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Public higher education

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Iowa, Colleges and Universities

PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION



THE *Iowa* SYSTEM

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STATE BOARD OF REGENTS

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STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA



IOWA STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
AND MECHANIC ARTS



IOWA STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE



IOWA BRAILLE & SIGHT SAVING SCHOOL



IOWA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF



STATE SANATORIUM, OAKDALE

The Iowa System

Fundamental to the American system is the principle that every citizen should have the opportunity to obtain a good education. Equally fundamental is the idea of public support for the schools of the land. These cardinal principles have provided the foundation for the development of an intelligent and enlightened electorate necessary to a truly representative form of government.

The need for leaders and for highly trained citizens extended these principles to public support for higher education. The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 and the Morrill Act of 1862 took cognizance of these needs, and from these early articles of legislation have developed our state universities and "land-grant" colleges of today.

There has been established in Iowa a system of state-supported institutions of higher and special education. Since 1909, by act of the 33rd General Assembly, the responsibility for the governing of the three institutions of higher education has been placed in a State Board of Education. In later years the Iowa School for the Deaf, the Iowa Braille and Sight Saving School, and the State Sanatorium have been placed under the Board's jurisdiction to be integrated into the system.

Iowa was the second state in the United States to form such a central responsibility and authority for state higher educational institutions. In the ensuing years the benefits derived from the operation of the institutions as integral parts of a state system have accrued directly to the citizens and taxpayers of Iowa.

Contrasted with the divided and digressive efforts in the years before 1909 and with the experience in other states even today, Iowa has had the opportunity to coordinate its efforts and its funds in the development of an integrated system with efficiency, economy and high quality institutions resulting.

In the pages which follow will be found more information about the state Board of Education and the institutions it governs.

State Board of Education

Nine private citizens of Iowa comprise the State Board of Education. Appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, members of the Board serve six-year terms. Assuring continuity and experience within the Board at all times, terms are staggered, the terms of three members expiring every second year.

Political and educational impartiality is encouraged through restrictive qualifications for Board membership established by the statutes. No more than five of the nine members may be of the same political party, and no more than one member may be an alumnus of the State University of Iowa, Iowa State College, or of Iowa State Teachers College.

With thousands of students and many millions of dollars in property entrusted to its care by the people of Iowa, the Board is charged with a burden of duties and responsibilities seldom fully appreciated by the people of Iowa.

The primary responsibility of the Board is the development and government of the institutions under its control for the best interests of the people of Iowa. The Board elects its own officers, it selects and appoints the executives of the institutions and appoints the faculties and employees of the institutions. The Board makes the rules for admission to and for the government of the institutions; it controls the properties of the institutions; it directs the expenditure of the funds of the institutions; and it administers trusts, gifts, and grants tendered for the various purposes of the institutions. For the educational institutions the Board approves the programs and the curricular offerings.

The Board appoints a secretary who carries on Board business on a full-time basis from the offices of the Board in the State Office Building in Des Moines. The Board, also, appoints a three-man Finance Committee from outside the Board which devotes its full-time to ministerial duties as assigned by the Board. The secretary of the Board is also the secretary of the Committee.

Biennially the Board reports to the Governor and the legislature such matters as it believes should be considered by the legislature. It presents its recommendations for biennial appropriations for the support and development of the institutions based principally upon the reports and recommendations of the executives of the individual institutions.

The statutes require that the Board meet four times per year, but, in fact, the Board meets more nearly on a monthly basis. Board members may total as much as 30 days of each year on Board business.

In the State of Iowa there is no more exacting or rewarding service to be rendered the people than through membership on the State Board of Education.

Effective July 1, 1955 the name of the State Board of Education was changed to the State Board of Regents

Present Members

Term Expires

Harry H. Hagemann, Waverly, President	1963
Richard H. Plock, Burlington	1961
Roy E. Stevens, Ottumwa	1959
Clifford M. Strawman, Anamosa	1959
Mrs. Joseph Rosenfield, Des Moines	1963
Mrs. Kenneth A. Evans, Emerson	1963
Lester Gillette, Fostoria	1961
Arthur Barlow, Cedar Rapids	1961
Mrs. Morris Berkness, Armstrong	1959
David A. Dancer, Des Moines, Board Secretary	

Finance Committee

Carl Gernetzky, Council Bluffs, Chairman
 David A. Dancer, Secretary, Lamoni
 Arthur W. Walsh, Burlington

Executives of the Institutions

Virgil M. Hancher, President, State University of Iowa
 James H. Hilton, President, Iowa State College of Agriculture
 and Mechanic Arts
 James W. Maucker, President, Iowa State Teachers College
 D. W. Overbeay, Superintendent, Iowa Braille and Sight-
 Saving School
 Lloyd E. Berg, Superintendent, Iowa School for the Deaf
 Dr. William M. Spear, Superintendent and Medical Director,
 State Sanatorium

State University of Iowa



The pioneering vision of the First General Assembly of the State of Iowa created the State University of Iowa by an act adopted on February 25, 1847. During the century and seven years since, the University's work has touched every city, village and home within the boundaries of Iowa.

The University's objectives have been three-fold: to educate in her classrooms, to advance the frontiers of knowledge through research, and to carry the wealth of knowledge from her libraries, her laboratories, and her learned faculty to the people of Iowa.

Consistently throughout her history, the University has maintained an educational program of the highest integrity as the base for all her activities and the foundation upon which the superstructure of professional, semi-professional, and graduate education has been erected.

The University has pioneered in liberal education, for both men and women students, and today ranks with the leaders in the general education movement.

The University's objectives of teaching and research have been carefully integrated to achieve the greatest efficiency in the teaching and learning processes. Balanced living with proper attention to pleasant housing, maintenance of good health, and recreational; religious, and cultural activities has been provided as no less important to the rounded college experience.

The University's buildings dot a 700-acre campus stretching for nearly a mile along the valley of the gently winding Iowa River. Ten colleges (Commerce, Dentistry, Education, Engineering, Graduate, Law, Liberal Arts, Medicine, Nursing and Pharmacy) and the departments within them; four schools (Fine Arts, Journalism, Religion, and Social Work); related service and research units (Extension Division, Iowa Child Welfare Research Station, Institute of Public Affairs, Bureau of Business and Economic

Research, the Iowa Testing Program, Institute of Hydraulic Research, Institute of Gerontology, and others); and four principal health units (University Hospitals, Psychopathic Hospital, Hospital-School for Severely Handicapped Children, and the State Bacteriological Laboratories) are integrated in the University structure.

Prior to World War II, the University stood among the fifteen largest colleges and universities in the country in total number of different students of college grade enrolled annually. Its growth had proceeded apace with the general upward trend of college enrollments. The University's enrollment of 1,542 different campus students of college grade in 1900-01 rose to 9,283 in 1940-41, forty years later, to 13,354 in 1948-49, and then to 9,722 in 1952-53.

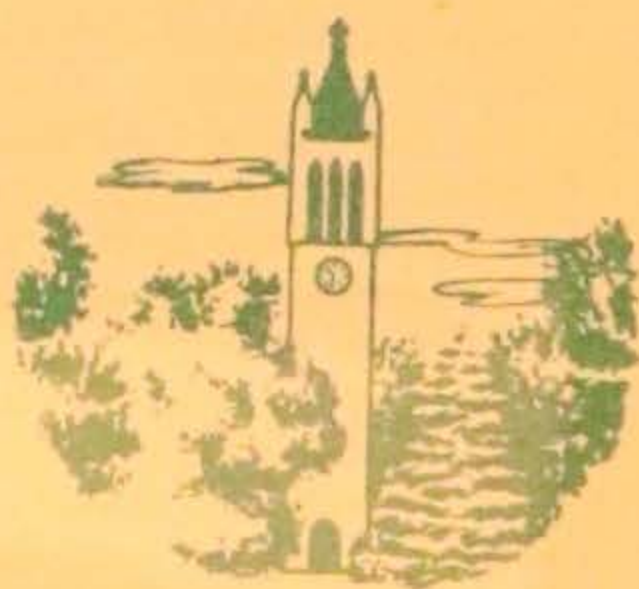
It is significant to note that the University annually enrolls about 25% of the college enrollment in the State of Iowa, and grants about 40% of all the degrees granted by Iowa colleges and universities. This is perhaps the best evidence of the relationship of the University to the total pattern of higher education in the State.

Beyond that level the University provides the professional and specialized programs which provide opportunities for further study at an advanced level for the graduates of junior colleges, and four-year colleges as well as for her own students. In so doing, the University is an integral part of the total program of higher education in the State of Iowa.

From the days when she stood on Iowa's physical wilderness, the State University of Iowa has been on the world's educational frontier. The University has characteristically concentrated on the areas of human growth and development and well-being, without neglect of the theoretical and applied arts and sciences which are the hall-mark of a University. Its unique concentration of power has focused upon those things which concern men and women as men and women.

The University continues to serve its people with increasing zeal and determination to discover every way in which the resources of higher education can be brought to serve through teaching, research and service. The University has contributed to the study, utilization and advancement of the material resources of the State of Iowa upon which much of its material wealth and progress depend. However, this State has no more precious possession than its human stock, and in its University it possesses an institution which is engaged in a unique fashion in the study, conservation, development and improvement of its human resources--its men, women and children.

Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts



The Iowa State College is part of a nationwide system of land grant colleges and universities developed on a cooperative basis between the federal government and individual states for education in agriculture, the mechanic arts and the natural sciences connected therewith.

Iowa pioneers were among the first who saw the need for education in these areas equal to that of other professions. They also proposed to train expert technicians. This type of thinking led the Seventh General Assembly to pass in 1858, an act for a "state agricultural college and model farm."

On July 2, 1862, President Abraham Lincoln signed a bill giving federal aid to states embarking on educational measures as had been started in Iowa.

This Land Grant Act provided public lands or land scrip to each state amounting to 30,000 acres for each of the state's senators and representatives. Proceeds from the sale of the land or scrip were to constitute an "endowment (for) support and maintenance of at least one college where the leading object shall be....to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and mechanic arts..."

Iowa was the first state to officially accept the grant. Its legislature gave the money to the college just beginning to take form in Story county. Site of the campus was chosen after citizens of Story and Boone counties offered land and money totalling about \$21,355 toward the college.

Today, there are five divisions at Iowa State College, representing the five areas in which the college operates. They are the divisions of Agriculture, Engineering, Home Economics, Science and Veterinary Medicine.

The main campus and recreation areas include 781 acres, and college farm areas adjacent to Ames cover 2,162 acres. On the campus and farms are 303 permanent buildings. The college also operates 29 outlying experimental farms, covering 7,261 acres in various parts of the state.

Enrollment is between 10,000 and 12,000 different

students each year, and the faculty numbers approximately 900.

The College serves Iowa in three ways through the program of instruction for regularly enrolled students on the campus; through research in the fields in which it operates; through the Extension Services, which carry the program of the College to a large portion of the total population of the state.

The Agricultural Experiment Station has contributed much to Iowa agriculture through studies of animal breeding and animal nutrition, as well as the introduction of better-yielding, disease-resistant oats, improved varieties of soybeans, and varieties of hybrid corn. Its research extends into farm structures, marketing and other farm economic problems, agricultural machinery, rural electrification, rural sociology, and soil conservation.

The Institute for Atomic Research includes as an integral part, the Ames Laboratory of the United States Atomic Energy Commission, one of the seven major atomic research centers in the nation.

A tremendous program of off-campus education is carried on by the Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics, which is conducted jointly by the federal government and the state of Iowa in cooperation with local sponsoring agencies. State headquarters for the work are at Iowa State College, and county extension offices are maintained in every county in the state. They carry the message of good farming and better rural living to some 205,000 Iowa farm families. The Engineering Extension Service trains industrial workers in many technical and semi-technical subjects.

Short courses and educational meetings held on the Iowa State campus by the Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics, the Engineering Extension Service and various departments of the college total more than 100 annually and attract 50,000 people for study, demonstrations or training in nearly every field covered by the college.

The college radio stations WOI, WOI-FM, and its television station, WOI-TV, bring service programs of an educational nature to schools and homes of the state, and furnish the most complete market information in the midwest to farmers and to handlers and processors of grain, livestock and poultry.

The plan of the pioneers for a new kind of education for their sons and daughters has progressed step-by-step through nearly a century until it now has become an indispensable part of education in a state whose chief dependence is on agriculture and in an age in which science and engineering are taking their greatest strides.

Iowa State Teachers College



Twenty-seven students and four faculty members meeting in a building which had been used as a home for orphans of Civil War soldiers marked the beginning of the Iowa State Normal School in 1876. Today that school comprises 30 principal buildings, 280 acres of beautiful campus, and an enrollment nearly 100 times greater than that which attended the first class in the three-story brick orphanage.

In 1909 the name of the Normal School was changed to the Iowa State Teachers College and the government of the college was vested in the State Board of Education. And while the brick and stone-trim buildings have risen to fill the needs of larger enrollments, the curriculum has changed with the needs of the state's elementary and secondary schools.

Teachers College is a fully accredited professional five-year college devoted to the education of candidates for all types of teaching positions in the public schools. Iowa State Teachers College plays an important role in the education of young Iowa. The college provides the state with teachers -- teachers at all levels from kindergarten to senior high. Here you will find preparation for kindergarten and elementary teachers, junior high and senior high school teachers, special teachers of music, speech correction, specialized library training--special training for any post demanded by the state's public schools. While many states have set up for themselves four to five state supported teacher education colleges, Iowa has concentrated on one. The preeminence of the Iowa State Teachers College among teachers colleges of the nation testifies to the value of this philosophy.

There is hardly a person educated in the public schools of Iowa who has not at some time in his schooling come under the guidance of a Teachers College graduate. This college has graduated approximately 25,000 teachers in its three-quarters of a century. There are now over 18,000 living graduates, and of these more than 12,000 live in Iowa. It has been estimated that the former students of this college will number 118,000.

The college also offers specialized services to the schools of the state through radio and television, through the Educational Clinic, and through professional publications that reach thousands of citizens throughout the state.

The college has maintained consistently high educational standards over the years, and at the same time the costs to the students have been kept at as low a level as possible consistent with the public service expected of its graduates. Scholarships are provided for worthy students who give promise of becoming successful teachers.

Besides the basic service of providing well-prepared teachers for the public schools of the state, the college maintains a consultative and advisory service, and in addition, extension classes and correspondence study for in-service teacher education.

Two degrees are awarded by the Iowa State Teachers College, the Bachelor of Arts, and the Master of Arts in Education. Each graduate of the college must meet the requirements for a regular certificate to teach in the State of Iowa. The teaching certificate which an individual student earns is based upon the special type of program he has followed in college. It may qualify him for elementary teaching, for secondary teaching or work in special subjects. With additional preparation, the student who first qualified with a Baccalaureate degree may expand his area of specialization or may qualify as an administrator or a supervisor, while earning the Master's degree.

The college also makes it possible for a student who has completed two or more years of preparation in elementary education to interrupt his program and receive a pre-professional certificate. By teaching in smaller elementary schools and attending college during the summer, he can complete the B.A. degree and at the same time help pay his expenses.

Teachers College is continually endeavoring to encourage outstanding, clear-minded high school graduates to enter the teaching profession. The college has enlarged its instructional staff with caution, seeking always the best teacher to train good teachers. The campus has experienced steady development and today displays the most modern of dormitory systems and campus laboratory schools for the training of prospective teachers.

In maintaining her high position among the nation's professional teachers colleges, the Iowa State Teachers College seeks to keep the faith with the people of Iowa who wish to see their children given the best possible educational preparation for life.

Iowa Braille and Sight Saving School



The Iowa Braille and Sight-Saving School was established at Iowa City in 1853, but was moved nine years later to its present site at Vinton.

In order to meet the School's objective of preparing visually handicapped Iowa youngsters to take a contributory place in life, a complete range of educational opportunity is provided from kindergarten through the high school. Although the techniques of teaching are necessarily different, courses of study are quite similar to those found in regular public schools for the fully sighted, and graduates are fully qualified to enter any college or university. The School makes every attempt to develop a philosophy which accepts loss of vision as a handicap but not an insurmountable barrier--an additional challenge which must be met.

Many children who attend the Iowa Braille and Sight-Saving School have sufficient vision to use large-type materials. To meet their needs a Sight-Saving department was established in 1943, and these students are taught in Sight-Saving rooms especially equipped with excellent lighting, special desks, green chalkboards and other materials designed for this purpose.

The industrial and vocational arts department provides training in woodworking, metalworking, chair caning, mat and brush-making, basketry, weaving, piano tuning and repair. All girls are taught to iron, repair and alter their clothes, to make new garments and wisely select materials, and a special kitchen serves as a foods laboratory for classes in home economics.

All students live in cottage-type dormitories under the supervision of carefully selected house parents, learning to live together, care for their rooms and clothes, and to be good citizens in general.

An average of 160 students are enrolled in the Iowa Braille and Sight Saving School. The institution is intended to complement their homes, rather than replace them, for students maintain complete contact with their families through frequent visits, vacations and weekly letters.

Iowa School for the Deaf



Founded at Iowa City in 1855, the Iowa School for the Deaf was subsequently moved to Council Bluffs in 1870. The school came under the authority of the State Board of Education in 1917.

Under the guidance of specially trained teachers, students of the Iowa School for the Deaf may complete a full grade and high school education. By helping them overcome their handicap to the best of their individual capabilities, the School achieves its objectives of developing boys and girls who are self-supporting, capable of enjoying a successful home life and using leisure time intelligently. Graduates are healthy in mind, body and spirit, and are prepared for higher education if qualified.

The Iowa School for the Deaf provides extended facilities for developing vocational aptitudes, to enable its graduates to take their places eventually as responsible citizens. Boys receive fundamental training and instruction in printing, cabinet making and upholstering, baking, shoe repairing, painting, general metalwork, agriculture, floriculture and general shop. Girls are trained in the art of homemaking, and frequently in some vocation as well. The School rounds out its educational program with social and character training and with general religious instruction.

In 1921 the average age of students entering the school was 14. Now, through pre-school preparation by a field worker and careful development of a Primary unit at the School, the average entrance age has been reduced to between six and seven years, enabling pupils to receive instruction during their most formative years. The School's average enrollment has recently been in the vicinity of 360 pupils annually.

A special program for the teaching of deaf-blind children has been in operation for a relatively short time in the School and has attracted complimentary attention both from within and without the State of Iowa.

State Sanatorium

OAKDALE



From its establishment at Oakdale in 1908 until 1947 the State Sanatorium was supervised by the State Board of Control. In the latter year the 52nd General Assembly transferred the Sanatorium to the supervision of the State Board of Education. The proximity of the University Hospitals and the College of Medicine of the University to Oakdale and the importance of their services to the Sanatorium influenced this decision.

The function of the State Sanatorium is to provide 1) diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis and its complications; 2) treatment which includes rest, a well balanced diet, medicinal therapy and thoracic surgery and a period of graduated exercise before discharge, and 3) after-care of the discharged patient to discover any reactivation of the disease and insure permanent arrest.

Patients are admitted to Oakdale on certification by attending physicians, with cost for their care being charged to the counties where they reside.

Recognizing that the tuberculosis patient needs help in adjustments and in pleasantly disposing of his time while his disease is undergoing arrest, the Sanatorium employs two registered occupational therapists to teach crafts to ambulatory patients and on the wards as well.

Since in most cases the patients cannot return to their former employment, a rehabilitation program is conducted to assist them in preparing for less strenuous vocations. Rehabilitation service is provided by the State Rehabilitation Division, with a resident counselor training patients while they are still under treatment, helping them locate suitable employment, and further assisting them in the period following their discharge from the Sanatorium.

The Sanatorium occupies approximately 575 acres, 6 miles northwest of Iowa City. Approximately 425 acres of this are in farm lands.

The Sanatorium has an average of 400 resident patients and treats as many as 3,000 outpatients per year.

A few more facts —

The 350-member faculty of Iowa State Teachers College teaches and graduates about 900 students annually. It can be estimated that the graduates of a single year will teach approximately 900,000 students in their active teaching lives (about four years on the average).

* * *

Research with new antibiotics is integrated in the treatment program of the State Sanatorium using carefully selected cases, and detailed laboratory studies. Statistical analyses of cases under various drug regimens have been undertaken to measure results and to select the best therapy.

* * *

Much of the basic data concerning normal children's physical growth and many other broad but fundamental areas of information which are today basic in parental and educational guidance of children have sprung from the research done in the Iowa Child Welfare Research Station at the University.

* * *

In the past five years the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station at Iowa State College has conducted 119 experiments concerning the feeding of swine. Six important discoveries have resulted with an estimated net value of \$166 million at a research program cost of \$130,000 per year.

* * *

Each year, aided substantially by the Field Worker for the Blind, the Iowa Braille and Sight Saving School operates a Pre-School Institute for the parents of blind children to help the parents better prepare the child for family, school and community living.

— ABOUT THESE INSTITUTIONS

AND THE WORK THEY DO FOR IOWA

a few more facts -

The importance of economic self-sufficiency to the State and the society on the part of the visually handicapped is obvious, but not so important as the instilling of the philosophy that the loss of vision is not an insurmountable handicap. This is the inspiration of the Iowa Braille and Sight Saving School.

* * *

New varieties of field crops account for about \$250,000,000 of Iowa's farm income each year -- more than \$1,200 for each farm in Iowa.

* * *

In the academic year 1953-54 the University granted degrees totaling 1,751 including: 116 in medicine; 45 in law; 52 in dentistry; 173 in education; 189 in business and commerce; 50 in pharmacy; 107 in engineering; 57 in journalism; 50 in nursing; and many others in 34 other professional and specialized areas. Iowa depends on the University for most of its citizens trained in these professions and specialities.

* * *

One in every six of the 23,000 teachers in Iowa is a graduate of Iowa State Teachers College. Over 90 percent of the graduates each year are placed in teaching positions.

* * *

The Institute for Atomic Research at Iowa State College is delving deep into the use of radio-active tracers to discover the secrets of plant and animal growth and is engaged in research work on the use of atomic energy as a source of peace-time power.

* * *

The basic and applied research programs for the study of cancer at the University ranging through many departments has been unofficially declared to be one of the most important in the nation.

One of the remarkable features of the program of the State Sanatorium is the extent to which its facilities help to train specialists such as medical students and residents from the University; nursing students from the University College of Nursing and other schools of nursing; internes in hospital administration from the University, and occupational therapists from the University and other schools in the midwest.

* * *

The plight of the deaf-blind child is one of the greatest sadness. It can be helped in many cases. The work of the Iowa School For the Deaf has attracted nation-wide attention in its efforts to make happy, productive citizens of these children.

* * *

Iowa State Teachers College is one of the largest Teachers Colleges in the nation and has the largest teaching laboratories in the United States, providing a complete thirteen-year grade and high school on the college campus.

* * *

New varieties of both oats and soybeans originated and tested at the Agricultural Experiment Station at Iowa State College have now replaced practically all others formerly grown in Iowa.

* * *

The Iowa deaf child who might not otherwise have the chance to develop his capacities is the special problem of the Iowa School for the Deaf. Helped to overcome his handicap, educated for good citizenship, and helped in social, vocational, and character development, the deaf student becomes a contributing citizen for Iowa.

* * *

While training pharmacists, and as part of the training, the College of Pharmacy's manufacturing laboratory produced 101 tons of products representing 381 products in 41 different classifications all of which was used by the University Hospitals and other departments of the University.

a few more facts -

20, 127 patients were admitted to University Hospitals during the 1953-54 fiscal year for 270, 763 patient days. Out-patient registrations totaled 29, 878.

* * *

Each year Iowa State College tests more than 80, 000 samples of soil for Iowa farmers. The soil scientists make recommendations for proper treatment for each sample.

* * *

The Division of Veterinary Medicine at Iowa State College is the oldest division of veterinary medicine in the United States and is rated among the first four such schools in the country. It has graduated more than 1, 800 doctors of veterinary medicine since its establishment in 1879.

* * *

The Iowa Testing Program last year served 66, 000 Iowa high school pupils and 120, 000 Iowa elementary pupils in 395 high schools and 600 elementary school systems through educational testing. It served 146, 000 high school students in 435 high schools and 45, 000 elementary students in 161 elementary school systems in other states as well.

* * *

Iowa State Teachers College has 20, 500 graduates and over 100, 000 former students. Seven of its graduates are presidents of colleges in the United States.

* * *

More than 2, 000, 000 bulletins in the fields of agriculture, home economics and engineering are distributed from the campus of Iowa State College each year.

* * *

Films from the Bureau of Audio-Visual Instruction of the University were booked for 65, 000 showings in the fiscal year 1953-54.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

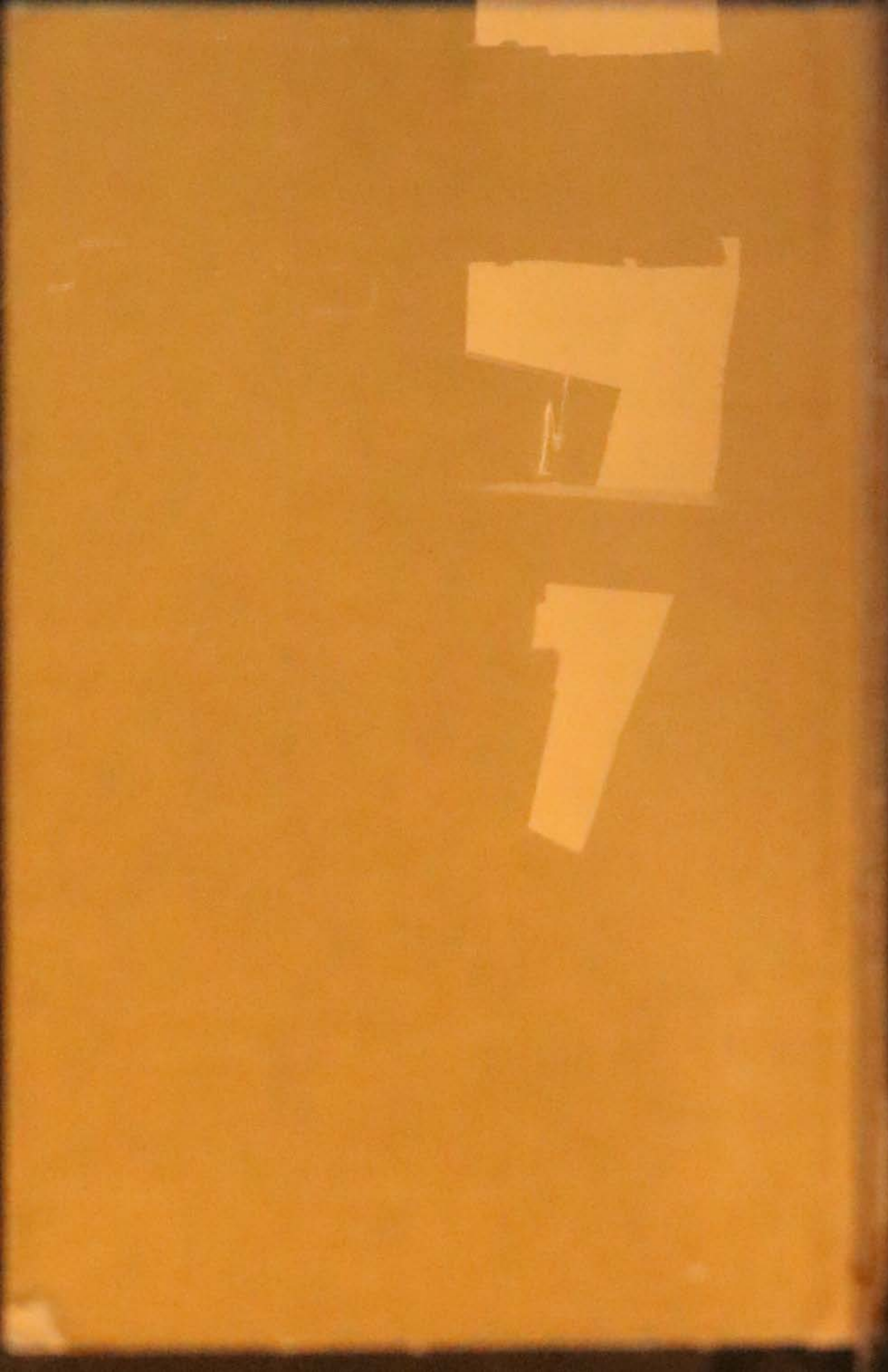
Past Members

<u>Period of Service</u>		<u>Period of Service</u>	
J. H. Trewin, Cedar Rapids	1909-1915	Henry C. Shull, Sioux City	1925-1931
A. B. Funk, Spirit Lake	1909-1916		1933-1951
D. D. Murphy, Elkader	1909-1925	George W. Godfrey, Algona	1927-1935
George T. Baker, Davenport	1909-1940	S. J. Galvin, Hampton	1929-1931
P. K. Holbrook, Onawa	1909-1925		1933-1939
E. P. Schoentgen, Council Bluffs	1909-1933	J. H. Anderson, Thompson	1931-1937
Roger Leavitt, Cedar Falls	1909-1915	Harry M. Neas, Sigourney	1931-1937
Charles R. Brenton, Dallas Center	1909-1924	Eskil Carlson, Des Moines	1931-1935
T. D. Foster, Ottumwa	1909-1911	T. W. Keenan, Shenandoah	1931-1943
Gardner Cowles, Des Moines	1915-1915	Cora E. Simpson, Decorah	1933-1939
F. F. Jones, Villisca	1915-1921	John P. Wallace, Des Moines	1935-1941
H. M. Eicher, Washington	1912-1919	W. Earl Hall, Mason City	1937-1949
Paul E. Stillman, Jefferson	1915-1921	Mrs. H. C. Houghton, Jr., Red Oak	1939-1951
W. C. Stuckslager, Lisbon	1916-1931	Roy Loudon, Fairfield	1939-1951
B. F. Ketcham, Marshalltown	1919-1921	Mrs. George L. Kyseth, Clarion	1941-1953
Pauline L. Devitt, Oskaloosa	1921-1933	John C. Reid, Cedar Rapids	1941-1947
Charles H. Thomas, Creston	1921-1927	W. S. Rupe, Ames	1941-1953
Anna B. Lawther, Dubuque	1921-1941	Lester Gillette, Fostoria	1943-1949
Merritt Greene, Marshalltown	1924-1925	Halstead M. Carpenter, Monticello	1947-1950
Claude R. Porter, Des Moines	1925-1928	Robert P. Munger, Sioux City	1951-1953
C. C. Sheakley, New Hampton	1925-1931		
Dwight G. Rider, Fort Dodge			1949-1956
Vincent B. Hamilton, Hampton			1949-1956
Mrs. Willard Archie, Shenandoah			1951-1957
Mrs. Frank G. Brooks, Mt. Vernon			1953-1956
Carl L. Fredricksen, Sioux City			1954-1957

Past Members of the Finance Committee

	<u>Period of Service</u>
W. R. Boyd, Cedar Rapids	1909-1949
D. A. Emery, Ottumwa	1909-1913
Thomas Lambert, Sabula	1909-1923
W. H. Gemmill, Carroll	1913-1936
J. W. Bowdish, Cedar Rapids	1923-1931
Merrill Pierson, Council Bluffs	1937-1942
W. G. Noth, Davenport	1931-1950
Wickham Baxter, Burlington	1950-1950





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