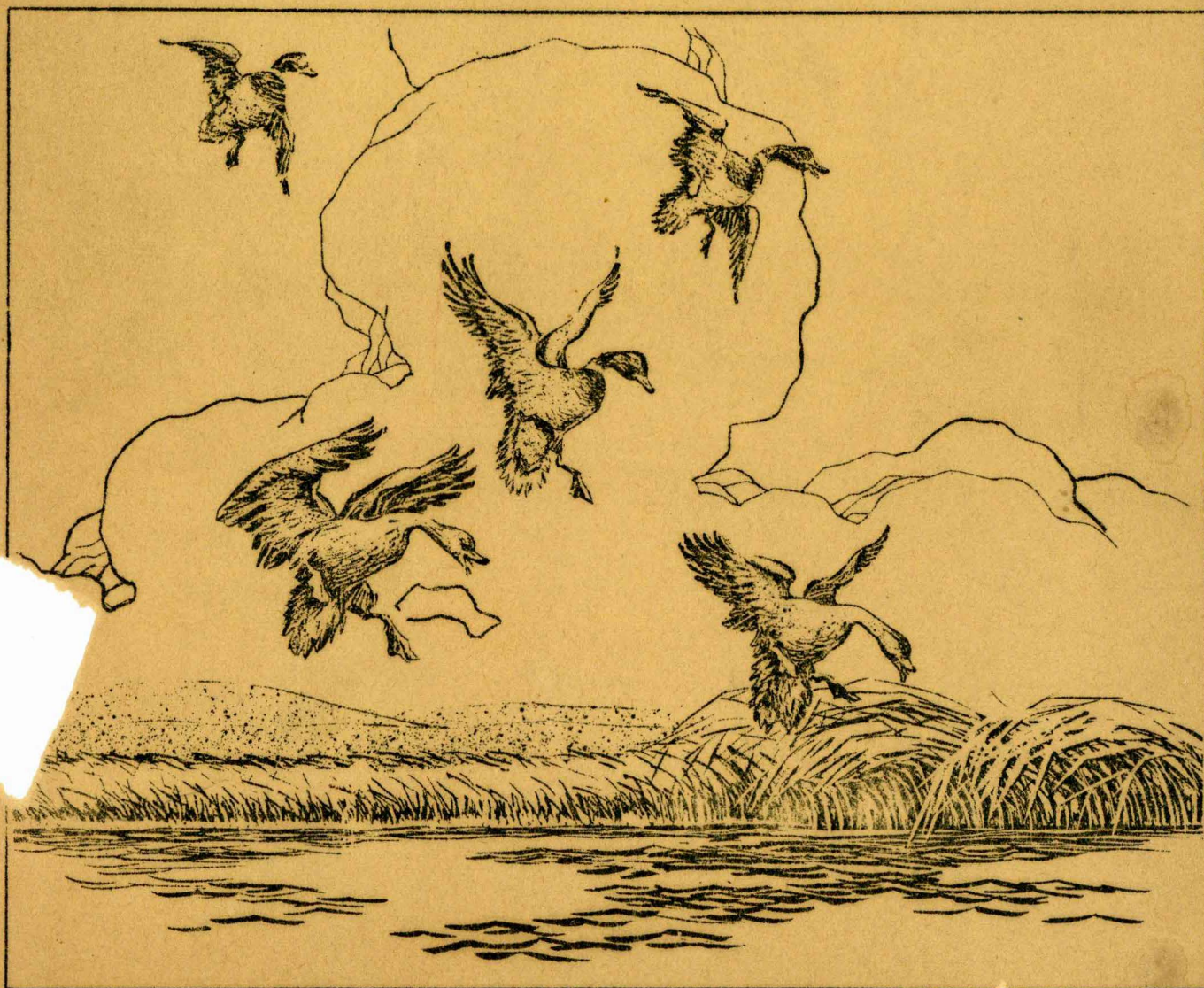


IOWA

PLANNING NEWS

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WHAT A PROGRAM OF SOUND CONSERVATION PLANNING HAS MEANT TO IOWA

Once in a decade, or perhaps even less frequently, popular interest in the conservation of wild life is suddenly stirred by a crisis that threatens destruction for the birds, the fish, and the animals.

The unusual severity of the winter that is now drawing to its close is easily pointed to as characteristic of the kind of crisis needed to arouse the vast majority of people to the necessity for doing something in behalf of wild life.

Unfortunately, a great deal more is needed for effective conservation than the occasional enthusiasms of even a great number of people - an enthusiasm that quickly subsides once the north winds have died down and the sun has returned to drive the snow away. Sound conservation planning must begin before an emergency arises. It must continue after the emergency and the popular interest have disappeared.

All of which is not to say that the additional help is not needed during the stress of severe weather; it is. During this last winter, thousands of pounds of feed, distributed to starving wild life by these enthusiasts, undoubtedly saved many birds that otherwise would have perished.

However, had there not existed already a well planned feeding program with facilities for distributing the feed, much of it would no doubt have been wasted. Indeed, some of it would not even have been available.

Conservation offices in Iowa have had a feeding program which has been carried on during the last three years. Stored in various warehouses were surplus feeds that were carried over. A year ago, the Biological Survey Unit of the Iowa State Planning Board, in co-operation with the Conservation Commission, carried on a feeding program and a shelter building project which undoubtedly contributed much in the way of supplies and experience to this year's program.

All of which is by way of introduction to the wild-life conservation recreation planning program that has been taking shape in Iowa during the last decade and a half, and a brief appraisal of its accomplishment to date.

A preface to any such appraisal might well be an inquiry into what is meant by conservation and why it is necessary or desirable.

According to one definition, to conserve is to use sparingly so as to impair as little as possible - to preserve in the state of nature.

The first settlers felt small need for using sparingly the gifts of nature. On all sides, so great was the abundance of everything - streams alive with fish, prairies dotted with game, heavens clouded by birds and waterfowl, and river banks lined with trees - that they little thought of a time when nature's wealth, even the rich soil itself, would be approaching exhaustion.

For them park areas were not necessary so long as there existed in the natural state many unspoiled sections.

There were a few of the pioneers, or sons of pioneers, who foresaw the time when the state would be largely appropriated for individual farms or city areas and who began to agitate, about 40 years ago, for state ownership of certain areas of unusual character and beauty for state parks. Among the leaders in this group were Thomas H. McBride and Bohumil Shimek, of the State University of Iowa, and L.H. Pammel of Iowa State College.

Although the first fish and game commission, with one commissioner, was established by the fifteenth General Assembly in 1874, and a State Fish Hatchery established at Anamosa in 1880 financed from the state treasury, it was not until 1909 that the first hunter's license was issued.

Not until 1919 did the people of Iowa come into possession of a State Park. In that year Backbone State Park in Delaware County was acquired with funds received from those accruing to the Fish and Game Commission.

By 1932, the number of state parks had increased to 42. Many state parks were made possible through the gift of land to the state by the individual owners, and others have been established because interested groups and communities sponsored the movement and purchased the land which was deeded to the state.

In March 1931, the General Assembly adopted a joint resolution which was approved by the Governor, instructing the State Board of Conservation and the State Fish and Game Commission to collaborate on the preparation of a long-time conservation plan and program. Published in 1933, this Twenty-five Year Conservation plan has become an important landmark in sound conservation planning in the state, and a goal toward which other states are striving.

Upon an examination of this plan, it becomes readily apparent that the

many ramifications of conservation include more than the mere protection of wild life or recreation areas.

Quoting from the Iowa Conservation Plan, "... No sooner do we begin to determine the measures necessary to accomplish this objective (conservation) than we find the work reaching into the fields which lie outside the direct propagation of fish and game and the purchase and development of park tracts. We find that good fishing can be provided in streams and lakes only when the pollution and silting problem have been brought under control. Upland wildlife, including game, must in Iowa necessarily lie mainly in the hands of the land user, the farmer, to whom sufficient inducement must be offered to justify him in maintaining suitable cover and food and protection. Waterfowl and marsh wild life can live in or migrate across Iowa only if the proper areas are set aside for them, and this involves the whole matter of surface water conservation. The very beautiful landscape of this state can be restored and maintained only by a large woodland conservation program.....

"It seems regrettable that such conservation planning could not have been undertaken much earlier, for it could have saved huge sums of money, for example, in checking unwise drainage operations; and the legal and administrative difficulties would be far less serious than they are."

Since the adoption of this plan, the interest in conservation has gone forward with rapid strides. In many respects the 25 year program has been advanced ahead of its schedule. By gifts and purchase, the state parks have increased from 42 in 1932 to 67 in 1936.

Much progress has been due to the federal assistance which has been offered to the state for conservation purposes - assistance which probably would not have been granted had it not been for the Conservation Plan. Civilian Conservation Corps camps have been established in numerous state parks and

in new areas. The CWA and FERA projects have extended the development of conservation in many of its phases. CCC work has been done in 37 counties on 49 areas. It has resulted in the construction of eight residences for Park Custodians and some 15 artificial lakes involving approximately 1100 acres of water. It has included numerous projects such as shelters, trails, outdoor ovens, water supplies, waste disposal systems, roads, bridges, cabins, fish rearing ponds, planting and seeding, landscaping, tree disease control, fencing, entrance gate-ways, bath houses, boat houses, lodges, lake and river improvement and numerous other projects directly affecting the conservation program in Iowa.

The FERA has done work on State Conservation projects in 36 counties on 38 areas, involving the construction of dams as well as trails, custodians residences, bath houses, shelters, park furniture, erosion control, stream improvement, bridges, seeding and planting, water supplies and numerous other items. This is in addition to work that has been done on private farms by the CCC.

By an act of the State Legislature, which became effective May 1935, the Iowa State Board of Conservation and the State Fish and Game Commission were consolidated to form the Iowa Conservation Commission.

This Commission is composed of seven members appointed by the governor, and is charged with specific duties and powers for the conservation and administration of Iowa's wild life and recreation areas. Members of the Commission and the dates of expiration of their offices are as follows: Mrs. Henry Frankel, Des Moines, Chairman (July 1, 1937); Dr. W.C. Boone, Ottumwa, (Deceased Feb. 12, 1936); Logan Blizzard, McGregor, (July 1, 1941); W.A. Burhans, Burlington (July 1, 1939); A.E. Rapp, Council Bluffs (July 1, 1937); Dr. J. F. Colby, Forest City (July 1, 1939) and Dr. E.E. Speaker, Lake View (July 1, 1939).

M. L. Hutton is director.

Under the jurisdiction of the Conservation Commission are some 37 areas of state parks and preserves totaling some 13,500 acres. There are also 11 meandered rivers with approximately 800 miles of river bed and 65 meandered lakes with 41,000 acres. (In 1899 there were 109 lakes with 61,000 acres. Hence there has been a loss by drainage of 44 lakes and 20,000 acres.) There are some 12 areas of drained lake beds, amounting to approximately 4,200 acres, besides a number of fish hatcheries, and rearing pools, nurseries and ponds. There are some 15 artificial lakes, most of which are included in state parks, and some 15,000 miles of smaller rivers and streams.

In the work of supervising these areas, enforcing the game laws and caring for the wild life, the commission employs 39 conservation officers and assistants, and 32 park custodians.

As has been pointed out, there are many aspects to a conservation program. It is intricately bound up with the whole program of planning and not a little of it will depend upon individual land owners.

Wildlife and conservation areas have a part in the larger problem of land use. In future articles, to be included in this publication, conservation will be treated strictly in its relationship to land use.

In Iowa, conservation and wildlife planning are in many respects in the lead of other phases of planning. What has already been done demonstrates the soundness of a definite planning program in the attack on a specific problem.

Such a program does not always get the attention or interest it deserves. But the existence of such a plan does represent a constant goal toward which to bend all efforts, even though popular interest dies down from time to time. A comprehensive, long-time plan will make it possible to expand a program quickly, but in a logical way during periods of unusual public attention such as we have witnessed during the past winter.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

With this issue of the Iowa Planning News the Iowa State Planning Board introduces its new monthly publication devoted to the interest of better planning in Iowa or, if you will, "Planning A Better Iowa".

It is proposed that this publication shall contain news of interest to all community and civic bodies that are genuinely interested in better planning methods. It will also include, from time to time, interpretative articles on various phases of planning - regional, state and local.

It is not intended that the Iowa Planning News shall confine itself to the state. Experiences of other states will be of value in our own work, and it is planned to include, from time to time, articles telling of significant accomplishments elsewhere, for the benefit of our Iowa readers.

In getting out a publication that is both interesting and useful the widest possible cooperation, suggestion and criticism will be needed. It is to be hoped that your proposals will be directed to us in order that we may benefit from them in the improvement of this organ.

This publication is made possible by W.P.A. Federal Project No. 3.

PLANNING BOARD REPORT
AVAILABLE AT LIBRARIES

Unable to supply all demands for copies of its Second Report (April 1935) The Iowa State Planning Board has none the less placed one copy in all county seat libraries in the state and in all Junior College libraries, for use by high schools, county planning groups, women's clubs and all others desiring to use it as reference material.

These books contain much valuable information concerning the state, its natural and social resources, data on land, water, people, and commerce. The books are well illustrated with maps, charts and photographs, including two four-color plates showing Iowa's original and proposed forests.

Requests for copies of these books have come from nearly every state in the union and from several foreign countries.

High school students in science, agriculture and history classes should find the volumes especially valuable.

February 24, 1936

Mr. R. H. Matson
State Planning Board
Ames, Iowa

Dear Mr. Matson:

In reply to your letter of February 4th concerning the report of the Iowa State Planning Board, I think you will be interested to know that the report is being used by various teachers in the public schools. As you know, Council Bluffs is planning a centennial celebration for next summer, and our school librarian is finding much material of interest about Iowa in this report.

All the reports so far issued have material that is invaluable in a library and I feel that Iowa is very fortunate to have such an excellent piece of work done for the people of the state.

Very truly yours

Eva T. Canon
Librarian
Council Bluffs

A. D. TAYLOR, CLEVELAND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, OPENS PLANNING SERIES

On January 30, President A.D. Taylor of the National Association of Landscape Architects, practicing Cleveland landscape expert, delivered the first address in a series of lectures dealing with National, Regional, State and Town Planning to be given during the current year at Iowa State College.

This series constitutes a forerunner of the two hour credit course in the broad fundamentals of planning to be offered at the college during the winter quarter, beginning with the 1936-37 academic year. The course will be described as follows in the next catalogue: "National, Regional, State and Town Planning, a series of lectures on collaborative planning aimed to present in outline form the rational approach and the essentials of the various elements and professions involved in broad planning programs, as well as the need for mutual understanding and helpful cooperation to insure future physical, economic and social welfare."

Subject of speaker Taylor's address was "Introduction to comprehensive Planning". Said Mr. Taylor, "Our planning problems cannot be solved by any one man."

Touching but briefly upon methods and procedure, the speaker presented a summary of past practices in the use and abuse of natural resources that have made advance planning a necessity in our time, and sounded a call for a greater interest among all classes of people.

"Looking back we find that we have failed to do many things that we should

have done; it has often been said, and rightly so, that we have progressed in spite of ourselves," Mr. Taylor stated.

"We have had to go through a great emergency such as we have just been through, to make us realize the need of a sound planning program in the use of our great resources."

To his own question, "By whom is this important work to be done?" Mr. Taylor replied, "It is going to be done through the combined efforts of all the people."

"It is not the engineer's job, not the city planner's job, not the landscape architect's. Everyone has a part to play. The head of our national planning work is president of a railroad."

"Doctors, lawyers, educators, men who have proved their usefulness and their interest in activities which make for a better country, are the ones to aid in the planning of the state."

"Dr. Merriam (of the National Resources Committee) was a professor of political science at the University of Chicago; Arthur Morgan, leader in the work of the TVA, was just a good civil engineer until he got interested in a program of social engineering."

"We as citizens must do our part. We have a great social responsibility before us. We want to leave something of which we and our children can be proud - leave a better country in which to live."

Outlining specific reasons why greater attention should be accorded matters of planning and correct use of

resources Mr. Taylor emphasized the following facts:

"We use lands for agriculture that are not adapted to that purpose; we have created conditions which nature never intended should be created - for which we must pay a penalty. We have misused forest areas, turning them into cultivated farms. This improper use of land which, due to topography, soil texture and other reasons, is not suited to cultivation, is the reason for finding so much land from other parts of the country in the Mississippi delta.

"Another problem deals with the use of water resources and flood control. The government is now spending thirty million dollars for flood control in the Ohio valley, just because we have denuded the hillsides, allowing water to rush down into the valleys causing loss of life and property.

"In northern Montana we find a million and a half acres of land in one project which cannot be used because no one has conserved the water in a way to make moisture available to that area.

"We have streams that are polluted. We see a river 20 feet or 50 feet wide, of a peculiar color and wonder what has happened. We find an industrial plant up the river sending its wastes down the stream. Fish can't live in this water.

"And, we have cities that are growing up in a haphazard, unplanned manner, unsightly to look at, crowded and traffic-ridden from the physical standpoint."

HIGHLIGHTS FROM A.D. TAYLOR

"God gave us a portion of the earth, and a distinct responsibility. We ought to do the things during our period of occupancy which would make the earth a more enjoyable place to live and an asset to the generations that come after us."

"I have heard men talk about state and national planning for 20 years--they were the idealists, the dreamers, accused of having some particular notion which never could be accomplished.

"Mr. L.H. Bailey said he was proud to be accused of being a dreamer--while other people were doing the things he had dreamed of, he could dream of something to be done in the future."

"Fortunately, we have a National Resources Committee, virtually a National Planning Committee. We have a series of state planning boards. These committees are filling a gap that has been left so long unfilled."

"Planning is not a new field. It is almost as old as civilization. You will find examples in history of attempts to plan on different scales in different parts of the world. I think I am safe in saying that the United States is the first nation which has really started an intelligent planning program."

"The people who are going to aid in this work are the ones with their heads in or above the clouds and their feet firmly on the ground."

SERVICES OF P.H. ELWOOD LOANED TO RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION

The services of P. H. Elwood, consultant to the I.S.P.B. since its inception two years ago, have been loaned for a few days each month by the National Resources Committee for planning and consultation work with the Resettlement Administration.

His immediate work in this new capacity is concerned with the planning of community centers for Resettlement Administration projects in Nebraska, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Mississippi and Tennessee.

P. E. BROWN DISCUSSES LAND AND LAND USE IN PLANNING LECTURE

The tremendous land area of the United States has unconsciously affected our whole national character, according to Prof. P. E. Brown, head of the Department of Agronomy at Iowa State College, in a talk before students and faculty members on February 20.

"Our development as a nation has been amazing and our size or land area has played a large part in that development. It is not the whole story, but it is vastly important," the speaker said.

"The great land area of our country has lured people from all parts of the world. Our size and the desire to develop our land area are the main reasons for the 'melting pot' which has produced the American nation."

The land, Professor Brown contends, has been the chief reason for our prosperity. We have grown larger in population, have produced more products, have become a creditor instead of a debtor nation.

"Finally, during the Great War, under the urge of necessity to supply the warring nations with food and other necessities, we reached a pinnacle of production which led to our downfall. We lost our foreign markets. There we were keyed up to high production with nothing to do with our product."

The ensuing depression has done one good thing, the speaker contended. "It has caused us to stop and take account or stock of what we have in the way of land and how we shall use it."

An economics of scarcity, stated Professor Brown, does not appeal to the American nation, and its necessity is

questionable. Instead, a policy of the proper land use is desirable.

"But this dooms exploitation. This condemns land to be reforested, put back into grass, removed from cultivation. But why is this not possible, why is it not understandable? The answer is that it is. In fact, it is about time that something were done about soil conservation and proper land use if our security, as a nation, is to continue."

National expansion, westward movement, pioneer settlement, industrial development -- all were encouraged in our growing country. When farmers mined the soil to exhaustion they moved on to new land. The virgin prairie soil has withstood much abuse, but it cannot do so forever.

Against the background of land exploitation were a few highlights, Professor Brown said, referring to Theodore Roosevelt's conservation work, the beginning of the U.S. Forest Service and the National Park Service, and the famous conservation conferences of governors in Washington.

But we were beginning to "pay the piper" in a serious way for our sins against the land when the depression, all at once as if by magic, led to a general soils consciousness.

Professor Brown outlined briefly the preliminary problem of classifying the land and taking an inventory. This work, he stated, has fortunately been under way for many years.

After the land is classified, that which is submarginal must be removed from production and used for forests, recreation, wild life, or grazing. "I

think it is generally agreed," said the speaker, "that government ownership and operation of submarginal land is the most desirable solution of the problem!"

After the removal of submarginal land from production, a process of education and compensation will aid in protecting and regulating proper land use, he added.

Professor Brown does not share the fears of some that a sound land use program will allow over production. He praises the work of the soil Conservation Service in demonstrating erosion control.

Stressing the interrelation of our land, other resources, and industries, Professor Brown emphasized, "We must not plan narrowly, locally, or with too much attention to the immediate present. A plan is needed by which individualism will not be stifled, private enterprise will not be throttled, but at the same time our future as a nation will be made secure. We must have a land use plan and then we must have action."

COLLEGE LISTS LECTURE DATES

Following is a tentative schedule of lectures on the series relating to National, State, Regional and Town Planning now being given at Iowa State College.

March 5 - Great Hall, 11 a.m.

"Regional Factors in National Planning" - P.H. Elwood, Consultant, National Resources Board.

March 12 - Great Hall, 11 a.m.

"Land Management" - J.L. Boatman, Soil Conservation Service, Ames.

March 26 - Engineering Hall, 11 a.m.

"Water Conservation and Use" - Jack Hinman, Iowa City.

April 2 - Great Hall, 11 a.m.

"People - Population and Sociological" - Dr. Charles E. Merriam, University of Chicago.

April 9 - Engineering Hall, 11 a.m.

"Transportation Planning" - Fred White, Ames.

April 16 - Engineering Hall, 11 a.m.

"Economics of Planning" - Dean C. A. Phillips, Iowa City.

April 23 - Engineering Hall, 11 a.m.

"Industrial and Public Service Planning" - Dean T. R. Agg, Ames.

April 30 - Engineering Hall, 11 a.m.

"Legal Aspects of Planning" - Dwight McCarty, Emmetsburg, Iowa.

May 7 - Great Hall, 11 a.m.

"Financial Phases of Planning" - J.N. Darling, Des Moines.

May 21 - Great Hall, 11 a.m.

"Technical Procedure in Planning" - L. Deming Tilton, California.

MEMBERSHIP AND FUNCTION OF IOWA STATE PLANNING BOARD

Inquiries have come to this office from time to time, regarding the membership and purpose of the Iowa State Planning Board. Accordingly, it was considered appropriate to include in this first issue of the Iowa Planning News a brief explanation of the function and makeup of the board.

The Iowa State Planning Board is a body of 10 unpaid members appointed by the governor. The purpose of the board is to act as a fact finding, coordinating agency in the assimilation of data pertinent to the development of the state along various lines -- physical, economic and social.

The members were selected from the various state administrative agencies, and from the University of Iowa and Iowa State College.

The board's function is strictly as an advisory body.

Included in the membership are: H. H. Kildee, Dean of Agriculture, Iowa State College, chairman; T.R. Agg, Dean of Engineering, Iowa State College; Dr.

Walter L. Bierring, State Health Commissioner; Mrs. Henry Frankel, chairman of Iowa Conservation Commission; P. F. Hopkins, State P.W.A. Engineer; George Keller, professor of Engineering, University of Iowa; C.A. Phillips, Dean of College of Commerce, University of Iowa; Agnes Samuelson, Superintendent of Public Instruction; A.C. Trowbridge, State Geologist; Fred White, Chief Engineer of the Iowa Highway Commission; and J. N. Darling.

A.H. Wieters, State Sanitary Engineer, is secretary of the board, and R. H. Matson is director.

Prof. P.H. Elwood, head of the Department of Landscape Architecture at Iowa State College, is the National Resources Committee's consultant to the board.

In the spring of 1934 the staff of the Iowa State Planning Board began its research, financed by CWA and later by FERA, working on some 25 projects.

The results of these projects are contained in the two major reports published by the Planning Board, and in numerous smaller publications issued from time to time.

At present four Planning Board projects are operating under the WPA. On Urban Zoning and Planning Studies, relief workers are making traffic volume counts and recording urban land use data. Analysis of Farm Statistics is a project for tabulating information that should aid in agricultural adjustment plans. Tax survey is a study of county tax records to determine the probable effects of various homestead tax exemption measures. Biological survey is a project which cooperates with the State Conservation Commission in wildlife relief programs.

Projects still pending include one in education, one in population and social trends, one in public health, one in checking base township maps, and another cooperative program with the State Conservation Commission for lake and stream improvement.

STATE PLANNING IN THE UNITED STATES

The development of State Planning Boards is a striking evidence of the trend toward an over-all view of the resources and possibilities of the several States of the American Union.

These 46 boards represent the desire of the people of the several States, expressed through their legislatures or their Governors, to inventory the natural and human resources of the commonwealths and to plan for their better and more effective use.

The meaning of the State Planning Boards which have recently sprung into life is the expression of a desire

(1) To take a comprehensive view of the resources and planning problems of the several states;

(2) To relate the work of the local planners, already well under way in many cities and in a number of counties, to the work of the state as a whole;

(3) To relate the work of the States to each other by better cooperation and coordination, as in the case of water uses;

(4) To relate the work of the State planning agencies to that of the National Government; and

(5) Finally, to relate the work of the several public planning agencies to that of private and semipublic agencies within the State, as in the development of transportation and power.

From State Planning,
National Resources Board
June, 1935.

Dr. W.C. Boone, member of the Iowa Conservation Committee died at his home in Ottumwa, Feb. 12. Formerly a member of the Iowa State Planning Board, Doctor Boone was an ardent conservationist and friend of wild life.

PLANNING BOARD TO PUBLISH
ANALYSIS OF IOWA WATERS

To be published by the Iowa State Planning Board in the near future are a group of water analyses from various parts of the state. These analyses are the results of studies made by Planning Board chemists, under the direction of J.J.Hinman of the State Hygienic Laboratories at Iowa City.

In recommending that these data be published, Dr. Hinman states:

"The information obtained in the course of this work has been of great value and will be of even greater value in the future as an aid to the locating of supplies of water for public and private use. It will assist in determining the horizons from which waters may be profitably derived. It will help communities to decide whether or not it is feasible to attempt to remove iron and manganese from the waters or whether it is feasible to attempt to soften the water by any of the common water softening procedures. Interest in municipal as well as private softening plants for the treatment of water is growing as the public demands better and better water quality. Much development in this regard may be expected in Iowa within the next ten to twenty years.

"Unless mineral analyses are available from official sources, communities will be dependent entirely upon the results obtained by the chemists of railroads, water softening companies and similar interested organizations.

"Until the present material has become available, there was no compilation of results of analyses of water except two valuable compilations published by the Iowa State Geological Survey as Volume 21 (1910 and 1911) and Volume 33 (1927). These publications, which have been of great use in the past, had the disadvantage that for the

most part the results were those from laboratories of varying degrees of efficiency, made in different degrees of completeness, all recalculated to a common basis of ionic factors. Coupled with the work which has been done under the agency of the Iowa State Planning Board, we have today in these reports, very useful information which can now be evaluated much more readily.

COOPERATION IN CITY PLANNING

A relation in which cooperation is particularly necessary is that between the lay citizen and the technical city planner. Sometimes the engineer is tempted to be arbitrary in designing a street plan or a civic center. Sometimes he fails to consider the habits and wishes of the people who must see and use the products of his technical planning. When he does this he fails to do his work well.

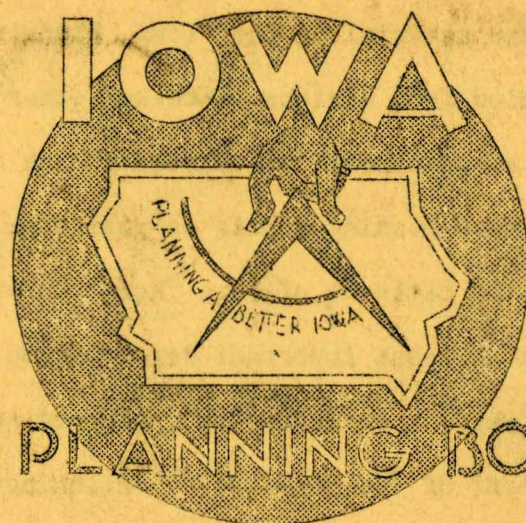
On the other hand, the city zoning or planning commission frequently turns a deaf ear to the warning of the technician. Sometimes permit after permit is granted for the construction of new stores and filling stations in residential areas -- despite the pleas of the city planner who points out that too many exceptions weaken the force of zoning control, make uncertain the future value of property, and render farcical any claim to progressive and citizen-regulated city development.

In other words, planning means more than a drawing board and drafting instruments, more than a half century of community life rewarded by membership on a city planning commission. It means using technical skills and human experience and common sense in designing a program for the future.

For planning -- like cooperation, which is part of it -- is good only when it has a worthy objective and combines the best thought and effort of those concerned.

The material in the "Iowa Planning News" is assembled from various state and other agencies in Iowa and elsewhere and placed at the disposal of as large a reading public as possible, in order to help the citizens of Iowa keep informed of the latest and most important developments in the planning field. Articles are assembled and edited by the staff of the Iowa State Planning Board and published without review by the members of the Planning Board itself. Additional items, corrections or new addresses for our mailing list will be welcome. The cover illustration for this issue is an adaptation by John Weber, inspired by Jay N. Darling's recent drawing in the Des Moines Sunday Register.

P. H. Elwood, Consultant
National Resources Committee



STATE PLANNING BOARD