

IOWA PROFILE



Chapter 8

STATE SYMBOLS OF IOWA



STATE BANNER

Iowa was almost 75 years old before the state banner was adopted by the General Assembly. Creation of a state banner had been suggested for years by patriotic organizations, but no action was taken until World War I, when Iowa National Guardsmen stationed along the Mexican border suggested a state banner was needed.

The guardsmen said regiments from other states had banners and they felt one was needed to designate their unit. This prompted the state's Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) to design a banner in 1917. The General Assembly officially adopted the design in 1921.

With the memory of the Civil War still fresh in their minds, Iowans had not adopted a state banner because they felt a national banner was the only one needed. Approval of the banner was aided by patriotic organizations that launched a campaign to explain that a state banner was not meant to take the place of the national emblem.

The banner, designed by Mrs. Dixie Cornell Gebhardt of Knoxville and a member of the DAR, consists of three vertical stripes of blue, white, and red. Mrs. Gebhardt explained that the blue stands for loyalty, justice, and truth; the white for purity; and the red for courage. On the white center stripe is an eagle carrying in its beak blue streamers inscribed with the state motto: "Our liberties we prize, and our rights we will maintain." The word "Iowa" is in red below the streamers.

All schools must fly the state banner on school days. The banner may be flown on the sites of public buildings. When displayed with the U.S. flag, the state banner must be flown below the national emblem.

THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF IOWA

One of the initial acts of the first General Assembly in 1847 was to create the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

The two-inch-diameter seal pictures a citizen soldier standing in a wheat field, surrounded by farming and industrial tools, with the Mississippi River in the background.

An eagle is overhead, holding in its beak a scroll bearing the state motto: "Our liberties we prize, and our rights we will maintain." The motto was the work of a three-member Senate committee and was incorporated into the design of the seal at their suggestion.

The Great Seal cannot be used without the permission of the Governor. The state seal is retained in the custody of and under the control of the Governor, who uses the seal for official documents and functions.





late summer. The flower, in varying shades of pink, is set off by many yellow stamens in the center.

STATE FLOWER

Wild Rose

The General Assembly designated the wild rose as the official state flower in 1897. It was chosen for the honor because it was one of the decorations used on the silver service which the state presented to the Battleship U.S.S. Iowa that same year. Although no particular species of the flower was designated by the General Assembly, the wild prairie rose (*rosa pratincola*) is most often cited as the official flower.

Wild roses are found throughout the state and bloom from June through

STATE BIRD

Eastern Goldfinch

The General Assembly designated the eastern goldfinch, also known as the American goldfinch and the wild canary, as the official state bird in 1933. It was chosen as the state bird because it is commonly found in Iowa and often stays through the winter.

Seeds from dandelions, sunflowers, ragweed, and evening primrose are the main source of food for the eastern goldfinch (*carduelis tristis*). In late July or early August they build their nests from plant materials and line them with thistle-down.

The pale blue-white eggs of the eastern goldfinch incubate for two weeks and the young birds leave the nest when they are two or three weeks old.

The top of the male's head is topped with black. The bright yellow body has a black tail and wings. The female has a dull olive-yellow body with a brown tail and wings. The male goldfinch acquires the same dull plumage in the winter months.





STATE TREE

Oak

The oak was designated as the official state tree in 1961. The General Assembly chose the oak because it is abundant in the state and serves as shelter, food, and nesting cover for many animals and birds.

It is difficult to find a tract of natural woodland in Iowa that does not harbor at least one species of oak. No other group of trees is more important to people and wildlife. Acorns, the nuts of oak trees, are a dietary staple of many animals and birds. Wild turkeys, pheasants, quail, wood

peckers are a few of the species that depend on acorns for a significant portion of their diet.

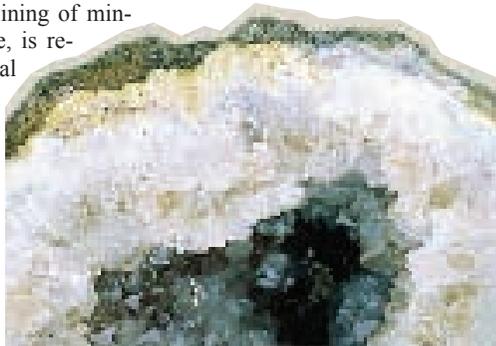
STATE ROCK

Geode

The General Assembly designated the geode as the official state rock in 1967. Because Iowa is well known for the presence of the geode, it was chosen as the official rock in an effort to promote tourism in the state. Legislators who favored making the geode the state rock pointed out that it is among the rarest and most beautiful rocks and that Iowa is known worldwide because of the large number found in the state. Other rocks considered for official status were limestone and fossil coral.

In Latin, the word “geode” means earthlike. Geodes are shaped like the earth and average about four inches in diameter. Geodes are found in limestone formations and have a hard outer shell. When carefully broken open, a sparkling lining of mineral crystals, most often quartz and calcite, is revealed. Geologists attribute the crystal growth to the percolation of groundwater in the geologic past.

Southeastern Iowa is one of the state’s best geode-collecting areas. Geode State Park in Henry County is named for the occurrence of the geode.



The Song of Iowa

Air. "Der Tannenbaum."* (My Maryland)

By S. H. M. BYERS

1. You ask what land I love the best, I - o - wa, 'tis I - o - wa, The
2. See yon - der fields of tassel'd corn, I - o - wa, in I - o - wa, Where

fair - est State of all the west, I - o - wa, O! I - o - wa. From
Plen - ty fills her gold - en horn, I - o - wa, in I - o - wa. See

yon - der Mis - sis - sip - pi's stream To where Mis - son - ri's wa - ters gleam O!
how her won - drous prai - ries shine To yon - der sun - set's pur - pling line, O!

fair it is as po - et's dream, I - o - wa, in I - o - wa.
hap - py land, O! land of mine, I - o - wa, O! I - o - wa.

3. And she has maids whose laughing eyes.
Iowa, O! Iowa.
To him who loves were Paradise,
Iowa, O! Iowa.
O! happiest fate that e'er was known,
Such eyes to shine for one alone,
To call such beauty all his own.
Iowa, O! Iowa.

4. Go read the story of thy past.
Iowa, O! Iowa.
What glorious deeds, what fame thou hast!
Iowa, O! Iowa.
So long as time's great cycle runs,
Or nations weep their fallen ones,
Thou'lt not forget thy patriot sons,
Iowa, O! Iowa.

There is frequently much confusion as to the status of the so-called state songs, due largely to the fact that they may be chosen by official action, by popular approval, or by a combination of the two methods. In the Middle West particularly, where state boundaries are artificial and the population has constantly shifted, it is not surprising that there should be much uncertainty. There have been many aspirants to the honor of writing the state song for Iowa, but only three or four of these songs have received noteworthy official or popular recognition.

First in point of time and official recognition is *The Song of Iowa*, the words of which were written by S.H.M. Byers, who gives the following account of the inspiration of the song:

"At the great battle of Lookout Mountain I was captured, in a charge, and taken to Libby Prison, Richmond, Va. I was there seven months, in one room. The rebel bands often passed the

prison, and for our discomfiture, sometimes played the tune 'My Maryland', set to southern and bitter words. Hearing it once through our barred window, I said to myself, 'I would like some day to put that tune to loyal words.' "

Many years later, in 1897, Mr. Byers carried out his wish and wrote a song to the music of *Tannenbaum*, the old German folk song which the Confederates had used for *My Maryland*. The next night a French concert singer at the Foster Opera House in Des Moines sang the new song upon the request of Mr. Byers. The number was a great success and was encored again and again.

While Major Byers thus had the honor of writing Iowa's official song, the best known and most popular song of the state is the famous *Iowa Corn Song*, which every loyal son and daughter of the Hawkeye State sings lustily on any and all occasions, reaching their hands as high toward Heaven as they possibly can when the words roar forth "That's where the tall corn grows."

This famous song was written by George Hamilton, secretary of the Des Moines Chamber of Commerce and a big man in the Masonic Lodge, particularly among Shriners, with later help from Professor John T. Beeston, the well-known band leader, sung to the tune of *Traveling*.

George Hamilton started the song back in 1912 when a delegation of Za-Ga-Zig Shriners had gone to Los Angeles, California, to participate in the huge Shrine convention, and it was realized that what Iowa needed was a rousing marching song, which should advertise the chief product of the state: Corn. So Hamilton wrote the original stanza, dealing mainly with the glories of the Shrine, and tacked on the original and still-intact chorus, which is far the best known and most rousing part of the song. Hundreds of later verses have been added by Hamilton himself, Professor Beeston, and others, but as it is published and usually sung, the song goes in this manner:

Let's sing of grand old I O W A Y,
 Yo-ho; yo-ho; yo-ho.
 Our love is strong ev'ry day,
 Yo-ho; yo-ho; yo-ho.
 So come along and join the throng,
 Sev'ral hundred thousand strong,
 As you come, just sing this song:
 Yo-ho; yo-ho; yo-ho.

Chorus:

We're from Ioway, Ioway;
 State of all the land,
 Joy on every hand;
 We're from Ioway, Ioway.
 That's where the tall corn grows.

Our land is full of ripening corn,
 Yo-ho; yo-ho; yo-ho.
 We've watched it grow by night and morn,
 Yo-ho; yo-ho; yo-ho.
 But now we rest, we've stood the test;
 All that's good, we have the best;
 Ioway has reached the crest;
 Yo-ho; yo-ho; yo-ho.

Chorus.

* *Der Tannenbaum*, the old air to which this song is sung, was a popular German students' song as early as 1849. It had been a folk song long before that. During our Civil War, the Southerners adapted it to the song *My Maryland*.

HOMES OF IOWA GOVERNORS

For more information about Terrace Hill, contact Barbara Filer, administrator; Terrace Hill, 2300 Grand Avenue, Des Moines 50312; (515) 242-5841.

In 1947, Iowa purchased the first official residence for Iowa's Governors. Until that time most Governors were responsible for providing their own housing while in office. There was one exception, however; Governor William L. Harding (1917-1921) lived in a home that was purchased as part of the Capitol expansion plan. The house was located at 1027 Des Moines Street. After Harding's administration, the home became the offices of the Health Department. It was later occupied by the Vocational Rehabilitation Division of the Department of Public Instruction, until it was torn down in 1969.

Many of Iowa's Governors purchased or rented homes in Des Moines, while others made their homes in Des Moines hotels. Governor Joshua Newbold (1877-1878) boarded in a private home. Several plans and pieces of legislation were proposed to build a Governor's residence, but none came to fruition.

Because of severe post-war shortage of new housing materials, the General Assembly finally purchased a large Neo-colonial-style home at 2900 Grand Avenue in 1947. The residence, built in 1903 by Des Moines businessman W.W. Witmer, was occupied by Governor William S. Beardsley (1949-1954) in January 1949. It served as the official residence until 1976, when it was sold by the state.

Terrace Hill

Terrace Hill, a three-story Second Empire-style mansion, was built in 1869 by Des Moines pioneer Benjamin Franklin Allen. The mansion's \$250,000 construction cost was overseen by Chicago architect William W. Boyington. Terrace Hill was ornately furnished with polished hardwoods, brass chandeliers, and marble fireplaces. Its mechanical features included steam heating, gas lights, and indoor plumbing. It was situated on eight landscaped acres with outbuildings, including a greenhouse and a carriage house.

Allen's tenure in Terrace Hill was brief. He met financial disaster in 1873 and sold Terrace Hill to Frederick Marion Hubbell in 1884 for \$55,000. Hubbell lived there until his death in 1930. He specified that after his death, his home should be occupied by his "eldest lineal male descendants." Should his family line die out, he said, the home was to be conveyed to the State of Iowa to be used as a state "college of learning."

At a ceremony in May 1971, the descendants of F.M. Hubbell presented the keys to this impressive Iowa home to Governor Robert D. Ray. In 1972, the General Assembly passed legislation authorizing the development of Terrace Hill as the Governor's mansion and a historical site open to the public.

The third floor of Terrace Hill was extensively renovated as an apartment for the Governor. In 1976, Governor Robert D. Ray and his family moved into the new quarters.

Renovation continued and by 1986 the first and second floors were substantially renovated. The rooms on these two floors were furnished and decorated in the elaborate 19th century styles that were characteristic of Terrace Hill's past. Governor Terry E. Branstad and his family occupied the mansion in 1983. Mrs. Branstad remodeled the third floor apartment in 1987, using the Victorian theme and making it more harmonious with the entire mansion.



The Terrace Hill Mansion, built in 1869, has been the home of Iowa Governors since 1972.

In July 1978, Terrace Hill was opened to the public for regular tours. An average of 30,000 visitors have toured the mansion each year since. Visitors have come from every state and from six continents. Official receptions by the Governors have honored delegations from several foreign countries, including China, Japan, the Soviet Union, and Germany, and many distinguished political figures from the United States have been guests at Terrace Hill.

In June 1988, Terrace Hill became the third Governor's mansion in the United States to receive the Natural Backyard Wildlife Habitat designation from the United States Department of the Interior.

Carriage House Visitors Center

The public tour program was augmented in 1984 by the renovation of the carriage house as a visitors center. The former stables now contain a receiving area, exhibit room, offices, and a gift shop. The second floor of the mansion was opened for regular public tours the same year. In 1989, restoration of the Victorian gardens began. The multiphase project was completed in 1995. Tours include the gardens, weather permitting.

Few executive residences in the United States are as accessible to the public as Terrace Hill, yet the home offers comfortable and quiet repose for the first family. Terrace Hill has always been a family home. Children have played in the yard and on the grand staircase in the mansion.

The renovation of Terrace Hill has cost approximately \$3.5 million since 1971. Of the total cost, slightly more than half the funds have been raised through private contributions due, for the most part, to the Terrace Hill Foundation and the Terrace Hill Society. Both are not-for-profit organizations which have pledged their continued support. The General Assembly appropriates the annual operational budget for the site. The Terrace Hill Commission, a nine-member board appointed by the Governor, is responsible for the administration of the property.



Iowa's First Family

Governor Tom Vilsack and wife Christie, with sons Jess, seated, and Doug, standing.



STATE CAPITOL

Location of the Capitol on its commanding site resulted from a series of decisions that began almost with statehood. The new state quickly recognized that the Capitol should be farther west than Iowa City, and the 1st General Assembly, in 1846, authorized a commission to select a location. Amidst rivalries, a Jasper County selection was made and then rejected. In 1854, the General Assembly decreed a location “within two miles of the Raccoon fork of the Des Moines River.” The exact spot was chosen when Wilson Alexander Scott gave the state nine and one-half acres where the Capitol now stands.

A group of Des Moines citizens built a temporary Capitol (which was later bought by the state) near where the Soldiers and Sailors’ Monument now stands. In 1857, Governor James W. Grimes proclaimed Des Moines to be the capital city, and state papers and functions were transported there. The temporary Capitol was in use for 30 years, until destroyed by fires; but in the meantime, the permanent Capitol was being planned and built.

In 1870, the General Assembly established a Capitol commission to employ an architect, choose a plan for a building (not to cost more than \$1,500,000), and proceed with the work, but only by using funds available without increasing the tax rate.

The board employed Edward Clark, architect of the Capitol extension in Washington, D.C., to aid in selecting plans and modifying them to keep the cost within the limits of appropriations. The board also instituted tests to ascertain whether Iowa stone could be found suitable for building. John C. Cochrane and A.H. Piquenard were designated as architects, and a cornerstone was laid on November 23, 1871. A smaller, full-time commission was appointed in 1872. Much of the original stone deteriorated through waterlogging and severe weather and had to be replaced. The cornerstone was relaid on September 29, 1873.

Although the building could not be constructed for \$1,500,000 as planned, the Cochrane and Piquenard design was retained and modifications were undertaken. Cochrane resigned in 1872, but Piquenard continued until his death in 1876. He was succeeded by two of his assistants, M.E. Bell and W.F. Hackney. Bell resigned in 1883 to become supervising architect for the Department of the Treasury in Washington, D.C., and Hackney continued until completion of the building.

Successive general assemblies made appropriations, and the commission completed the building within the limits of the funds appropriated. The building was dedicated in January 1884, when

the General Assembly was in session. The Governor's and other offices were occupied in 1885. The Supreme Court room was dedicated in 1886.

The building commission made its final report on June 29, 1886. The cost had totaled \$2,873,294.59. The audit showed that only \$3.77 was unaccounted for in the 15 years. The commission bemoaned that it could not have had another \$30,000 to finish the decorative paintings and build the south and west steps.

In 1902, in order to modernize and repair the building, a third Capitol commission was created. While work proceeded, a disastrous fire in the north wing, on January 4, 1904, ruined the House chamber and damaged other offices. The commission restored the building, purchased paintings and mosaics, and repaired most of the interior. The original decorations are still in the Senate. These expenditures raised the total cost of the Capitol to \$3,296,256.

Design of Capitol

The architectural design of the Capitol, rectangular in form, with great windows and high ceilings, follows the traditional pattern of the 19th century planning for public buildings, a modified and refined Renaissance style which gives the impression of strength and dignity combined with utility.

The commanding feature is the central towering dome constructed of iron and brick and covered with 23 carat gold. The gold leafing was replaced in 1964-1965 at a cost of \$79,938. The dome is surmounted by a lookout lantern that may be reached by long and winding stairs, and it terminates in a finial that is 275 feet above the ground floor. The rotunda beneath the dome is 67 feet in diameter. Four smaller domes of simple design rise from the four corners of the Capitol. The pediment over the front entrance discloses a fine piece of allegorical sculpture.

Stone for the basement was quarried in Johnson County; granite came from Iowa boulders; stone of the main structure came from St. Genevieve and Carroll Counties, Missouri; and steps, columns, and other parts came from Anamosa; Cleveland, Ohio; Sauk Rapids, Minnesota; and Lamont and Joliet, Illinois. Twenty-nine types of imported and domestic marble were used in the interior; and the wood used — walnut, cherry, catalpa, butternut, and oak — was nearly all from Iowa forests.

The beauty, dignity, and arrangement of the interior become apparent as a visitor stands under the dome of the first floor. Broad, lofty corridors extend west, north, and south. Walls are highly decorated. The grand staircase is to the east. Suites opening from the south corridor are those of the Governor, Auditor of State, and Treasurer of State. The historical Supreme Court Chamber is to the north; the Secretary of State's suite is to the west.

The grand staircase ascends to a landing and divides north and south to bring visitors to the floor above, where the House of Representatives is on the north, the Senate on the south, and the Law Library on the west.

The Senate hall is 58 feet long, 91 feet wide, and 41.9 feet in height. It is finished in marble, white oak, and scagliola, and is furnished in mahogany. The figures in the ceiling represent Industry, Law, Agriculture, Peace, History, and Commerce.

The hall of the House of Representatives is 74 by 91.4 feet, and 47.9 feet in height. It is finished in marble, scagliola, and black walnut.

The Law Library is 108.4 feet long, 52.6 feet wide, and 44.9 feet high. It is finished in ash and chestnut and beautifully wainscoted in marble.



Westward

The Mural *Westward*

Extending the full width of the east wall over the staircase is the great mural painting *Westward*, an idealized representation of the coming of the people who made Iowa. The painting was completed shortly after the turn of the century. Edwin H. Blashfield, the artist, wrote of it:

“The main idea of the picture is a symbolical presentation of the Pioneers led by the spirits of Civilization and Enlightenment to the conquest by cultivation of the Great West. Considered pictorially, the canvas shows a prairie schooner drawn by oxen across the prairie. The family ride upon the wagon or walk at its side. Behind them and seen through the growth of stalks of corn at the right, come crowding the other pioneers and later men. In the air and before the wagon are floating four female figures; one holds the shield with the arms of the State of Iowa upon it; one holds a book symbolizing enlightenment; two others carry a basket and scatter the seeds which are symbolical of the change from wilderness to plowed fields and gardens that shall come over the prairie. Behind the wagon and also floating in the air, two female figures hold respectively a model of a stationary steam engine and of an electro dynamo to suggest the forces which come with the later men. In the right hand corner of the picture, melons, pumpkins, etc., among which stand a farmer and a girl, suggest that here is the fringe of cultivation and the beginning of the prairie. At the left a buffalo skull rather emphasizes this suggestion.”

Mosaics

On the upper floor level above the *Westward* painting are six mosaics in arched panels depicting Defense, Charities, the Executive, the Legislative, the Judiciary, and Education. The mosaics were made in Venice, Italy, from small pieces of colored glass, according to designs by Frederick Dielman of New York, who also designed the mosaic panels, Law and History, in the Library of Congress.

Statues

Twelve statues, high within the rotunda, beginning north of the library door, represent History, Science, Law, Fame, Art, Industry, Peace, Commerce, Agriculture, Victory, Truth, and Justice. Seraphin Cottin created these statues.

Lunettes

Eight lunettes, or half-moon-shaped paintings, surrounding the rotunda are the work of Kenyon Cox, a famous American artist, entitled Hunting, Herding, Agriculture, the Forge, Commerce, Education, Science, and Art. They are allegorical and indicate the progress of civilization.

At the top of the staircase on the south wall is a painting of a basket of corn by Floyd V. Brackney, a native of Marshall County. The painting was the center of the Iowa exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco in 1915.

The Governor's Office

On January 1, 1885, Governor Buren R. Sherman became the first occupant of the present offices of the Governor of Iowa, following the dedication of the State Capitol the year before. Much of the decoration and original furnishings of that day are still preserved in the four-room suite.

The Governor's private office was moved from the east room to the west office by Governor Albert B. Cummins in 1902. Governor Nathan E. Kendall (1921-1925) provided the solid, straightback chairs for visitors. Decorative paintings of the Great Seal of the State of Iowa and of the Iowa Territorial Seal adorn the ceiling of the Governor's private office.

The grandfather clock in the Governor's office dates from about 1750 and was once owned by the prominent Iowa author Emerson Hough of Newton. The tall clock in the office of the executive assistant is the original master clock controlling other clocks in the Law Library, Supreme Court, and legislative chambers. Operated by air, the clock must be wound once a week.

The offices are 23 feet 9 inches from floor to ceiling. Prisms of cut Czechoslovakian crystal decorate the chandelier in the reception room. The woodwork was carved in cherry and mahogany by skilled German craftsman. The hearths and wainscoting are of fine domestic and imported marble. Paintings in the offices are of historical significance to the state.

Capitol Displays

The battle flags carried by the Iowa regiments in various wars are preserved in niches on the main floor: Civil War, 1; Spanish American War, 13; First World War, 26. In the west hall is a plaque done by Nellie V. Walker in commemoration of the work of Iowa women in the fight for political equality. Also in the west hall is a model of the Battleship U.S.S. Iowa on loan from the U.S. Navy Department. The model is 18 feet 7 inches long and weighs about 1,350 pounds. It is a perfect scale model, 1/4 inch equaling 1 foot.

In the south hall across from the Governor's office is the collection of dolls representing the 41 Iowa First Ladies in replicas of their inaugural gowns. The idea was suggested by Mrs. Robert Ray as her bicentennial project and was presented to the state in 1976. Much research was done to make the dresses as authentic as possible. Where actual descriptions of the gowns could not be found, they are typical of the period. The dolls are porcelain and the faces were done from a profile of Mrs. Ray. As future First Ladies take their place, they, too, will be represented.

Above the doll case is a photograph of the 168th Infantry of the Rainbow Division after their return from France in 1919. It is 26 feet long and six feet high and is one of the largest reproduction photographs in the world.

A lofty banner, stretched high under the vault of the dome, is a G.A.R. emblem. It is a replica of a banner painted by Joseph Czizek on the occasion of a Des Moines convention of the Grand Army of the Republic. The replica was painted by Evergreen Paint Studios. The banner is retained as a permanent decoration by order of Governor Nathan E. Kendall in 1922.

Above the grand stairway, facing the large *Westward*, are quotations. On the south side is one by Patrick Henry: "No free government or the blessings of Liberty can be preserved to any people but a firm adherence to Justice, Moderation, Temperance, Frugality, and Virtue and by a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles."

On the north side is one by G.W. Curtis: "Courageous confidence in the intelligence of the community is the sure sign of leadership and success."

Underneath it is one by Solon: "The ideal state — that in which an injury done to the least of its citizens is an injury done to all."

Around the rotunda on the frieze above the columns is the famous Abraham Lincoln quotation: "This nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

RESTORATION OF THE IOWA STATE CAPITOL

Early Efforts

The latest Capitol restoration effort is not the first time Iowans have shown concern for preserving the architectural heritage of their Capitol. Minor restoration maintenance is documented as early as the years immediately following the building's completion in 1886. In 1904, when fire swept through the areas that now house the Supreme Court and Iowa House of Representatives, major restoration was performed and documented.

Little information is available about who performed the actual restoration during these early years, but evidence exists that Joseph Czizek, a Capitol decorator, made significant changes in the 1920s and 1930s. In the years preceding World War II, much of the maintenance work was contracted and awarded to government works programs.

The earlier efforts to preserve the Capitol mostly dealt with maintaining and upgrading the building's interior. It was not until 1965, when the dome was regilded, that a large-scale preservation effort and investment was made to the building's exterior.

Renewed Efforts

By the 1950s, many of the rooms and corridors of the Capitol had been repainted to reflect changing attitudes in design. Victorian use of color and pattern was no longer considered attractive or contemporary. Lighter-colored paint replaced the dark, richer Victorian tones covering much of the building's intricate stenciling.

Beginning in 1976, celebration of the nation's 200th birthday prompted an increased interest in the preservation and restoration of old buildings. In Iowa, attention turned to the Capitol. It was during this period that restoration painter Jerry Miller began the restoration effort of the Capitol interior. Until his retirement in 1988, Miller and restoration painter Dick Labertew painstakingly performed the task of transforming the Capitol interiors to their original Victorian splendor. Water leaks and other damage over the years, as well as locating proper tools and materials, presented special challenges. After Miller's retirement in 1988, Mark Lundberg joined Labertew to carry on the task of restoring the decorative painting in the offices, meeting rooms, and corridors of the Capitol.

The decorative painting restoration is an ongoing project and begins with research. Various documents and photographs are reviewed for evidence of original designs and colors. Also, original designs are uncovered on the walls and ceilings by using paint scrapers, razor blades, and chemical paint removers. After the designs are found, original colors are documented, measurements are taken and recorded, and tracings are drawn. The tracings are then used to make stencils and patterns. Once stencils have been made for a particular design (some designs may require as many as five separate stencils), the stencils are taped to the working area and hand painting begins. Original colors are matched as closely as possible to paints currently available by using color decks. Paint colors are then hand-mixed to achieve the most accurate color to the original. Background colors are painted with rollers and brushes. The designs are then applied using original techniques of stenciling, patterns, glazing, and fine handwork.

Exterior Restoration

By the early 1980s, the exterior of the Capitol had noticeably deteriorated. Sandstone pieces had begun falling from the building, prompting the installation of steel canopies at all entrances of the building to protect pedestrians. Decorative stone, whose deterioration had first been documented as early as the turn of the century, had eroded further. The erosion was so severe that carved decorations were no longer discernible. This situation was further exacerbated due to a copper roof which had reached the end of its useful life span. The roof was allowing water to infiltrate the stone walls, damaging both interior and exterior surfaces.

A systematic examination of the building exterior was performed. The structure's stone walls, windows, and roof revealed particular problems. A program for corrective action following a restoration approach was generated, and legislation was passed to implement the restoration plan.

Work included in the program for corrective action included the complete replacement of the Carroll County, Missouri, calcareous sandstone (bluestone), which constitutes all of the decorative stone. The replacement stone is Indiana limestone, which is similar in color but much less susceptible to deterioration from weathering and corrosive atmospheric conditions. The St. Genevieve, Missouri, siliceous sandstone (brownstone), which makes up the majority of the exterior wall stone, is typically in very sound condition and will require little restoration other than in limited areas where the stone has been penetrated by moisture. The copper roof, copper gutter liner, and skylights were in very critical condition and were totally replaced. The original wood window sashes were rotting and the large panes of glass were on the verge of falling out. These windows were replaced with new wood units that duplicate the appearance of the original windows and hardware, but have fixed insulating glass and inconspicuous vents for natural ventilation.

Actual construction of the exterior restoration plan began in the spring of 1983. The first four phases constituted the four recesses (insets) of the building, with the construction of the first phase beginning on the southwest recess (inset). Phase 5 included all work on the east wing of the building. The west wing of the building (phase 6) included the replication of the symbolic, larger-than-life statuary in the pediment high above the entry porch. These carvings, which represent Commerce, Justice, Liberty, Knowledge, and Agriculture, took nine months to complete and were installed in the fall of 1991. Phase 7, which includes the north face of the building and the two north corner pavilions (corner domes), was completed in the fall of 1999. Construction on phase 8, the south face of the building and the two south corner pavilions (corner domes), was completed in the fall of 2000. Phase 9, the last phase of the exterior restoration, included all work to restore the central dome of the Capitol. Part of this work included the regilding of the dome, one of the largest gold domes in the world. Phase 9 work began in the spring of 1998 and the entire Capitol exterior restoration was completed in the fall of 2001, at a cost of \$41 million.

Interior Renovation

The design of the Capitol, state-of-the-art in the 1870s, fulfilled the vision of the planners. However, many of the features which contribute to the grand and inspiring architecture inherently reduce safety. Also, past changes to the building, such as adding intermediate floor levels in certain areas of the building, exacerbate safety problems. To keep up with technological advances, wiring had been strung, wherever possible, throughout the building. Mechanical and electrical systems had become outdated and impossible to maintain.

With all these problems in mind, a task force was formed in 1991 to study various aspects of building use and condition in an integrated approach. In January 1992, a task force study report was prepared and distributed. Recommendations included in the report are as follows:

1. Install a fast reaction sprinkler system throughout the building.
2. Remove all intermediate floor levels.
3. Upgrade protection of the wood floor areas at the chamber floors and gallery levels.
4. Provide accessibility where feasibly possible throughout the building.
5. Replace the existing mechanical system.
6. Install a new electrical and communication distribution system throughout the building.
7. Continue the historical accuracy of the interior renovation.

Numerous legislative enactments have been passed to proceed with the interior renovation of the Capitol. A thorough interior review of the building was completed for design purposes, and phased construction began in 1997. To date, all interior spaces have been renovated, with the exception of the east wing (anticipated completion fall of 2006), and the rotunda space (anticipated completion fall of 2009). The rotunda renovation is scheduled to include moving the food preparation area of the cafeteria to a code-compliant space.

NOTABLE IOWANS

Iowa Presidents

HERBERT C. HOOVER – Born August 10, 1874, in West Branch. Served as the nation’s 31st President (1929-1933). Hoover was the first President born west of the Mississippi River.

Presidents Residing in Iowa

RICHARD NIXON – Stationed at the Naval Air Station in Ottumwa (1942-1943). Served as the nation’s 37th president (1969-1974).

RONALD REAGAN – Worked as a sportscaster for radio stations WHO and WOC in Des Moines (1933-1937). Served as the nation’s 40th President (1981-1989).

Iowa Vice Presidents

HENRY AGARD WALLACE – Born October 7, 1888, in Adair County. Served as President Franklin D. Roosevelt’s Vice President (1941-1945).

Iowa First Ladies

LOU HENRY HOOVER – Born March 29, 1874, in Waterloo. Married Herbert C. Hoover February 10, 1899. Served as U.S. First Lady (1929-1933).

MAMIE DOUD EISENHOWER – Born November 14, 1896, in Boone. Married Dwight D. Eisenhower July 1, 1916. Served as U.S. First Lady (1953-1961).

Iowans on the United States Supreme Court

SAMUEL F. MILLER – Born April 5, 1816, in Richmond, Kentucky. Located in Keokuk, Iowa, in 1850. Was personally acquainted with President Lincoln, who nominated him for the United States Supreme Court in 1862, where he served for 28 years.

WILEY BLOUNT RUTLEDGE, JR. – Born July 20, 1894, in Cloverpart, Kentucky. Professor of law and Dean of the College of Law at the University of Iowa from 1935 to 1939. Appointed Associate Justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia in 1939. Appointed Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court and sworn into office February 16, 1943. Served until his death in 1949.

FAMOUS PERSONS WITH IOWA CONNECTIONS

Tom Arnold – Comedian and actor, born in Ottumwa.

J.V. Atanasoff – Inventor of the first digital computer at Iowa State University in 1942.

Bill Baird – Puppeteer and Iowa native, most famous for his puppetry in the movie *The Sound of Music*.

“**Bix**” **Leon Beiderbecke** – Jazz musician, born in Davenport.

Dr. Norman Borlaug – Agronomist, won a Nobel Prize for his work regarding the “green revolution,” a native of Cresco.

Bill Bryson – Author, born in Des Moines.

Johnny Carson – TV personality, born in Corning.

George Washington Carver – Botanist, attended Simpson College in Indianola and Iowa Agricultural College (now Iowa State University).

Carrie Chapman Catt – Leader in the women’s suffrage movement, born and raised near Charles City.

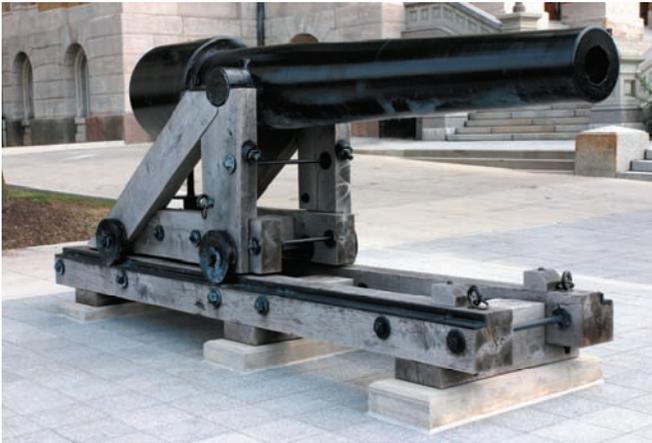
Bill Cody (Buffalo Bill) — Wild West performer, a native of LeClaire.

-
- Gary Cooper** – Actor, attended Grinnell College.
- Lee De Forest** – Inventor, patented the vacuum tube, basic development of long distance radio and television communication, born in Council Bluffs.
- Wyatt Earp** – Lawmaker of the Old West, a native of Pella.
- Simon Estes** – International opera star, a native of Iowa.
- Don and Phil Everly (The Everly Brothers)** – Famous singing duo, raised in Shenandoah.
- William Frawley** – Actor, played “Fred” on the TV series *I Love Lucy* and “Bub” on the TV series *My Three Sons*, born in Burlington.
- Bert Gray** – Restaurant owner, invented the hamburger at his Clarinda restaurant.
- Herbie Hancock** – Jazz musician, attended Grinnell College.
- Ann Landers and Abigail Van Buren** – Newspaper advice columnists, twins, born and raised in Sioux City.
- Cloris Leachman** – Actress, grew up in Des Moines.
- John L. Lewis** – President of the United Mine Workers of America from 1920-1960, born in Lucas.
- Glen Miller** – Big band leader of the 1940s, born in Clarinda.
- Karen Morrow** – Broadway singer, raised in Des Moines.
- Harry Reasoner** – CBS newsman and *60 Minutes* TV correspondent, a Dakota City native.
- Donna Reed** – Actress and Oscar winner, a native of Denison.
- Jacob Schick** – Inventor of the electric shaver, born in Des Moines.
- W.A. Sheaffer** – Businessman, established the W.A. Sheaffer Pen Company in Fort Madison in 1913.
- Dr. James Van Allen** – Professor at the University of Iowa, discovered the protective band of radiation encircling the earth.
- John Wayne** – Movie actor and Oscar winner, born in Winterset.
- Andy Williams** – Singer, born in Wall Lake.
- Roger Williams** – Pianist, a Des Moines native.
- Meredith Willson** – Composer and playwright inspired by his hometown of Mason City to write the Broadway musical *The Music Man*.
- Grant Wood** – Painter, painted *American Gothic*, born in Anamosa and lived in Cedar Rapids.

MONUMENTS

1. Cornerstone

The cornerstone is located on the southwest corner of the capitol. The original cornerstone was laid in 1871 but when weaknesses were found in the first foundation, a new foundation was laid in 1873 and the cornerstone reinscribed, "IOWA A.D. 1873." Some 40 items were contained in the cornerstone.



2. Parrot Rifle

The 100-pound Parrott rifle (No. 167) is located to the north of the west stairway to the Capitol. This muzzle-loading cannon was cast at West Point Foundry in New York. During the Civil War, No. 167 was part of the armament of the U.S. Steamer Nipsic.

3. GAR Sundial

This bronze sundial was dedicated to Union veterans of the Civil War during their 1938 Grand Army of the Republic encampment in Des Moines. Nearly three million Union soldiers fought during the Civil War. In 1938, an estimated 5,000 were still living. More than 100 of these veterans, most over 90 years old, attended the encampment. Dr. D.W. Morehouse, then president and astronomy professor at Drake University, installed and adjusted the timepiece.





4. Lincoln and Tad Monument

A statewide penny drive among schoolchildren raised money to finance this monument. It is the only representation of Lincoln depicting him in his role as a father. Dedicated in 1961, this sculpture was initiated two years earlier to honor the 150th

anniversary of Lincoln's birth.

Fred Torrey, a renowned Lincoln sculptor, designed and created the statue. Mable Torrey, his wife and a specialist in child sculpture, worked on the statue of Tad. The artists used a photograph of the president and his son as a guide.

5. Pioneer Statuary Group and Buffalo Head Drinking Fountain

The design for this grouping called for "[t]he Pioneer of the former territory, a group consisting of father and son guided by a friendly Indian in search of a home." The pioneer depicted was to be hardy, capable of overcoming the hardships of territorial days to make Iowa his home. A Connecticut artist, Karl Gerhardt, was contracted to do the piece for \$4,500.

Originally designed to be a lion's head, this bronze buffalo head was determined more appropriate to Iowa's prairie environment. The fountain was made for drinking — for horses as well as humans. Alexander Doyle, designer of the Great Seal tablet, designed this fountain as well, for \$500.



6. Soldiers and Sailors' Monument

The most striking monument on the Statehouse grounds is the granite shaft rising 145 feet, erected to the memory of the soldiers and sailors of the Civil War. The heroic bronze figure "Victory" is predominant, while at the base there are four groups representing different branches of the military or naval service, and numerous historical plaques and medallion portraits of typical soldiers. Below the base of the granite shaft is "Iowa," a mother offering nourishment to her child, and "History" gazes into the future with "Iowa," shown as a young boy, at her side. The original design was by Harriet A. Ketcham. Work on the monument was commenced in 1894, but dedication occurred five decades later in 1945.



7. Allison Monument

In 1917, friends of Senator William B. Allison, citizens and schoolchildren of Iowa, and the state legislature raised this memorial. A pivotal figure in Iowa's Republican party, Allison (1829-1908) represented Iowa in Congress for 43 years. He was twice a candidate for the presidential nomination of his party and was a close associate of every United States president from Abraham Lincoln to Theodore Roosevelt. The monument is an allegorical design of heroic dimensions, depicting civic duties in the public service, with the topmost figure "Republic" and other figures of

"Knowledge," "Peace," the "Legislature," "Financial Prosperity," "Humanity," and "Agricultural Prosperity."



8. Vietnam Veterans' Memorial

On Memorial Day, 1984, Governor Terry E. Branstad and former Governor Robert D. Ray dedicated the Vietnam Veterans' Memorial. The memorial is dedicated to the 115,000 young Iowans who served during the Vietnam Era, and has the names of 855 Iowans who lost their lives during the conflict inscribed on its face. The monument is constructed from black mirror-finish coldsprings granite, which is the same material used for the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington, D.C.



9. Korean War Memorial

The drive for a Korean War monument began in 1984 when students from a Des Moines school wrote Governor Terry E. Branstad asking why Korean War veterans did not have a memorial. The monument includes a 14-foot-tall central obelisk and eight 6-foot-tall tablets that tell the story of the Korean War with words, pictures, and maps engraved in the granite. Erected on a grassy area south of the Statehouse, the monument was dedicated by Governor Branstad on May 28, 1989.

10. Japanese Bell and Bell House

After typhoons in 1959 severely damaged crops, homes, and farmlands of Yamanashi Prefecture in Japan, citizens of Iowa generously sent breeding hogs and feed corn to aid that district. This program began a friendship culminating in a sister-state



relationship, the first of its kind between the United States and Japan. As a sign of their appreciation, the citizens of Yamanashi presented this monument to Iowa in 1962. The 2,000-pound bell of peace and friendship and the structure that houses it were made in Japan.



11. Liberty Bell

The United States Department of Treasury presented this miniature Liberty Bell to Iowa in 1950 to recognize the state for its efforts of the previous 10 years in war-bond drives. Governor William Beardsley appropriately dedicated this symbol of independence, on Independence Day. The bell, cast in Annery-le-Vieux, France, weighs 2,000 pounds.

12. Statue of Liberty

In 1950, the Tall Corn (now Mid-Iowa) Council of the Boy Scouts of America donated this miniature Statue of Liberty to the State of Iowa as part of its annual service project.





13. Iowa Peace Officer Memorial

The idea of the Peace Officer Memorial was originally conceived by Raymond Baker, police chief of Cedar Rapids. Governor Terry E. Branstad dedicated this memorial in May 1985 to all Iowa peace officers who gave their lives while protecting the rights of Iowa's

citizens. Located north of the Lucas Building, the memorial's three outer forms symbolize three levels of law enforcement: city, county, and state. Pads connect these forms to the memorial's center pinnacle, which represents the officers' supreme sacrifice. The original design was created by Richard Webb, an Ames police officer.

14. World War II Freedom Flame Monument

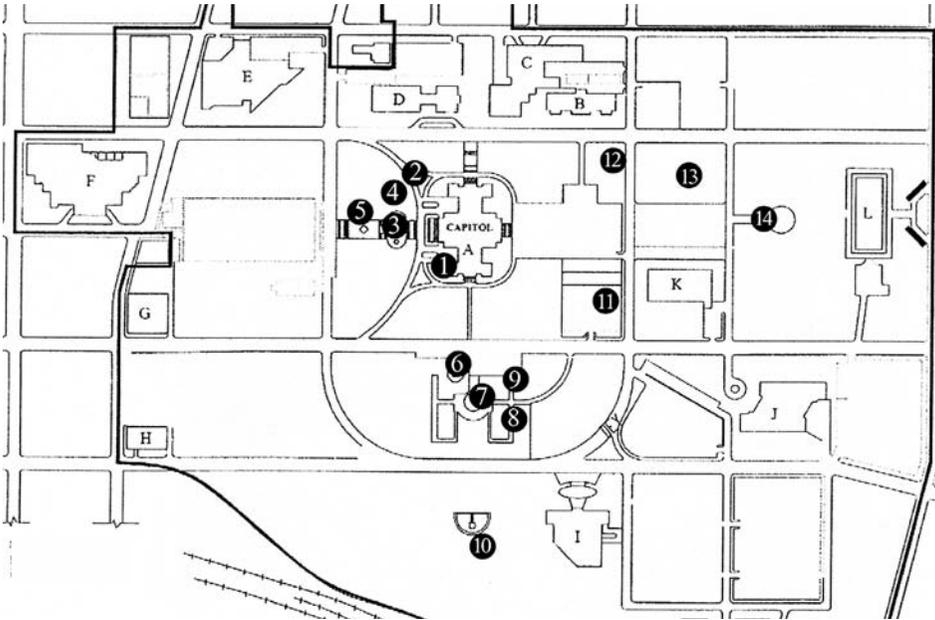
In the fall of 1994, a group of Iowa veterans of World War II was formed to raise funds for a monument on the Capitol grounds commemorating the heroic efforts and sacrifices of Iowans who contributed to the victory in World War II. On November 11, 1996, the monument was dedicated and given to the people of Iowa.

The purpose of the Freedom Flame Monument is twofold: to honor all of those who served so valiantly during World War II — veterans and civilians alike, and to provide posterity with knowledge about the compelling reason for the country's involvement in the war — the preservation of freedom around the world.

Four major components are included in the monument: The Freedom Walk is a walkway with major events of the war engraved in granite and includes the Pearl Harbor Memorial; the Map of the World is a 72-foot-diameter inlaid floor map of the world, with colored maps showing the major battles of the war



mounted on concrete stands; the Freedom Flame, towering 35 feet into the sky, is a five-component, stainless steel stylized sculpture of a flame, with a beam of light visible from more than a mile away at night; and the Wall of Memories is a 65-foot-long semicircular wall picturing the nine Iowa servicemen who were awarded their country's highest honor — the Congressional Medal of Honor, with surrounding panels showing memorabilia of the time as reminders of the impact the war had on servicemen and servicewomen and on civilians at home.



 2005

Monuments, Memorials, and Historical Markers

1. Cornerstone
2. Parrot Rifle
3. GAR Sundial
4. Lincoln and Tad Monument
5. Pioneer Statuary Group and Buffalo Head Drinking Fountain
6. Soldiers and Sailors' Monument
7. Allison Monument
8. Vietnam Veterans' Memorial
9. Korean War Memorial
10. Japanese Bell and Bell House
11. Liberty Bell
12. Statue of Liberty
13. Iowa Peace Officer Memorial
14. World War II Freedom Flame Monument

State Office Buildings

- A. Capitol
- B. Miller Building
- C. Parker Building
- D. Workforce Development Building
- E. Wallace Building
- F. New Historical Building
- G. Vehicle Dispatch Building
- H. Public Safety Office Building (Future)
- I. Judicial Branch Building
- J. Hoover Building
- K. Lucas Building
- L. Grimes Building

IOWA'S DIVERSIFIED ECONOMY

For more information about Iowa's economy, contact the Iowa Department of Economic Development, 200 East Grand Avenue, Des Moines 50309; (515) 242-4700.

Iowa is known throughout the world as America's heartland, the source of an abundant supply of top-quality agricultural and manufactured goods. The natural wealth of Iowa's soil, cutting-edge technology, world-class educational system, and quality workforce has allowed Iowa to yield a diversified economy.

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

The information in this section underscores the changing dynamics of the Iowa economy.

Iowa's Top Personal Income Source: Service Sector and Manufacturing

It is clear from these charts that only a small percentage of Iowa's population derives its personal income directly from agriculture. But indirectly, agriculture-generated dollars have spawned vigorous growth in other sectors. Because Iowa's economy is in the process of diversification, fluctuations still occur in the demand for agricultural products. As new industries mature, a broader consumer base brings increasing stability.

Personal Earnings by Place of Work – 2003

Manufacturing.....	19%	Construction	6%
Government	17%	Professional and Technical Services.....	4%
Wholesale/Retail Trade.....	13%	Transportation and Warehousing.....	4%
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	10%	Information	3%
Agriculture.....	8%		

Value of Agricultural Export – FY04 (in millions of dollars)

All Commodities.....	\$3,676.3	Fats and Oils	\$34.7
Feed Grains.....	\$1,369.5	Dairy Products	\$29.7
Soybeans.....	\$1,262.5	Seeds.....	\$26.3
Live Animals	\$725.0	Wheat.....	\$18.1
Feeds and Fodder.....	\$108.8	Vegetables	\$2.0
Hides and Skins	\$55.9	All Others	\$5.3
Poultry	\$38.6		

Value of Iowa Factory Exports by Selected Industries – 2004 (in millions of dollars)

Total.....	\$6,393.9	Computers and Electronic Products.....	\$452.1
Machinery.....	\$1,686.8	Primary Metals	\$396.9
Processed Foods.....	\$1,195.1	Transportation Equipment	\$338.4
Chemicals	\$523.4	All Others	\$1,628.5
Electrical Equipment.....	\$510.7		

Manufacturers Laud Our Productivity

Iowa's profile in agricultural is so prominent that many people forget that the state is surprisingly industrial. Approximately 19 percent of Iowa personal earnings comes from manufacturing while approximately 18 percent of the Iowa workforce is employed in manufacturing. Historically, the manufacturing sector has focused on heavy machinery, food processing, electronics, and chemicals.

Taking advantage of Iowa's fine reputation for agricultural products, food processors enjoy ready access to raw materials and an excellent workforce. Manufacturers of transportation equipment, machinery, electronics, and metals all note the Iowa work ethic as a positive factor in locating in the state.

Impact of Agriculture Felt Throughout Iowa Economy

Though agriculture represents approximately 8 percent of Iowa's personal income, approximately 90,000 Iowa farms raise 20 percent of the U.S. corn crop and 18 percent of the U.S. soybean crop. In addition, Iowa produces 27 percent of U.S. pork, 4 percent of grain-fed beef, and 13 percent of egg production. 2005 statistics show that Iowa is number one in the nation in corn, soybeans, pork, and egg production, making it the premier agricultural state in the nation.

New Sectors Targeted for Continued Growth

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

Productivity on the farm generated development of Iowa's manufacturing sector. Productivity in manufacturing, combined with sophisticated technology, has revealed an emerging financial sector. Iowa has seen employment growth in the home offices of its many insurance and financial service companies in an industry that has experienced cutbacks in other states.

Analysts consider the people of Iowa particularly suited to strong performances in the insurance and financial services sectors as well as information technology, advanced manufacturing, and the biosciences. Iowa's well-educated workforce, stable social environment, traditional values, and conservative ideology provide a solid base from which to evaluate and satisfy service needs in recreation, medicine, communication, and business.

AGRICULTURE — IOWA'S BEST-KNOWN INDUSTRY

For more information about Iowa agriculture, contact the Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship, Wallace State Office Building, Des Moines 50319; (515) 281-5321.

Agriculture rebounded at a strong rate into the 1990s as farmland once again became a desirable investment, pushing land prices to a level that is two-and-a-quarter times the low set during the farm crisis of the 1980s. Record meat production and record or near-record production of corn and soybeans has resulted in plentiful supplies of food and fiber. U.S. agricultural products were in strong demand around the world until 1998, when the Asian market cooled and other countries became competitive in the world market. Net farm income reached record highs as commodity prices inched to new levels. Domestic and world demand kept carry-over supplies drawn down to low levels. New production technologies were introduced for both crops and livestock during the 1990s and American farmers were quick to adopt them. Precision farming techniques, such as genetic modification of crops for protection against pests and adoption of swine production models, are replacing conventional practices. This has enabled the American farmer to surpass domestic and world demands. As the century drew to a close, farm gate prices dipped to extreme lows as supplies exceeded demand, forcing agriculture into a period of difficult times following a decade of strong recovery during the late 1980s and early 1990s.

Value-Added Products on the Rise

Iowans increasingly understand the need to aggressively market agricultural commodities around the world. This has resulted in many farm products being converted into value-added

goods. Research initiatives and shifts in consumer demand have resulted in the introduction of new products, enabling producers to further diversify the state's production.

Iowa leads the nation in the production of ethanol, a corn-based alternative fuel that helps vehicles burn fuel cleaner. Ethanol also helps fuel the economy with over one billion gallons produced in Iowa in 2005.

Biodiesel is a soy-based alternative fuel. In 2005, over 30 million gallons of biodiesel were produced and that number is expected to triple to 98 million by the end of 2006.

Both of these value-added, alternative fuels burn cleaner and cut down on harmful air emissions, helping create a healthier environment.

Other value-added products are also helping diversify Iowa's agriculture economy. Specialty crops have opened new markets as farmers produce special varieties of corn and soybeans with characteristics particularly useful in the food and pharmaceutical fields. Iowa producers grow and market organically grown crops and medication-free livestock.

Preserving Family Farms

Iowa lies in the heart of the nation with 33 million acres of land divided into 90,000 farming units. In 2005, Iowa boasts to having over 16,000 farms recognized as family "century farms," meaning that the land has been held in the same family for over 100 years. This is the highest number of century farms in the nation.

The number of individual farm operations declined sharply in the mid-1990s as consolidation and restructuring took place. Programs implemented by the state and federal governments in the mid- to late-1980s provided support that many of the financially stressed operations needed to survive the farm crisis. One of the most popular was the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), which began in the mid-1980s.

Producers across the state are always looking for ways to lower costs per unit of production. The two most common ways to achieve this goal are by optimization of the farming units and use of best management practices. This has led producers to adopt minimum or no tillage and precision fertilization practices.

Protecting Natural Resources

Iowans have cause to celebrate numerous conservation successes, but recognize the considerable work yet to be done. Iowans can take pride in successful conservation initiatives through the Conservation Cost Share Program, the Watershed Protection Program, the Integrated Farm and Livestock Demonstration Program, and the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program. These innovative programs are a few of the conservation initiatives that have helped produce milestones such as 100,000 acres of conservation buffers, 100 miles of cold-water stream protection, 50 years of conservation education, 50,000 acres of restored wetlands, 50 years of watershed protection, 50 percent of crops in conservation tillage, over 100 water quality projects, 100 years of building diversity in wildlife habitat, and \$100 million in state cost sharing for conservation.

Iowa's vision for agriculture includes farmers and their neighbors working together to understand shared needs for productive and profitable agriculture and a quality environment. Iowa's soil and water conservation districts are a focal point for sharing ideas, solving agricultural and environmental problems, and coordinating federal and state programs to assist farmers and communities.

Groundwater Protection

In the agricultural environment, discrimination in the application of agricultural pesticides and fertilizers is necessary to sustain agricultural production and to protect the environment. The Iowa Groundwater Protection Act of 1987 requires stringent training and testing of all pesticide applicators and licensing of all major pesticide retail outlets.

Today, the Groundwater Protection Act raises, on average, \$4 million annually to fund research and education projects to limit the use of agricultural chemicals as well as to conduct research into the health effects of environmental contamination. More than \$925,000 is collected from fees imposed on nitrogen-based fertilizers and more than \$2,575,000 is collected from pesticide regis-

trations. The Agriculture Management Account distributes funds to the Iowa Department of Public Health, the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship for demonstration projects and financial incentive programs regarding agriculture drainage wells and sinkholes, the Leopold Center for Sustainable Agriculture, and the Iowa Department of Natural Resources for administering grants to counties and conducting oversight of county-based programs for the testing of private water supplies and closure of abandoned wells.

Marketing Iowa Agriculture

Iowa has a history of being one of the leaders in U.S. agricultural production and today is no exception. Currently, Iowa leads the U.S. in corn, soybean, pork, and egg production.

The production of farm commodities is big business in Iowa, generating sales of \$13 billion annually. These commodities are exported to countries throughout the world. Iowa is second in the nation in exports of agricultural commodities. Iowa exports reduced the trade deficit by over \$57 billion in 1997.

Agricultural Diversification and Market Development

Recognizing the need to rebuild and diversify Iowa's agricultural economy in the wake of the economic crisis of the 1980s, an Agricultural Diversification and Market Development Bureau was established within the Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship in 1987. Bureau staff serves alternative crop and livestock producers by providing assistance in the marketing of diversified agricultural products; providing information regarding pertinent state and federal regulations; and facilitating networking with individuals, universities and colleges, state agencies, and companies capable of supporting their diversified enterprise. Through news releases, online web-based information, and media promotion of locally grown produce, the bureau stimulates consumer demand for Iowa-grown fresh fruits and vegetables. The bureau has also launched the state's first-ever agritourism campaign to invite and inspire travel into the Iowa countryside, thus stimulating the rural economy.

Organic product sales have increased by 20 percent annually for more than the past 10 years. Driven by consumer demand and an interest to apply creative and alternative solutions to low commodity prices, many Iowa producers now raise crops and livestock organically. These innovative and dedicated producers are providing high-quality organic agricultural products for local, national, and international markets. As markets for organic products have expanded, certified organic acreage in Iowa has increased to approximately 100,000 acres. A leader in the production of organic soybeans and organic corn, Iowa has gained the attention of organic buyers from around the world. Iowa first enacted legislation to address organic production as early as 1989 and the department has continued to adapt to accommodate the needs of this diverse and growing agricultural enterprise. In 1998 new state legislation enabled the department to begin certifying organic producers and organic processors. By 2000 the department launched its Organic Certification Program. One of only 14 states in the country to provide organic certification services, this program has become a great success. The program, now accredited by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, is administered through the Agricultural Diversification and Market Development Bureau.

Horticulture and Farmers Markets

Emphasizing the development of the state's horticultural industry, the Agricultural Diversification and Market Development Bureau has helped expand the farmers market system in Iowa from 64 markets in 1986 to more than 173 markets in 2005, making Iowa the third-largest farmers market state in the nation. The bureau has also developed public service announcements and product directories to assist producers of fruit, vegetables, and Christmas trees in promoting and enhancing sales.

The Farmers Market Senior and WIC (Women, Infant and Children) Nutrition Program is a federal-state partnership designed to provide a supplemental source of fresh fruits and vegetables for the diets of Iowa's older citizens, as well as women, infants, and children who are determined

to be nutritionally at risk. The program has grown from serving 1,700 eligible clients at 25 farmers markets in 1987 to serving 70,000 needy Iowans at 116 authorized farmers markets in 2005.

Food Safety

The people of the U.S. and world have become more and more dependent on fewer and fewer farmers for their food. Therefore, it is essential that quality products be provided in quantities sufficient to provide every man, woman, and child with a wholesome diet. Iowa's agricultural industries, producers, and government are cooperating in efforts to assure the safety of Iowa's agricultural goods.

Cooperative state and federal programs jointly monitor and test both raw and processed food products. Dairy, meat, and poultry products are subject to intense scrutiny at several levels from the farm to the grocery shelf. Organically produced crops and medication-free livestock are produced under standards established by the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship to assure the consumer that they are purchasing wholesome products grown under strict guidelines. The monitoring of the health and well-being of livestock provides additional safeguards into the food production system during the production phase. An important component for sound healthy animals is high-quality wholesome feed. The department conducts an assurance program that measures the ingredients in feed mixtures.

IOWA LABOR FORCE TRENDS

Source of information: Iowa Workforce Development, 1000 East Grand Avenue, Des Moines 50319; (515) 281-5802.

For October 2005 the number of Iowans employed was 1,577,300, with 74,400 unemployed for a rate of 4.5 percent. It is estimated that between 2002 and 2012, total job openings (new and replacement jobs) will equal approximately 60,000 annually.

Helping to improve both the quantity and the quality of Iowa's workforce is one of the prime missions of Iowa Workforce Development (IWD).

Created in 1996, IWD consolidated a number of employment and job training programs under one department. Working in conjunction with the Department of Education, the Department of Economic Development, Iowa's community colleges, and a number of other care providers, IWD is forming partnerships to address Iowa's workforce needs.

IWD, in conjunction with a number of partner agencies and organizations, has established a series of Iowa Workforce Development Centers across the state. At these one-stop centers, a variety of products are offered to employers, job seekers, students, economic developers, and other stakeholders in a community. Training, skills assessment, career counseling, resume writing, and a variety of other services are provided, many at no charge. Employers can use the centers to help gather, screen, and interview applicants. Many of the centers also have resource rooms where Iowans can access Internet job listing and posting services.

IWD is also responsible for promoting and ensuring safe workplaces. Working with Iowa employers is the preferred approach, but fines are another enforcement tool.

TRAVEL IOWA

For more information about travel and tourism in Iowa, contact the Iowa Department of Economic Development – Iowa Tourism Office at 200 East Grand Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa 50309; (888) 472-6035 or (515) 242-4705; www.traveliowa.com.

Iowa has something for everyone. And the Iowa Tourism Office is here to help you find the perfect destination.

For visitors and residents alike, Iowa offers many opportunities to explore its varied landscape and interesting history. Put aside the rush of your daily routine and indulge in a getaway that puts balance back in your life. The hospitality of an Iowa destination helps shuffle those priorities to put "what really matters most" at the top of the list. Iowa's all-season playground provides an ideal backdrop to connect with family and friends, awaken your spirit of adventure, and satisfy

your appetite for urban cultural pleasures. Discover the changes that spending quality time together in Iowa can make in your life. From the countryside's rolling hills, to beautiful rivers and lakes, to miles of recreational trails, and small Main Street communities, Iowa offers refreshing vacation spots and some of the friendliest people you will ever meet. Iowa's 10 travel areas offer something different and exciting for travelers.

Northwest Iowa

Northwest Iowa is home to Sioux City, where explorers Lewis and Clark left their mark, and where you can learn about the history of the Missouri River at the Sergeant Floyd Riverboat Museum and Welcome Center. While there, take time to visit an international exhibit at the Sioux City Art Center or catch a show at the historic Orpheum Theatre. Experience a day soldiering and serving with Lewis and Clark at the Sioux City Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center, an interactive Missouri Riverfront attraction. And if you are still interested in history, move inland to Orange City, where Dutch heritage, architecture, bakeries, restaurants, and imported goods create an atmosphere that takes you to the Netherlands. More water? Northwest Iowa is also home to Iowa's Great Lakes Region, where a multitude of activities await you in Okoboji. From Arnolds Park Amusement Park, to excursions on the lakes, to a host of water sports, this resort area offers fun for the whole family.

West Central Iowa

West Central Iowa is rich in history and natural wonders. Historic Council Bluffs has long been a "Gateway to the West" along the Missouri River, and De Soto National Wildlife Refuge in Missouri Valley offers a wonderful look at migratory waterfowl and bald eagles each year. The unusual, windblown silt bluffs of the nearby Loess Hills are a geological rarity and offer beautiful views all along the nationally recognized Loess Hills Scenic Byway. And for a closer look at Iowa's diverse history, visit the Danish Windmill Museum and Welcome Center and the Danish Immigrant Museum in Elk Horn, where residents celebrate their Danish heritage daily. Or check out the Donna Reed Center for the Performing Arts in Denison, where a turn-of-the-century soda fountain, a restored 1914 Germaine Opera House, and an arts center complement the photos and memorabilia from actress Donna Reed's life and career.

Southwest Iowa

During a trip through Southwest Iowa, you can sway to the sounds of big band music when you visit the Glenn Miller birthplace home in Clarinda. Carry yourself back to the 19th century and the French communal living of Icaria located just east of Corning. Here you can trace French ancestors and colonial histories at the Icaria Museum and Research Center. Look for the world's largest Swedish coffeepot in Stanton, a coffeepot-shaped water tower that, along with the Swedish Heritage and Cultural Center, honors the town's rich immigrant heritage. If airplanes interest you, then a stop at the Iowa Aviation Preservation Center in Greenfield will make a Southwest Iowa visit worthwhile. One of only two airplane museums in the state, the center is also home to the Iowa Aviation Hall of Fame.

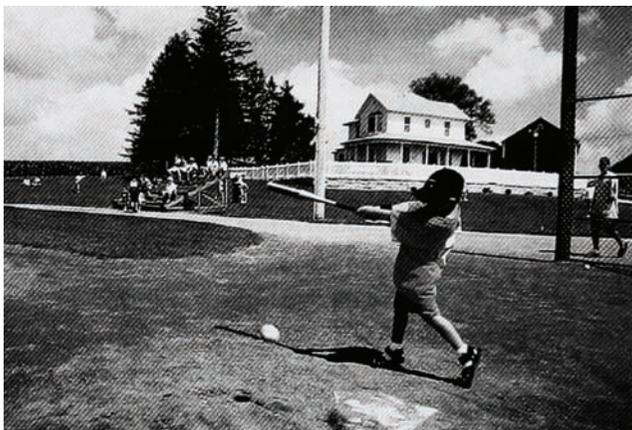


Loess Hills Scenic Byway

Photo courtesy of Iowa Division of Tourism

North Central Iowa

Music, transportation history, and natural beauty are all highlighted in a trip to North Central Iowa. Home to Clear Lake and its water-based fun, the city of Clear Lake is also home to the Surf Ballroom, where Buddy Holly, Ritchie Valens, and the Big Bopper gave their last concert and where bands continue to entertain music fans of all types. Just down the road in Mason City, you can visit the boyhood home of Meredith Willson, who immortalized his hometown in the renowned Broadway musical



***Field of Dreams* movie site**

Photo courtesy of Iowa Division of Tourism

The Music Man, or see a large display of old commercial vehicles at Van Horn's Antique Truck Museum. Visit the Dows Depot Welcome Center in Dows for a bit of railroad history, or take a look at the Hobo Museum in Britt — the only museum of its kind in existence. And you cannot miss an opportunity to take in the scenic Iowa River Greenbelt, where canoeing, fishing, and other outdoor activities await outdoor enthusiasts.

Central Iowa

Located in Central Iowa, whether it is a ride on the Boone and Scenic Valley Railroad, or a visit to the Mamie Doud Eisenhower Birthplace, the city of Boone is rich with history. And for more train-related enjoyment, you will want to see Trainland U.S.A. in Colfax, where a toy train museum depicts the development of the railroad across the United States. While in the area, Des Moines is a perfect place to spend time — catch a concert at the Wells Fargo Arena, enjoy thrills at Adventureland, and stroll down the recently restored East Village area for eclectic shopping and cozy urban bistros. Other sights are the Des Moines Art Center, the Des Moines Botanical Center, Blank Park Zoo, the Science Center of Iowa, and Living History Farms. Visits to the State Capitol and the State of Iowa Historical Building offer a look at Iowa's past, present, and future. If outdoor recreation is what you crave, Saylorville Lake is a great stop. Located just north of Des Moines, Saylorville Lake is a 26,000-acre reservoir offering quality camping, boating, fishing, hiking, biking, wildlife watching, and more.

South Central Iowa

For more aquatic fun, visit Lake Rathbun or Red Rock Lake in South Central Iowa. For boating, fishing, or lakeside excitement, these are two spots you will not want to miss. And if you like racing, make sure you see the National Sprint Car Hall of Fame and Museum in Knoxville, the only museum of its kind in the world. Scenic countryside drives also lead to Pella, where the sights, sounds, and tastes of Holland are a part of everyday life, and Madison County, where the historic covered bridges have become known worldwide due to the tremendous success of *The Bridges of Madison County* book and movie.

Northeast Iowa

Known as "Little Switzerland," Northeast Iowa is noted for its scenic beauty and history. In Decorah, the immigrant story comes alive at the Vesterheim Norwegian-American Museum, the country's oldest and largest museum devoted to a single immigrant group. With 16 historic buildings in its main complex, and two National Register sites just outside Decorah, Vesterheim

houses over 24,000 artifacts, which include large samplings from the fine, decorative, and folk arts, and the tools and machinery of early agriculture, lumbering, and other immigrant industries. Travel on through the spectacular river bluffs near Marquette to Effigy Mounds National Monument, where you can view prehistoric American Indian burial and ceremonial mounds as you hike 11 miles of scenic trails. Heading inland from the river will allow you to see Iowa's rolling farm fields and attractions for everyone, including the Bily Clocks Museum and Antonin Dvorak Exhibit in Spillville and the Grout Museum of History and Science in Waterloo.

East Central Iowa

The "Old World" comes alive in East Central Iowa where the Amana Colonies, a bastion of German heritage, attracts millions of visitors each year to interesting shops, family-style restaurants, and festive celebrations. On a short side trip to the Kalona Historical Village, you can learn firsthand about Mennonite lifestyle and history. In Cedar Rapids, the National Czech and Slovak Museum and Library displays the largest collection of Czech and Slovak costumes in the United States, and Ushers Ferry Historic Village allows you to step back in time to a small turn-of-the-century Iowa town. For a more comprehensive look at Iowa history, be sure to visit the Old Capitol Museum and the Museum of National History in Iowa City and the Herbert Hoover Presidential Library, Museum, and National Historic Site in West Branch.

Eastern Iowa

Eastern Iowa is Grant Wood country, so take a drive along the Grant Wood Scenic Byway and see what the area has to offer. Along the mighty Mississippi, Dubuque is full of San Francisco-like scenery, river history, and charming Victorian mansions on dramatic bluffs. Iowa's oldest city, Dubuque has many things to see, including the National Mississippi River Museum and Aquarium and the Mathias Ham House Historic Site. Not far away in Dyersville, you can still experience the *Field of Dreams* movie site and take a peek at the National Farm Toy Museum. And for some adventure and a look at one of Iowa's natural wonders, head toward Maquoketa to explore the unusual rock formations and 13 limestone caves of Maquoketa Caves State Park. Be sure to include a stop in Davenport. Situated on the banks of the Mississippi, you can explore the people, places, styles, and movement of roots music along the Mississippi River — from New Orleans to the Twin Cities — from the 1800s to today and beyond at the River Music Experience, an interactive museum of American music history. Across the street, visit the glistening Figge Art Museum. Designed by British architect David Chipperfield, the Figge is a gathering place for residents and visitors alike to experience and enjoy the visual arts.

Southeast Iowa

Southeast Iowa offers a host of historical communities — all with their own character and charm. As Iowa's first territorial capital, Burlington has a number of must-see historic areas. Don't miss the city's most famous landmark, Snake Alley, named by *Ripley's Believe It or Not* as the "Crookedest Street in the World." In Fort Madison, you can still hear cannons and muskets roar and experience living history demonstrations at Old Fort Madison, the first outpost west of the Mississippi River. Keokuk offers the Keokuk National Cemetery and the Keokuk River Museum. Mount Pleasant is the site of the Midwest Old Threshers Heritage Museums, where you can view scores of steam engines, antique tractors, and agricultural implements and tools. For a time-travel trip to the days of steamboats, explore the Villages of Van Buren, where resident artists, craftspeople, antique sellers, and history buffs make these quaint, quiet, former riverboat ports worth a visit.

Three million friendly people, 10 travel areas, and hundreds of things to see and do — this is what Iowa is all about. For anyone interested in exploring the state, many resources are available to help plan a trip along Iowa's scenic byways and country roads. With an adventure around every corner, Iowa truly offers something for everyone. We invite you to experience Iowa!

ART AND CULTURE

For more information about cultural resources in Iowa, including the arts and historical museums and sites, contact the Department of Cultural Affairs, State Historical Building, 600 East Locust Street, Des Moines 50319; (515) 281-5111.

Iowa's educational environment naturally serves as an impetus for diverse cultural activities. Iowa's 90 percent graduation rate and high ACT scores consistently rank in the top three compared to other states. Bright, ambitious Iowans have earned more undergraduate degrees per 100,000 people than the population of any other state. Also, Iowa is one of four states in the nation with two world-class research universities. These institutions provide a nourishing environment for the development of highly sophisticated entrepreneurial efforts, as well as creative, innovative cultural endeavors. The arts, museums, and historic sites offer variety, quality, and distinct opportunities to Iowa's citizens. Iowans strive to improve and broaden the state's cultural, educational, and intellectual resources.

Iowa Culture Develops State Economy

Iowa's communities are among the most livable places in the nation. This is largely due to Iowans' determination to culturally enrich the lives of the citizens of the state. Iowa's cultural industry is strong, signifying an investment in the state's future and reaffirming the arts as an essential part of Iowans' everyday experiences. In all, Iowa's creative workforce converts \$8.57 billion of its take-home compensation into spending in the Iowa economy and supports 45,812 jobs.

Economic Development and the Arts

The arts are a major force in Iowa's economic development. More than \$140 million is generated each year in the state, creating jobs that serve nearly 2 million Iowans. In Iowa, state support of 46 cents per capita is supplemented by extensive private and local support. For every public dollar spent on the arts, \$300 is generated locally. The result is a large number of resident companies in theatre, music, and dance and the excellent facilities in which they perform.

Attendance figures alone attest to the popularity and economic significance of Iowa's fairs and festivals to the vitality of the state. More than 1.2 million people participate in these events, generating more than \$12 million in local spending each year.

In recognition of the important role played by Iowa's strongest arts organizations, the Iowa Arts Council's Operational Support Partnership Program has identified 44 stellar arts organizations to receive ongoing, operating support and to work in partnership with the Arts Council to broaden and deepen the impact of the arts in communities statewide.

Iowans Use History for Economic Development

Iowans have discovered that history is a tool both to rediscover and preserve their own identity while attracting new investments to the communities of the state. The Historic Preservation Investment Tax Credit Program alone has pumped \$60 million of private investment into Iowa's economy.

The results of these investments can be seen in renewed and thriving communities all over the state. Using national economic models, it is projected these private investments created more than 3,200 new jobs and increased the Iowa gross output by nearly \$136 million. Iowa's heritage and Iowa's businesses are working hand in hand for Iowa's future.

The Historical Resource Development Program (HRDP) provides grants in three categories: historic preservation, libraries and archives, and museums. The program has received funding since 1990 through the Resource Enhancement and Protection Act. Grants totaling more than \$9.5 million have been awarded during fiscal years 1990 through 2006 (no funds were appropriated in FY2003). Almost all counties in Iowa have benefited from funded projects.

Eligible applicants include nonprofit organizations, businesses, governmental units, tribal councils, and individuals. The goal is to preserve and protect the historical resources of Iowa, and to interpret them and make their significance available to the citizens of Iowa. The HRDP grants require a match (both cash and in-kind donations) from the grant recipient. Peer review panels

and the Board of Trustees of the State Historical Society of Iowa (SHSI) evaluate each application, and the SHSI Division Administrator determines the final awards. More than 800 projects have benefited from this program to date.

In 1999, the SHSI began awarding Historic Site Preservation Grants for major infrastructure projects designed to restore, preserve, and develop state historic sites. Through FY2005 (grant funds were not available in FY2003), more than \$6.5 million of state funds have been matched with approximately \$20 million of local dollars for the restoration, preservation, and development of 76 historic sites in all parts of the state.

In addition, the Certified Local Government Program provides matching grants to local historic preservation commissions for activities to identify, designate, and publicize historic properties in their community.

Historic Preservation Tax Credits and Exemptions

By 2005, the Department of Cultural Affairs had five years of experience with the Property Rehabilitation Tax Credit Program. The State Tax Credit Program has become a very important element in preservation of the state's historic resources. During the first four years of the program, more than 70 projects with qualified rehabilitation costs of \$141.5 million were approved.

The Iowa Historic Preservation Tax Credit has been a successful financial tool for supporting the rehabilitation of the state's historic treasures. Historic rehabilitation efforts often serve as a catalyst for other improvements and investments in Iowa's older towns and neighborhoods. In fact, the program has been so successful that it is in need of updating. Advocates for historic rehabilitation are eager to see the Iowa Historic Preservation Tax Credit Program improved.

In addition, federal rehabilitation investment tax credits and temporary property tax exemptions have spurred rehabilitation efforts of historic buildings throughout the state.

Certified Cultural and Entertainment District Program

In 2004, the General Assembly established a program to certify cultural and entertainment districts. The Cultural and Entertainment District Program encourages city and county governments to partner with local community nonprofit or for-profit organizations, businesses, and individuals to enhance the quality of life for citizens of this state. Cultural and entertainment districts also enrich local economies through developing and sustaining cultural facilities in a synergetic fashion.

A cultural and entertainment district is a well-recognized, labeled, mixed-use, compact area of a city in which a high concentration of cultural facilities serves as the anchor. These districts can be found in communities with small populations or larger urban areas, where there may be more than one.

Iowa is the second state to initiate a cultural district certification program. Cedar Falls, Charles City, Cherokee, Davenport, Dubuque, Iowa City, Muscatine, and Spencer have established cultural districts. Thirteen more districts applied for certification in 2005 and additional districts will be certified on an annual basis. More than 90 other cities in the United States have planned or implemented a cultural district — positioning the arts and culture as the center of revitalization efforts. The arts and areas with historic structures attract residents and tourists who also support adjacent businesses such as restaurants, lodging, retail, and entertainment. The presence of the arts and cultural opportunities enhances property values, the profitability of surrounding businesses, and the tax base of the region. These districts attract a diverse and well-educated workforce — a key incentive for new and relocating businesses. And these districts contribute to the creativity and innovation of a community. Four million dollars of tax credits for 10 years beginning July 1, 2005, and ending June 30, 2015, were made available for historic rehabilitation and restoration projects located within cultural and entertainment districts.

Iowa Great Places

Iowa Great Places is designed to make good places great by bringing together the resources of state government to build capacity in communities, regions, neighborhoods, or districts that cultivate the unique and authentic qualities that make places special — a unique sense of place; engag-

ing experiences; rich, diverse populations and cultures; a vital, creative economy; clean and accessible natural and built environments; well-designed infrastructure; and a shared attitude of optimism that welcomes new ideas, based on a diverse and inclusive cultural mosaic.

In FY 2006, government agencies began working together as true partners with three pilot great places — Coon Rapids, Clinton, and Sioux City — to stimulate ideas and planning, streamline access to available state resources, help leverage local and private resources, and share technical expertise. The Great Places initiative will also bolster the state's other successful economic tools like Vision Iowa and the Iowa Values Fund.

State Historical Building Is Model Public-Private Partnership

On December 14, 1987, Iowa opened the 220,000-square-foot granite and glass State Historical Building as a symbol of the state's pride in its past and faith in its future. This facility also represents a model private-public partnership in creating a major new economic and cultural resource for the entire state. To build the facility, the state contributed \$10 million while nearly 4,000 private citizens, businesses, foundations, and organizations donated another \$15.4 million.

In the summer of 2005, the Department of Cultural Affairs, housed in the State Historical Building, unveiled the redesigned 32-foot-tall light sculpture *Plains Aurora*. At the same time, the department launched a public-private partnership to raise support for the conversion of *Critical Juncture/Fluid Boundary* into *Critical Juncture/Greenfall* by Iowa City artist Shirley Wyrick. This exciting project will transform the former fountain and alcoves on the southwest terrace of the State Historical Building into living works of art — using greenery to suggest flowing water. The original bronze relief will remain intact and in place.

The State Historical Society of Iowa serves as trustee of the collective self-image of the people who call themselves Iowans. With an active state historical agency and more than 400 local historical societies and museums, history is an integral component of daily living in Iowa.

Historical Sites Share Iowa's Heritage

The state of Iowa owns and operates several historic sites around the state to help Iowans share and enjoy their rich cultural heritage. From Indian mounds to Frank Lloyd Wright houses, Iowa's historic sites tell fascinating human stories.

Archaeological sites from Toolesboro, along the Mississippi River in Louisa County, to northwest Iowa's Blood Run National Historic Landmark in Lyon County record the area's prehistoric past.

In northeast Iowa, Fort Atkinson was the only military post built by the United States to protect one Indian tribe from another.

Old Capitol and Plum Grove in Iowa City recall the territorial and first state capital city. Plum Grove was the retirement home of Iowa's first territorial Governor, Robert Lucas.

The Edel Blacksmith Shop in Haverhill, Marshall County, looks like Matthew Edel just walked out the door for lunch.

A classic Victorian mansion, Terrace Hill in Des Moines, is now the Governor's residence and is open to the public.

In Iowa's Great Lakes region, in Dickinson County, the Abigail Gardner Sharp cabin recalls the 1857 "Spirit Lake Massacre" in Arnolds Park.

Cedar Rock, a classic Frank Lloyd Wright Usonian home, was built outside of Quasqueton.

Montauk, located in Clermont, is a major tourist attraction in northeast Iowa. Visitors can see how the family of Iowa's 12th Governor, William Larrabee, furnished and maintained its 1874 vintage brick and native limestone mansion for more than 100 years. The well house, laundry, creamery, ice house, workshop, and barn also have been preserved. Montauk and the neighboring Union Sunday School are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

There is no admission charge for any of the eight sites operated by the Historical Society: Montauk, Plum Grove, Abbie Gardner Sharp Cabin, Edel Blacksmith Shop, Blood Run, Toolesboro, the American Gothic House in Eldon, and the Western Historic Trails Center in Council Bluffs.

National Ethnic Museums and Other Programs Celebrate Iowa's Cultural Diversity

Iowans have always welcomed and celebrated cultural diversity, from the Meskwaki natives who returned to purchase their own lands in Tama County in 1855 to the reception of Tai Dam immigrants from Southeast Asia in the 1970s.

Decorah boasts the Vesterheim Norwegian-American Museum, a world class-cultural center that is the most comprehensive museum in the United States dedicated to a single immigrant group. The National Czech and Slovak Museum celebrates the cultural pride of early Cedar Rapids immigrants, and the Danish Immigrant Museum keeps Danish-American traditions alive.

Whether it is the German heritage of the Amana Colonies and Quad Cities, the Dutch heritage of Pella and Orange City, the Swedish heritage in Stanton, Story City, or Swedesburg, or the more recent cultural richness found in the Des Moines Tai Dam Ethnic Cultural Center, Iowans embrace their cultural diversity.

The Iowa Arts Council's Traditional Arts Apprenticeship Program encourages Iowa's traditional arts and cultures by providing grants to Master Artists to teach qualified apprentices. This program is designed to benefit traditional artists and their culture groups (ethnic, geographical, occupational, religious) in Iowa, promote passing of traditions from one generation to the next, increase intercultural appreciation among diverse groups and individuals, and broaden public access to the arts. Likewise, the Iowa Arts Council's Folklife Program serves to document, preserve, and promote the traditional culture of the state's residents.

Iowa Museums Artful Inside and Out

The new Figge Art Museum in Davenport towers over the downtown and serves as the centerpiece of a redevelopment initiative along the city's riverfront. The monumental glass structure makes the Figge one of the best venues for traveling art exhibitions in the Midwest.

The Sioux City Art Center is one of only four created under the Works Progress Administration of the 1930s to survive to the present without interruption. Founded in 1938, the art center has served as a cultural focus for western Iowa and the surrounding region with its collection centered around the region's diverse landscapes, lifestyles, and visual culture.

The Cedar Rapids Museum of Art has the world's largest collection of Grant Wood paintings. The University of Iowa Museum of Art contains a permanent collection of more than 5,000 selections, including an outstanding collection of African art. The Putnam Museum in Davenport, the oldest regional museum west of the Mississippi, is noted for its zoological and Egyptian collections, as well as its local history exhibit. The Waterloo Center for the Arts is one of the foremost collectors of Haitian art in the world.

The Des Moines Art Center is known for its fine collection of 20th century works of art from America and Europe and its distinctive structure designed by noted architects Eliel Saarinen, I.M. Pei, and Richard Meier.

The Brunnier Gallery and Museum at Iowa State University has one of the finest collections of decorative arts in the Midwest with pieces dating from ancient cultures to the 20th century.

Artistic Productivity and Inspired Creativity

Iowa serves as an ideal setting for artistic productivity and inspired creativity. Iowa City ranks high in the Midwest for the number of professional artists per capita. The internationally acclaimed Writer's Workshop has provided the inspirational environment that has added to the success of this Iowa-based activity.

The University of Iowa and the Joffrey Ballet have enjoyed a special working relationship since 1974. The Joffrey production of *The Nutcracker* premiered in Iowa City and will be performed in cities throughout the United States for years to come. The Old Creamery Theatre in Garrison has received national recognition as a rural professional theatre company. Likewise, the Des Moines Metro Opera has received acclaim for its innovative programming and outreach programs.

The Ames International Orchestra Association has hosted major symphonies of world renown, and Hancher Auditorium in Iowa City is rated in the top 10 for quality performing facilities in the United States.

The Arts Are Accessible and Available to All Iowans

The Iowa Arts Council's programming emphasizes access to the arts for all Iowans, removing barriers that lessen or infringe upon equal opportunity to the arts for those wishing to participate. In Iowa, the pace of life provides more time for pleasure and easy access makes cultural opportunities a part of the daily lifestyle. Quality art collections are easily accessible for Iowans' enjoyment and enrichment. Eight major art museums and numerous other museums and galleries are located in the state.

The Iowa Arts Council's mission is reinforced through the goals of its strategic plan, which advocates building public value and support for the arts throughout the state, and furthering the ability of all artists and arts organizations to practice their art. Through grants and technical assistance, the Iowa Arts Council's programming supports nearly 500 individual artists and arts organizations each year as they work to bring the arts to all Iowans.

STATE PARKS AND RECREATION AREAS

For more information, contact Iowa Department of Natural Resources, Wallace State Office Building, Des Moines 50319; (515)281-8368; www.state.ia.us/parks.

The Iowa state park system offers an outstanding array of outdoor recreation opportunities within its 85 state parks and recreation areas listed below. Twenty-one of the areas are managed under lease by county conservation boards or municipalities. Nearly 54,000 acres of land are available for activities ranging from sightseeing and hiking to camping, picnicking, and swimming. Iowa's parks and recreation areas also encompass a great variety of beautiful and unique natural settings, as well as points of historic significance.

Park lands are operated and maintained by the Department of Natural Resources for the use and enjoyment of Iowa residents and visitors. The park system is administered by the headquarters' staff in Des Moines and six park supervisors located throughout the state.

State park attendance during the past five years has averaged over 13 million annually.

Facilities and Attractions

Fifty Iowa state parks, recreation areas, and forests provide campgrounds encompassing approximately 5,100 campsites. Campgrounds range from the primitive to those with modern rest-room facilities and electrical hookups. Special equestrian campgrounds are available at eight state parks and forests. Picnicking facilities are present in almost all state park and recreation areas. Many parks feature picnic shelters.

Lodges, available in 22 Iowa state parks, provide excellent settings for all types of family and group events. Family cabins are available on a weekly rental basis at eight parks, providing economical opportunities for family recreation in a variety of beautiful settings. Three parks feature group camping opportunities geared to large groups desiring accommodations in attractive, natural settings. All of these facilities are available on a reservation basis at economical charges. Six parks offer camper cabins and one park has yurts, all of which are available for overnight stays.

Water recreation opportunities abound in Iowa's state parks and recreation areas. A total of 27 parks feature artificial lakes, most with formal beach and boat rental opportunities. Seventeen parks are located on the state's most beautiful natural lakes. Three parks border the several large U.S. Army Corps of Engineers impoundments. In those parks where lakes are not present, rivers and streams normally exist. These provide a variety of recreational opportunities in their own right.

Recreational Trails

Iowa's state parks and recreation areas offer hundreds of miles of recreational trails. Opportunities are provided for the hiker, snowmobile enthusiast, cross-country skier, and equestrian. In addition, 10 parks feature paved or rocked bicycle trails.

Interpretive Activities

Interpretive trails are located in 22 state parks and recreation areas. Brochures, keyed to points of natural or historical interest, are available at most parks. In addition, many state parks offer a

variety of evening campground programs featuring movies, slide presentations, and guest speakers.

A formal interpretive center is open year-round at the E.B. Lyons Woodland Preserve just south of Dubuque. The center borders the 1,260-acre Mines of Spain tract, an area of unique natural, historical, and archaeological significance. The South Bluff Nature Center at beautiful Bellevue State Park is open seasonally and for special interpretive events. Bellevue's Butterfly Garden is one of Iowa's largest butterfly gardens. Its 150 individual plots contain a myriad of annual and perennial plants which provide food and shelter for a wide variety of butterflies. The Iowa state park's interpretive program is continually expanding in order to offer additional education and enjoyment to state park visitors.

Historical Facilities

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

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

Park Fees and Services

A nominal fee is charged for swimming at state park beaches where concession facilities and lifeguards are provided. Nightly fees are charged for overnight camping: \$11 per night for a campsite in a modern campground (showers and flush toilets); \$9 per night for a nonmodern campground; and \$5 additional if a site equipped with electrical hookup is occupied. Camping fees are discounted at many parks during the fall, winter, and early spring seasons. Most state park campgrounds provide drinking water, tables, grills, and toilet facilities. Many feature sewage dump stations. A detailed *Guide to Iowa's State Parks, Forests, and Recreation Areas* is available, as well as individual brochures for the specific parks.

State Parks and Recreation Areas

Name	Telephone	Location/Highway	Area Acreage	Lake
Backbone	(563) 924-2527	4 mi. S.W. Strawberry Point/IA 410	2,000	85A
Badger Creek Recreation Area	(515) 285-4502	6 mi. S.E. Van Meter	1,162	276A
Beed's Lake	(641) 456-2047	3 mi. N.W. Hampton/County Road	319	99A
Bellevue	(563) 872-4019	2½ mi. S. Bellevue/ U.S. 52	770	
Big Creek	(515) 984-6473	2 mi. N. Polk City/IA 415	3,550	866A
Bixby Preserve	(563) 924-2527	5 mi. N. Edgewood	184	
Black Hawk	(712) 657-8712	Lake View/ IA 175 & 71	86	957N
Brush Creek Preserve	(563) 425-4161	2 mi. N. Arlington	217	
Brushy Creek Recreation Area	(515) 543-8298	4 mi. S. Duncombe Road P-73	6,500	690A
A. A. Call	(641) 581-4835	1½ mi. S.W. Algona	130	
Cayler Prairie		4 mi. W. Wahpeton	160	
Cedar Rock, open May through October	(319) 934-3572	3 mi. N.W. Quasqueston	423	
Clear Lake	(641) 357-4212	2 mi. S. Clear Lake/ IA 106	55	3,684N
Dolliver Memorial	(515) 359-2539	3 mi. N.W. Lehigh/IA 50	600	
Elinor Bedell	(712) 337-3211	2 mi. E. Spirit Lake 250 th Avenue	80	1,823N
Elk Rock (Red Rock)	(641) 842-6008	7 mi. N. Knoxville/ IA 14	850	19,000R

Name	Telephone	Location/Highway	Area Acreage	Lake
Emerson Bay and Light-house	(712) 337-3211	2½ mi. N. Milford/ IA 86	12	3,847N
Fairport	(563) 263-3197	5 mi. E. Muscatine/ IA 22	17	
Fort Atkinson Preserve, museum open seasonally	(563) 425-4161	adjoins Fort Atkinson/ IA 24	5	
Fort Defiance	(712) 362-2078	1 mi. W. Estherville/ IA 9	221	200A
Gardner Sharp Cabin		Arnolds Park/ U.S. 71 & 1		
Geode	(319) 392-4601	4 mi. S.W. Danville/County Road	1,641	200A
Green Valley	(641) 782-5131	2½ mi. N.W. Creston/ IA 186	990	360A
Gull Point	(712) 337-3211	3½ mi. N. Milford/ IA 86	195	3,847N
Hayden Prairie		5½ mi. S.W. Lime Springs	240	
Honey Creek (Rathbun)	(641) 724-3739	9½ mi. W., 3 mi. S.E. Moravia/IA 142	828	11,000R
Isthmus Access	(712) 337-3211	N. shore, E. Okoboji Lake	7	
Kalsow Prairie		4 mi. N.W. Manson	160	
Lacey-Keosauqua	(319) 293-3502	adjoins Keosauqua/ IA 1	1,653	22A
Lake Ahquabi	(515) 961-7101	5½ mi. S.W. Indianola/ IA 349	770	115A
Lake Anita	(712) 762-3564	5 mi. S. Anita/ Interchange I-80	1,062	171A
Lake Darling	(319) 694-2323	3 mi. W. Brighton/ IA 78 & 1	1,387	299A
Lake Keomah	(641) 624-6975	5 mi. E. Oskaloosa/ IA 371	366	84A
Lake Macbride	(319) 624-2200	4 mi. W. Solon/ IA 382	2,180	812A
Lake Manawa	(712) 366-0220	Council Bluffs/ 1 mi. S. IA 92	1,529	660N
Lake of Three Fires	(712) 523-2700	3 mi. N.E. Bedford/ IA Lake Road	1,155	85A
Lake Wapello	(641) 722-3371	6 mi. W. Drakesville/ IA 273	1,150	289A
Ledges	(515) 432-1852	6 mi. S. Boone/ IA 164	1,200	
Lewis and Clark	(712) 423-2829	3 mi. W. Onawa/ IA 175	176	250N
Lower Gar Access	(712) 337-3211	1/2 mi. S. E. Arnolds Park/U.S. 71	7	273N
Maquoketa Caves	(563) 652-5833	7 mi. N.W. Maquoketa/ IA Y-31	323	
Marble Beach	(712) 337-3211	2 mi. N.W. Orleans/ IA 276	64	4,169N
McIntosh Woods	(641) 829-3847	3/4 mi. E. Ventura/ U.S. 18	62	3,684N
Mines of Spain, E.B. Lyons Interpretive Center	(563) 556-0620	S. edge of Dubuque from U.S. 52	1,387	
Mini-Wakan	(712) 337-3211	N. Shore Spirit Lake	20	4,169N
Nine Eagles	(641) 442-2855	6 mi. S.E. Davis City/ County Road	1,119	67A
Okamanpedan	(712) 362-2078	3 mi. N.E. Dolliver/ County Road	19	981N
Palisades-Kepler	(319) 895-6039	3½ mi. W. Mount Vernon/ U.S. 30	840	
Pikes Peak	(563) 873-2341	3 mi. S.E. McGregor/ IA X-56	970	
Pikes Point	(712) 337-3211	2½ mi. S.W. Spirit Lake/ IA 9	15	3,847N
Pillsbury Point	(712) 337-3211	Arnolds Park/ U.S. 71	6	3,847N
Pilot Knob	(641) 581-4835	4 mi. E. Forest City/ IA 9	568	15A
Pine Lake	(641) 858-5832	½ mi. N.E. Eldora/ IA County Road 556	654	69 & 50A
Pleasant Creek	(319) 436-7716	4 mi. N. & ½ mi. W. Palo	1,927	410A
Prairie Rose	(712) 773-2701	6 mi. S.E. Harlan	661	218A
Preparation Canyon	(712) 423-2829	5 mi. S.W. Moorhead/ IA 183	344	
Red Haw	(641) 774-5632	1 mi. E. Chariton/ U.S. 34	649	72A
Rice Lake	(641) 581-4835	2½ mi. S.E. Lake Mills/ County Road	15	900N
Rock Creek	(641) 236-3722	6 mi. N.E. Kellogg/ County Road	1,697	602A
Sheeder Prairie		5 mi. N.W. Guthrie Center	25	
Shimek Forest Camp	(319) 878-3811	1 mi. E. Farmington/ IA 2		20A
Springbrook	(641) 747-3591	8 mi. N.E. Guthrie Center/ Highways 25 & 384	920	17A

Name	Telephone	Location/Highway	Area Acreage	Lake
Stephens Forest Camp	(641) 774-5632	2 ½ mi. S. Lucas U.S. 65		10A
Stone	(712) 255-4698	8 mi. N.W. Sioux City/ IA 12	1,069	3A
Summerset	(515) 961-7101	6 mi S. Des Moines/U.S. 65/69	222	80A
Templar Park Recreation Area	(712) 337-3211	3 mi. N.W. Spirit Lake/IA 276	10	4,169N
Trappers Bay	(712) 337-3211	adjoins Lake Park/ IA 219	57	1,041N
Triboji Beach	(712) 337-3211	N.W. shore, W. Okoboji Lake	5	3,847N
Turkey River Mounds		4½ mi. S.E. Guttenberg	82	
Twin Lakes	(712) 657-2638	7½ mi. N. Rockwell City/ IA 4 & 124	15	569N
Union Grove	(641) 473-2556	4 mi. S.W. Gladbrook/ County Road	282	110A
Viking Lake	(712) 829-2235	4 mi. S.E. Stanton/ County Road	1,000	137A
Volga River Recreation Area	(563) 425-4161	4 mi. N. Fayette/ IA 150	5,500	135A
Walnut Woods	(515) 285-4502	4 mi. S.W. Des Moines/ IA 5	250	
Wanata	(712) 337-3211	1/2 mi. S. Peterson/ IA 10	160	
Wapsipinicon	(319) 462-2761	Adjoins Anamosa/E34	390	
Waubonsie	(712) 382-2786	7 mi. S.W. Sidney/ IA 239-2	1,247	
Wildcat Den	(563) 263-4337	3 mi. E. Muscatine/ IA 22	423	
Wilson Island Recreation Area	(712) 642-2069	5 mi. W. Loveland/ Co Rd G12	547	
Woodman Hollow		5 mi. N.W. Lehigh	63	
George Wyth Memorial	(319) 232-5505	Waterloo/Cedar Falls/IA 218	1,200	260A
Yellow River Forest Camp	(563) 873-2341	14 mi. S.E. Waukon/ IA	76	

A = artificial N = natural R = reservoir

FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES

For more information, contact the Department of Natural Resources, Wallace State Office Building, Des Moines 50319; (515) 281-3474; www.state.ia.us/wildlife.

Sport Fishing

Iowa's waters, like its lands, are rich and diverse. The fishing waters of the state include more than 19,000 miles of warm-water streams, 262 miles of cold-water trout streams, 35 natural lakes, 200 artificial recreational lakes, 30 oxbow lakes, four flood control reservoirs, 550 miles of great border rivers, and a myriad of small farm ponds.

Catfish is the "King of Fish" in warm-water rivers, especially in placid streams of the central, southeast, and southwest parts of the state. Faster-flowing streams in northeastern Iowa offer smallmouth bass and walleye fishing. Where underground springs feed cold water to the smaller tributary streams, trout are stocked from the three state fish hatcheries located at Decorah, Manchester, and Big Springs.

Natural lakes formed by glacial action nearly 2 million years ago provide excellent year-round fishing for walleye, northern pike, yellow perch, crappie, and smallmouth bass. Shallow, marsh-like lakes in this region provide unsurpassed bullhead fishing.

Man-made recreational lakes are likely places to catch largemouth bass, bluegill, crappie, and channel catfish, while the great border rivers — the Mississippi, Missouri, and Big Sioux — offer these fish species along with paddlefish and white bass. Mark Twain believed the Indian legends about giant fish in these waters, and wrote in *Life on the Mississippi* of fabulous-sized sturgeon, paddlefish, and channel catfish. Even today, myths of undiscovered, gigantic fish creatures survive among some river people.

Commercial Fishing

Commercial fishing in Iowa began with the first settlement along the Mississippi, when fish were caught with nets to provide food for inhabitants of river towns. From this beginning, commercial fishing flourished as the Midwest's population grew. Today, more than 100 commercial fishers in Iowa are licensed to harvest fish for human consumption. The fish catch totals more than 3 million pounds each year, with a wholesale value of approximately \$1 million. Commercial turtle harvesters catch over 170,000 pounds of turtle, with a wholesale value of nearly \$140,000.

Wildlife and Hunting

Iowa's wildlife resources are scientifically managed by the Department of Natural Resources to ensure that all wildlife species have a place to live and wildlife populations are sufficient to meet hunting and nonconsumptive recreational demands. Nearly 300,000 Iowans hunt and another 1 million enjoy viewing wildlife. Hunting and trapping seasons and bag limits allow surplus game animals to be harvested and population levels to be maintained. Game and nongame projects have been undertaken to return several native wildlife species that were eliminated by early settlers, including barn owls, river otters, trumpeter swans, prairie chickens, peregrine falcons, osprey, bald eagles, whitetail deer, wild turkey, ruffed grouse, and giant Canada geese.

For most of the 20th century Iowa was known as one of the best pheasant and quail hunting states in the nation. Increasingly intensive agricultural practices in the last three decades have eliminated much habitat, however, and game birds are now more scattered and less abundant. While pheasants can be found across most of the state, the best hunting is usually in portions of the northwest, north central, and east central regions. Quail are most common in the southern three tiers of counties along the Missouri border. Depending on the weather, pheasant harvests usually fall in the 800,000-1 million range annually, still ranking Iowa as one of the better pheasant-hunting states.

In the 21st century, however, whitetail deer have captured the interest of more hunters and Iowa is now known as one of the premier trophy whitetail states. More Iowans hunt deer than any other game animal and deer harvests have set records each of the last 10 years. Opportunities for youth, disabled, bow, muzzleloader, shotgun, and handgun hunters occur in seasons that run from mid-September through most of January. Wild turkey hunting in both spring and fall has gained in popularity too. Turkey hunters rank only behind deer and pheasant hunters in number of participants. Wild turkeys are found statewide wherever forest habitat exists. Cottontail rabbits and gray and fox squirrels are also hunted and are abundant.

Most waterfowl hunting occurs in boundary rivers, natural marshes in north central and northwest Iowa, the state's four flood control reservoirs, and several man-made wetlands managed by the Department of Natural Resources. Mallards, teal, and woodducks are the most popular, although several other duck species are taken during migration. Giant Canada geese produced within the state provide waterfowlers with a steadily increasing resource and now outnumber all other geese taken. Migrant Canada geese and snow geese provide variety, with the best snow goose hunting often during the spring migration.

Depending on current market prices, Iowa fur harvesters may return up to \$3 million annually to the Iowa economy. Raccoon, muskrat, red and gray fox, and mink are the most important species, with hunting and trapping seasons set to maximize and distribute equally recreational opportunity between hunters and trappers.

All of Iowa's wildlife populations depend upon the conservation and wise management of habitat. Most wildlife species benefit from diverse agricultural programs, but woodland clearing, wetland draining, or stream straightening cause declines in wildlife populations. To maintain a reasonable quantity of wildlife in Iowa, steps will continue to be taken to reduce further degradation of wildlife resources and habitat.

FORESTRY AND THE FOREST RESOURCE

For more information, contact the Forestry Bureau, Iowa Department of Natural Resources, Wallace State Office Building, Des Moines 50319; (515) 242-5966; www.iowadnr.com/forestry/.

Iowa possesses 2.7 million acres of forest (an increase of 600,000 acres since 1990), with 90 percent of it owned by over 138,000 private owners. Iowa's forests are in scattered locations or fragments that are often too steep or too wet to farm, and are dominated by oak, hickory, maple, ash, and cottonwood trees. Forests play critical roles in Iowa's wildlife habitat, water quality protection, wood products industry, recreation, and tourism.

Forestry Bureau

The Forestry Bureau is organized into three sections: Forestry Services, State Forests and Lands, and State Nursery. The Forestry Services section provides technical forestry assistance to private landowners, industry, organizations, and local governments. The State Forests and Land section manages Iowa's 45,000 acres of state forests. The State Forest Nursery section operates conservation tree and shrub nursery operations at Ames and on Department of Corrections lands in Montrose. The operational budget of the Forestry Bureau for FY2006 is approximately \$5,199,795. The Bureau is authorized to have 52.34 FTEs, which includes 44 full-time employees and 8.39 part-time employees. The Bureau staff includes 27 professional foresters. The Bureau also employs 60-80 Iowa Department of Corrections inmates at state nurseries and state forest operations.

State Forests

Iowa's state forest system consists of approximately 45,000 acres with four major state forests: Loess Hills, Shimek, Stephens, and Yellow River. The Loess Hills State Forest, 11,500 acres, is located in Harrison and Monona Counties 30 minutes north of Council Bluffs; Shimek State Forest, 9,000 acres, is located in Lee and Van Buren Counties in southeast Iowa; Stephens State Forest, 14,000 acres, is located in Clarke, Davis, Jasper, Lucas, and Monroe Counties in south central Iowa; and Yellow River State Forest, 8,600 acres, is located in Allamakee County in northeast Iowa. Six smaller state forest areas — Gifford (Pottawattamie County), Pilot Mound (Boone County), Holst (Boone County), Barkley (Boone County), White Pine Hollow (Dubuque County) and Backbone (Delaware County) State Forests — range in size from 34 to 314 acres. Iowa's state forest system is managed for a sustainable range of natural resources like wildlife, wood products, clean water, and scenic beauty. The forests are important recreation destinations, especially for dispersed recreation like hunting, hiking, and equestrian riding.

State Forest Nursery

The State Forest Nursery supplies conservation tree and shrub seedlings for reforestation soil erosion control, water quality protection, and wildlife habitat enhancement at the cost of production, plus contributions to fund the Forestry Enhancement Program of five field foresters who promote reforestation and forest management to private landowners. No State General Fund moneys are used in this operation that:

- Collects native tree and shrub seed.
- Annually produces and distributes 3-4 million conservation tree and shrub seedlings to approximately 2,800 landowners who establish 10,000 acres of new forest annually.
- Provides employment and training opportunities for 60-80 state DOC inmates.
- Cooperates with private nursery operations to promote and market the use of Iowa-grown trees and shrubs.
- Cooperates with 50 forestry consultants and vendors who plant trees on private and public lands in Iowa.
- Supplies \$50,000 worth of conservation trees and shrubs to the DNR Land Management Bureau at no cost.

- Works cooperatively with the Department of Transportation on creating low-maintenance prairie and conservation tree/shrub plantings along state primary and secondary highways.
- Coordinates a tree improvement program to identify superior walnut and white pine selections, and establishes tests and seed orchards for producing superior fast-growing trees.

Private Forestland Owner Assistance

The Bureau has 16 service foresters located in 13 district field offices. They provide statewide technical assistance that annually improves the condition of 30,000 acres of Iowa's forests. Work is generally one-on-one with Iowa landowners, involving land stewardship planning to meet landowner objectives and to sustain and enhance the forest resource. Foresters help coordinate project implementation with over 50 forestry consultants and vendors and over 300 logging and sawmill businesses. District and enhancement foresters provide project planning for private lands:

- Conservation tree planting and reforestation.
- Forestland improvement and timber sale assistance.
- Wildlife habitat enhancement.
- Soil and watershed protection, including forest riparian buffers and windbreaks.
- Forestry federal cost-share inspections, reporting, and administration.

Urban and Community Forestry Assistance

The Bureau's one urban forester and two contract employees promote awareness, reforestation, and management of trees in urban/community settings including:

- Tree plantings and community reforestation.
- Community tree surveys and management planning.
- Public hazard tree identification and recommendations.
- Storm damage assessment and priority assistance.
- Professional and tree worker continuing education and training, cooperating with Iowa State University for 480 tree care companies and 980 municipalities and utilities.
- Grant administration for the 2005-2006 Keepers of the Land tree planting programs.
- Implementation of the Operation Releaf residential tree planting partnership with Alliant Energy to establish 7,600 trees annually for energy conservation in service areas using local private businesses.
- Implementation of the Plant Some Shade residential tree planting partnership with Mid-American Energy to establish 2,500 trees annually for energy conservation in service areas using local private businesses.

Conservation Education of Youth and Adults

- Trees For Kids and Trees For Teens education, tree planting, and care programs.
- Cooperative efforts with Iowa State University with train the trainer programs of Master Woodland Manager, Community Tree Steward, and Master Conservationist.
- Working with Iowa State University on Forestry Field Days.
- Supporting conservation districts of Iowa with Envirothon Competition for Teens.
- Arbor Month and Earth Day youth and adult events.

Forest Products Utilization and Watershed Forestry

- Working with Iowa's 15,000-employee wood products industry to promote efficient utilization and marketing of forest products.
- Administration of the timber buyer bonding law that protects private consumers from fraud.
- Economic development through the Rural Development Through Forestry Program to promote the use of innovative projects to utilize forest resources in sustainable ways for jobs.

Forest Health Monitoring and Management

- Forest and tree insect and disease identification and management recommendations.
- Overall state monitoring of forest insects and disease issues.
- Storm and natural disaster impact evaluation on public and private forests.
- Placement of gypsy moth traps and control efforts in cooperation with Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship State Entomologist and the U.S. Department of Agriculture in 45 Iowa counties.
- Cooperative research with the U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service on tree and forest problems such as oak tatters, emerald ash borer, and others.
- Coordinating the State Invasive Species Working Group to increase awareness, and surveying and management of invasive plants in forest and prairie areas.

Rural Fire Protection and Enhancement Assistance

One forester and two contract employees coordinate wildland fire protection efforts including:

- Fire prevention promotion through the Smokey Bear Program.
- Acquisition, distribution, and monitoring of over \$14 million in federal excess equipment in the form of trucks, pumps, and communications supplies to support more than 800 rural fire districts.
- Coordination of federal, pass-through grants to volunteer fire departments in areas under 10,000 in population to acquire wildland fire tools, communications, and clothing.
- Coordination of a program of standard wildland fire training and education for state and county conservation agency personnel and volunteer fire departments for public safety and ecological restoration efforts.
- Participation in the Big Rivers Fire Compact with Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri to share training and wildland fire resources.
- Coordination of special wildland and urban interface projects with the Federal National Fire Plan to reduce wildland fire hazards.

Forest Legacy

The Forest Legacy Program works cooperatively with the Iowa Natural Heritage Foundation to identify private forests under threat to conversion to nonforest uses; to assess, appraise, and purchase conservation easements with federal funds; to monitor conservation easements; and to work with landowners on sustainable working forests.

QUICK FACTS ABOUT IOWA

- The estimated population of Iowa is 2,954,451. Among the 50 states, Iowa ranks 30th in population and 23rd in land area.
- The word “Iowa” comes from the American Indian tribe of the same name.
- Iowa became the 29th state on December 28, 1846.
- Iowa is bordered by two navigable rivers: the Missouri River to the west and the Mississippi River to the east.
- The capital of Iowa is Des Moines.
- Iowa’s nickname is the Hawkeye State.
- Iowa has three state universities: Iowa State University, University of Iowa, and University of Northern Iowa.
- The world’s first electronic digital computer was built and operated by researchers at Iowa State University in the 1930s.

- The largest source of personal income for Iowans is manufacturing.
- Iowa students' ACT average composite score of 22 ranks above the national average score of 20.9 (The American College Testing Program 2005).
- Iowa students rank number one in the United States with an SAT average score of 1204, above the national average of 1028 (The College Board 2005).
- The public high school graduation rate is 90.4 percent (2004).
- Iowa's sales tax rate is 5 percent.
- Iowa ranks as the 15th highest state in the nation for home ownership, with 73.4 percent of Iowans owning their homes.
- Iowa is ranked as the 6th most livable state in the nation, according to Morgan Quitno's annual study of the best states in which to live. Iowa's low cost of living and affordable housing make the state a great place to live the American dream. Over the past decade, Iowa has consistently ranked in the top 10 and in the past eight years, Iowa has steadily ranked in the top six (Morgan Quitno 2005).
- Over 90 percent of Iowa's population is covered by health insurance, ranking Iowa 3rd in the nation. Over 91 percent of children in the state are covered by health insurance (Morgan Quitno Health Care State Rankings 2005).
- Iowa has the lowest auto insurance premium rates in the nation (the combined average of liability, collision, and comprehensive premium rates) (National Association of Insurance Commissioners 2004).
- Iowa ranks as the 8th safest state in Morgan Quitno's Safest and Most Dangerous State Ranking (2005).
- Iowa was ranked the 6th healthiest state in the nation, a ranking based on 21 health-related factors, including infant mortality rates, the percent of population not covered by health insurance, per capita expenditures for health care, childhood immunization rates, and percent of adults who smoke (Morgan Quitno Health Care State Rankings 2005).
- More than 400 golf courses are located throughout Iowa and Iowa boasts the highest number of nine-hole golf courses in the nation (National Golf Foundation 2005).
- Sergeant Charles Floyd, the only person to die during Lewis and Clark's historic journey, is buried in Sioux City.

Education Statistics

State universities (2005).....	3
Four-year colleges (2005)	34
Area community colleges (2005)	15
Students at the three state universities (2005)	67,896
Public school districts	365
Public school enrollment (2005-2006)	483,153

Employment Statistics

Total labor force (Oct. 2005).....	1,651,800
Unemployment (Oct. 2005)	74,400

Employment by Industry (Oct. 2005)

Total nonagricultural.....	1,482,800
Construction.....	68,300
Educational and health services	194,400

Finance.....	100,600
Government	245,700
Information	33,800
Manufacturing.....	229,000
Professional and business services.....	105,900
Trade and transportation	309,300

Licensed Medical Professionals (2005)

Chiropractors (active)	1,446
Dental hygienists (active).....	1,657
Dentists (active)	1,886
Doctors of medicine (2004)	8,530
Licensed hospitals	122
Licensed practical nurses (2003).....	9,772
Optometrists (active).....	607
Osteopathic physicians (2004)	1,303
Pharmacists	3,998
Physical therapists (active).....	1,571
Physician assistants (active).....	729
Podiatrists.....	234
Registered nurses (active)	38,091

Farm Statistics (2004)

Farms	89,700
Acres of land in farms	31,729,490

Crops, Value of (2003)

Corn	\$4,264,360,000
Soybeans	\$2,511,618,000

Livestock, Value of (2003)

Cattle and calves	\$2,334,551,000
Hogs	\$2,602,223,000

Agricultural Sales, Total \$12,633,200,000

Income Statistics

Personal income of Iowans (2004)	\$94,784,000,000
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Top Trade Partners (2004 Sales)

Canada	\$2,292,485,215
Mexico	\$820,227,945
Japan	\$631,505,323
United Kingdom.....	\$254,219,783
Australia.....	\$250,679,058
Germany.....	\$242,408,240
France	\$212,823,119
Brazil.....	\$135,783,878
China.....	\$128,292,139
Netherlands	\$127,131,346

Population Statistics (2004)

State population	2,954,451
Population rank among states.....	30
Persons per square mile.....	52.9

Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin

Non-Hispanic White	2,709,712
Iowans of Hispanic or Latino heritage	104,119
Black or African-American	64,920
Asian	41,775
American Indian	8,612
Hawaiian and Pacific Islander	999
Two or more races	24,314

Demographic Statistics

Median age (2000)	36.3
Live births (2003)	38,182
Rate of births per 1,000 population	63.3
Deaths (2003)	28,080
Rate of deaths per 1,000 population	9.8
Marriages (2004)	20,455
Rate of marriages per 1,000 population	7.9
Dissolutions, including annulments (2004)	8,305
Rate of dissolutions per 1,000 population	3.7
Voting age population (2004)	2,274,014

Geographical Statistics

Total area of Iowa	56,276
Rank among states	26
Land area	55,875 sq. mi.
Water area (permanent inland)	401 sq. mi.

Metropolitan Areas (2004 estimates) for the Iowa portions of the Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) or the Consolidated Statistical Area (CSA) per the United States Census Bureau

Des Moines CSA (Dallas, Guthrie, Jasper, Madison, Marion, Polk, and Warren Counties)	582,362
Cedar Rapids MSA (Benton, Jones, and Linn Counties)	244,546
Waterloo MSA (Black Hawk, Bremer, and Grundy Counties)	161,913
Davenport MSA (Scott County)	160,141
Iowa City MSA (Johnson and Washington Counties)	137,397
Council Bluffs MSA (Harrison, Mills, and Pottawattamie Counties)	120,096
Ames-Boone CSA (Boone and Story Counties)	106,882
Sioux City MSA (Woodbury County)	103,113
Dubuque MSA (Dubuque County)	91,000

Transportation Statistics (2004)

Motor vehicles registered	3,184,479
Automobiles registered	1,742,231
Road mileage (all surfaces)	113,377
Registered aircraft	3,846

Weather Statistics (Average Temperatures – Degrees F) (1971-2000)

December/January/February	21.5
March/April/May	48.2
June/July/August	71.6
September/October/November	49.8

Average Precipitation (Inches)

December/January/February	3.16
March/April/May	9.77

June/July/August.....	13.08
September/October/November.....	8.07
Average Annual Precipitation (Inches)	
Southeast.....	37.12
Northwest.....	29.40
Average Annual Snowfall (Inches)	
Southeast.....	28.4
Northwest.....	39.1
Average Annual Temperature (Degrees F)	
Southeast.....	50.7
Northwest.....	45.6

LEGAL HOLIDAYS AND RECOGNITION DAYS

Chapter 1C of the Code of Iowa provides that the following are legal public holidays:

New Year's Day.....	January 1
Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s Birthday.....	Third Monday in January
Lincoln's Birthday.....	February 12
Washington's Birthday.....	Third Monday in February
Memorial Day.....	Last Monday in May
Independence Day.....	July 4
Labor Day.....	First Monday in September
Veterans Day.....	November 11
Thanksgiving Day.....	Fourth Thursday in November
Christmas Day.....	December 25

Chapter 1C of the Code of Iowa provides that the following are recognition days:

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day.....	Third Monday in January
Iowa State Flag Day.....	March 29
Arbor Day and Arbor Week.....	Last Friday in April and the week thereof
Mother's Day.....	Second Sunday in May
Juneteenth National Freedom Day.....	Third Saturday in June
Father's Day.....	Third Sunday in June
Independence Sunday.....	Sunday preceding the Fourth of July
Herbert Hoover Day.....	Sunday nearest August 10
Columbus Day.....	October 12
Dr. Norman E. Borlaug World Food Prize Day.....	October 16
Youth Honor Day.....	October 31
Bill of Rights Day.....	December 15

THE IOWA AWARD

The Iowa Award represents the state's highest citizen award. The Iowa Centennial Memorial Foundation, established in 1948 by Governor Robert D. Blue and the Iowa General Assembly, created the award. The foundation wished "to encourage and recognize the outstanding service of Iowans in the fields of science, medicine, law, religion, social welfare, education, agriculture, industry, government, and other public service" and to recognize the "merit of their accomplishments in Iowa and throughout the United States."

The foundation bestows the Iowa Award approximately every five years and finances the event with money from the foundation's trust fund. By giving "awards, medals, or any other proper means of recognition," the foundation and the State of Iowa applaud the "outstanding ability, service and achievement by Iowans" and takes pride in sharing the outstanding benefits of their accomplishments.

Iowa Award Recipients

- 1951** President Herbert Hoover
(engineer, humanitarian, author, and U.S. President)
- 1955** Jay N. Darling
(cartoonist, conservationist, Pulitzer Prize winner)
- 1961** Dr. Frank Spedding
(educator, chemist, worked on the first atomic bomb)
- 1961** Dr. James Van Allen
(educator, physicist, rocket space exploration)
- 1966** Henry A. Wallace
(U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, Vice President of the United States)
- 1970** Mamie Eisenhower
(First Lady, wife of President Dwight D. Eisenhower)
- 1975** Dr. Karl King
(composer, bandmaster)
- 1978** Dr. Norman Borlaug
(crop geneticist, worked to end world hunger, Nobel Peace Prize winner)
- 1980** Monsignor Luigi Liguitti
(director, National Catholic Rural Life Conference)
- 1984** George Gallup
(founder of the Gallup Poll)
- 1988** Meredith Willson
(composer, musician)
- 1992** Carrie Lane Chapman Catt
(leader in suffrage movement and for world peace)
- 1996** Simon Estes
(international opera singer)
- 1999** Maurice Lasansky
(artist, educator)
- 1999** John Atanasoff
(physicist, mathematician, educator, inventor of the first electronic digital computer)
- 2001** John Ruan
(innovative entrepreneur, philanthropist, World Food Prize sponsor)
- 2002** George Washington Carver
(internationally renowned scientist and humanitarian)
- 2005** Robert D. Ray
(Governor, statesman, mayor, university president, lawyer, and insurance executive)

It is the foundation's obligation to preserve the original funds received from the sale of commemorative half dollars sold in 1946-1947 as a perpetual charitable trust fund. Seventy-five per-

cent of the interest earned on the trust fund is expended. In addition to presenting the Iowa Award, the foundation grants scholarships annually to Iowa high school seniors and college students attending a postsecondary school in Iowa. Interested students should contact the Office of the Treasurer for more information. One thousand commemorative half-dollars were retained by the foundation. Five hundred were sold to provide funding for the state's sesquicentennial celebration and 500 were sold to provide funding for the state's bicentennial celebration.

The foundation is comprised of the Governor, Treasurer of State, Attorney General, President of the Board of Regents, former Governors who have remained residents, and citizen trustees

IOWA WOMEN'S HALL OF FAME

For more information, contact the Iowa Commission on the Status of Women, Lucas State Office Building, Des Moines 50319; (515) 281-4461.

Many outstanding women have helped shape Iowa, and many strong female leaders continue to contribute their talents and skills to the state's growth. To recognize and honor these achievers and to provide visible examples for tomorrow's female leaders, the Iowa Commission on the Status of Women established the Women's Hall of Fame in 1975.

Each year the commission solicits nominations of women — living or deceased — who have had an impact on the state and particularly on Iowa women. The four winners are chosen yearly by a five-member selection committee of three commission members and two public citizens. Inductees are honored by the Governor at a special ceremony in late August.

Members of the Iowa Women's Hall of Fame include:

2005

Johnie Wright Hammond
Brenda LaBlanc
Susan Schechter
Jo Ann McIntosh Zimmerman

2004

Joy Cole Corning
Mary Ann Evans
Ruth Cole Nash
Sally J. Pederson

2003

Diana "Di" L. Findley
May E. Francis, Ph.D.
Jean Hall Lloyd-Jones
Margaret Mary Toomey

2002

Bonnie Campbell
Sue Ellen Follon
Alice Yost Jordan
Shirley Ruedy

2001

Dr. Ursula Delworth
Lt. Col. (Retired) Phyllis L. Propp Fowle
Phyllis Josephine Hughes
Ann Dearing Holtgren Pellegreno

2000

Betty Jean "Beje" Walker Clark
Denise O'Brien
Adeline Morrison Swain
Margaret Boeye Swanson

1999

Professor Mary Jaylene Berg
Rosa Maria Escude de Findlay
Helen Havran Stein
Elaine Eisfelder Szymoniak

1998

Bess Streeter Aldrich
Janice Ann Beran
Lynn Germain Cutler
Maude Ester White

1997

Charlotte Hughes Bruner
Margaret "Peg" Mullen
Annie Nowlin Savery
Beulah Webb

1996

Meridel Le Sueur
Joan Liffiring-Zug Bourret
Janette Stevenson Murray
Mary E. Wood

1995

Sue M. Wilson Brown
Mary E. Domingues Campos
Gertrude Dieken
Rowena Edson Stevens

1994

Mildred Wirt Benson
Lois Harper Eichacker
Gertrude Durden Rush
Evelyne Jobe Villines

1993

Julia Faltinson Anderson
Mamie Doud Eisenhower
Phebe W. Sudlow
Jeen Adeline Morgan Wanatee

1992

Virginia Harper
Helen Brown Henderson
Eve Rubenstein
Mary Beaumont Welch

1991

Mabel Lossing Jones
Mary Louisa Putnam
Marilyn E. Staples
Lois Hattery Tiffany

1990

Merle Wilna Fleming
 Betty Jean Furgerson
 Glenda Gates Riley
 Mary Jane Coggeshall

1987

Jolly Ann Horton Davidson
 Gwendolyn Wilson Fowler
 Lou Henry Hoover
 Nellie Verne Walker

1984

Fannie R. Buchanan
 Mary Frances Carle, B.V.M.
 Mary Louise Petersen
 Edith Rose Murphy Sackett

1981

Mary Newbury Adams
 Roxanne Barton Conlin
 Mary Garst
 Louise Rosenfield Noun

1978

Jacqueline Day
 Dorothy Houghton
 Carolyn Pendray
 Ruth Suckow

1975

Amelia Jenks Bloomer
 Carrie Chapman Catt
 Ola B. Miller
 Annie Wittenmyer

1989

Dr. Nancy Hill
 Georgia Anne Rogers Sievers
 Ruth Wildma Svenson
 Christine Swanson Wilson

1986

Marguerite Esters Cothorn
 Willie Stevenson Glanton
 Jessie M. Parker
 Dorothy Schramm

1983

Virginia P. Bedaell
 Evelyn K. Scott Davis
 Beverly Beth George Everett
 Helen LeBaron Hilton

1980

Rosa E. Cunningham
 Mary A. Grefe
 Arabella Mansfield
 Catherine G. Williams

1977

Jessie Binford
 Jessie Field Schambaugh
 Ida B. Wise Smith
 Mary Louise Smith

1988

A. Lillian Edmunds
 Twila Parka Lummer
 Marilyn O. Murphy
 Patricia C. Sullivan, R.S.M

1985

Dr. Gladys B. Black
 Edna M. Friffin
 Anna B. Lawther
 Alice Van Wert Murray

1982

Peg Stair Anderson
 Ruth Bluford Anderson
 Pearl Hogrefe
 Jeanne Montgomery Smith

1979

Minnette Frerichs Doderer
 Mabel Lee
 Mary Jane Neville
 Louise Rosenfeld

1976

Susan Glaspell
 Cora Bussey Hillis
 Agnes Samuelson
 Ruth Sayre

IOWA VETERANS ORGANIZATIONS

The American Legion in Iowa

The American Legion was started in Paris, France, on March 15, 1919. It was launched formally in St. Louis, Missouri, on May 8, 1919, by World War I veterans from nearly every state in the Union. The veterans were selected by temporary secretaries and named at the request of Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., acting under instructions from the Paris caucus. The first national convention of delegates from the newly organized state departments was held in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on Armistice Day, 1919.

The first Iowa state convention was held in Des Moines on September 4, 1919. The Iowa department stresses a national program of Americanism, national security, child welfare, and rehabilitation, in addition to many youth programs to develop good citizenship. The Iowa headquarters are located at 720 Lyon Street, Des Moines. There are nine districts in Iowa with 643 local posts and an approximate annual membership of 79,000.

Iowa has contributed leadership to the national organization with four national commanders: Gen. Hanford McNider of Mason City, J. Ray Murphy, formerly of Ida Grove, Donald E. Johnson of West Branch, and Dale Renaud of Bondurant. The American Legion Auxiliary, comprised of mothers, wives, sisters, daughters, and granddaughters of Legionnaires, was organized in 1921.

American Veterans of World War II

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

The AMVETS principles are to promote world peace, to perpetuate the American way of life, and to help veterans help themselves. Any person who served actively and honorably in the armed forces for any length of time after September 16, 1940, is eligible to become a member. AMVETS has a national and state auxiliary comprised of wives, mothers, sisters, and daughters of World War II, Korea, and Vietnam veterans.

China-Burma-India Veterans Association

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

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

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

The Disabled American Veterans in Iowa

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

During 1920 and 1921, the first three chapters of the Iowa department were organized in the vocational training centers at Des Moines, Iowa City, and Ames. The Department of Iowa DAV held its first state convention in 1922 in Iowa City. The DAV in Iowa has grown to 24 chapters and over 10,000 members. The National Service Office is located at 1033B Federal Building, 210 Walnut Street, Des Moines. The supervisor is Jerry Fitzsimons.

The Marine Corps League in Iowa

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

League detachments are located all across the country. Regular meetings are conducted under a unified ritual, with the Marine Corps spirit and atmosphere predominating. The one and only membership qualification is honorable service in excess of 90 days in the U.S. Marine Corps. This means that, regardless of rank served, regardless of when or where a marine served, regardless of the division or wing of service, the marine, male or female, is welcome in the Marine Corps League.

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

Iowa Veterans of Foreign Wars

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

The Iowa department headquarters are located at 3601 Beaver Avenue, Des Moines.

Paralyzed Veterans of America

The Paralyzed Veterans of America (PVA) is a nonprofit organization chartered by the United States Congress and dedicated to serving the many needs of its members. The PVA is at the forefront of improving the access to and quality of appropriate health care, identifying and securing benefits to veterans, promoting medical research, educating society about attitudinal and physical barriers, and providing information and opportunities for better health, recreation, employment, sports, service, and camaraderie for spinal cord-impaired veterans and others as appropriate. Membership is open to any veteran of military service who has a spinal cord injury or disease.

Military Order of the Purple Heart

The Military Order of the Purple Heart is the only congressionally chartered veterans organization exclusively for combat-wounded veterans who have been awarded the Purple Heart by the government of the United States.