1944 Estimates			Estimated Change 4/1/40 to 11/1/43
	Civilian Population	Labor Force		Population	Labor Force	Estimated Population Change	
STATE TOTAL	2,538,268	957,869	2,276,876	2,262,338	849,230	-275,930	-260,132
Adair	13,196	4,689	11,527	11,458	3,994	-1,738	-1,669
Adams	10,156	3,716	8,420	8,369	2,894	-1,787	-1,736
Adams	17,184	6,195	14,762	14,674	5,075	-2,510	-2,422
Adams	24,245	8,408	19,116	19,001	6,872	-5,244	-5,130
Audubon	11,790	4,432	10,132	10,072	3,484	-1,718	-1,658
Benton	22,879	8,307	20,220	20,099	6,952	-2,780	-2,659
Black Hawk	79,946	33,303	75,979	74,407	35,758	-5,539	-5,367
Boone	29,782	10,603	26,306	26,150	9,045	-3,632	-3,476
Bremer	17,932	6,358	16,134	16,038	5,647	-1,894	-1,798
Buchanan	20,991	7,176	19,040	18,927	6,646	-2,064	-1,951
Buena Vista	19,538	7,593	17,173	17,071	5,904	-2,767	-2,665
Butler	17,986	6,393	15,245	15,154	5,241	-2,832	-2,741
Calhoun	17,584	6,293	15,273	15,182	5,251	-2,402	-2,311
Carroll	22,770	8,190	20,393	20,272	7,011	-2,498	-2,377
Cass	18,647	7,127	16,969	16,768	5,797	-1,879	-1,878
Cedar	16,884	5,170	14,478	14,391	4,977	-2,493	-2,406
Cerro Gordo	43,845	17,388	37,543	37,320	12,808	-6,525	-6,302
Cherokee	19,258	6,560	16,953	16,852	5,829	-2,406	-2,305
Chickasaw	15,227	5,688	13,211	13,132	4,542	-2,965	-2,916
Clarke	10,233	3,662	8,866	8,835	2,952	-1,598	-1,547
Clay	17,762	6,773	15,275	15,184	5,252	-2,578	-2,487
Clayton	24,334	8,868	21,376	21,249	7,347	-3,065	-2,958
Clinton	44,722	17,827	43,543	43,284	16,726	-1,438	-1,179
Crawford	20,538	7,699	17,797	17,681	6,119	-2,847	-2,741
Dallas	24,649	9,058	21,806	20,960	7,247	-3,899	-2,843
Davis	11,136	3,877	9,365	9,309	3,220	-1,827	-1,771
Decatur	14,012	4,646	11,717	11,647	4,078	-2,365	-2,295
Delaware	18,487	6,510	15,584	15,491	5,3, 8	-2,996	-2,903
Des Moines	26,804	14,627	39,690	39,454	16,876	2,650	2,886
Dickinson	12,185	4,586	9,986	9,926	3,433	-2,259	-2,199
Dubuque	63,768	24,701	58,741	58,391	22,660	-5,377	-5,027
Emmet	18,406	4,948	11,512	11,443	3,968	-1,953	-1,894
Fayette	29,151	10,248	25,915	25,761	8,910	-3,390	-3,236
Floyd	20,169	7,615	17,865	17,759	6,140	-2,410	-2,304
Franklin	16,379	6,031	13,943	13,860	4,794	-2,519	-2,436
Fremont	14,645	5,275	11,788	11,718	4,053	-2,927	-2,857
Greene	16,599	6,176	13,165	13,067	4,526	-3,512	-3,434
Grundy	13,518	5,187	11,890	11,819	4,088	-1,699	-1,628
Guthrie	17,210	6,031	14,712	14,624	5,058	-2,566	-2,498
Hamilton	19,922	7,581	17,265	17,162	5,936	-2,760	-2,657
Hancock	15,402	5,603	13,768	13,666	4,735	-1,716	-1,634
Hardin	22,530	8,145	20,754	20,630	6,991	-1,900	-1,776
Harrison	22,767	7,823	19,488	19,372	6,700	-3,395	-3,279
Henry	17,994	5,988	17,807	17,701	6,120	-2,293	-2,187
Howard	13,531	5,021	11,965	11,894	4,114	-1,687	-1,566
Humboldt	13,459	4,851	11,443	11,375	3,934	-2,094	-2,016
Ia	11,047	4,181	9,004	8,950	3,995	-2,097	-2,043
Iowa	17,016	6,234	14,972	14,893	5,147	-2,133	-2,044
Jackson	19,181	6,955	17,358	17,255	5,968	-1,928	-1,823
Jasper	31,466	11,379	28,240	28,508	11,888	-2,988	-3,256
Jefferson	15,762	5,940	13,637	13,755	4,757	-2,007	-1,925
Johnson	33,191	13,195	31,946	31,796	10,993	-1,435	-1,245
Jones	19,950	7,178	17,857	17,731	6,140	-2,199	-2,093
Keokuk	18,406	6,355	15,487	15,395	5,325	-3,011	-2,919
Kossuth	26,530	9,312	23,704	23,562	8,148	-3,068	-2,926

POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE—1940 CENSUS WITH ESTIMATES
AS OF NOVEMBER, 1944—Continued

County	1940 Census		Nov., 1943 Census Bureau Estimated Population	1944 Estimates			Estimated Change 4/1/40 to 11/1/43
	Civilian Population	Labor Force		Population	Labor Force	Estimated Population Change	
Lee	41,074	15,415	39,319	39,085	15,804	-1,989	-1,755
Linn	89,142	36,595	87,246	87,651	39,321	-1,491	-1,896
Louisa	11,384	3,958	10,103	10,043	3,474	-1,341	-1,281
Lucas	14,571	4,953	11,339	11,272	3,899	-3,299	-5,252
Lyon	15,374	5,471	13,191	13,115	4,536	-2,259	-2,185
Madison	14,525	5,005	12,170	12,098	4,184	-2,427	-2,355
Mahaaka	26,485	9,726	22,182	22,050	7,625	-4,435	-4,303
Marion	27,019	9,093	23,099	22,962	7,942	-4,057	-3,920
Marshall	35,406	13,300	31,760	31,571	10,918	-3,835	-3,646
Mills	15,064	4,756	12,862	12,785	4,422	-2,379	-2,202
Mitchell	14,121	5,284	12,158	12,086	4,180	-2,035	-1,963
Monona	18,238	6,546	14,467	14,381	4,974	-3,857	-3,771
Monroe	14,553	5,126	11,505	11,437	3,956	-3,116	-3,049
Montgomery	15,697	5,810	13,725	13,643	4,718	-2,054	-1,972
Muscatine	31,296	12,317	29,039	28,866	11,715	-2,430	-2,257
O'Brien	19,293	7,015	15,965	15,870	5,489	-3,423	-3,228
Oswego	10,607	3,730	9,302	9,247	3,198	-1,360	-1,305
Page	24,887	9,318	22,072	21,941	7,588	-2,946	-2,815
Palo Alto	18,170	5,511	14,099	14,015	4,847	-2,155	-2,071
Plymouth	23,502	8,617	20,215	20,095	6,950	-3,407	-3,287
Pocahontas	16,266	5,776	13,792	13,710	4,742	-2,556	-2,474
Polk	195,835	83,168	188,572	186,492	80,142	-9,343	-9,603
Pottawattamie	66,756	24,852	59,397	59,044	20,422	-7,712	-7,359
Poweshiek	18,758	6,782	16,749	16,649	5,757	-2,109	-2,009
Ringgold	11,137	3,835	9,006	8,852	3,096	-2,185	-2,131
Sac	17,639	6,525	15,393	15,301	5,291	-2,338	-2,248
Scott	84,748	35,520	84,919	84,414	36,190	-334	171
Shelby	16,720	5,898	14,423	14,337	4,958	-2,383	-2,297
Sioux	27,209	9,172	24,309	24,164	8,357	-3,045	-2,900
Story	33,434	13,307	31,692	31,503	10,896	-1,931	-1,742
Tama	22,428	8,172	19,116	19,002	6,572	-3,426	-3,312
Taylor	14,258	5,186	11,871	11,800	4,081	-2,458	-2,387
Union	16,280	5,873	13,635	13,554	4,688	-2,726	-2,645
Van Buren	12,053	4,217	10,591	10,528	3,641	-1,525	-1,462
Wapello	44,280	16,807	42,639	42,385	17,440	-1,865	-1,641
Warren	17,695	6,140	15,293	15,202	5,258	-2,493	-2,402
Washington	20,055	7,361	17,111	17,009	5,883	-3,046	-2,944
Wayne	13,308	4,428	11,076	11,010	3,808	-2,295	-2,232
Webster	41,521	15,856	35,722	35,509	12,280	-6,012	-5,799
Winnebago	13,972	5,068	11,857	11,786	4,076	-2,186	-2,115
Winneschick	22,263	8,210	18,923	18,810	6,506	-3,453	-3,340
Woodbury	103,627	42,491	89,736	89,750	40,497	-13,877	-13,891
Worth	11,449	4,257	10,171	10,110	3,497	-1,339	-1,278
Wright	20,038	7,313	17,041	16,940	5,859	-3,098	-2,997

101 IOWA POSTWAR REHABILITATION COMMISSION

	Total	Male	Female
1940 Population	2,538,268	1,280,494	1,257,774
1944 Estimated Population	2,259,249	1,013,124	1,246,125
Net Loss	279,019	267,370	11,649
Loss to Armed Service	255,000	251,000	4,000
Net Loss Due to Out-Migration Offset by Higher Birth Rate, etc.	24,019	16,370	7,649

IOWA POSTWAR REHABILITATION COMMISSION,

LETTER FROM POSTWAR PLANNING COMMITTEE
CHAIRMAN, IOWA LEAGUE OF MUNICIPALITIES

Des Moines, Iowa
December 29, 1944

Iowa Postwar Rehabilitation Commission
Des Moines, Iowa
Gentlemen:

We submit herewith the report of the Postwar Planning Committee of the Iowa League of Municipalities as compiled by Mayor John MacVicar, State Chairman, as the result of a survey of the estimated postwar construction needs of the 926 cities and towns in the State of Iowa.

The street improvement projects listed below are included in the report of the Highway Committee of the Iowa Postwar Rehabilitation Commission.

The tabulation of the total requirements included in this survey is as follows:

Pavements	\$ 30,353,250
Repaving	16,453,934
Resurfacing	24,880,575
Oiling	4,560,105
Black Top	16,165,615
Curb and Gutter	25,730,000
Sidewalks	6,353,377
Street Lighting	7,768,918
Sewage Disposal	8,337,200
Garbage Disposal	454,525
Sanitary Sewers	7,151,805
Water Main Extensions	3,276,945
Water Treatment Plants	1,674,900
Storm Sewers	33,047,615
Other Improvements	8,251,080
Public Buildings	27,493,500
Parks and Recreation	10,010,082
Air Ports	36,587,800
Resurveying and Plotting	776,703
TOTAL	\$269,327,599
Total Population	1,553,566

Detailed reports are on file in the office of the Mayor of Des Moines, and will be available.

JOHN Mac VICAR, Chairman
Postwar Planning Committee of the
Iowa League of Municipalities.