



PLANNING NEWS

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Ames, Iowa

February 1937

COUNTY PLANNING AS A GOVERNMENTAL FUNCTION

In the hard, dreary years which followed the 1929 economic debacle, the American people discovered many shortcomings in their highly-esteemed and much praised system of living. In the hard, dreary years which fol- ize as never before the necessity for the making plans for future development and conservation of the continent's economic, natural and human resources.

Government, which was no less and no more at fault than most of the other basic institutions, has been among the first to realize that changes and improvements must be made. Forced into aggressive action by the people who through their own experience know that alterations were inevitable, government throughout the land has been altering and readjusting its activities to meet present-day needs.

One of the greatest handicaps in making these adjustments has been the necessity for making great changes and pushing vast developments on many fronts without preconceived plans. Some of the results of these emergency programs naturally have been disappointing.

Responsible government from the small town to the nation came to real-

THOUGHT PROVOKERS

County planning --

What is it?

What will it do?

What will it cost?

What will it save?

Read this suggestive article. It does not attempt to give all the answers to the above questions. But it may put you on the track leading toward the solution of problems in your county.

In recommending the permanent establishment of the National Resources Committee for planning purposes as an essential element of efficient executive management, the President's committee on government reorganization cited the rapid growth of planning. Said the committee:

"There are now 47 state planning boards engaged in the task of making state-wide plans for the best use of state resources...There are 1100 city planning boards occupied with special problems of ur-

ban communities. County planning boards have been set up in more than 400 counties and are increasing in number and importance."

This discussion deals particularly with county planning, its scope, cost, factual basis and benefits.

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COUNTY PLANNING AS GOVERNMENT FUNCTION

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An Intermediate Step

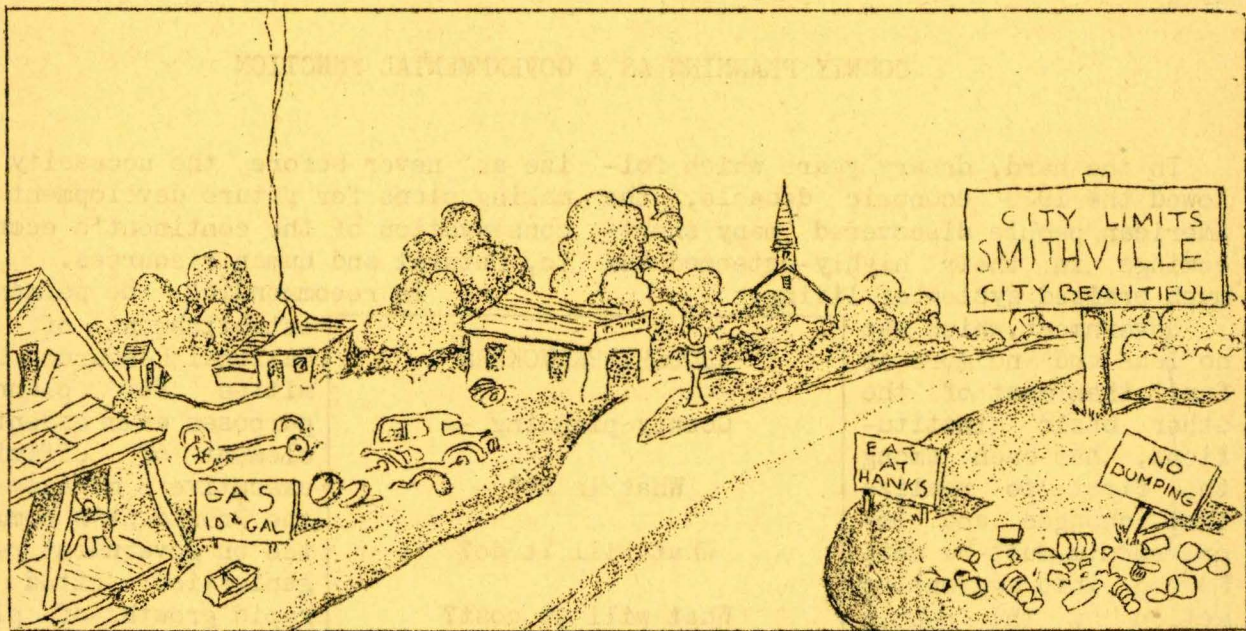
In an administrative sense, county planning is the logical intermediate step between town planning and state planning activities.

At present the most troublesome area or region is found immediately

various towns and cities within the county and may make plans for the development of the remainder of the county, working toward the achievement of a full and uniform development of the entire county.

County planning establishes a valuable medium of cooperation with the state planning agency by diffusing the knowledge of state planning activities as they relate to county planning programs.

"NO MAN'S LAND"



surrounding our towns and cities. This is the "no man's land" where anything can and often does happen.

In these areas around cities and towns of less than 25,000 population there is no planning or platting supervision in Iowa. And it is here that the county and city planning commissions could most effectively cooperate in halting the growth of the devastating suburban "shoe string" slums. Furthermore, the Iowa law should be amended to permit all towns and cities to control platting and development one mile beyond the city limits.

Coordinating Link

The county planning agency may coordinate the planning activities of the

No less important in this connection is the information which the county planning board may furnish to the State Planning Board on various subjects for study, regarding its own plans and activities. In return for this help, the county receives from the State Planning Board information and analyses of great value in developing county plans.

A Changed Conception

"But," the average citizen will ask, "What is this plan? Whence does it come? Of what does it consist? What are its costs?"

In the early years of this century, the usual conception of a plan was a beautiful map suggesting a system of highways, parks and other public improvements, toward the future develop-

ment of which all expenditures for public improvements in the area should be directed. Often this was dignified by the name "master plan".

From this beginning, the concept of planning has developed tremendously. With the years of experience there has been a marked tendency to draw away from any fixed "master plan" such as that mentioned, and toward a much more fluid and inclusive scheme of development, kept elastic and responsive to constantly emerging changes in the social and economic order, but in keeping with the general outline.

This new type of plan or planning attempts to take cognizance of all factors having vital influence on the individual and the community.

These factors include the structure and characteristics of the population, its health and safety, its living conditions, its education and recreation.

The new planning concept seeks to analyze the factors of economic life in the community, and to study the types of industry fostered, the systems of transportation and communication in use, and the land uses involved in these activities.

It is interested in the efficiency of governmental administration and services offered the people. It is concerned with the wisdom and practicality of the expenditures of public funds for public works.

Complexity Increases

Thus we see that, rather than a simple map, we face a tremendously complex and vital problem in attempting to formulate even the outline of a plan. We might be inclined to shrink from such a

gigantic task.

Where are the facts concerning these many subjects? Upon what foundation must such a plan be built?

These are sane and natural questions, for the first necessity of planning is facts. Information concerning the physical resources of the county and its people must be gathered and analyzed.

Following are some of the principal subjects concerning which the county planning organization must be reliably informed in order to function intelligently and effectively:

1. Natural characteristics and resources.
2. Land uses.
3. Population and its characteristics.
4. Housing.
5. Public education.
6. Public health, safety.
7. Recreation.
8. Transportation.
9. Electrification and communication.
10. Industry and employment.
11. Public works.
12. Government.

How to Begin




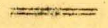

A great mass of data concerning each of these fields is at present awaiting the study of any county planning organization in Iowa. The State Planning Board has much information about every county of the state, including base maps, farm statistics, and their analysis, data on population and employment, public education, public health resources, recreational facilities, and many other subjects pertinent to planning.

The reports of the U. S. Census, U. S. Department of Agriculture, State Department of Agriculture, U. S. Geological Survey, Iowa State College, State University of Iowa, extension services and experiment stations of these two

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COVER DESIGN

The cover design on this issue of Iowa Planning News is a reproduction of the suggested Appanoose County highway plan prepared by Mark Morris, research engineer for the Iowa Highway Commission, for publication in the Iowa State Planning Board's report on Appanoose County (An Approach to County Planning - April 1936). Following are the key designations for the map:

-  PRIMARY ROAD
STANDARD CROSS-SECTION
WITH ALL-WEATHER SURFACE
-  COUNTY TRUNK ROAD
STANDARD CROSS-SECTION
WITH ALL-WEATHER SURFACE
-  LOCAL COUNTY ROAD
STANDARD CROSS-SECTION
WITH ALL-WEATHER SURFACE
TO BE MAINTAINED ONLY
-  ROAD TO BE ABANDONED
-  PROPOSED NEW ROAD
(APPROXIMATE LOCATION)

COUNTY PLANNING AS GOVERNMENT FUNCTION

(Cont'd from Page 3)

educational institutions, Iowa Highway Commission, State Board of Railroad Commissioners, State Conservation Commission, State Department of Health and State Department of Public Instruction, all comprise an exhaustive source of information which is available to individual counties for study and analysis.

Special Study projects may be arranged through high school and junior college classes in government and economics, and through various civic organizations in the county.

There remains the task of analyzing and coordinating data for the individual county. Much of this may be done by various sub-committees of the county planning agency. At times, it may be advisable to call in a consultant or staff worker from the State Planning Board or other qualified source.

Economy of County Planning

It is very probable that an expenditure of one cent per capita by an aggressive, intelligent and determined county planning agency could launch a sound program of county planning in any Iowa county.

Experience among planned units of government in the past has clearly demonstrated the economy of planning as well as its effectiveness.

The history of the expenditures of federal emergency funds during the past four years shows clearly that where plans were already available for public works development, such projects were usually approved and funds granted promptly. In other cases, sponsors of works projects were handicapped either by delay occasioned during preparation of plans, or by ill-conceived and hastily drawn plans which lacked any coordination with either the past or future.

Balanced Programs

Public funds will be more carefully spent through comprehensive planning. Improvements will be made in a balanced program, advancing the interests of the county as a whole in the most intelli-

gent manner possible.

In short, planning means using public funds, particularly for construction, wisely and in an orderly manner, rather than spending in hit-and-miss fashion without coordination, each new administration building "monuments" to itself without concern for the "monuments" of former or future administrations.

Of great importance will be the advantages to the individual citizen made possible through planning.

Local farming activities may be coordinated to mutual advantage, both economically and for the preservation of natural resources.

Retail Market Information

The merchant may have at his command analyses of the retail markets in his county, of the probable shifts in population with reference to movement, size, age, composition, nationality, occupation and income, and will be able to apply this information to his own business planning.

In the last analysis, the benefits of county planning will be directly proportional to the time and energy put into it. A county planning agency composed of persons only lukewarm in their interest toward the welfare of the county will never be able to make county planning effective.

But the advantages that may be derived through the efforts of an active, interested, intelligent group, using the medium of planning as a fruitful means of developing the social and economic life of a community, and for the proper conservation and use of the county's resources, are infinite.

The county that is contemplating a planning program is a county that is truly looking ahead.

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Mississippi Joins List

The Mississippi State Planning Board reports to Iowa Planning News that it also has been granted a permanent status by its State Legislature. January Planning News reported that state as still having a temporary board.

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APPANOOSE ORGANIZES PLANNING BOARD

Citizens of Appanoose County, where the Iowa State Planning Board made an extensive survey of resources and existing conditions, have formed a County Planning Board, headed by Sam V. Carpenter, prominent Centerville coal operator and chairman of the Appanoose County Soil Conservation organization.

The basic planning board includes four officers, a board of directors, and chairmen of committees, as follows:

Chairman, Mr. Carpenter; Vice Chairman, Ed Weepie, Mystic; Secretary, George Duckworth, Centerville; Treasurer, John Young, Centerville; Directors, J. M. Beck, D. D. Bentzinger, Chester Carmer, Mott R. Sawyers, John K. Valentine (Lieutenant-Governor of Iowa) and Roscoe Wales.

Skeleton Committees

Committees: Natural characteristics, Mrs. M. W. Speers; population and social trends, Elizabeth Darby; housing, Vern Price; education, J. E. Johnson and Grant Venell; public health and safety, Russell Buss, Mrs. Rae Elgin and Gilbert Swanson; recreation, Goldie Worth; transportation, Mott R. Sawyers and Sherman West; electrification and communication, Lawrence Breese; industry and employment, H. R. Schultz; public works, M. G. Hall; government and finance, C. M. Newbold and Harry Stamos; land use, Leo Bowdish and Jess Exline. These committees will be expanded as activities progress.

Facing extraordinary problems of soil erosion, development of coal deposits and a large county relief load, the Appanoose County Planning Board anticipates a future of research, analysis and discussion of best methods for solving the problems of this area.

Promotional Opportunities

Equally as interesting -- and perhaps as exciting -- will be the opportunities for greater public appreciation of the wealth of coal and other mineral deposits of this region, planning for conservation of both minerals and soil,

development of agricultural industries and promotion of the natural scenery and topographic characteristics of this interesting section of Iowa for recreational uses.

The Appanoose County group has recognized its advantage over other counties in inaugurating its planning program through possession of the survey report prepared by the State Planning Board. It is the only county in Iowa, and possibly the only county in the United States, which has ever been studied in this manner.

Gets National Attention

The Appanoose County Report, entitled "An Approach to County Planning", has received considerable attention nationally. It was described by Prof. P. H. Elwood, Consultant for the National Resources Committee, before a national planning conference held in Virginia last year.

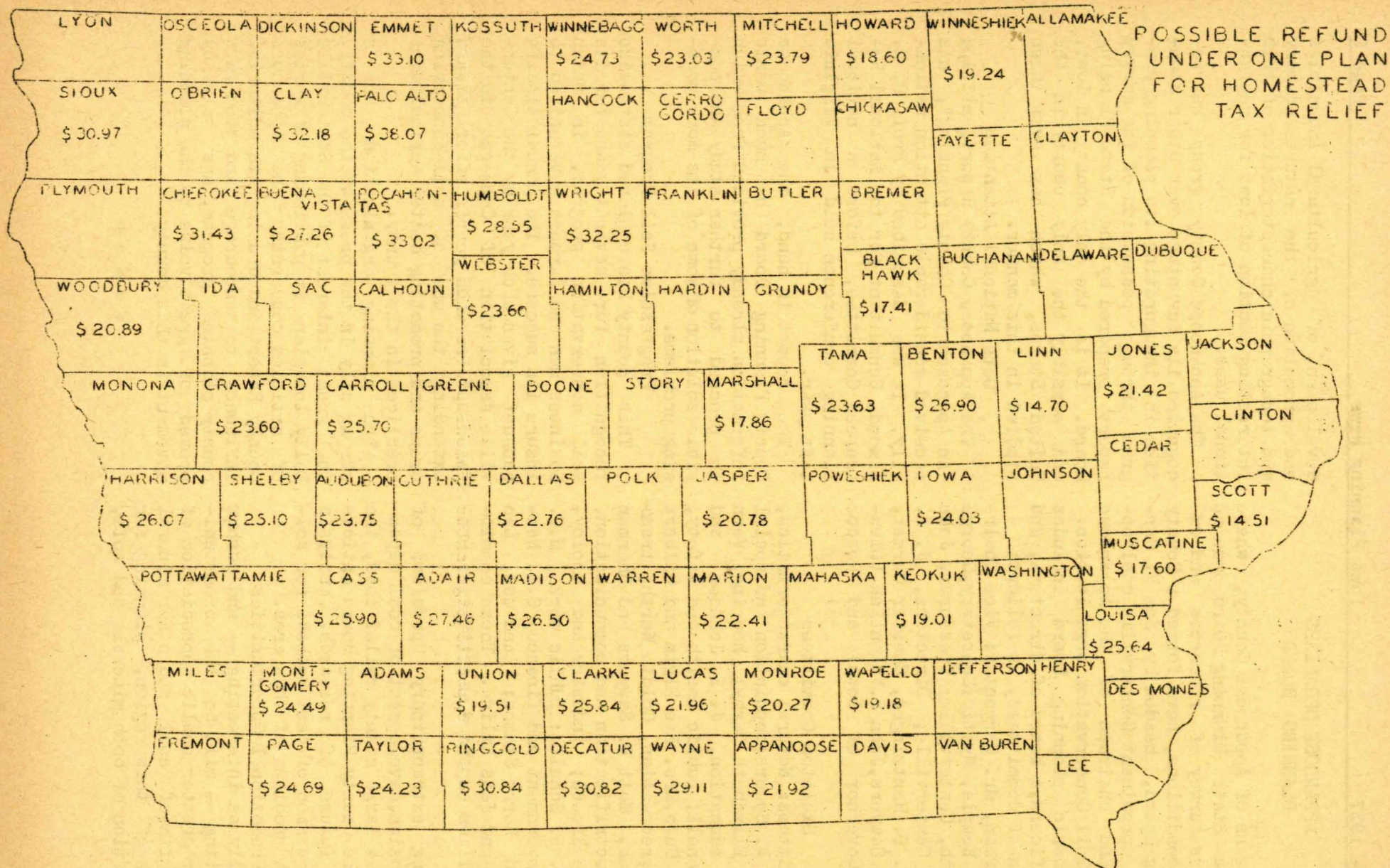
The report in hand, the Appanoose County Planning Board has much basic information already provided from which to proceed to further study and possible solution of some of its more pressing problems.

Progressive Soil Program

This county has achieved state-wide recognition for several years for its soil conservation program, in which business men and farmers have united to insure its success. The annual alfalfa banquet given each year by the Centerville Association of Commerce is the "wind-up" for each year's effort toward extending the use of soil-conserving crops and promoting better agricultural practices in the county.

The planning organization has a strong ally in the press of the county. The great interest of the Centerville Daily Iowegian in publishing a series of articles concerning the Appanoose County Report and in using its editorial influence to encourage and promote a county planning program, has already proved of great value to the planning movement in that county.

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REFUND IN DOLLARS PER \$1000 OF HOMESTEAD ASSESSED VALUE. (UP TO \$2500 LIMIT.) SEE OPOSITE PAGE FOR DETAILS.

REPORT PRESENTED
ON HOMESTEAD STUDIES

Meeting in the State Executive Office on Feb. 9, representatives of the Iowa State Planning Board presented to House and Senate committee members of the Iowa Legislature the results of the homestead tax studies made by the board.

Discussing briefly three reports prepared under his direction (1- Analysis of effect of Homestead Exemption; 2 - Analysis of effect of Senate File No. 53, 46th G. A.; 3 - Analysis of effect of Senate File No. 1, 47th G. A.), Prof. C. Woody Thompson, College of Commerce, State University of Iowa, said:

"This survey has had as its sole objective the presentation of facts on the problem of homestead tax relief. The State Planning Board, with the encouragement of such agencies as the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform and the State Board of Assessment and Review, set out to gather the facts about this problem on the theory that such information would be of aid to the members of the 47th General Assembly in their deliberations on such proposals as would be

introduced. In all its work on this problem, the State Planning Board has taken no position on the merits of homestead tax relief. It regards this as a problem of public policy, the sole province of the Legislature."

WPA Resources Used

The work of gathering this data was done by workers provided by the Works Progress Administration, about two in each county. They worked in cooperation with the county treasurers who made their records available for the study, and otherwise gave assistance.

Data thus gathered were tabulated in regional tabulating offices, and the final analysis was completed at the State Planning Board's office in Iowa City, under the personal direction of Professor Thompson.

The report for 50 counties was prepared because of the current need for this data by the Legislature. Its results give a fairly accurate conception of the probable effects of any homestead tax relief program for the state as a whole. Copies are available by addressing the Iowa State Planning Board.

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MAP SHOWS POSSIBLE REFUNDS UNDER HOMESTEAD TAX PLAN
(See Opposite Page)

The map on the opposite page shows approximate refunds per \$1000 of homestead assessed value up to \$2500 limit that would result in each of 50 counties (1) if Senate File No. 1, 47th General Assembly, should become law, (2) if \$11,550,000 should be available for rebate to counties, and (3) if the tax rate should be at least equal to the refund rate. In taxing districts with tax rates lower than the indicated refund rates, actual refunds could not exceed the actual tax.

Any amendment to Senate File No. 1, such as provision for other uses of the three-point tax program revenues, of course might leave different amounts available for homestead relief. The amount \$11,550,000 is the sum rebated in 1936 under existing law to property owners in general.

The information shown on the map is from the Iowa State Planning Board's homestead tax survey, as presented to the Legislature.

QUESTIONS CONCERNING COUNTY PLANNING PROBLEMS

Following are appropriate questions which any county may well ask itself when pondering planning problems. See how many of them could well be applied to your county.

General

What are generally accepted as the greatest needs of the county?

What agencies or organizations in the county may be counted upon to cooperate in the development of a county planning program?

What organizations are already conducting programs relating to county planning? To what extent?

Natural Characteristics

What special geographic or topographic features are there?

What soil types are found, and what are their characteristics?

What surface and sub-surface water supplies are there?

Land Use

Could types of agriculture other than those now practiced be introduced to advantage?

What is the extent of cultivation of sub-marginal land?

To what extent is use made of the various services of the Agriculture Experiment Station and the Extension Service of the Iowa State College?

What native forest areas remain?

Are the approaches to the towns and cities attractive? Do public dumping grounds, auto graveyards, etc., blight the landscape along main highways entering towns and cities?

What communities, if any, have active park commissions? Planning commissions? Zoning commissions?

Population & Social Trends

What is the distribution of population -- (a) By age groups? (b) By racial and national stock? (c) Geographically?

What are the trends in population distribution, age groups, movement into

and out of the county, etc.?

What is the history of early development?

What social opportunities exist?

Housing

Are homes maintained in good repair?

What can be done (through home improvement campaigns, etc.) to raise the standards of living?

Education

Are the curricula of the schools in keeping with modern developments and needs?

Are some schools partially vacant while others are overcrowded?

Could pupils in certain districts be transported to other districts at less cost than is required to maintain local schools?

Public Health & Safety

Are communities served by adequate sanitary and storm sewer systems?

What fire fighting facilities are available for towns? For farms?

Are steps taken to condemn and force demolition of unsafe structures -- buildings, bridges, etc. -- and to prevent swimming in contaminated waters?

Recreation

What playgrounds and athletic fields are there?

What further recreational use might be made of lakes and streams?

What recreational programs are sponsored by service groups?

What provision is made at present for wild life conservation, and what further might be done in this field?

Transportation

What additional roads should be developed?

What existing roads and rights-of-way are unnecessary to the county's

OTTUMWA CITY PLANNING
DRAFT UNDERGOES CHANGE

Mr. Horace A. Brown, chairman of the sub-committee on legislation of the Ottumwa Chamber of Commerce, reports that the city planning board bill which the Chamber of Commerce is sponsoring in the Iowa Legislature, and which provides for an elected city planning board whose powers would combine those now authorized city planning and zoning commissions, has undergone some alteration since it was described in the January issue of "Iowa Planning News".

"We have made a few changes in the original draft of the bill," Mr. Brown stated, "the principal one of which is to the following effect:

"The provision requiring all expenditures in excess of \$500 to be approved

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road system?

What grade crossings should be eliminated in the interest of safety?

Electrification & Communication

What steps are being taken or should be taken to make modern electrification and communication available to the entire county?

Industry & Employment

What are the industries of the county?

How many people do they employ?

Is their activity regular or seasonal?

What are the trends in employment?

Public Works

What public construction projects are most needed?

To what extent are local and county funds available to carry out these needed projects?

To what extent are state and federal funds available?

Government & Finance

What changes are desirable in methods of public finance?

Are methods of property valuation satisfactory? Or do they need revising?

What measures should be taken to reduce tax delinquency?

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by the city planning board has been eliminated, and in lieu thereof the proposed bill provides that all estimates of expenditure required of the municipal government by the Code of Iowa must be approved and adopted by the board, and no increase of such estimates shall be made without the approval of the board.

Would Review Budget

"The consolidated tax levy and the budget must be approved by the board prior to adoption by the city council and no expenditure shall be made in excess of the amount provided by the said budget, and no contractual obligation, formal or informal, which is not provided for in said budget as finally adopted shall be incurred by the city unless approved by the board."

Present Law Unaffected

The bill contemplates no change in the present City Planning Commission chapter of the code, nor in the Municipal Zoning chapter, Mr. Brown stated. It would provide that any city of more than 5,000 population might adopt the plan, but that such adoption is not compulsory.

"We are convinced that if a city planning board is to have any strength it must be created by statute and not by ordinance," Mr. Brown said. "We are also convinced that the present forms of city government are very inefficient in their expenditures of the taxpayer's money and need a non-salaried board of directors to consider all substantial expenditures and either approve or veto such expenditures."

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State Planning Function

The act creating the permanent State Planning Board in Massachusetts requires that the board "shall advise and cooperate with national, regional and county, municipal and other local planning, housing and zoning agencies within the Commonwealth for the purpose of promoting coordination between the state and local plans and development."

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DEAN MARSTON DISCUSSES OHIO-MISSISSIPPI FLOOD PROBLEM

The 1937 flood of the Ohio river valley has caused many people to ask how such catastrophes can happen in a civilization which boasts of its control over nature and natural forces.

Floods have been scourges of mankind since the beginning of history. In America, people have long watched floods periodically bring ruin to large sections of the country, and only very slowly have steps been taken to control such disasters.

The enormous Mississippi basin, of which the Ohio river is but one part, has presented the gravest problems. After the disastrous flood on the lower Mississippi in 1927, the Federal Government put the U. S. Army in charge of planning and building a flood control system for the Father of Waters. Since then some \$325,000,000 has been spent in carrying out the plan which was devised at that time.

Marston Was Consultant

Dean Anson Marston, Senior Dean of the Division of Engineering, Iowa State College, was a consultant to the commission which studied the problem. He has made interesting observations on the 1937 flood and on flood control generally, in an interview for "Iowa Planning News".

Floods, according to Dean Marston, are natural phenomena which recur at cyclical intervals. In the long run, a river will rise to flood heights once in six, seven or eight years. About every 20 or 30 years, a still larger flood will occur, and every half century a flood eclipsing all of these seems to take place.

Most to be feared, Dean Marston said, is the "super flood" which will occur perhaps once in a century.

Matter of Discretion

The extent of a flood control program is largely a matter of discretion, the dean stated. A complete flood control program for the Mississippi basin would

cost billions, and careful decisions as to the amount which may wisely be expended are necessary.

The present system of control on the Mississippi below Cairo is primarily dependent on levees built on the wide flood plain of the lower Mississippi. All along the lower river, flood plains often lower than the bank of the river stretch for miles inland. The levee system planned for the "super flood" permits part of this rich plain to be flooded to save the remainder of the plain and the cities and towns along the river's course.

Magnitude of Run-Off

Some idea of the magnitude of the problem may be gained by imagining an area of 36,000,000 acres, the size of the State of Iowa, reforested as a flood control area. If the forests held back half an inch of water that otherwise would flow off farm land, the crest of the flood would be lowered slightly more than two inches!

The problem in the Ohio valley, Dean Marston said, differs from that in the Mississippi valley because of its narrow flood plain. For control of Ohio floods, a comprehensive system including every known means of flood control must be planned and built for the entire valley. Every community must plan for its own defense, every region must coordinate local plans, and finally the system for the entire valley must be worked into a single great scheme embracing all the smaller problems before the floods of the Ohio will cease their destruction.

Economic Temptations

There are economic temptations and pitfalls to be overcome in making this plan. Dams built to store water for hydro-electric development often do not perform as flood control dams, Dean Marston said. The most successful dams for this purpose are of the type built by Dayton on the Miami river after the

disastrous Dayton flood early in the century.

The flood gates of these dams are never closed, but on the other hand they never permit more water than the channel can contain to flow through the gates.

The limitations of storage dams as flood control measures were illustrated in the recent flood when the Tennessee river on which are located numerous dams of the Tennessee Valley Authority rose to flood heights almost as fast as the Ohio and served only to complicate the general flood problem, Dean Marston explained.

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Error in Reporting

In reporting the personnel of the County Planning Organization in Buena Vista County, last month, Iowa Planning News inadvertently omitted the name of one of the chairmen of committees. The omission was: J.A. Schmitz, Storm Lake, chairman of the committee on recreation facilities and resources.

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"Iowa Looks Ahead"

A new booklet, "Iowa Looks Ahead", is just off the press, and copies may be had for the asking by addressing the Iowa State Planning Board at Ames. The booklet attempts in a few graphic pages to relate and illustrate the functions and operation of the Iowa State Planning Board. It is the successor to "Who, What, Why?" another booklet which carried out the same objective.

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Sioux City Report

The Iowa State Planning Board has presented to the Sioux City Planning and Zoning Commission a comprehensive report of present land use in that city. Containing a considerable amount of map information showing various phases of uses of land within the corporation limits, the report points to possibilities for proper zoning and planning for future use of now vacant areas, and for better use of existing facilities. The project was conducted with the cooperation of the Works Progress Administration.

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ROADSIDE DEVELOPMENT SHORT COURSE

As "Iowa Planning News" is being read, the first Regional Short Course for Roadside Development will be well under way on the Iowa State College Campus at Ames (February 22-24).

It is being sponsored by the Department of Landscape Architecture at Iowa State, in cooperation with the Joint Committee of the Highway Research Board and the American Association of Highway Officials.

Experts in highway administration fields and associated interests in several midwestern states are included on the program. The principal speaker was to be Wilbur H. Simonson, senior landscape architect for the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads, Washington, D. C. Mr. Simonson was to speak twice, on "The Growth of Roadside Development -- Its Significance", and "The Importance of Various Factors Affecting Location and Alignment of Right-of-Way".

Also among the speakers were to be three college professors: Prof. Franz Aust, Landscape Architecture Department of the University of Wisconsin, speaking on "Erosion and Ecology"; Prof. P. H. Elwood, head of the Landscape Department at Iowa State, "A Brief Look Into the Future", and Prof. R. R. Rothacker, also of Iowa State, "What is Good Planting and Why?"

Of particular interest was to be a film, "The Roadside Restored", produced for the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads and shown at the short course banquet.

The following quotation is from the short course program:

"Every state of the United States holds the possibility of developing highways as a new and finer expression of man's civilization and his culture. We of today are the custodians of those possibilities. A worthy part of them lies in the opportunity for making the pathways of men, throughout the length and breadth of our land, pleasant and happy."

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PALO ALTO PLANNING
COMMITTEES BUSY

Three committees assigned to specific projects by the Palo Alto County Planning Council have filed preliminary written reports with the county organization, thus recording the first definite progress toward the study of county resources and problems by a group organized for the promotion of county planning anywhere in Iowa.

Palo Alto County has exhibited a keen interest in county planning through the past year. Representatives have attended all the state and regional planning conferences, and last July established the first county planning council, with Martinson Simonson, Ruthven farmer and chairman of the Palo Alto County Agricultural Planning Committee (AAA), as the general chairman.

The council has held many meetings; it has obtained assistance and guidance from the State Planning Board at various times.

Three Reports Filed

The committees which have now filed first reports include:

Land Use: Randall Hoffman, chairman, A. B. Carter, Lawrence Brennan, Alfred McCombs and Martin Simonson. This report dealt with inquiries into tenant-landlord relationship, farm financing, reforestation, agricultural practices and urban land use, and involved considerable investigation and some recommendations.

Recreation: W. R. O'Brien, chairman, A. L. Bragg, Sam Boies, Jr., and Dwight G. McCarty. This report dealt briefly with basic information on five lakes in the county and their recreational possibilities.

Education: G. V. Giffin, chairman, Miss Florence Wells, Otto Lund and Mrs. James Burke. This report gave figures as to educational attainment of teachers, and also of the teaching loads in various grades in the county.

Personnel of other committees:

Executive Committee: Martin Simonson, chairman, Miss Florence Wells, secretary, Dwight G. McCarty, Lester Bar-

ringer, and W. R. O'Brien.

Population and Social Trends: Mrs. W. R. Schroeder, chairman, Henry Duhn and Seymore Gidel.

Public Health and Safety: D. O. Hartsook, Chairman, Miss Florence Wells, Dr. F. X. Cretzmeyer, George Fandel and Mrs. Robert Elsenbast.

Transportation: Omro Cottingham, chairman, L. H. Bauck, Ray Hamman and Fred Spies.

Electrification: Lawrence Brennan, chairman, D. O. Hartsook, Lester Barringer and John Swanson.

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FIVE COUNTIES HEAR
ISPB REPRESENTATIVES

Assistance in organization activities and in presenting the subject of planning before public gatherings was given by representatives of the Iowa State Planning Board in Appanoose, Woodbury, Buena Vista, Lyon and Madison counties during the first part of February.

Prof. P. H. Elwood, consultant, for the National Resources Committee, and R. H. Matson, director of the Planning Board, journeyed to Storm Lake February 17 to meet in the afternoon with a group called together by County Agent G. L. Gunnerson, then went on to Rock Rapids to address a public gathering sponsored by businessmen's luncheon clubs.

On the same day, Prof. John R. Fitzsimmons, technical adviser in the city planning section, met with a small group at Winterset for discussion of county planning organization. Mrs. Harriet Rinehart, member of the executive committee of the Iowa Conference on Planning, sponsored the gathering.

Professor Fitzsimmons on February 2 met with a large group at Centerville, and after discussing organization details with them had the pleasure of watching the Appanoose County Planning Board come into being.

At Sioux City, on February 10, Professor Fitzsimmons conducted the first of five citizens' planning schools sponsored by the Sioux City Planning and Zoning Commission. These will be held every two weeks, until April 7, with Professor Fitzsimmons as the leader.

I O W A S T A T E P L A N N I N G B O A R D

H. H. Kildee, Chairman Dean of Agriculture, Iowa State College
T. R. Agg Dean of Engineering, Iowa State College
Walter L. Bierring, M.D. State Health Commissioner
J. N. Darling President, General Wildlife Federation
Mrs. Henry Frankel Iowa State Conservation Commission
P. F. Hopkins Director, Iowa Public Works Administration
George Keller . . . Administrator, Iowa Works Progress Administration
Chester A. PhillipsDean of Commerce, State University of Iowa
Agnes SamuelsonState Superintendent of Public Instruction
A. C. Trowbridge State Geologist
Fred White Chief Engineer, Iowa Highway Commission

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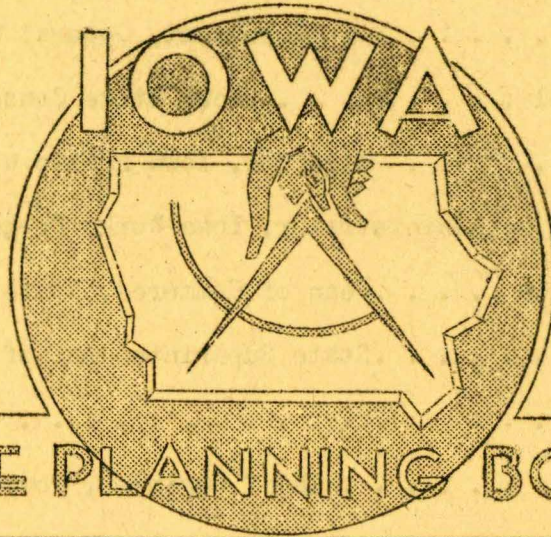
R. H. Matson Director
A. H. Wieters Secretary

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C. M. Moderwell, District Chairman National Resources Committee
P. H. Elwood, Jr., Consultant National Resources Committee

News items, suggestions or new addresses for mailing will be welcome.

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