League of Women Voters of Minnesota Records

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Version 3
August 20, 2018

SCRAP BOOK

SCRAPBOOK:
Printed Materials, 1934-1937.

8929

Bertelson Brothers

2 50 Copies run
10/2/34

State Convention
Minnesota League of Women Voters — October, 1934

NOMINATING COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

OFFICERS:

1st Vice-President - Mrs. Robert S. Towler, Minneapolis
2nd Vice-President - Mrs. R. D. Underwood, Lake City
Secretary - Mrs. J. D. Winter, St. Paul
Treasurer -

DIRECTORS AT LARGE:

Mrs. O. M. Botsford, Winona
Mrs. Linus O'Malley, St. Paul
Mrs. James O'Neil, Faribault

DISTRICT CHAIRMEN:

1st District - Mrs. Mary K. Swain, Winona (for re-election)
3rd District - Mrs. Leonard Keyes, Columbia Heights
7th District - Miss Clara B. Hill, Benson
9th District - Mrs. J. L. Townley, Jr., Fergus Falls (for re-election)

PUBLICITY ADVISOR:

Mrs. W. H. Thorp, Minneapolis

NOTE:

6685.42

Balance, October 1, 1933 — 384.63

7070.05

Organization - Travel Expense	$ 500.00
Minnesota Woman Voter	475.00
Educational Material	250.00
[illegible] Office Expense	731.00

greeting,
Now's the time to get to work.
The program is snappy, it should make you happy,
This is not the time to shirk.
For the whole world needs our help and our attention,
It is badly bruised and scarred with lots of dents in,
But good times are coming, the wheels will [illegible]

But wise [illegible] hears--
She insists upon knowing what's what.

So she's joined in the League and she's learning what's what.
She'll never get into political rut--
She insists on the Truth and nothing els but--
She'll get there and right on the dot!

[illegible] equaliza-

Fireside Supper

at the Mabeth Paige Club, 727 - 5th Avenue South, three [illegible] Hotel. There is no charge for this supper.

Vote in the last Primaries and on the [illegible]

2 50 Copies run
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State Convention
Minnesota League of Women Voters October, 1934

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Mrs. W. H. Thorp, Minneapolis

NOTE:

The By-Laws provide, "Other nominations may be made upon a written petition from any group of 25 or more members."

Nominating Committee
Mrs. Ben. W. Musser, Wells, Chairman

Mrs. C. V. Cole, Lake City
Mrs. David Carey, Wells
Miss Dorothy Paulson, Excelsior
Mrs. Mahlon Bundy, St. Paul
Mrs. W. I. Nightengale, Minneapolis
Mrs. Bernard Determan, Litchfield
Mrs. A. H. Enersen, Marshall
Mrs. A. R. Morton, Duluth
Mrs. R. A. McInnis, Fergus Falls

at the Mabeth Paige Club, 727 - 5th Avenue South, three [illegible]
Hotel. There is no charge for this supper.

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis

Sixteenth Annual Convention
October 2-4, 1934

TWELVE MONTHS'
T R E A S U R E ' S R E P O R T
October 1, 1933 through September 30, 1934

10/1/34
250 Copies run

Receipts	
Quotas from local Leagues	$4446.45
Contributions secured by Finance Committee	1249.75
State Memberships	31.16
Woman Voter	534.65
Educational Material	294.64
Convention	117.50
Calendars	11.27
	6685.42
Balance, October 1, 1933	384.63
	7070.05
Expenditures	
Quota to National League	1782.00
Salaries	2892.59
Travelling expenses for organization	378.02
Office Expense (rent, telephone, telegraph, stationery, etc.)	720.80
Printing and Mailing of Woman Voter	459.48
Educational Material	207.41
Convention	102.75
One-half Joint Finance	175.00
	6718.05
Balance, September 30, 1934	352.00
	7070.05

10/1/34
300 run

BUDGET FOR 1934-1935
To be submitted to State Convention
Minnesota League of Women Voters
October 4, 1934

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS

Quotas from Local Leagues	$5,000.00
Minnesota Woman Voter	500.00
Sale of Educational Material	300.00
Contributions	1,100.00
	$6,900.00

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES

Organization - Travel Expense	$ 500.00
Minnesota Woman Voter	475.00
Educational Material	250.00
Office Expense	731.00
Salaries	3,000.00
National Quota	1,944.00
	$6,900.00

BY-LAW
Article VIII, Section 1

The Board shall submit to the annual convention a budget for the ensuing year showing estimated income as well as estimated expenditures and with a plan for financing the work of the League.

200 Copies run - 10/3/34

SONGS FOR FIRESIDE EVENING
1934 State Convention
Minnesota League of Women Voters

Tune--I'VE BEEN WORKING ON THE RAILROAD

We've been working on the program
All the livelong day,
Relief, taxes, and unemployment,
Education, too, hooray!
And we hope you'll all cooperate
If you don't we'll all be blue
Try to get a Merit System
And show what you can do.

Tune--NOW'S THE TIME TO FALL IN LOVE
THE LEAGUE SONG

The leaders are meeting, we give you all greeting,
Now's the time to get to work.
The program is snappy, it should make you happy,
This is not the time to shirk.
For the whole world needs our help and our attention,
It is badly bruised and scarred with lots of dents in,
But good times are coming, the wheels will soon be humming
Now's the time to fall in line.

Tune--HAPPY DAYS ARE HERE AGAIN

Happy days are here again,
Politicians say they're here again,
So it must be true,
But I'm asking you, where are those happy days.

Happy days are here again,
Convention days are here again,
Let us all get out to work again
For those doggone happy days.

Tune--THE MAN ON THE FLYING TRAPEZE

Convention's in session--so much to be~~--~~
A great deal of business and jolly good
Everyone's talking--You hear of the tax.
Election and merit and all.

Oh we know that taxes will have to be cu
Whether Olson or Regan or Nelson gets in
Appointments for merit and nothing else b
To oust married women's a sin--Ohhhhhhh!

Each candidate tries to assauge our wors
fears--
They'll do what they can to cut taxes,
poor dears--
But wise woman no longer believes all sh
hears--
She insists upon knowing what's what.

So she's joined in the League and she's
learning what's what.
She'll never get into political rut--
She insists on the Truth and nothing els
but--
She'll get there and right on the dot!

How's your health-and your family-how's
business-how's tricks?
Yes, this world of our's surely is in a
fine fix
But convention's in session-come draw up
your chairs
And we'll settle the Nation's affairs.

200 run
10-9-34

Minnesota League of Women Voters
State Convention

October, 1934

CHANGES IN THE PROPOSED PROGRAM OF WORK

1. That items for study be designated merely as "study" and not as "directed study", but that items to be given special emphasis be starred.

2. That item 1 under study be designated "trained personnel in public ~~office~~ service" instead of "merit system in public office".

3. That a third item be added under study: "Federal and state activities which tend to protect the interests of the consumer."

4. That a fourth item be added under study: "Old age pensions".

5. That an item to be numbered "4" under Recommended Policy be added: "That the League of Women Voters may support measures to provide sufficient funds for maintaining a high standard of education with equalization of educational opportunities."

Your delegate's badge admits you to every general convention event.
This badge will be necessary for admission for the Fireside Supper.

Places for Departmental Luncheons: Price 50¢

Government and International Cooperation - Leamington Hotel
Government and the Legal Status of Women - Y. W. C. A., 12th and Nicollet
Government and Economic Welfare - Y. W. C. A., 12th and Nicollet
Government and Child Welfare - Hampshire Arms, 9th and 4th Avenue

Tuesday Luncheon - Curtis Hotel - Price 85¢
Thursday Luncheon - Curtis Hotel - Price 85¢

Fireside Supper - The Minneapolis League will entertain out-of-town delegates at the Mabeth Paige Club, 727 - 5th Avenue South, three blocks from the Curtis Hotel. There is no charge for this supper.

125 - 9/29/34

State Convention
Minnesota League of Women Voters

October, 1934

INFORMATION FOR DELEGATES

The mimeographed material you receive upon registering gives you information on the recommendations on a program of work, budget, treasurer's report, convention program and nominations upon which you will be asked to vote in the closing session on Thursday morning. Please preserve this envelope of material and bring it with you to the closing session, since our supply is limited.

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Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

October 1934

WHAT COLLEGE LEAGUES HAVE DONE AND CAN DO

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Skits and Dialogues

ON THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
(suitable for use at a membership ten)

The Grand Slam

On Trial

PRE-ELECTION

Looking Toward Election
1934 Radio Talk

The Voter's Dream

GOVERNMENT AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Cause and Cure War Conference
Radio

Dialogue on the World Court

The case of the S. S. Lotus

GOVERNMENT AND ITS OPERATION.

GOVERNMENT AND EDUCATION

False Economy Dropping Essential Service

The Farmer and His Schools

GOVERNMENT AND LEGAL STATUS

Equality for Women

GOVERNMENT AND CHILD WELFARE

The Family Takes Notice

Our Bureaus Worth the Price

GOVERNMENT AND ECONOMIC WELFARE

Tariff Luncheon

Friday, October 19

REGISTRATION
4:30 - 6:00 p. m. Social Room, Main Bldg.

DINNER
6:00 p. m. - Shoemaker Hall

Saturday, October 20

COLLEGE LEAGUE PROGRAM AND ACTIVITIES
10:30 a. m. - Social Room, Main Bldg.

Membership------Margaret Boyd--Saint Catherines College

Finance---------Mrs. Evelyn Johnson--Winona Teachers' College

Organization

Frequency of Meetings

[illegible] subscription for each member or

[illegible] VOTER sub-

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

ELECTION OF STATE OFFICIALS
Study Outline prepared by Miss Katherine Frederic
of the National League of Women Voters

STATE OFFICERS

Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney General, Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner

These are all elected with party designation on the state ballot

Divide these officials among the various members. The governor, treasurer, and attorney general should each be assigned to one person. Other officers may be grouped for study by one person.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS FOR EACH OFFICER:

Qualifications for office (citizen, length of residence, etc.)

Length of term

Duties - Be specific and give illustrations; also be able to summarize in one sentence the type of work expected of each officer

Who holds this office at present?

Name the candidates for this office in the November general election

GENERAL QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BY MEMBERS OF THE GROUP

What is the date of the general election?

What was the date of the primary election for nominating state candidates?

What other candidates were nominated in the primary?

Refer to state primary and election ballots and discuss the proper way to mark them

- - - - - - -

REFERENCES:

Sample ballots - secure from newspapers or county auditor

Minnesota Election Laws - Secure from Secretary of State

Minnesota Year Book - published annually by League of Minnesota Municipalities (available in most libraries)

Legislative Manual - called the Blue Book - secure from your representative in the legislature or from Secretary of State

Note: This outline could also be followed for national and local officials

[illegible]

Please remember that a luncheon reservation is necessary and let this office know if you can come. I sincerely hope that I may have your assistance at this important Board meeting.

Vote in the last Congress was an attempt to [illegible]

80 Copies run - 10/12/34

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

October 1934

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GOVERNMENT AND ITS OPERATION

The Manhatters Economics

The County--Our Dark Continent

True and Full Value

Lady on the Dollar

Real Economy

GOVERNMENT AND EDUCATION

False Economy Dropping Essential Service

The Farmer and His Schools

GOVERNMENT AND LEGAL STATUS

Equality for Women

GOVERNMENT AND CHILD WELFARE

The Family Takes Notice

Our Bureaus Worth the Price

GOVERNMENT AND ECONOMIC WELFARE

Tariff Luncheon

Dramatizations (to be worked up by college League)

Session of United States Senate on World Court, War Debts, Arms Embargo, Investigations of Manufactures of Arms.
Model Assembly of League of Nations.

Election Activities

Promote Registration
Demonstration on how to secure absent voter's Ballot and information on absentee voting. Notary at college for absent voters.
Pre-election meeting.

Other Activities

Birthday Party for New Voters
Visits to City council, to courts, to State legislature
Speaker at chapel in April or May on "Responsibilities of Citizenship"

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Note: This outline could also be followed for national and local officials

of these letters so will you ask your chairmen to

Please remember that a luncheon reservation is necessary and let this office know if you can come. I sincerely hope that I may have your assistance at this important Board meeting.

50 mm
10-22-34

October 1934

Minnesota League of Women Voters
Department of Government and the
Legal Status of Women

JURY SERVICE FOR WOMEN

Address by Mrs. Charlotte Farrish Lowe at 1934 Convention

We have added to our department program an item relative to jury service. It is not a new item because, as a matter of fact, jury service was one of the first things in which our department was interested. A very good law was passed in 1921, whereby provision was made in our state for the service of women on juries.

It is added to the department because we feel that this is an appropriate time, because of the activities of groups everywhere to improve the administration of our judicial machinery, for women to really make an effort to fulfill their duty as jurors. Jury service has usually been acknowledged as an incidence of citizenship, though there has been some confusion in this regard because of legal decisions. It is not generally considered a privilege of citizenship, but rather, as our own Supreme Court has said, as a duty of citizenship.

During the past few years, the unfortunate experience of one woman juror in the Twin Cities has been the occasion for much adverse criticism of women jurors. It has, no doubt, retarded advances women were making in the way of gaining jury service. It should not have done so because what happened could have happened, and in many instances of the past history of our courts, has happened to men as jurors.

The County Surveys show perhaps that in some counties women still do not serve on juries or serve in small numbers; my own research has shown that in others the number has fallen off, and that in few counties does the number of women serving exceed one-fourth or one-third of the jury panel. Petitions were circulated in Minneapolis among groups of lawyers about a year ago opposing women's service on juries. It is interesting to note that Leagues in six states, at least, last year failed in procuring passage of laws providing jury service for women. We are particularly conscious that women in our state should so exercise the duty conferred upon them that it may bring favorable action elsewhere.

In again placing this item on our program, it shows the League's plan on carrying through on items. To secure the passage of a law may confer the opportunity of service or of fulfillment of a duty, but unless we assert ourselves, the opportunity or duty may pass us by. If women are to have the privileges of enfranchisement, they should also bear its duties, and they desire to do so. That is one reason why they have sought jury service for themselves.

You may ask what women can offer in the way of improved jury service. Among some of the reasons why they should be eligible for jury service, are the following:

1. Recommendation of law enforcement agencies that "selection of juries" should be improved, with exemptions cut down. There has been great difficulty in finding able men to serve. While jury service for women is not the complete remedy for the problem of law enforcement, it would make a contribution toward remedying some of the present criticism of the selection of juries, for it doubles the number of persons available, and practically, it would do more because more women having the desired qualifications would be free to serve than men similarly situated.

Please remember that a luncheon reservation is necessary and let this office know if you can come. I sincerely hope that I may have your assistance at this important Board meeting.

"Any girl with an instinct for service, with an ambition to 'amount to something', with some leisure, who will ally herself actively with the League of Women Voters, will very soon, either inside or outside the League, find a choice of many paths of public service in which she will gain a sense of personal satisfaction and in which she may win public recognition and a position of distinction."

K.M.W.

October 19, 20
1 9 3 4

FOURTH ANNUAL
COLLEGE LEAGUE CONFERENCE
at
St. Cloud Teachers College
Saint Cloud

Friday, October 19

REGISTRATION
4:30 - 6:00 p. m. Social Room, Main Bldg.

DINNER
6:00 p. m. - Shoemaker Hall

Presiding, Mrs. Beth Porter Garvey
Dean of Women, St. Cloud Teachers College

Welcome - Miss Mary Goethe
President, St. Cloud College League

Response - Miss Alice Shea
St. Catherines College League

FIRESIDE DISCUSSION
7:00 p. m. - Shoemaker Hall

Leader: Katherine Frederic
National Secretary of Departments of Education and Government and Its Operation - Washington, D. C.

Saturday, October 20

COLLEGE LEAGUE PROGRAM AND ACTIVITIES
10:30 a. m. - Social Room, Main Bldg.

Miss Elizabeth Lamson, Office Secretary
Miss Helen Horr, Field Secretary

LUNCHEON
12:45 p. m. - Lawrence Hall

Presiding, Miss Ruth Mitchell

"International Cooperation"

Mrs. Erwin Hertz
Department of Government & International Cooperation

15 September 18/9/34

60 copies - 10/12/34

A G E N D A
FOURTH ANNUAL COLLEGE LEAGUE CONFERENCE
Session on Organization, Program and Activities
Saturday - October 20, 1934

Membership------Margaret Boyd--Saint Catherines College

Finance---------Mrs. Evelyn Johnson--Winona Teachers' College

Organization

Frequency of Meetings

VOTER subscription for each member or

Affiliation dues of $3.00 to state League and 5 VOTER subscriptions for the College

Programs--------Rosemary Holden--Saint Catherines College

Activities

Election of a chairman for All College Leagues

Next year's Convention

2. It would mean surer justice for all, for the points of view of the sexes may be different, and litigants, part of which are women, are entitled to the consideration of both. By bringing a new point of view, the judgment of the jury would be more just, and more nearly right. A mixed jury gives a better cross-section of the community - is a more truly representative body.

3. It is of great educational value to women. It is their one opportunity for actual acquaintance with the judicial department of the government. It makes her more responsible for her duties as a citizen, making her a more broad-minded and better citizen.

4. There is the social aspect, as well. This has to do with the type of cases which people have proclaimed not "fit for women" - the feeling that women should be shielded from the baser things of life. These objectionable cases, though not pleasant for anyone, usually involve a girl or a woman. Not only is a woman's viewpoint valuable, but in view of her social interests, it is perhaps, she, more than anyone else, who can be a real force toward improving social conditions so as to avoid unnecessary repetition of circumstances out of which such cases grow.

What has been the Experience with Women Jurors where they have served?

The general opinion of those qualified to know in the same twenty-two jurisdictions where women serve, save perhaps among certain groups of lawyers, and part of their objections is not so much to women jurors as to the present jury system, is in favor of jury service for women. Many judges and court attaches acknowledge that they have come to this conclusion despite very obstinate prejudices in the first instance. Some reasons they give for favoring women jurors, in addition to the above, are as follows:

1. That they have tended to raise the plane of our juries and courts.
2. That they take their responsibilities more seriously, more conscientiously. This may be due to the fact that jury service is newer to them.
3. It has resulted in a higher type of juror, with fewer professionals.
4. They have fewer political, lodge, and business obligations.
5. They are more willing to serve. It was frequently argued that women would be always seeking to be excused. Practice has proved this unfounded, and many say women are more willing to serve than men, once they have overcome their timidness.
6. Some judges consider them more willing to follow the instructions of the court, less likely to apply their own standards of what they think the law should be.
7. They are more conservative in their awards.

What are some of the Objections to Women Jurors, and are They Objections We Can Overcome?

For the most part I should say they clearly are objections which can be overcome. They are simply "human" faults, and are counterbalanced by similar traits in the opposite sex. Some of the objections are:

1. The old one that women's place is in the home. This seems a trifle outmoded since if women are to have the privileges of citizenship, and this they have been accorded, it is not readily perceived why they should not also assume its duties. Women served on juries as far back as 2200 B. C.

2. That women are emotional and sentimental. This was the most frequent objection before women were permitted to serve, and yet I think a fair examination of those qualified to express opinions will say that here more than anywhere

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Frequency of Meetings

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also women have been a great surprise as jurors. That despite the fact that they might weep, they are nevertheless disposed to do their duty. So much so in fact, that criminal lawyers frequently strike women from their juries as often as possible

3. Many feel that women lack in business experience, and so are incapable of intelligently knowing how an ordinary person under a certain set of facts would be inclined to act. This criticism, however, may be met with the evidence that "business men" are not at the present time selected for our juries, and that as a matter of fact many women on the panel, by reason of their admission to industry, the enfranchisement, etc., the higher schools of learning, has as much business experience as the ordinary juror chosen.

4. Some say women are catty, and hard on their own kind. On the other hand, we always hear it said that a pretty girl always could win the male element on any jury. Maybe it is an even balance.

5. Some say women talk cases over, at night with their husbands, and allow their husbands, to assist in making up their minds for them. This, of course, is something that the women jurors alone can and should correct if possible.

6. Some say women are too stubborn. I would say, so are some men.

7. Lack of adequate facilities and increased cost. State law makes provision for facilities, and added cost is negligible.

8. Some men have told me that they thought it too difficult for a woman to sit all day and perhaps part of the night, but there can be adequate facilities, and women in their own lives have known the hardships of long hours.

There have been failures with women jurors; there have been failures with men. I do not pretend to claim any outstanding advantages for women. All I wish to say is that they do in my opinion, and in the opinion of most who have observed them, make equally good jurors with men, and therefore increase the efficiency of the group from which a jury is selected. We, as League members, should continue our interest in the improvement of jury personnel.

How can women procure jury service? It is against the law, though it must be admitted that the law is quite generally disregarded, for any individual to request that his or her name be placed on the jury panel, and I do not recommend this method. However, it is not against the law to suggest to your local county commissioners, who are the persons responsible for selections of our jury lists, that women are anxious and willing to serve, and that discriminations should not be made against them. I am rather inclined to believe that in some counties where the number of women on juries has been slight, or where there have been no women drawn, it is in part due to the fact that public officers are not properly aware of the fact that women really want to serve. Men as a rule consider it unimportant though law enforcement agencies are now interested in improvement and may, therefore, show some interest. Women, too, are indifferent. The number of blanks in the County Surveys attests to that. We should therefore try to make women jury conscious. County commissioners are elected, and the women's vote is an important consideration. I have asked county commissioners whether they have had objections to women jurors. Usually they say no, and they themselves ordinarily approve of them, for they speak of the difficulty of finding competent persons to serve. It would seem that the topic could be discussed through the local press, through farm bureau meetings, and other groups, and that in this way more could be accomplished than through direct solicitation of the County Board in action, since it is largely through effective public opinion that the activities are directed.

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October 1934

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Our law prohibits discrimination against women on juries; such discrimination is basis for challenge to the jury panel, and it has so been used, at least in two instances, effectively, with the result that in those particular counties it necessitated the trouble and expense of a new panel. It is one way of gaining action, it is true, but it would seem preferable, if it can be accomplished, and of more lasting benefit, if the discrimination could be removed by education, and peaceful endeavor.

The women, themselves, can do much. Frequently women are timid about serving, having a fear that they are lacking in ability to do so. This should not deter women, for the service requires no particular knowledge of law, and no special technical training. Oftentimes some of our best jurors are people who, though lacking in the opportunities of education and substantial financial position, have normal good sense and an attentive mind, which are prime requisites for all good jurors.

Some hesitate to serve because of fear of the so-called questionable cases, but here is where they are most needed, and where they can be of unusual assistance. Though the cases are not pleasant, they need not be embarrassing, and jurors, though hesitant sometimes in the beginning, frequently express themselves as amazed at the sensible attitude of mixed juries in such cases, and the ease of discussing and deciding them. Moreover, these cases make up a very small percentage of any of our law dockets. The League, through publicity, can do much to remedy women's fear of service.

And finally, if called, women, as well as men, should not shirk their duties for a flimsy excuse. They should avail themselves of a really splendid educational opportunity.

But let me say that I do not believe we need quibble if we have not accomplished a 50-50 representation on each and every jury list. Some commissioners tell me that in parts of their districts they are not able, because of peculiar home conditions, to find as many women as men to serve, whereas in other districts, they are able to make about a 50-50 selection. What we desire is not necessarily numerical equality, but we do want more than nominal recognition.

In the past women have not actively engaged in governmental activities, and many of them lack the appreciation of business problems and contacts with the public generally, to qualify them, immediately upon obtaining the right to vote, to hold office. The thing I should like to stress is not that we want as many women judges, not that we want equal numbers of men and women on each and every jury panel, not that we want to forget the physical and social differences between men and women in certain respects, not that we want to forget that most women's careers consist in their homes, but that what we do want to stress, through our department subjects and study, is that women because of their training, capability, native intelligence, and because of the provisions of our laws allowing them the privileges and imposing the duties of governmental service upon them, shall be included in the group from which selections are made for the holding of government offices, and for the jury service, and that from this group shall be selected the person, be he man or woman, single or married, who is most ably fitted to serve, without regard, save possibly in connection with specific recovery measures directed at immediate relief of the human wants, to the basis of need.

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Minnesota League of Women Voters
Department of Government and Its Operation

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QUESTIONS TO BE RAISED WHEN CONSIDERING THE GROSS INCOME TAX

1. Should all taxes be taken from property?

We all know that property at the present time is bearing an unfair share of the tax burden because it forms the base of taxation in Minnesota. However, experts in general do not feel that all taxes should be removed from property. All improvements such as streets, roads, fire and police protection, garbage collection, parks, playgrounds, etc are for the benefit of property and add to its value. These improvements are paid for from tax moneys. It would seem then only right that property pay its share. Moreover, taxes increase the owner's interest in his property. It is also true that much of the land in Northern Minnesota is owned by absentee landlords such as insurance companies; and they should aid in paying the cost of Minnesota Government which would not be the case if the property taxes were removed. Another result would be wildcat land speculation with prices rising so high that it would be impossible to purchase land and yet it would be tax exempt. The advocates of the tax know that it would be impossible to take the tax from property.

2. Would it be possible with a rate of ½ of 1% to raise the amount of money necessary to meet the costs of government in Minnesota?

To produce the taxes payable in 1934 which are approximately $140,000,000 it would require a turnover of $27,000,000,000. This is more than three times the estimated wealth of Minnesota which in 1930 was $8,741,000,000. The only available estimate of the dollar turnover in Minnesota has been made by the Minnesota Tax Commission. They have used 1929 figures which represent the peak of prosperity in the State and have found the turnover to be $12,780,000,000;

Wages and returns from investments by individuals----(1,200,000 at $1500 which is a liberal estimate)	$1,800,000,000
Retailers, all lines of business. This estimate is 40% more than is estimated by the United States Department of Commerce	$1,800,000,000
Wholesalers, all lines. This is 90% more than estimated by the United States Department of Commerce	$1,500,000,000
Manufacturers, all lines which is a little more than estimated by the Department of Commerce	$1,200,000,000
Volume of bank business(Clearing House)	$3,000,000,000
Investments, sales of property, rentals	$2,000,000,000
Production of Mines (30,000,000 at $5)	$ 150,000,000
Railway Companies (Gross Earnings)	$ 80,000,000
Production of farms (180,000 which is 50,000 more than the United States Department of Agriculture estimates)	$ 500,000,000
Turnover of farm produce, elevators, mills	$ 750,000,000
Total	$12,780,000,000

A tax on this at ½ of 1% would amount to about $64,000,000 which is 47% of the tax we are paying in 1934. However, the tax in 1934 could not possibly produce more than $35,000,000 which is about ¼ of the

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amount actually needed. In South Dakota where a similar tax is in effect the estimated yield was $9,000,000. In anticipation of this amount the general property levies for state purposes and $10 per child of school age for school purposes were eliminated. This made a reduction in general property levies of approximately $6,500,000 which in addition to the reduction for county and local purposes made a general reduction in property levies of about $8,500,000. However, the yield from the Gross Income Tax has only been about $2,000,000 and probably will not be over $2,500,000. This means a huge deficit and the result is that the State of South Dakota is now attempting to borrow $6,000,000 from the Federal Government to meet it. In Germany, France and in Indiana where similar taxes have been tried the revenue received has not met the estimates made for them. There is no reason to believe that a different result would be obtained in Minnesota under a Gross Income Tax. As a matter of fact the advocates of the tax do not expect to have the rate at ½ of 1%. It is an excellent talking point and after the idea is sold they hope to raise the rate to at least 1% or more with little or no effort.

3. Would the yield be stable?

We have in Minnesota forms of taxation similar to the Gross Income Tax; namely, the Gross Earnings Tax and the Occupational Tax on Iron Ore. In 1929 the 5% gross earnings tax on railroads yielded $8,100,000 while in 1932 the yield has only $3,400,000. In a like manner the 6% Occupational Tax yielded an average of from $2,600,000 to $3,000,000 annually prior to 1930. In 1932 the yield had dropped to $250,000 and in 1933 it was $770,000. There is no guarantee that the Gross Income Tax would yield more than ½ of the General property levy and that only in years of plenty. In tires of Depression the yield would shrink just as that of the Gross Earnings and Occupational Tax and for the same reasons.

4. Would it result in relief from taxation for those in the lower income tax brackets--for small home owners and for the rural population?

The theory is that if they had no income they would pay no tax. This is true in respect to the net income tax but not the gross income tax. Under a gross income tax you may have had no income after paying your expenses. You may even have suffered a loss. However, if you had any receipts whatsoever, you must pay a tax on those receipts. And that would not be the end of your taxation. The Gross Income tax is the tax on the amount of money involved in every kind of transaction known to business earnings of every kind, loans, rentals, payments on debt, and sales of every kind. Because of this fact, the cost of consumer goods would be raised by every sales transaction or turnover involved from raw material to finished product. If there is only one turnover, the people whose incomes are less than $3000 which is 60% of the population, would pay 60% of the tax. The Gross Income, however, is a multiple turnover tax. French economists estimate that there are 6 turnovers between producer and consumer.

Illustration:

A farmer raises his wheat and sells it. (We will leave out the Gross Income Tax paid by the hired man or the man who sold the farmer his machinery or twine, etc.) The sale means one turnover taxed at ½ of 1%. Local Elevator sells the wheat to a terminal elevator in Minneapolis or Duluth, second turnover taxed at ½ of 1%.

(No doubt the local elevator man had to borrow the money to purchase the wheat which means another turnover taxed at

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½ of 1%) This tax is passed on.

The terminal elevator sells the grain either to large dealers or to flour mills. Millers hedge on their grain. They buy twice as much as they will so that if the price goes down they will not lose. They are able to protect themselves by selling on a futures' market. This means two more turnovers taxed at ½ of 1%.

The wheat is milled. The miller may own his branch house or he may sell his flour to wholesale groceries, retail groceries, or to bakeries. This makes the fifth turnover taxed at ½ of 1%.

Large bakeries deliver the bread to retail stores which is the sixth turnover taxed at ½ of 1%.

Retail stores sell it to the consumer which is the seventh turnover taxed at ½ of 1%.

This makes a total tax of 3½% on each loaf of bread to the consumer.

If one concern owned mills, elevators, bakeries and stores, the intermediate turnovers would be eliminated. This would mean that these firms could undersell others and would be in a position to monopolize business. In all competing business there are many marginal firms that are just breaking even or a little more. They serve to keep prices down and are not affected by the net income tax because they have no net income. The gross income tax would bear very heavily on them and would, in most cases, serve to drive them out of business. Then prices would automatically rise as competition diminished.

In 1932 the townships of Minnesota paid 30.79% of all state and local tax bills. The farmers in the townships did not pay all these taxes. They did, however, represent 36% of the total purchasing power of the state and under a gross income tax would have paid 36% of the taxes plus the amount of taxes due to the turnover. They would pay much more of the taxes of the state under a gross income than they do under the present antiquated system. They cannot shift their taxes as can other business because they do not sell to a local or Minnesota market but to a world market. Hence, their burden would be much greater and their purchasing power decreased.

5. Would there be any legal questions involved?

According to the Constitution of the State of Minnesota, all school and State bonds must be paid for from general property tax levies. Would it be possible to adopt an amendment to the Constitution to change this, knowing how difficult it is to adopt any amendment? And if it were possible to do so, would the gross income tax raise sufficient funds to take care of these obligations as well as all other costs of government?

6. Would it be simple and economical to administer?

The success or failure of any tax depends to a large extent on the type of administration of the tax. So far the only proposal as to administration has been to state that it would be handled by the County Treasurers by mail. We know that the county treasurer is not required to have any special qualifications for office except the ability to get elected. As a rule, he would not be familiar with the details of tax laws and their administration in general and certainly not with one with such a broad and complex base as the gross income tax. There is no proposal as to the manner

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that individuals will make their returns. Neither is there any assurance that their returns will be correct. Very few persons working at daily wages or conducting farms have accurate accounting systems or records of receipts or expenditures. How and with what cost could such returns be checked? Merchants, manufacturers, corporations, etc. and their employees count for only a small fraction of the individuals in Minnesota. Professional men, farmers, servants, etc. make up a large proportion of the population. It would require an army of accountants and cost a tremendous amount of money to check the accuracy of tax returns and even then evasions would be many. Moreover, the turnover tax could be avoided by concerns doing business outside the state such as mail order houses, catalogue houses, mining companies, wholesalers, etc. No administration details have been proposed and hence the cost cannot be given but it would be much greater than the 1% admitted by the advocates of the tax.

7. Would it not centralize control in the hands of State officials?

It would, without question, have to be reallocated to the local units of government by the State. This would mean the elimination of local control and interest in finance. During the Depression, local governmental units have been most responsive to the need for economy. If finances were taken from their control the result would be much different.

The revenue feature of the tax only has been taken into consideration. No thought has been given to the distribution of the burden.

Mrs. W. B. Richards, Chairman
Department of Government and
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MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

October 29, 1934

Dear Local League President:

Our annual convention is over and I consider it a most successful and inspiring one. I trust that it gave you as great an impetus to carry through our adopted program as it gave me. I am confident that you feel the same eagerness to begin work.

The first responsibility is in connection with pre-election activities. Enclosed are the replies to our questionnaires from candidates in your legislative district. I regret that there were no more answered. The replies to congressional questionnaires appeared in the October VOTER which you have just received. Make the best use of these replies which you can.

Can you begin now making plans to interview your state legislators shortly after the election? Either plan to hold a pre-legislative meeting where your League members discuss our program with the legislators, or plan to have them personally interviewed. Such interviews either as a group or singly is most important and I am counting on your co-operation. Will you then send to this office a report of how you contacted them and, if possible, their attitude toward our measures?

Your department chairmen will soon receive letters from their state chairmen with explanations of their items on our program of work and suggestions for proceeding with them. We will not be able to send you copies of these letters so will you ask your chairmen to share them with you when they come?

Enclosed is an order blank for the explanations of the National program of work gotten out by each department. These would be of great help to yourself and to your chairmen in understanding the background of the National program. Remember that the responsibility for carrying out the state program lies with you. The National program is simply for your information. However, I would urge you to order one set, if not more, for use of your local League. The order sheet is to be returned to this office, with the money. We will then forward them to the National office.

Questions to be considered in connection with the Gross Income Tax are now ready and can be obtained from this office for 5¢. They are attached to a pamphlet, "Modernizing the Taxation System", which presents the argument for such a tax.

I was extremely pleased with the fine state co-operation shown at the convention and with the interest and knowledge shown in the discussions. Being with you, the presidents of the local Leagues, always stimulates me to greater work, and I am anticipating a most worth while year's work in the Minnesota League of Women Voters.

Most sincerely,

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MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

October 31, 1934

Dear Board Member:

November 9th is the date for our next Board meeting. It will be held at the Y. W. C. A., 1130 Nicollet Avenue, as usual, and will begin at 10:00 o'clock. Our pre-election activities will be over--with our annual convention successfully in the past and we will be facing our winter activities, especially our legislative work. There will be appointments to be made to the State Board, and an executive committee to be named. Local Leagues have been especially active since our convention and you will want to hear all about it.

Please remember that a luncheon reservation is necessary and let this office know if you can come. I sincerely hope that I may have your assistance at this important Board meeting.

Sincerely,

Ruth H. Mitchell

Ruth H. Mitchell
State President

P. S. Friday evening, November 9th, the same day as our Board meeting, at 8:00 o'clock, the Gypsy Moon will be given under the auspices of the St. Paul League as one of their finance activities. Can't you plan to attend and have a pleasant evening and help them in their undertaking?

P. P. S. Louis Brownlow, Director of Public Administration Clearing House, New York City, will speak at a League luncheon, Thursday, November 8, 12:00 o'clock, on the Citizen and Public Service. Public invited. Watch newspaper publicity for place of luncheon.

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

October 1934

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11-5-34

STATE SUPPORT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

A Survey made by Theodore Utne of the State Dept. of Education

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85 items
11-14-34

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

November 14, 1934

Dear Chairman of Government and Economic Welfare:

You have probably secured from the state office by this time your copy of the Explanation of the Program of Work of our department, published by the National League (15¢), an absolutely indispensable aid to local chairmen. The scope of this department is somewhat overwhelming at first glance and the purpose of this letter is to help you to select, from the very comprehensive national program, the items upon which we must concentrate our attention in the light of our own state program, adopted at the state convention.

It is assumed that the items on the support program of the state League are subjects with which we have familiarized ourselves by study, and that we stand ready to give active support to legislation embodying our beliefs. The first item on the support program of the state which belongs to this department is an adequate system of state public employment agencies, and our duty is to see that an adequate appropriation is made by the legislature for this service. Heretofore a blanket appropriation has been made for the Industrial Commission, without a stipulation as to the amount which the Employment Service should receive, which has hampered its efficiency. The League is also interested in the maintenance of a high standard of personnel in the employment offices, and would like to see them under civil service regulations. At present no examinations are given to those seeking positions in the service, but certain requirements as to education and experience are made, and the appointment has to be approved by the Washington authorities. If there is a public employment or re-employment office in your town, this item on the program means keeping in touch with that office to the extent of knowing what sort of work it is doing and what type of person is doing it. You will find that these in authority are very glad to know that the League is interested.

The next item on the program from our department is unemployment relief and you are already familiar, from the survey made two years ago, with the work which local Leagues can do on this subject. It is important to know what relief is being administered, and by whom, and whether it is adequate. This will include also some knowledge of whatever form of work-relief has been instituted in your community. On those support items, as you will see, it is largely a matter of keeping yourself and your League informed as to local conditions, and of "Standing by" to give help when needed.

Now as to study items. There are three on the state program this year which belong to this department, and upon which we must concentrate our efforts so that the local Leagues will become familiar enough with these subjects to know whether they want to give them active support or not. It is particularly important that unemployment insurance be given attention, as the state legislature will undoubtedly be asked to take action on this subject at the next session. We are committed to support of a Federal unemployment insurance law, as it is already a part of our national support program, and it is essential that the local Leagues inform themselves as to the necessity for such legislation and the type best suited to the local situation. A very good bibliography is given in the Explanation of

Miss Horr reported the College League Conference held at St. Cloud Teachers' College, October 19 and 20 with Miss Katherine Frederic in attendance. At that time an All-College League organization was formed.

Department Chairmen Reports

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

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the Program and the state office will be glad to furnish further suggestions as to reading. The latest material is the book published this fall by the University of Minnesota Press: A Program for Unemployment Insurance and Relief in the United States, by Hanson, Murray, Stevenson, and Stewart, price $2.50

The second study item, federal and state activities which tend to protect the interests of the consumer, involves a study of the local application of the NRA and the AAA. We want to know how the consumers have been affected by the codes, if the codes are being violated as to price-raising, what the county consumers' councils are doing, etc. Other aspects of this subject will occur to you as you consider the local situation. A good way to keep in touch with the consumer activities of the AAA is to send for the Consumers' Guide, published by the Consumers' Counsel of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D. C., and distributed free to consumers. There is also a bibliography in the Explanation of the Program.

The third item, old age pensions, was included in the state program at the request of local Leagues whose interest in the subject was stimulated by the wide-spread publicity given the Townsend Plan. Old age pensions are by no means a new idea, as 28 states already have such laws, but the depression has called the attention of everyone to the fact that the great majority of old people in this country are dependent on others for support. Minnesota has an old age pension law, providing for a maximum of thirty dollars per month, but this amount is rarely paid as the funds available are not sufficient. It is possible that suggestions for improving our law will be offered to the next legislature. The Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, will furnish material on existing state laws and how they work. The American Scholar, published by the Phi Beta Kappa, for March, 1934, contains an article "Facing Old Age" which states the case for old age pensions briefly and clearly. This article may also be obtained from the American Association for Old Age Security, 22 E. 17th St., New York City.

I hope this has helped to clarify the state program for you as it relates to the Department of Government and Economic Welfare. It is impossible for state and local Leagues to touch on all the items covered by the national program, and our concern must necessarily be only with those subjects chosen by our state convention for our own state program. As an organization we are committed to support of federal measures on the national support program, but as a local department chairman you are responsible for stressing only the items on the state program which fall in your department and especially the study items which are usually new, and may become support items in the future.

I am very happy to tell you that Mrs. Thomas Wright of Fergus Falls will be the new state chairman of this department and is preparing some material on old age pensions which will be ready soon and may be obtained through the state office.

Cordially,
Miriam L. Towler
Mrs. Robert S. Towler
Department of Government and Economic Welfare

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Department Chairman Reports

Minnesota League of Women Voters
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October 1934

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MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

November 20, 1934

Dear chairman of Government and Education:

There is some interesting progress to report on the two items on our education program.

The survey on revision of state aid which was made by Theodore Utne of the State Department of Education, has been mimeographed at our state office and is now ready for distribution on request. A charge of 15¢ plus postage will be made. I believe that it is contemplated that measures will be drafted by the State Department to cover the needed revision. In the meanwhile, it will be helpful for us to study the survey and be prepared to support desirable legislation that may arise from it.

It is encouraging to know that the item for Larger Units of School Administration is receiving support from several groups and that considerable progress has been made.

Last spring, the Citizens' Council on Education appointed a committee, headed by Superintendent Campton, to study "Larger Units and Other Possible Economies". This committee met at the University on November 1st. There are eight of us on the committee. Mr. Engum of the State Department of Education reported that an official survey of fourteen typical Minnesota counties is under way to determine the need for reorganizing school districts.

The analysis of this survey will not be available for about four months, but inasmuch as it was the opinion of the committee that state-wide, permissive legislation should be attempted in the coming session, Dr. Engelhardt and Mr. Campton were appointed to call on the Commissioner of Education to request that a bill be drawn up by the Department. This was to be done as soon as possible in order that time be allowed before the legislature convenes for the suggested bill to be considered and approved by the member groups of the Education Council.

I feel that the outlook is bright for accomplishments in educational support this year. It is, at least, gratifying to realize that the various groups interested in improving the efficiency and the financial support of our schools are all directing their efforts along the same line.

I have had letters from some of you requesting information on our education program, and if this letter does not answer your questions or serve the purpose, I shall be only too glad to give any further help possible.

Sincerely yours,
Helen Pearce
Mrs. Wm. R. Pearce, Chairman
Department of Government and Education

The following material is available at the State Office at this time:

State Support of Public Schools - Theodore Utne	$ .15
Larger Units of School Administration - Mrs. Pearce	.05
Minnesota Public Schools - Fred Engelhardt	.85
Annual Report of Lake County School District-Mr. Campton-	for loan only

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

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FOR YOUR INFORMATION

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

December 5, 1934

Dear Chairman of Government and Its Operation:

I was very happy to meet many chairmen in Minneapolis during Convention and am sorry that circumstances prevented us from having our usual department conference. I have greatly appreciated the work you did last year on the County Surveys. I know they were difficult and involved a tremendous amount of work. I hope you too gained much of value from them.

May I suggest a few definite things in connection with Reorganization of Local Governmental Units which you can do or work toward as a result of the findings of the surveys. These suggestions together with any other changes or improvements which you may have deemed necessary from your survey may be worked toward after action is taken by your local Board according to League procedure.

a) Some counties of the state have had special laws (worded, of course, as general ones) passed by the legislature. These laws permit the county board to place all the county officials on a salary basis and to divert all fees formerly received by these officials into the General Revenue Fund. It might be well for you to check to see whether or not your county falls under any of these laws or if any such law is contemplated, in which case please contact with me as to the method of procedure.

b) Please visit your county auditor and county commissioners to find out exactly how the budget for your county is determined. See if it would be possible to hold public hearings on it before its adoption. It would also be a good idea to check the methods used in carrying out the adopted budget. Be on the alert and let your commissioners know that the League is vitally interested in county budgets. Be sure to have some League members on hand when the budget is drawn up and adopted at the July meeting. This is the time that the appropriations for welfare and other essential services must be safeguarded.

c) It would be wise for you to check the cost of township governments in your county. Is it uniform? Why does it cost more to run the government in one township than it does in another? What functions do your townships perform? Could these be transferred to the county and effect a saving of money? Would they be more effectively carried on? If so, perhaps you could begin to develop public opinion along these lines. Publish your findings together with the proceedings necessary to bring about consolidation or elimination of townships.

d) Can your county adequately and easily support all the elective officials and boards that it has at present? What is your tax rate? What is your population? Are you situated so that one or more counties adjoining your county could combine in the interest of efficiency and economy? You might check the costs in these counties and see if a saving could be effected by consolidation. If so, you might publish the law permitting county consolidation in your newspapers. A concerted public opinion is necessary before any action can take place. Facts and figures are most effective to build this opinion, and I know of no better group to secure them than the League of Women Voters.

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

October 1

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Improved Methods of Assessment
Check on the assessments in your townships, village, and county. Assessments may be uniform, but they also may be just the opposite. Is all the same kind of land or the same kind of personal property, such as horses, cows, etc, assessed at the same valuation throughout the county, or at different valuations in different localities? Is there any evidence of either personal or political influence in assessments? Check the qualifications of your assessors as well as the average length of time they have served. Any material you obtain will be most valuable. If it is possible, I should appreciate a copy of your findings. Do everything you can to build up public opinion favoring trained assessors and scientific assessments.

Commission for Tax Revision
Governor Olson has promised the League to appoint a commission to study the tax situation and recommend measures for support in the coming session of the legislature. In the meantime your League should be studying the various tax proposals in order to help determine which of the standards recommended by this commission the League should support.

Trained Personnel in Public Service
After the December meeting of the National Board, plans will be released for the carrying out of the Two-year Campaign on this subject. Until then our state work will not be planned in detail. Meanwhile you might be conferring with the chairmen of the other departments to see where trained personnel in public service does or does not exist in your city and county governments.

If you have any questions or wish help in any way please do not hesitate to write me. I shall be happy to hear your plans and to receive any material or figures which you have secured. This promises to be one of the most profitable as well as one of the most interesting years that the League has ever had. Your cooperation and support is greatly needed and I know will be most cheerfully given. May your League have a highly profitable and challenging year.

Sincerely yours,
Enid N. Richards
Mrs. W. B. Richards, chairman
Department of Government and Its Operation

Material Available at State Office

Taxes and Tax Trends - Katherine Frederic	$ .50
Assessment of Property in Minnesota - Mrs. Richards	.05
Gross Income Tax and Questions it Raises - Mr. Hayek and Mrs. Richards	.05
Reorganization of Local Governmental Units - Richards	.05
The County Assessor - Minn. Tax Commission	for loan only
Syllabus for Study Groups in Taxation - Massachusetts League of Women Voters	for loan only
1934 Convention Address - Mrs. Richards	for loan only
The Problem of Administrative Personnel - White	for loan only

Reference Material
Minnesota Yearbook, League of Minnesota Municipalities

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

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in this country, that unemployment relief is a public and national responsibility. It is evident that some type of social legislation must be evolved which will distribute this burden of relief and at the same time be a real factor in preventing a recurrence of the present economic disaster. The Wagner-Lewis bill, which was supported by the National League of Women Voters but which failed to come to a

30 pm
12-4-34

STATE BOARD MEETING
November 9, 1934

The regular meeting of the State Board of the Minnesota League of Women Voters was held at the Y.W.C.A. on Friday, November 9, 1934. It was called to order at 10:00 a. m., Miss Mitchell presiding.

Members Present: Miss Mitchell, Mrs. Winter, Mrs. Swain, Mrs. Towler, Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Hertz, Mrs. O'Neil, Mrs. O'Malley, Mrs. Keyes, Mrs. Underwood, Mrs. Denny, Mrs. Huntley, Mrs. Cant, Mrs. Musser, Mrs. Stakman, and Miss Horr and Miss Lamson. Guests were Miss Evelyn Olson and Miss Rosemary Holden.

Finance

Mrs. Cant read the treasurer's report which was accepted and ordered placed on file.

Organization

The resignation of Miss Keith Clark as College League chairman was read and accepted with regret.

The following appointments were voted:
Miss Teresina Rowell of Carleton College as College League Advisor
Mrs. Ruth Massie Jennings of Minneapolis as treasurer
Mrs. Vivian Thorp of Minneapolis as Publicity Advisor
Dr. Elizabeth Monahan of Minneapolis as Legislative Advisor
Mrs. Thomas Wright of Fergus Falls as chairman of the department of Government and Economic Welfare
Miss Marguerite M. Wells of Minneapolis as Honorary Director
The other department chairmen who were in office last year were reappointed.
The same members of the executive committee who were in office on October 1st were continued for this next year, namely, Miss Mitchell, Mrs. Cant, Mrs. Stakman, Mrs. Denny, Dr. Boynton, Mrs. Towler, and Mrs. Winter.

Miss Horr reported various local League meetings throughout the state. She also reported the four meetings held in different points in the state with Miss Katherine Frederic of the National League. Over 200 women attended.

Miss Horr reported the College League Conference held at St. Cloud Teachers' College, October 19 and 20 with Miss Katherine Frederic in attendance. At that time an All-College League organization was formed.

Department Chairmen Reports

Mrs. Hertz recommended the National League News Letter on the Senate Munitions Investigation.

Mrs. Richards reported that the governor has stated in a letter that he will appoint a commission for tax revision. It was suggested that Mrs. Richards prepare a short statement or leaflet and also a newspaper article covering the points for County Assessor.

Miss Mitchell called attention to the agitation for the "Equal Rights" amendment. It was suggested that Mrs. Luwe prepare a short statement for distribution containing the League's points in opposition to such an amendment.

Mrs. Towler called attention to a National Department letter on TVA which answers the questions on the project.

Department chairmen were urged to prepare their letters to local League department chairmen explaining the state program and to add a bibliography. It was also recommended that a mimeographed list of material available for the year's work be prepared.

The problem of direct contact between state and local chairmen was discussed. It was decided that it was advisable, but that there should be clearance through the office also. It was suggested that the Department chairmen should send copies of such correspondence to the office.

Congressional Interviews

Local League members were urged to get in touch with their legislators as soon as possible to explain to them the League's program.

College League Conference

After luncheon Miss Evelyn Olson, president, and Miss Rosemary Holden, secretary, of the All-College League organization reported on the College League Conference at St. Cloud.

The meeting adjourned at 2.00 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,
Marion B. Winter
Mrs. J. D. Winter, Secretary

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

October 1934

5½ pages
11-5-34

STATE SUPPORT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

A Survey made by Theodore Utne of the State Dept. of Education

The four following funds have been established by law for the purpose of granting aid to public schools.

Endowment Fund
Current School Fund
Income Tax School Fund
Special State Aid Fund

Endowment Fund

The endowment fund consists of the income from the permanent school fund and one-half the income of the swamp land fund. At the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, the permanent school fund totaled $64,550,076.31 and the swamp land fund $11,706,768.63. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, the income from the permanent school fund amounted to $2,358,138.41, while one-half the income of the swamp land fund totaled $197,117.10, making a grand total of $2,555,255.51.

The state constitution provides that this money "shall be distributed to the different townships throughout the state, in proportion to the number of scholars in each township, between the ages of five and twenty-one years".

By legislative enactment apportionment is limited to pupils who attend a public school for forty days or more during the school year. During the school year 1932-1933 there were 527,909 pupils counted for apportionment. The endowment fund of $2,555,255.51 yielded $4.84 per pupil during the fiscal year 1933-1934.

Forty days of attendance was set as a basis for the payment of apportionment in the early history of the state when many schools were in session only three months. It has remained unchanged although all public schools are now required to maintain school terms of at least seven months and the large majority of schools are in session eight or nine months. The average number of days attended by all pupils enrolled in the public schools of the state during each of the last three years has been approximately one hundred fifty days.

The larger urban centers that have semi-annual promotions and consequently admit beginners in the middle of the school year receive the same apportionment for each pupil enrolled for a half year that is granted for pupils enrolled during the entire school year. In 1932-1933 ninety school districts maintained spring primary classes with sessions ranging from forty to sixty days, and enrolling 2929 pupils for an aggregate attendance of 123,832 days or an average attendance of 42 days per pupil. The same apportionment was paid by the state for each of these pupils that was paid for pupils who attended 180 days.

It is suggested that the law be changed so as to provide for the distribution of apportionment to school districts on the basis of the total number of days attended by all pupils enrolled in the public schools of such districts. During the past few years the total attendance of all pupils enrolled in the public schools has averaged approximately 85,000,000 days per year. The endowment fund of approximately $2,500,000, if distributed on the basis of attendance, would yield about three cents per pupil for each day of school attendance.

This suggested change would have the tendency to encourage lengthening of the school term and more regular attendance on the part of the pupils. Districts would receive twice as much apportionment for pupils attending 160 days as they would receive for pupils attending only 80 days and four times as much as they would receive for those attending just 40 days. This change in the basis for distributing apportionment appears to be economically sound and educationally desirable.

Current School Fund

The current school fund consists of the income from the state one mill tax. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, this income amounted to $1,391,052.46. In accordance with the law governing the distribution of the current school fund, $500,000 of this amount was transferred to the special state aid fund since the legislative appropriation for special state aid was insufficient to pay such aid in full. The balance of $891,052.46 was distributed as apportionment along with the endowment fund. On the basis of 527,909 pupils entitled to apportionment, this was sufficient to yield $1.69 per pupil. When this amount is added to the $4.84 per pupil available from the endowment fund it makes a total apportionment from the state of $6.53 per pupil.

8 S pages
11-14-34

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

November 14, 1934

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It is assumed that the items on the support program of the state League are subjects with which we have familiarized ourselves by study, and that we stand ready to give active support to legislation embodying our beliefs. The first item on the support program of the state which belongs to this department is an adequate system of state public employment agencies, and our duty is to see that an adequate appropriation is made by the legislature for this service. Heretofore a blanket appropriation has been made for the Industrial Commission, without a stipulation as to the amount which the Employment Service should receive, which has hampered its efficiency. The League is also interested in the maintenance of a high standard of personnel in the employment offices, and would like to see them under civil service regulations. At present no examinations are given to those seeking positions in the service, but certain requirements as to education and experience are made, and the appointment has to be approved by the Washington authorities. If there is a public employment or re-employment office in your [illegible] that an official survey of fourteen typical Minnesota counties is under way to determine the need for reorganizing school districts.

The analysis of this survey will not be available for about four months, but inasmuch as it was the opinion of the committee that state-wide, permissive legislation should be attempted in the coming session, Dr. Engelhardt and Mr. [illegible] neral ones) passed by the legislature. These laws permit the county board to place all the county officials on a salary basis and to divert all fees formerly received by those officials into the General Revenue Fund. It might be well for you to check to see whether or not your county falls under any of these laws or if any such law is contemplated, in which case please contact with me as to the method of procedure.

b) Please visit your county auditor and county commissioners to find out exactly how the budget for your county is determined. See if it would be possible to [illegible] public hearings on it before its adoption. It would also be a good idea to

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Department Chairmen Reports

While there are constitutional provisions governing the distribution of the endowment fund, there are no such provisions pertaining to the current school fund. This fund may be distributed in any manner the state legislature may deem desirable. Whether or not part or all of this fund should be distributed as apportionment on the basis of pupil enrollment or attendance without regard to the financial resources or needs of the school districts is at least open to question. It is suggested that serious consideration be given the desirability of securing changes in the laws which would authorize the State Board of Education to transfer the entire current school fund to the special state aid fund.

Income Tax School Fund

The income tax school fund consists of the proceeds of the state income tax provided for at the 1933 session of the legislature. The State Tax Commission estimates that the 1933 state income tax, payable in 1934, will yield about $2,000,000.

The law provides that the net proceeds of the state income tax shall be distributed semi-annually to all the school districts of the state on the basis of the population therein of compulsory school age. The law provides further that this money shall be used for the payment of:

1. Any bonded or other indebtedness of such district outstanding January 1, 1933.
2. Any bonded or other debt thereafter incurred.
3. Current operating expenses and to reduce and replace levies on real and personal property after all debts have been paid.

The first distribution from the income tax school fund was made in July, 1934. It amounted to $2.50 for each of the 397,731 children between 8 and 16 years of age according to the annual school census reports of 1933. It is expected that the second semi-annual distribution will be approximately the same. This will make a total of $5.00 for each child of compulsory school age.

The basis for the distribution of the income tax school fund, like the distribution of the endowment and current school funds, does not take into consideration the financial resources or needs of school districts except in so far as the number of children is a measure of need.

In 1933 there were 161 school districts in the state that found it unnecessary to make any levy for school maintenance. Some of these districts had sufficient cash on hand to operate their schools from one to six years; some had only one, two, or three pupils and provided for their instruction in neighboring districts at a negligible cost; in some districts no public schools were maintained because all pupils attended parochial schools.

The following table gives some interesting data for 30 of these 161 school districts. The first column gives the name of the county and the number of the school districts; the second, the number of pupils in the district attending a public school during the year 1933-1934; the third, the number of children in the district between 8 and 16 years of age according to the 1933 school census; the fourth, the estimated income tax receipts for the district in 1934; the fifth, the receipts from apportionment, special state aid, and the one mill local tax during the school year 1932-1933 (data for 1933-1934 not yet available); the sixth, the total expenditures of the district for the school year 1932-1933; and the seventh the cash balance on hand July 31, 1933.

County and District	Public School Pupils 1933-34	Children 8-16 1933	Estimated Income tax 1934	App. State Aid 1 mill 1932-33	Total Expenditures 1932-33	Cash Balance July 31, 1933
Benton #12	1	25	$125	$206	$55	$991
Blue Earth #52	1	2	10	183	199	1504
Blue Earth #83	6	29	145	255	37	662
Blue Earth #151	?	3	15	243	75	1041
Carver #49	25	27	135	990	909	762
Chippewa #28	18	20	100	267	821	3060
Chippewa #65	21	13	65	297	606	4213
Clearwater #4	7	13	25	140	78	365
Clearwater #59	?	0	0	57	72	915
Dakota #57	7	13	65	95	283	1900
Faribault #92	3	3	15	95	121	820
Fillmore #96	4	2	10	141	223	1134
Goodhue #35	2	7	35	270	77	909
Kittson #25	0	0	0	28	6	1275
Lincoln #8	1	14	70	86	150	1002

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11-14-34

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that an official survey of fourteen typical Minnesota counties is under way to determine the need for reorganizing school districts.

The analysis of this survey will not be available for about four months, but inasmuch as it was the opinion of the committee that state-wide, permissive legislation should be attempted in the coming session, Dr. Engelhardt and Mr.

a) Some counties of the state have had special laws (or several general ones) passed by the legislature. These laws permit the county board to place all the county officials on a salary basis and to divert all fees formerly received by those officials into the General Revenue Fund. It might be well for you to check to see whether or not your county falls under any of these laws or if any such law is contemplated, in which case please contact with me as to the method of procedure.

b) Please visit your county auditor and county commissioners to find out exactly how the budget for your county is determined. See if it would be possible to

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Department Chairmen Reports

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Lyon #22	17	30	$ 150	$472	$885	$2472
McLeod #19	35	39	195	191	1045	3003
McLeod #68	?	10	50	219	217	605
Marshall #112	?	0	0	4	8	688
Meeker #54	39	37	185	414	918	5910
Nicollet #15	?	27	135	207	97	3449
Nobles #66	?	40	200	50	148	1118
Otter Tail #264	22	19	95	120	235	987
Polk #263	2	3	15	150	291	1541
Renville #143	1	6	30	125	146	295
Roseau #71	1	2	10	?	50	1555
Roseau #85	3	3	15	304	236	1270
Roseau #96	?	0	0	92	95	173
Sibley #18	9	30	150	57	313	1786
Yellow Medicine #54	4	2	10	255	169	479

This table should be interpreted as follows: District #12 in BentonCounty had only one pupil enrolled in a public school in 1933-34, but it had 25 children of compulsory school age. Its estimated receipts from the income tax fund this year are $125. During 1932-33 its receipts from apportionment, special state aid, and the local one mill tax amounted to $206, while its total expenditures were only $55. It had a cash balance on hand of $991 July 31, 1933. Although this district levied no school tax in 1933 and received nothing from the income tax that year, it increased its cash balance $151. It is obvious that this district does not need the $125 it is receiving this year from the income tax fund.

District #52 in Blue Earth County received $183 from the state and the local one mill tax. Although it had only one public school pupil it spent $199. Presumably $16 was taken from its cash balance. Since this cash balance, however, amounted to $1504 this would be sufficient to last almost 100 years at this rate of expenditure.

A careful examination of the data given in the foregoing table will disclose the fact that there are a number of school districts in the state receiving money from the income tax school fund that do not need such money. Useless cash balances are being accumulated in the district treasuries.

Some limitation ought to be written into the state income tax law to insure that all of the net proceeds of the tax will go to school districts that need financial assistance from the state. The nature of such limitation may be open to question. A precedent, however, has been established in the law providing for the payment of tuition from state funds for non-resident high school pupils residing in districts which do not levy at least four mills for school purposes. In such districts the tuition for the non-resident high school pupils is deducted from the special state aid to which the districts may be entitled. In the same way the payment of income tax proceeds might be restricted to school districts with tax levies of at least four mills. Such limitation, if it had been in effect this year, would have applied to the 161 districts that made no tax levies in 1933 and the 489 other districts with levies of less than four mills, a total of 650 districts.

It might even be desirable to have a provision in the law limiting the total amount of money a district could receive from the state to an amount which, when added to the proceeds of a four mill special tax and the one mill local tax, will not exceed the total current operating expenses of such school. This would prevent districts from raising their levies to four mills merely to secure state aid which the districts may not need to maintain their schools.

Special State Aid Fund

The special state aid fund consists of the sums appropriated by the legislature for special aid to public schools or departments in the schools together with such part of the current school fund, not exceeding $500,000 per year, as may be transferred to the special state aid fund by the State Auditor or the recommendation of the State Board of Education.

For the school year 1933-1934 the following sums were available for special state aid to schools:

85 Revised
11-14-34

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Department Chairmen Reports

Aid to high, graded, and ungraded schools:		
Balance carried over	$ 3,152.77	
Legislative appropriation	5,760,000.00	
Transfer from current school fund	500,000.00	$6,263,152.77
Gross earnings tax aid:		
Balance carried over	8,601.13	
Legislative appropriation	160,000.00	168,601.13
Aid to evening schools for adults:		
Balance carried over	3,088.00	
Legislative appropriation	8,000.00	11,088.00
Federal aid for vocational education:		
Smith-Hughes, balance carried over	118,465.42	
George-Reed, balance carried over	34,275.89	152,741.31
Aid to public school libraries:		
Balance carried over	1,419.22	
Legislative appropriation	20,000.00	21,419.22
Total		$6,617,002.43

The law provides for the distribution of special state aid as follows:

1. Classification Aid	
a. Graded elementary schools	
(1) Six years	$ 360.00
(2) Eight years	450.00
b. Secondary schools	
(1) Junior high school	360.00
(2) Senior high school	540.00
(3) Four year high school	810.00
(4) High school department	
Two teachers	360.00
Three or more teachers	540.00
c. Ungraded elementary schools	
(1) Eight months, for each first grade teacher	135.00
(2) Eight months, for each second grade teacher	90.00
(3) Seven months, for each first grade teacher	101.25
(4) Seven months, for each second grade teacher	67.50
Maximum aid per school	270.00
(5) Superior ungraded, additional per school	112.50
2. Special Departments	
a. Agriculture	720.00
b. General industrial training	450.00
c. Home training	450.00
d. Commercial training	450.00
3. Special Classes	
a. Blind, per pupil	270.00
b. Crippled, per pupil	225.00
c. Deaf, per pupil	225.00
(Board and room, additional for non-residents)	135.00
d. Subnormal, per pupil	90.00
e. Defective speech, per teacher	1,350.00
4. Teacher Training (Payable in full)	
Maximum per school	1,500.00
5. Tuition (Payable in full)	
For each non-resident high school pupil, per month	7.00
6. Transportation, Consolidated School	
Maximum per school	3,600.00
(Rate per child-mile-day unit....7.2cents)	
7. Building Aid, Consolidated Schools	
Maximum per school	2,700.00
8. Isolated Pupils	
Maximum per pupil	45.00
9. Transportation of Crippled Children (Payable in full)	
Maximum per pupil	150.00
10. Association	
Central school, for each associated rural school	180.00
Associated rural school	45.00
11. Library	
Maximum per teacher	20.00
Maximum per school building	40.00

85 Minn
11-14-34

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Department Chairmen Reports

12. Evening Schools
    Maximum, one-half cost of instruction
13. Supplemental
    Limited to districts where a 20 mill levy for maintenance does not yield $40 per pupil enrolled 40 days or more. State pays difference, less 10% additional per teacher aid, not to exceed $180, may be paid to districts with only ungraded schools.
14. Gross Earnings Aid
    Limited to districts where at least 20% of property is railroad property exempt from local taxation by gross earnings tax law.
15. Vocational Training
    State and federal funds combined are limited to three-fourths of salaries of vocational teachers of agriculture, trade, and industrial training, and home economics.

The special state aid approved by the State Board of Education for the school year 1933-1934 was as follows:

1. Classification Aid		
a. Graded elementary schools		
275 six year	$ 99,000	
428 eight year	192,600	$ 291,600
b. Secondary schools		
85 junior high schools	30,600	
63 senior high schools	34,020	
409 four-year high schools	331,290	
19 high school departments	8,460	404,370
c. Ungraded elementary schools		
7,465 ungraded	1,078,234	
383 superior, additional	43,087	
Total	1,121,321	
Deduction for high school tuition	49,808	1,071,513
Total classification aid		1,787,285
2. Special Departments		
81 Agriculture	34,755	
197 General Industrial Training	73,810	
283 Home training	100,947	
164 Commercial Training	73,111	282,623
3. Special Classes		
252 Blind pupils	45,086	
396 Crippled pupils	60,796	
221 Deaf pupils	39,231	
3,198 Subnormal pupils	253,856	
4,001 Speech defective pupils	28,802	427,771
4. Teacher Training (Paid in full)		
78 departments		115,711
5. Tuition (Paid in full)		
27,577 pupils		1,630,407
6. Transportation, Consolidated Schools		
407 schools		793,997
7. Building Aid, Consolidated Schools		
3 schools		6,100
8. Isolated pupils		
1,564 pupils		55,611
9. Transportation, Crippled children (Paid in full)		
244 pupils		14,059
10. Association		
8 central schools	19,080	
13 associated rural schools	585	19,665
11. Library aid		
2,076 schools		33,858
12. Evening schools		
22 districts (121 teachers)		7,763
13. Supplemental		
969 districts		2,597,777
14. Gross earnings aid (1933)		
8 districts		151,400
15. Vocational training		
State aid	12,456	
Federal aid	157,695	170,151
Total		8,074,378

The law provides that tuition for non-resident high school pupils and aid for teacher training departments shall be paid in full. Under a ruling of the Attorney General the aid for the transportation of crippled children is also paid in full.

85 items
11-14-34

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

November 14, 1934

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Department Chairmen Reports

The aids for school libraries, evening schools, and gross earnings are paid from separate legislative appropriations. The money available for school library aid was insufficient and this aid had to be prorated at 61%. The evening school and gross earnings aids were paid in full, as was the federal aid for vocational education. The gross earnings aid listed is the amount paid in 1933 as the 1934 aid has not yet been computed.

The total amount of the remaining aids was $5,963,411 while the funds available for the payment of these aids totaled only $4,496,737, a shortage of $1,466,674. All special state aids with the exception of those noted in the preceding paragraph had to be prorated at 75.2%.

Probably the two most important purposes of state aid are the following, as quoted from the law:

"(1) To assist in providing equal educational opportunities for all the school children of the State.
(2) To assist school districts whose tax levies for maintenance are exceptionally high."

It is generally recognized that state aid is not only desirable but absolutely essential if approximately equal educational opportunities shall be extended to all the children of the State and if the burden of school support shall also be equalized to any considerable extent. Are these purposes being realized by the system of state aid now prevailing in our State?

If equal educational opportunities are to be offered all the children of the State, all of them should have the opportunity of getting an equal amount of schooling and all of them should be taught by teachers equally well qualified. During the school year 1933-34, however, there were almost 400 school districts in the State enrolling five to six thousand pupils that maintained school terms of only seven months; over half (55.7%) of the rural or ungraded school districts had eight months of school; while the balance, 38.8%, had nine month terms. All high and graded schools are required by law to be in session nine months.

Over 6500 of the teachers in the ungraded schools have had only one year of professional training while about 1700 of the teachers in the ungraded schools and practically all the teachers in the graded schools have had two or more years of professional training.

It appears, therefore, that all the children of the State do not have equal educational opportunities as far as either the amount of their schooling or the quality of their instruction is concerned, assuming that the quality of instruction is dependent, at least in part, on the professional training of their teachers.

Does the present system of state aid tend to equalize the burden of school support among the school districts of the State? About the only measure available for determining the extent of such burden is the rate in mills it takes in the various school districts to raise the special taxes levied for school purposes.

In the 7,721 school districts of the State the tax rates for school maintenance, based on 1933 levies payable in 1934, are as follows:

No. of districts	Levy in mills
1	123.13
1	110.4
1	105
1	94
5	80.2 - 87.5
6	70.1 - 80
22	60.1 - 70
29	50.1 - 60
66	40.1 - 50
144	30.1 - 40
909	20.1 - 30
1618	10.1 - 20
4268	4.0 - 10
489	less than 4 mills
161	no special school tax levy

It will be seen from the table above that the burden of school support, as measured by the special school tax rates, has been far from equalized.

During the school year 1932-33 there were 483 districts that maintained graded elementary or secondary schools or both. Their average maintenance tax rate for 1932 taxes, payable in 1933, was 35.32 mills, and for 1933 taxes, payable in 1934, 31.06 mills.

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Department Chairmen Reports

During the school year 1932-33 the cost of school maintenance, exclusive of transportation costs in consolidated school districts, was probably not far from $1,500 per elementary classroom unit and $1,800 per high school classroom unit, counting a classroom unit for each teacher employed. In 254 districts the costs were less than these amounts while in the other 229 districts the costs exceeded these figures. These 229 districts, however, had more classroom units than the 254 districts with lower maintenance costs, for included in the 229 districts with the higher maintenance costs per classroom unit were the three cities of the first class and practically all of the larger school systems of the state. It would appear, therefore, that it would be fair to assume that during the school year 1932-1933 it cost, on the average, at least $1,500 per elementary classroom unit and $1,800 per high school classroom unit to maintain the high and graded schools of the state.

To what extent did the aid granted by the state enable the 483 high and graded school districts to secure adequate funds to maintain their schools without placing undue burdens on the local taxpayers?

Since the average special school tax rate for the high and graded school districts was 31.06 mills in 1933, districts with less than a 30 mill rate could hardly be said to have exceptionally high rates of taxation. If all of the 483 districts had levied a 30 mill special school tax, the proceeds of such tax together with the money they received from the state would have given 151 of those districts more than $1,500 for each elementary and $1,800 for each high school classroom unit; the remaining 332 districts would have had less than these amounts.

The following table gives some interesting data for 15 graded and high school districts. They illustrate inequalities that exist in the distribution of state aid.

State Support per Classroom Unit

	Classroom Units			Maintenance at	Proceeds 30 mills	Total State Support		State Support per Classroom Unit		
	El.	H.S.	Total	$1500 El. $1800 H.S.	1933 Val.	Needed	Rec'd 1932-33	Needed	Rec'd 1932-33	Short Excess
Dundas	4		4	6,000	2,600	3,400	942	850	235	615
Vernon Center	4		4	6,000	3,529	2,471	855	618	214	404
*Holler	8		8	12,000	3,630	8,370	7,254	1,046	907	139
Bayport	8		8	12,000	9,540	2,460	3,127	308	391	83
Waite Park	9		9	13,500	9,930	3,570	21,097	397	2,344	1,947
*McGregor	4	4	8	13,200	3,870	9,330	8,615	1,166	1,077	89
*McGrath	4	3	7	11,400	3,870	7,530	5,458	1,076	780	296
*Greenbush	4	4	8	13,200	3,930	9,270	8,698	1,159	1,087	72
*Park Rapids	15	14	29	47,700	16,590	31,110	29,267	1,073	1,009	64
Frazee	8	8	16	26,400	7,140	19,260	14,803	1,204	925	279
Moorhead	25	31	56	93,300	75,510	17,790	29,046	318	519	201
*Alexandria	15	29	44	74,700	47,340	27,360	43,771	622	995	373
*Bagley	7	8	15	24,900	6,120	18,780	25,250	1,253	1,683	430
Albert Lea	45	50	95	157,500	152,010	4,990	46,841	53	493	440
Proctor	13	26	39	66,300	12,510	57,790	84,844	1,379	2,175	796

(*Consolidated schools - transportation costs and reimbursements not included)

This table should be interpreted as follows: Dundas is a four room graded school. At $1,500 per elementary classroom unit it would cost $6,000 annually to maintain the school. A 30 mill tax would yield only $2,600. It would accordingly need $3,400 from the state. In 1932-33, however, it received only $942. It needed $850 per classroom unit from the state but received only $235 or $615 less than necessary to bring its total receipts from the state and from a 30 mill tax to a total of $1,500 per classroom unit.

Bayport, on the other hand, received enough money from the state, when added to the proceeds of a 30 mill local tax, to bring its proceeds to $1,583 per classroom unit. Waite Park received from the state alone $2,344 per elementary classroom unit. If to this amount are added the proceeds of a 30 mill tax it will be noted that this district had a total of $3,447 available for each of its nine classroom units.

If each of the five graded school districts listed in the table had levied a 30 mill tax and this tax had been paid in full, these districts would have had the following sums available per elementary classroom unit for school maintenance.

85 Minn
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Department Chairmen Reports

Dundas	$ 885
Vernon Center	1096
Holler	1361
Bayport	1583
Waite Park	3447

Similar discrepancies may be noted among the ten districts listed in the table which maintain both high and graded elementary schools. When such gross inequalities exist, it can hardly be said that our present state aid system equalizes the burden of school support or that the state aid is distributed to any considerable degree in accordance with the needs of the school districts.

The supplemental aid, according to a statement in the law, is intended "to assist school districts whose tax levies for maintenance are exceptionally high." It is payable to school districts whose levies for maintenance exceed 20 mills, provided a 20 mill levy does not yield at least $40 per pupil enrolled 40 days or more. Since the average tax rate for the 483 districts maintaining high and graded schools is over 30 mills, it can hardly be said, however, that a district with a tax rate of 25 mills or less has an exceptionally high rate. Many districts in the state with tax rates only slightly over 20 mills receive sufficient supplemental and other state aid so that when such state aid is added to the proceeds of what is supposed to be the tax for school maintenance, there is a surplus on hand which is frequently used to retire outstanding bonds before they are due.

The school district at Bagley in Clearwater County is a good illustration. In 1933 this district levied $5000 for school purposes. On its assessed valuation of $204,993 this called for a special school tax rate of 24.4 mills. It cost $24,819 to maintain the school at Bagley during the year 1932-33 but the district received a total of $25,250 from the state as apportionment and special state aid. In other words the state paid the entire cost of maintaining this school and paid the district a bonus of $431 for the privilege of doing so. This $431 and the entire local levy of $5000 was used to retire $5500 in outstanding bonds not yet due.

In order to correct abuses and inequalities connected with the payment of special state aid, the following changes in the laws governing the distribution of such aid are suggested for consideration:

Proposed Changes in Payment of Special State Aid

1. All special state aid should be paid in full. The 90% limitation written into the law in 1927 and the prorating of aids should be eliminated. When school districts adopt their budgets and make their local school tax levies they should know definitely what funds they may expect to receive from the state.

2. The special state aid system should be simplified. It is now very complex. It provides for no less than 35 different aids. It is suggested that the classification aids for graded elementary, ungraded elementary, and secondary schools and for special departments be replaced by a classroom unit aid of $100 per elementary classroom unit and $125 per high school classroom unit as such units may be defined by the State Board of Education.

3. The tuition aid should be continued on the present basis. It is suggested, however, that consideration be given to the desirability of paying tuition for non-resident pupils attending the seventh and eighth years in junior high schools.

4. Consideration should be given the question as to whether or not the aid for teacher training departments and special classes for defectives should be continued on the present bases.

5. No changes are recommended in the aid for transportation of pupils in consolidated schools, isolated pupil aid, or the aid for the transportation of crippled children.

6. Building aid for consolidated school districts, association aid and evening school aid might well be eliminated.

7. The gross earnings aid can be eliminated if the supplemental aid law is revised as suggested under 8 below.

8. The following changes in the supplemental aid law are suggested for consideration:

   a. Supplemental aid should be limited to districts with a special school tax rate of 30 mills for maintenance instead of a levy exceeding 20 mills as at present.

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Department Chairmen Reports

b. Supplemental aid should be paid on a classroom unit basis [illegible] basis. The following is suggested as a tentative proposal: When a district levies 30 mills or more for school maintenance and the proceeds of such 30 mill levy together with all funds received from the state that may be used for school maintenance, except aid for the transportation of pupils, does not yield the equivalent of $1,500 for each elementary classroom unit and $1,800 for each high school classroom unit as such units are defined by the State Board of Education, the state shall pay such district as supplemental aid an amount which, together with the proceeds of a 30 mill tax and all money received from the state that may be used for school maintenance, except aid for the transportation of pupils, shall yield the equivalent of $1,500 per elementary classroom unit and $1,800 per high school classroom unit.

c. The supplemental aid paid to a school district together with all other funds received from the state that may be used for school maintenance and the proceeds of a 30 mill tax shall not exceed the total cost of school maintenance of such district.

d. In computing the supplemental aid for a school district in which the tax rate for school maintenance is limited by law to the average rate for common school districts in the same county, such rate shall be used on that portion of the assessed valuation of the district represented by agricultural lands and 30 mills shall be used for the balance of the assessed valuation of the district.

e. The 1933 law limiting the tax for school maintenance on agricultural lands in independent school districts, not consolidated, should be extended to all independent, special, ten or more township districts and unorganized territory. This would have the tendency to encourage larger school district units by removing the present discrimination against consolidated districts.

Extimate of Special State Aid as Proposed

Classification aid	
$100 per elementary classroom unit 125 per high school classroom unit 50 additional per superior ungraded school	$2,200,000
Tuition for non-resident high school pupils Years 7 to 12	2,000,000
Transportation of pupils	1,000,000
Supplemental aid	3,500,000
	$8,700,000

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Department Chairmen Reports

30 item
11-7-34

Minnesota League of Women Voters
Department of Government and Child Welfare

November 1934

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING

Dr. Ruth E. Boynton

The support of Public Health Nursing has been on the program of both the National League of Women Voters and the Minnesota League because of a realization that without public health nurses in local communities, it is impossible to carry on an effective program in maternal and infant hygiene or any other educational public health work.

Public Health Nursing is not a new or untried experiment but a well-established service for the protection of the health of the citizens of a community. As early as 1908, the Minnesota Department of Health was using nurses in education and the control of communicable diseases. During the World War, the American Red Cross and Christmas Seal Funds were used to start public health nursing services in many counties.

In 1918, the Minnesota legislature passed a law which made it legal for any city or village council, school or town board, or board of county commissioners to set aside money to hire public health nurses and pay their expenses for such public health duties as they find are needed.

What is a Public Health Nurse?

"A public health nurse is a graduate registered nurse who, in addition to her instruction in a school of nursing, has obtained experience and education in public health."

The ordinary graduate nurse is prepared to give nursing care to people who are ill. The public health nurse, by her additional training and experience, is prepared to do health teaching - such as classes in Maternal and Infant Hygiene, Mothercraft classes, communicable disease control, et cetera. She is a health educator.

What Types of Work are Done by Public Health Nurses?

1. Generalized Public Health Nursing in city or county. In the smaller towns and rural districts there is usually one nurse who does all types of work. This includes maternal and infant hygiene, school health work, tuberculosis control, communicable disease control, etc.
2. Visiting nursing. The visiting nurse visits the home where there is illness and gives expert nursing care and advice as needed.
3. School nursing. The school nurse makes physical inspection of school children, encourages and aids parents in having physical defects in their children corrected, assists in the control of communicable diseases, teaches mothercraft classes to the girls, etc.
4. Tuberculosis nursing. The chief function of the tuberculosis nurse is to assist in the prevention of the spread of tuberculosis.
5. Infant welfare nursing. In most of the larger cities, infant welfare nurses spend their entire time teaching mothers how to properly care for their infants and young children.

The following diagrams were made by Miss Olivia T. Peterson, Superintendent of Public Health Nursing with the Division of Child Hygiene, Minnesota Department of Health. All public health nurses in the state send monthly reports to Miss Peterson.

85 item
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Department Chairmen Reports

COUNTY NURSING

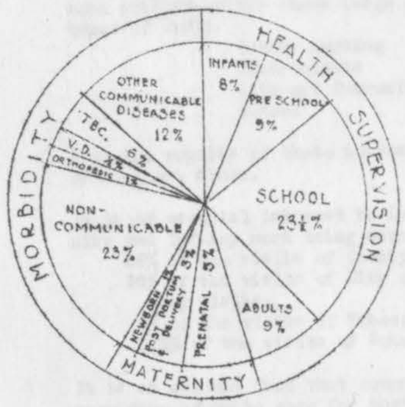

Chart I

Total No. Visits 29,727
No. Nurses reporting 29

CITY AND COMMUNITY NURSING

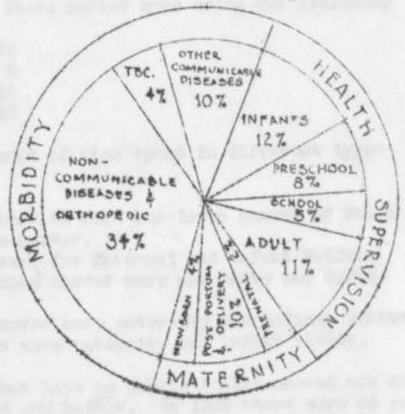

Chart II

Total No. Visits 26,045
No. Nurses reporting 12

SCHOOL NURSING

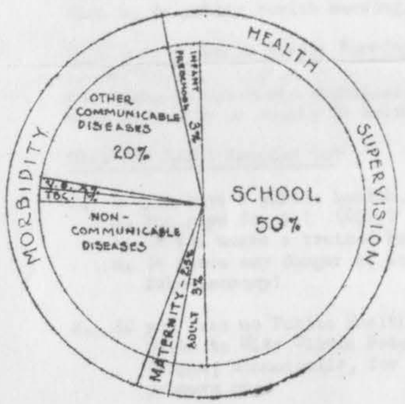

Chart III

Total No. Visits 76,009
No. Nurses reporting 51

SANATORIUM FIELD NURSING

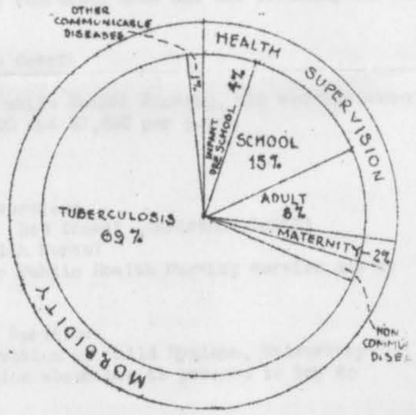

Chart IV

Total No. Visits 6,218
No. Nurses reporting 5

85 Minn
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Department Chairmen Reports

From July 1, 1933 to June 30, 1934 there were 97 public health nurses in Minnesota outside of the three large cities. Those nurses were doing the following types of work:

County nursing	29
Tuberculosis	5
City and Community	12
School	51

From the reports of these nurses, the amount of time spent in different types of work are shown.

It is of especial interest to League members to note the large amount of Maternity and Infancy work being done by these nurses.

26% of the visits of County nurses were for Maternal and Infant Welfare
36% of the visits of City and Community nurses were maternity and infancy visits.
6% of the visits of Tuberculosis nurses were maternity and infancy visits.
5.5% of the visits of School nurses were maternity and infant visits.

It is an evident fact that communities that have no public health nurses are not providing adequate care for their mothers and babies. In 1933 there were 43 counties in Minnesota having no public health nurse of any kind within their borders.

Do Nurses Employed by Relief Agencies Take the Place of Public Health Nurses?

No. 1) Because the first duty of these nurses is to give relief and a large part of their time must be spent on this. 2) Most of the nurses employed under the F.E.R.A. are not Public Health Nurses and therefore have not the training nor the time to do public health nursing.

What Does a Public Health Nursing Service Cost?

According to the State Organization for Public Health Nursing, the average annual cost to a city or county is between $2,000 and $2,600 per year.

What Can Local Leagues Do?

1. If you have a public health nursing service:
   a. Who pays for it? (City? County? Red Cross? Christmas Seal?)
   b. Is the nurse a trained Public Health Nurse?
   c. Is there any danger of losing your Public Health Nursing service due to fake economy?

2. If you have no Public Health Nursing Service:
   Write to Miss Olivia Peterson, Division of Child Hygiene, University Campus, Minneapolis, for Information about how to proceed to try to procure one.

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Department Chairmen Reports

85 mm
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BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Minnesota League of Women Voters

Officers	
President	Miss Ruth H. Mitchell, St. Cloud
First vice-president	Mrs. Robert S. Towler, Minneapolis
Second vice-president	Mrs. R. D. Underwood, Lake City
Third vice-president	Mrs. Harington Beard, Minneapolis
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Treasurer	Mrs. Ruth Massie Jennings, Minneapolis
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	Mrs. D. L. Grannis, South St. Paul
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2nd district	Mrs. B. W. Musser, Wells
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Government and International Co-operation	Mrs. Erwin Hertz, St. Cloud
Government and the Legal Status of Women	Mrs. Charlotte Farrish Luwe, Mankato
Finance	Mrs. Harold G. Cant, Minneapolis
Special Advisers	
Publicity	Mrs. Vivian Thorp, Minneapolis
College League	Miss Teresina Rowell, Northfield

STATE OFFICE
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

Office Secretary	Miss Elizabeth Lamson
Field Secretary	Miss Helen M. Horr

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Department Chairmen Reports

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Minnesota League of Women Voters
Department of Government and Economic
Welfare

November 1934

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Mrs. Robert S. Towler

Unemployment insurance in some form has been on the program of the National League of Women Voters since 1923, but it was not until 1933 that it appeared on the study program of the Minnesota League. At that time, 1933, it was already on the study programs of fourteen state Leagues, and on the support programs of eight. During the legislative sessions of that year, unemployment insurance bills were introduced in thirty-three states and in 1932 such a bill was passed in Wisconsin. During the coming year we may feel reasonably sure that this will be one of the major issues in state legislatures, as the demand for measures of this sort has grown rapidly during the depression. President Roosevelt urged Congress to pass the Wagner-Lewis bill for federal unemployment insurance, saying: "I have for a long time advocated unemployment insurance as an essential part of our program to build a more ample and secure life . . . It is my confident belief that such funds will, by maintaining the purchasing power of those temporarily out of work, act as a stabilizing device in our economic structure."

Unemployment has become the greatest problem of our modern economic life, and we know that even with a return to normal business conditions, there will still be large numbers of unemployed for whom provision must be made. During the depression we have been forced to turn to the federal government for aid in caring for our unemployed, thus acknowledging what has never been openly acknowledged before in this country, that unemployment relief is a public and national responsibility. It is evident that some type of social legislation must be evolved which will distribute this burden of relief and at the same time be a real factor in preventing a recurrence of the present economic disaster. The Wagner-Lewis bill, which was supported by the National League of Women Voters but which failed to come to a vote in the last Congress, was an attempt at such legislation. It was intended to promote state unemployment insurance laws and at the same time to reinburse the federal government for the enormous sums spent on relief ($825,000,000 in 1933 alone). It placed a tax on all employers' pay-rolls, but allowed an exemption for employers in states which had an adequate unemployment insurance system of their own, so that if an employer wished to keep his money at home for the benefit of local unemployment relief, he would favor the passage of an unemployment insurance law in his own state. The Wagner-Lewis bill did not dictate to the states as to the type of law they should pass, but the state laws were to conform to certain standards in order to be accepted as off-sets to the federal tax. Such a law would have removed the chief hindrance to the passage of state measures, which is the unfair advantage given to employers in states not having such legislation. As for the burden placed on employers, it is estimated that a tax of 5% on the pay-roll could be covered by a price increase of one or two cents on the dollar.

The published hearings on the Wagner-Lewis bill before a sub-committee of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House constitute a fund of information on unemployment insurance from the mouths of manufacturers, social workers, labor union officials, relief administrators and others. When Secretary Perkins spoke before the committee, she said in part: "Our whole mass-production system is geared to and dependent upon . . . the consistent and considerable purchasing of the products of these industries by the wage-earning groups themselves. If our wage-earners adopt the habit of saving a very substantial amount of their weekly earnings, they will not be in the market for the purchase of those very items which they must purchase if the great industries are to be successful in selling their tremendous output. Therefore we have been asking the individual wage-earner both to purchase liberally the products of our mass-production industries and at the same time

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thriftily to take care of himself and his family through quite prolonged periods of depression. That is manifestly impossible . . . Even in the best years those workers who had regular work averaged only about $1300 per year income in many industries . . . The annual earnings of even the high paid building workers will frequently not average more than $1000 to $1100 a year . . . What you really have to live on, as you all know only too well, is not your hourly rate of wages multiplied by the possible number of hours you could work per year. What you have to live on is what you actually get in the way of hours worked per year, and that in the United States in general has averaged in the building trades not over $1400 to $1500 a year in the very best years in the highest paid trades. So that, for the individual to make ample provision . . . for prolonged periods of depression . . . is manifestly impossible."

The European nations realized the need for unemployment legislation many years ago and at the present time more than 36,000,000 workers in sixteen European countries are covered by some form of unemployment insurance. It has come to be generally recognized that we would have been better prepared to cope with our unemployment problem during the depression if we had set up a system of unemployment reserves in the prosperous years of the 1920's. We have heard much of the horrors of the English "dole" system, but the figures show that our system of relief, which is actually a dole while the English system is not, has cost the American tax-payer much more in proportion than the British plan is costing the English tax-payer. At the same time, the British allowance for relief is nearly three times as adequate for a decent standard of living as the average relief dole in the United States. The British government distributed relief through the channels already created for the distribution of unemployment benefits and the money thus disbursed maintained the purchasing power of the workers and prevented production from falling to the low levels experienced in this country. The British industries manufacturing for home markets have been relatively stable even in the worst two years of the depression. From 1929 to 1932 Great Britain's physical volume of production declined less than that of any of the leading industrial nations, while the United States showed a greater decline than England, France, or Germany. Great Britain draws a considerable share of the cost of her social insurance from taxes on inheritances and high incomes, which prevented the extreme over-expansion of credit and industry which characterized our boom period.

The charge has been made against the English system that it has eliminated all desire for work, and that workers would rather live on the dole than take employment. There are some in every country who prefer charity to work, but the statistics of the employment offices in England show that "during the seven and one-quarter years from October 1923 to the end of 1930, 44.2% of the insured never drew any benefits at all." (American Association for Social Security) Before an unemployed person can receive his benefits he must have reported daily to an employment exchange for work and must accept work within his capacity and training whenever it is available. When Miss Perkins was asked if she thought a system of unemployment insurance in this country would lead to a large number of citizens becoming permanent objects of charity, she replied: "I have not yet met individuals who are willing to live on $10.00 a week when they can earn $20.00 or $25.00."

There have been voluntary unemployment benefit plans in this country for some years, the most successful of them being the joint-agreement plans, by which both employers and employees pay into a fund to be used for benefits. A few progressive employers, among them the General Electric Co., the Dennison Manufacturing Co., and the Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co., have established so-called "company plans", but have found it very difficult to meet the demands of the present depression. The fact was brought out in the hearings before the House Com-

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Department Chairmen Reports

-3-

mittee, that no social progress advancing security and protection to labor can be entered into on a voluntary basis. It could not be done with Workmen's Compensation, nor could it be done in the case of child-labor. All of the progressive legislation which has been enacted has been done on a compulsory basis, and unemployment in-surance is no exception to this fact.

There are, generally speaking, two schools of thought as to the form which unemployment insurance legislation should take. Some of its supporters feel that its object should be the stabilization of employment rather than the protection of the unemployed, while others feel that the payment of adequate benefits is the important thing. The Wisconsin Unemployment Reserve Act which became effective July 1, 1934, is an example of the type of law which is designed to stabilize employment rather than to pay an adequate benefit. It sets up segregated reserves for each industry maintained by the employer only, who contributes 2% of his pay-roll until the fund equals $55.00 per employee, then 1% until it equals $75.00 per employee. The maximum benefit which can be paid to a worker is $10.00 per week for ten weeks in any year. When the reserve falls below $50.00 per worker, the benefits are scaled down one dollar per week for each five dollars of deficiency. The advocates of this type of law believe that by penalizing the employer to the extent of one or two per cent of his pay-roll, they will force him to stabilize production and to eliminate unemployment. The opponents of this type claim that it is based on a Utopian faith in the power of individual employers to banish unemployment, and that the security and relief of the workers is more important than attempts to secure stabilization by such an out-dated method. They therefore advocate an unemployment insurance fund contributed to by employers, workers, and the government, which would distribute the burden and insure adequate relief to the unemployed. Abraham Epstein, of the League for Social Security, has stated his opposition to the Wisconsin type of reserve fund in this way: "It is no more the mission of unemployment insurance to abolish unemployment than of life insurance to abolish death. An unemployment plan must aim to provide security for the unemployed. This can be achieved only by a pooled fund operating on true insurance principles."

The plan proposed for Minnesota in 1932 by Professor Alvin Hansen and Mr. Merrill Murray, provided for both company and industrial funds, but its authors have been led by further study to support of the pooled reserve plan, feeling that the individual company is able to exercise too little control over the conditions affecting the extent of unemployment. The volume, published this summer by the University Press, of which they are joint authors with Dean R. A. Stevenson and Mr. Bryce M. Stewart, expresses the best thought of men who have studied this question thoroughly. Mr. Stewart and Mr. Murray are at present in Washington as members of the Committee on Economic Security which is drawing up a plan to be submitted by the administration to Congress. Mr. Stewart has investigated the European systems and a summary of his views, based on this investigation, was given to the State Convention of the League of Women Voters by Dean Stevenson as follows:

1. Unemployment insurance must be regarded as only one phase of unemployment relief and social insurance.

2. Contributions from employers, employees and public funds are necessary for any adequate measure of protection, but public aid should concentrate on emergency unemployment relief.

3. The plan should provide as far as possible for prolonged unemployment incident to a depression. Particularly does this apply to governmental contributions to unemployment insurance.

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11-14-34

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

November 14, 1934

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Department Chairmen Reports

4. Representatives of employers and employees should share the administration of unemployment insurance with public authorities and political control of administration should be avoided.

5. The procedure found in all European systems of pooling contributions in one way or another, is a strong presumptive argument against allowing small firms to have their own funds.

It is necessary for League members (1) to understand the conditions which have given rise to the demand for such legislation, (2) to know the types of plan which are being offered, and (3) to endeavor to form an opinion, by reading the statements of those who have given the matter careful thought, as to whether these plans are economically sound and will accomplish the desired result.

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References on Unemployment Insurance

Unemployment Insurance: Hearings before a subcommittee of the Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives, 73d Congress, second session on H.R. 7659. (March 21 - 30, 1934) U. S. Government Printing Office

Social Security: monthly periodical published by American Association for Social Security, 22 East 17th St., New York City, March, April, and May, 1934

American Dole Cost More Than Unemployment Insurance: an open letter to members of Congress and State Legislatures, published by American Association for Social Security.

Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, November 1933, "Social Insurance".

Douglas, Paul H., Standards of Unemployment Insurance.

Epstein, Abraham, Insecurity, a Challenge to America

Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Unemployment Reserve Legislation, 1933

National Association of Manufacturers of the United States, 11 W. 42d St., New York City, Unemployment Insurance Handbook.

Hanson, Murray, Stevenson, and Stewart, A Program for Unemployment Insurance and Relief in the United States; University of Minnesota Press, 1934

Revised Handbook on the Wisconsin Unemployment Compensation Act, Wisconsin Industrial Commission, 1933

85 Ramsey
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Department Chairmen Reports

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12-4-34

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December 4, 1934

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Remember luncheon reservations are necessary, price 50¢. Be sure to notify the office by Thursday when we must guarantee the number to the Y. W. C. A.

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1-4-35

1935 RADIO PROGRAM
Minnesota League of Women Voters

Time: Tuesdays, 1:15 - 1:30 p. m., W C C O

January 8 - Marguerite M. Wells, National President L.W.V.
"Trained Personnel"

January 15 and 22 - "Reawakened Interest in the Instruments for International Peace"
Speakers to be Announced

January 29 - Dr. Ruth E. Boynton, Chairman of Legislative Council, Minnesota L.W.V.
"Glimpses of Legislative Work to be Done"

Broadcasts will continue through April

LISTEN IN

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1-10-35

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEETING

Time: 2:00 p. m., Wednesday, January 16th

Place: Minnesota League Headquarters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

Program: "Needs for Maternity and Infancy Work"
Miss Olivia T. Peterson, Division of Child Hygiene
"Findings of the Committee on Services to Children"
Miss Elsa Castendyck, Minn. Committee on Social Legislation
"The Minnesota Legislature"
Mrs. J. D. Winter, Minnesota League of Women Voters

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The League
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achieve international peace and security." U. S. membership in the League of
Nations might be achieved by the Senate's approval of the Covenant of the League
or by passage of a joint resolution authorizing the President to make arrangements
for joining the League.

4. The suggested list of speakers, also enclosed, is for your information, if
those who drive, railroad or bus fare for those who do not. These are all very
busy people who are doing the League a great service by donating their time and
they should be called upon only for meetings large enough to be worth their while.
It will be better for the local Leagues to communicate directly with the desired
speaker rather than through the state office. This list is not inclusive of all
speakers on these subjects. This is only a suggested list.

Taxation
Mrs. W. B. Richards, 605 Second Ave. S., St. Cloud, State League chairman
Mrs. Roy G. Blakey, 1115 E. River Road, Mpls., Minneapolis League chairman
Miss Violet Johnson, State Income Tax Department, 55 E. 5th St., St. Paul

Trained Personnel
Mrs. Harington Board, 5100 Nicollet Ave., Mpls., Vice-President state League
Miss Eleanor Mitchell, St. Paul Association, St. Paul, Chairman of Civil Service, Ramsey County League
Mrs. Russell Spear, 3030 - 48th Ave. S., Minneapolis, Chairman Civil Service, Minneapolis League
Miss Theresina Rowell, Carleton College, Northfield, Carleton College faculty and College League Adviser for Minnesota League
Harold Henderson, Director, Minnesota Institute of Governmental Research, E-621 First National Bank Bldg., St. Paul
Other speakers from Division of Personnel, State Capitol (Contact thru League office)

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12-4-34

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

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1-10-35

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

January 10, 1935

Dear Chairman of Government and International Cooperation:

As you know, we, as a state department, take over the Program of Work of this department, from the National Program. There are nevertheless certain items which we urge you to stress. The following items are those which we suggest for your special consideration and support because they will doubtless be considered in this session of Congress.

1. Adherence of the United States to the Permanent Court of International Justice.
For ever eleven years the proposals for United States' joining the World Court have been before our Senate. At present the Root protocol, and amendments to it are before the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee.

References: The Root Formula and the World Court (Lamb) 10¢
Eight Questions on the Root Formula for U. S. Entry into the World Court 1¢
The World Court and the Root Proposal 2¢
25 Questions on Arbitration and Peaceful Settlement 5¢

2. Membership of the United States in the League of Nations
The League of Nations is the largest and most important international institution. Its declared aim is "to promote international cooperation and to achieve international peace and security." U. S. membership in the League of Nations might be achieved by the Senate's approval of the Covenant of the League or by passage of a joint resolution authorizing the President to make arrangements for joining the League.

References: The League of Nations (Lamb) 15¢
Essential Facts in Regard to the League of Nations, World Court, and International Labor Organization (Secure from League of Nations Assn., 8 West 40th St., New York City)
Why Raise the Issue Now (Secure from League of Nations Assn. - free)

3. International Reduction of Armaments and Government Control of the Manufacture and Shipment of Arms.
More and more plainly we are seeing what fear of attack does to the disarmament conferences. The Senate Munitions Investigation has shown plainly that we must move along international lines to be effective in reducing armaments or controlling munitions.

It is interesting to note that the United States in 1932 at the Disarmament Conference opposed Government Control of Munitions, while this year the United States has proposed International Arms Control. This is a very important item on our program.

References: Disarmament and the World Conference of 1932 (Lamb) 15¢
Seven Questions on the Control of Arms 3¢
The Senate Munitions Investigation 5¢
The London Naval Conference of 1930 10¢

Miss Theresina Rowell, Carleton College, Northfield, Carleton College Faculty and College League Advisor for Minnesota League
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4. Revision of War Debts

When the United States government loaned money to the governments of the allies from 1917 - 1920, it was with the understanding that the loans would carry interest in most cases of 5%. The money loaned never left this country but bought supplies. American business, therefore, received the direct benefit of those loans.

Considering the economic changes in the world since these loans were made, it does not seem strange that revision is necessary. But the attitude of some of the press and of Congress has made this most difficult.

References: The United States and the War Debts (Lamb) 15¢

This is a period of international strife. We must work harder than ever for the consummation of the purpose of our Department for International Cooperation.

Sincerely,
Kay Horrs

Mrs. Erwin Horrs, Chairman
Department of Government and International Cooperation

P. S. Your local president will be receiving a letter in regard to a regional conference on the Cause and Cure of War to be held in Chicago, February 1 and 2. May I count on your conferring with your president as to possible delegates from your locality, the names of such delegates to be sent to me or to the state office.

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914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

January 14, 1935

Dear local League President:

Happy New Year to you! From the active start during the past two weeks, it would look as though this year were going to be an especially worthwhile one for our League work. Are your League members starting the New Year with an increased understanding of what we are all working for, which is the intelligent participation of women in government?

There are many bits of information which I wish to share with you.

1. February 8th promises to be a thrilling day for League members throughout the state. Our monthly Board meeting at the St. Paul Hotel is to be open to all League members. In the morning, department chairmen will give the latest information on our legislative measures. At luncheon representatives from the federal, the state, and a local unit will speak on relief work. Following the luncheon, we will all go to the Capitol to watch the legislature in session and to see our own representatives. After the fine pre-legislative work which you have done, this cannot fail to be a stimulating day. Mark this date on your calendar now, and bring other League members with you, notifying the office in advance, if possible.

2. The enclosed card on the County Assessor system is available at 1¢ apiece or in quantities of 50 for 25¢ for use in your locality. Please have this printed in your newspaper, if possible.

3. The enclosed list of new League officers is for your Presidents' Handbook.

4. The suggested list of speakers, also enclosed, is for your information, if you wish speakers on League subjects.

5. Are you keeping track of the newspaper reports of the legislature and Congress? Have you seen the recent news as to the World Court?

6. Don't forget our radio broadcasts on Tuesdays over W C C O, 1:15 to 1:30. We shall take these broadcasts as an opportunity to give you last minute information on our legislative and Congressional interests.

Hoping that I may have the delight of seeing you on February 8th, I remain,

Sincerely,

Ruth H. Mitchell

Ruth H. Mitchell
State President

Open Board Meeting
Friday, February 8th
St. Paul Hotel
Luncheon price, 75¢

College League Advisor for Minnesota League
Harold Henderson, Director, Minnesota Institute of Governmental Research,
E-621 First National Bank Bldg., St. Paul
other speakers from Division of Personnel, State Capitol (Contact thru League office)

35 mm
12-4-34

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

December 4, 1934

Dear Board Member:

On Friday, December 14th, the State Board will meet as usual at the Y. W. C. A., 12th and Nicollet Ave. The meeting will open at ten o'clock. Please be prompt. I hope the new members of the Board will be present to show their interest at the very start, and I hope the old members will be on hand to welcome them.

Are you familiar with the twelve items on our support program? Can you visualize what should be the next step in moving ahead on them? If so, come and participate in the discussion. If not, come and learn.

Remember luncheon reservations are necessary, price 50¢. Be sure to notify the office by Thursday when we must guarantee the number to the Y. W. C. A.

Looking forward to seeing you on Friday, December 14th, at ten o'clock, I remain,

Sincerely.

TO OFFICERS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF
MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL:

We have had no meeting of the Legislative Council since March 1, 1933. The approaching session of the state legislature makes it desirable to come together now for an interchange of information on the legislative measures of concern to each of the affiliating organizations. A meeting is therefore being called for Wednesday, December 19th, at two o'clock at the State League Headquarters, 914 Marquette Avenue. Dr. Ruth E. Boynton of the State Board will preside. May I ask you, as president of your organization,

Contact with Department Chairmen: It was suggested that department chairmen stay after the January Board meeting to have a conference with Miss Horr on what local Leagues are studying throughout the state, under each department. It was voted that department chairmen prepare mimeographed letters to be kept on file in the office welcoming new local League chairmen. It was suggested that continuous files should be kept for local League chairmen.

Interviews with Congressmen: Replies have been received from Miss Hill, Mrs. Underwood, Mrs. Hampton, and Mrs. Grannis reporting interviews with their Congressmen

Dear Board Member:

Happy New Year to you! From present indications, it is going to be an especially active year for each of us, as a Board member, and an especially interesting one too.

The January Board meeting will be held on Friday, January 11th, at the Y.W.C.A., 12th and Nicollet Ave. The meeting will begin at 10:00 a. m. again, instead of 10:30. Please be prompt. Plans for the February state meeting at the capitol will be completed. Legislative work will be planned, and other matters of importance give promise of its being as stimulating and informative as the December meeting was.

supported by the National League of Women Voters but which is [illegible]

85 mm
1-4-35

1935 RADIO PROGRAM
Minnesota League of Women Voters

Time: Tuesdays, 1:15 - 1:30 p. m., W C C O

January 8 - Marguerite M. Wells, National President L.W.V.
"Trained Personnel"

January 15 and 22 - "Reawakened Interest in the Instruments for International Peace"
Speakers to be Announced

January 29 - Dr. Ruth E. Boynton, Chairman of Legislative Council, Minnesota L.W.V.
"Glimpses of Legislative Work to be Done"

Broadcasts will continue through April
LISTEN IN

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1-15-35

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

January 1935

SPEAKERS' LIST

The state office offers the following list of persons who have consented to speak to local Leagues. Except for those definitely stated otherwise, the local League need pay only expenses. For expense, we suggest a maximum of 4¢ per mile for those who drive, railroad or bus fare for those who do not. These are all very busy people who are doing the League a great service by donating their time and they should be called upon only for meetings large enough to be worth their while. It will be better for the local Leagues to communicate directly with the desired speaker rather than through the state office. This list is not inclusive of all speakers on these subjects. This is only a suggested list.

Taxation
Mrs. W. B. Richards, 605 Second Ave. S., St. Cloud, state League chairman
Mrs. Roy G. Blakey, 1115 E. River Road, Mpls., Minneapolis League chairman
Miss Violet Johnson, State Income Tax Department, 55 E. 5th St., St. Paul

Trained Personnel
Mrs. Harington Board, 5100 Nicollet Ave., Mpls., Vice-President state League
Miss Eleanor Mitchell, St. Paul Association, St. Paul, Chairman of Civil Service, Ramsey County League
Mrs. Russell Spear, 3030 - 48th Ave. S., Minneapolis, Chairman Civil Service, Minneapolis League
Miss Teresina Rowell, Carleton College, Northfield, Carleton College faculty and College League Advisor for Minnesota League
Mr. Harold Henderson, Director, Minnesota Institute of Governmental Research, E-621 First National Bank Bldg., St. Paul
Other speakers from Division of Personnel, State Capitol (Contact thru League office)

Unemployment Insurance
Dean R. A. Stevenson, School od Business Administration, U. of Minn., Mpls.
Professor Emerson P. Schmidt, University of Minn. ($10.00 fee and expenses)
Mrs. Everett Goor, 1050 Lombard Ave., St. Paul, Ramsey County League ($5.00 fee and expenses)

Relief
Miss Grace Guilford, State Relief Office, State Office Bldg., St. Paul (no expenses)
Mrs. Everett Fraser, 813 S. E. 7th St., Mpls, Chairman of Public Relief, Minneapolis League
Mrs. Thomas Wright, Fergus Falls, state League chairman

Employment Offices
Mrs. Wm. R. Pearce, Faribault, National Reemployment Service (no expenses)
For other speakers contact your local office or the state office, New Post Office Building, St. Paul, Room 1127

Old Age Pensions
Mrs. Thomas Wright, Fergus Falls, state League chairman
Professor Emerson P. Schmidt, University of Minn. ($10.00 fee and expenses)

International Cooperation
Mrs. Erwin Hertz, 1107 Ninth Ave. S., St. Cloud, State League chairman
Mrs. Irvine McQuarrie, 66 Seymour Ave., Mpls., Minneapolis League chairman
Mrs. Russell Duncan, 128 W. Elmwood Place, Mpls., former Minneapolis League chairman
Mrs. J. C. Holman, 2195 Berkeley Ave., St. Paul, Ramsey County League chairman
Miss Izetta Robb, 2446 Harriet Ave., Mpls. (Can speak only in evening or weekends)

Education
Mrs. Wm. R. Pearce, Faribault, state League chairman
Dr. Fred Engelhardt, College of Education, University of Minnesota, Mpls.
Mr. Theodore Utne, Dept. of Education, State Office Bldg., St. Paul (No expenses)

Women and Children
Dr. Ruth E. Boynton, 2446 Edmund Blvd., Mpls., state League chairman
Miss Florence Burton, Industrial Commission, State Office Bldg., St. Paul (no expenses)

Women in Public Office
Mrs. Charlotte Farrish Luwe, Mankato, state League chairman

Organization of the Legislature
Mrs. J. D. Wintor, 914 Marquette Ave., Mpls., Minnesota League secretary
Mrs. R. W. Swanson, 4909 D Robbinsdale, Minneapolis League

General Talks
Mrs. Boss Wilson, Minneapolis Journal (Contact thru League office)
Mrs. Walter Marcley (statement enclosed. $10.00 fee in addition to expenses)

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12-4-34

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

December 4, 1934

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Remember luncheon reservations are necessary, price 50¢. Be sure to notify the office by Thursday when we must guarantee the number to the Y. W. C. A.

Looking forward to seeing you on Friday, December 14th, at ten o'clock, I remain,

Sincerely,

Ruth H. Mitchell

Ruth H. Mitchell
State President

P. S. The Minneapolis League is having a tea on that same Friday beginning at two p. m. Mrs. Donny and the Minneapolis Board invite you as a State Board member to remain for this tea. The discussion will be on Taxation with Mrs. W. B. Richards as one of the speakers and Mrs. Roy G. Blakey as chairman.

R. H. M.

at 10:00 a. m. again, instead of 10:30. Please be prompt. Plans for the February state meeting at the capitol will be completed. Legislative work will be planned, and other matters of importance give promise of its being as stimulating and informative as the December meeting was.

Supported by the National League of Women Voters and [illegible]

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1935 RADIO PROGRAM
Minnesota League of Women Voters

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"Trained Personnel"

January 15 and 22 - "Reawakened Interest in the Instruments for International Peace"
Speakers to be Announced

January 29 - Dr. Ruth E. Boynton, Chairman of Legislative Council, Minnesota L.W.V.
"Glimpses of Legislative Work to be Done"

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1-10-35

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEETING

Time: 2:00 p. m., Wednesday, January 16th

Place: Minnesota League Headquarters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

Program: "Needs for Maternity and Infancy Work"
Miss Olivia T. Peterson, Division of Child Hygiene
"Findings of the Committee on Services to Children"
Miss Elsa Castendyck, Minn. Committee on Social Legislation
"The Minnesota Legislature"
Mrs. J. D. Winter, Minnesota League of Women Voters

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14, 1935

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February 6th promises to be a thrilling day for League members throughout the state. Our monthly Board meeting at the St. Paul Hotel is to be open to all League members. In the morning, department chairmen will give the latest information on our legislative measures. At luncheon representatives from the federal, the state, and a local unit will speak on relief work. Following the luncheon, we will all go to the Capitol to watch the legislature in session and to see our own representatives. After the fine pre-legislative work which you have done, this cannot fail to be a stimulating day. Mark this date on your calendar now, and bring other League members with you, notifying the office in advance, if possible.

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Miss Violet Johnson, State Income Tax Department, 55 E. 5th St., St. Paul

Trained Personnel
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Mrs. Russell Spear, 3030 - 48th Ave. S., Minneapolis, Chairman Civil Service, Minneapolis League
Miss Teresina Rowell, Carleton College, Northfield, Carleton College faculty and College League Advisor for Minnesota League
Mr. Harold Henderson, Director, Minnesota Institute of Governmental Research, E-621 First National Bank Bldg., St. Paul
Other speakers from Division of Personnel, State Capitol (Contact thru League office)

30 mm
12-12-34

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. *Telephone:* Atlantic 3718

MRS. ANDREAS UELAND, *Honorary President*
MISS ISABEL LAWRENCE, St. Cloud, *Honorary Director*

DIRECTORS
MRS. O. M. BOTSFORD, Winona
MRS. M. J. DOWLING, Olivia
MRS. D. L. GRANNIS, South St. Paul
MRS. C. E. SHAFER, Minneapolis
MRS. W. H. THORP, Minneapolis
MRS. F. W. WITTICH, Minneapolis

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT CHAIRMEN
MRS. MARY K. SWAIN, Winona, First District
MRS. O. W. SCHOLPP, Hutchinson, Second District
MRS. JAMES O'NEIL, Faribault, Third District
MRS. E. C. STAKMAN, St. Paul, Fourth District
MRS. C. M. DENNY, Minneapolis, Fifth District
MRS. L. S. RYAN, Little Falls, Sixth District
MRS. D. L. FAIRCHILD, Willmar, Seventh District
MRS. H. C. HAMPTON, Duluth, Eighth District
MRS. J. L. TOWNLEY, JR., Fergus Falls, Ninth District

OFFICERS
President
MISS RUTH H. MITCHELL
First Vice-President
MRS. C. M. DENNY
Second Vice-President
MRS. A. J. McGUIRE
Third Vice-President
MRS. HARINGTON BEARD
Secretary
MRS. J. D. WINTER
Treasurer
MRS. HAROLD G. CANT

Field Secretary
MISS HELEN HORR
Office Secretary
MISS RALPHA JAMES

DEPARTMENT CHAIRMEN
MRS. W. B. RICHARDS
Efficiency in Government
DR. RUTH E. BOYNTON, *Child Welfare*
MRS. WILLIAM PEARCE, *Education*
MRS. B. W. MUSSER, *Living Costs*
MRS. R. S. TOWLER, *Women in Industry*
MRS. W. R. LUWE, *Legal Status of Women*
MRS. ERWIN HERTZ
International Co-operation to Prevent War

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN
MISS KEITH CLARK, *College Leagues*
MRS. R. D. UNDERWOOD, *Organization*
MISS MARGUERITE M. WELLS, *Finance*

December 12, 1934

TO OFFICERS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF
MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL:

We have had no meeting of the Legislative Council since March 1, 1933. The approaching session of the state legislature makes it desirable to come together now for an interchange of information on the legislative measures of concern to each of the affiliating organizations. A meeting is therefore being called for Wednesday, December 19th, at two o'clock at the State League Headquarters, 914 Marquette Avenue. Dr. Ruth E. Boynton of the State Board will preside. May I ask you, as president of your organization, or a responsible representative to be present and prepared to present briefly the items which your organization will actively support in the coming session of the legislature.

As you may know, this Council is composed of representatives from state organizations concerned with social welfare legislation and has met more or less regularly each legislative year since 1920. Its function has always been advisory and educational only. It has discussed at length and carefully social legislative measures that for any reason seem likely to come before the legislature. The Council, as such, has never sponsored such legislation but only advised its constituent organizations through their own representatives as to the merits of each measure.

I think you will agree with me that this first Legislative Council meeting should be fully attended, and if you wish to send more than one representative, it is permissable. We should be glad to have the names of your representatives as soon as possible, and if you have any ideas for this or future meetings, we should be glad to receive them. Telephone if we may count on a representation from your organization at this first important meeting.

Sincerely,
Ruth H. Mitchell
Ruth H. Mitchell
State President

85 mm
1-4-35

1935 RADIO PROGRAM
Minnesota League of Women Voters

Time: Tuesdays, 1:15 - 1:30 p. m., W C C O

January 8 - Marguerite M. Wells, National President L.W.V.
"Trained Personnel"

January 15 and 22 - "Reawakened Interest in the Instruments for International Peace"
Speakers to be Announced

January 29 - Dr. Ruth E. Boynton, Chairman of Legislative Council, Minnesota L.W.V.
"Glimpses of Legislative Work to be Done"

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1-10-35

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEETING

Time: 2:00 p. m., Wednesday, January 16th

Place: Minnesota League Headquarters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

Program: "Needs for Maternity and Infancy Work"
Miss Olivia T. Peterson, Division of Child Hygiene
"Findings of the Committee on Services to Children"
Miss Elsa Castendyck, Minn. Committee on Social Legislation
"The Minnesota Legislature"
Mrs. J. D. Winter, Minnesota League of Women Voters

1. February 8th promises to be a thrilling day for League members throughout the state. Our monthly Board meeting at the St. Paul Hotel is to be open to all League members. In the morning, department chairmen will give the latest information on our legislative measures. At luncheon representatives from the federal, the state, and a local unit will speak on relief work. Following the luncheon, we will all go to the Capitol to watch the legislature in session and to see our own representatives. After the fine pre-legislative work which you have done, this cannot fail to be a stimulating day. Mark this date on your calendar now, and bring other League members with you, notifying the office in advance, if possible.

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4. The suggested list of speakers, also enclosed, is for your information, if

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Miss Violet Johnson, State Income Tax Department, 55 E. 5th St., St. Paul

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Miss Teresina Rowell, Carleton College, Northfield, Carleton College faculty and College League Advisor for Minnesota League
Mr. Harold Henderson, Director, Minnesota Institute of Governmental Research, E-621 First National Bank Bldg., St. Paul
Other speakers from Division of Personnel, State Capitol (Contact thru League office)

The regular meeting of the State Board was held Friday, December 14, 1934, at the Y.W.C.A. It was called to order at 10 a.m., Miss Mitchell presiding.

Members present: Miss Mitchell, Mrs. Botsford, Mrs. Pearce, Mrs. Cant, Mrs. Beard, Mrs. Keyes, Miss Hill, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. O'Malley, Mrs. Jennings, Miss Rowell, Mrs. Winter, Mrs. Stakman, Mrs. Underwood, Dr. Monahan, Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Denny, Dr. Boynton, and Mrs. Fraser, Miss Horr, and Miss Lamson.

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The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was omitted.

Finance: Mrs. Jennings read the treasurer's report which was accepted and ordered placed on file, all bills to be paid where possible. Quota payments have been received from 21 Leagues in response to Mrs. Cant's finance letter.

Organization: Miss Horr reported various meetings which she had attended throughout the state and the organization of a new League at Norseland. She also reported on the replies to the questionnaire on pre-election activities sent to local Leagues.

Cause and Cure of War Conference: Mrs. Walter Mareley of Minneapolis and Mrs. J. C. Holman of St. Paul were appointed delegates to the national Cause and Cure of War Conference to be held in Washington, D. C., January 22 - 25, inclusive. Mrs. A. J. McGuire and Mrs. Margaret Burt of St. Paul were appointed alternates.

Contact with Department Chairmen: It was suggested that department chairmen stay after the January Board meeting to have a conference with Miss Horr on what local Leagues are studying throughout the state, under each department. It was voted that department chairmen prepare mimeographed letters to be kept on file in the office welcoming new local League chairmen. It was suggested that continuous files should be kept for local League chairmen.

Interviews with Congressmen: Replies have been received from Miss Hill, Mrs. Underwood, Mrs. Hampton, and Mrs. Grannis reporting interviews with their Congressmen.

County Assessor: It was voted to have reprinted 1000 copies of the article on the County Assessor which appeared in the December VOTER. These are to be sold to local Leagues for a small sum to be used for distribution to service clubs, etc. and are to be distributed at the legislature.

January Board meeting: It was voted that either the January or February Board meeting should be an open meeting at the State Capitol, the details to be left to the executive committee.

Radio: Mrs. Silas Bryan was appointed radio chairman.

Legislative Council: Dr. Monahan reported that notices have been sent out for a meeting of the Council at the League office, Wednesday, December 19, at 2:00 p. m. Dr. Boynton was appointed the presiding officer of the Council.

Department Chairmen reports: Mrs. Pearce reported a meeting of the committee on Larger Units of School Administration of the Citizens' Council on Education. The committee decided to ask the Department of Education to prepare and introduce into the legislature a permissive bill for the county unit. She reported that the state Department is launching a survey of 14 counties to study possible reorganization of school districts. The Department of Education will also introduce a bill for the revision of state aid embodying some of Mr. Utne's recommendations and other changes.

Mrs. Richards reported that although the Governor has done nothing toward appointing a commission for tax revision, authorities believe it to be the logical way to approach the problem. If the Governor does not wish to appoint such a commission, she suggested that a letter be written to the Governor asking him to incorporate such a request in his message to the legislature and that the legislature be asked to appoint it. Mrs. Richards stated that the report of the sub-committee on taxation of the State Planning Board recommended the County Assessor system and that a bill would probably be introduced by the tax commission. She suggested that proposals for changing the income tax law should be watched.

Miss Horr reported a mistake in her article on the United States Employment Service in the December VOTER. The National Reemployment offices are not under the supervision of the F.E.R.A. as stated therein. Mrs. Pearce reported that the filling of permanent jobs is being given to the emergency relief administration instead of to the public employment offices which are permanent. Mrs. Fraser discussed the relief situation in Minneapolis and reported a conference which she and Mrs. Cant had with Mr. Edmunds, the federal supervisor for this region.

Miss Mitchell read a letter from Miss Florence Burton reporting the legislative measures which the Industrial Commission will recommend for support this year.

The meeting adjourned at 2:00 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. J. D. Winter, secretary

85 mm
1-4-35

1935 RADIO PROGRAM
Minnesota League of Women Voters

Time: Tuesdays, 1:15 - 1:30 p. m., W C C O

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"Trained Personnel"

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Speakers to be Announced

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"Glimpses of Legislative Work to be Done"

Broadcasts will continue through June

Minnesota League of Women

35 mm
1-10-35

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEETING

Time: 2:00 p. m., Wednesday, January 16th

Place: Minnesota League Headquarters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

Program: "Needs for Maternity and Infancy Work"
Miss Olivia T. Peterson, Division of Child Hygiene
"Findings of the Committee on Services to Children"
Miss Elsa Castendyck, Minn. Committee on Social Legislation
"The Minnesota Legislature"
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Other speakers from Division of Personnel, State Capitol (Contact thru League office)

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MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

December 31, 1934

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The Department Chairmen are asked to remain after the Board luncheon for a special conference with Miss Horr and myself.

Please remember that a luncheon reservation is necessary.

Sincerely,

RHM el

Ruth H. Mitchell
State President

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Mr. Harold Henderson, Director, Minnesota Institute of Governmental Research, E-621 First National Bank Bldg., St. Paul
Other speakers from Division of Personnel, State Capitol (Contact thru League office)

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1-15-35

MINUTES OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEETING
Wednesday, December 19, 1934

A meeting of the Legislative Council, pursuant to notice from Miss Ruth H. Mitchell, was held at the state League headquarters on Wednesday, December 19, 1934, at 2:00 p. m., Dr. Ruth E. Boynton, presiding.

Dr. Boynton explained the purpose of the Council, saying that it acts as a clearing house for the legislative measures supported by various organizations. Its function is to recommend measures to the affiliating organizations, but no organization is committed to support the recommendations of the Council. She explained that invitations have been extended to organizations which are state-wide in character and other organizations which support certain state-wide measures.

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Miss Horr explained the two items on the League support program, Improved Methods of assessment, and Larger Units of School Administration, which two items appeared on the majority of programs.

It was decided to have a program committee of four or five members to plan the program of the Council and to decide the topics to be discussed. Dr. Boynton appointed Dr. Monahan as chairman of this committee, the other members to be appointed later.

[illegible]

III. Contacts between Leagues

Voter

Letters

Telephone

Dear Local League President:

The Two-Year Campaign of the League of Women Voters for qualified, trained personnel and complete readjustment of the tax system is about to be launched. The enclosed letter is being mailed by Leagues all over the country to their state legislators during the week of January 28th. As your part in this campaign, may we count on you to carry out the following instructions:

1. The enclosed letters are to be signed by you, as president of your local League, and mailed to your representatives in the state legislature.

[illegible] In the place a fresh standard shall be unfurled, "There is no greater glory than public service." Let public service be so exalted and so wise that no one in the future shall find scope for his patriotism only in military service. Many Americans now believe that a government position is primarily a job for those that need it, or a pawn with which to pay for party service. We, the people, can through the machinery of our democracy create ways of training and selecting our civil servants which will attract to public service men and women of extra worth.

[illegible] supported by the National League of Women Voters and [illegible]

35 mm
1-30-35

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

January 30, 1935

Dear Board Member:

The next board meeting will be held Friday, February 8th. This is our meeting open to all League members from over the state, and we are planning to make it a day which you cannot afford to miss. The meeting will open at 10:30 at the St. Paul Hotel, 5th and St. Peter Sts. During the morning session your state chairmen will report on the present status of our measures both in Congress and in the state legislature. Much is pending in the way of new legislation and in holding what ground we have formerly gained. We need your help and you need the information to be given.

At luncheon (price 75¢) Dr. Fred Engelhardt will speak on Larger Units of School Administration and Mr. Theodore Utne on the Revision of State Aid. In the afternoon we shall all go to the legislature and see our own representatives. Mrs. Winter will conduct one group through the State Office Building, while the others listen in at the session of the legislature.

May I ask you as a Board member to be on hand before 10:30 and to feel responsible about looking after some of our visiting members. Looking forward to seeing you on Friday, February 8th, at the St. Paul Hotel, I am,

Sincerely,

Ruth H. Mitchell

Ruth H. Mitchell
State President

[illegible] School Administration and Mr. Theodore Utne of the state Department of Education will speak on Revision of State Aid for Schools at a luncheon meeting at 12:30 p. m. at the St. Paul Hotel in St. Paul, (price 75¢). To avoid calling upon these busy men twice within a short time, and because of the importance of these subjects at this time to Council members

35 rum
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Publicity

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[illegible] supported by the National League of Women Voters [illegible]

32 rum
1-31-35

MINUTES OF STATE BOARD MEETING
January 11, 1935

The regular Board meeting of the Minnesota League of Women Voters was held Friday, January 11, 1935, at the Minneapolis Y.W.C.A. at 10:00 a. m., Miss Mitchell presiding.

Present: Miss Mitchell, Mrs. Swain, Mrs. Beard, Mrs. Denny, Mrs. Blakey, Miss Rowell, Dr. Boynton, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. O'Neil, Mrs. Keyes, Mrs. Pearce, Mrs. Ryan, Mrs. Cant, Dr. Monahan, Mrs. Musser, Mrs. Stakman, Mrs. Winter, Mrs. Richards, and Miss Horr and Miss Lamson.

Finance: In the absence of Mrs. Jennings, Mrs. Cant read the treasurer's report, which was accepted and ordered placed on file, all bills to be paid where possible.

Organization: Miss Horr reported that the Robbinsdale and Redwood Falls Leagues had held meetings and voted to disband and recommended that they be dropped from the list of local Leagues in the state, which was thereupon voted. Miss Horr reported that the Marshall League has organized an evening group of teachers.

A speakers' list to be sent to local Leagues, prepared by Mrs. Towler, was read by the secretary, and suggestions for additions were made. It was decided that local Leagues should be responsible for the expenses of speakers. After discussion, it was voted that expenses be a mileage maximum of 4¢ a mile or bus or train fare.

February Board Meeting: Miss Mitchell reported that the executive committee had decided to hold the open February Board meeting and luncheon at the St. Paul Hotel. It was voted to attempt to secure a speaker on Relief.

Legislative Drive: Mrs. Pearce reported that she had received copies of some of the bills to be proposed by the Department of Education. Probably the same Larger Units bill that was introduced two years ago will be introduced. This is a permissive bill only. Several bills leading to a revision of state aid for schools will be introduced. One will provide that state aid will be apportioned according to the number of pupils of school age in public schools and another that no state aid will be given unless the tax levy for school purposes amounts to 5 mills.

Mrs. Richards asked what stand the League should take, if any, in regard to the proposed abolition of the Commission of Administration and Finance. It was suggested that mere personalities should be distinguished from the principle of having such a department, and that if the matter came up in the legislature, the League should oppose abolition by speaking at hearings, etc.

Mrs. Richards reported an interview with Mr. Quinlivan who said that this seemed to be a favorable year for the County Assessor Bill, but recommended waiting until the tax committee and the committee on towns and counties are appointed, then, if the personnel is favorable, try to get the committee to sponsor such a bill.

Miss Mitchell reported a request from Mr. Schulz of the M.E.A., asking permission to reprint the League's County Assessor poster in the February issue of their Journal. The Board gave such permission.

It was suggested that the speaker of the House be contacted as to appointment of a Commission for Tax Revision, or else ask the tax committee of the House to recommend appointment of such a Commission.

Dr. Boynton reported that $56,000 for the biennium was appropriated for maternity and infancy work by the 1933 legislature, and the Division of Child Hygiene this year asked for an appropriation of $67,000, which was cut by the budget commissioner to $64,000. At present the Division is able to fill only about 50% of the requests for literature which it receives, due to lack of funds for printing and mailing.

Dr. Boynton reported on the findings of the committee on services to Children of the State Conference of Social Workers. The committee recommends several changes in the Mothers' Aid laws, a state subsidy for county child welfare boards, and changes in the laws relating to children. It was the opinion of the Board that the League could work for a state subsidy for county child welfare boards.

Mrs. Wright reported briefly on her department. Miss Mitchell reported a letter written to the Governor in regard to the vacancy in the position held by Mr. Murray who has gone to Washington.

Mrs. Winter reported briefly on her examination and compilation of the replies of legislators to questionnaires and also to interviews conducted by local Leagues.

35 min
1-15-35

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Publicity

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Supported by the National League of Women Voters [illegible]

Legislative Council: Dr. Boynton reported on the Legislative Council, its organization and the organizations represented.

Woman Voter: Mrs. Blakey asked about articles for the VOTER. Mrs. Richards was asked to prepare something on maintenance of the Commission of Administration and Finance, Mrs. Pearce on Larger Units, and Dr. Boynton on Child Welfare.

International Cooperation: Miss Mitchell reported a Regional Cause and Cure of War Conference to be held in Chicago, February 1 and 2. If any local League members can go, they should report to the state office or to Mrs. Hertz.

Miss Mitchell reported a letter from the national League asking League support of an appropriation of $100,000 to continue the Nye munitions investigation. Letters have been written Senators Shipstead and Schall.

Trained Personnel: Mrs. Beard reported on the Hearings before the Commission of Inquiry on Public Service Personnel at which she represented the state League. It was suggested that the seven points brought out by the Commission be printed in the VOTER.

It was voted that Mrs. Beard be appointed special chairman for Civil Service.

At luncheon Mrs. H. K. Painter discussed the work of the Citizens' committee on Public School Finance.

Upon motion of Mrs. Beard, seconded by Mrs. Richards, the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. J. D. Winter
Secretary

35 mm
1-15-35

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Authority

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supported by the National League of Women Voters was [illegible]

30 mm
2-4-35

MINUTES OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEETING
Wednesday, January 16, 1935
State League Headquarters

A regular meeting of the Legislative Council was held on Wednesday, January 16th, at the State League headquarters. It was called to order at 2:00 p. m., Dr. Boynton presiding.

Dr. Boynton announced the members of the program committee as follows: Dr. Monahan, chairman, Miss Tuttle, and Mrs. Fraser.

Dr. Boynton explained the plan of organization and the purposes of the sub-committees. Their duties are to know everything that is happening in the legislature regarding their particular subject, such as hearings, bills pending, etc. It is recommended that the chairman keep in touch with the state League office as to the progress of bills. A second duty is to assist the program committee.

Sub-committees will be formed for the six items supported by three or more organizations:

Larger Units of School Administration - Mrs. Wm. R. Pearce, chairman
Reform in tax delinquency laws - Mr. Glenn Mather, chairman
County Assessor system - Mrs. Elwood Newhart, chairman
Supplementary revenue for the Schools - Mrs. Russell Powers
Maternity and Infancy - Mrs. M. J. Shapiro
Hour legislation and minimum wage - Miss Tuttle

Mrs. J. D. Winter outlined the election and the background of the state legislature in the first of a series of brief talks on the organization of the legislature.

Miss Olivia Peterson of the Division of Child Hygiene explained the need for maternity and infancy work in this state, stating that the long established services are being discontinued upon the assumption that the federal government will support them. The budget request for the next biennium is $64,000. Dr. Boynton also stressed the importance of supporting the trained and permanent county maternity and infancy welfare agencies. Dr. Monahan asked Miss Peterson how much of the budget went for literature. The answer was about one-fifth. During a three month period the Division received 50,000 requests for literature. Requests for literature are increasing very greatly.

Miss Elsa Castendyck reported on the Findings of the Committee on Services to Children of the State Conference of Social Work. The Committee organized into sub-committees: 1) Mothers' aid law. 2) Child unsuitable for adoption. It is recommended that this name be changed to Dependant Child in Need os Special Care and that such children be classified as to epileptic parentage, physical defects, etc. It is recommended that the Board of Control and Children's Bureau be given adequate funds to care for such children. 3) Committde on state services to children. 4) Study of Private Agencies. It is recommended that the certification of boarding homes be clarified and that the Board of Control grade the agencies according to certain standards for each grade. Miss Gertrude Johnson will act as the legislative representative and will watch these measures.

Dr. Monahan announced that the next meeting will be February 20th on Education. A special meeting may be necessary at any time.

Clubs represented were warned to be on guard against attacks on existing legislation, for instance the Five-Day Waiting Bill.

The meeting adjourned at 3:30 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. J. D. Winter
Secretary

35 mm
1-15-35

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[illegible] supported by the National League of Women Voters [illegible]

30 mm
2-4-35

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. *Telephone:* Atlantic 3718

MISS MARGUERITE M. WELLS, *Honorary Director*
MISS ISABEL LAWRENCE, St. Cloud, *Honorary Director*

DIRECTORS
MRS. O. M. BOTSFORD, Winona
MRS. D. L. GRANNIS, South St. Paul
MRS. LYMAN L. HUNTLEY, Grand Rapids
MRS. LINUS O'MALLEY, St. Paul
MRS. JAMES E. O'NEIL, Faribault
MRS. JEAN WITTICH, Minneapolis

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT CHAIRMEN
MRS. MARY K. SWAIN, Winona, First District
MRS. B. W. MUSSER, Wells, Second District
MRS. LEONARD KEYES, Columbia Heights, Third District
MRS. E. C. STAKMAN, St. Paul, Fourth District
MRS. C. M. DENNY, Minneapolis, Fifth District
MRS. L. S. RYAN, Little Falls, Sixth District
MISS CLARA B. HILL, Benson, Seventh District
MRS. H. C. HAMPTON, Duluth, Eighth District
MRS. J. L. TOWNLEY, JR., Fergus Falls, Ninth District

OFFICERS
President
MISS RUTH H. MITCHELL
First Vice-President
MRS. ROBERT S. TOWLER
Second Vice-President
MRS. R. D. UNDERWOOD
Third Vice-President
MRS. HARINGTON BEARD
Secretary
MRS. J. D. WINTER
Treasurer
MRS. RUTH MASSIE JENNINGS

Field Secretary
MISS HELEN HORR
Office Secretary
MISS ELIZABETH LAMSON

DEPARTMENT CHAIRMEN
MRS. W. B. RICHARDS
Government and Its Operation
MRS. WM. R. PEARCE
Government and Education
DR. RUTH E. BOYNTON
Government and Child Welfare
MRS. THOMAS WRIGHT
Government and Economic Welfare
MRS. ERWIN HERTZ
Government and International Cooperation
MRS. CHARLOTTE FARRISH LUWE
Government and the Legal Status of Women
MRS. HAROLD G. CANT, *Finance*

SPECIAL ADVISERS
MRS. VIVIAN THORP, *Publicity*
MISS TERESINA ROWELL, *College Leagues*
DR. ELIZABETH MONAHAN, *Legislative*
MRS. SILAS BRYAN, *Radio*
MRS. ROY G. BLAKEY, *Editor of Woman Voter*

February 4, 1935

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL:

On Friday, February 8th, in connection with the meeting of the State Board of the Minnesota League of Women Voters, Professor Fred Engelhardt of the University of Minnesota will speak on Larger Units of School Administration and Mr. Theodore Utne of the state Department of Education will speak on Revision of State Aid for Schools at a luncheon meeting at 12:30 p. m. at the St. Paul Hotel in St. Paul, (price 75¢). To avoid calling upon these busy men twice within a short time, and because of the importance of these subjects at this time to Council members, a special meeting of the Council is called for that time. However, because the Council has not been consulted as to its wish to attend the luncheon, all members who desire, may omit the luncheon and come for the speaking only, which will probably begin between 1:00 and 1:15 p. m.

These particular measures are now or will be before the legislature at that time and interested organizations must be informed as to their merits. Some other educational items connected with legislation will also be discussed at this meeting. If you are planning to attend the luncheon, kindly make a reservation at the state League office, Atlantic 3718. The privilege of coming only to the speeches is open only to Council members. May we urge you to attend.

Sincerely,
Ruth H. Mitchell
Ruth H. Mitchell, State President
Minnesota League of Women Voters

35 rum
1-15-35

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It was decided to have a program committee of four or five members to plan the program of the Council and to decide the topics to be discussed. Dr. Boynton appointed Dr. Monahan as chairman of this committee, the other members to be appointed later.

Miss Mitchell suggested the appointment of sub-committees on certain measures, composed of representatives of the organizations interested in the same subject. Such sub-committees to be formed when three or more organizations were working for the same measure.

Mr. Umstaddt outlined the program of the Citizens' Committee on Public School Finance. This committee is composed of the legislative chairman of each of the member organizations.

Dr. Boynton felt that an educational sub-committee of the Legislative Council would be made up of those members whose organizations were also represented on the Citizens' Committee.

Miss Mitchell suggested that the Citizens' Committee write a letter to organizations they wished to join them and ask them if they wished names on the letterhead and inclusion of a statement not committing them.

Dr. Boynton asked whether there were any objections to Wednesday as a meeting day. No objections appearing, Mrs. Leighton moved that meetings be held the third Wednesday of each month while the legislature is in session. Carried.

It was decided to hold meetings at League headquarters.

Mrs. Ladd moved, seconded by Mrs. Leighton that the minutes be mimeographed and sent to member organizations. Carried.

Mrs. Leighton moved, seconded by Mrs. Moore, that each member organization pay 50¢ to the Council to cover notices and preparation of minutes. Carried.

Mrs. Moore moved that Mrs. J. D. Winter be appointed secretary of the Council. Carried.

Mrs. Ladd asked that the sub-committees must realize that they are subject to call on important measures during the swift-moving legislative days.

Miss Horr called attention to material on legislative questions on sale by the League and available to all members of the Council.

The meeting adjourned at 3:30 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. J. D. Winter
Secretary

35 rum
1-30-35

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

January 30, 1935

Dear Board Member:

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22 mm
1-18-35

AGENDA
COLLEGE LEAGUE BOARD MEETING
January 19, 1935

I. Minnesota College Voter

Literary

Finance

Mailing

II. Meetings of Leagues

Frequency

Attendance

Programs

Publicity

III. Contacts between Leagues

Voter

Letters

Telephone

IV. Contacts with Adult Leagues

V. Formation of New Leagues

St. Benedicts

VI. Day at the Legislature

Date

Meeting Place

Arrangement Committee

VII. Plans for State Conference

Dates

Speakers

35 mm
1-30-35

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914 Marquette Avenue
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January 30, 1935

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At luncheon (price 75¢) Dr. Fred Engelhardt will speak on Larger Units of School Administration and Mr. Theodore Utne on the Revision of [illegible] Richards, and Miss Horr and Miss Lambert [illegible]

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February 4, 1935

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Supported by the National League of Women Voters

55 mm 1-23-35

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. Telephone: Atlantic 3718

MISS MARGUERITE M. WELLS, Honorary Director
MISS ISABEL LAWRENCE, St. Cloud, Honorary Director

Directors
MRS. O. M. BOTSFORD, Winona
MRS. D. L. GRANNIS, South St. Paul
MRS. LYMAN L. HUNTLEY, Grand Rapids
MRS. LINUS O'MALLEY, St. Paul
MRS. JAMES E. O'NEIL, Faribault
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MRS. MARY K. SWAIN, Winona, First District
MRS. B. W. MUSSER, Wells, Second District
MRS. LEONARD KEYES, Columbia Heights, Third District
MRS. E. C. STAKMAN, St. Paul, Fourth District
MRS. C. M. DENNY, Minneapolis, Fifth District
MRS. L. S. RYAN, Little Falls, Sixth District
MISS CLARA B. HILL, Benson, Seventh District
MRS. H. C. HAMPTON, Duluth, Eighth District
MRS. J. L. TOWNLEY, JR., Fergus Falls, Ninth District

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First Vice-President
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MRS. J. D. WINTER
Treasurer
MRS. RUTH MASSIE JENNINGS

Field Secretary
MISS HELEN HORR
Office Secretary
MISS ELIZABETH LAMSON

Department Chairmen
MRS. W. B. RICHARDS, *Government and Its Operation*
MRS. WM. R. PEARCE, *Government and Education*
DR. RUTH E. BOYNTON, *Government and Child Welfare*
MRS. THOMAS WRIGHT, *Government and Economic Welfare*
MRS. ERWIN HERTZ, *Government and International Cooperation*
MRS. CHARLOTTE FARRISH LUWE, *Government and the Legal Status of Women*
MRS. HAROLD G. CANT, *Finance*

Special Advisers
MRS. VIVIAN THORP, *Publicity*
MISS TERESINA ROWELL, *College Leagues*
DR. ELIZABETH MONAHAN, *Legislative*
MRS. SILAS BRYAN, *Radio*
MRS. ROY G. BLAKEY, *Editor of Women Voter*

January 23, 1935

Dear Local League President:

The Two-Year Campaign of the League of Women Voters for qualified, trained personnel and complete readjustment of the tax system is about to be launched. The enclosed letter is being mailed by Leagues all over the country to their state legislators during the week of January 28th. As your part in this campaign, may we count on you to carry out the following instructions:

1. The enclosed letters are to be signed by you, as president of your local League, and mailed to your representatives in the state legislature.

2. Will you mail these letters on Monday, January 28th, if possible, so that this campaign may be launched all over the country on the same day.

3. Will you give publicity to your newspapers about the campaign and about your League's participation in it. We are enclosing a sample which might be tied up with your local participation in this nation-wide campaign.

We count upon every Minnesota League to cooperate 100 % in this very important campaign.

Sincerely,
Ruth H. Mitchell
Ruth H. Mitchell
State President

35 mm 1-30-35

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

January 30, 1935

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At luncheon (price 75¢) Dr. Fred Engelhardt will speak on Larger Units of School Administration and Mr. Theodore Utne on the Revision of Richards, and Miss Horr and Miss Lamson.

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55 mm
1-28-35

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

Local League Publicity
For Release: Week of Jan. 28, 1935

In a platform decrying "the lazy-minded attitude toward government," the need for trained public personnel and complete revision of tax systems because governmental services are menaced by revenue reduction, the League of Women Voters this week opens its Two-Year "trained personnel and tax revision" campaign.

The League of Women Voters believes that Jackson's "to the victor belong the spoils" must vanish. In its place a fresh standard shall be unfurled, "There is no greater glory than public service." Let public service be so exalted and so wise that no one in the future shall find scope for his patriotism only in military service. Many Americans now believe that a government position is primarily a job for those that need it, or a pawn with which to pay for party service. We, the people, can through the machinery of our democracy create ways of training and selecting our civil servants which will attract to public service men and women of extra worth.

Unless the American people can be aroused to a determination to reorganize in its entirety our antiquated tax system, and thus to distribute equitably the cost of government, there will not be the necessary money for our schools, our welfare services, our public health programs, for an orderly and well directed social life. The League of Women Voters has pledged united and continued effort for the next two years to action designed to bring to government service, standards of professional quality, and to effect reorganization of local, state, and national tax systems.

To inaugurate this Campaign, Leagues of Women Voters all over the country are this week sending letters to public officials informing them of the stand taken by the League on these vitally important matters. The _____ League has sent such letters to Senator _____ and Representative _____

35mm
1-30-35

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

January 30, 1935

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Minnesota League of Women Voters
Department of Government and the
Legal Status of Women

February 1935

50 runs
2-11-35

AGAINST THE "EQUAL RIGHTS" AMENDMENT

(Radio Broadcast of Mrs. Charlotte Ferrish Lowe)

The principle that men and women are equal is commonly accepted today. There are still some inequalities resulting in unfair discriminations between them, and there are two schools of thought as to the best method for removing them. The first school proposes to remove existent discriminations in the law by specific legislation in the particular governmental unit wherein the discrimination exists, after careful study to determine the nature and effect of such discrimination. We must remember that all differentiations are not discriminations. Some have dubbed this "specific bills for specific ills". This is the method which the League of Women Voters has adopted.

A second school of thought approaches the problem in a theoretical manner, and proposes to remedy existing inequalities by two means, by constitutional amendment and by international treaty, one really an enlargement in a way of the other. This is commonly known as the "blanket method".

At present we are particularly interested in the agitation for the so-called "equal rights" amendment. For approximately 14 years the National Woman's Party has endeavored to secure its adoption by the Congress of our land. It is forcibly brought to our attention at the present time by reason of the fact that it has recently secured the endorsement of certain organized groups of women here. From the inception of the activities for its passage, the League of Women Voters, and many other organizations have stood firmly opposed to it.

The Amendment as proposed would read substantially as follows: "Men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction. Congress shall have the power to legislate to [illegible]

the Minnesota State Conference of Social Work recommended certain changes which need to be made in the present law to make its administration more effective. Dr. Ruth Boynton, Child Welfare chairman, after careful study, recommended that the Board support these changes. The Board voted to do so, feeling that the interpretation of Item 1, under our Recommended Policy, "That the League shall be active in supporting the administration and enforcement of measures passed by former legislatures with League support", permitted this action. Enclosed is a leaflet carefully outlining the changes proposed and the need for them, unless such leaflet was taken by your delegate at the February 8th meeting. I trust these will be given careful study by your local child welfare chairman and members.

Date: Monday, February 18th

35 runs
2-14-35

Time: 3:00 p. m.

Place: Minnesota League of Women Voters Headquarters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

Speakers: Miss Florence Burton - Industrial Commission Bills
Miss Alice Kercher - Amendment to Minimum Wage Law
Judge E. F. Waite - Some Effects of the Five-Day Law

See that your organization is represented. It may be necessary to take action soon,

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEETING

PROGRAM OF WORK
Minnesota League of Women Voters
1934 - 1935

300 runs

Support

1. Larger units of school administration
2. Revision of state aid for schools
3. Commission for tax revision
4. Improved methods of assessment
5. Reorganization of local governmental units with particular emphasis on the county
6. Adequate system of state public employment agencies
7. State and local system of unemployment relief
8. Right of women to paid public employment without discrimination
9. Adequate local child welfare organizations and administration
10. Public health nursing
11. Adequate local maternity and infancy work
12. Jury service for women

Study

* 1. Trained personnel in public service
* 2. Unemployment insurance
3. Federal and state activities which tend to protect the interests of the consumer
4. Old age pensions

* Items recommended for special study

RECOMMENDED POLICY

In addition to those specified recommendations, it is understood:

1. That the League shall be active in supporting the administration and enforcement of measures passed by former legislatures with League support.
2. That in case any of the legislative measures enacted into law with the support of the League are threatened by new legislation, active work in their behalf shall be undertaken at the decision of the Board.
3. That if laws embodying standards defined in the National League Program should be attacked by new legislation, such measures shall be defended by the League as part of its legislative work in the 1935 session.
4. That the League of Women Voters may support measures to provide sufficient funds for maintaining a high standard of education with equalization of educational opportunities.
5. That to the State Board shall be left the decision as to when the measures, adopted in principle by the convention, shall be made subjects for active legislative work.

On our state program of work for this year [illegible]
for study and support:

1. An adequate appropriation for maternity and infancy work.

Since 1921, the Minnesota League of Women Voters has worked for an adequate state appropriation for maternity and infancy. This work is carried on in Minnesota by the Division of Child Hygiene of the State Health Department. The educational program to safeguard the health of the mothers and children of Minnesota consists largely of the distribution of printed material on maternal and child care, classes for mothers, mothercraft classes for girls, and a correspondence course in maternal and infant hygiene.

In 1931 the state appropriated $67,800 for the biennium for maternity and infancy. The 1933 legislature reduced the appropriation to $56,000 for the biennium. With this reduced budget the Division of Child Hygiene has necessarily had to curtail its activities to the point where it is unable to fill the requests for printed material on maternal and child care which come in from mothers throughout the state.

Minnesota League of Women Voters
Department of Government and the
Legal Status of Women

February 1935

50 rum
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LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEETING

PROGRAM OF WORK
Minnesota League of Women Voters
1934 - 1935

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* Items recommended for special study

FEDERAL MEASURES FOR LEGISLATIVE EMPHASIS

Without convention action, the Minnesota League of Women Voters cooperates with all other state Leagues in support of such federal measures as are selected from the League Program by the National Council. The following items have been selected for emphasis in Congressional interviews:

I. Civil Service
   1. Adherence to the merit system in all branches of the United States Government
   2. Removal of discriminations against married persons
II. Federal encouragement of state unemployment compensation legislation
* III. Federal activities protecting the Consumer
   1. Appropriation for the Bureau of Home Economics
   2. Cooperative extension work in home economics
   3. Appropriation for the Federal Trade Commission
   4. Extension of Food and Drugs Regulation
IV. Social Services and Unemployment Relief
   1. Appropriation for the Children's Bureau
   2. Appropriation for the Women's Bureau
   3. Appropriation for the United States Employment Service
   4. Appropriation for Unemployment Relief
   5. Appropriation for the Office of Education
V. Renewal of federal funds for maternal and child hygiene to be administered by the Children's Bureau
* VI. International Cooperation
   1. American adherence to the World Court
   2. Arms Embargo (to prohibit the exportation of arms from the United States under certain conditions)
* VII. Opposition to the Equal Rights Amendment
VIII. Federal Suffrage for the District of Columbia This can be obtained only through a congressional resolution submitting a constitutional amendment to the states for ratification

* Items recommended for special study

[illegible] responsibility for carrying out this program lies with the local Leagues, directed by the State Board, with special assistance from the department chairmen, as follows:

Department of Government and Its Operation

1. Commission for tax revision
2. Improved methods of assessment
3. Reorganization of local governmental units with particular emphasis on the county
4. Trained personnel in public service

Department of Government and Education

1. Larger units of school administration
2. Revision of state aid for schools

Department of Government and Child Welfare

1. Adequate local child welfare organizations and administration
2. Public health nursing
3. Adequate local maternity and infancy work

Department of Government and Economic Welfare

1. Adequate system of state public employment agencies
2. State and local system of unemployment relief
3. Unemployment insurance
4. Federal and state activities which tend to protect the interests of the consumer
5. Old age pensions

Department of Government and International Cooperation

Items on National League Program

Department of Government and the Legal Status of Women

1. Right of women to paid public employment without discrimination
2. Jury service for women

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Minnesota League of Women Voters
Department of Government and the
Legal Status of Women

February 1935

50 rcvd
2-11-35

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The Amendment as proposed would read substantially as follows: "Men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction. Congress shall have the power to enforce this

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Dr. Ruth Boynton, Child Welfare chairman, after careful study, recommended that the Board support these changes. The Board voted to do so, feeling that the interpretation of Item 1, under our Recommended Policy, "That the League shall be active in supporting the administration and enforcement of measures passed by former legislatures with League support", permitted this action. Enclosed is a leaflet carefully outlining the changes proposed and the need for them, unless such leaflet was taken by your delegate at the February 8th meeting. I trust these will be given careful study by your local child welfare chairman and members.

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Place: Minnesota League of Women Voters Headquarters
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Miss Alice Kercher - Amendment to Minimum Wage Law
Judge E. F. Waite - Some Effects of the Five-Day Law

See that your organization is represented. It may be necessary to take action soon,

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEETING

100 rcvd
2-26-35

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

February 26, 1935

Dear Child Welfare Chairman:

I am sorry to be so late in the year in writing you about the work of our department. At this time, however, several of the items adopted at the Convention for support are coming up before Congress or our own legislature and will need the attention of every local league.

On our state program of work for this year three items were adopted for study and support:

1. An adequate appropriation for maternity and infancy work.

Since 1921, the Minnesota League of Women Voters has worked for an adequate state appropriation for maternity and infancy. This work is carried on in Minnesota by the Division of Child Hygiene of the State Health Department. The educational program to safeguard the health of the mothers and children of Minnesota consists largely of the distribution of printed material on maternal and child care, classes for mothers, mothercraft classes for girls, and a correspondence course in maternal and infant hygiene.

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In the present legislative session, $64,000 for the biennium has been requested and the League is supporting this request. This slight increase is essential if the women of this state are to be provided with information so essential to their health and welfare and that of their children.

References may be secured from the State League.

Community Care for the Health of the Mother and Young Child.
25 cents. Published by the National League.
The Nation's Concern for the Health of Mothers and Babies.
10 cents. Published by the National League.

2. Public Health Nursing.

The support of public health nursing is largely a matter of concern for local leagues. No community can provide adequate care for its mothers and children without providing a public health nurse to carry on this work. The public health nurse is the trained person to act as the health educator in the community. Yet in 1934 there were 49 counties in Minnesota which had no public health nurse of any kind within its borders.

During the past five years many nursing services have been discontinued because of the need to economize in governmental expenditures. We believe

Minnesota League of Women Voters
Department of Government and the
Legal Status of Women

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LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEETING

this type of so-called economy is not real economy, for in times of depression the health needs of a community are greater than in normal times. If you have a public health nursing service, be on the alert to prevent any attempt to discontinue it. If you have no public health nurse, write to Miss Olivia Peterson, Superintendent of Public Health Nursing, Division of Child Hygiene, University Campus, Minneapolis, for information about how to proceed to secure one.

References - may be secured from the State League.

Public Health Nursing.

3. Study and Support of State and Local Child Welfare Work.

In 1917, the legislature passed the laws known as the Children's Code. This legislation provided for the appointment of county Child Welfare Boards to cooperate with the Children's Bureau of the State Board of Control in the local enforcement of child welfare laws. The members of the county Child Welfare Board who serve without pay cannot be expected to do all the necessary work which needs to be done. There should be a full-time executive secretary, who is a trained worker, to carry on the work of the board. As in the case of public health nursing, some counties have discontinued their trained child welfare workers as an economy measure. Many people are confusing the functions of the emergency relief organizations and the Child Welfare Boards. The county relief organizations are equipped to provide relief - food, clothing, fuel, etc. to those needing it. The Child Welfare Boards arrange care for dependent and delinquent children, unmarried mothers, defective children, etc. The functions of the two organizations are entirely different and one cannot replace the other.

References

May be secured from the State League
Minnesota's Plan for Local Child Welfare Work.

May be secured from the Children's Bureau, State Board of Control, State Office Bldg., St. Paul, Minnesota:
Compilation of the Laws of Minnesota Relating to Children, no charge.
Biennial Report, Children's Bureau, State Board of Control, no charge.
Directory of County Child Welfare Boards and Probation Officers of Minnesota, no charge.

At the February eighth Board meeting, the Board voted to support at this session of the legislature bills providing changes in the Mothers' Aid Law. The study and support of the Mothers' Aid Law was on the League program in 1920, 1922, 1924, and 1926. The proposed changes in the law were suggested by the Committee on Legislation for Children of the Minnesota State Conference of Social Work to make the administration of the law more effective. The changes in the law which are included in bills which have been introduced into the senate and house are given on pages five, six, seven, and eight of the pamphlet: "Sometimes Laws Must be Changed." These are the changes which the Board voted to support. Copies of this pamphlet may be obtained from the State League office.

Minnesota League of Women Voters
Department of Government and the
Legal Status of Women

February 1935

50 runs
2-11-35

AGAINST THE "EQUAL RIGHTS" AMENDMENT

(Radio Broadcast of Mrs. Charlotte Parrish Lowe)

The principle that men and women are equal is commonly accepted today. There are still some inequalities resulting in unfair discriminations between them, and there are two schools of thought as to the best method for removing them. The first school proposes to remove existent discriminations in the law by specific legislation in the particular governmental unit wherein the discrimination exists, after careful study to determine the nature and effect of such discrimination. We must remember that all differentiations are not discriminations. Some have dubbed this "specific bills for specific ills". This is the method which the League of Women Voters has adopted.

A second school of thought approaches the problem in a theoretical manner, and proposes to remedy existing inequalities by two means, by constitutional amendment and by international treaty, one really an enlargement in a way of the other. This is commonly known as the "blanket method".

At present we are particularly interested in the agitation for the so-called "equal rights" amendment. For approximately 14 years the National Woman's Party has endeavored to secure its adoption by the Congress of our land. It is forcibly brought to our attention at the present time by reason of the fact that it has recently secured the endorsement of certain organized groups of women here. From the inception of the activities for its passage, the League of Women Voters, and many other organizations have stood firmly opposed to it.

The Amendment as proposed would read substantially as follows: "Men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction. Congress shall have the power to enforce this..." need to be made in the present time...

Dr. Ruth Boynton, Child Welfare chairman, after careful study, recommended that the Board support these changes. The Board voted to do so, feeling that the interpretation of Item 1, under our Recommended Policy, "That the League shall be active in supporting the administration and enforcement of measures passed by former legislatures with League support", permitted this action. Enclosed is a leaflet carefully outlining the changes proposed and the need for them, unless such leaflet was taken by your delegate at the February 8th meeting. I trust these will be given careful study by your local child welfare chairman and members.

35 runs
2-14-35

Date: Monday, February 18th

Time: 3:00 p. m.

Place: Minnesota League of Women Voters Headquarters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

Speakers: Miss Florence Burton - Industrial Commission Bills
Miss Alice Kercher - Amendment to Minimum Wage Law
Judge E. F. Waite - Some Effects of the Five-Day Law

See that your organization is represented. It may be necessary to take action soon,

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEETING

The items on the National League program which are before Congress and need state support are:

1. Federal appropriation for Maternity and Infancy.

Since the federal appropriation for maternity and infancy under the Sheppard-Towner Act went out of existence in 1929, there has been no Federal participation in this work.

In the present Congress, an attempt is being made to renew the federal appropriation for maternal and child welfare as part of the economic security program. Title VII, sections 701 and 704 of the Economic Security Bill, S. 1130, H. R. 4120 provide for a federal appropriation for Maternal and Child Welfare. Your local league President has received a letter from Miss Mitchell, State President, asking your league to write your representatives and senators about supporting this. Further action will probably be necessary.

References:

Copies of the Economic Security Bill may be obtained by writing Senator Wagner and asking for S. 1130.

2. Adequate Appropriation for the U. S. Children's Bureau.

The National and State leagues have always supported the appropriation for the U. S. Children's Bureau because we believe it is the most important governmental agency safeguarding the welfare of the children of this country. As has been the case with all social agencies, the work of the U. S. Children's Bureau has increased greatly during the depression years and the budget has not kept pace.

Word has come from the National League that the Appropriation Committee of the House has recommended $403,300 for the Children's Bureau. This is $66,270 more than their appropriation last year and it is hoped that the house and senate will allow this increase.

References:

May be secured from State League.
In Behalf of Mothers and Children: The Story of the U. S. Children's Bureau, 1930. 25 cents.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth E. Boynton

Dr. Ruth E. Boynton, Chairman
Department of Government and
Child Welfare

50 runs
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Department of Government and the
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The Amendment as proposed would read substantially as follows: "Men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction. Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

Proponents for the measure maintain that it is the most effective and the surest, quickest and least expensive method of securing the equality of men and women before the laws.

At the first blush, people who have given the matter no serious consideration, are puzzled by the stand which the League takes, because as a statement of principle the amendment is plausible and in line with the purposes of the League. We do agree with the proponents that certain discriminations should be removed. The League has no quarrel with the goal, true equality, but maintains that neither constitutional amendment nor treaty are the proper means for attaining such a goal. It is my purpose this afternoon to set forth in brief and concise manner some of the arguments in support of the League's opposition to the amendment. Many students of the problem believe the amendment to be based on doubtful premises and presumptions. First, that constitutional amendments, though they should be short and concise statements of the law, should not contain abstract philosophical statements such as does this proposal. Equality is a principle of Government scarcely appropriate for statement as law. The words "equal" and "rights" have always been difficult of interpretation and would supply much ground for litigation and confusion.

PROGRAM OF WORK
Minnesota League of Women Voters
1934 - 1935

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Study

* 1. Trained personnel in public service
* 2. Unemployment insurance
3. Federal and state activities which tend to protect the interests of the consumer
4. Old age pensions

* Items recommended for special study

RECOMMENDED POLICY

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4. That the League of Women Voters may support measures to provide sufficient funds for maintaining a high standard of education with equalization of educational opportunities.
5. That to the State Board shall be left the decision as to when the measures, adopted in principle by the convention, shall be made subjects for active legislative work.

On our state program of work for this year three items were accepted for study and support:

1. An adequate appropriation for maternity and infancy work.

Since 1921, the Minnesota League of Women Voters has worked for an adequate state appropriation for maternity and infancy. This work is carried on in Minnesota by the Division of Child Hygiene of the State Health Department. The educational program to safeguard the health of the mothers and children of Minnesota consists largely of the distribution of printed material on maternal and child care, classes for mothers, mothercraft classes for girls, and a correspondence course in maternal and infant hygiene.

In 1931 the state appropriated $67,800 for the biennium for maternity and infancy. The 1933 legislature reduced the appropriation to $56,000 for the biennium. With this reduced budget the Division of Child Hygiene has necessarily had to curtail its activities to the point where it is unable to fill the requests for printed material on maternal and child care which come in from mothers throughout the state.

A second false premise is that the amendment assumed that the concept of equality is an absolute thing, whereas actually it is relative and changes with the social order and times. Further the amendment assumes that equality in terms of law gives equality in fact. Actually, it would now seem, that inequality in respect to legal rights may be essential in some instances to obtain social and economic equality.

Moreover, the proposal presupposes the necessity of a constitutional amendment. This is not true since everything the amandment proposes to obtain for us could be obtained without its passage. In this connection much emphasis is laid upon its similarity to the federal suffrage amendment. Actually there are startling differences between the two.

Before women had suffrage they lacked the power to express themselves on legislative measures. Having gained that power, it is possible for them in their respective communities to work for the removal of discriminations which it is significant to note are more commonly found in the common law of statutes of the particular states than in federal laws.

To have obtained the right of suffrage required an amendment in every state in the union. In the matter of equal rights, there are but few isolated cases of discriminations existent in the states which require constitutional amendments.

Furthermore, the right to vote was a simple definite right concerning which there could be no mistake in definition. On the other hand equal rights is at best a most indefinite thing; in the suffrage amendment we had the further advantage of knowing just exactly what the result of its passage would be. With the equal rights amendment we can only guess at results as we shall see.

The first objection which we have, therefore, is based on the belief that it is unnecessary since undesirable discriminations not only can be removed without a federal amendment but are being continually so removed. The first attempt at removal of discriminations in our land occurred in the state of Connecticut in the year 1809 when a law was passed permitting women to make wills. There was some progress forward from that time, although it was slow, to the date of the passage of the suffrage amendment. From that time, there has been a steady progress onward, though the depression and its involved problems, has in a measure, it is true, acted as a deterrent. There are some differences to be sure, for instance in the age of marriage and majority, but can we say that in view of the generally recognized belief that women mature earlier than men, that this is inequality? Women are not equally entitled to children's wages, but the duty to support is on the father. Is this then inequality? We have protective legislation which differentiates. For the most part the differences are inconsequential. Justice Olsen, of our Supreme Court in a recent decision wherein was raised the discussion of the age old restriction against a suit for tort by one spouse against the other, has succinctly stated the history and progress of the women's movement in our state, as follows:

"It is contended that the bringing of such an action as this will tend to destroy the peace and sanctity of the home and family. Under the common law, the husband and wife were one; there was a unity of husband and wife. While the peace and sanctity of the home and family are as highly regarded today as they ever were, we have traveled a long way from the common law theory of the unity of husband and wife. We have an entirely different legal

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1934 - 1935

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conception of the marriage status today. The unity theory has been abandoned. Our present theory and law are that the husband and wife stand on an equal footing as to their rights, with perhaps some exceptions as to right of support, etc., where the wife may have some preference over the husband. As a result the rule that the peace and sanctity of the home and family should not be endangered or invaded has lost much of its force and application. The present conception and rule are that a valid legislative act granting to a wife rights which she did not have under the common law does not unduly endanger or tend to destroy the peace of sanction of the home and family. So the wife now owns and controls her own property and may sell and dispose thereof as she pleases, except as to the homestead and the husband's inchoate interest in other real estate. (The same restriction applies to husbands, I might say). She has the franchise, and may work and vote for candidates and measures directly contrary to her husband's wishes and opinions. She has equal right of control and guardianship over the children of the marriage"...

"These and other laws passed and amended from time to time ever since this state was organized quite clearly indicate the public policy of the state to be to extend the rights of married women and place them on an equality with their husbands."

With this enlightened view of our court, and with but slight difference apparent in our laws, and those largely of a controversial nature, we would have little to gain by the amendment, and might have much to lose. We should think carefully before joining in a movement for passage of an amendment solely because we approve it as an abstract statement of principle.

We oppose the amendment further because of its ineffectiveness, and its uncertainties. It is doubtful whether the amendment would remove in itself more than a few of the inequalities it is intended to remove, and it certainly would create others.

The proponents state that the principle of equal rights for men and women is so important that it should be a part of the framework of our national government as one of the basic principles upon which our government is founded. I believe equality as a principle is an essential element of any democracy, but not a subject in itself for law.

The amendment assumes that equal rights are an absolute and definite thing, a matter on which we all are agreed. This is not so. The lack of definition of what is meant by the terms themselves raise certain objections.

(1) There is no limitation for instance, as to territory within thebroad jurisdiction of the United States. Suppose, therefore, the court construes that it supersedes state boundaries. What then is equality for the woman in South Carolina which grants no divorces and a man in Nevada which grants many?

(2) Suppose the courts hold it applicable only to intra-state laws--still we have no definitions as to what constitutes equal rights. In our state, for instance, girls may marry without consent at 18, men at 21. Under a federal amendment such as is proposed, saying that the law shall be equal for both, which age would be the accepted one? It would require legislative action which in itself would have removed the discrimination if we thought it unfair. And what would happen until the legislation had been enacted? There would be confusion, perhaps litigation involving its validity in effect upon property rights. Proponents answer with, have the state legislature change the laws as

supported by the National League of Women Voters but which [illegible]

PROGRAM OF WORK
Minnesota League of Women Voters
1934 - 1935

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they approve the amendment. Suppose the legislature should determine that the ages should be equal, we might still have litigation, and the Supreme court might say that the same age did not grant an equal right within the meaning of the law by reason of women's earlier maturity. And here it is important to remember that courts pass upon questions not as they think them wisest or best, but as they interpret the meaning of words inherent in the law.

Proponents claim that because the Constitution is the Supreme law of the land the amendment would compel federal and state governments to observe the principle of equal rights, and that it would override all existing legislation which denies "equal rights" with men. True this is, but herein lies one of its gravest dangers--it is destructive in character. I have mentioned the situation relating to marriage age. There are others that would be affected.

For instance, the non-support laws. Would equal rights demand that an equal burden be placed upon the wife with her handicapped earning capacity, or would it say we shall have no non-support laws. And what about social and health legislation--such as our Mother's Pension law? Would the husband, too, though the reason varies, be entitled to the Pension, or the mother denied it because it seemed inappropriate as applied to fathers. Proponents say this legislation would not be affected--many lawyers say it would. The result would be costly litigation, and during the course of the litigation many women already on the poverty line would be left without the sustenance upon which they depend. I might multiply examples but time will not permit.

Proponents cite constitutional provisions for equal rights in some of the newer old-world countries, Lithuania, or even Germany, and say our fear of direful results is all poppycock, because they have not arisen there. The analogy is quite out of point, because in the first place, most of the constitutions contain companion measures which make possible such legislation, and in the second place the constitutions are quite unlike ours, which is distinctive in the world in its fundamental character, which can be interpreted solely by the Supreme Court and changed by amendment, and not by legislative change as in the old world.

Let us consider briefly the effect on protective legislation, such as our minimum wage and hour laws. Proponents agree that these would be most likely held ineffective, but the result is acceptable to them because they do not believe in such legislation. There is a very serious difference of opinion in this regard. This we must remember is not the vestige of an old law, but is legislation of a new social order, passed at the request of a group who desired its protection. We must remember that we are concerned not only with one group but with "women in all fields, home, industry, business, and professions, as mothers, as wives, as dependent and independent." The problem of the individual business woman is quite different from that of the industrial woman, who finds herself following the industrial revolution, set apart as a class not so much because of the fact that she is a woman, but because as a class, she constitutes one level in the economic structure, the lowest level. During the making of codes, women have found it impossible to procure for themselves equal pay for equal work, and the proponents, therefore contend that our argument on behalf of the industrial worker falls flat. I say it does not. The very difficulty in itself shows what would confront women were all protective legislation repealed by the amendment makking it necessary for them later to seek new laws with the hostile employer in many instances, and the men, who in the past have opposed such legislation for themselves since their effective bargaining power made it unnecessary. Furthermore, what assurance have we that it would be ever possible to obtain such legislation as we now have, some of

supported by the National League of Women Voters but which [illegible]

PROGRAM OF WORK
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1934 - 1935

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what has happened in Germany where there was a constitutional provision for equal rights. We find that these women have lost what we believe equal rights, not by lack of law, but by interpretation of domestic relations. We cannot hope by a statement of law alone to gain place and favor, for law is a hollow thing without the will of the majority behind it. We are not interested in numerical equality, it is ridiculous, and overlooks the fact that many women shall always be satisfied with the fine profession of being wife and mother. Nor do we want identical rights. "What we want is the enactment of measures, which in view of the actual, biological, social and occupational differences between men and women, tend to procure for women a true equality."

May we as women not accomplish more in our communities by working for the maintenance of the goals we have attained, and go slowly and wisely forward than to jump ahead to a goal which we do not fully understand. There is an advantage that women themselves have in the active participation they must take in their local situations with regard to the removal of particular discriminations. The granting of a right means little either for the good of the individual or the community, if it is not exercised actively and with a fair degree of understanding and intelligence. If women participate in the removal of particular discriminations it appears to me they will better understand the rights which they acquire and will do more to enjoy them for their own benefit and opportunity and for that of the community in which they live.

Let us seek as responsible voters to gain our equalties as we prepare ourselves for them, and earn them, and let us seek to attack constructively the more difficult problems affecting women's interest, not as imitators of men, but in an effort to gain the right to work with men toward an improved social order.

supported by the National League of Women Voters and which [illegible]

PROGRAM OF WORK
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1934 - 1935

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MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

85 runs
2-12-35

February 12, 1935

Dear Local League President:

May I first comment upon how exceedingly helpful I considered this meeting on February 8th, and how stimulating it was to realize that 24 Leagues were represented. I wish that I might have seen many more of you there, but I greatly appreciated the size of the attendance.

At that Board meeting, the Minnesota League of Women Voters added to its support program, two items. May I explain to you the procedure by which this was done, so that you will understand that they are not really new items, passed thereon without convention action or preliminary study.

The first of these items is Changes to be made in the Mothers' Aid Law. Before many of the newer Leagues were formed, our state organization studied and supported the Mothers' Aid Law and changes made in it. It was on the support programs of 1920, 1922, 1924, and 1926, and therefore is not new subject matter to the majority of League members. The Committee on Legislation for Children of the Minnesota State Conference of Social Work recommended certain changes which need to be made in the present law to make its administration more effective. Dr. Ruth Boynton, Child Welfare chairman, after careful study, recommended that the Board support these changes. The Board voted to do so, feeling that the interpretation of Item 1, under our Recommended Policy, "That the League shall be active in supporting the administration and enforcement of measures passed by former legislatures with League support", permitted this action. Enclosed is a leaflet carefully outlining the changes proposed and the need for them, unless such leaflet was taken by your delegate at the February 8th meeting. I trust these will be given careful study by your local child welfare chairman and members.

The other bill recommended for support is H. S. 382. This is a bill for increased state aid for educational purposes. An enclosed leaflet gives you the details of this bill. The League, in supporting this bill, wishes to make it clear that it is in no way recommending or supporting legislation by which money for such appropriation shall be raised. This bill was drawn up by the Citizens' Committee on Public School Finance, upon which committee the League has always been represented. Mrs. Wm. Pearce recommended to the Board the support of this bill as part of our Revision of State Aid item. A careful study of the legislative trend made this bill seem the best solution yet offered for such equalization of educational opportunities.

Some of the legislation, passed with League support in the past, may be threatened by new legislation or by weakening amendments. The executive committee will have the power to move toward action, if such is the case.

It is going to be necessary to have Helen Horr's assistance at the legislature during the coming month, so I trust that you will be able to carry on successfully without her usual visits to you.

The enclosed request for legislative action, direct toward your representative in Congress, has come from our National President, Marguerite M. Wells. I hope that it will meet with your prompt and efficient action.

Sincerely,
Ruth H. Mitchell
State President

PROGRAM OF WORK
Minnesota League of Women Voters
1934 - 1935

300 runs

Support

1. Larger units of school administration
2. Revision of state aid for schools
3. Commission for tax revision
4. Improved methods of assessment
5. Reorganization of local governmental units with particular emphasis on the county
6. Adequate system of state public employment agencies
7. State and local system of unemployment relief
8. Right of women to paid public employment without discrimination
9. Adequate local child welfare organizations and administration
10. Public health nursing
11. Adequate local maternity and infancy work
12. Jury service for women

Study

* 1. Trained personnel in public service
* 2. Unemployment insurance
3. Federal and state activities which tend to protect the interests of the consumer
4. Old age pensions

* Items recommended for special study

RECOMMENDED POLICY

In addition to these specified recommendations, it is understood:

1. That the League shall be active in supporting the administration and enforcement of measures passed by former legislatures with League support.
2. That in case any of the legislative measures enacted into law with the support of the League are threatened by new legislation, active work in their behalf shall be undertaken at the decision of the Board.
3. That if laws embodying standards defined in the National League Program should be attacked by new legislation, such measures shall be defended by the League as part of its legislative work in the 1935 session.
4. That the League of Women Voters may support measures to provide sufficient funds for maintaining a high standard of education with equalization of educational opportunities.
5. That to the State Board shall be left the decision as to when the measures, adopted in principle by the convention, shall be made subjects for active legislative work.

On our state program of work for this year three items were adopted for study and support:

1. An adequate appropriation for maternity and infancy work.

Since 1921, the Minnesota League of Women Voters has worked for an adequate state appropriation for maternity and infancy. This work is carried on in Minnesota by the Division of Child Hygiene of the State Health Department. The educational program to safeguard the health of the mothers and children of Minnesota consists largely of the distribution of printed material on maternal and child care, classes for mothers, mothercraft classes for girls, and a correspondence course in maternal and infant hygiene.

In 1931 the state appropriated $67,800 for the biennium for maternity and infancy. The 1933 legislature reduced the appropriation to $56,000 for the biennium. With this reduced budget the Division of Child Hygiene has necessarily had to curtail its activities to the point where it is unable to fill the requests for printed material on maternal and child care which come in from mothers throughout the state.

supported by the National League of Women Voters but which

85 mm
2-13-35

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

February 13, 1935

Dear Local League President:

Word has come from the National League that now is the time to write to our senators and Congressmen urging their support of Title VII, sections 701 and 704 of the Economic Security Bill, S. 1130, H. R. 4120.

Title VII, sections 701 and 704 are the sections of this bill providing for a federal appropriation for Maternal and Child Welfare enabling the federal government to cooperate with the state agencies of health in extending and strengthening services for the health of mothers and children. The bill provides that this shall be administered by the U. S. Children's Bureau. We feel strongly the necessity for inclusion of this type of provision in any program for economic security.

As you know, we have had the support of a federal appropriation for maternal and child health administered by the Children's Bureau on our national and state programs for several years. The National League has written that the danger in the present bill is not from opposition but from apathy.

Will you please write immediately to Senators Thomas D. Schall and Henrik Shipstead and to the Congressman from your district urging their cooperation in securing the passage of this part--Title VII, sections 701 and 704 of S. 1130 (for the senators) and H. R. 4120 (for the Congressmen).

Sincerely,
Ruth H. Mitchell
Ruth H. Mitchell
State President
Ruth E. Boynton
Dr. Ruth E. Boynton, Chairman
Department of Government and Child Welfare

supported by the National League of Women Voters and which

PROGRAM OF WORK
Minnesota League of Women Voters
1934 - 1935

300 mm

Support

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3. Commission for tax revision
4. Improved methods of assessment
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4. Old age pensions

* Items recommended for special study

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Minnesota League of Women Voters
Department of Government and the
Legal Status of Women

February 1935

50 rum
2-11-35

AGAINST THE "EQUAL RIGHTS" AMENDMENT

(Radio Broadcast of Mrs. Charlotte Ferrish Luwe)

The principle that men and women are equal is commonly accepted today. There are still some inequalities resulting in unfair discriminations between them, and there are two schools of thought as to the best method for removing them. The first school proposes to remove existent discriminations in the law by specific legislation in the particular governmental unit wherein the discrimination exists, after careful study to determine the nature and effect of such discrimination. We must remember that all differentiations are not discriminations. Some have dubbed this "specific bills for specific ills". This is the method which the League of Women Voters has adopted.

A second school of thought approaches the problem in a theoretical manner, and proposes to remedy existing inequalities by two means, by constitutional amendment and by international treaty, one really an enlargement in a way of the other. This is commonly known as the "blanket method".

At present we are particularly interested in the agitation for the so-called "equal rights" amendment. For approximately 14 years the National Woman's Party has endeavored to secure its adoption by the Congress of our land. It is forcibly brought to our attention at the present time by reason of the fact that it has recently secured the endorsement of certain organized groups of women here. From the inception of the activities for its passage, the League of Women Voters, and many other organizations have stood firmly opposed to it.

The Amendment as proposed would read substantially as follows: "Men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction. Congress shall have the power to enforce this

Date: Monday, February 18th

35 rum
2-14-35

Time: 3:00 p. m.

Place: Minnesota League of Women Voters Headquarters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

Speakers: Miss Florence Burton - Industrial Commission Bills
Miss Alice Kercher - Amendment to Minimum Wage Law
Judge E. F. Waite - Some Effects of the Five-Day Law

See that your organization is represented. It may be necessary to take action soon,

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEETING

supported by the National League of Women Voters [illegible]

PROGRAM OF WORK
Minnesota League of Women Voters
1934 - 1935

300 rum

Support

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35 rum
2-26-35

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

February 26, 1935

Dear Board Member:

The next Board meeting will be held on Friday, March 8th, at the Y. W. C. A., 12th and Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis. I will call the meeting to order at ten a.m. and would appreciate your promptness. Our support items in the state legislature are moving ahead rapidly and need a great deal of steering by the state Board. We also need to discuss many items on our support program in Congress.

Enclosed is a leaflet, Equal Rights or Human Rights. Please read this carefully and have some men of your acquaintance read it also. Discuss it with three people, not League members, to answer their questions adequately. If at least one of these persons is a member of a Federated Club or a Business Women's group, so much the better.

If you have access to a copy of the recent pamphlet, Control of the Munitions Traffic, please come prepared with your conclusions, so that the Board may send in its recommendations on this subject.

914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

March 5, 1935

Dear Local League President:

Mrs. Paul N. Myers of St. Paul has offered to open her home at 7 Heather Place for our Presidents' Conference this year. We have chosen Thursday, March 21st, as the day for it. The midwest conference put on by the Minneapolis Journal is to be held on the 22nd and 23rd, so I thought some of you might like to combine the dates.

You are invited to be Mrs. Myers's guest for luncheon, so it is urgent that I know at this office by the 19th at the latest if you can accept her gracious invitation. Below are directions as to how to reach 7 Heather Place.

You who have attended previous conferences know what helpful and delightful meetings these have been. Those of you who have not will be amazed to find what an inspiration these conferences are to all of us. I personally count on them and shall hope for your attendance. We shall start our conference at 10:30 a. m. and end at 3:30. Only presidents of local Leagues and district chairmen are invited.

Sincerely,
Ruth H. Mitchell

60 rum
3-5-35

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914 Marquette Avenue
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Our support item of Larger Units of School Administration is not yet out of committee in either House. Our educational Chairman, Mrs. Pearce, has been constantly in attendance at the committee hearings, and we have all been exerting pressure where we could. However, considering how little time is left in this legislative session, I think it would be wise for you to tell your legislators that you are counting on their support of this measure and hope that they will exert their influence on the members of the education committee to get it recommended out as a committee bill.

We appreciate the response which I am sure you gave to my earlier letter in regard to writing to your Congressmen about the maternity and infancy section of the Economic Security Bill.

Sincerely,
Ruth H. Mitchell
Ruth H. Mitchell
State President

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35 mm
3-5-35

MINUTES OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEETING
Monday, February 18, 1935

The regular meeting of the Legislative Council was held at 3:00 p. m., on Monday, February 18th, at the State League Headquarters, Dr. Ruth Boynton presiding.

In the absence of Mrs. Winter, Mrs. John Elliott was appointed secretary pro tem.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read by Mrs. Elliott.

Miss Florence Burton of the State Industrial Commission spoke on bills before the legislature affecting women and children in industry. She stated the Industrial Commission is behind three measures, i.e., 48 hour bill, amendment to minimum wage bill, walkathon bill.

Referring to the 48 hour bill, Miss Burton stated that at the 1931 session of the legislature the 54 hour bill for working women was passed, but was enforced only three months and that the NRA did not simplify this act. The bill ignored office workers, and the code also ignores the office worker's hours, especially if she gets a definite wage. Employers, however, are becoming accustomed to a shorter day and a shorter week.

Miss Burton, in speaking of the amendment to the minimum wage law, stated that Minnesota is one of fourteen states with this law. Women are not safeguarded as are boys, as the law covers males under 21, females under 18. It is feared there will be a step backward after discontinuance of the NRA. The old law is not perfect as it leaves much to the generosity of employers. Miss Burton thinks there should be no opposition to the amendment, as there is little change in the old law except the hours.

The State Industrial Commission is back of the Walkathon Bill. The minimum wage law and the NRA has practically eliminated child labor, and the Minnesota law is far ahead of other states. There is, however, a new type of child labor, (the result of repeal of prohibition) that of the child worker or entertainer in floor shows of beer parlors, night clubs, walkathons, marathons, or other commercialized places of amusement where liquor is sold. This so-called "Walkathon Bill" provides that children under 18 may not work in such places. The present regulation is up to the age of 16 years. The opposition claims that such employment is for the mother to decide, but Miss Burton cited several examples of mothers exploiting daughters under 14, working as entertainers in the lowest type of beer parlors, and walking 24 hours a day in Walkathons. The proposed bill would make it possible to prosecute the mother or guardian, as well as the employer or booking agent. Miss Burton says this bill should have the support of all socially-minded people, and suggests that members of the Legislative Council poll their senators on this bill.

Miss Alice Korcher also spoke briefly on the amendment to the minimum wage law. She stated the League went to the legislature for the 48 Hour Bill in 1921, and every session since then, that the amendment will be a step forward, but that we need a new minimum wage law. Miss Korcher also referred briefly to a bill covering property rights of married women, which is now in the House.

In the absence of Judge E. F. Waite who was unable to be present, Dr. Boynton and Miss Horr presented some facts and figures concerning the Five Day Law. This bill providing for a five day waiting period between application for a marriage license and the issuance thereof, was passed in 1931 after a great deal of opposition. Two years ago there was a motion for repeal, but it was shelved. At this session, and probably soon, there will be another motion to repeal, with even stronger opposition from clerks of courts, who are well organized and from border towns and cities near the Iowa and Dakota lines. Miss Horr quoted from Judge Waite's figures that in 1934 only 49 licenses were held up as against 4364 issued. Of the 49, 10 were under age, 4 held by guardianship, 2 not divorced, 2 incompetents, and 31 applied for, but not called for. It is urged that all Legislative Council members and their organizations get in touch with their senators and representatives, and protest repeal of this law.

Dr. Boynton announced the next meeting for March 20th, and said a special meeting may be called at any time.

Meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. John Elliott
Secretary pro tem

35 rem
2-26-35

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914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

February 26, 1935

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If you have access to a copy of the recent pamphlet, Control of the Munitions Traffic, please come prepared with your conclusions, so that the Board may send in its recommendations on this subject.

Plans for the group meetings usually held in May will be made at this time. Since these are to be in charge of the District Chairmen this year, it is especially urgent that department chairmen and district chairmen be present at this meeting.

Sincerely,

Ruth H. Mitchell

Ruth H. Mitchell
State President

Luncheon reservation to be sent in by March 6th
Price of luncheon, 50¢

Sincerely,
Ruth H. Mitchell

Supported by the National League of Women Voters

60 rem
3-5-35

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State President

DIRECTIONS

By Trolley Car

Take Grand Ave. car. Get off at Oakland and Grand. Follow the stone wall up Grand Avenue hill to Floral Avenue. Turn right and walk to end of street. 7 Heather Place is the grey stone house on right hand side.

By Motor Car

Down Summit to Oakland. Turn left coming from St. Paul, right from Minneapolis. Drive one block to Grand Avenue. Follow above directions to reach 7 Heather Place, or turn from Summit on Floral.

If you arrive in Minneapolis, telephone Atlantic 3718 to ask about transportation over. It may be possible.

60 rem
3-5-35

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The State Industrial Commission is back of the Walkathon Bill. The minimum wage law and the NRA has practically eliminated child labor, and the Minnesota law is far ahead of other states. There is, however, a new type of child labor, (the result of repeal of prohibition) that of the child worker or entertainer in floor shows of beer parlors, night clubs, walkathons, marathons, or other commercialized places of amusement where liquor is sold. This so-called "Walkathon Bill" provides that children under 18 may not work in such places. The present regulation is up to the age of 16 years. The opposition claims that such employment is for the mother to decide, but Miss Burton cited several examples of mothers exploiting daughters under 14, working as entertainers in the lowest type of beer parlors, and walking 24 hours a day in Walkathons. The proposed bill would make it possible to prosecute the mother or guardian, as well as the em-

100 rmc
3-23-35

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

Legislative News Letter
March 23, 1935

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County Unit of School Administration

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56 rmc
3-28-35

Ruth H. Mitchell, President
Minnesota League of Women Voters

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The five years saving to taxpayers is $116,740.00 in maintenance costs. $106,431.12 of this sum has been due almost entirely to reorganization.

KOOCHICHING COUNTY

The reorganization of the schools in this county in 1931, resulted in a reduction of $99,083.31 in current expense for the past three years. The indebtedness has been reduced $92,033.50.

The average cost of instruction has decreased from $147 per pupil to $78 per pupil.

The number of schools was reduced from 30 to 20, and the number of teachers from 82 to 58.

(These figures taken from Report of Committee of Education of Minnesota State Planning Board.)

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
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MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

April 2, 1935

Dear Local League President:

There are several items on our Congressional support program which need your help immediately.

1. The Copeland Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Bill (S. 5) has been reported out of the Senate Commerce Committee and debate has already been begun on the floor of the Senate. Senate consideration was not expected for another week, so this is a rush request from Miss Marguerite Wells. Can we count on your getting word by air mail to Senators Shipstead and Schall immediately that your community is interested in this bill.

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The enclosed flier will give you the underlying principles of this bill. It was sponsored by the Women's Trade Union League because they were one of the few organizations which supported all sections of the bill, but the contents were approved by all organizations whose names appear on it. In addition to those listed here, the Parent-Teacher Association, Federation of Women's Clubs, and Child Welfare Division of the American Legion should be included

Letters should go to your Congressmen from your League and from all others you can interest in writing. You realize, of course, that the League is interested in the passage of this bill because of the special interest we have in the unemployment compensation and child health features of the bill.

If possible, call together representatives of any of these organizations which you have in your town and ask them to cooperate in educating your community on this bill, in stirring up interest and getting publicity. Let me know what you are able to accomplish.

You will be glad to tell your chairman of Government and Economic Welfare that the rider to the agricultural appropriation bill was defeated in the Senate last Friday.

To sum up:
1. Will you write your United States senators on the Copeland Food, Drugs, and Cosmetics Bill (S. 5)?

2. Will you write your Congressman on the Economic Security Bill (H.R.4120)?

3. Will you contact groups supporting this bill for added publicity and pressure

Sincerely,
Ruth H. Mitchell
Ruth H. Mitchell
State President

100 mm
3-23-35

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

Legislative News Letter
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3-28-35

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MEASURES OPPOSED BY LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

Repeal of Five Day Waiting Period Marriage Law

H.F. 1265 - Introduced by Hogan by request - March 15. Referred to Committee on Public Welfare.

S.F. 1102 - Introduced by Novak - March 13. Referred to Committee on Public Welfare which voted to indefinitely postpone the bill - March 19.

Abolition of Commission of Administration and Finance - "Big 3"

H.F. 1300 - Introduced by Hall and others - March 19. Referred to Committee on Civil Administration.

S.F. 1236 - Introduced by Sullivan - March 20. Referred to Committee on Civil Administration.

MEASURES FORMERLY SUPPORTED BY LEAGUE

Forty-eight Hour Week for Women

H.F. 274 - Introduced by Chilgren - Jan. 25. Referred to Committee on Public Welfare.

S.F. 103 - Introduced Jan. 18. Referred to Committee on Labor which recommended passage. Considered in Committee of the Whole and recommended to pass. Now on Calendar

Amendment to Minimum Wage Law Defining "Minor"

H.F. 149 - Introduced by Wier - Jan. 22. Referred to Committee on Public Welfare which recommended passage. Now on General Orders.

S.F. 102 - Introduced Jan. 18. Referred to Committee on Labor which recommended passage. Considered in Committee of the Whole and recommended to pass. Now on Calendar.

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MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

March 28, 1935

Dear Member of the Department of Government and Economic Welfare:

You have no doubt seen the March 19 Congressional News Letter and its report of the innocuous-seeming but very dangerous rider which has been attached to the Agricultural Appropriation bill. This states in part:

> "That no part of the funds appropriated shall be used for the salary of any employee who issues any statement which advocates reduced consumption of, or which asserts that it is harmful or undesirable to use, any wholesome agricultural food commodity or any manufacture thereof."

The House Appropriations Committee added that this should not apply to "publication of any suggested balanced diet for food or feed purposes."

The rider is the result of an attack on two pamphlets issued by the Bureau of Home Economics, "Diets at Four Levels of Nutritive Content and Cost", and "Food Budgets for Nutrition and Production Programs", by the flour milling and wheat growing interests, which claim that the pamphlets recommend reduced consumption of wheat.

Have you ever had occasion to use the publications of the Bureau of Home Economics? If you have, you know their great benefit to the housewife-consumer. They represent careful scientific research, simply presented to the person of small income, showing them how to get the most for their money. The diets in the pamphlets in question recommend the use of protective foods added to the base of wheat and cereal products, in varying proportion according to the income available - as all nutritionists recommend.

To continue with the News Letter, The American Home Economics Association points out that "If everyone in the United States lived up to the dietary recommendations of the Bureau of Home Economics, the country would have consumed 250 pounds of cereal products per person per year, instead of the 220 pounds of cereal products they actually did consume annually in 1931-33. That adds up to exactly 3½ billion pounds a year more than the milling interests were able to sell to Americans in that period."

But the issue at stake is a much more vital one. "The real question raised by the rider is whether scientific institutions are to be allowed to make available to the public information which they have secured through scientific research or whether the channels of truth are to be closed to the consumer by legislative enactment.

"If the rider goes through, even with the modifying last sentence, it would mean a precedent for the control of government research by private interests and hence tend completely to undermine the value of all government research and all government informatorial services."

There is every likelihood that the rider will be left in the bill unless there is widespread evidence of consumer opposition to it. May I ask you to do two things:

1. Study the issue and report on it at your next meeting so that your entire local League membership will be informed on it.

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3-28-35

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

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2. Be prepared (when you get word from Miss Mitchell) to write your Senators (it has already passed the House) stating the League's position and telling them just why we object to the rider.

Our national Department Chairman, Mrs. Lamb, feels that this is a very serious matter. She says, "I do hope we can do a good job of this. I view it as a sort of test case. If we win, the growing civic consciousness of the public that it will indicate, will not soon be forgotten in Washington."

Let us make sure of a good job for Minnesota.

Yours most sincerely,

Catharine Wright

Mrs. Thomas Wright, Chairman
Department of Government and Economic Welfare

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Dear Local League President:

There are several items on our Congressional support program which need your help immediately.

1. The Copeland Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Bill (S. 5) has been reported out of the Senate Commerce Committee and debate has already been begun on the floor of the Senate. Senate consideration was not expected for another week, so this is a rush request from Miss Marguerite Wells. Can we count on your getting word by air mail to Senators Shipstead and Schall immediately that your community is interested in this bill.

2. The Economic Security Bill is being reported out of the House Ways and Means Committee. The report from Washington says that there has been decided lack of expression of public interest in this bill.

The enclosed flier will give you the underlying principles of this bill. It was sponsored by the Women's Trade Union League because they were one of the few organizations which supported all sections of the bill, but the contents were approved by all organizations whose names appear on it. In addition to those listed here, the Parent-Teacher Association, Federation of Women's Clubs, and Child Welfare Division of the American Legion should be included

Letters should go to your Congressmen from your League and from all others you

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4-3-35

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

April 3, 1935

Dear Board Member:

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Minnesota League of Women Voters
Department of Government and
Child Welfare

April, 1935

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by Dr. Ruth E. Boynton

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Supported by the National League of Women Voters and Mrs. [illegible]

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THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue

April 16, 1935

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Remember the hour!

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Sincerely yours,

Ruth H. Mitchell
State President

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supported by the National League of Women Voters

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4-27-35

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

April 27, 1935

Dear Chairman of Government and International Cooperation:

With the conclusions from the study groups on "Munitions Control" before me, I feel that my letter must voice my thankfulness to you for your responses to the plea. The conslusions, I am sure, in a small way, can show the results of those study groups, for the most interesting results are, after all, personal. We do feel that the study will continue to produce results. Thank you all.

A new pamphlet for our department has just come from national headquarters on "The United States and the War Debts". This may seem untimely unless you realize how much of a stumbling block the unpaid War Debts are in all international questions.

I want to quote from Mrs. Louise Leonard Wright, our national chairman's letter: "Then came the debate on the World Court and the unpaid debts were constantly referred to as a reason why we should not join in any organization with defaulting nations."

Henry F. Grady of the Department of State has listed international debts as the first of necessary adjustments to be made in order to get out of this depression. Therefore, this item for revision of war debts is one of importance to us. The old contracts are not only ineffective, but in truth, are stumbling blocks to world cooperation.

Since we have on our program of work this very item, "Revision of War Debts", you can understand why I am urging every chairman to read this new pamphlet. After you read it, see that others in your League, home, and community read it also. The pamphlet, "The United States and the War Debts" by Beatrice Pitney Lamb, may be ordered from the state office, 914 Marquette Avenue, price 15¢.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Erwin Hertz, chairman
Department of Government and International Cooperation

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MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
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April 3, 1935

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Ruth H. Mitchell
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State President

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It is interesting to note that in the total of more than 4½ million dollars received by Minnesota in federal aid for highways, national guard, education, forests and fire prevention, the maternity-infancy item up to 1929 constituted the smallest of all, or six-tenths of one per cent of the total.

Maternal and Infant Mortality in Minnesota

In Minnesota in 1933, 193 women lost their lives from causes related to childbirth and 2115 babies died before reaching one year of age. Many factors must be taken into account in interpreting such figures but it is a recognized fact that many infant deaths under one year are due to causes having their origin in the care and condition of mothers during pregnancy and confinement. The mortality from all causes among infants of mothers who died within a year of childbirth has been found to be between four and five times the rate among other babies; and the deaths from causes peculiar to early infancy has been over seven times a great for babies who lose their mothers within a year, as for others. These facts gain in significance in view of the fact that deaths of mothers from causes related to childbirth are now largely preventable. The needless waste of life among mothers and babies due to ignorance and isolation may

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therefore be prevented by such work as that described here, if it can be continued over a period of years.

Minnesota Activities

The staff of the Division of Child Hygiene consists of Dr. E. C. Hartley, director; Olivia T. Peterson, superintendent of public health nursing; two field nurses, two pre-natal nurses, three Indian nurses, and two Emergency Relief nurses. This staff conducts the following educational services reaching directly or indirectly the 87 counties of the State.

A CORRESPONDENCE STUDY COURSE consisting of fifteen lessons in the Hygiene of Maternity and Infancy is available to any woman in the state. The course is issued through the regular channels of the Extension Division of the University, thus relieving the Division of extra clerical work. It may be taken by women individually or in groups. Where there is a public health nurse or some other person qualified to lead the group, this method is encouraged. At the end of each lesson is a set of ten questions that are answered and returned for correction. Up through December 1934, 12,528 women in the state have registered for this course.

PRENATAL LETTERS: A series of nine letters containing advice and instruction for expectant mothers has been prepared. Names are referred by physicians, public health nurses or friends, as well as received direct from individual women. The fact that many physicians of the state are using these letters for all their expectant mothers shows that they fill a real need. Up through December, 1934, 15,232 women have received this series of letters.

MOTHERS' CLASSES: Classes in maternity and infancy hygiene are conducted by the field nurses in the Division staff. These classes date from 1926 when they began to replace the prenatal clinics held in cooperation with local physicians, which were discontinued entirely after that year. More mothers can be reached by the mothers' classes without the expense and difficulties involved in conducting clinics. Testimony to the value of the classes is seen in the numerous requests for them resulting in the Division's now being dated up for classes more than a year ahead. The help of a committee of local women or of an organization such as the County Farm Bureau is needed in making advance arrangements so that when the Division nurse arrives, she can devote her whole attention to instruction. It is recommended that each class consist of twelve or more women and that groups be formed in five or six places in the county to make it worth while for a Division nurse to be assigned. She meets with each group approximately once a week over a period of eight weeks. Up to date mothers' classes have been conducted by Division nurses in 52 different counties of the state with a total attendance of more than 10,005 women. In other counties local nurses have conducted classes using the Division's plans and material. The discontinuance of public health nursing services in county after county in Minnesota, under the plea of tax reduction, increases the need for this part of the Division's work.

LITTLE MOTHERS' CLASSES: Realizing that any progress for the promotion of the welfare of mothers and babies must include instruction to young girls, who are the mothers of the future, the Division has promoted the formation of Little Mothers' Classes throughout the state. The cooperation of local

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club women has greatly aided this part of the program. Whenever possible, the introduction of Little Mothers' Classes into the schools as part of the curriculum is encouraged. In an increasing number of instances definite evidence has been seen of the value of the class work in mothercraft given to high school girls. As young mothers they show unusual intelligence in taking up questions of the care of their children..Up to January, 1935, 13,600 certificates had been issued to girls completing the course while many more had received some part of the instruction.

MATERNAL AND INFANT WELFARE WORK AMONG THE INDIANS OF THE STATE: Six public health nurses are now employed to work among the Indians in Minnesota, of which there are approximately 14,000. Three of the nurses are supported by the federal Indian Bureau and three by the state. The incidence of tuberculosis, veneral disease and trachoma is very high among the Indians. Thy are amenable to health teaching, however, and as a result of the nurses' work by far the larger percentage of the women are now either being hospitalized during confinement or having a doctor during delivery. They are also anxious to learn how properly to care for their babies. (A health unit consisting of one Public Health physician and two additional Public Health nurses was assigned for duty with the Chippewa Indians in February, 1935.)

INSTRUCTION IN STATE TEACHERS COLLEGES: The class work carried on by the Division for a number of years has finally resulted in the inclusion of these courses in the curriculum of several of the colleges. It can readily be seen that such courses may have far-reaching effects in rural communities to which the students go as teachers.

CONTACT WITH LOCAL PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES: Cooperation with county and school public health nurses has grown constantly closer. These local nurses help in the distribution of the Division's printed material and assist in various other aspects of its educational work in the maternity-infancy field. The Division of Child Hygiene is the only state agency to which local public health nurses may look for general supervision and help. The Division has prepared a uniform report form now used by public health nurses throughout the state. The series of conferences for public health nurses and the annual spring three-day institute held under its auspices may also be mentioned as a Division service directed to raising the standards of local public health nursing.

A central committee, advisory to the county nurse, with sub-committees in various parts of the county, as been found of great value in promoting more sympathetic understanding and support of the nurse's work. A wider distribution of the printed material supplied by the Division is also made possible. Evidences of the wider contacts which the Division has been building up during the past two years is indicated by the great increase in the printed material distributed during these years.

PRINTED MATERIAL distributed up to September 1928 totalled 958,404. By January 1 of 1935 this total had reached 2,972,742.

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MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

April 30, 1935

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At this meeting we will begin our consideration for our next year's program. If you are unable to be present and have suggestions, will you kindly write them to me. Our Board meeting falls on the last day of the Council meeting in Washington. You will be pleased to know that Mrs. Mary K. Swain is to be one of our delegates and Mrs. James Paige one of our visitors. The others are not as yet appointed.

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_____ League

Date of Annual Meeting:
Number of Paid Members:
Officers - Pres:
Vice-Pres:
Secretary:
Treasurer:
Department Chairmen
Govt. & Its Operation:
Govt. & Internatl. Coop:
Govt. & Child Welfare:
Govt. & Legal Status:
Govt. & Economic Welfare:
Govt. & Education:
Committee Chairmen: Finance:
Membership:
Publicity:

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5-8-35

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

May 8, 1935

Dear Legal Status Chairman:

We are asking you to do a definite piece of work before May 25th, only 17 days away. The Business and Professional Women's Club holds its state convention in Virginia on that date, at which time they will vote whether or not to support the "Equal Rights" amendment to the constitution of the U.S. As you know, opposition to this is one of the items under your department of Government and the Legal Status of Women. If you have not had recent information, here is a flier with the points taken as to our stand.

If you have a Business and Professional Women's Club in your city, will you find out who are to go to Virginia as delegates and see that this matter is explained to them. Whether they agree or not, we want people to know that there is opposition to this amendment and why. If you have a League member or members who belong to this organization, will you attempt to persuade them to be a delegate and be prepared to speak on this subject? May we count on you to comply with this request? Will you let us know? There are those in the Business and Professional Women's Club who support it, as well as many who oppose it. Education is needed and we count on you.

Later in the summer this same question will be voted upon at the national convention of the Federation of Women's Clubs. Will you please feel the same responsibility in seeing that members of this organization are informed also.

Sincerely,

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34 rum
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June 3, 1935

Dear Board Member:

Our next State Board meeting will be held on Friday, June 14th, at the Y. W. C. A., 12th and Nicollet Avenue. The meeting will be called to order at 10:00 a. m. Mrs. Mary K. Swain of Winona, our delegate to the National Council meeting in Washington, will report to us. Plans will be made for carrying out the recommendations for further work on the Two Year Campaign as suggested by the National Board.

This will be the last Board meeting until August, and there will be discussion of our state program of work and our convention plans. We need your assistance. Please come.

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Friday, May 10th will be the date for our next State Board meeting. It will be held at the Y. W. C. A., 12th and Nicollet Ave. as usual, beginning at 10:00 a. m.

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I trust you will make every effort to attend one or more of the seven legislative clinics which are being held throughout the state during May. Your local president or the state office can inform you as to places and dates. It is a great help when Board members will attend those, even if they are not on the program.

Sincerely,

Ruth H. Mitchell

Ruth H. Mitchell
State President

60 mm
5-8-35

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

May 8, 1935

Dear Legal Status Chairman:

We are asking you to do a definite piece of work before May 25th, only 17 days away. The Business and Professional Women's Club holds its state convention in Virginia on that date, at which time they will vote whether or not to support the "Equal Rights" amendment to the constitution of the U.S. As you know, opposition to this is one of the items under your department of Government and the Legal Status of Women. If you have not had recent information, here is a flier with the points taken as to our stand.

If you have a Business and Professional Women's Club in your city, will you find out who are to go to Virginia as delegates and see that this matter is explained to them. Whether they agree or not, we want people to know that there is opposition to this amendment and why. If you have a League member or members who belong to this organization, will you attempt to persuade them to be a delegate and be prepared to speak on this subject? May we

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

June 3, 1935

Dear Board Member:

Our next State Board meeting will be held on Friday, June 14th, at the Y. W. C. A., 12th and Nicollet Avenue. The meeting will be called to order at 10:00 a. m. Mrs. Mary K. Swain of Winona, our delegate to the National Council meeting in Washington, will report to us. Plans will be made for carrying out the recommendations for further work on the Two Year Campaign as suggested by the National Board.

This will be the last Board meeting until August, and there will be discussion of our state program of work and our convention plans. We need your assistance. Please come.

35 mm
6-3-35

MINUTES OF STATE BOARD MEETING
Minneapolis Y.W.C.A.
May 10, 1935

Present: Miss Mitchell, Mrs. Denny, Mrs. Underwood, Mrs. Beard, Dr. Monahan, Mrs. Botsford, Mrs. Towler, Mrs. Hertz, Mrs. Keyes, Miss Rowell, Mrs. Ryan, Mrs. Cant.

In the absence of Mrs. Winter, Mrs. Towler was appointed secretary pro tem. The minutes of the last meeting of the Board were read and approved.

Finance: In the absence of Mrs. Jennings, Mrs. Cant read the treasurer's report which was accepted and ordered placed on file, all bills to be paid where possible.

Mrs. Cant reported that the finances of the state League were in the best condition at this time that they have been for many years owing to the splendid cooperation of local Leagues in paying quotas, 17 having paid their full quotas and 17 having paid what they assumed, and also due to contributions secured by the finance committee and to the work of the Minneapolis study groups in holding money-raising activities. Our quota to the national League is now paid up to July 1st.

Organization: Miss Horr reported that more Leagues have paid their full quotas at this time than at any other time since she has been with the League. She reported that she had attended the annual meeting of the Litchfield League and that two of the Legislative Clinics have already been held at Duluth and Tracy.

Miss Mitchell asked the Board's opinion of the need for a rural representative on the Board, saying that legislative work this year had brought out the fact that the League should have more contact with rural women. Such a representative would hold the position of special committee chairman and as such would not be a voting member of the Board. It was voted that Mrs. Burke of Norseland be invited to visit the June, August, and September meetings of the Board to discuss with the Board possibilities for organization work among rural women.

State Convention: Miss Mitchell reported that the convention will be held in St. Paul this year. There was some discussion as to dates, after which it was voted that the convention be held September 24, 25, and 26, if agreeable to the Ramsey County League.

1-27-36

REPORT OF LOCAL MEETING
Minnesota League of Women Voters

Note: This report should be filled out, immediately after each meeting, by the secretary or publicity chairman in consultation with the League president. It will be used in preparing the annual report that the state League makes to the National League each March, on the number of meetings held under League auspices during the year. Please mail it to us promptly after each meeting.

Please report changes in officers or department chairmen, date of annual meeting, amount of membership dues or any other facts for record in our files.

City_____ County _____ Date_____

Place of meeting (home or public building) _____

Number attending: members_____ non-members_____

New members reported since last meeting_____

Program - how planned: by board? _____ By department chairmen? _____

Program - subjects and speakers (or leaders of discussion):_____

_____

_____

_____

85 mm
6-4-35

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

June 4, 1935

Dear Local League President:

Your efforts in behalf of the Copeland Food, Drug, and Cosmetics bill doubtless were of some avail in helping get the bill through the Senate. It passed on May 24th. Now we must do as good work in getting our representatives aware of our interest. Congress is pushing towards adjournment. We must work fast if we are to secure passage of this bill. In spite of amendments, it still meets the requirements set by the League for such a bill, not as adequately as we would like, but a definite gain over the present law.

There is one very important change in the bill for which we should work. In Section 711 (a) we want the language changed to permit of multiple seizures when the product is so misbranded as to render it dangerous to health or grossly deceptive. Under the present provision in the bill, it must be "imminently" dangerous to health. You will recognize this as a part of the much discussed Bailey amendment to the bill.

I am counting on you to get letters to your representatives from interested individuals as well as from your League. Short letters presenting arguments as well as interest are most effective.

It was a delight seeing as many of you as I did at the Legislative Clinics. I was disappointed not to be able to attend all of them. For some of you as new presidents this is your first request for action. Please set a high standard for yourself in complying with it. Consult your chairman of Economic Welfare as well as the former president of your League if you need assistance.

The State Board has set aside September 24, 25, and 26 as the dates for our state convention to be held in St. Paul. Will you plan now to attend bringing with you as many of your responsible League workers as possible.

With best wishes for a happy summer.

Sincerely,
Ruth H. Mitchell
Ruth H. Mitchell
State President

P. S. The Social Security Bill which, as you know, has passed the House, is still being considered in the Senate. Further letters to our two senators might still be of some avail.

If this is undertaken, the calendars must be ready by the time

35 mm
6-3-35

MINUTES OF STATE BOARD MEETING
Minneapolis Y.W.C.A.
May 10, 1935

Present: Miss Mitchell, Mrs. Denny, Mrs. Underwood, Mrs. Beard, Dr. Monahan, Mrs. Botsford, Mrs. Towler, Mrs. Hertz, Mrs. Keyes, Miss Rowell, Mrs. Ryan, Mrs. Cant.

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Organization: Miss Morr reported that more Leagues have paid their full quotas at this time than at any other time since she has been with the League. She reported that she had attended the annual meeting of the Litchfield League and that two of the Legislative Clinics have already been held at Duluth and Tracy.

Miss Mitchell asked the Board's opinion of the need for a rural representative on the Board, saying that legislative work this year had brought out the fact that the League should have more contact with rural women. Such a representative would hold the position of special committee chairman and as such would not be a voting member of the Board. It was voted that Mrs. Burke of Norseland be invited to visit the June, August, and September meetings of the Board to discuss with the Board possibilities for organization work among rural women.

State Convention: Miss Mitchell reported that the convention will be held in St. Paul this year. There was some discussion as to dates, after which it was voted that the convention be held September 24, 25, and 26, if agreeable to the Ramsey County League.

[illegible] 1-27-06
Minnesota League of Women Voters

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Please report changes in officers or department chairmen, date of annual meeting, amount of membership dues or any other facts for record in our files.

City_____ County _____ Date_____

Place of meeting (home or public building) _____

Number attending: members_____ non-members_____

New members reported since last meeting_____

Program - how planned: by board? _____ By department chairmen? _____

Program - subjects and speakers (or leaders of discussion):_____

_____

_____

_____

Supported by the National League of Women Voters [illegible]

85 mm
6-4-35

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

June 4, 1935

Dear Local League President:

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There is one very important change in the bill for which we should work. In Section 711 (a) we want the language changed to permit of multiple seizures when the product is so misbranded as to render it dangerous to health or grossly deceptive. Under the present provision in the bill, it must be "imminently" dangerous to health. You will recognize this as a part of the much discussed Bailey amendment to the bill.

I am counting on you to get letters to your representatives from interested individuals as well as from your League. Short letters presenting arguments as well as interest are most effective.

Minneapolis

June 19, 1935

Dear Local League President:

A committee under the chairmanship of Mrs. J. D. Winter, is busily working, considering the possibility of the State League putting out its own appointment calendar, somewhat similar to those which we have obtained in previous years from Ohio and Missouri. It will be somewhat smaller (8½" by 7½"). It will be called a Citizen's Calendar, and will have dates for tax payments and voting days designated. The cover will be designed by Mrs. Silas Bryan. The plan as outlined, is to have the calendars sold wholesale from the State office for 25¢. This price will bring a small profit to the State office. The local Leagues will be expected to sell those at an advance price, either 35¢ or 40¢, keeping everything above the original 25¢ in their own treasuries.

Would you be in favor of having the State League undertake this project? If so, how many do you roughly estimate you could sell, and what price do you recommend that they retail at?

If this is undertaken, the calendars must be ready by the time of our convention, the opening date of which is September 24th. Therefore, it is imperative that you answer the above questions not later than July 1st, and earlier if possible. May I count on your prompt reply to this request?

Sincerely,
Ruth H. Mitchell
Ruth H. Mitchell,
State President

P.S. Mrs. R. D. Underwood, of Lake City, who worked out the first draft of the calendar, plans to stress our campaign item of Trained Personnel in public service, by having at the bottom of each page, a quotation from some outstanding person on this subject.

Talk this over with your finance chairman and treasurer.

35 mm
6-3-35

MINUTES OF STATE BOARD MEETING
Minneapolis Y.W.C.A.
May 10, 1935

Present: Miss Mitchell, Mrs. Denny, Mrs. Underwood, Mrs. Beard, Dr. Monahan, Mrs. Botsford, Mrs. Towler, Mrs. Hertz, Mrs. Keyes, Miss Rowell, Mrs. Ryan, Mrs. Cant.

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Miss Mitchell asked the Board's opinion of the need for a rural representative on the Board, saying that legislative work this year had brought out the fact that the League should have more contact with rural women. Such a representative would hold the position of special committee chairman and as such would not be a voting member of the Board. It was voted that Mrs. Burke of Norseland be invited to visit the June, August, and September meetings of the Board to discuss with the Board possibilities for organization work among rural women.

State Convention: Miss Mitchell reported that the convention will be held in St. Paul this year. There was some discussion as to dates, after which it was voted that the convention be held September 24, 25, and 26, if agreeable to the Ramsey County League.

College Leagues: Miss Rowell reported that the College League Conference will be be held at Mankato Teachers' College, October 18 and 19.

Congressional Measures: Mrs. Beard reported a committee hearing on the Coller bill. She also recommended Miss Frederic's new book, Trained Personnel for Public Service.

Miss Mitchell reported that the state convention of the Business and Professional Women's Clubs will be held in Virginia May 25th and will probably take a stand for or against the "Equal Rights" amendment. She urged education of delegates by League members on the League's stand.

A letter was read from Miss Wells urging Leagues to arouse interest in their senators in reviving the unweakened Copeland bill. It was voted to send Mrs. Swain a wire urging her to interview senators on this bill.

Calendar Project: Mrs. Underwood outlined her plans for a "Trained Personnel" calendar for 1935-36 to be sold by the Minnesota League. It was voted that a committee be appointed to investigate prices and to report to the June Board meeting.

Interim Tax Commission: Miss Mitchell asked the Board's opinion of the responsibility of the League for the work of the Interim Tax Commission appointed by the legislature. It was voted that the League ascertain what expert advice had been sought by the tax committees and then recommend the use of experts to the Interim Tax Commission.

Program of Work for 1935-36: There was general discussion of the items which should be included in the program of work for next year and of the form of the program. Mrs. Cant suggested grouping all items under three heads: Increased Governmental Services, Reduction of Governmental Expense, and Administrative Methods.

Recess was taken for luncheon after which Mrs. Harold Benjamin of the Minneapolis League presented a project for daily radio broadcasts by the State Division of Markets on articles which were plentiful in the markets and which it would benefit consumers to purchase that day. It was voted that the Board give its sanction to such a project.

Miss Mitchell announced a series of broadcasts over WCCO Tuesday evenings at 8:45 sponsored by the Consumers Committee of the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education.

The meeting adjourned at 2:30 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

85 mm
6-4-35

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

June 4, 1935

Dear Local League President:

Your efforts in behalf of the Copeland Food, Drug, and Cosmetics bill doubtless were of some avail in helping get the bill through the Senate. It passed on May 24th. Now we must do as good work in getting our representatives aware of our interest. Congress is pushing towards adjournment. We must work fast if we are to secure passage of this bill. In spite of amendments, it still meets the requirements set by the League for such a bill, not as adequately as we would like, but a definite gain over the present law.

There is one very important change in the bill for which we should work. In Section 711 (a) we want the language changed to permit of multiple seizures when the product is so misbranded as to render it dangerous to health or grossly deceptive. Under the present provision in the bill, it must be "imminently" dangerous to health. You will recognize this as a part of the much discussed Bailey amendment to the bill.

I am counting on you to get letters to your representatives from interested individuals as well as from your League. Short letters presenting arguments as well as interest are most effective.

Minneapolis

June 19, 1935

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Would you be in favor of having the State League undertake this project? If so, how many do you roughly estimate you could sell, and what price do you recommend that they retail at?

If this is undertaken, the calendars must be ready by the time

85 mm
6-4-35

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Minneapolis

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500 mm 500 mm
5-27-35 1/9/36
500 mm
1-29-36

REPORT OF LOCAL LEAGUE MEETING
Minnesota League of Women Voters

Note: This report should be filled out, immediately after each meeting, by the secretary or publicity chairman in consultation with the League president. It will be used in preparing the annual report that the state League makes to the National League each March, on the number of meetings held under League auspices during the year. Please mail it to us promptly after each meeting.

Please report changes in officers or department chairmen, date of annual meeting, amount of membership dues or any other facts for record in our files.

City_____ County _____ Date_____

Place of meeting (home or public building) _____

Number attending: members_____ non-members_____

New members reported since last meeting_____

Program - how planned: by board? _____ By department chairmen? _____

Program - subjects and speakers (or leaders of discussion):_____

_____

_____

_____

Remarks: _____

_____

(Signed) _____

_____

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR LOCAL LEAGUES

1. At least ten VOTER subscribers
2. $1.00 dues - towns 1000 population or over
3. Some assumption of quota
4. Eight meetings a year of which at least three are Board meetings
5. One public meeting during the year

35 mm
7-29-35

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

July 29, 1935

Dear Board Member:

Our month's vacation is almost over, and it is time to plan for the August meeting of the State Board which will be held on Friday, August 9th, at 10:00 a.m. As compensation for having to think about League business in such hot weather, we have an invitation from Miss Wells to hold the meeting at her home, 325 Groveland Ave., Minneapolis, 10:00 a. m., Miss Mitchell presiding.

Members present: Miss Mitchell, Mrs. Winter, Mrs. Botsford, Mrs. Denny, Mrs. O'Malley, Mrs. Beard, Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Hampton, Miss Hill, Mrs. Swain, Mrs. Musser, Mrs. Towler, Mrs. Pearce, Mrs. O'Neil, Mrs. Huntley, Mrs. Stakman, Mrs. Blakey, and Miss Horr and Miss Lamson. Guests were Miss Carey of Duluth, Mrs. Cross of Faribault, and Miss DeVoy, secretary of the Ramsey County League. Luncheon guests were Mrs. George Kingsley, Mrs. Silas Bryan, Mrs. Gordon Ricker, and Mrs. Martin.

It was moved that the reading of the minutes of the last meeting be omitted since copies had been mailed to all Board members.

Finance: Mrs. Botsford read the Treasurer's report which was accepted and ordered placed on file. The state League's quota to the national League is paid to Oct. 1.

Organization: Miss Horr reported that 7 legislative clinics had been held in the state during May, at which about 600 women had been contacted. Clinics were held at Duluth, Tracy, St. Cloud, Moorhead, Northfield, Atwater, and Rochester. Depart-

35 mm
1-1936

STATE PROGRAM OF WORK
1935-1936

35 mm
8-5-35

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

August 6, 1935

Dear Local League President:

In order that League members may become better informed as to the school conditions in their own counties and be prepared to face another legislative session with definite facts about the need for larger units of school administration, we are asking that a survey be made by your League under the direction of your Education Chairman. She will probably want a small committee to work with her in obtaining the information. We are enclosing the necessary survey material, which was turned over to us by the Department of Education. It is the extra material left from the survey which they made last winter of fourteen typical Minnesota counties. Our survey will not be so complete, but will cover the remaining counties in which we have local Leagues.

May I ask you to bear in mind that the purpose of our survey is to enable us to become better informed about our schools, and we need the sympathetic cooperation of our local public, so we must be careful not to defeat this purpose by arousing any local antagonism. Work in close cooperation with your school people. The necessary information must necessarily be secured from your county and city superintendents and your county auditor.

Do only as much of the survey as you feel you can do thoroughly. We are sending the material at this time in the hope that we may use our findings in preparing educational material for the coming year's work.

The blank (Code XXIV-C-26 (S)) is a questionnaire for one district only. A similar one should be made for each district studied. Additional blanks may be secured from the office. The other blanks are summaries of all the districts in the county. If you wish any further directions for conducting the survey, please write to the state office.

I hope that you will enjoy doing this work and will feel that the large amount of work involved will be worthwhile.

Sincerely,
Helen Pearce
Mrs. Wm. R. Pearce, Chairman
Department of Government and
Education

Sincerely,
Ruth H. Mitchell

35 mm
7-29-35

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

July 29, 1935

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35 mm
1-1936

STATE PROGRAM OF WORK
1935-1936

35 mm
8-5-35

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8-14-35

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

August 14, 1935

Dear Board Member:

The enclosed draft of the Proposed Program of Work for the year, 1935-36 stands as rearranged by the committee of three, acting with your president, as authorized by the August Board. (See enclosed minutes.) The program embodies the conclusions arrived at by the Board according to this committee's interpretation. This program will not be mailed out to local Leagues until Friday, August 16th, thus giving Board members an opportunity to wire or telephone if they in any other way interpreted the Board's decision. Not hearing from you will register your vote in favor of the program as drafted for submission to local Leagues.

Sincerely,
Ruth H. Mitchell
Ruth H. Mitchell
State President

P.S. The September Board must reconsider especially the placing of the item, Social Insurance, as by that time we will have more definite knowledge of the special session of the legislature and the chance of our giving this item active support. We shall also want to give special consideration as to whether the Relief item should be upon our study or our work program.

R.H.M.

35 mm
7-29-35

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914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

July 29, 1935

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The Minneapolis League is giving a luncheon at the Curtis Hotel on Tuesday, August 6th, for Mrs. Lucille Foster McMillin, United States Civil Service Commissioner. She will speak on trained personnel in government, and if any of you could be in the city on that day, I am sure that you would enjoy attending the luncheon which will begin at 1:00 p.m., price 60¢. Kindly make reservations at the office.

You will find enclosed with the minutes of the last meeting the tentative program of work for the coming year. Will you give the proposed items your careful consideration and study before the meeting and come prepared with suggestions for changes or additions. If you cannot be present, will you please send us the comments which come to your mind. It will be a long and busy meeting so plan to stay after luncheon.

If you would like transportation to Miss Wells's home, please communicate with the office. It can be easily reached by any car going south on Hennepin except the Bryn Mawr car. Get off at Douglas avenue, cross by the Hennepin Avenue M.E. church to Groveland and go about two blocks east on the south side of Groveland. Will you make your reservations early so that we may tell Miss Wells how many to expect.

Sincerely,
Miriam L. Towler
Mrs. R. S. Towler
First Vice-President

35 mm
8-5-35

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

August 6, 1935

Dear Local League President:

In order that League members may become better informed as to the school conditions in their own counties and be prepared to face another legislative session with definite facts about the need for larger units of school administration, we are asking that a survey be made by your League under the direction of your Education Chairman. She will probably want a small committee to work with her in obtaining the information. We are enclosing the necessary survey material, which was turned over to us by the Department of Education. It is the extra material left from the survey which they made last winter of fourteen typical Minnesota counties. Our survey will not be so complete, but will cover the remaining counties in which we have local Leagues.

May I ask you to bear in mind that the purpose of our survey is to enable us to become better informed about our schools, and we need the sympathetic cooperation of our local public, so we must be careful not to defeat this purpose by arousing any local antagonism. Work in close cooperation with your school people. The necessary information must necessarily be secured from your county and city superintendents and your county

8-14-35

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

August 14, 1935

Dear Board Member:

The enclosed draft of the Proposed Program of Work for the year, 1935-36 stands as rearranged by the committee of three, acting with your president, as authorized by the August Board. (See enclosed minutes.) The program embodies the conclusions arrived at by the Board according to this committee's interpretation. This program will not be mailed out to local Leagues until Friday, August 16th, thus giving Board members an opportunity to wire or telephone if they in any other way interpreted the Board's decision. Not hearing from you will register your vote in favor of the program as drafted for submission to local Leagues.

Sincerely,
Ruth H. Mitchell

35 mm
6-19-35

MINUTES OF STATE BOARD MEETING
June 14, 1935

The regular meeting of the State Board of the Minnesota League of Women Voters was held Friday, June 14, 1935 at the Minneapolis Y.W.C.A. It was called to order at 10:00 a. m., Miss Mitchell presiding.

Members present: Miss Mitchell, Mrs. Winter, Mrs. Botsford, Mrs. Denny, Mrs. O'Malley, Mrs. Beard, Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Hampton, Miss Hill, Mrs. Swain, Mrs. Musser, Mrs. Towler, Mrs. Pearce, Mrs. O'Neil, Mrs. Huntley, Mrs. Stakman, Mrs. Blakey, and Miss Horr and Miss Lamson. Guests were Miss Carey of Duluth, Mrs. Cross of Faribault, and Miss DeVoy, secretary of the Ramsey County League. Luncheon guests were Mrs. George Kingsley, Mrs. Silas Bryan, Mrs. Gordon Ricker, and Mrs. Martin.

It was moved that the reading of the minutes of the last meeting be omitted since copies had been mailed to all Board members.

Finance: Mrs. Botsford read the Treasurer's report which was accepted and ordered placed on file. The state League's quota to the national League is paid to Oct. 1.

Organization: Miss Horr reported that 7 legislative clinics had been held in the state during May, at which about 600 women had been contacted. Clinics were held at Duluth, Tracy, St. Cloud, Moorhead, Northfield, Atwater, and Rochester. Department chairmen and other board members acted as speakers.

Miss Mitchell suggested that each department chairman recommend the name of someone to act as her co-chairman. The co-chairmen would not be Board members but would be invited to meetings of interest to their departments.

The resignation of Mrs. Ruth Massie Jennings as treasurer of the State League was read. It was moved that her resignation be accepted with regret. The resignation of Mrs. Cant as Finance Chairman was read, and it was moved that it be accepted with regret.

State Convention: It was moved that the Board accept the invitation of the Ramsey County League to hold the convention in St. Paul, September 24, 25, and 26.

Miss Mitchell reported that the executive committee recommends that Mrs. O'Malley be appointed Convention Chairman, that Mrs. Swain be appointed chairman of the Nominating Committee, and that Mrs. Crary of St. Cloud be appointed chairman of the Budget Committee. It was moved that these three appointments be approved by the Board.

Recommendations were made for members of the Nominating Committee.

It was moved that the Executive Committee be named the Program Committee for the convention.

Miss Mitchell asked Board members to secure new pictures to be used for publicity in connection with the convention.

Program of Work: Mrs. Pearce outlined the Program of Work as suggested by the department chairmen at their conference June 13, after which there was general discussion of the items. Copies are to be sent out to Board members before the August Board meeting at which time the Proposed Program will be adopted.

Miscellaneous: Mrs. Pearce moved that a letter be written to Mr. Lambie expressing the League's appreciation of his help and advice and regret at his leaving the University.

After luncheon, Mrs. Swain reported on the meetings of the General Council meeting in Washington, at which she represented the state League.

Mrs. Winter outlined plans of her committee for a Citizens' Calendar with Trained Personnel as the theme, reporting that the plan was feasible as far as expense was concerned, but that the only difficulty would be in disposing of the calendars through local Leagues. It was the feeling of the Board that the project should be undertaken.

Meeting adjournee at 2:30 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. J. D. Winter
Secretary

35 mm
8-5-35

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

August 6, 1935

Dear Local League President:

In order that League members may become better informed as to the school conditions in their own counties and be prepared to face another legislative session with definite facts about the need for larger units of school administration, we are asking that a survey be made by your League under the direction of your Education Chairman. She will probably want a small committee to work with her in obtaining the information. We are enclosing the necessary survey material, which was turned over to us by the Department of Education. It is the extra material left from the survey which they made last winter of fourteen typical Minnesota counties. Our survey will not be so complete, but will cover the remaining counties in which we have local Leagues.

May I ask you to bear in mind that the purpose of our survey is to enable us to become better informed about our schools, and we need the sympathetic cooperation of our local public, so we must be careful not to defeat this purpose by arousing any local antagonism. Work in close cooperation with your school people. The necessary information must necessarily be secured from your county and city superintendents and your county auditor.

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35 mm
6-19-35

STATE PROGRAM OF WORK
1935-1936
SUGGESTED TO STATE BOARD BY DEPARTMENT CHAIRMEN

* * * * *

FIVE ITEMS FOR EMPHASIS IN ALL LEAGUES

1. Improved Public Personnel
2. International Cooperation
3. Consumer Problems
4. County Survey on Schools
5. County Survey on Consolidation of Governmental Units

* * * * *

SUPPORT

1. Improved Public Personnel

2. Larger Units of School Administration

3. Reorganization of Local Governmental Units
   a) Consolidation of counties
   b) Reorganization of town and county governments
      1) Short ballot
      2) County Home Rule
      3) Fee system
   c) Improved Methods of finance: budgets, purchasing, accounting, expenditure control, tax limitation

4. Effective operation of federal-state employment service

5. Right of women to paid public employment without discrimination

6. Effective state and local public welfare organization
   a) Public health nursing
   b) Local child welfare organizations
   c) Local maternity and infancy work
   d) Mothers' aid

7. A coordinated system of state and local unemployment relief

STUDY

1. Unemployment Insurance

2. Factors affecting the balance between production and consumption and governmental efforts to adjust them

3. Public utilities: Utilization of electrical resources from the standpoint of the public welfare

4. Nomination and election procedure with a view to constructive changes

5. Taxes and Tax Trends in Minnesota

6. Federal and state activities which tend to protect the interests of the consumer

35 mm
8-14-35

MINUTES OF STATE BOARD MEETING
Friday, Aug. 9, 1935

The regular meeting of the State Board of the Minnesota League of Women Voters was held on Friday, August 9, 1935, at the home of Miss Marguerite M. Wells. It was called to order at 10:00 a. m., Miss Mitchell, presiding.

Members Present: Miss Mitchell, Mrs. Musser, Miss Hill, Dr. Monahan, Mrs. Swain, Mrs. Bryan, Mrs. Pearce, Mrs. Denny, Mrs. O'Malley, Mrs. Blakey, Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Towler, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Grannis, Mrs. Cant, Mrs. Stakman, Miss Wells, and Miss Lamson and Miss Simmons. Mrs. D.E. Crary of St. Cloud was also present.

In the absence of the secretary, Mrs. Stakman was appointed secretary pro tem. Since copies of the minutes of the last meeting had been sent to all Board members, reading of the minutes was omitted.

Miss Lamson read the Treasurer's reports for the months of June and July which were accepted and ordered placed on file.

Organization: Mrs. Pearce moved that Mrs. Beard and Mrs. Swain be appointed co-chairmen of the Two Year Campaign for Trained Personnel in Public Service. It was emphasized that this is an opinion-forming campaign and does not involve specific support of civil service bills.

Proposed Program of Work: The Program submitted to the Board by the Department Chairmen was discussed item by item.

1. Improved Public Personnel - It was the concensus of opinion that this item should be first on the support program.

2. Larger Units of School Administration - Mrs. Pearce reported that the school survey forms used by the State Department of Education in its survey of 14 typical counties, have been turnod over to the League. These surveys have been sent to the Leagues in 27 counties where the survey has not yet been made, accompanied by a letter from Mrs. Pearce. It was the concensus of opinion that this item holds first place in importance of work.

3. Reorganization of Local Governmental Units - Mrs. Richards suggested as (a) under this item: Consolidation of counties, and as (b) [illegible]

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

August 16, 1935

Dear Local League President:

The Proposed Program of Work for 1935-36 is enclosed. You will see that there is very little which is new in the subject matter. I trust the different form of the program will give you a clearer idea than ever before of just what the League is attempting to do. If it does, then you will understand why it is wise not to have undertaken many new tasks. What we have outlined will be a full year's work if done thoroughly.

It is now your responsibility to see that this Proposed Program of Work is considered by your League. If necessary, call a special meeting or Board meeting for this purpose. I would suggest your giving to your department chairmen the items on their respective programs so they may study them before the whole League considers them. The program will be discussed and voted upon at the convention, September 24 - 26. Your delegates should be informed but not instructed.

400 mm
8-17-35

PROPOSED PROGRAM OF WORK
Minnesota League of Women Voters
1935 - 1936

CURRENT PROJECTS

1. Cooperation with National League in Campaign for Trained Public Personnel
2. Survey of Public Personnel in Minnesota
3. Survey of Schools in Support of Larger Units of School Administration
4. Cooperation with National League on all active Federal Measures

CONTINUED RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Support of Efficient Operation of Federal-State Employment Service
2. Opposition to Discriminations against Women in Public Employment
3. Encouragement of State and Local Public Welfare Organization
   a) Public Health Nursing
   b) Child Welfare
   c) Maternity and Infancy
   d) Mothers' Aid

STUDY

1. Coordination of Public Social Service Activities
2. Reorganization of Local Governmental Units
   a) Consolidation of Counties
   b) Improved methods of finance: budgets, purchasing, accounting, fee system
3. Taxes and Tax Trends in Minnesota
4. Consumer Problems
5. Social Insurance
6. The Civil Service Law Proposed for Minnesota

RECOMMENDED POLICY

In addition to these specified recommendations, it is understood:

1. That the League shall be active in supporting the administration and enforcement of measures passed by former legislatures with League support.
2. That in case any of the legislative measures enacted into law with the support of the League are threatened by new legislation, active work in their behalf shall be undertaken at the decision of the Board.
3. That if laws embodying standards defined in the National League Program should be attacked by new legislation, such measures shall be defended by the League as part of its legislative work in the 1935 session.
4. That to the State Board shall be left the decision as to when the measures, adopted in principle by the convention, shall be made subjects for active legislative work.

Sent to Contributors

The Minneapolis League of Women Voters is arranging a luncheon on Tuesday, August 6th, at the Curtis Hotel to give our members and friends a chance to confer with Mrs. Lucille Foster McMillin, member of the U.S. Civil Service Commission. We are sure that she can give us a great many ideas that will be helpful in working towards improving our public personnel. If you can be present, will you kindly make reservations at the League headquarters, Atlantic 4814.

Mrs. Harold G. Cant, President

August 6th
Curtis Hotel
1:00 p. m.
Price, 60¢

60 mm
7-31-35

35 rum
8-14-35

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Members Present: Miss Mitchell, Mrs. Musser, Miss Hill, Dr. Monahan, Mrs. Swain, Mrs. Bryan, Mrs. Pearce, Mrs. Denny, Mrs. O'Malley, Mrs. Blakey, Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Towler, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Grannis, Mrs. Cant, Mrs. Stalkman, Miss Wells, and Miss Lamson and Miss Simmons. Mrs. D.E. Crary of St. Cloud was also present.

In the absence of the secretary, Mrs. Stalkman was appointed secretary pro tem. Since copies of the minutes of the last meeting had been sent to all Board members, reading of the minutes was omitted.

Miss Lamson read the Treasurer's reports for the months of June and July which were accepted and ordered placed on file.

Organization: Mrs. Pearce moved that Mrs. Beard and Mrs. Swain be appointed co-chairmen of the Two Year Campaign for Trained Personnel in Public Service. It was emphasized that this is an opinion-forming campaign and does not involve specific support of civil service bills.

Proposed Program of Work: The Program submitted to the Board by the Department Chairmen was discussed item by item.

1. Improved Public Personnel - It was the concensus of opinion that this item should be first on the support program.

2. Larger Units of School Administration - Mrs. Pearce reported that the school survey forms used by the State Department of Education in its survey of 14 typical counties, have been turned over to the League. These surveys have been sent to the Leagues in 27 counties where the survey has not yet been made, accompanied by a letter from Mrs. Pearce. It was the concensus of opinion that this item holds first place in importance of work.

3. Reorganization of Local Governmental Units - Mrs. Richards suggested as (a) under this item: Consolidation of counties and [illegible]

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
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400 rum
8-17-35

PROPOSED PROGRAM OF WORK
Minnesota League of Women Voters
1935 - 1936

CURRENT PROJECTS

1. Cooperation with National League in Campaign for Trained Public Personnel
2. Survey of Public Personnel in Minnesota
3. Survey of Schools in Support of Larger Units of School Administration
4. Cooperation with National League on all active Federal Measures

CONTINUED RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Support of Efficient Operation of Federal-State Employment Service
2. Opposition to Discriminations against Women in Public Employment
3. Encouragement of State and Local Public Welfare Organization
   a) Public Health Nursing
   b) Child Welfare
   c) Maternity and Infancy
   d) Mothers' Aid

STUDY

1. Coordination of Public Social Service Activities
2. Reorganization of Local Governmental Units
   a) Consolidation of Counties
   b) Improved methods of finance: budgets, purchasing, accounting, fee system
3. Taxes and Tax Trends in Minnesota
4. Consumer Problems
5. Social Insurance
6. The Civil Service Law Proposed for Minnesota

Responsibility for carrying out this program lies with the Local Leagues, directed by the State Board, with special assistance from the department chairmen, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND ITS OPERATION

1. Survey of Public Personnel in Minnesota
2. Reorganization of Local Governmental Units
   a) Consolidation of Counties
   b) Improved Methods of Finance: budgets, purchasing, accounting, fee system
3. Taxes and Tax Trends in Minnesota
4. The Civil Service Law Proposed for Minnesota

Federal
Adherence to the merit system in all branches of the United States Government

Federal Suffrage for the District of Columbia

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND EDUCATION

1. Survey of Public Personnel in Minnesota
2. Survey of Schools in Support of Larger Units of School Administration

Federal
Appropriation for the Office of Education

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND CHILD WELFARE

1. Survey of Public Personnel in Minnesota
2. Encouragement of state and local Public Welfare Organization
   a) Public Health Nursing
   b) Child Welfare
   c) Maternity and Infancy
   d) Mothers' Aid

Federal
Appropriation for the Children's Bureau

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND ECONOMIC WELFARE

1. Survey of Public Personnel in Minnesota
2. Support of Efficient Operation of Federal-State Employment Service
3. Coordination of Public Social Service Activities
4. Consumer Problems
5. Social Insurance

Federal
Cooperative Extention work in Home Economics

Extension of Food and Drugs Regulation

Appropriations for: Bureau of Home Economics
Women's Bureau
U.S. Employment Service
Unemployment Relief

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

1. American Adherence to the World Court
2. Government Control of Munitions
3. Revision of War Debts

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND THE LEGAL STATUS OF WOMEN

1. Survey of Public Personnel in Minnesota
2. Opposition to Discriminations against Women in Public Employment

Federal
Opposition to the "Equal Rights" Amendment

Removal of Discriminations against Married Persons

Sent to Contributors

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In the absence of the secretary, Mrs. Stakman was appointed secretary pro tem. Since copies of the minutes of the last meeting had been sent to all Board members, reading of the minutes was omitted.

Miss Lamson read the Treasurer's reports for the months of June and July which were accepted and ordered placed on file.

Organization: Mrs. Pearce moved that Mrs. Beard and Mrs. Swain be appointed co-chairmen of the Two Year Campaign for Trained Personnel in Public Service. It was emphasized that this is an opinion-forming campaign and does not involve specific support of civil service bills.

Proposed Program of Work: The Program submitted to the Board by the Department Chairmen was discussed item by item.

1. Improved Public Personnel - It was the concensus of opinion that this item should be first on the support program.

2. Larger Units of School Administration - Mrs. Pearce reported that the school survey forms used by the State Department of Education in its survey of 14 typical counties, have been turnod over to the League. These surveys have been sent to the Leagues in 27 counties where the survey has not yet been made, accompanied by a letter from Mrs. Pearce. It was the concensus of opinion that this item holds first place in importance of work.

3. Reorganization of Local Governmental Units - Mrs. Richards suggested as (a) under this item: Consolidation of counties, and as (b) Improved methods of finance: budgets, purchasing, accounting, fee system. It was voted that this item be placed on the study program.

4. Right of Women to paid public employment without discrimination. - There was a great deal of discussion as to the wording of this item. Some felt that "opposition to" or "removal of discriminations against women in public service" would be better.

5. Effective operation of federal-state employment service - There was some objection to the use of the word "effective". "Efficient" was suggested instead.

6. Effective state and local public welfare organization - There was some objection to the use of the word "effective" here too. Mrs. Wright suggested adding another sub-head (e) Care of Unemployables, to permit study of the permanent relief organization necessary to care for these people.

7. A coordinated system of state and local unemployment relief. It was suggested that "federal" be added before "state". After discussion, it was decided to omit this item from the support program and to include it in an item on Social Security on the study program.

Study Items

1. Unemployment Insurance - Mrs. Wright moved that a new item be substituted: Social Security as embodied in: (a) Unemployment insurance, (b) Old Age Assistance, and (c) Unemployment Relief, or just Relief

2. Factors affecting the balance between production and consumption and governmental efforts to adjust them - Mrs. Wright reported that at a conference with Mrs. Musser and Mrs. Towler, it had been felt that this item would demand too much new material and study and could be omitted.

3. Public utilities - It was the feeling of the committee composed of Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Musser, and Mrs. Towler, that this item too would demand too much new material and time to be put on the program this year, considering the extent of the program of the department of Government and Economic Welfare.

400 rmm
8-17-35

PROPOSED PROGRAM OF WORK
Minnesota League of Women Voters
1935 - 1936

CURRENT PROJECTS

1. Cooperation with National League in Campaign for Trained Public Personnel

2. Survey of Public Personnel in Minnesota

3. Survey of Schools in Support of Larger Units of School Administration

4. Cooperation with National League on all active Federal Measures

CONTINUED RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Support of Efficient Operation of Federal-State Employment Service

2. Opposition to Discriminations against Women in Public Employment

3. Encouragement of State and Local Public Welfare Organization
   a) Public Health Nursing
   b) Child Welfare
   c) Maternity and Infancy
   d) Mothers' Aid

STUDY

1. Coordination of Public Social Service Activities

2. Reorganization of Local Governmental Units
   a) Consolidation of Counties
   b) Improved methods of finance: budgets, purchasing, accounting, fee system

3. Taxes and Tax Trends in Minnesota

4. Consumer Problems

5. Social Insurance

6. The Civil Service Law Proposed for Minnesota

RECOMMENDED POLICY

In addition to these specified recommendations, it is understood:

1. That the League shall be active in supporting the administration and enforcement of measures passed by former legislatures with League support.

2. That in case any of the legislative measures enacted into law with the support of the League are threatened by new legislation, active work in their behalf shall be undertaken at the decision of the Board.

3. That if laws embodying standards defined in the National League Program should be attacked by new legislation, such measures shall be defended by the League as part of its legislative work in the 1935 session.

4. That to the State Board shall be left the decision as to when the measures, adopted in principle by the convention, shall be made subjects for active legislative work.

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Mrs. Harold G. Cant, President

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60 rmm
7-31-35

4. Nomination and election procedure with a view to constructive changes - There was very little discussion of this item.

5. Taxes and Tax Trends in Minnesota - It was decided to leave this item on the study program.

6. Federal and state activities which tend to protect the interests of the consumer. This item was left on the study program. Mrs. Wright suggested a more general wording such as "Consumer Problems".

Mrs. Swain felt that support of the Two Year Campaign should be mentioned somewhere on the Program and it was suggested that a grouping of Responsibilities of all local Leagues could be made to include: (1) Support of the Two Year Campaign, (2) Support of Federal Measures, (3) School Survey, (4) Survey on Public Personnel.

Since no agreement on the final arrangement and wording of the program items could be reached, Mrs. Grannis moved, seconded by Mrs. Musser, that a committee consisting of Mrs. Towler, Mrs. Denny, and Mrs. Stakman meet with Miss Mitchell to draw up the final Proposed Program which should be sent to Board members one day before it is sent to Local Leagues.

Convention: Miss Mitchell reported that both Mrs. Gellhorn and Mrs. Louise Leonard Wright have accepted invitations to speak to the state convention.

It was voted that Miss Janette Lidberg of Red Wing be invited to give the response to Mrs. Stakman's welcome. Mrs. Wilbur Lycan of Bemidji was named as alternate.

It was voted that Mrs. W. E. Morris of St. Paul be appointed chairman of printed material.

It was voted that the treasurers of the Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth Leagues be appointed to serve with Mrs. Crary on the budget committee.

Mrs. O'Malley suggested that the Fireside Evening be in the form of a dessert supper at the Town and Country Club, price 50¢. The Board felt that this would be satisfactory to local League delegates.

Calendar Project: Mrs. Bryan reported for the calendar committee on the calendar project. After discussion, it was moved by Mrs. Swain, seconded by Mrs. Grannis, that the Minnesota League undertake this project and order 1000 calendars to start with.

The meeting adjourned at 5:00 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. E.C. Stakman
Secretary pro tem

N.B. A telephone communication from Mrs. Thomas Wright after the Board meeting indicated to the committee her opinion that Unemployment Insurance and Old Age Pensions might be grouped into one item, Social Insurance, and that Relief might better be made a separate item to be studied with a view toward establishing a permanent public social service agency.

400 mm
8-17-35

PROPOSED PROGRAM OF WORK
Minnesota League of Women Voters
1935 - 1936

CURRENT PROJECTS

1. Cooperation with National League in Campaign for Trained Public Personnel
2. Survey of Public Personnel in Minnesota
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1. That the League shall be active in supporting the administration and enforcement of measures passed by former legislatures with League support.
2. That in case any of the legislative measures enacted into law with the support of the League are threatened by new legislation, active work in their behalf shall be undertaken at the decision of the Board.
3. That if laws embodying standards defined in the National League Program should be attacked by new legislation, such measures shall be defended by the League as part of its legislative work in the 1935 session.
4. That to the State Board shall be left the decision as to when the measures, adopted in principle by the convention, shall be made subjects for active legislative work.

Sent to Contributors

The Minneapolis League of Women Voters is arranging a luncheon on Tuesday, August 6th, at the Curtis Hotel to give our members and friends a chance to confer with Mrs. Lucille Foster McMillin, member of the U.S. Civil Service Commission. We are sure that she can give us a great many ideas that will be helpful in working towards improving our public personnel. If you can be present, will you kindly make reservations at the League headquarters, Atlantic 4814.

Mrs. Harold G. Cant, President

August 6th
Curtis Hotel
1:00 p. m.
Price, 60¢

60 mm
7-31-35

85 run
8-16-35

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

August 16, 1935

Dear Local League President:

The Proposed Program of Work for 1935-36 is enclosed. You will see that there is very little which is new in the subject matter. I trust the different form of the program will give you a clearer idea than ever before of just what the League is attempting to do. If it does, then you will understand why it is wise not to have undertaken many new tasks. What we have outlined will be a full year's work if done thoroughly.

It is now your responsibility to see that this Proposed Program of Work is considered by your League. If necessary, call a special meeting or Board meeting for this purpose. I would suggest your giving to your department chairmen the items on their respective programs so they may study them before the whole League considers them. The program will be discussed and voted upon at the convention, September 24 - 26. Your delegates should be informed but not instructed.

Will you write me a letter, a nice, informal, chatty letter - as to what you feel your League has already accomplished upon the items of last year's program. What advance has been made in attempting to change public opinion? How many letters were written (due to League efforts) on Congressional or legislative matters? What do you consider your League's outstanding accomplishment for the year? All this will help in our analysis at convention.

Miss Horr is eager to have any study outlines, scrap-books, or material which can be used for exhibits at our state convention. Please send any you have to the office.

I am already looking forward to seeing you at our convention at the St. Paul Hotel, September 24 - 26.

Sincerely,
Ruth H. Mitchell
Ruth H. Mitchell
State President

400 runs
8-17-35

PROPOSED PROGRAM OF WORK
Minnesota League of Women Voters
1935 - 1936

CURRENT PROJECTS

1. Cooperation with National League in Campaign for Trained Public Personnel
2. Survey of Public Personnel in Minnesota
3. Survey of Schools in Support of Larger Units of School Administration
4. Cooperation with National League on all active Federal Measures

CONTINUED RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Support of Efficient Operation of Federal-State Employment Service
2. Opposition to Discriminations against Women in Public Employment
3. Encouragement of State and Local Public Welfare Organization
   a) Public Health Nursing
   b) Child Welfare
   c) Maternity and Infancy
   d) Mothers' Aid

STUDY

1. Coordination of Public Social Service Activities
2. Reorganization of Local Governmental Units
   a) Consolidation of Counties
   b) Improved methods of finance: budgets, purchasing, accounting, fee system
3. Taxes and Tax Trends in Minnesota
4. Consumer Problems
5. Social Insurance
6. The Civil Service Law Proposed for Minnesota

RECOMMENDED POLICY

In addition to these specified recommendations, it is understood:

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The League committee which later developed into the Committee on Education and in 1932, into the Department of Education, took form in Minnesota in 1919 as the committee on American Citizenship. When the 1934 National Convention changed the name of this department to Government and Education, the Minnesota League automatically adopted the change.

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	Miss Elizabeth Hall, Minneapolis	1920-1921
	Mrs. Walter Thorp, Minneapolis	1921-1923
	Miss Isabel Lawrence, St. Cloud	1923-1929
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During these fourteen years, from 1920 to 1934, the Minnesota League of Women Voters has made some notable accomplishments in the educational field.

1) It supported a measure to increase the school term from six to eight years which passed in 1921.

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3) It supported a measure for supplemental aid to poorer school districts and amendments representing an improvement in the method of distribution of this aid. An amendment adopted by the 1923 legislature provided that when a local tax rate of 20 mills does not produce an income of $40 per pupil, the state will make up the difference, basing its grant upon the number of pupils in

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The Department of Government and Child Welfare has included in its program for study and support several outstanding measures for the protection of the health and welfare of the children of the state and with its help and direction, the League of Women Voters in:

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1923 - Successfully gave support to obtain an appropriation of $30,000 for the biennium to match federal funds for maternity and infancy work.

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25 Mim
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HISTORY PRIMER
By Marguerite M. Wells

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Seven women, outstanding in as many fields of public work, were invited by Mrs. Catt to head up seven committees and to prepare for each a program of proposed legislation. These committees were: American Citizenship (later the committee on Education); Women in Industry; Social Hygiene; Child Welfare; Civil Status of Women (now Legal Status of Women); Food Supply and Demand (now Living Costs); Election Laws and Methods (now Efficiency in Government). Owing to figures about illiteracy brought out by the draft during the war, the removal of illiteracy seemed to the leaders of that day the first essential to an improvement in American political life and was correspondingly emphasized by Mrs. Catt.

In 1920 still a few months before enfranchisement, the League of Women Voters was organized with headquarters in Washington, D. C., and Maud Wood Park was elected its first president. At the same convention, the last of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association, and the first of the League of Women Voters, the seven committee chairmen brought in a legislative program of more than a hundred measures, all of which were adopted.

Under Mrs. Park's leadership a large membership was swiftly achieved and those high standards for support of legislation, which have always characterized the League of Women Voters, were set up.

During this first administration a new committee was added on International Cooperation to Prevent War, and the committee of Election Laws and Methods was expanded into Efficiency in Government. At this time public opinion which had formerly emphasized illiteracy as our national political defect began to put its emphasis on the indifference of the voter, and accordingly the League of Women Voters in 1924 launched a Get Out the Vote campaign which for extent, ingenuity, and thoroughness has never been equalled. But the vote was increased only from a fraction below fifty per cent to a fraction above it. It was then that the League learned that increasing the number of people intelligent and responsible about government was a task for every day in the year and not for election time only.

In 1924, Belle Sherwin became president. Under her leadership the League has come to understand better than anyone understood at the beginning, both the purposes for which the League was formed and the difficulties in the way of their accomplishment. In order to unite a national membership in a

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common understanding of a brand-new experiment in political education and to focus it on similar undertakings, national, state and local, it has been necessary to build up an unusual organization. Most organizations with a strong national structure do not develop strong state organizations and vice versa. The League has had to be strongly organized nationally, state and locally. Such an organization has involved unusual problems. It has been Miss Sherwin's task to develop procedure and methods to meet these problems.

8-21-35
25 rev.
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4) It supported a teacher tenure measure which was enacted into law in 1927 for cities of the first class. Attempts to weaken this law by amendments were opposed by the League in 1929, 1931, and 1933. The amendments failed of passage.

5) It supported an amendment to make easier the enforcement of the compulsory school attendance laws which passed in 1921.

6) It supported measures from 1925 to 1931 to set up a Teachers Retirement Fund and revisions to put the fund on a sound basis, which were enacted in 1931.

7) An item to provide for a county board of education with a superintendent appointed instead of elected was placed on the League's program for support in 1923. Such a bill drafted in 1923 by Messrs. Sageng and Christianson did not get a hearing. In 1925 another similar measure failed to reach a vote. No county education bill was introduced in 1927 or 1929.

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8) In 1931 an item was placed on the League's program for study, and for support, in 1933, which would provide for a county or other units than the district, ~~for school administration~~. Such a bill, introduced in the 1933 legislature, failed of passage.

9) The League of Women Voters with fifteen other organizations of citizens and the University of Minnesota and the state Department of Education sponsored a citizens meeting held in the Northrop auditorium on March 30, 1934. The purpose of this meeting was to awaken "socially minded citizens to the crisis in education in order that they would organize their forces in behalf of this great social enterprise."

As a result of this meeting a permanent Council of Education was organized. There have been three meetings of this Council, the League being represented at each meeting. To date the accomplishments have been:

1. The defining of the educational problems that call for public attention (10 such problems were presented)
2. A meeting on Organization in order that a complete membership of citizens as well as educators might be developed.
3. Apportioning of the problems to various committees for investigation, the committees to report their findings to the Council during the winter of 1934-1935. The League chairman of Government and Education is a member of a committee of nine to study the possible economies through administrative re-arrangements:
   a. The Larger Administrative dist
   b. Other possible economies

H.R.P.

10) Four bills providing for the Revision of State Aid for schools were passed by the 1933 legislature with League support. The League, as a member of the Citizens' Committee on Public School Finance, also supported a bill for increased emergency state aid in the 1933 legislature.

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1925 - Supported a resolution to ratify the Child Labor Amendment. This resolution was defeated. The department has continued its study of child labor since that time.

Supported the appropriation bill increasing the appropriation for maternity and infancy work to $42,000 for the biennium. This was passed.

1927 - Gave support to a bill appropriating funds to reimburse counties of one-third of their expenditures under the Mothers' Pension Law. This measure had been supported at each legislative session since 1921 but was not passed until 1927

Again supported successfully the maternity and infancy appropriation of $42,00

1929 - Supported the so-called Stage Child Bill which prohibited the employment of children under ten years of age on the stage. This bill was passed.

As federal aid for maternity and infancy work was withdrawn at this time an increase in the state appropriation for maternity and infancy to $66,000 was supported and an appropriation of $20,000 for Indian health work. This was passe

1931 - Supported an appropriation of $67,800 for maternity and infancy and $20,000 for Indian health. Passed.

1933 - Supported an amendment to the Street Trades Law which was passed.

Cooperated with the Minnesota Federation of Labor in support of a bill to ratify the Child Labor Amendment. This bill was defeated.

Supported the appropriation of $56,000 for the biennium for maternity and infancy work.

Successfully supported, in a special session of the legislature, a resolution to ratify the Child Labor Amendment.

1935 – Supported the state appropriation for maternity and infancy work which was cut to $44,000 for the biennium. A cut to $30,000 was prevented due to League efforts, however.

Supported a bill for revision of the administrative features of the Mothers' Aid law, which was passed.

Supported renewal of federal aid for state maternity and infancy work as embodied in the Social Security Act which was passed by Congress.

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In 1920 still a few months before enfranchisement, the League of Women Voters was organized with headquarters in Washington, D. C., and Maud Wood Park was elected its first president. At the same convention, the last of the

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I.

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION
National, State and Local

The National League, as at present organized, consists of the following: president, vice president, secretary and treasurer; a Board of Directors consisting of the above mentioned officers, regional directors (elected), members appointed by the elected members of the Board, who are chairmen of the departmentsof the program of work, and such other chairmen as may be necessary to carry on the work of the League.

The Minnesota State League of Women Voters has modeled its set-up after that of the National League. It consists of the following: president, three vice presidents, secretary and treasurer; of a state Board made of the above mentioned officers, congressional district chairmen, directors (these all to be elected) and in addition, members appointed by the elected members of the Board, who are chairmen of the departments of the program of work, and in addition such other chairmen as may be necessary to carry on the work of the League.

The Local Leagues are modeled after the state League with elected officers and appointed department and special chairmen. A few of the local Leagues have functioning Boards. Several of the smaller Leagues do not have separate Board meetings.

The state League, through the state office, acts as a League clearing house between the National League, the local League, thus facilitating a perfect and prompt clearance. This is absolutely essential for constructive work

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8-21-35

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By Marguerite M. Wells

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914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

September 3, 1935

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The Pre-Convention Board meeting will be a supper meeting at the home of Mrs. Harold G. Cant, 3400 Zenith Avenue South, Minneapolis. The Minneapolis members of the state board will be your hostesses. Acceptances can be given through the office. You will receive no further notice of this meeting.

Your credential for the convention will be handed to you at the Pre-Convention Board meeting and if not called for then they will be at the Registration table. I am counting on your attendance and your assistance throughout the whole convention, September 24 to 26.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth H. Mitchell

Ruth H. Mitchell
State President

[illegible] will be sold to the general public. While convention sessions are open to the public, only delegates have voting power.

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I am sending you delegate credentials for the convention. If you can use additional credentials, kindly let me know,and they will be sent to you. You are not limited as to number. May I make a most urgent plea, however, that your delegates attend the whole convention period when possible, not just one session. It is only in that way that they can see the League program as a whole. Convention days are Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, September 24, 25, and 26. At the luncheon the first day, a member of the national Board speaks to us, and the same is true at the luncheon on the last day.

Presidents' Breakfast

You are personally invited to attend this Breakfast on Thursday morning, September 26th, at the St. Paul Hotel at 8:15. You may bring your secretary, your treasurer, and your finance chairman, any or all of them, with you. However, this year you will not be privileged to appoint proxies.

Convention Details

The registration fee of fifty cents for either delegates or visitors will entitle them to attend all sessions and to obtain luncheon tickets at a price lower than they will be sold to the general public. While convention sessions are open to the public, only delegates have voting power.

Helen Horr will hold office hours on Tuesday afternoon from four to six and Wednesday noon from twelve to two in the Ramsey County League office at the St. Paul Hotel. At these times she will talk over any special problems you may choose to bring to her. We are doing this so that there will be a definite time for you to talk with her and not just as you meet her in the corridors.

Department Conferences

This year these will be held as supper meetings to last into the evening, and no other convention program is planned at that time. The first evening, Tuesday, will be devoted to these conferences. They will be open to any League delegate, and the responsibility lies with you to see that your delegates are assigned to the various conferences, so your League may have the advantage of hearing as many of the discussions as possible. Reservations for these will be taken when you register.

Fireside Evening

Wednesday evening we will meet at the Twon and Country Club and enjoy our dessert together. Tickets for this will be sold when you register. The attendance is limited, so I urge you to purchase your tickets when you first arrive or write for them in advance. Mrs. Silas Bryan is in charge of the entertainment for the evening, and I can assure you it will be amusing. It is that evening when local Leagues will be asked to announce what quota they will assume toward financing the state League for the coming year, as the enclosed letter explains. Will you make yourself,or some other delegate, responsible for this detail.

Accomodations for Delegates

Your September VOTER carries hotel prices for your convenience. It will be necessary to show either your credential or your delegate's badge in order to obtain the reduced prices in rooms at the St. Paul Hotel. Make your reservations early.

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8-21-35

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Will you consider it your responsibility to have a notice of our convention dates and our program in an early issue of your local newspaper. The September VOTER contains the program and the Sunday Twin City papers have been and will be using publicity which might well be reprinted in your local papers. Be sure and point out the local angle needed to arouse interest, such as names of your department chairmen who will attend special department conferences, or anyone taking part in the program as a whole. Local League members have sometimes told us that they would have attended the convention, but they knew nothing about it. Please help us see that this does not happen this year.

It will help very much if you can take care of these numerous requests:
1 - Select your delegates wisely and supply them with credentials
2 - Be ready to assume your quota at the Fireside Evening
3 - Attend to newspaper publicity
4 - When your delegates register, have them purchase tickets to the two luncheons and the Fireside Evening and make reservations for the department conference they choose to attend and for the Presidents' Breakfast, if they are eligible.

Looking forward to seeing you and many members of your League at the convention, I am,

Cordially,
Ruth H. Mitchell
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State President

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Conducted a similar survey in 1927, and a third survey in 1930. Each survey revealed a decided increase in the number of counties listing women and in the number of women serving.

The Department has continually worked to remove the discriminations against placing of women on jury panels, has taken an active interest in the legal cases involving such discriminations, and has continually endeavored to impress upon League members and women generally, the opportunity they have for real service to themselves and their community in exercising their privilege to act as jurors.

The Equal Rights Bill

The major portion of the Department's work in opposition to the Equal Rights Bill has been of a national character. However, our state League through this Department and the Department of Women in Industry strenuously and successfully opposed an Equal Rights Bill sponsored by the Woman's Party, in our own state in 1923

It has always been the opinion and judgment of this Department that a blanket equal rights bill would result in discriminations rather than remove them, and that real accomplishment in the removal of discriminations can come only gradual through specific legislation.

Marriage Laws

The Department has striven constantly for an improvement in our marriage laws, having been actively interested in the presentation of a Uniform Marriage Bill in 1925 and in 1927. Although a uniform law has not passed, the League has taken

ment chairmen who are somewhat guided by the national program and never run counter to principles contained in the national program. The Board considers these proposals and then sends a proposed program to the local

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active interest in certain worthwhile measures intended to remedy the present marriage laws.

COMMON LAW MARRIAGE: Unsuccessfully supported measures for abolition of common law marriage, both in 1925 and in 1927.

MARRIAGEABLE AGE: Successfully supported a bill (Laws 1927, Chap. 166) raising the marriageable age of females from 15 to 16 years, except with the approval of Juvenile Court Judge.

FIVE-DAY WAITING PERIOD: Continuously worked for a bill establishing a waiting period of five days between the application for the marriage license and its issuance, and finally secured its passage in 1931 (Laws 1931,Chap.401).

In 1933 opposed successfully a proposed amendment for change of bill to weaken its effect.

Women in Public Office

The Department has promoted the interest of women generally in the holding of public office, and has endeavored to keep an active list of women holding public office in our state. A particular effort has been made over a period of years to secure the appointment of women to state boards, particularly to the State Industrial Commission, the work of which commission involves in a large measure the women and children of our state. Its efforts have been unsuccessful so far as the Industrial Commission is concerned, but have been helpful in securing the appointment of women on other State Boards.

Right of Married Women to Paid Public Employment without Discrimination

The Department has actively supported from year to year the right of married women, including public school teachers, to paid public employment without discrimination, and particular emphasis has been laid upon this branch of the department's work during the past few years of depressed financial conditions. In 1933 particular League opposition was directed to resolutions proposed in the legislature designed to bar women from appointment to public office, and the resolutions were not brought to a vote.

C.F.L.

"The object of this department is to remove the discriminations which preclude women from sharing an equal opportunity and a true equality with men before the law."

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The State program: It is proposed to the state Board by the state department chairmen who are somewhat guided by the national program and never run counter to principles contained in the national program. The Board considers these proposals and then sends a proposed program to the local Leagues for consideration. The program is adopted by the annual convention composed of delegates from the local Leagues. After it is adopted it is supported by all local Leagues.

The local League program: The local League supports both the National and State programs. It may also adopt a program of local measures. These should be selected by some procedure as careful as the national and state program making procedure, and should never run counter to principles contained in the national or state program.

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8-30-35

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

September 9, 1935

Dear Local League President:

You will be interested to know that at this time forty-two of the fifty-four local leagues have paid their full quota, or what they assumed. Is your's one of the forty-two? If so, I want to congratulate you upon this standing, which no doubt is due largely to your own individual effort and that of your Budget Chairman and Finance Committee. I am sure that without the co-operation of all members this quota payment could not have been accomplished, so please accept my congratulations.

Do you know also that five leagues have paid more than the quota assumed, and lastly, that there are four local leagues who have not paid anything on their assumed quota?

Since this letter is being addressed to each local league president, you will recognize the standing of your league, that is-either you have paid in full, paid more than the amount assumed, or you are one of the four who have kept us waiting- for I am sure you intend to do your bit even though you cannot pay it all.

The record for quota payments has been better this year than ever before. To me, as chairman of the budget committee it has been thrilling to watch the finances during this past year, and to know that we have had a workable budget; that each item has followed through almost exactly as planned. Without the co-operation of the individual leagues this could not have

run 300

BUDGET FOR 1935-1936
To be submitted to State Convention
Minnesota League of Women Voters
September 26, 1935

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS

Quotas from Local Leagues	$5,250.00
Minnesota Woman Voter	550.00
Sale of Educational Material	350.00
Contributions	1,000.00
	$7,150.00

TWELVE MONTHS' TREASURER'S STATEMENT

October 1, 1934 - September 24, 1935

Receipts

Quotas from Local Leagues	$ 4,732.93
Contributions secured by Finance Committee	1,246.11
Woman Voter	524.92

9-16-35

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

September, 1935

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10-15-35 - 50
10-21-35 - run 50
11-14-35 - 75

A PROPOSED CIVIL SERVICE LAW FOR MINNESOTA

Two bills were introduced into the 1935 legislature providing for the establishment of a state civil service system based on merit. H.F. 68, providing for a constitutional amendment to give permanency to this policy,was introduced January 17 by Messrs. L. Eriksson, Ost, Wahlstrand, Lieske, Finstuen, Hove, and Iverson. H.F. 78, the bill creating a state civil service department, was introduced the same day by the same authors. Both were referred to the Committee on Civil Administration for consideration.

In many respects the bills as presented to the legislature were not in harmony with League standards and principles. Since trained personnel for public service was on only our study program, the League could not suggest changes, but the Committee on Civil Administration consulted with various University professors and other experts and on April 2 recommended to the legislature for passage two very good bills which would have been worthy of League support. Although the civil service bills were put on Special Orders, they never reached a hearing in the House. The bill establishing the state civil service system was introduced into the Senate by Mr. T. H. Johnson on April 8 and was referred to the Senate Committee on Civil Administration, but it was too late in the session for the bill to be given consideration by that committee.

Provisions of Bill for Constitutional Amendment

1. Appointments and promotions in the civil service shall be made according to merit and fitness to be ascertained so far as practicable by examinations, which so far as practicable shall be competitive.

2. The legislature may provide that honorably discharged veterans of past wars who are citizens and residents of this state and who are qualified shall be entitled to preference in appointment.

3. The legislature may except from the civil service regulations: (1) elective officers, (2) heads of departments, (3) confidential secretaries of elective officers and heads of departments, (4) employees of the legislature, (5) employees of the governor, (6) the teaching staff and administrative officers in state educational institutions, (7) members of the national guard and naval militia.

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Provisions of the Bill Providing for and Regulating the Civil Service and Creating a Civil Service Commission to Administer the Act

1. Creates civil service commission of three members, not more than two from the same political party, appointed by the governor with the consent of the Senate for term of six years. The Commission makes all rules and regulations necessary to carry out the provisions of the act.

55 mim
8-30-3

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

September 9, 1935

Dear Local League President:

You will be interested to know that at this time forty-two of the fifty-four local leagues have paid their full quota, or what they assumed. Is your's one of the forty-two? If so, I want to congratulate you upon this standing, which no doubt is due largely to your own individual effort and that of your Budget Chairman and Finance Committee. I am sure that without the co-operation of all members this quota payment could not have been accomplished, so please accept my congratulations.

Do you know also that five leagues have paid more than the quota assumed, and lastly, that there are four local leagues who have not paid anything on their assumed quota?

Since this letter is being addressed to each local league president, you will recognize the standing of your league, that is--either you have paid in full, paid more than the amount assumed, or you are one of the four who have kept us waiting- for I am sure you intend to do your bit even though you cannot pay it all.

The record for quota payments has been better this year than ever before. To me, as chairman of the budget committee it has been thrilling to watch the finances during this past year, and to know that we have had a workable budget; that each item has followed through almost exactly as planned. Without the co-operation of the individual leagues this could not have

run 30

BUDGET FOR 1935-1936
To be submitted to State Convention
Minnesota League of Women Voters
September 26, 1935

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS

Quotas from Local Leagues	$5,250.00
Minnesota Woman Voter	550.00
Sale of Educational Material	350.00
Contributions	1,000.00
	$7,150.00

TWELVE MONTHS' TREASURER'S STATEMENT

October 1, 1934 - September 24, 1935

Receipts

Quotas from Local Leagues	$ 4,732.93
Contributions secured by Finance Committee	1,246.11
Woman Voter	524.92

2. Creates Director of Civil Service, appointed by the Commission on the basis of merit after open competitive examination, as administrative head of the department of civil service. He prepares examinations and elibigle lists, keeps records, appoints examiners, conducts investigations, hears complaints, makes certifications for appointment and exercises general supervisory powers, subject to the control of the commission.

3. Establishes unclassified service composed of those excluded from regulation by the constitutional amendment. Establishes classified service of all other state employees, subdivided into three divisions:
   (1) Competitive - filled by open competitive examination
   (2) Non-Competitive - filled by non-competitive examinations
   (3) Labor - unskilled laborers - filled upon certification from eligible lists which "take account of priority of application, location of work and the factor of convenience arising therefrom, and whenever warranted, physical tests."

4. Present incumbents of positions in the classified service do not become members of the classified service unless they take a qualifying examination within 18 months. Those not taking the examination are subject to removal under present rules. No person holding a position in the classified service is eligible to promotion until he receives a classified status.

5. The Director of Civil Service is directed to prepare an occupational, vocational, or career classification of all positions in the civil service, subject to the approval of the commission. Such a classification shall include professional and technical service; administrative service; clerical service; skilled trades, crafts and custodial service, labor service, and such other services as may be desirable. Classes and grades are to be established within each service specifying the duties and responsibilities, minimum qualifications,and lines of promotion for each grade and class. The Director shall also prepare and recommend to the Commission of Administration and Finance the salary or wage rates and ranges for each class or grade, which shall be submitted to the governor and legislature with the biennial budget.

6. The governing body of any local unit may request the civil service commission and the Director for aid in selecting qualified persons for the positions, offices, or employments which it is authorized by law to fill.

7. Examinations may not elicit information concerning the political or religious opinions of applicants. Those who pass the entrance examination are placed on an eligible list. Whenever a vacancy occurs, the three names at the top of the eligible list for that position are certified to the appointing officer. He must appoint from these three unless objection is made in writing and sustained by the commission to the three names certified. Appointments to permanent positions are for a probationary period of six months at the end of which time the appointing officer notifies the Director in writing that the probationer should receive the status of a permanent appointment. If such notification is not given, the employee is automatically separated from the service. Vacancies are required to be filled as far as possible by promotion. Emergency appointments may be made in certain cases without regard to the provisions of the act, but they may not continue longer than thirty days. Appointments for temporary work may be made from the eligible list without regard to standing on the list, but may not continue longer than three months.

8. No permanent employee may be discharged, suspended, or reduced in pay or position except for just cause after notice in writing from the appointing officer stating his reasons. The employee may within five days request a hearing before the Commission.

55 pu
8-3

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

September 9, 1935

Dear Local League President:

You will be interested to know that at this time forty-two of the fifty-four local leagues have paid their full quota, or what they assumed. Is your's one of the forty-two? If so, I want to congratulate you upon this standing, which no doubt is due largely to your own individual effort and that of your Budget Chairman and Finance Committee. I am sure that without the co-operation of all members this quota payment could not have been accomplished, so please accept my congratulations.

Do you know also that five leagues have paid more than the quota assumed, and lastly, that there are four local leagues who have not paid anything on their assumed quota?

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BUDGET FOR 1935-1936
To be submitted to State Convention
Minnesota League of Women Voters
September 26, 1935

run 300

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS

Quotas from Local Leagues	$5,250.00
Minnesota Woman Voter	550.00
Sale of Educational Material	350.00
Contributions	1,000.00
	$7,150.00

TWELVE MONTHS' TREASURER'S STATEMENT

October 1, 1934 - September 24, 1935

Receipts

Quotas from Local Leagues	$ 4,732.93
Contributions secured by Finance Committee	1,246.11
Woman Voter	524.92

9. Preference shall be given in appointment to honorably discharged veterans of past wars certified for appointments and in reductions and reinstatements.

10. The principle of equal status is established for men and women employed in the civil service.

11. No member of the classified service may solicit or receive political contributions from any employee of the state or from any outsider. Any person violating this provision is automatically separated from the service.

Will you study these bills carefully, educate your community on their provisions, and be ready to suggest improvements when the League is ready actively to support a civil service measure in Minnesota.

References

Trained Personnel for Public Service, Katherine A. Frederic, National League of Women Voters

Better Government Personnel, Report of the Commission of Inquiry on Public Service Personnel

U.S. Civil Service Act and Rules, Statutes, Executive Orders and Regulations, U.S. Civil Service Commission

H. F. 78, Radio Talk of Miss Rena Smith. For loan from Minnesota League of Women Voters.

55 mm
8-30-35

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

September 9, 1935

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The record for quota payments has been better this year than ever before. To me, as chairman of the budget committee it has been thrilling to watch the finances during this past year, and to know that we have had a workable budget; that each item has followed through almost exactly as planned. Without the co-operation of the individual leagues this could not have been done.

The budget must be increased for the coming year. With the increased number of leagues, traveling and office expense also increases. The organization of local leagues is a future investment for the State League, and our appropriation must include these increased expenditures. The budget heretofore has not allowed for depreciation of office equipment nor has there been an allowance for publicity. Your budget chairman recommends the inclusion of these two items.

Quotas are pledged at the Fireside Evening, which event is always the mort inspiring occasion of the Convention. Last year you assumed and paid . Of course your league will be represented at this annual get-to-gether and will make the pledge for your league, but meantime, please write to me and let me know what we can count on from your league for next year. Your full quota is $.

Cordially yours,

D. Eliza Crary, Chairman
Budget Committee for State Convention

Contributions secured by Finance Committee	1,246.11
Women Voter	524.92

9-16-35
September, 1935
run 75
10-15-35 - run 50
10-21-35 - run 50
11-14-35 - 75

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

A PROPOSED CIVIL SERVICE LAW FOR MINNESOTA

Two bills were introduced into the 1935 legislature providing for the establishment of a state civil service system based on merit. H.F. 68, providing for a constitutional amendment to give permanency to this policy, was introduced January 17 by Messrs. L. Eriksson, Ost, Wahlstrand, Lieske, Finstuen, Hove, and Iverson. H.F. 78, the bill creating a state civil service department, was introduced the seme day by the same authors. Both were referred to the Committee on Civil Administration for consideration.

In many respects the bills as presented to the legislature were not in harmony with League standards and principles. Since trained personnel for public service was on only our study program, the League could not suggest changes, but the Committee on Civil Administration consulted with various University professors and other experts and on April 2 recommended to the legislature for passage two very good bills which would have been worthy of League support. Although the civil service bills were put on Special Orders, they never reached a hearing in the House. The bill establishing the state civil service system was introduced into the Senate by Mr. T. H. Johnson on April 8 and was referred to the Senate Committee on Civil Administration, but it was too late in the session for the bill to be given consideration by that committee.

Provisions of Bill for Constitutional Amendment

1. Appointments and promotions in the civil service shall be made according to merit and fitness to be ascertained so far as practicable by examinations, which so far as practicable shall be competitive.

2. The legislature may provide that honorably discharged veterans of past wars who are citizens and residents of this state and who are qualified shall be entitled to preference in appointment.

3. The legislature may except from the civil service regulations: (1) elective officers, (2) heads of departments, (3) confidential secretaries of elective officers and heads of departments, (4) employees of the legislature, (5) employees of the governor, (6) the teaching staff and administrative officers in state educational institutions, (7) members of the national guard and naval militia.

This amendment is designed to give permanency to a civil service policy which will assure a trained personnel and a career service in state government. Although it permits the legislature to establish veterans preference, this provision is a modification of the original bill which provided for veterans preference in the amendment itself and which omitted the clause "who are qualified". The exceptions seem many, but they are the classes usually excluded from civil service regulations.

Provisions of the Bill Providing for and Regulating the Civil Service and Creating a Civil Service Commission to Administer the Act

1. Creates civil service commission of three members, not more than two from the same political party, appointed by the governor with the consent of the Senate for term of six years. The Commission makes all rules and regulations necessary to carry out the provisions of the act.

9-16-35
run 300

BUDGET FOR 1935-1936
To be submitted to State Convention
Minnesota League of Women Voters
September 26, 1935

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS

Quotas from Local Leagues	$5,250.00
Minnesota Woman Voter	550.00
Sale of Educational Material	350.00
Contributions	1,000.00
	$7,150.00

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES

Organization - Travel Expense	575.00
Minnesota Woman Voter	500.00
Educational Material	300.00
Office Expense	731.00
Depreciation - office replacement	50.00
Publicity	50.00
Salaries	3,000.00
National Quota	1,944.00
	$7,150.00

By-Law
Article VIII, Section 1

The Board shall submit to the annual convention a budget for the ensuing year showing estimated income as well as estimated expenditures and with a plan for financing the work of the League.

Budget Committee for State Convention

Mrs. D. E. Crary, St. Cloud, Chairman
Mrs. J. E. Thames, Minneapolis
Mrs. H. M. Temple, Jr., St. Paul
Mrs. J. B. Perlee, Duluth

9-16-35
run 75
10-15-35 - run 50
10-21-35 - run 50
10-14-35 - 75

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

September, 1935

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9-16-35

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

September, 1935

run 75
10-15-35 - 50
10-21-35 - run 50
11-14-35 - 75

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9-23-35
250 run

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

State Convention
Sept. 24 - 26, 1935

TWELVE MONTHS' TREASURER'S STATEMENT

October 1, 1934 - September 24, 1935

Receipts

Quotas from Local Leagues	$ 4,732.93
Contributions secured by Finance Committee	1,246.11
Woman Voter	524.92
Educational Material	344.58
Convention	122.30
	6,970.84
Balance, October 1, 1934	352.00
	7,322.84

Expenditures

Quota to National League	$ 2,268.00
Salaries	2,854.02
Extension - Traveling expenses for field secretary	380.15
Office Expense - Maintenance and Supplies	781.60
Printing and Mailing of Woman Voter	481.85
Educational Material	266.60
Convention	113.92
	7,146.14
Balance, September 24, 1935	176.70
	7,322.84

Minnesota League of Women Voters 1935 State Convention

150 num

SONGS FOR FIRESIDE EVENING 9-16-35

Tune: Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight

Whate'er you do, don't fail to join
the League
We cause nightmares to grafters and
intrigue
In working for good government we never
feel fatigue
Women will see the job through.

Chorus: O ho, ho ---
We're the League that gets the graft-
er's goat
We're the women who're out to use the
vote,
Minnesota League of Women Voters

Tune: The Man on the Flying Trapeze

Convention's in session, so much to be
done
A great deal of business and jolly good
fun.
Everyone's talking; you hear of the tax,
Election, and merit and all.

We all know that taxes will have to be
cut,
The session, though extra, may solve
it or not.
Appointments for merit and nothing else
but

State Convention
September, 1935

CHANGES IN THE PROPOSED PROGRAM OF WORK

1. That Item 4 under Current Projects, "Cooperation with National League on all active Federal Measures", become Item 1 under Continued Responsibilities.

2. That Study Item 6, "The Civil Service Law Proposed for Minnesota", be moved to Item 3 under Current Projects and read: "A Civil Service Law Proposed for Minnesota", and that the present Item 3 become Item 4.

3. That the wording of Item 3 under Continued Responsibilities be changed to: "Support of efficient state and local public welfare organization and administration".

September, 1935

INFORMATION FOR DELEGATES

The mimeographed material you receive from registering gives you information on the recommendations on a program of work, budget, treasurer's report, convention program and nominations upon which you will be asked to vote at noon on Wednesday. Please preserve this envelope of material and bring it with you to the closing session, since our supply is limited.

Your delegate's badge admits you to every general convention event.

For places for Departmental Suppers, price 65¢, see Program
(The Women's City Club is located at Third St. and St. Peter St., two blocks

GENERAL BALLOT

President	Miss Ruth H. Mitchell	_____
Second Vice-President	Mrs. Charles M. Denny	_____
Third Vice-President	Mrs. Harington Beard	_____
Director	Mrs. Lyman L. Huntley, Grand Rapids	_____
Director	Mrs. Mahlon C. Bundy, St. Paul	_____
Director	Mrs. G. B. New, Rochester	_____

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS 10-15-35

II.

REPORT OF LOCAL LEAGUE MEETING
Minnesota League of Women Voters

Note: This report should be filled out, immediately after each meeting, by the secretary or publicity chairman in consultation with the League president. It will be used in preparing the annual report that the state League makes to the National League each March, on the number of meetings held under League auspices during the year. It will also be helpful to us in reporting on your League at monthly meetings of the state Board and in the "Local League News." Please mail it to us promptly after each meeting.

City _____ County _____ Date _____

Place of meeting (home or public building) _____

Number attending: members _____ non-members _____

New members reported since last meeting _____

Program - how planned: by board? _____ By department chairmen? _____

Program - subjects and speakers (or leaders of discussion): _____

_____

_____

_____

Remarks: _____

_____

_____

(Signed) _____

_____

N. B. Please report changes in officers or department chairmen, date of annual meeting, amount of membership dues or any other facts for record in our files.

9th district Mrs. J. L. Townley, Jr., Fergus Falls

Minnesota League of Women Voters

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MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

10-15-35
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October 15, 1935

Dear Local League President:

Greetings to those of you whom I saw at our convention, and to those of you who were not there, my regret at that lost opportunity for becoming better acquainted. It was a fine convention. The good points far outweighed the poor points. To me the most encouraging thing of all was the freer participation on the part of the delegates themselves and the keen discernment shown in analyzing the program of work. Before this convention is forgotten, we want to plan for making our next one even better. The enclosed questionnaire will help us, if you will carefully fill it in and return it to me.

At our Presidents' Breakfast we decided that we would accept the two following challenges:

1 - To have some study groups this year, as well as regular meetings. (Mrs. Hungley suggested that during one month, maybe February, you omit the regular meetings and have several study groups in their place.) Have you already planned some? If not, can you?

2 - To see that some rural women attend at least two League meetings during the year. Make arrangements to drive out and get them if necessary.

These are challenges, not requirements. I shall be interested in the results.

Very soon your department chairmen will be receiving letters from their state chairmen. These letters will contain definite working plans for the year, as well as lists of suggested material for study. Unfortunately our budget does not permit our sending you copies of these letters, so please ask your chairmen to share their letters with you.

Enclosed you will find, in addition to the questionnaire above mentioned:

1 - Two sheets from the national League, one with rules for the Slogan Contest, the other regarding a publication service. These are for the information of your members and the public. Use them in publicity if possible. Additional copies can be furnished you without expense, upon your request.

2 - A new page for your Presidents Handbook listing this year's State Board members.

Later I will send you a list of available speakers for League meetings and more detailed information as to how to proceed with your survey of Trained Personnel.

I regret having so much descend upon you in one letter, but our League year has started off with a real "bang" and the possibilities for constructive work are increasing hourly. This letter must go to you without further delay or it will become even longer.

This third term as your president, I start with renewed belief in the League of Women Voters and with renewed hope of what our joint efforts can accomplish.

Sincerely,

Ruth H. Mitchell

Ruth H. Mitchell
State President

CONVENTION QUESTIONNAIRE

Date: September or October?

Early or late?

Duration: Two or Three Day?

If two-day, would your delegates stay through the entire time?

What was the most helpful session of the last convention, in your opinion?

Suggestions for future convention:

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Minnesota League of Women Voters

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City _____ County _____ Date _____

Place of meeting (home or public building) _____

Number attending: members _____ non-members _____

How members reported since last meeting _____

Program - how planned: by board? _____ By department chairman? _____

Program - subjects and speakers (or leaders of discussion): _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____ (Signed)

_____

Please report changes in officers or department chairmen, date of next meeting, amount of membership dues or any other facts for record in our files.

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS 10-15-35
914 Marquette Avenue 80 mm
Minneapolis

October 15, 1935

Dear Local League President:

...ention and to those of you who ...

CONVENTION QUESTIONNAIRE

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Early or late?

Duration: Two or Three Day?

If two-day, would your delegates stay through the entire time?

What was the most helpful session of the last convention, in your opinion?

Suggestions for future convention:

10-4-35

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Minnesota League of Women Voters
1935-1936

Officers	
President	Miss Ruth H. Mitchell, St. Cloud
First vice-president	
Second vice-president	Mrs. Charles M. Denny, Minneapolis
Third vice-president	Mrs. Harington Beard, Minneapolis
Secretary	Mrs. J. Douglas Winter, St. Paul
Treasurer	Mrs. George C. Crosby, Minneapolis
Directors	
Term expires in 1936	Mrs. O. M. Botsford, Winona
Term expires in 1937	Mrs. Mahlon C. Bundy, St. Paul
Term expires in 1937	Mrs. Lyman L. Huntley, Grand Rapids
Term expires in 1937	Mrs. Gordon B. New, Rochester
Term expires in 1936	Mrs. Linus O'Malley, St. Paul
Term expires in 1936	Mrs. James E. O'Neil, Faribault
Congressional District Chairmen	
1st district	Mrs. Mary K. Swain, Winona
2nd district	Mrs. B. W. Musser, Wells
3rd district	Mrs. Leonard Keyes, Minneapolis
4th district	Mrs. E. C. Stakman, St. Paul
5th district	Mrs. Harold G. Cant, Minneapolis
6th district	Mrs. Bernard Determan, Litchfield
7th district	Miss Clara B. Hill, Benson
8th district	Mrs. E. C. Congdon, Duluth
9th district	Mrs. J. L. Townley, Jr., Fergus Falls
Department Chairmen	
Government and Its Operation	Mrs. W. Bryant Richards, St. Cloud
Government and Education	Mrs. Wm. R. Pearce, Faribault
Government and Child Welfare	Dr. Ruth E. Boynton, Minneapolis
Government and Economic Welfare	Mrs. Thomas Wright, Fergus Falls
Government and International Co-operation	Mrs. Miles H. McNally, Minneapolis
Government and the Legal Status of Women	Mrs. C. F. Luwe, Mankato
Finance	
Special Advisors	
Publicity	Mrs. Walter Thorp, Minneapolis
College League	Miss Teresina Rowell, Northfield
Radio	Mrs. Silas Bryan, Minneapolis
VOTER editor	Mrs. F. Gordon Ricker, Minneapolis

STATE OFFICE
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

Executive Secretary	Miss Elizabeth Lamson
Field Secretary	Miss Helen M. Horr

Minnesota League of Women Voters

1935 State Convention

150 mm

9-16-35

SONGS FOR FIRESIDE EVENING

Tune: Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight

Whate'er you do, don't fail to join
the League
We cause nightmares to grafters and
intrigue
In working for good government we never
feel fatigue
Women will see the job through.

Chorus: O ho, ho —
We're the League that gets the grafter's goat
We're the women who're out to use the
vote,
We're tackling quite a big job that
may take long to do
Women will see the job through.

We may be mere women, but see how much
we know
Property and sales tax, and where our
taxes go
We may be few, but watch us —you cannot call us slow
Women will see the job through.

Chorus: O ho, ho —etc.

Old "Spoils system" it's time for you
to scram
Only civil service can help to solve
our jam
You'll see us soon in Washington at
work on Uncle Sam
Women will see the job through.

Chorus: O ho, ho — etc.

Oh, St. Paul, you've made us very gay
You've made us feel so much at home we
hate to go away
We thank you for your pep, and pledge
our faith anew
Women will see the job through.

Chorus: O ho, ho —etc.

Tune: I've Been Working on the Railroad

We've been working on the program
All the livelong day,
Welfare, taxes, unemployment
Education, too, hooray!
And we hope we'll all be willing
To put our program through
Try to get a merit system
Just show what you can do.

Tune: The Man on the Flying Trapeze

Convention's in session, so much to be
done
A great deal of business and jolly good
fun.
Everyone's talking; you hear of the tax,
Election, and merit and all.

We all know that taxes will have to be
cut,
The session, though extra, may solve
it or not.
Appointments for merit and nothing else
but
To oust married women's a sin.

Each party tries to assuage our worst
fears.
They'll do what they can to cut taxes,
poor dears.
But wise woman no longer believes all
she hears —
She insists upon knowing what's what.

So she's joined in the League and she's
learning what's what.
She'll never get into political rut.
She'll insist on the Truth and nothing
else but —
She'll get there and right on the dot!

How's your health and your family; how's
business, how's tricks?
Yes, this world of ours surely is in a
fine fix
But convention's in session, come draw
up your chairs
And we'll settle the Nation's affairs.

Tune: Isle of Capri

'Twas at the League's last convention
I met you
'Twas there I heard all the good that
you do.
About the taxes, the gay merit system
And the schools that are rescued by you.
How you slowed the steps to the altar
How you made one township from two
How your zest for fight n'er will falter
If you think an old law won't do.
So I'm glad to enroll as a member
Of Minnesota's L. W. V.
And I'm pledged heart and soul a defender
Of the measures supported by thee.

Director — Mrs. G. B. New, Rochester

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS 10-15-35

II.

REPORT OF LOCAL LEAGUE MEETING
Minnesota League of Women Voters

Note: This report should be filled out, immediately after each meeting, by the secretary or publicity chairman in consultation with the League president. It will be used in preparing the annual report that the state League makes to the National League each March, on the number of meetings held under League auspices during the year. It will also be helpful to us in reporting on your League at monthly meetings of the state Board and in the "Local League News." Please mail it to us promptly after each meeting.

City _____ County _____ Date _____

Place of meeting (home or public building) _____

Number attending: members _____ non-members _____

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Program - how planned: by board? _____ By department chairmen? _____

Program - subjects and speakers (or leaders of discussion): _____

_____

_____

_____

Remarks: _____

_____

_____

(Signed) _____

_____

N. B. Please report changes in officers or department chairmen, date of annual meeting, amount of membership dues or any other facts for record in our files.

9th district — Mrs. J. L. Townley, Jr., Fergus Falls

250 mim
9-24-35

Minnesota League of Women Voters

State Convention
September, 1935

CHANGES IN THE PROPOSED PROGRAM OF WORK

1. That Item 4 under Current Projects, "Cooperation with National League on all active Federal Measures", become Item 1 under Continued Responsibilities.

2. That Study Item 6, "The Civil Service Law Proposed for Minnesota", be moved to Item 3 under Current Projects and read: "A Civil Service Law Proposed for Minnesota", and that the present Item 3 become Item 4.

3. That the wording of Item 3 under Continued Responsibilities be changed to: "Support of efficient state and local public welfare organization and administration".

4. That Item 3 under Study be changed to read: "Taxes and Tax Trends".

5. That Items 1 and 5 under Study be combined to read: "Social Security as embodied in: 1. A coordinated system of federal, state, and local relief
2. Unemployment Insurance
3. Old Age Pensions"

6. That a new item be added under Study as Item 5: "Nomination and Election Procedure with a View to Constructive Changes".

7. That a new study item be added under the Department of Government and International Cooperation: "American Foreign Policy".

(The Women's City Club ...)

GENERAL BALLOT

President	Miss Ruth H. Mitchell	_____
Second Vice-President	Mrs. Charles M. Denny	_____
Third Vice-President	Mrs. Harington Beard	_____
Director	Mrs. Lyman L. Huntley, Grand Rapids	_____
Director	Mrs. Mahlon C. Bundy, St. Paul	_____
Director	Mrs. G. B. New, Rochester	_____

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS 10-15-35
814 Marquette Avenue 20 mim

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9th district Mrs. J. L. Townley, Jr., Fergus Falls

250 mim
9-19-35

Minnesota League of Women Voters

State Convention
September, 1935

INFORMATION FOR DELEGATES

The mimeographed material you receive from registering gives you information on the recommendations on a program of work, budget, treasurer's report, convention program and nominations upon which you will be asked to vote at noon on Wednesday. Please preserve this envelope of material and bring it with you to the closing session, since our supply is limited.

Your delegate's badge admits you to every general convention event.

For places for Departmental Suppers, price 65¢, see Program
(The Women's City Club is located at Third St. and St. Peter St., two blocks south on St. Peter St. from the Hotel)
Tuesday Luncheon - St. Paul Hotel - Price 75¢
Thursday Luncheon - St. Paul Hotel - Price 75¢
Fireside Evening - Town and Country Club - Dessert will be served for 50¢
(The Town and Country Club is located on Marshall Avenue and East Mississippi River Drive. Take Selby-Lake car on Fourth St. or bus at bus station and get off at the River. The Clubhouse is immediately ahead as you get off.)

Presidents' Breakfast - St. Paul Hotel - Price 40¢. Open only to local League Presidents, secretaries, treasurers, and finance chairmen.

Buy tickets when registering for the two luncheons and the Fireside Evening.
Make reservations when registering for the Department Suppers, Presidents' Breakfast and Tour of St. Paul.

Voting will be conducted Wednesday noon by Australian ballot and, for demonstration, also by voting machine.

Miss Horr will hold office hours on Tuesday from four to six and Wednesday from twelve to two to discuss special problems with local League officers.

A room has been reserved on the second floor for the use of League delegates. Inquire at the Information Table for the number.

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS 10-15-35
914 Marquette Avenue

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9th district Mrs. J. L. Townley, Jr., Fergus Falls

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS 10-15-35
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9th district Mrs. J. L. Townley, Jr., Fergus Falls

9-23-35
300 run

Minnesota League of Women Voters

State Convention
Sept. 24 - 26, 1935

GENERAL BALLOT

President	Miss Ruth H. Mitchell	_____
Second Vice-President	Mrs. Charles M. Denny	_____
Third Vice-President	Mrs. Harington Beard	_____
Director	Mrs. Lyman L. Huntley, Grand Rapids	_____
Director	Mrs. Mahlon C. Bundy, St. Paul	_____
Director	Mrs. G. B. New, Rochester	_____

SECOND DISTRICT BALLOT

Mrs. B. W. Musser, Wells _____

SIXTH DISTRICT BALLOT

Mrs. Bernard Determan, Litchfield _____

EIGHTH DISTRICT BALLOT

Mrs. E. C. Congdon, Duluth _____

NOTE: The By-Laws provide, "Other nominations may be made upon a written petition from any group of 25 or more members."

- - - - - - -

Nominating Committee for State Convention

Mrs. Mary K. Swain, Winona, Chairman
Mrs. Hazel Archibald, Lake City, First District
Mrs. B. C. Broderick, Mankato, Second District
Mrs. John Adams, Jr., Wayzata, Third District
Mrs. James Faricy, St. Paul, Fourth District
Mrs. C. W. Bade, Minneapolis, Fifth District
Mrs. Bert Carr, Elk River, Sixth District
Mrs. Amy Passonneau, Atwater, Seventh District
Mrs. Luther Ford, Grand Rapids, Eighth District
Mrs. P. B. Erickson, Moorhead, Ninth District

35 run
10-3-35

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

October 3, 1935

Dear Board Member:

Our new League year will start with a Board meeting on Friday, October 11th, at the Y. W. C. A., 12th and Nicollet Avenues, Minneapolis. The meeting will be called to order at 10:00 a. m., and will extend only over the luncheon hour. It will be our first opportunity to welcome new board members. We will analyze the convention so as to note points for improvement or change for another year. An executive committee must be appointed and other plans for the year made. Department chairmen present will be asked to bring us up to date on some phase of their program of work.

Price of luncheon will be 50¢, reservations to be made through

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

October 29, 193[illegible]

Dear Board Member:

On Friday, November 8th, our State Board will have its next meeting at the Y. W. C. A., 12th and Nicollet Avenues, Minneapolis. I shall call the meeting to order at ten o'clock, but will understand tha some of you have to be late on account of bus or train schedules.

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Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

29 run
2-25-36

September, 1935
50 run
9-18-35

TAX LIMITATION LAWS
By Mrs. W. B. Richards

"A movement to reduce drastically the tax burden on general property is rapidly gaining headway in practically every state in the union. This movement arises from the insistent demands of those owning property for a reduction in the cost of government or a definite shift of the tax burden from property to other sources of wealth. This movement has taken the form recently of proposals to restrict the total over-all levy that may be made against a single piece of general property by any or all units of government. This device is usually known as tax limitation and applies only to taxes on real and tangible personal property. During 1933 fourteen states (including Minnesota) enacted some type of tax limitation laws." In four of the fourteen states (California, New Mexico, and Oklahoma) tax limitation provisions were written into the constitutions by popular referendum.

History of Tax Limitation

"Tax limitation laws have been on the books for a number of decades, but these earlier limitations were primarily for the purpose of protecting taxpayers from further increases." In 1885 Massachusetts cities were subject to a twelve mill limit. By 1900, eighteen states had constitutional tax limits. All of these with the exception of New York were southern or western states. Statutory limits were more wide spread. Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and the five New England states were the only ones with no general limitations. In addition to the constitutional and statutory limits, many city charters have provided restrictions for years. In Minnesota there are 130 statutory limitations governing the levies of individual taxing units and no one unit has the same restrictions as another. No two states limit the same units of government, prescribe the same limits, or make the same exemptions.

Limitations in Minnesota at present

"Minnesota does not have a general constitutional limitation. The policy of Minnesota has been one of fitting the limitation to the need of each individual case." This means that we have a considerable number of limitations which may be roughly listed as follows:

There are over forty limits governing county levies
There are over fifty limits governing city and village levies
There are about eighteen limits governing township levies
There are about twenty five limits governing school district levies

All these limits were inaugurated to place a maximum that could not be exceeded sometime in the future and not to force drastic property tax reduction.

Motives behind Tax Limitation

"Today the new limitation rates on general property either in mills or dollars are being fixed at figures so low as to require drastic reduction in expenditures or the substitution of additional types of taxes in order to replace the revenue lost from property tax sources. The reasons for the impetus given to tax limitation legislation during the years of the depression are obvious. In the first place, real estate justly demands relief from its tax burden. A second motive is the belief that limitations on the tax levy force a reduction in public expenditure. A third motive for the recent tax limitation movement is to compel the broadening of the tax base by adding additional forms of taxes". All three of these motives exist in Minnesota, but it is the first one that is of paramount interest. The necessity for relief to the property owners is not seriously questioned by any one but there is a reasonable difference of opinion as to just how this relief is to be provided without serious or even dangerous curtailment of essential governmental services as well as the impairment of the financial credit of the various units of government.

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10-3-35

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"The practicable methods of relief for property being proposed (one or all of which may be applied) are:
1. Reduction in expenditures through the pressure of public opinion.
2. Expenditure control by some higher unit of government, involving budget making, application of standardized accounting systems, auditing, uniform reporting, and control over incurrance of debts.
3. Rigid limitations upon the amount of property tax imposed by act of the legislature or constitutional provisions."

The third method is the one most seriously urged in Minnesota at present. Its simplicity and ability to obtain results give it an unusual appeal in these times of stress.

Types of Tax Limitation

"Limitations governing tax levies may be expressed in several different ways:

1. The levy may be limited to a fixed amount expressed in dollars. For example: in Nebraska the maximum annual tax revenue of cities having a population of from 40,000 to 100,000 is limited to a total levy of $800,000. This method has been little used, and for the most part only in small townships.

2. The levy may be limited to a fixed amount expressed in dollars per capita. For example: in Minnesota cities and villages the levy may not exceed $70 per capita for general city purposes excluding debt service.

3. The levy may be limited to a fixed ratio between revenues from general property taxes and revenues from other sources. Example: in California revenue for purposes of state government available from the property tax must not exceed one-fourth of the total state revenues. California is the only state to have adopted this method to date.

4. The levy may be limited to a fixed percent of the levy of a previous year or years. Example: in Oregon the levy for each governmental unit is limited to 106% of the amount raised for the preceding year. In other words, the budget or levy can be increased only 6% each year. This method is now used in 11 states.

5. The levy is most often limited in terms of mills, expressing the number of dollars which may be levied on each $1000 of assessed valuation. In Ohio the blanket limit on all levies is 10 mills (or $10 a thousand of assessed valuation.) Michigan has a 15 mill restriction (home rule cities are not included) while Indiana has a 15 mill limitation on urban property and a 10 mill restriction on rural property."

Tax Limitation and the Minnesota Legislature

Prior to the opening of the last session of the Minnesota legislature rather wide-spread public approavl had been given the principle of tax limitation through drastic legislative restrictions. Bills limiting taxes through both statutory and constitutional enactment appeared in the first week of the session as a result of this approval. One of these was H.F. 367 which provided for a statutory tax limit of 30 mills upon each dollar of assessed valuation, except as to levies for existing debts. This bill gained major attention at the outset of the session. A second bill was the so-called Youngquist amendment, H.F. 444. The provisions of this constitutional amendment as it was introduced were:

1. To abolish the property tax levy for the state government
2. To limit taxes for all purposes in cities and villages to 1½% and in rural districts to 1% of the full and true value of real and tangible personal property.

There were several other bills introduced, but H.F. 444 is a greatly modified form was the only limitation bill which passed both houses. This measure which will be submitted to the voters at the next general election in November 1936 for their ap-

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10-3-35

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
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proval or disapproval merely provides for "the elimination of the state property tax levy only except for the one mill road and bridge levy and such levies as may be necessary for the payment of debts incurred prior to January 1, 1937."

The arguments advanced by the advocates of tax limitation are as follows:

"1. Relief from the unfair tax burden on real estate will be a fact with tax limitation. Delinquency will fall, tax strikes, governmental deficits, loss of homes and farms will cease. Home owning and building will be encouraged.

2. There will be a reduction in governmental expenditures.

3. Limitation laws result in widening the tax base thus spreading the tax burden more equitably. This results in a more scientific system.

4. A shift of functions, such as roads and schools, from smaller units to the state government. Greater unification and centralization of activities in the state government is the result of tax limitation.

5. A greater degree of state aid to local units, thus shifting the burden on general property is possible. A greater share in the allocation of gas, school, and other taxes has been received by local units wherever limitation has been tried.

6. Improvement in budget methods is found where limitation laws are in force.

7. Improvement in assessing procedure, resulting in more accurate and fairer assessments has been the result of tax limitation laws.

8. Tax limitation reaches incomes which have not been previously taxed. This makes more persons aware of and interested in the activities of government.

9. Tax limitation reveals the weakness of numerous overlapping local governments. This gives an unprecedented push to the whole movement to simplify governmental structure.

The arguments advanced by the opponents of tax limitation are as follows:

"1. Evasion is usually possible through borrowing or raising assessment. In addition loopholes are provided by certain exemptions approved by the electorate or by appeals to supervisory boards. In other words, tax limits do not limit.

2. Relief for the property owner means an added burden on the poor man whose taxes are increased and whose governmental benefits are reduced. Replacement taxes have not always improved the system of taxation. Merely shifting the tax burden from property does not automatically result in tax justice.

3. Where such loopholes have not been available, reduced revenues have in many cases crippled the government services.

4. The apportionments of boards of allotment result in injustices and sometimes discrimination among the local units of government.

5. Limitations make impossible the adoption of any scientific budget procedure. It is obvious that when the amount of the levy is fixed, the science of budgeting becomes a farce.

6. Assessment procedure and tax machinery have not improved.

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10-3-35

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
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7. The pay-as-you-go policy of handling capital improvements is discouraged if not made impossible.

8. The credit of governmental units is imperiled.

9. The principle of "home rule" is violated. This principle is based on the assumption that local citizens are better able to determine the type of governmental services that they can afford to pay for.

10. If any of the changes accomplished through tax limitation can be admitted to be desirable, such changes could have been brought about through safer methods and without the attendant evils of tax limitation."

Present status

"On a basis of the experience up to this time, government officials, students of government administration and tax specialists are almost unanimous in decrying tax limitation as being an unsatisfactory means of equalizing or reducing the tax burden. Instances abound to show where the results of tax limitation have not only been ineffective but detrimental. In some instances local governments were practically paralized pending relief from new legislation. On the other hand, there are definite instances in such states as Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Washington, California where the burden of taxation on real estate was materially reduced. It is clearly apparent that any program of drastic reduction in property tax levies requires a definite tax plan for new sources of revenue if governmental services are not to be curtailed. Serious consideration needs to be given to the problems of debt service and other fixed charges such as pensions, etc. Can a tax limit be applied uniformly to rural and urban property with out raising serious problems? What amount of flexibility is desirable and will flexibility be administered? These and many other questions should be carefully answered before embarking on a tax limitation proposal in Minnesota."

References

All quotations are taken from State Governmental Research Bulletin No. 1, "Feasibility of Blanket Tax Limitation Laws as a Means of Reducing the Tax Burden on General Property in Minnesota"

Report of the Tax Committee of the State Planning Board

Tax-bits Bulletin No. 2, General Welfare Tax League

Property Tax Limitation Laws, Statements by 24 authorities in the field of public finance and taxation, Public Administration Service Bulletin No. 36

State Governmental Research Bulletin No. 5, "The Property Tax Problem and the 1935 Legislative Session"

"Tax Control and Tax Limitation, Experiences of Indiana, Ohio and Minnesota Compared", Professor Wm. Anderson, Minnesota Municipalities, January 1935

"Tax Limitation or Tax Reform", J. M. Nolte, Minnesota Municipalities, March 1935

35 run
10-3-35

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

October 3, 1935

Dear Board Member:

Our new League year will start with a Board meeting on Friday, October 11th, at the Y. W. C. A., 12th and Nicollet Avenues, Minneapolis. The meeting will be called to order at 10:00 a. m., and will extend only over the luncheon hour. It will be our first opportunity to welcome new board members. We will analyze the convention so as to note points for improvement or change for another year. An executive committee must be appointed and other plans for the year made. Department chairmen present will be asked to bring us up to date on some phase of their program of work.

Price of luncheon will be 50¢, reservations to be made through this office.

Looking forward to seeing you and having your help as I start on another term as your president,

Sincerely,
Ruth H. Mitchell
Ruth H. Mitchell
State President

fice, price 5¢, or some member of your local League may already possess one) and be ready to take part in the discussion. The national League

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

29 run
2-25-36

September, 1935
50 run
9-18-35

TAX LIMITATION LAWS
By Mrs. W. B. Richards

"A movement to reduce drastically the tax burden on general property is rapidly gaining headway in practically every state in the union. This movement arises from the insistent demands of those owning property for a reduction in the cost of government or a definite shift of the tax burden from property to other sources of wealth. This movement has taken the form recently of proposals to restrict the total over-all levy that may be made against a single piece of general property by any or all units of government. This device is usually known as tax limitation and applies only to taxes on real and tangible personal property. During 1933 fourteen states (including Minnesota) enacted some type of tax limitation laws." In four of the fourteen states (California, New Mexico, and Oklahoma) tax limitation provisions were written into the constitutions by popular referendum.

History of Tax Limitation

"Tax limitation laws have been on the books for a number of decades, but these earlier limitations were primarily for the purpose of protecting taxpayers from further increases." In 1885 Massachusetts cities were subject to a twelve mill limit. By 1900, eighteen states had constitutional tax limits. All of these with the exception of New York were southern or western states. Statutory limits were more wide spread. Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and the five New England states were the only ones with no general limitations. In addition to the constitutional and statutory limits, many city charters have provided restrictions for years. In Minnesota there are 130 statutory limitations governing the levies of individual taxing units and no one unit has the same restrictions as another. No two states limit the same units of government, prescribe the same limits, or make the same exemptions.

Limitations in Minnesota at present

"Minnesota does not have a general constitutional limitation. The policy of Minnesota has been one of fitting the limitation to the need of each individual case." This means that we have a considerable number of limitations which may be roughly listed as follows:

There are over forty limits governing county levies
There are over fifty limits governing city and village levies
There are about eighteen limits governing township levies
There are about twenty five limits governing school district levies

All these limits were inaugurated to place a maximum that could not be exceeded sometime in the future and not to force drastic property tax reduction.

Motives behind Tax Limitation

"Today the new limitation rates on general property either in mills or dollars are being fixed at figures so low as to require drastic reduction in expenditures or the substitution of additional types of taxes in order to replace the revenue lost from property tax sources. The reasons for the impetus given to tax limitation legislation during the years of the depression are obvious. In the first place, real estate justly demands relief from its tax burden. A second motive is the belief that limitations on the tax levy force a reduction in public expenditure. A third motive for the recent tax limitation movement is to compel the broadening of the tax base by adding additional forms of taxes". All three of these motives exist in Minnesota, but it is the first one that is of paramount interest. The necessity for relief to the property owners is not seriously questioned by any one but there is a reasonable difference of opinion as to just how this relief is to be provided without serious or even dangerous curtailment of essential governmental services as well as the impairment of the financial credit of the various units of government.

10-29-35
run 35

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

October 29, 193[illegible]

Dear Board Member:

On Friday, November 8th, our State Board will have its next meeting at the Y. W. C. A., 12th and Nicollet Avenues, Minneapolis. I shall call the meeting to order at ten o'clock, but will understand tha some of you have to be late on account of bus or train schedules.

This meeting promises to be most interesting. With the date set for the special session, we must map out our course of action most carefully. I am asking Mrs. Beard and Mrs. Richards to conduct a discussion on the Civil Service Bill before we make our decision as to whether to push it at the special session. Will you feel responsible for looking over the resume of this bill (can be obtained from the office, price 5¢, or some member of your local League may already possess one) and be ready to take part in the discussion. The national League has sent a new kit on Neutrality which Mrs. McNally will show you, at the same time giving you the last news on this subject.

The rest of the Board needs you, and you need the Board discussion. I shall hope to see you. The price of the luncheon is now 60¢, the reservations to be made through this office by November 7th.

We expect as our guests at luncheon the new president and secretary of the All-College League, who will tell us of their recent Conference and their plans for the coming year.

Sincerely,

Ruth H. Mitchell
State President

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run 70
10-18-35

FIFTH ANNUAL
COLLEGE LEAGUE CONFERENCE
at
Mankato Teachers' College
Mankato

* * * *

October 18, 19
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10-21-35
150 run

PROGRAM OF WORK
Minnesota League of Women Voters
1935 - 1936 2/5/35
186 run

CURRENT PROJECTS

1. Cooperation with National League in Campaign for Trained Public Personnel
2. Survey of Public Personnel in Minnesota
3. A Civil Service Law for Minnesota
4. Survey of Schools in Support of Larger Units of School Administration

CONTINUED RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Cooperation with National League on all active Federal Measures
2. Support of Efficient Operation of Federal-State Employment Service
3. Opposition to Discriminations against Women in Public Employment
4. Support of Efficient State and Local Public Welfare Organization and Administration
   a) Public Health Nursing
   b) Child Welfare
   c) Maternity and Infancy
   d) Mothers' Aid
5. Support of a statewide, uniform system of assessment under the Merit System

STUDY

1. Social Security as embodied in:
   a) A coordinated system of federal, state, and local relief

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS 55 run 10-10-35

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2 - Have you encouraged school pupils and the public at large, as well as all League members, to participate in the Slogan Contest?

Let's all do our best to put Minnesota first in both contests!

Mrs. Harington Beard
Mrs. Mary K. Swain

P.S. Have you organized Reading Circles or Reading Chains on the pamphlet, Trained Personnel? Send us your results

50 run
10-10-35

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

1935 State Convention

Criticisms of a Mass Relief Program
by
Miss Grace M. Guilford
Assistant Director of Social Service
State Emergency Relief Administration

For many generations the weather has been the prime topic of conversation when mind and interest lag. Recently, however, the weather has had a rival - relief. Most of the comments on relief are no more original than those on the weather---and considerably less informed. After all, one experiences wind and rain and heat and cold, but only a minority of our citizens---and perhaps none of us here---are on relief.

I am here to try to analyze a few of the criticisms against the relief program, to suggest a few of its implications, and in general to talk shop.

I think none of you approve wholeheartedly of the relief program. I know I don't. No thinking person could. After all, it is a mass program and it has a good share of the evils that go with any large-scale public effort. It has given relief to a few people who didn't deserve it. It has fostered---or at least stimulated---a grab-bag, demanding attitude in many clients (and surprisingly enough, in communities and their official bodies). It has sapped some of our initiative and, to some degree, has lowered public morale.

In saying this, I am not being apologetic, for that is not necessary. The relief program has accomplished and continues to accomplish what it set out to do: alleviate need. In Minnesota, it has fed, clothed, and housed an average of almost 100,000 cases (representing more than 400,000 persons) per month during the past year, and in addition, has provided some third of these cases with necessary medical and dental care. Each of these 100,000 cases represents between four and five persons and the care has been given at an average cost of approximately $30.00 per month. When one stops to think a little of that figure and remembers that food, clothing, shelter, and medical care are covered by that cost, it is obvious that in the larger sense the relief program has really been rather economical. Needless to say, that economy by which 100,000 families can have their resources brought up to a subsistence level is due entirely to the case work technique which adjusts the amount of aid to the difference between a family's resources and its total needs. Widely varying deficiency budgets are the greatest source of complaint from relief clients, and yet strangely enough, those budgets, varying according to need, are the very means by which the money is made to cover those needs.

With the knowledge of this basic accomplishment, it is easier to understand and analyze the relief program with a view to determining which of the criticisms against it are valid. One feels that by offering and evaluating criticism one is not damning the program because, since it has accomplished what it has meant to accomplish, it can be considered in the larger view eminently successful. In other words, those who have been in the program can cheerfully and impartially criticize it freely in an effort to discover some conclusion which will be of value in this constantly changing, and we hope improving, social welfare program.

There are three general and quite wide-spread criticisms of relief. They are the criticisms that are heard most often from the most people.

The first of these is that glib indictment: "Relief clients won't work." The charg that relief clients refuse jobs is almost country-wide. An instance of such a job-refusal spreads faster than a smoking-room story. So current was the charge that the federal government carried through a number of studies of job-refusals in widely scattered sections of the country. The results and conclusions of those studies, including one carried on in Minnesota by SERA, are somewhat amazing.

5. Because it is dangerous as a [illegible] of socialized law with a view to the biological, social, and occupational differences between men and women, which in our opinion, secure for women

run 70
10-18-35

FIFTH ANNUAL
COLLEGE LEAGUE CONFERENCE
at
Mankato Teachers' College
Mankato

* * * *

October 18, 19
1 9 3 5

PROGRAM OF WORK 193
Minnesota League of Women Voters
1935 - 1936 2/5/35
186 rum

CURRENT PROJECTS

1. Cooperation with National League in Campaign for Trained Public Personnel
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3. A Civil Service Law for Minnesota
4. Survey of Schools in Support of Larger Units of School Administration

CONTINUED RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Cooperation with National League on all active Federal Measures
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3. Opposition to Discriminations against Women in Public Employment
4. Support of Efficient State and Local Public Welfare Organization and Administration
   a) Public Health Nursing
   b) Child Welfare
   c) Maternity and Infancy
   d) Mothers' Aid
5. Support of a statewide, uniform system of assessment under the Merit System

STUDY

1. Social Security as embodied in:
   a) A coordinated system of federal, state, and local relief

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS 56 rum
10-10-35

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Mrs. Harington Beard
Mrs. Mary K. Swain

P.S. Have you organized Reading Circles or Reading Chains on the pamphlet, Trained Personnel? Send us your results

Before going into that, however, one should know what a job-refusal is. A definition must be attempted. Perhaps everyone has his own idea of what an unjustifiable job-refusal might be, but for the purposes of this talk I offer you a brief definition of a job-refusal for which the SERA removes a man from relief. If a man refuses a job which he is capable of performing within reasonable distance from his home at wages which equal his deficiency budget, he is removed from relief unless there are other extenuating circumstances. Other extenuating circumstances are numerous in possibilities: it may be illness in the home which makes his presence necessary; the hours of work and the rate of pay may be outrageously out of line with decency (one woman with three small children refused a floor-scrubbing job which would keep her busy 35 hours a week and paid $2.50); the conditions of work might be such that the physical health of the worker would be endangered. In other words, not every job-refusal, even though it is verified, can be considered a reflection on the relief client. The refusal might be perfectly justifiable.

The federal studies of the job-refusal problem reveal some very interesting facts. One of the first of these investigations was in an eastern city (Baltimore) selected as representative of an urban area. From all possible sources, including employment agency lists, which totaled 48,000 names, it was possible to get only 195 cases of alleged job-refusals during two spring months. Each of these was thoroughly investigated, and out of the 195 only four cases were clearly unjustifiable; 65 of the cases were not on relief; and 26 more were already working at private jobs and therefore refused the new job. Extenuating circumstances which ruled out many more cases were various; a mother with four small children refused a domestic service job because of a contagious disease in the employer's home. Women with home responsibilities refused domestic service jobs which required that they "live-in".

A small rural area in the east which has a high seasonal demand for berry pickers gave rise to a nation-wide newspaper story describing the inability to obtain relief labor and estimating the resultant crop loss at $50,000 to $400,000. The FERA sent an investigator to look into the situation and was unable to find a single instance of a relief client's refusing a berry picking job. The refusals of such jobs came from persons not on relief. Those refusals were due to the low rate of pay, long hours, difficult working conditions, bad living facilities in the berry patches, the shortness of the season, and the proved difficulty of getting the wages earned - employers often paying in county or company scrip.

The Minnesota study, carried on independently of the FERA investigations and taking a somewhat more stringent view of job-refusals, covered a period of three months and obtained leads on job-refusals from the National Reemployment Service, the State Employment Service, and the departments of public relief in Minneapolis and St. Paul. The study does not claim to have obtained information on all job-refusals but it covered the major portion of Minnesota and obtained the information from those agencies most likely to hear of refusals.

During the three month period covered, only 68 cases of job-refusals came to the attention of the cooperating agencies. During the same period of time, about 6000 persons were being placed on jobs by these various agencies. In other words, job-refusals were about 1% of total employment placements. Among the reasons for refusal were: distance to work; income less than the work relief budget; bad health or physical incapacity; client already working, had a job in view, or was running a garden which would bring in income or resources equal to the wages to be earned. Among the reasons which might be called unjustifiable were general dissatisfaction with the job, anticipation of WPA, fear of loss of security by going off relief, and unspecified personal reasons. Approximately half of the 68 cases might have been justified in refusing the job. Some of the jobs required 60 or more hours a week, and at least a half a dozen 70 hours a week. Several of the jobs were refused because the distance to work amounted to about 150 miles.

5. Because it is dangerous as a right [illegible]
   of socialized law with a view to the biological, social, and occupational differences between men and women, which in our opinion, secure for women

October 18, 19
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. then, the Minnesota study bore out the conclusions of the federal nd adds support to the statement that the job-refusal criticism of the program is largely the result of loose talk and broad generalization on asis of a few specific and somewhat sporadic instances. As if to verify the ults of this study, less than one-tenth of one per cent of Minnesota relief lients were removed from relief because of job-refusals during June - a month of 10,000 closures for all reasons.

It is hardly necessary to say that job-refusals are of far greater significance than merely a negligible reflection against relief. It is hardly that at all. It reflects a broad criticism against our society. The problem of job-refusal is not so much that the relief client turns down the job, but that the job is not fit to be accepted. If one goes into the subject, he comes to feel not only that the laborer is worthy of his hire, but that in many cases the hire is unworthy of the laborer.

In other words, the job-refusal criticism of relief clients is rather shallow, misinformed, and precarious as to foundation.

There is a second widely current criticism of relief. This criticism takes two forms: one, relief standards are too high; the other, relief standards are too low.

I am almost tempted to let the two parts of the criticism balance each other and mutually answer themselves. Yet one brief explanation really covers both.

Our food budgets are set up by expert nutritionists who have built a dietary which provides for the maintenance of health at the lowest possible cost. Family dietary standards vary greatly, and we have preferred to put our trust in the impartial scientific conclusions of specialists in the field of nutrition. The dietary used by the relief administration is not adequate as that term is understood by the average non-relief family, but on the other hand, when rightly used, it does preserve health and well-being at minimum cost which, with limited funds, is as far as we can go.

Incidentally, this dietary and the nutritional work that has gone into the making of it and the teaching of it to some 100,000 relief families has resulted in a permanent benefit to many families who knew little or nothing about proper eating and protective foods. If we can teach even a portion of the families in our care what a balanced diet is, there are gains in health that will be permanent.

Closely allied with this criticism and often made a part of it is objection against the medical and dental aid we have given. One side asks why this should be given to relief clients when there are non-relief persons unable to afford it. The other side asks why more medical and dental aid cannot be given. The answer to the first group is that relief funds can be used only for relief clients. We recognize that non-relief families are in great need of such attention but to give it would cost far more than the funds we have available. The answer to the second group is almost the same. There is a need for more care, but food, clothing and shelter in general must come first, and we can give only enough medical and dental care to provide for emergencies and those conditions which might effect future well-being or employability. During the year April, 1934, to April, 1935, approximately 4½% of relief funds was used for medical, dental, and nursing care. During the same period, physicians made 45,000 home calls to relief clients and received about 67,000 office calls from those clients. Dental corrections were given 8,158 children and 10,794 adults. Tonsillectomies were given 1800 children and 250 adults. Glasses were provided for 1900 children and 3200 adults. Immunization was really outside the province of the relief administration but special circumstances sometimes made it necessary, and a total of 2,907 children were immunized. During the same period of time, 354 graduate nurses and 1312 practical nurses were employed. It is interesting to note how the client came in contact with the doctor: 64% of them re-

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the care at their own request; 18% were given care after the doctor re- ed the service for the patient; another 18% were referred to the doctor by ERA Visitor. Obviously, an investment of this sort will pay dividends in ars to come.

If there is validity in the criticism against the too high or too low standard of relief budgets, it lies in the relatively low amount of medical and dental care. There is a crying need for more such attention than we are able to pay for.

The third wide-spread criticism of relief which I am going to discuss today might be summarized in this way: relief clients are spending their money for gasoline and liquor. It is true. Many of them do buy gasoline and beer and hard liquor. They even buy tobacco.

Whether this is justified depends almost entirely upon one's viewpoint. From the administrative standpoint such expenditures by many relief clients are unavoidable. It is impossible to spoon-feed 114,000 cases, including almost 450,000 persons; and if that hand-feeding were possible, it would not be desirable. After all, the preservation of self-respect in an indigent person is the foundation of his economic and social rehabilitation. The majority of relief clients during this depression are not indigents in the old traditional sense of the word. They are self-respecting people who through no fault of their own find themselves utterly out of resources. To kill their self-respect would be a tragedy both social and individual. These persons have always been accustomed to spending their own money as they see fit. It is necessary for us to guide those expenditures somewhat to insure a proper diet, but to carry that guidance down to a ridiculous detail would destroy the strength of our principle at the same time that it destroys the client's sense of independence which we are attempting to preserve. If a relief client wishes to buy two gallons of gas in order to take his family riding on a Sunday afternoon, I should say that he had a right to do it and that it would bring intangible benefits justifying the expenditure. If a client buys two gallons of gas to drive in from the country of a Saturday night to do his shopping and visit with his neighbors, or to drive in to church Sunday morning, I think the benefits are undoubted. A pinch of snuff, a chew of cut plug, or a pipeful of tobacco, I am told, forms a masculine solace which eases many difficulties. If such things hearten or console a man who has little else to give him joy, I think it is very cheap at the price. I go even further. A glass of beer might be put in the same catagory. It may be quite true that he is wasting a nickel, but society has been wasting the man's man-power for many months and perhaps for several years. From the highest ethical standpoint it is very difficult to justify criticism of relief clients who spend some of their money on such non-essentials as tobacco and gasoline and movies and beer. Our effort is to preserve as much as possible of the normal way of life for these people who are through no fault of their own forced to receive relief. We must preserve at least some of the comfortable normalcy if those families are not to lose everything which makes them socially valuable. These modest little luxuries go farther than one would believe in that preservation of the normal way of life.

These then, are the three most wide-spread criticisms of relief--job-refusals, standards too high or too low, and mis-spending of relief budgets. I think they are the least important criticisms. Let me mention very briefly in the time which remains a view of what I consider the really serious and important evils of the relief program.

I maintain that the relief program is basically highly successful because it has accomplished what it was meant to accomplish, but incident to its success are several evil effects.

Even while the relief program has preserved the morale and self-respect of most of its clients, a sizable number of them have lost initiative and have lost morale.

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FIFTH ANNUAL
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PROGRAM OF WORK
Minnesota League of Women Voters
1935 - 1936 2/5/35
186 run

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May I put this in a somewhat different way: These persons have not lost morale because of the relief program but because the relief program was unable to prevent the loss - or to restore it when already lost. The loss of morale comes from the economic conditions which made the relief program necessary. The program might be defended against this criticism for that reason and justifiably so, but I feel that some blame can be legitimately attached to relief if only because a mass public program fails to adjust perfectly to individual situations.

A certain portion of relief clients have developed a demanding attitude---asking something for nothing. It will take a long time before this attitude can be overcome, the more so because the communities, including the non-relief population, have acquired much of the same characteristic. Communities ask for as much as the neighboring county or city. Among some clients there has developed a type of pragmatic honesty (really dishonesty) by which they cover up resources in order to obtain more aid; or they misrepresent their condition in order to become eligible for relief or receive a higher budget.

These are really serious conditions because they go so deep into human personality. Mind you, I do not impute these attitudes to all, nor even to the majority of relief clients (Perhaps only to a relatively few); but even so, it is sufficient to justify severe criticism of the relief program for its inevitable and unavoidable deleterious effects on those clients. I say they are inevitable and unavoidable because in a mass relief program it is really impossible to place clients in their proper category. In that one sentence lies the introduction to the hope which lies before us in this particular field.

The social security program will embody specialized treatment of individual needs, and thus proper case work will eliminate many of these evil but necessary effects of mass program. One portion of the social security program will involve regular contributions by the ultimate recipient of the benifits. It will involve a certain degree of local responsibility which will serve to correct that community attitude which now tried to "get all it can". There will be categories socially recognized and accepted which will remove from the recipients of the aid that portion of stigma which still unfortunately exists in some localities and among some people. More intangibly the benefits of the social security program will be pretty well established and its beneficiaries will not feel that urge to obtain more because they know that their efforts will be of little or no avail. There will be no reason to cover resources. They will be receiving what they know to be their due, and the community will likewise be aware of that important fact.

The crux of this social security program lies in the development of the mechanics of its administration. From the experience of the past few years, relief workers believed that the best administrative possibility lies in some such mechanics as this: a county welfare board will take care of the local responsibility with the advice and under the supervision of a state welfare board which will share the control of the program with the local body. This type of cooperative effort in which autonomy seems to be split between the county and the state may appear impracticable at first glance, but our experience in the relief program during the last several years shows that this type of cooperation is entirely feasible and workable. It has the virtue of keeping local responsibility and at the same time insuring uniformity of standards and procedures. It would be guaranty of efficient, trained personnel and would provide supervision, advice, and consultation. It preserves to the local community sufficient checks and controls to serve local needs and purpose.

This is all too brief a comment on the possible mechanics of the social security program insofar as it affects local communities, but I do wish to urge that you devote thought to the problem. The development of a mechanism for administering social security will be done this fall and winter, and on that mechanism as planned and set up by the legislature will depend the success of the program.

5. Because it is dangerous as a rigid formula likely to [illegible] of socialized law with a view to the biological, social, and occupational differences between men and women, which in our opinion, secure for women

run 75
10-18-35

FIFTH ANNUAL
COLLEGE LEAGUE CONFERENCE
at
Mankato Teachers' College
Mankato

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October 18, 19
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10-21-35
150 run

PROGRAM OF WORK
Minnesota League of Women Voters
1935 - 1936
2/5/35
186 run

CURRENT PROJECTS

1. Cooperation with National League in Campaign for Trained Public Personnel
2. Survey of Public Personnel in Minnesota
3. A Civil Service Law for Minnesota
4. Survey of Schools in Support of Larger Units of School Administration

CONTINUED RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Cooperation with National League on all active Federal Measures
2. Support of Efficient Operation of Federal-State Employment Service
3. Opposition to Discriminations against Women in Public Employment
4. Support of Efficient State and Local Public Welfare Organization and Administration
   a) Public Health Nursing
   b) Child Welfare
   c) Maternity and Infancy
   d) Mothers' Aid
5. Support of a statewide, uniform system of assessment under the Merit System

STUDY

1. Social Security as embodied in:
   a) A coordinated system of federal, state, and local relief

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
56 run
10-10-35

Dear Local League President:

Just TWENTY-ONE more days for our two contests!

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Let's all do our best to put Minnesota first in both contests!

Mrs. Harington Beard
Mrs. Mary K. Swain

P.S. Have you organized Reading Circles or Reading Chains on the pamphlet, Trained Personnel? Send us your results

Minnesota League of Women Voters
Department of Government and the
Legal Status of Women

1938 State Convention
10-19-35
40 run

Protective Legislation and Equal Rights

By Mrs. Charlotte Farrish Luwe

During the past year we found discussion of this brought to the fore. The large sale of the flyer "Equal Rights" or "Human Rights" indicates to me that most of the leagues have studied and are familiar with this problem. Our problem in this connection is largely an educational one. The danger lies in the statement of the subject, for on first glance "Equal Rights is the goal toward which we are working. But we must remember that the League stands unutterably opposed to the blanket method of attempting to get such rights. Briefly, it is our contention that the situation is not similar to the suffrage problem and does not, therefore, call for a constitutional amendment. Suffrage required amendment of consitutions in all states---discriminations in the laws have been substantially removed by law in many states. We have few actual discriminations in the laws in our state. We are opposed to the "Equal Rights" amendment, briefly:

1. Because we believe it to be unnecessary.
2. Because it is undesirable to assume the responsibility of framing legislation for all states in fields of law still in the laboratory stage; for example, married women's property rights.
3. Because it would be folly to have all matters of family law a matter of federal law to be determined ultimately by the Supreme Court of our land, which is already adequately supplied with important considerations. It would be a dangerous encroachment of rights peculiarly adopted for determination in our respective states.
4. Because "Equal Rights" is an indefinite thing, incapable of definition---an abstract principle not adapted to a definite law.
5. Because it is dangerous as a rigid formula likely to hinder development of socialized law with a view to the biological, social, and occupational differences between men and women, which in our opinion, secure for women a true equality.

There are other reasons why we oppose the amendment. I have no time to cite them, nor do I have time to answer the arguments of the proponents of the measure, but there is ample League material to be had in this connection, and I earnestly ask that you familiarize yourself with it, since in order to discuss this subject as I want you to do outside your League groups, as well as in them, you must be prepared, in order to make an impressive statement, to answer arguments as well as set them forth.

But there is something more to be said. There is one particular by-product of the "Equal Rights" amendment, which during the past year has come to our attention and upon which we feel you must be informed. It has to do with so-called "Protective" legislation---hour, wage, night-shift laws, etc. Every state in our Union has some form of protective legislation for women. It is now generally conceded that an equal rights amendment would nullify such legislation. We feel strongly that this is one reason why there should be no such amendment. However, I do want to point out that we do not rest our case against the amendment on this score alone, and that it is possible for you to educate and work with groups to secure their opposition to the amendment, though the group stands opposed to protective legislation.

Protective legislation deals with women in industry, you say, and does not properly come in our Department. This is true to a certain extent (another example that all Departments overlap), but the topic concerns us, for we are confronted constantly, and particularly in view of the "Equal Rights" amendment, with the question, "Is protective legislation discriminatory?"

run 75
10-18-35

FIFTH ANNUAL
COLLEGE LEAGUE CONFERENCE
at
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Mankato

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October 18, 19
1 9 3 5

10-21-35 150 run

PROGRAM OF WORK
Minnesota League of Women Voters
1935 - 1936 2/5/35
186 run

CURRENT PROJECTS

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3. A Civil Service Law for Minnesota
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5. Support of a statewide, uniform system of assessment under the Merit System

STUDY

1. Social Security as embodied in:
   a) A coordinated system of federal, state, and local relief

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS 55 run 10-10-35

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We must distinquish between what we mean by "Differentiation" and "Discrimination." Let me illustrate with a reference to our so-called "Zoning" ordinances. Two persons own real estate across the street from one another. The ordinance prohibits one from constructing a mortuary on his property, permits it as to the other. There is a difference in the treatment of the respective owners. Yet, the ultimate purpose of the law is to protect each in the maintenance of the value of his property for the particular purposes to which it is adapted.

In other words, we no longer can live under the old idea, "Every man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost." Society has developed into a complex system, which necessitates a certain amount of differentiation to make for security and equality for the whole.

So to the question, "Is protective legislation discriminatory?" I answer, for the League, that it differentiates, but does not discriminate. As has been said, "Only in an arbitrary 'sex-equalitarian' sense could it be otherwise.

My time is limited. I can only skim over the subject. My purpose is to stimulate your careful consideration of the topic in your particular groups.

There is one basic consideration we must keep in mind. Labor laws are not the fragment of an old law which was filled with discriminations against women. They are comparatively new laws which have grown up since the industrial revolution when women turned in great numbers from their homes to the factory for employment. They were passed at the behest of the industrial women. And in this connection, there is a second thought we should keep in mind. That is that labor laws apply largely to the industrial women, and do not effect business and professional women. The problems of the business or professional woman and the industrial are quite distinct from one another. There have been laws that inadvertently did apply to them. This was remedied by a later amendment, or lenient enforcement. But this is the fault of the drafting of the law and can be guarded against.

The business and professional women compete with one another as individuals. Their skilled training, older age, and their limited number in any particular line limit the field of competition. The business or professional woman can go so far as her skill permits, and as sex-prejudice will let her. This is the prejudice of the public and her clients or customers and has no basis in legal restrictions. On the other hand, the industrial woman competes "in mass." There are millions like her--better skilled and unskilled, and easily replaceable one with another. Employers want women workers--often because they are cheaper, and the reason they are cheaper is because the competition among women in the absence of regulative law is comparatively unlimited, and these women, as statistics of the Government so vividly reveal, must work where they may in order to live. Their necessities and their inexperience in the labor market, combine to compel them to grasp at low terms, and they thereby undercut not only themselves, but secondarily become men's (their fathers, husbands, sons) collective underbidder, thereby complicating the problem of the family and community itself.

This difference is tied up with the history of the industrial revolution and developments of modern industry. If we realize the difference between the business woman and the industrial woman, I feel we can realize the necessity for different treatment of these two groups. What means equal opportunity for one, means unequal opportunity for another.

Our social philosophy has developed to the stage where we recognize that competition cannot be absolutely free. Labor groups long ago came to this conclusion. It is the conclusion of those studying social conditions of health and sanitation. Women are the mothers of future generations. Their health, welfare and the maintenance of the home are of the greatest importance to society. Even though, as individuals, women might be willing to ruin their health to provide immediate necessities for

run 75
10-18-35

FIFTH ANNUAL
COLLEGE LEAGUE CONFERENCE
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Mankato Teachers' College
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October 18, 19
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PROGRAM OF WORK
Minnesota League of Wome
1935 - 1936

CURRENT PROJECTS

1. Cooperation with National League i
   for Trained Public Personnel
2. Survey of Public Personnel in Minne
3. A Civil Service Law for Minnesota
4. Survey of Schools in Support of Large
   School Administration

CONTINUED RESPONSIBILITIES

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   Federal Measures
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3. Opposition to Discriminations against Women i
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STUDY

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      local relief

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS 55 run 10-10-35

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one family where they are driven by poverty to do so, we, as a society, cannot afford to permit them to do so in any great number.

But, you ask, why cannot the laws be made to cover men and women alike? There are several reasons. I shall enumerate but two.

1. One reason is the ruling of our courts, the decisions being based on the ground that such laws interfere with the freedom of contract and are therefore unconstitutional. The same courts uphold such laws for women alone by reason of their physiological and biological difference, and the welfare of society. It should be remembered, however, that this feature can be overworked and that sometimes biological differences are claimed as the basis for distinctions which really are discriminatory.
2. Men do not desire such laws. By reason of their organization and superior bargaining power, they have no need for them. You say, then, why don't women organize. Three important reasons appear, and there may be others.
   A. Lack of time. Many women have a dual role, working both inside and outside the home.
   B. Lack of interest. Among many women and particularly industrial women, there is a mental attitude of impermanence. No girl or woman in a button factory expects to pack buttons all her life. It is just a job to fill in until such time as she may marry, or financial conditions may improve so she will not need to work.
   C. Lack of money for dues, because of low wages.

Some groups insist that where we have protective legislation for women, we impair their opportunities for employment. I do not believe that current studies and surveys bear this out. There may be isolated examples of it. Threats to dismiss women employees where and when such laws are enacted, and to substitute men have usually fallen quite flat, because men could not be found to work for the wage the women were receiving. Protective legislation tends toward lower hours, betterwages, and more employment for women, because it curtails the disastrous competition in the group.

Surveys show that in the states where good labor laws for women are found, that there exist not only the best conditions for women in industry, but the most important examples of women's advance into new fields. In other words, we find that with protective legislation there comes "an actual lift toward economic equality," though the theoretical freedom of women to contract has been impaired. To exploit them by omitting the protection would be a far greater discrimination. With "protective legislation" women have made more progress in the past two decades, than in the previous century.

The time may come when protective legislation will be no longer necessary. There is no question but that labor laws must be changed from time to time as conditions change, but this is true of any legislation. But for the present it is the opinion of industrial women that they must make a choice between "legal" and "economic" equality. The opposition to their choice has come largely from employees interested in "cheap" labor, and from women not industrial workers.

A discussion of this problem reveals you will see the fact that "legal equality, and economic equality may or may not coincide." It is important, therefore, that we seek equality not by an abstract statement, but as Ethel Smith sets forth in her book on this subject. It is important to apply a concrete definition of equality to each particular situation that calls for change. In closing, may I quote what to me is the answer to our entire problem, "For some purposes men and women are persons, and the law should for these purposes treat them as persons, subjecting them to the same duties and conferring upon them the same rights. But for other and vital purposes, men and women are men and women, and the law must treat them as men and women, and, therefore subject them to different and not the same rules of legal conduct.

Friday, October 18

REGISTRATION
4:00 - 6:00 p. m. Cooper Hall

DINNER
6:00 p. m. Daniel Buck Hall

Presiding, Miss Sara Norris, Dean of Women
Mankato Teachers' College

Welcome - Miss Rosemary English, President
Mankato Teachers' College League

Response - Miss Margaret Mitchell, President
St. Cloud Teachers' College League

FIRESIDE DISCUSSION
7:00 p. m. Daniel Buck Hall

Leader: Miss Teresina Rowell
College League Adviser
Minnesota League of Women Voters

Saturday, October 19

BREAKFAST
8:30 - All-College League Board

COLLEGE LEAGUE PROGRAM AND ACTIVITIES
10:30 a. m. Cooper Hall

Miss Teresina Rowell, College
League Adviser
Miss Helen Herr, Field Secretary

LUNCHEON
12:30 Daniel Buck Hall

Presiding, Miss Ruth H. Mitchell

"Woman's Place in Government"

Miss Charlotte Farrish Luwe, Chairman
Government and the Legal Status of
Women

10-21-35
150 num

PROGRAM OF WORK
Minnesota League of Women Voters
1935 - 1936 9/5/35
186 num

CURRENT PROJECTS

1. Cooperation with National League in Campaign for Trained Public Personnel
2. Survey of Public Personnel in Minnesota
3. A Civil Service Law for Minnesota
4. Survey of Schools in Support of Larger Units of School Administration

CONTINUED RESPONSIBILITIES

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3. Opposition to Discriminations against Women in Public Employment
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STUDY

1. Social Security as embodied in:
   a) A coordinated system of federal, state, and local relief

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS 56 num 10-10-35

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Mrs. Harington Beard
Mrs. Mary K. Swain

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50 num
10-10-35

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

1935 State Convention

Criticisms of a Mass Relief Program
by
Miss Grace M. Guilford
Assistant Director of Social Service
State Emergency Relief Administration

For many generations the weather has been the prime topic of conversation when mind and interest lag. Recently, however, the weather has had a rival - relief. Most of the comments on relief are no more original than those on the weather--- and considera ly less informed. After all, one experiences wind and rain and heat and cold, but only a minority of our citizens---and perhaps none of us here--- are on relief.

I am here to try to analyze a few of the criticisms against the relief program, to suggest a few of its implications, and in general to talk shop.

I think none of you approve wholeheartedly of the relief program. I know I don't. No thinking person could. After all, it is a mass program and it has a good share of the evils that go with any large-scale public effort. It has given relief to a few people who didn't deserve it. It has fostered---or at least stimulated---a grab-bag, demanding attitude in many clients (and surprisingly enough, in communities and their official bodies). It has sapped some of our initiative and, to some degree, has lowered public morale.

In saying this, I am not being apologetic, for that is not necessary. The relief program has accomplished and continues to accomplish what it set out to do: alleviate need. In Minnesota, it has fed, clothed, and housed an average of almost 100,000 cases (representing more than 400,000 persons) per month during the past year, and in addition, has provided some third of these cases with necessary medical and

Legal Status of Women

40 num

Protective Legislation and Equal Rights

By Mrs. Charlotte Farrish Luwe

During the past year we found discussion of this brought to the fore. The large sale of the flyer "Equal Rights" or "Human Rights" indicates to me that most of the leagues have studied and are familiar with this problem. Our problem in this connection is largely an educational one. The danger lies in the statement of the subject, for on first glance "Equal Rights is the goal toward which we are working. But we must remember that the League stands unutterably opposed to the blanket method of attempting to get such rights. Briefly, it is our contention that the situation is not similar to the suffrage problem and does not, therefore, call for a constitutional amendment. Suffrage required amendment of consitutions in all states---discriminations in the laws have been substantially removed by law in many states. We have few actual discriminations in the laws in our state. We are opposed to the "Equal Rights" amendment, briefly:

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2. Because it is undesirable to assume the responsibility of framing legislation for all states in fields of law still in the laboratory stage; for example, married women's property rights.
3. Because it would be folly to have all matters of family law a matter of federal law to be determined ultimately by the Supreme Court of our land, which is already adequately supplied with important considerations. It would be a dangerous encroachment of rights peculiarly adopted for determination in our respective states.
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STUDY

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   b) Unemployment compensation
   c) Old Age Assistance
2. Reorganization of Local Governmental Units
   a) Consolidation of Counties
   b) Improved methods of finance: budgets, purchasing, accounting, fee system
3. Taxes and Tax Trends
4. Consumer Problems
5. Nomination and Election Procedure with a View to Constructive Changes

Responsibility for carrying out this program lies with the local Leagues, directed by the State Board with special assistance from the department chairmen, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND ITS OPERATION

* 1. Survey of Public Personnel in Minnesota
* 2. A Civil Service Law for Minnesota
* 3. Support of a statewide, uniform system of assessment under the Merit System
4. Reorganization of Local Governmental Units
   a) Consolidation of Counties
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5. Taxes and Tax Trends
6. Nomination and Election Procedure with a View to Constructive Changes

Federal
* 1. Adherence to the merit system in all branches of the United States Government
* 2. Appropriation for the Civil Service Commission
* 3. Federal Suffrage for the District of Columbia

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND EDUCATION

* 1. Survey of Schools in Support of Larger Units of School Administration
* 2. Survey of Public Personnel in Minnesota

Federal
* 1. Appropriation for the Office of Education

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND CHILD WELFARE

* 1. Support of Efficient State and Local Public Welfare Organization and Administration
   a) Public Health Nursing
   b) Child Welfare
   c) Maternity and Infancy
   d) Mothers' Aid
* 2. Survey of Public Personnel in Minnesota

Federal
* 1. Appropriation for the Children's Bureau

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND ECONOMIC WELFARE

* 1. Support of Efficient Operation of Federal-State Employment Service
2. Social Security as embodied in:
   a) A coordinated system of federal, state, and local relief
   b) Unemployment compensation
   c) Old Age Assistance
3. Consumer Problems
* 4. Survey of Public Personnel in Minnesota

Federal
* 1. Extension of Food and Drugs Regulation
* 2. Cooperative Extension work in Home Economics
* 3. Appropriations for: Bureau of Home Economics
   Women's Bureau
   U.S. Employment Service
   Unemployment Relief
   Bureau of Labor Statistics

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND THE LEGAL STATUS OF WOMEN

* 1. Opposition to Discriminations against Women in Public Employment
* 2. Survey of Public Personnel in Minnesota

Federal
* 1. Opposition to the "Equal Rights" Amendment
* 2. Removal of Discriminations against Married Persons

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

* 1. American Adherence to the World Court
* 2. Government Control of Munitions
* 3. Revision of War Debts
4. American Foreign Policy

* Indicates Support Items

Just THINK!!!

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Legal Status of Women 40 num

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3. Because it would be folly to have all matters of family law a matter of federal law to be determined ultimately by the Supreme Court of our land, which is already adequately supplied with important considerations. It would be a dangerous encroachment of rights peculiarly adopted for determination in our respective states.
4. Because "Equal Rights" is an indefinite thing, incapable of definition--- an abstract principle not adapted to a definite law.
5. Because it is dangerous as a rigid formula likely to hinder development of socialized law with a view to the biological, social, and occupational differences between men and women, which in our opinion, secure for women

10-24-35 num 75

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

October, 1935

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Trained Personnel
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10-26-35

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

October 26, 1935

Dear Chairman of the Department of Government and Economic Welfare:

Convention is behind us; wasn't it fine? And now for a good winter's work.

I want to give you an airplane view in this letter. It is so hard to concentrate on every topic all at once, that I am trying to plan our year so that you may receive a further news letter on each department topic. I have asked Mrs. Harold Benjamin, chairman for the Minneapolis League, to prepare a letter for you on Consumer Problems. You will hear more from me on unemployment insurance and old age pensions during the special legislative session. And I plan to send you a letter just on "Relief" along about February, when the national League promises us some new material to work with.

This is almost entirely a study year for our department. Do let's make it an intensive one. Let's, as chairmen, acquire some background of information on each of our study items, and have that behind us. We will at once begin culling all sorts of interesting current notes from every newspaper or periodical that we pick up, and shortly we will find ourselves completely up to date on every department topic.

One thing I hope none of us will be guilty of (my own bad conscience makes me speak), and that is, cramming for examination style, to study hard, or even organize a group to study hard, in preparation for our department meetings, then disband, put our reference books back on the shelf, and forget about government and economic welfare until the next period of cramming a year from now. Let's make our interest continuous, as well as intensive, and if the experiences of other Leagues will help you, as gleaned from our department conference at convention, Minneapolis assigns a specific subject under each department item to each study group member. It is then the duty of that member to keep up to date on her one item and report on it at the study group meetings. Litchfield, carrying the same plan to a smaller League, has a brief report of current happenings from each department chairman at every meeting. The Fergus Falls chairman keeps newspaper clippings of everything related to her department.

Study needn't mean just sitting down with our reference books either, or even asking a well-informed speaker to talk to us while we absorb information, pencil and notebook in hand. There is no end to the uses of the survey method. We will want to know the qualifications of our local government personnel. Would you like to ascertain briefly the extent to which unemployment insurance and old age pensions will affect your community? And what do you think of the Consumers' Survey, "What's in a Can?" Won't it be fun to organize a group for such trips to our grocery stores, and then get together to compare results? South St. Paul sent out letters to its main employers to attempt to discover their reaction to unemployment insurance. And then there's the forum method.

And now for our program. First of all, Trained Personnel. Did you ever think it possible that one item could so permeate everything we are doing in all directions? Whether we are working to keep our employment service efficient, or to see old age pensions, unemployment insurance, relief, or consumer agencies properly administered, our findings bring us right back to the headliner, trained personnel. I hardly know whether to mention it first to you or to keep it for the last, as a sort of summary of everything else. Of course, you've read Katherine Frederic's book and Dr. Coffman's too, I hope. Be prepared, not only to know a great deal about the necessity for trained personnel, how it affects your local community as well as your state and federal government; be prepared also to work actively to attain better qualified personnel.

Supporting the Federal-state employment service is largely a matter of watching two things, the appropriation and the personnel. With an appropriation adequate to the need for expansion, offices that now classify as emergency ones supported by the federal government may be added to the three permanent federal-state offices in St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth. If unemployment insurance is to be administered through these offices, this expansion and permanency are very necessary.

We can all watch the personnel of our local federal-state or national reemployment office. Are the qualifications set forth by the U.S. Department of Labor adhered to? Are salaries adequate for the highest type people?

Old Age Pensions seems like a good, comfortable, familiar item to me. I hope it does to all of you. Our 1935 legislature drafted a bill to conform to the Social Security Act. Through a legal flaw it was held invalid, but it is certain to be enacted into law when the legislature convenes again. It is to be administered by county commissioners under the State Board of Control. What will this mean in your county? Will the county commissioners be authorized to make investigations directly, or if an investigator

10-24-35 run 75

Minnesota League of Women Voters
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...stigators work in conjunction with the child welfare set-up, the ...ministration, or as a separate unit?

Unemployment Insurance can still bring on some good, lively debates, it seems. While we will not be supporting a bill at a special session, still I know we will want to examine the various types of bills proposed and decide in our own minds which is best suited to our state. In Unemployment Compensation Proposals, Miss Rockwood suggests the following test of any bill:

"Which type of unemployment compensation seems to offer to the employee the greatest assurance of steady employment, the maximum amount of benefits, the maximum period of benefits, and the maximum security in receiving benefits? To the public, the maximum security for the solvency of the fund and the maximum payment of unemployment benefits? To the employer, the maximum security as to the amount he will be called on to contribute in relation to the regularity of employment he provides? Which of these factors are most important?"

I enclose a simple survey which is intended mainly to help you in presenting old age pensions and unemployment compensation to your League. Some of your members who have not time, perhaps, to read extensively on these subjects, will be interested to look up one of the questions. I would spread it over as many people as possible. And if any work is done on it at all, please send it back to me, won't you? If we get any number of them, a most interesting composite picture can be drawn up that should help us materially in judging unemployment compensation and old age pension bills. To help you in this study, read State Governmental Research Bulletin No. 6, "The Federal Social Security Act and What It Means to Minnesota", price 25¢.

And then Relief. What is the government's responsibility to its destitute citizens? How can this responsibility best be met? CCC, rural rehabilitation, Emergency Relief Works Progress Administrations, Public Works? How effective are they? How do they inter-relate? How comprehend them as an integrated whole? I am thankful to say that the National League is preparing a pamphlet for us, to be ready about January. Let's watch for it and hope for enlightenment such as a League pamphlet usually brings.

Our item now reads, "A Coordinated system of federal, state, and local relief." We are studying, not yet supporting it. Although child welfare has for many years been coordinated as to federal, state, and local responsibilities, federal and even state supervision of relief is a matter of only the past few emergency years. Considering unemployment as a fairly permanent problem, and the unemployables that we will always have with us, do we want federal aid to continue? And if so, in what capacity? In the employment service, in the child welfare field, in most of the permanent services rendered by the federal government, its role is confined to research and standard-setting through grants-in-aid. Actual administration falls on the local unit, supervised by a state administration. Here too, we are soon to have the help of a National League pamphlet issued this time by the Child Welfare Department on Public Welfare Administration.

Armed with these pamphlets and further study, I want to write you more later on relief, and if you just can't wait (and I do hope there are some of you who will feel too urgently about it to) write to the American Public Welfare Association, 850 E. 58th St., Chicago. They can supply you with fliers, pamphlets, and answers to practically any question you can ask them.

Consumer Problems covers a wide field. Mrs. Lamb, national chairman of our department, suggests the following grouping: "Quality standards and labelling for consumers' goods", "Adequate state and federal food, drug, and cosmetic laws", "Coordination and strengthening of consumers' agencies of federal and state governments", and "Consumer representation on all administrative boards affecting the price or quality of consumers' goods." Her splendid new pamphlet - surely you have it. Don't miss it, whatever you do - she suggests for "quiet study", the survey, "What's in a Can?" as a means of interesting a larger number of our local League people by giving them each a small definite job, and work on the Food and Drug bill as extensive education, interesting as many in our communities as possible. There will be active work to do on this when Congress convenes in January; our job must be to inform first ourselves, then our League, and then our community, in preparation for work on the Copeland bill.

I know many of you, and increasingly many, are interested in consumer problems, and with living costs rising and the government giving greater recognition to consumers as a group, it is both a necessary and a hopeful time to study them.

So much for the present, then. I wish you a good busy winter. And will you write me of what you're doing? I can't tell you how I'd appreciate it. You know the nicest part of the League convention, perhaps you have found the same thing, is meeting so many of the nice League people. Do let's keep up our acquaintance. We will all be the richer for an exchange of ideas and experiences.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Thomas Wright, Chairman
Government and Economic Welfare

10-24-35 num 75

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

October, 1935

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Minnesota League of Women Voters
Department of Government and Economic Welfare

October, 1935

SURVEY ON SOCIAL SECURITY
What Will it Mean in your Community?

The Social Security Bill provides a framework by means of which old age pensions, unemployment insurance, and many other valuable services can be made available to communities that want them. It is up to state and local communities now to avail themselves of the act's provisions. Will your community have these services?

The following outline will serve two purposes: (1) It will help you to visualize your own community picture, what the social security bill will mean to you and your neighbors. (2) It will enable us to make a composite community picture, interesting to all of us in view of the unemployment compensation and old age pensions legislation to be introduced when a special legislative session is held.

To accomplish the first puspose, gather these facts and present them to your local League or study group, in connection with meetings on unemployment compensation and old age pensions.

If you make these findings, will you return the completed outline to your state chairman. She will send you the results, together with analyses of the unemployment compensation and old age pensions bills presented at the special legislative session.

Unemployment Compensation

(This is intended for cities smaller than Minneapolis, St. Paul, or Duluth, where figures might be too cumbersome to obtain.)

Unit considered (city or county) Population

How many employers in your community will pay the federal excise tax?
(All employers of eight or more)

How many employees do they represent?

How many employees would not be represented (Approximately)?

How many employers could stabilize their business by ironing out seasonal peaks and regulating production so as to decrease unemployment?

How many could offer guaranteed employment (full wages for 40 weeks a year)?
(Consult your Civil and Commerce Ass'n for information on this)

Old Age Pensions

Unit considered (city or county) Population

How many applied for old age pensions in 1934?

How many were granted pensions?

What reasons were given for rejections?

What is the average monthly pension?

On the basis of answers to the above, estimate how many old age pensions would be given with state and federal aid? At what monthly average?
Totalling _____

Who administers your old age pensions?

Is a change in administration contemplated to take care of the probable increase in the number of pensions under the new law?

If so, what?
(Consult your county auditor or commissioner for this information)

Please return the outline to your state chairman if you are able to obtain any of this information.

Mrs. Thomas Wright
Fergus Falls, Minnesota

10-24-35 - 75 - rev

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Bibliography
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Federal-State Employment Service	
Federal-State Cooperation under the Wagner-Peyser Act	5 cents
Twelve and one-half Million Registered for Work (Order direct from Department of Labor, Washington, D.C.)	free
National Reemployment Service. Radio Talk by Mrs. Wm. R. Pearce	for loan
U. S. Employment Service, December 1934, Minnesota Woman Voter	free
Social Security	
Social Security, Putting the Federal Program to Work, Chart	10 cents
Social Security Act	free
Unemployment Compensation Proposals, By Edith Rockwood	10 cents
The Federal-State Program for Unemployment Compensation (Committee on Economic Security)	5 cents
A B C's of Unemployment Compensation, flier	1 cent
Outline for Old Age Assistance, by Mrs. Thomas Wright	5 cents
Relief	
Public Welfare Administration, pamphlet soon to be issued by the National League of Women Voters	
A Memorandum on a System of Federal, State, and Local Unemployment Relief, By Edith Rockwood	15 cents
Criticisms of a Mass Relief Program, By Grace Guilford (1935 Convention Address)	5 cents
Consumer Problems	
The Government and the Consumer, By Beatrice Pitney Lamb	25 cents
That Shrinking Dollar, flier	1 cent
Research in the Consumers' Interest, By Edith Rockwood	10 cents
Kit on Food, Drugs, and Cosmetics Legislation	25 cents
What's In a Can? (with Canned Goods Survey)	5 cents
The Ultimate Consumer, Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, May 1935	for loan
Consumers' Guide, bi-weekly periodical, order direct from Consumers' Counsel, U.S. Department of Agriculture	free
The Consumer, periodical, order direct from the Consumers' Division, National Recovery Administration	free
Muscle Shoals as a Yardstick, by Mrs. Harris T. Baldwin	10 cents
Rate Survey of Minnesota, Federal Power Commission	free

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To keep up to date on the subject matter of this department, subscribe to the National League News Letters. Subscription price, $1.00 a year.

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1. A Civil Service Law for Minnesota
2. A Career in Public Service

Mrs. Mary K. Swain, Co-chairman of State Special Committee on "Trained Personnel"
1. Trained Personnel in Public Service
2. A Civil Service Law for Minnesota

Mrs. Russell Spear, Chairman of Minneapolis League's Special Committee on "Trained Personnel"
1. The Merit System in Civil Service

Miss Eleanor Mitchell, Chairman of St. Paul League's Special Committee on "Trained Personnel"
1. Trained Government Personnel

Mrs. E[illegible]ard P. Naus, Minneapol[illegible] Le[illegible] member
1. Better Go[illegible]rnme[illegible] Personnel

Miss Teresina Rowell, Member of Carleton College Faculty and College [illegible]gue Adviser for the Minnesota League
1. Training for Public Service

Miss Rena B. Smith, Manager, Eighth U. S. Civil Service District
1. Trained Personnel for Public Service

Mr. Harold Henderson, Director, Minnesota Institute of Governmental Research
1. Trained Government Personnel
2. A Civil Service Law for Minnesota

Taxation

Miss Violet Johnson, State Income Tax Department
1. Taxes and Tax Trends
2. A Statewide, Uniform System of Assessment under the Merit System

Mr. Harold Henderson, Director, Minnesota Institute of Governmental Research
1. Taxes and Tax Trends

Reorganization of Local Government

Mrs. Arnulf Ueland, Minneapolis League member
1. Types of City Government
2. Council-Manager Form of Government

Mrs. Russell Spear, Minneapolis League Chairman of Civil Service
1. Council-Manager Form of Government

Mr. C. C. Ludwig, Executive Secretary of the League of Minnesota Municipalities
1. Reorganization of Local Governmental Units
2. Council-Manager Form of Government

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Government and Education

Mrs. Wm. R. Pearce, State League Chairman
1. Survey of Schools in Support of Larger Units of School Administration

Mr. T. C. Engum, State Department of Education
1. Larger Units of School Administration

Mr. Theodore Utne, State Department of Education
1. Larger Units of School Administration

Government and Child Welfare

Dr. Ruth E. Boynton, State League Chairman
All subjects listed under this Department on State Program of Work

Mrs. M. J. Shapiro, Chairman for Minneapolis League
1. Is the Mothers' Aid Law Operative in Your County?
2. The Failure of Local Jurisdictions to Carry out the Laws Providing for the Welfare of Mothers and Children
3. Further Provisions for Child Welfare under the Security Act

Miss Olivia Peterson, Division of Child Hygiene
1. Public Health Nursing
2. Maternity and Infancy

Miss Florence Burton, Division of Women and Children, State Industrial Commission
1. Unsettled Questions Relating to Child Labor in Minnesota

Government and Economic Welfare

Mrs. Thomas Wright, State League Chairman
All subjects listed under this Department on State Program of Work

Mrs. Wm. R. Pearce, National Reemployment Service
1. Efficient Operation of Federal-State Employment Service

Miss Grace Guilford, State Emergency Relief Administration
1. A coordinated system of federal, state, and local relief

Mrs. Harold Benjamin, Minneapolis League Chairman
1. Aid to the Consumer
2. Government Protection of Food and Drugs

Dean R. A. Stevenson, School of Business Administration, University of Minnesota
1. Unemployment Insurance

Mrs. O. E. Wahl, Minneapolis League Member
1. Unemployment Compensation and Old Age Assistance

Miss Florence Burton, Division of Women and Children, State Industrial Commission
1. Minnesota's Progress Toward Better Labor Legislation for Women
2. Problems of Administration of Labor Legislation for Women and Children

Government and the Legal Status of Women

Mrs. Charlotte Farrish Luwe, State League Chairman
1. Opposition to Discriminations against Women in Public Employment
2. The League's Stand in Opposition to the Equal Rights Amendment

Government and International Cooperation

Mrs. Miles H. McNally, State League Chairman
1. Some Aspects of Neutrality

Mrs. Irvine McQuarrie, Minneapolis League Chairman
1. Neutrality
2. Present Status of American Cooperation in International Affairs

Mrs. Russell Duncan, Former Chairman for Minneapolis League
1. The Neutrality Act
2. The Record of the League of Nations

Mrs. Erwin Hertz, Former State Chairman
All subjects listed under this Department on State Program of Work

Miss Jeanne Simmons, Executive Secretary, Minneapolis League
1. Is Peace Possible?
2. World Peace Machinery
3. An International Attitude

Organization of the Legislature

Mrs. J. D. Winter, Minnesota League Secretary
Mrs. Robert W. Swanson, Member of Minneapolis League

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Minnesota League of Women Voters
Department of Government and Economic
Welfare

October, 1935

SURVEY ON SOCIAL SECURITY
What Will it Mean in your Community?

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To accomplish the first puspose, gather these facts and present them to your local League or study group, in connection with meetings on unemployment compensation and old age pensions.

If you make these findings, will you return the completed outline to your state

Explanation of the National Department Program	15 cents
Trained Personnel	
Trained Personnel for Public Service, By Katherine Frederic	25 cents
Better Government Personnel, Commission of Inquiry	30 cents
Federal-State Employment Service	
Federal-State Cooperation under the Wagner-Peyser Act	5 cents
Twelve and one-half Million Registered for Work (Order direct from Department of Labor, Washington, D.C.)	free
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10-21-35--60 rev

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

October 22, 1935

Dear Local League President:

In connection with the Survey on Public Personnel, Item 2 on your support program, I am enclosing this outline which has been approved by the State Board.

These following five things were particularly stressed at the Board meeting:

1 - This should be thought of more in the nature of an informal inquiry than as a formal or technical survey.

2 - This is an all-League project for which all department chairmen are responsible, but for purposes of coordination should be headed up by you or someone appointed by you to carry this responsibility.

3 - The survey should be entirely impersonal, directed not toward discovering strength or weaknesses of present incumbents, but directed toward the facts connected with personnel machinery.

4 - For the present, the survey will be confined to appointive offices only.

5 - The primary purpose of this survey is to make local League members conscious of and intelligent about local appointive offices in your county. This will also include any federal and state offices located within your county.

Each local League should work out in its own way the most feasible plan for carrying out this inquiry. It has been suggested that each department chairman be responsible for offices whose work is connected with her department, all offices not claimed by other chairmen to then become the responsibility of the chairman of Government and Its Operation. Some other division of officials may be made if more feasible. The larger per cent of your League membership which you can put to work on this inquiry, the more valuable its result will be.

I feel that this survey is very important as a first step in our Campaign for Better Government Personnel. We shall be interested to learn as soon as possible of the means whereby you are planning to put this survey to work.

Sincerely,
Ruth H. Mitchell
Ruth H. Mitchell
State President

P. S. Enclosed is a list of speakers which I promised you in my earlier letter.

100 rev
10-26-35

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
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Minneapolis

October 26, 1935

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Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

October 1935

SURVEY OF PUBLIC PERSONNEL IN MINNESOTA

1. List of appointive federal, state, county, and city officials in your community
2. Term of Office
3. Salary
4. How Office was Secured
   a) Appointment (by whom)
   b) Merit System - list provisions
5. Duties
6. Qualifications
   a) By statute or ordinance, such as residence, age, citizenship, professional, etc.
   b) By Practice

For additional suggestions, the Campaign chairmen, Mrs. Harington Beard and Mrs. Mary K. Swain, refer you to page 52 of "Trained Personnel for Public Service" by Katherine A. Frederic.

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

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30 rum 10-18-35

20 rum 11-1-35

914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

TRAINED PERSONNEL FOR PUBLIC SERVICE

Mrs. George Gellhorn, Chairman, National League Campaign
Mr. Harry B. Mitchell, President, U. S. Civil Service Commission

Mrs. Gellhorn: I am not an expert, but I am interested as a citizen in this Campaign for Trained Personnel in Public Service because one does not have to be an expert to know the need, and one can turn to the experts for guidance when it comes to getting good laws passed, but we are the ones who have to interpret this need to our communities, and that is what the League of Women Voters is about. Can we change the minds of these fifty millions of voters that we hear so much about, these people that think the spoils system is written into the constitution of the United States? If we went out on the street today and asked a man how he was feeling, he would probably say, "O. I., but isn't is a hot day?" We are going to educate the man on the street so that he would say, "O, K. Are you for better trained personnel?"

We have not got any great fund to help us train the minds of these people. I would be ashamed to tell you what the national League budget is for this enormous campaign; it would hurt your feelings, but we have a lot of woman-power and the woman-power of the country is something when it is let loose.

I remember how at a Chicago Convention the minute we finished our votes for women campaign we started right in on another of citizenship schools to help us be informed and intelligent citizens. Mrs. Catt started the first citizenship school, then others took up the idea. They even teach citizenship in Universities now, so we know the idea has gotten across. Then, to her horror, the first President of the League of Women Voters found that the people did not get out and vote; the majority of the citizens stayed away from the polls. We started a campaign to get out the vote and we got it out. People forgot where it started. They have all forgotten that the League of Women Voters had the idea first. Here is the next job. Marguerite Weels found out that if we did get out the vote what difference does it make if government is being administered by people who do not know how to administer the laws, if they are going to be thrown into the spoils system, so we are going to get rid of a thing that tends to undermine our democratic institutions. You know that democracy cannot endure if the things and the people that make democracy function are not trained, and let me s y here and now that it takes only a very few minutes to make people realize that. We have thought of the military service for years and years as the service where people are carefully selected, meticulously trained to serve as soldiers. They are promoted for good service, they are shot or discharged if they fail in this service, and they are retired at suitable pay when the time comes. That is the military service, why not the same with civil service? Why does not the civil service need to be as carefully trained, promoted as they deserve it, demoted when they deserve it, and finally retired. That is our interpretation of the things we are about, it is what we want and when you say "Civil service" that is not really civil service. That is a misconception but we have to find words to say what we mean. "Merit system not spoils system, Proficiency not patronage, etc."

Now another thing that we have to be careful about in this campaign is, you must be careful you don't make any mistakes. In the first place we must let everybody know that we are not campaigning against any party. We are not criticizing any kind of a party nor are we criticizing any individual, we are only criticizing what individuals have been doing way back since Jackson. Even if I did call a name it would not be that particular person that I was criticizing, but only that that person happened to be in authority at that particular moment. We campaign chairmen have to be careful not to hurt the feelings of our experts in the other league departments because we must make all of these experts know that we need all of their departments to help in this campaign. What is the use of a Department of Education if we don't have

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standards set up that can be adhered to? What is the use of child welfare work unless it is administered by some one who knows about it? They have to be trained people. There is not a single one of our departments that does not have to have trained personnel. Make people understand that you have to have trained people to administer your laws.

(1) I wish that everyone would get a copy of this little book by Miss Katherine Frederic. Don't buy them and put them in your closet. It only costs a quarter. Everybody ought to get one and keep it on her living room table. By the way, the time is ideal for this campaign. You can appeal to the two most sensitive spots of human nature. The first thing that we respond to is emotion. You can appeal to the emotions because these government positions are important. Take child welfare. I am against putting the relief work into the hands of persons who are not able to do it, and who have the future of countless thousands of people's health, wealth, and prosperity in their hands, if they are not trained to do it. By such sentiments as these you can arouse plenty of emotion. The other point which is also mighty sensitive is the pocket book. A woman would not engage a cook who has never seen a rolling pin; you would not engage a stenographer who has never seen a typewriter; nor a stenotypist who had never seen that funny little machine. You want trained people. We cannot afford to pay for poor service. Now about these books. If you read only three pages, you have a lot. Most people will read three pages. Katherine Frederic's book up to page three will give you enough to make speeches. You will be amused at all the fallacies that they bring out in the first three pages, e.g. "Home town jobs for home town boys". That is in the first page. Everybody can read even a little, and get himself informed. I am a smatterer, but I have convictions back of the smatter, and as a matter of fact, I have read the whole book. If friends come to see you and ask you about this book on your living room table, you can tell them that they won't have to dig in too deeply.

(2) We have a whole list of people that have promised to speak on this subject. The list is in your state office. Dr. Coffman will even speak. Of course, Mr. Mitchell speaks all the time. It ismore than his middle name. I will go any place to talk to two people if they will let me talk. We go into churches, the service clubs, etc. They have meetings every week so they are glad to have some more subjects.

(3) Then the next thing we do - we make surveys of what the conditions are in our community. You can always find something very dramatic in your own community. We had woman who was a vital statistician thrown out because she had not been born in Missouri. I'll bet you a vital statistic in Missouri is the same as in New York. They tried to put our employment service into the spoils system, but we got Washington to hold back the money.

(4) Then we have schools on Better Government Personnel. You can get Mrs. Ramsey up here from Illinois. If you can't get Mrs. Ramsey, take her program, then get someone to put it on.

(5) If the people don't like to hear experts, give them the information in a skit or play. We have some ready for your use.

(6) Get up a slogan. Mr. Lasswell at the general Council meeting last spring in Washington made a brilliant speech on finding the right word, and it is remarkable how important it is. Charles G. Ross, Mr. Lindley of the New York Herald Tribune, Mrs. Banning and Dean Gildersleeve are the ones who are going to decide on the slogan. Then we will have the colleges help. The boys and girls will think of a government job as something to be held with prestige. The ministers will help you.

(7) Get all your art departments making posters because we want to advertise before the world that January is going to be our month. It is to be better government personnel month.

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(8) I don't know whether your governor or mayor will pronounce a week or not, however, I think it is good to ask them. Let them say no. It puts them on record. We are going to ask them anyway. Use your brains in every way to make that better government personnel month something of importance.

(9) I know your press will cooperate. Get them to run cartoons on better government personnel. We will get the press and the magazines writing about it. Then we have a very impressive advisory committee, and that gives us a lot of prestige.

(10) We are asking all the government offices to have open house during the month, open house during part of January so that the people in your city may see what are government services. They hardly dream how many services there are in the government. With all these things going strong, if people don't know by the end of January, it won't be our fault.

I want to give you this credo so that you can remember it. "We believe that government of the people, by the people, and for the people can meet the challenge flung to it by Fascism and Communism." The League of Women Voters believes that patronage should be stamped out. The League calls upon party leaders to work within their parties to divorce politics from administration, and it calls upon every citizen to recognize that efficient administration throughout the government service depends upon trained personnel without regard to political affiliation. I know plenty of government officials who are giving unstintedly of their very life blood to the position that they hold, and count their job as a great public trust. I think it is mighty hard for them to do it because we don't give them the support that we might. Through criticizing the people who are not seeing their public service in that light, we seem to cast aspersions upon those who do feel that their office is a public trust. We do respect those men and women who are giving to the public service all that it deserves.

I don't know whether I have made you believe that this Campaign is underway and that we all can do something about it. The Campaign is on, and the League of Women Voters should join with every other group that is interested in this subject. I sincerely believe that before a year is out you will find that people are believing that democracy can survive, that democracy can flourish, and I call upon you one and all who belong to the League, as well as those who do not, to join in believing emphatically that the public need not be damned, but must be served by men and women of training and high purpose to hold the support and faith of us, the people.

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Mr. Mitchell: The Civil Service Commission is composed of three commissioners, no more than two of which can belong to any one party. These commissioners are faced with decisions involving the happiness of individuals, and this present commission is perhaps inclined to err on the side of charity rather than on the other side, I. is our duty to be strict. The Civil Service Commission is based on the proposition that competition sifts out the best, and that experience makes for proficiency and that hope of advancement tends toward good service. On that basis we, the commissio in Washington, are delighted to help in this campaign that the League of Women Voter has put on. We appreciate the good work that you are doing and that work has already had some effect upon Congress and those in a position to do what you want them to do in the way of promoting the competitive system. It was quite noticable in the last days of the last Congress that there appeared to be a more favorable tendency toward the competitive system. I will illustrate that by calling your attention to the legislation and to the change in legislation as it was effected during the closing days of Congress. Every one of the United States agencies which have been established have been placed under the operation of the civil service law.

With the beginning of the Roosevelt administration there was a decrease in the number of persons holding positions under the civil service laws. Since that time there has been a gradual increase in the number of places under the competitive system. The greatest increase came through the executive order bringing the Farm Credit Administration under the civil service. In that administration there are some twelve thousand places and they will all have to be under the civil service law by the first of December. Legislation in the last session of Congress providing for the Social Security Act is all under the civil service law. The Guffey Coal Bill which will employ a lot of people is under the civil service law, the regulation of busses and trucks which was put into the Interstate Commerce Commission is also under the civil service law, and the addition to the Communications Division, so practically speaking, all these new agencies which are permanent in their character, have been placed under the operation of the civil service law.

Now and then we hear a complaint that there are too many government employees. Under the present abnormal conditions that probably is true, but these conditions have been abnormal, and it was because of these unusual conditions that many of these new agencies created by Congress were not put under the operation of the civil service law because neither Congress nor anyone else knows whether these agencies are going to be permanent. But it is now felt that they are permanent and should be under employees who are in the permanent service of the United States government. I hear people say sometimes that civil service employees don't work as hard as persons in public industry. That has not been my experience. My own belief is that the people in Washington in this new work are working and giving far more interest to the public than they would give to a private individual. That id so because they have a sense of public service, and it is also true because through the competitive system we have selected for the government employ a higher class of people. Because of the competitive system we are getting the best type of men and women that can be found in the country.

The Commission as you probably understand, is governed by civil service laws that were passed some fifty years ago. The number of employees in the competitive system was increased from about thirteen thousand to four hundred and fifty thousand, on the 30th of last June. About half of that amount are in the Post Office Department, and the Post Office Department is also under the civil service law, with the exception of first, second and third class Postmasters and a few department heads in Washington. This commission has been interested in the matter of bringing these first, second and third class postmasters under the civil service laws. We are interested because we feel that the present system brings discredit on the Commission. We only hold examinations for postmasters when requested to do so, and we have nothing to do with the appointment except to certify those names, and the postmaster are decidedly political appointments. This commission assumes and has no responsibility in connection with their appointment except to hold examinations. These postmasters' examinations are held because of an executive order and not because of any

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law, so they are not under the civil service system, but we want to get them. We feel that it will be a tremendous advantage to the American people and to the tax payers. No business man would think of selecting a Branch Manager because of his politics, but that is what is being done in the matter of postal officials. It is true that postmasters are not selected because of any experience or capabilities they may have, but because of their political affiliations. There are several bills in Congress which have that end in view. One of these bills was endorsed by the President and also by the Postmaster General, however that particular bill failed, and we are still hoping that in the next session we will be able to get through some one of these bills. Another bill that is before Congress is one which gives the President power to bring these agencies under the civil service law even though Congress may have legislated against them. May I say that Congress in creating most of these new agencies provided that the administrator shall appoint without regard to the civil service law. The bill which has been favorably reported by the House Committee provides that regardless of legislation of the past, the President shall have power to bring in these agencies under the civil service law. After that is passed the President may bring in any agency that he sees fit. One of those agencies is the Home Owners Loan Corporation. The President may bring them under the civil service law if the bill is passed.

Another point that sometimes is brought up as an argument against the competitive system is the difficulty of getting employees out of the civil service, once they are in. As a matter of fact there is nothing in that. The only thing that stands in the way of getting out these employees is the tender-heartedness of the supervising officers. Any department can get rid of any employee who is inefficient. When anyone tells you that the civil service system makes for the retention of incompetent employees they are mistaken, and I am telling you that is not the case.

There is a great waste of time in the hiring of employees under the spoils system. If you could go around to some of those new departments at Washington where the civil service law does not apply and see those throngs of people, you would understand the difference. Someone has got to take these people's names and talk to them, and there is a waste of time in securing employees in those agencies where the civil service law does not apply. The other day Commissioner Meyers of the Interstate Commerce Commission told me that a year or two ago there were twelve positions to fill in his department outside of the civil service. Those twelve positions were attorneys. There were something like 1200 positions to be filled under civil service, and he told me that it took far more time to select the twelve men than it did the 1200 under civil service. That is an instance of the waste of time.

I think there was never a time in the history of this country when this proposition was of more importance than it is today. This country is undertaking a program of social security, and we are going to go ahead, not back. No matter what administration may come into power, we are not going back to conditions where there is no thought for the old people who are suffering from poverty. Whatever changes may take place, old age pensions are going to go on, and I am quite sure that the CCC camps are going on, and so we are ever and ever going to increase the number of people in public employment. Sometimes you hear the complaint that public employment is growing too fast. There has always been that complaint. Read the history of France and England; in the old days they complained that the number of people in public service was too large, and so it has been ever since the foundation of this republic. Benjamin Franklin complained about the number of employees that were crowding into government service.

In the days of our forefathers when government was concerned only with the protection of life and property it may have been all right to get along with the hit and miss way of selecting government employees, but in these days there is an increase in the activities of that government, and it is more and more important that we should take every means to select the very best employees possible.

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10-29-35 mm 30

1935 State Convention

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

FIRESIDE EVENING SKIT

Introduction:
You are now about to witness an important contribution to the drama of the world. It is the product of the brains and wits of the four members of the cast about to enact it. So much theirs that I am likely not to recognize it myself. Any one of them may insert a new bit of business or new line and throw them all into a state trying to think up the answer. Think nothing of it.

You may find the piece slightly reminiscent of the pen of Katherine Dayton. I hope you are all familiar with her hilarious political satires in the Saturday Evening Post depicting scenes between Mrs. Democratic and Mrs. Republican in which conversation is composed entirely of plays on words and situations of political significance. We think, however, that we are a little funnier. Someone should tell Mrs. Dayton about us, really. We could be a great help to her.

We are also indebted to Gladys Ryan of Little Falls League of Women Voters of whose imitation of Katherine Dayton, this is an imitation.

The scene is Washington, D. C. Time, the present. Place, a big airy gymnasium. On account of the strikes we were unably to obtain scenery, but surely you can imagine the setting after Chinese and Shakesperian custom.

There are four women in the cast:
Mrs. Democratic - large, well fed, in middle years, domineering and bossy. Well dressed though simply. Played by _____

Mrs. Republican - faded and worn, of uncertain years, an anxious manner, clothes shabby. Played by _____

Mrs. Farmy-Labor - buxom, bouncing young woman, aggressive and confident, surprisingly well-dressed. Played by _____

Miss L. W. Voter - well poised and dignified young woman, intelligent mein, a gym teacher. Played by _____

As the curtain rises, Mrs. Democratic in gym suit is discovered indulging in a breathing spell. She is joined presently by Mrs. Republican and they embark at once on a typically feminine conversation about their health, domestic problems and personal affairs.

And we are going to be greatly disappointed if you as women and students of politics and government don't appreciate the duble meanings of this conversation, so pay close attention, and we'll go slowly to give you plenty of time.

- - - - - - - - - - - - -

Mrs. R. What are you doing now, Mrs. Democratic. How can you spare the time now with your many social securities?

Mrs. D. Hello, Well, I really haven't much time for such things these days, but I just had to have a breathing spell. I think everyone needs a breathing spell. The big job ahead of me now is my party. There is so much to do to get ready. I suppose I'm terribly old-fashioned, but I just feel I have to clean house for these affairs, and it is such a lot of work. Of course, I used to do it oftener, but I find now that every four years is enough with a little sly dusting now and then.

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Mrs. R. Oh my land, every four years is plenty.

Mrs. D. And with the servant problem what it is -- ! I really don't see how I live through it. I've had to have so much extra help too, and they all insist on doing only their specific jobs and are so touchy and some of them come to you highly recommended and then you find they have no training at all and they deceive you so, and think of nothing but their salaries. It is very difficult and so expensive. Really, I can't afford all I have to have. What with those for upstairs work and some for below stairs work --

Mrs. R. It must be very confusing. Of course, when I lived here I got along very nicely without the upstairs staff, but then, of course, perhaps I was more used to the routine than you.

Mrs. D. Well, of course, my dear, I must say that there were some places left when you moved out that certainly hadn't been cleaned in years. I nearly had a bad fall when I was cleaning out those airmail contracts that were floating around in the dark.

Mrs. R. Oh well, I think that you were perhaps being a little over-zealous, my dear. Tell me, how are all your family?

Mrs. D. That's another thing. The problem of the relatives that will be coming to the party. There is old uncle Al, of course, though he says now that he can't come on account of another engagement, but I expect he'll be around all right. And where we are going to put all his family I am sure I don't know. Then there will be great-uncle Byrd. We will have to be on our best behavior with him around or he may become troublesome. Poor cousin Huey will not be with us. It is very sad. Things will not be the same with him gone. Of course, we had not spoken for years, but I went to his funeral. I just had to. Uncle Carter may possibly come, and then there are all the relatives by marriage you know - the kind one buys cheap presents for at Christmas. The Townsends and the Sinclairs and the Olsons and the La Folettes. They are really going to be terribly embarrassing, I am afraid, but I guess we'd better ask them.

Mrs. R. I know how that is, my dear.

Mrs. D. But here I am going on and on about my troubles and never saying a word about yours. Forgive me dear. Of course, as the saying goes, all your troubles seem to be little ones. Ha, ha, ha, ha. How does Little Herbie take to the three young ones, Little Pink-faced Ted, Van, and the Little Colonel? I have heard that his nose seems to be a little out of joint as so often happens.

Mrs. R. Oh, I don't know. I have been giving Herbie a good talking to, and I think he understands better now. Besides the Little Colonel can hold his own pretty well. I do think, though, that Ted is getting a little pale.

Mrs. D. Tsk, Tsk - and you don't look any too well yourself, Mrs. Republican. You are awfully thin and old looking. You aren't by any chance on Relief, are you?

Mrs. R. Well, it is sweet of you, dear, to be so sympathetic. As a matter of fact, I'm not well. Anemia, I think, and no wonder - what with the potatoe crop being limited and meat prices out of sight, I'm not living very well. Why, do you know it's years since I dipped into a Pork barrel - and besides, things are so disorganized. I have so little help that I am all run down and have no pep. I don't know, I am supposed to be ~~having~~ a rest, but I guess I'm so used to being busy that I don't know how to use my leisure, and I just sit and worry. If I could just get busy again, I'm

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sure I'd be all right. I'm hoping to get some help from the country. I'M going out and commune with nature and try to draw strength from the very grass roots.

Mrs. R. But you haven't told me yet how the children are. Too bad little Nira was not constitutionally strong. And, my dear, I saw Fera the other day. If you ask me, I think the child has rickets.

Mrs. D. Yes, I'm afraid Fera won't be with us long. And when I think of all I've squandered on her!!! But the triplets are doing very well in the country, and the others are getting along pretty well, though of course, several of them seem to have a touch of Nira's complaint.

Mrs. R. It's amazing to me how you can continue to look so well, taking the liberties you do with your constitution. You really should be more careful. It is all very well to go along unthinking and careless of the future, but the change will come--and then you look out. Really, you know, you can't keep going forever. You aren't strong enough. I think you ought to get a good housekeeper to do the work for you and take a rest. You're a bit puffy looking too, my dear, your old constipation?

Mrs. D. Not constipation, my dear. It is little Wupa--didn't you know? She is due in about a month now. I have everything ready--really almost no one suspected. We have kept it all very quiet, but I know little Wupa is going to be a great addition to the family and very good for us all.

(Miss L.W. Voter, gym teacher, enters) She is busy with pad and pencil, straightens line, etc. during following conversation. She is wearing slacks or other athletic costume.)

Miss L. W. V. Good morning, class. Will you form in line? I'll be with you in a moment.

(Mrs. Farmy-Labor enters)

Mrs. R. Why, here's Farmy Labor. Hello! What brings you to Washington?

Mrs. F. L. I just ran in for a little shopping. This is positively the only place to get pork these days and how my family loves the Washington applesauce with it. You do have so many more advantages than we who live out in the suburbs.

Mrs. R. But, Farmy, you aren't looking well. Have you been ill?

Mrs. F. L. I've been having a rather strenuous time with Floyd. The doctor thought he was going under, but he fooled them all--and came through with flying colors. But he keeps having trouble every once in a while. I really think that he needs a change. I'm sure a milder climate would do him good. In fact, I'm thinking of sending him to Washington. I hate to take him out of his school work, of course. He is such a leader in his class, and there may be an extra session. But the weather is so severe--so many storms, and the children are so rough with him, that I fear for him. And then besides I'm worn out trying to keep up the house. For all it is so new, it is already beginning to fall apart, and I must keep it going at least until I get Floyd to Washington, and God knows what will happen then.

Miss L. W. V. Now may I have your attention, please? There's so much time to visit and so much work to do. Now let's try to work together to attain the best results. We will begin today with what seems to me the very best exercise for balance. Without

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balance, all our later efforts will be useless. Raise right leg, weight on left foot, rising up and down on left toe. Ready, one, two, one, two, etc. Be sure you have the right attitude.

This next is wonderful for bias removing. Go into it willingly. Flat on floor, raise knees to chest, over on side, repeat, etc. You'll see your bias being reduced if you keep this up! That's better. Up.

My prejudice remover is always effective, too! But the difficult thing about it is making ourselves see the need for it. Few acknowledge it. Already to loosen up those stiff necks? One, down, around, up. Keep going without me. I'd like to give you each a little individual attention. (She steps toward them, still motioning with her hands.) Mrs. Republican, over to the left a little more, that's it. You're stiff from lack of practice. You'll improve with practice and confidence. Not too jerky, Mrs. Democratic and let's not throw our chest out too far. Hmmmmm, Mrs. Farmy-Labor, you do it smoothly! But I can see we're going to have to shave you down a bit!

Mrs. F. L. Floyd won't let me reduce!

Miss L. W. V. Still, I advise it.

Now allow a bit more room for this one. We are going to raise the arms upward, outward, shoulder high, to slow the lungs to expand to take in a good, deep breath of factual information. You are ready now for a good dose. Good. What seems to be the trouble, Mrs. Democratic? (Mrs. D. whispers, telling of the coming child) Why, Mrs. Democratic, how perfectly fine. No, indeed. I didn't suspect it. But you're not going to let it interfere too much with your usual routine, are you? You leave it to me. I'll not let you overdo, and I certainly won't let you become a chronic mother!

My newest exercise now, class. People have been asking for it. I hope it will help you in personnel training. Simple, but effective, Come on! It's new to us all, and I won't expect perfection till the end of the term. One, two, etc. Kick out that slovenliness and inefficiency. Fine!

I see I'm due in my swimming class in three minutes, and I am sorry. I enjoy this class, for I think we can all do each other a lot of good in the right mood.

One more good general building up exercise, but first let me remind you that without your cooperation, I can do nothing for you. Go home, keeping up the work, and don't forget this is a year-round job. No slumping and no stuffing on unwholesome things. Come back for more practice Monday.

When I was in training our instructors called this one the "Liberty Bell". You'll see why. We laughed then, but of course, I was quite a young girl. Now, more mature, I see the need.

I must go, but if I look back, I want to see you three in the front row pulling together. Clasp hands, Go! Fine! Full--harder--all together--ring that old bell. (Skips off, class retreating as they reach high with both arms, and bend low, as if pulling bell cord.)

60 mm
10-2-35

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Ave.,
Minneapolis, Minnesota

October, 1935

QUESTIONNAIRE ON FIVE-DAY WAITING PERIOD LAW
(Chapter 401, Laws of 1931)

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Minnesota League of Women Voters
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October, 1935

Study Material

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND THE LEGAL STATUS OF WOMEN

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(Chapter 401, Laws of 1931)

10-2-35
100 mm

Date _____

_____
Man's Name Residence

_____
Woman's Name Residence

Waiver granted / refused Reason:

100 mm
11-6-35

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

November 6, 1935

Dear Chairman of Government and the Legal Status of Women:

A very splendid convention is behind us, and another year of activity for the League has begun. This calls particularly for action on the part of department chairmen.

What is our department to do this year? Well, in the first place, we must cooperate with all other department chairmen in the survey of Public Personnel in Minnesota. I feel that our part in this is largely of a "follow-up" nature. We should be alert to discover those positions in which discriminations against employment or appointment of women exists, and see what we can do to discourage it. Furthermore, it should be of particular interest to our department to learn of public positions actually held by women, because we do encourage office-holding and government positions for trained and qualified women.

Of course, our major job, both on the state and national program, is the ever old job of doing what we can to oppose discrimination against women in public employment. It ties up remarkably well with the campaign for trained personnel, and the campaign gives us a new angle for publicity and a stable basis for discussion of a very "touchy" subject. It is difficult, I know, in times of depression to gain much headway in removing discriminations against employment of women. It is important, however, not to go backwards. It calls for real effort such as the Minneapolis League put forth in the recent appointment to their health department, wherein only women qualified by examination for the position, but were not wanted. We know that the League was instrumental in seeing that this appointment did go to a qualified woman.

The items I have mentioned are the only ones on the program for state action, but there is more to be done. For instance, we are still interested in jury service. It would be a very good experience for all you League members who have not served as jurors, or who have not participated in the trial of a lawsuit, to go to court and sit in on a trial of a case and observe at first hand some of the responsibilities of a jury. And remember that all League members are to be encouraged never to shirk service as jurors. Much of the complaint against women jurors is due to the fact that women themselves do not care to serve, or ask to be excused if they are called upon to serve. I think it is a real experience that everyone of us should be glad to have.

And now to our Five-Day Waiting Bill, which totters on the brink of repeal with each new session of the legislature. We worked hard, in the first place, for the passage of the bill, and we want to keep it. So we must have at our fingertips information to present to our legislators at the appropriate time should we again be confronted with a request for repeal.

I am asking your help in the making of a survey. The outline for this survey is enclosed. I might say here that we are going back only for a period of one year, because of the difficulty in having the clerks trace their records for a greater period of time. If there is more than one League in your county, it would be a duplication of work for each to make a survey. Will you therefore contact the other League in your county and decide which of you will make the survey. If there is not a League in an adjoining county, you might make the survey there too. In that way, we can get a broader viewpoint, and you will have had the benefit of making the survey.

tion or stopping of war.

"You will find that an intensive study of neutrality ties in with other department subjects because: (1) the present arms embargo legislation is closely

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10-2-3

Minnesota League of Women Voters
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10-2-35
100 run

Date _____

_____
Man's Name Residence

_____
Woman's Name Residence

Waiver granted / refused Reason:

I would suggest that after you have made your survey, you plan a meeting and discuss your findings and suggestions of the different persons to whom you talked at an open meeting of your group. In fact, it would be a good idea to ask different members of the group to talk to different interested persons. In that way you can spread out the effort, so that the survey does not burden any one particular person too greatly and it will give each the benefit of first-hand contact with the subject.

However, we do not want the survey to give us just facts for our legislators. We want more! We have provided space on the survey for your recommendations and other information. I have heard so many alarming reports about this bill recently that I wonder if in all our efforts to save the bill as it is, we are simply going through idle gestures. Reports have reached me that our probate judges have agreed that they would waive the waiting period whenever called upon to do so. One probate judge told me that he preferred no law at all to the bill in its present form--that it was simply a "buck passing" law. A clerk of probate court suggested to me that the law could be improved upon or made to operate more effectively if the clerks of court throughout the state were provided with a list of the girls and boys who were under guardianship in the probate court. Personally, I think this a splendid suggestion.

My idea is to have you, in making the survey, discuss the bill with your local judge of probate, district judge, welfare workers, and others who have contact with the marriage problem, including perhaps the ministers, and get from them what in their opinions are the weaknesses of the bill in its present form, and how it could be strengthened by better administration, or how it could be amended. I should like to have recommendations and information in this connection. I would be very grateful to you if you would set out under the heading "Other Information" any specific instances of how the law has worked beneficially in your community to avoid undesirable marriages. If you want more help on the survey, I shall be glad to do what I can to give it to you.

But enough for the state items. Let me mention briefly the national item "Opposition to the Equal Rights Amendment." This is an immensely interesting subject if you will go into it, and there is lots of good material available. You will notice on the enclosed list of material for our department a new pamphlet on the subject which I highly recommend. Despite the interest in the subject there are many wholly unfamiliar with it. It is your job to educate your League members and then to go out and do what you can to educate other women, particularly those belonging to other women's organizations. Give them the League viewpoint.

Now, that is your job for this year! I am counting on your help, in fact, depending on your completing the survey for me, and I am eagerly looking forward to suggestions from each and every League as to what they want on the program for another year. You say I am getting ahead of my story, but I think we should have in mind the program for next year in working out some of our items for this year, and then you cannot say to me, "We never have anything new in our department." I am putting the responsibility on you to find this something new.

I do hope we can make the Legal Status Department really active this year. Write to me and tell me what you are doing. I shall be glad for any suggestions that you may have.

Sincerely yours,
Charlotte Farrish Luwe
Mrs. Charlotte Farrish Luwe, Chairman
Government and the Legal Status of Women

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Waiver granted / refused

Reason:

100 rum
11-7-35

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

November, 1935

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Conflicts of Policy in the Far East (with study outline) By George H. Blakeslee	25 cents
The Future of Sea Power in the Pacific By Walter Millis	25 cents
Government Control of Munitions By Anne Hartwell Johnstone	25 cents
The United States and the War Debts By Beatrice Pitney Lamb	15 cents
The United States and the Principle of International Consultation, By Anne Hartwell Johnstone	15 cents
The League of Nations By Beatrice Pitney Lamb	15 cents
The Root Formula and the World Court By Beatrice Pitney Lamb	10 cents
Essential Facts in Regard to the League of Nations, World Court and International Labor Office League of Nations Association	5 cents

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To keep up to date on the subject matter of this department, subscribe for the National League News Letters. Subscription price, $1.00 a year.

60 run
10-2-35

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Waiver granted / refused Reason:

100 run
11-7-35

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

November 7, 1935

Dear Chairman of Government and International Cooperation:

This letter will find you all well started on our year's program of work, I am sure. We have most interesting opportunities for study, indeed a great need for study of one pressing, rather new question, namely, Neutrality. Let me quote from a letter recently received from our national chairman:

"A study of neutrality should now be given 'right of way' because there is every indication that the subject will be re-opened when Congress convenes in less than three months and also because the present international situation makes it imperative that the United States decide what role it will play in the prevention or stopping of war.

"You will find that an intensive study of neutrality ties in with other department subjects because: (1) the present arms embargo legislation is closely connected with the work of the Nye Committee; (2) it relates to disarmament, for if we renounce our claim to the freedom of the sea then we will need only sufficient naval forces for national defense; (3) and in turn, as regards our projected study of problems of the Pacific, we will find that any disarmament or naval discussions largely hinge on the attitude of Japan.

"I believe that fundamentally the neutrality problem breaks down to:

1. Shall we develop further the neutrality policy along the lines of the National Neutrality Act?

2. Or shall we decide that we cannot remain truly neutral in any war, and therefore decide that we can best stay out of wars by attempting to prevent wars through our active participation in the collective peace system?

"Of course, we have to convince ourselves and our members that the problem is as simple as I have tried to make it above. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary that we in the League of Women Voters make a study of this problem."

To that end, it would seem advisable to organize study groups at once in all our local Leagues on the subject and to plan for open meetings thereafter. The national League has just made available an excellent Kit on Neutrality which includes a study plan, outlining four meetings to cover the essential aspects of the problem, which will help you to reach personal decisions as to a desirable Neutrality policy. The Kit also contains necessary reference material on the subject, including several major pamphlets, an official copy of the present National Neutrality Act, all of the recent executive proclamations on the subject, as well as some brief articles drawn from different sources and a short bibliography of current books, pamphlets, and articles. Attached to the Study Outline, mentioned above, is a list of Ten Questions. I suggest that you order additional copies of these, ten for five cents, and use them at general League meetings, Board, and committee meetings, as well as in the study group. I think it would be particularly interesting to try them on Study Groups before they start to study the subject, and then afterwards to see if opinions have changed with study. The price of the entire Neutrality Kit is fifty cents.

I hope that you all subscribe to the National News Letters so that you have had in your hands the copy for October 3rd with its brief summary of last minute news about the National Munitions Control Board and United States Neutrality and the Italian-Ethiopian Dispute. Has your local president shown you the last copy of the League Quarterly which contains a very good article, "War Comes", by Mrs. Anne Hartwell Johnstone. With all this excellent material, I am sure we shall have an exciting year of study together.

Very sincerely yours,
Alice McNally
Mrs. Miles H. McNally, Chairman
Government and International
Cooperation

P. S. We are enclosing a list of pamphlets with prices, available at the state office.

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10-2-35

Minnesota League of Women Voters
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How many times has request for waiver been refused?
State by which judge and give reasons in each case if possible.

How many applications for marriage licenses were filed, where the license was not granted?

Does your local newspaper publish in each issue a list of the applicants for marriage licenses? _____ Is it a daily or weekly?

OTHER INFORMATION:

RECOMMENDATIONS OF LOCAL LEAGUE:

Reported by _____ CHAIRMAN _____ Date _____
Committee on Legal Status of Women

NOTE: If a record is not kept of reasons for granting or refusing waivers, ask the judge if he will cooperate by having them recorded in future. A suggested form of record is enclosed. We can have a supply of these blanks mimeographed if the clerk of court wishes to use them.

Reason.

Waiver
refused

100 mm
11-6-35

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

November 6, 1935

Dear Chairman of Government and the Legal Status of Women:

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Protective Legislation and Equal Rights 1935 Convention Address By Charlotte Farrish Luwe	5 cents
Against the "Equal Rights" Amendment By Charlotte Farrish Luwe	5 cents
Against "Equal Rights" by Constitutional Amendment By Gladys Harrison	5 cents
Equal Rights or Human Rights - flier	1 cent
Jury Service for Women - 1934 Convention Address By Charlotte Farrish Luwe	5 cents
Right of Women to Paid Public Employment without Discrimination By Charlotte Farrish Luwe	5 cents

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10-2-35
100 num

Date _____

_____
Man's Name Residence

_____
Woman's Name Residence

Waiver granted / refused Reason:

_____
Judge District Court

Minneapolis

Dear College League:

November 11, 1935

All success to you in your Skit Contest! We are expecting such clever results that we shall want to send not only the winning skit, but also the runner-up, all through the state and to Washington! We want to use them in January, our big Campaign Month.

Rules regulating the contest, as told to us, are:

Last day for mailing - December first

Length - Fifteen minutes

Basis - Katherine Frederic's, "Trained Personnel for Public Service"

Mailing Address - Minnesota League of Women Voters, 914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

Judges of the Contest - Miss Keith Clark
Sister Eucharista
Mrs. Silas Bryan
Mrs. Mary K. Swain

AND - a Prize! Five dollars to be used toward expenses of the

MINNESOTA COLLEGE VOTER

Vol. II Minneapolis, Minn., Friday, January 3, 1936 Page one

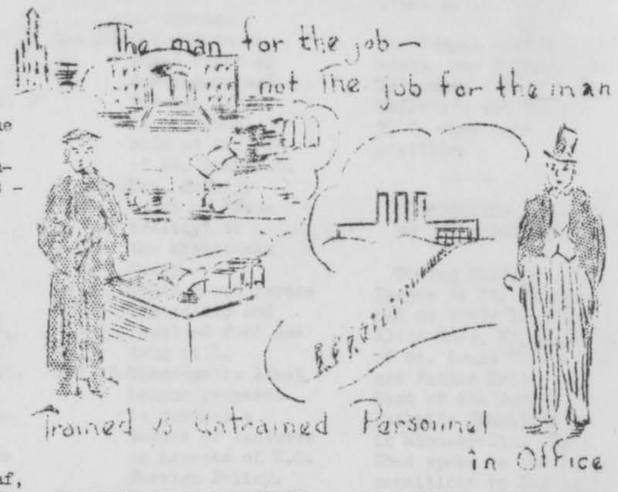
NEWS ODDITY

Homecoming was the time; Winona and Northfield were the places of activity; St.Olaf's League and Winona T.C. were the participants in this unintentional duet of actions - the sponsoring of floats in Homecoming parades. By any chance, was yours also on World Peace, Winona?

THE SKIT'S THE THING

The skit contest on Trained Personnel sponsored by the Minnesota League of Women Voters closed recently. St. Olaf, St. Cloud, Winona T.C., St. Catherine's, Carleton, and St. Benedict's entered the contest.

The judges who will decide the fate of the manuscripts are: Miss Keith Clark of Carleton, Sister



LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS educates country in qualified government personnel during January and the succeeding months. The slogan, "Find the Man for the Job, Not the Job for the Man", was chosen from several thousand submitted

HEAR YE!

HEAR YE!

How about another trip
Where? State Legislature
When? Before Jan. 20
Who? All College Leagues
Why? To obtain first-hand information on current legis-

75 rum
11-11-35

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

November 1935

CUTLINE FOR STUDY OF MATERNITY AND INFANCY WORK IN A COUNTY

Because we realize that public health nurses are essential in a community if a comprehensive maternal and child health program is to be carried out, it is necessary to obtain information about your public health nursing service in any attempt to evaluate the maternal and child health work being done. The public health nurse is the trained worker to carry on an educational program in maternal and infant hygiene.

- - - - -

1. How many trained public health nurses are there in the county?

2. By whom are they appointed and by whom paid?
   a. County Commissioners
   b. Local School Board
   c. City or Village Board
   d. Red Cross Board
   e. Other voluntary group

3.* What percentage of the time of each nurse is spent on prenatal, infant, or preschool work? Each year for past five years.

4.* How many individuals in these groups are reached by the nurses? Get the information by years for the past five years if possible.

5** How many classes in Maternal and Child Hygiene have been conducted in the county either by the local public health nurses or by nurses from the Division of Child Hygiene?

6** How many pieces of printed matter on Maternal and Child Health have been sent into the county by the Division of Child Hygiene each year for the past 5 years?

- - - - -

* Information may be obtained from the annual reports of the nurses.

** Information may be obtained by writing to the Division of Child Hygiene, State Department of Health, Millard Hall, University of Minnesota Campus, Minneapolis.

for local Child Welfare Services.

Minneapolis

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November 11, 1935

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MINNESOTA COLLEGE VOTER

Vol. II Minneapolis, Minn., Friday, January 3, 1936 Page one

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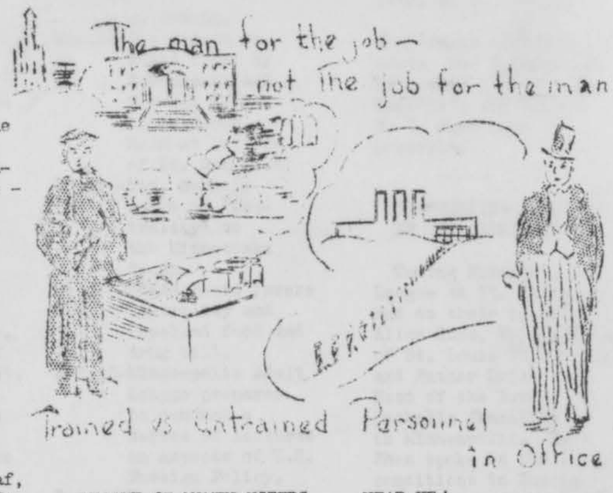

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11-12-35

Minnesota League of Women Voters
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The Social Security Act	free
In Behalf of Mothers and Children The Story of the U. S. Children's Bureau	15 cents
Community Care for the Health of the Mother and Young Child By Edith Rockwood	25 cents
The Nation's Concern for the Health of Mothers and Babies National League of Women Voters	10 cents
Minnesota's Work for Mothers and Babies By Dr. Ruth E. Boynton	5 cents
Public Health Nursing By Dr. Ruth E. Boynton	5 cents
Mothers' Aid By Edith Putnam Mangold	10 cents
Biennial Report of the State Children's Bureau	free
School Attendance Laws in the United States By Edith Putnam Mangold	10 cents

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To keep up to date on the subject matter of this department, subscribe to the National League News Letters. Subscriptions price, $1.00 a year.

Minneapolis

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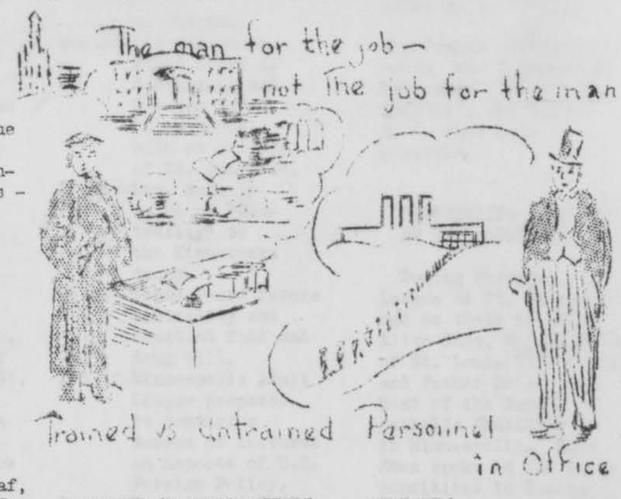

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November 14, 1935

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Maternal and Child Hygiene and Public Health Nursing

With this letter I am enclosing a brief outline which I am suggesting for your use to study the maternity and infancy work and public health nursing in your county. I think this outline needs no further explanation. Under the Social Security Act, Minnesota's share of the federal fund for Maternal and Child Health services is $57,947.60. This amount will have to be matched by the State. The State appropriation of $22,000 per year will match part of it. Some of the remainder will be available to Minnesota if local communities appropriate money to the State Department of Health which can be matched by federal funds. The details of the plan for this have not been worked out, but I shall try to keep you informed about it so that you may be able to assist your local committees in obtaining some of this federal aid to strengthen the Maternal and Child Welfare work in your communities.

Mothers' Aid

The State law* regarding allowances to mothers for support of dependent children in their own homes, commonly spoken of as the Mothers' Aid or Mothers' Pension was revised and a state appropriation of $150,000 per year to assist counties in providing for mothers' aid was made. As a part of the Social Security Act, an appropriation to aid states and counties in paying mothers' aid was made by the federal government. This part of the Security Act relating to services for children is to be administered by the Social Security Board, rather than the United States Children's Bureau, under whose direction the remainder of the provisions for services to children are to be administered.

Judge Charles F. Hall, Director of the Children's Bureau under the State Board of Control in Minnesota, has said that, according to the wording of the federal provision for aid to states for mothers' aid, it will be necessary for each county in the state to participate in the Mothers' Aid program - in other words, that it must be a state-wide program. There were eight counties that did not grant Mothers' Aid in 1934 because they were financially unable to do so. With the assistance of the Federal and State governments it will be possible for all children needing this protection to have it.

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Child Welfare Boards

We again find on our program for support and study local child welfare boards. From a report of the Childrens' Bureau of the State Board of Control on June 30, 1934, there were 77 child welfare boards, but in only 19 of these 77 counties was there a full or part-time trained executive secretary for the board. These other counties have had no trained worker to carry on the child welfare activities which have increased greatly during these years of depression. In many places the relief program has so overshadowed the child welfare board work that there has been a tendency to neglect some of this important work. The Social Security Act has provided for aid to states for Child Welfare Services to enable the state public welfare agencies to extend and strengthen public welfare services to children, especially in rural areas. According to Judge Hall of the Minnesota Children's Bureau, it will be possible for some counties to receive some aid directly from the federal allotment to Minnesota. This does not mean, however, that these counties will need to appropriate less money to carry on their child welfare work. It may mean that even more money will need to be appropriated in some counties that have not provided adequate funds. It is hoped that with this federal aid it will be possible for each county in the State of Minnesota to have a trained executive secretary for its child welfare board. When the federal appropriation has been made and is available to the states, I shall write you again about more specific work you can do locally. In the meantime I hope you will keep in close touch with the work of your local child welfare board.

In our department this year, the support items are largely support of local services. We need no changes in our state laws to be eligible to accept the provisions of the Social Security Law. It is going to be necessary for some counties to improve their Child Welfare set-up in order to receive the full benefit under the Security Act. In other words, the work of your local League for Child Welfare this year is going to be local.

You may have noticed throughout this letter that I have talked about trained public health nurses and trained executive secretaries for Child Welfare Boards. We have stressed the importance of trained workers in the health and welfare fields for many years. But this year with the National League emphasis on Trained Personnel in Public Service, we can renew our efforts to have adequately trained workers in every position in the Child Welfare field.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth E. Boynton

Dr. Ruth E. Boynton, Chairman
Government and Child Welfare

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MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

November 11, 1935

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AND - a Prize! Five dollars, to be used toward expenses of the next All-College League Conference. Win glory for your College!

St. Olaf reports that their government-minded students are putting on a contest within a contest, to stimulate interest, each house group striving to outdo every other house group. We hope you are all thinking up clever ways to make a vast number take part.

And how about exchanging bright ideas? Write other College Leagues and tell them what you are doing and studying. Each has something good to pass on, and it helps to learn to know each other better. Perhaps if you consult your political science teachers, they will plan their courses so that they will study "How Employment in Government Offices is Managed" sometime during the month of January.

And are you bringing Trained Personnel into each one of your League meetings? Get someone to point out how the activities of the particular department putting on the program are affected by administration, how training and merit could do away with waste and inefficiency and lead to a sounder democracy.

And congratulations on your College Voter! The entire State Board enthused over the October number - and over your secretary-treasurer too. We were sorry not to have your President with us. Keep us informed of any posters, contests, or activities you put on. We shall be glad to hear from you.

Very sincerely,

Mary K. Swain

Mrs. Mary K. Swain, Co-chairman
Campaign for Trained Personnel

scripts are: Miss Keith Clark of Carleton, Sister ... the Job, Not the Job for the Man", was chosen from ... Why? ... obtain first-hand information ... current legis-

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Maternal and Child Hygiene and Public Health Nursing

MINNESOTA COLLEGE VOTER

1/36/ 60 num

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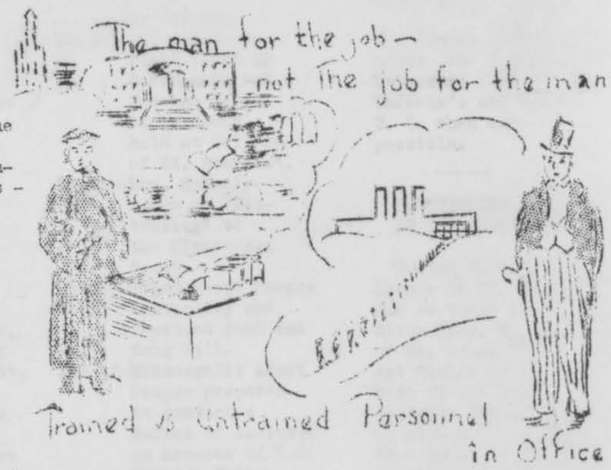

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ST. OLAF'S LEAGUE HAS VARIED PROGRAM

To start the membership drive, tea was served at Mohn Hall. At this tea Carleton members were guests.

Miss Leola Nelson, secretary and treasurer of the State College Board, gave a report a luncheon meeting of the League's State Board.

At the meeting on November 8, there was a discussion on Trained Personnel for Public Offices. The skit project was explained and a proposal made for a local contest. The winning skit would be entered in the State contest.

The December meeting is centering around the topic "Child Welfare and Public Health". Mrs. Rowberg, Rice County Supervisor of Child Welfare, is to be the speaker.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS educates country in qualified government personnel during January and the succeeding months. The slogan, "Find the Man for the Job, Not the Job for the Man", was chosen from several thousand submitted slogans. The League also sponsored the sale contest of Katherine Frederic's pamphlet on Personnel.

Mrs. George Gellhorn, National Trained Personnel Chairman, chose this month for the culmination of National League of Women Voters' activity in behalf of trained public administrators.

LEAGUE HIGH-LIGHTS

Nov.2---Homecoming float sponsored by St. Olaf League depicts World Peace.

Nov.8---Labor conditions in Russia discussed by Alice Shea at College of St. Catherine.

Nov.9---Winona State Teacher College sponsors float for Homecoming parade.

Nov.13---Weltha Kelly of St. Louis U. directs an open forum at College of St. Catherine.

Nov.16.Winona T. C. League members are hostesses at luncheon for International Relation Clubs convention

HEAR YE!

HEAR YE!

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ST. CLOUD T.C. LEAGUE CONSIDERS WORLD AFFAIRS

The 3t. Cloud Teacher College League of Women Voters have devoted much Time to the study of world affairs, especially to the Italo-Ethiopian dispute, and Hitler foreign policy.

In order to have more time for the current program a separate business meeting is held at any time when the President thinks it necessary. In this way the hour set aside for the League of Women Voter's Meeting can be devoted to the program.

WINONA T. C. LEAGUE MEMBERS HOSTESSES

Members of the Winona Teacher's College League of Women Voters were hostesses at a luncheon for the International Relations Club Conference held at Winona.

75 num
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Minnesota League of Women Voters
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Maternal and Child Hygiene and Public Health Nursing

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ST. BENEDICT'S ADDS NEW DEPARTMENT TO LEAGUE

The Government and Consumers' Division has been added to the St. Benedict's League in order to take care of the current opinion and legislation on pure foods and drugs. The other divisions of the League that were active last year are: Government and Economic Welfare, Government and Child Welfare, Government and Foreign Relations.

Miss Mary Eileen Towne, last year's president of the League represented St. Benedict's at the conference of the Minnesota College Leagues at Mankato. At this conference the St. Benedict League was chosen to edit the "Minnesota College Voter" for the year 1935-1936.

WORLD COURT DISCUSSED

The Government and Foreign Relations Division discussed "The World Court and the U.S." Miss Betty Schneider led the discussion and other members answered objections from the audience. Alumnae were invited to the League meeting and twenty attended.

A January plenary meeting to be held will be in charge of the Education Division. The discussion will be on Trained Personnel. The February meeting will be devoted to study of Social Security.

LEAGUE HIGH-LIGHTS
(Continued p.1. Col.2)

at Winona.

Nov.23-Discussion on World Court by Government and Foreign Relations Group held at College of St. Benedict.

Dec.5---Mrs. McNally spoke on "Neutrality" to the Minnetonka Group.

Dec.6---State Board favors neutrality and Copeland food and drug bill.

Dec.19-Minneapolis Adult League prepares to conduct a series of lectures on aspects of U.S. Foreign Policy.

Dec.--- Leaguers of St. Cloud T. C. delved into foreign relations.

Jan. ---Trained Personnel Month in all Voters' Leagues.

MINNESOTA WOMAN VOTER

In the Minnesota Woman Voter for December, 1935 there is an interesting article on threatened changes in the educational measures of 1935-1936.

Under the 1935 revision a large sum of money has been set aside for state aid in education.

It has been suggested that the receipts from the income taxes be expended on the social security program instead of the school fund. Since this would mean a loss of about $3,000,000 to our educational facilities it is most important that we as voters or future voters of Minnesota deem it our duty and privilege to help avert such a procedure, and to make sure no more changes in the bill, as it now reads, will occur.

WINONA T. C. LEAGUE MEMBERS HOSTESSES
(Con. p. 1., Col.3)

The League assisted the hosts, the International Relations Clubs of St. Theresa's and Winona T. C. when ever possible.

OUTSTANDING SPEAKERS AT ST. CATHERINE'S

During November, the League at St. Catherine's had as their speakers Alice Shea, Weltha Kelly of St. Louis University and Father Driscoll, Head of the Bureau of Catholic Charities in Minneapolis. Miss Shea spoke on the Labor conditions in Russia and Presented the belief that the five year plan is an asset to the country.

The Social Welfare Colloquium sponsored the open forum directed by Weltha Kelly and also the address by Father Driscoll in which he gave a brief summary of the work of the Bureau of Catholic Charities and stated very definitely the qualifications of the social worker.

The National Affairs group discussed the President's promise of peace, the biographies of lead American ambassadors, and the qualifications of candidates for the coming presidential election.

The Italian-Ethiopian dispute was the major topic of discussion for the International Affairs Group. In connection with this discussion several members of the group attended an address by Professor Lenox. Mills at Hamline University.

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914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

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Maternal and Child Hygiene and Public Health Nursing

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Better Government Personnel Report of the Commission of Inquiry on Government Personnel	30 cents
New Aspects of the Public Service, By Leonard White	5 cents
Jobs or Careers, Radio Talk by Miss Marguerite M. Wells	for loan
A Proposed Civil Service Law for Minnesota	5 cents
H.F. 78, Radio Talk by Miss Rena B. Smith	for loan
Classes, Grades and Titles of State Employees with Class Specifications, Division of Personnel	6¢ postage
Reorganization of Local Governmental Units	
Reorganization of Local Governmental Units By Mrs. W. B. Richards	5 cents
Units of Government in the United States. By Wm. Anderson	50 cents

Minnesota League of Women Voters
Department of Government and Its Operation

November 1935

TOWARDS A COORDINATED TAX SYSTEM

The following questions lead to discussion of taxes now in use and trends towards an integrated system of local, state, and federal taxes for the United States. In analyzing each tax and the proposals as a whole the standards of justice set up in Chapter IV (Taxes and Tax Trends, by Katherine Frederic) should be used.

A. What units of government levy a property tax? income tax? gasoline tax? death duties? Are other taxes levied by federal, state, and local governments which may conflict? Give some examples of interstate conflicts.

B. Discuss the following taxes as possible parts of a coordinated tax system from the point of view of (a) requirements for effective administration; (b) whether you consider such a tax essential to secure revenue from different forms of wealth:

1. General property tax. How can assessment and collection procedures be improved? What units of government should levy such a tax?

2. Personal income tax. Why should the rates be progressive? How can federal and state laws (as to rates, exemptions, etc.) and their administration be better coordinated?

3. A business tax such as proposed by the National Tax Association (see p. 98). How would such a levy simplify present taxes on business? Do you think tax rates on corporate income should be graduated or proportional?

4. Inheritance and estate taxes. How are federal and state death taxes now

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THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette
Minneapolis, Minnesota

January 29, 1936

Dear Chairman of Government and Its Operation:

The holidays are over and it is time to talk over the items on our program that were omitted in my first letter to you. I hope you have been thinking and acting on the suggestion I wrote you before Christmas and that this letter will give you more food for thought as well as action.

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Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

October, 1935
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Department of Government and Its Operation

November 1935

TOWARDS A COORDINATED TAX SYSTEM

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B. Discuss the following taxes as possible parts of a coordinated tax system from the point of view of (a) requirements for effective administration; (b) whether you consider such a tax essential to secure revenue from different forms of wealth:

1. General property tax. How can assessment and collection procedures be improved? What units of government should levy such a tax?

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3. A business tax such as proposed by the National Tax Association (see p. 98). How would such a levy simplify present taxes on business? Do you think tax rates on corporate income should be graduated or proportional?

4. Inheritance and estate taxes. How are federal and state death taxes now

You might also inquire as to what system of accounting is used and whether your officials have any suggestions to improve the system. I think perhaps we take our local government too much for granted and do not understand why and how it functions. May I ask you a few questions? Have you a city or village charter? How and when was it adopted? Who comprises the executive body of your local unit? The legislative? The judicial? What are their powers and duties? How are they elected or appointed? Have you any offices appointed under civil service regulations? What services do you receive from your local unit? What services do you render it? What boards and commissions do you have? How are they elected or appointed? Powers and duties? These are but a few of the many questions that arise in connection with the study of local government, which, by the way, is most interesting. If possible, won't you attend at least one meeting of your county commissioners and your city or village council or commission. It is extremely important that we understand how these bodies function. Of course, you understand that in studying local government or visiting boards we are attempting to gain information and hence we do it as listeners only, not as critics.

The fee system in Minnesota is also a fascinating study and one about which the general public is more or less ignorant. Wouldn't it be interesting for you to find out what officials in your county receive fees, the types of fees, the amounts of the fees as given in their sworn statements on file in the office of the auditor, the variations in fees from year to year, the officials receiving only fees, and those receiving both salaries and fees, the amount of fees the county retains, the amount the state receives, the purposes for which fees are collected and the purposes for which they are spent? What is the present law or laws in regard to fees? Are all counties operating under it or them? If not what counties have changed, for what reasons, and by what means? There is a new and scientifically prepared pamphlet just off the press which gives valuable information on this most important question. The title of it is "Fees and Other Non-Tax Revenues of Minnesota Local Units", by Arthur M. Borak and Gladys C. Blakey. Unfortunately, the pamphlet costs $1.00, but by ordering through the League cashprepaid, you can get it for $.75. I realize that it is more searching than most local Leagues will wish; therefore, I shall outline a simple guide for the study of the fee system which will be ready for you soon. However, if you can purchase the new pamphlet on the subject you will find it most worthwhile. I do hope most of you will do some work on this question of fees this year.

Sincerely yours,

Enid N. Richards

Mrs. W. B. Richards, Chairman
Department of Government and Its Operation

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MINUTES OF STATE BOARD MEETING
Friday, November 8, 1935
Minneapolid Y.W.C.A.

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Present: Miss Mitchell, Mrs. Ricker, Mrs. McNally, Mrs. Cant, Mrs. Beard, Mrs. Swain Miss Rowell, Mrs. Congdon, Mrs. Denny, Dr. Boynton, Mrs. Crosby, Mrs. Richards, Mrs. New, Mrs. O'Neil, Mrs. Bundy, Mrs. Pearce, Mrs. Stakman, Mrs. Winter, and Miss Horr and Miss Lamson. Miss Leola Nelson, All-College League secretary, was also present.

Finance: The treasurer's report was read by Mrs. Crosby. The balance October 1 was $175.86. Receipts during October totaled $1540.52, of which $790.25 was received in quota payments. Disbursements during October amounted to $1114.10, leaving a balance of $602.28. Bills payable November 1 totaled $509.47. The report was accepted, and ordered placed on file.

Organization: Mrs. Thomas Wright was re-appointed chairman of the Department of Government and Economic Welfare, Mrs. W. B. Richards was re-appointed chairman of the Department of Government and Its Operation, and Mrs. Wm. R. Pearce was re-appointed chairman of the Department of Government and Education.

Miss Horr reported on her visit to the Montana League's convention, her trips to various local Leagues and the organization of a new League at Arlington. During Miss Horr's absence, Mrs. Huntley visited Leagues at Bemidji and Park Rapids.

Congressional Interviews: Miss Mitchell announced the names of the League members in each district who have been asked to interview their respective Representatives.

Discussion of Civil Service Bill: Mrs. Beard and Mrs. Richards conducted a quiz of the Board members on the Civil Service Bill Proposed for Minnesota. Mrs. Cant brought up the question of the meaning of the section guaranteeing equal status to women and asked if that meant equal rights. There is some question as to whether the veterans preference section meant that any veteran on the list had preference or only if he were among the highest three.

Miss Mitchell asked the Board their opinion as to whether the League should urge the passage of the civil service bill in the special session of the legislature. It was thought that this question could not be decided until it was decided whether or not the session would be limited as to subject matter, and therefore should be left to the executive committee. A motion was carried that a letter be written to local League presidents asking them to interview their legislators and educate them on the need for a civil service bill and ask for their support in case the League does wish to support such a bill.

Educational Measures Endangered by Special Session: Mrs. Pearce reported that there is a move to repeal Chapter 289 passed at the last session which provided for limitation of the tax rate on agricultural lands in consolidated school districts. The law is opposed by county and town superintendents where the result has been higher taxation. There is also a danger that the supplemental state aid revision act passed by the last legislature may be repealed in order to abolish full aid for teacher training departments which that bill established.

In order to finance the Social Security Act, there is a danger that the proceeds from the income tax may be diverted from schools to this purpose. Mrs. Cant mentioned a proposed change in the Teacher Tenure Law establishing an age limit of 55 years. It was suggested that Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth Board members consult their superintendents on this question and come prepared to lead a discussion on possible improvements in the teacher tenure law at the next meeting.

Neutrality: Mrs. McNally called attention to the Kit on Neutrality recently issued by the national League and read a letter from the national chairman urging all local Leagues to form study groups to consider this subject. She also read to the Board the Ten Questions on Neutrality contained in the Kit.

Security for Children: Dr. Boynton reported that no changes would be necessary in the child welfare laws to enable Minnesota to comply with the provisions of the Social Security Act relating to children.

Campaign for Trained Personnel: Mrs. Swain called attention to the Handbook on the Campaign recently issued by the National League and read excerpts from the "Personnel Flashes" issued by the National League. She read letters from a few local Leagues telling what they had done on the Campaign and a letter from the Kasson League suggesting a broadcast on Trained Personnel over the new radio station at Rochester.

Mrs. Beard asked that each League be asked to report the things they are doing on Trained Personnel so that a report of the state work can be sent to Washington. She read an outline of the Minneapolis League's activities on Trained Personnel

College League Conference: After luncheon Miss Rowell introduced Miss Leola Nelson, secretary of the All-College League Board, who reported on the College League Conference at Mankato. She told about the Skit Contest on Trained Personnel which the College Leagues are conducting

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

October, 1935
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MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

November 13, 1935

Dear Local League President:

You have doubtless been wondering what the League's activities are to be in the special session of the legislature called for December second.

Civil Service Bill

While it seems to many of us that a civil service bill, if properly administered, would greatly reduce the expense of carrying out the Social Security legislation and therefore could be rightly considered at this session, we hesitate to push it as we appreciate the fact that a special session is called for definite reasons and should not have other legislation pressed upon its attention. However, if as the session gets under way, legislation is being considered other than the Social Security and tax matters, the state executive committee is empowered to ask for quick action on the part of local Leagues in contacting their legislators on matters on our support program. It would be well for you or someone in your League to become well versed with the enclosed resume of the Civil Service bill as it was introduced in the last session so that you may be ready for quick action if so requested.

If it is possible for you to see your legislators, it would be wise for you to explain to them the League's interest in Trained Personnel for Public Service and discover what their attitude is toward a state civil service bill.

Holding Legislation Gained in the Past

At every session of the legislature much of our attention must be given to keeping intact legislation which the League has worked for in the past. This will doubtless hold true in this session. Discriminations against women will probably creep in in various disguises. There is talk of the teacher tenure law being modified or changed. It will be well for your chairmen concerned with these items to be on their tiptoes with up-to-the-minute information so as to jump into action when called upon.

Warning

Remember that requests for pressure on legislators are always sent out from this office to you, as local League president. In this way the League's action is kept uniform and informed and is timed to arrive at the most crucial moment according to the judgment of your state executives.

Sincerely,

Ruth H. Mitchell

Ruth H. Mitchell
State President

P. S. Our Campaign chairmen, Mrs. Beard and Mrs. Swain, are most eager to learn of everything you have done to further the development of public opinion on Trained Government Personnel. A letter is soon to go to the national chairman telling of Minnesota's activities. We wish yours included.

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

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MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

December 4, 1935

Dear Board Member:

On Friday, December 13th, our State Board will have its regular meeting at the Y. W. C. A., 12th and Nicollet Avenues, Minneapolis. I shall call the meeting to order at ten o'clock, but will understand that some of you have to be late on account of bus or train schedules.

I have asked Mrs. Musser to lead a discussion by the Board of the food and drugs legislation which we will be supporting in Congress this winter. Other Congressional measures and the work of the state legislature thus far will also be discussed. What action, if any, on League measures will have been taken by that time, is hard to predict at this early period, but we undoubtedly will have many real decisions to make in regard to legislative work.

The price of the luncheon is now 60¢, reservations to be made through this office. Every member of the Board, present at the November meeting, expressed the opinion that it had been an usually stimulating one, and I am confident that if you make an effort to be present and to look over the food and drugs legislation before you come, this meeting will even surpass the last one in interest and information.

Sincerely,
Ruth H. Mitchell
Ruth H. Mitchell
State President

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

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Units of Government in the United States, By Wm. Anderson Public Administration Service Bulletin No. 42	50 cents
Budget Making and Administration, By Dorothy Leonard Judd	15 cents
Constructive Economy in Local Government By Dorothy Leonard Judd	10 cents
County Government, By Helen R. Rocca	20 cents
Outlines in Civil Government in Minnesota, By Geo. F. Howard	30 cents
Taxes and Tax Trends	
Taxes and Tax Trends, By Katherine Frederic (new 1935 edition)	50 cents
Tax Limitation Laws, By Mrs. W. B. Richards	5 cents
Minnesota's Tax Picture State Governmental Research Bulletin No. 4	50 cents
The Property Tax Problem and the 1935 Legislative Session State Governmental Research Bulletin No. 5	25 cents
Assessment of Property in Minnesota, By Mrs. W. B. Richards	5 cents
County Assessor, State Tax Commission	for loan
Assessment Procedure in Minnesota	1 cent
(Material on the Fee System will be available soon)	
Nomination and Election Procedure	
Packet on the Direct Promary	15 cents
Minnesota Election Laws, Secure direct from Secretary of State	
(Additional Material will be available later)	

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To keep up to date on the subject matter of this department, subscribe for the National League News Letters. Subscription price, $1.00 a year.

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THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette
Minneapolis, Minnesota

January 29, 1936

Dear Chairman of Government and Its Operation:

The holidays are over and it is time to talk over the items on our program that were omitted in my first letter to you. I hope you have been thinking and acting on the suggestion I wrote you before Christmas and that this letter will give you more food for thought as well as action.

Reorganization - This is and will continue to be a most important question for some years to come. It is closely related to the tax question, and no permanent solution in regard to taxation can be made without also considering the reorganization of local governmental units. However, I do not feel that we shall achieve reorganization immediately. The principle of local authonomy is too strong. But that is no reason why we should not continue to study it and pass the information we have gained on to others. The New York League has been working for reorganization ever since its organization and this fall was rewarded in part by the adoption of a Home Rule Amendment for counties. Now they must attempt to see that the best type of government is chosen by the counties and that the type chosen is administered well. Hence we must not be discouraged but must keep on studying and working toward better and more efficient local government. Perhaps by spring I shall have some interesting survey results on this subject. In the meantime, won't you review the laws relating to the consolidation of counties and townships? Also it would be wise to check whether any townships have been consolidated in your county or in other counties and with what results.

In connection with item (b) under Reorganization, we can do a constructive piece of study. Perhaps some Leagues will be interested in studying local finance, which includes budgets, purchasing and accounting. For these Leagues I should recommend Dorothy Judd's pamphlet on "Budget Making" as a text. Leagues who do not wish to go into the subject as thoroughly would perhaps like to analyze the budgets of their city or village. What items appear on the budget? By what method and by whom are they determined? Who adopts the budget and when? Is the budget closely adhered to or not? If not, why not? Who executes or administers the budget? Are the citizens interested in the making and carrying out of the budget? Have League members attended a meeting where the budget was discussed or adopted? These same questions might be applied to your own local League budget and might help clarify the subject of budgets in general. A scientific budget study is, of course, not possible with our limited time, but it is most interesting as well as profitable to know something about the budgets of our local units.

As to purchasing, I think perhaps the only thing to do is to ascertain who does the purchasing for your local units, what methods they use, and whether or not there is any check on purchases. It might be wise to ask whether there has been any change in the purchasing methods within the past five years or whether there are any changes contemplated.

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Minnesota League of Women Voters
Department of Government and Its Operation

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4. Inheritance and estate taxes. How are federal and state death taxes now coordinated? How much have interstate conflicts been eliminated?

5. Gasoline and motor vehicle taxes. How do these taxes supplement each other? Do you think the federal government as well as the states should tax motor fuels? Why do people generally accept the gasoline tax?

6. Why do many people oppose a sales tax on general principles? How can a well-balanced tax system be planned without such a levy?

7. Are there any other taxes that you would suggest to round out a tax system?

C. If each of the above taxes were assigned to the unit or units of government best able to administer them, how could the revenues be allocated to the units of government that need financial support? By federal and state aid? By sharing of revenues? In other ways?

D. Are you in favor of a coordinated tax system? What taxes should in your opinion be parts of such a system?

90 nun
1-30-36

THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
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January 29, 1936

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MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

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December 3, 1935

Dear Chairman of Government and Its Operation:

Another League year is on its way, and I am sure that we are all ready and eager to make it the best year that we have had. Our convention this fall was to me the most thrilling we have ever had. Our Department Conference was especially worthwhile. Everyone was so well informed and gave such stimulating ideas and suggestions that I am sure we can accomplish much in the department this year. I am sorry that every local chairman could not have been present to catch the spirit and enthusiasm of the group. Perhaps those of us who were can pass at least some of it on to those of you who were not. Let's try!

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100 rem 12-16-36

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Belle Sherwin

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FILE COPY

Model Constitution for Local Leagues

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Name

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12/35/31
90 rem

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

December 31, 1935

Dear Local League President:

Happy New Year! It promises to be full of opportunities for League effectiveness. To me it seems quite exciting to have the challenge of the enclosed Congressional Project to start the year with. Miss Wells says, "If you succeed in securing improved food and drug legislation this winter you will not only have accomplished a concrete benefit to the much discussed and neglected consumer, you will have further strengthened the principle that government should function in behalf of the people and you will have carried on the reputation of the League of Women Voters for tenacity and resourcefulness in a good cause."

Your representative has already been interviewed on this subject and a steady stream of letters will now impress him.

The enclosed flier is for your information. Others may be ordered from the office. (See December VOTER). We also have a new leaflet just received from the national League, "Buyers Beware", price 15 cents.

Sincerely,
Ruth H. Mitchell
Ruth H. Mitchell
State President

P. S. Many of the local Leagues have already thought of giving to their state legislators a copy of the Social Security chart prepared by the national League. If you have not already done so, and if the legislature continues in session, would you like to consider doing so. The picture of the whole which it gives would doubtless be of help to them.

could have someone interview the member of the Rules Committee from your county (his name is given below). This will have to be done im-

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MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

12/3/35
100 mim

December 3, 1935

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National League of Women Voters
726 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.

12/20/35
FILE COPY 75 mim

CONGRESSIONAL PROJECT

Series of letters from members of local Leagues of Women Voters to Members of the House of Representatives in Congresson the Proposed Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law.

PURPOSE: To show members of the House of Representatives by means of a steady flow of letters from their districts that there is public concern about the passage of a Food, Drug and Cosmetic law that will protect the interest of consumers.

METHOD: (Suggested for guidance of local League)

1. Decide on period during which letters are to be sent. (Should ge between January 1 and February 1 to be effective.)

2. Put one person in charge of project in each local League.

3. Divide local League membership into as many teams as there are weeks in the period selected and assign one week to each team.

4. Make one person responsible for each team. (If the membership is large, the groups could be broken down so that each team captain would be responsible for only 10 to 20 individuals.)

5. Distribute the flier, "Needed: A New Food and Drug Law" to members of the teams.

6. Each team captain should keep a report of the number of letters written both by members and non-League members.

KINDOF LETTER: Use the flier for information and argument.

1. Expressinterest in the passage of a food, drug and cosmetic law that will protect the interests of consumers.

2. Point out that the Copeland bill (S.5), though it might be improved, does this more effectively than any other bill pending.

3. Emphasize one argument or point, each person using the one which appeals most strongly to her. Give one example from personal exporience or knowledge to back up the point, if possible. Advertisements might be enclosed which illustrate the need for regulation of advertising of foods, drugs, or cosmetics; labels from packaged or canned food, or from drugs, or cosmetics which do not give adequate information. If the survey, "What's In a Can?" has been made by the local League, its results will be of help in making letters vivid.

4. Keep the letter short.

5. Write as an individual.

REPORTS: 1. Each team captain report to local League president number of letters written.

2. Local League president report total to state League president by February 15.

3. State League president report state total to National League President by March 1.

FILE COPY

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914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

12/3/35
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December 3, 1935

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25 mim
12-24-35

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

December 24, 1935

Dear Local League President:

A Civil Service bill has been introduced in both the House and the Senate, House File 226 and Senate File 152.

This is a bill very similar to the one introduced at the last session and meets with the approval of your executive officers. As soon as the legislature reconvenes these bills will be considered by the Rules Committee in both houses. It would be most helpful if you could have someone interview the member of the Rules Committee from your county (his name is given below). This will have to be done immediately as the legislature reconvenes the 30th.

This is an opportunity to do some practical work for our Trained Personnel Campaign.

Happy New Year!

Sincerely,

Ruth H. Mitchell

Ruth H. Mitchell
State President

FILE COPY

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

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First, last, and all the way through our program comes "Trained Personnel." I need not tell you that I am sure that all local chairmen of our department will cooperate in every way with the plans of their local League in both the Campaign and the survey of public personnel in their locality and the state. This question of personnel affects our department to a greater degree, perhaps, than any other because the structure of government, nominations and elections with all the appointments that follow, are part of our work. You will hear more of these plans from the Campaign chairmen through your local League president, I am sure. However, I should like to emphasize that the more copies of Katherine Frederic's pamphlet, "Trained Personnel for Public Service", you can get in the hands of your local people, clubs (both men's and women's), civics classes, libraries, etc., the more effective our Campaign for Better Government Personnel will be. Study groups on the subject would be very helpful. A speakers' bureau in your own locality would also be an excellent thing. And, of course, I need not add that you must be thoroughly familiar with the problem as well as with the proposed Civil Service Bill for Minnesota. Whether or not this bill will be re-introduced in the special session, we do not know, but the League must be familiar with its provisions.

Taxes and Tax Trends. At our department conference it was decided that we should take no stand on definite tax measures as yet but that we should attempt to build a philosophy of taxation among our members. This philosophy is to be based upon two points:

1. Ability to Pay
2. Benefits received.

Our study of taxation will, of course, be pursued with these two points in view. You will find enclosed in this letter a set of tax questions taken from Miss Frederic's pamphlet on "Taxes and Tax Trends". Our national chairman, Mrs. Greenough, wishes you to study and discuss them either in study groups or in a League meeting, sending your conclusions and suggestions to me. Your answers are to be used to aid in the formulation of the national program of our department which, I am sure, we all regard as a privilege. However, we should like your answers soon after January first or before if possible.

I do wish that each League would hold tax study groups during at least one month this year, meeting once a week. I believe you will find this method more effective than merely devoting one meeting to taxation. I have study questions which I shall be glad to send you to supplement those enclosed if you wish. If you prefer to make your own outlines and questions, that will be excellent. But won't you send me a copy of your outline and questions and also a summary of your work and the conclusions reached?

This League shall have and follow a program of work based on the current "Plan of

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Washington, D. C. CONGRESSIONAL PROJECT FILE COPY 75 rum

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As you all know the Tax Limitation Amendment as passed by the last session of the Legislature will be placed before the voters for ratification or rejection at the election in November 1936. Our department Conference did not feel that we understood the question of tax limitation sufficiently well to take a stand either for or against it. They did feel, however, that the League should educate its members and through them, the public, on the amendment as well as on the subjects of tax limitation and expenditure control. This, of course, means work for you, but it is most worthwhile work. Perhaps the best method to interest the most people (after the League has studied and discussed it) is to hold a public meeting presenting the facts on both sides followed by questions. I hope each League will hold such a meeting and will send me the report.

Two new items were added at Convention to our already too long program. Both of them, however, have appeared on League programs before. The first one, for support, "A Statewide, uniform system of assessment under the merit system" was added to permit the League to support such a measure (provided, of course, it met League standards and requirements) if the Interim Tax Committee saw fit to introduce it in the special legislative session. It was felt that the League had done so much work on assessment in the past that it should not be denied the privilege of supporting a good assessment measure if it were introduced. The request for any action which you will be asked to take in support of such a measure, will, of course, come from the state office. In the meantime, it might be wise for you to reconsider the assessment problem as it affects the General Property Tax and its administration, the number of assessors in your locality, their qualifications, their method of election or appointment, their term of office, their salary, the number of equalizations made by your local and county equalization boards and by the State Tax Commissions of property in your locality.

The second item added was one for study, "Nomination and Election Procedure with a View to Constructive Changes". During the past two years there have been many articles and editorials written on the subjects of our election system, the direct primary, the convention system, permanent registration, etc. It was felt that the League as a non-partisan but political organization should study the entire question involved and see if it might point the way to constructive changes for the future. It might be wise for you to study the present primary law, the former convention system, the present political conventions, their legal foundation, the laws regulating political parties, the registration of voters, etc. You might ascertain the place of women in your political parties in your community, whether or not there are any women election judges, attend caucuses and conventionsto ascertain how political machinery functions. Later on, I shall write you again on this subject which is a most important one. If you have any suggestions or questions about it won't you please write me?

One item which I have not dealt with is Reorganization of Local Governmental Units. The first part of the year I shall write you again on this subject.

This letter is dreadfully long, isn't it? But I did want to discuss our program with you. I realize it is long, but I am counting on you to do something at least on each item. If you do, our year will be most worthwhile and our department flourishing. If I can help you in any way, please tell me, and if you have any suggestions or ideas on the items or how to make them more effective, please share them with me.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. W. B. Richards, Chairman of
Government and Its Operation

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I.

12/18/35

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100 mim 12-16-36

HISTORY PRIMER

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Belle Sherwin

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In 1920 still a few months before enfranchisement, the League of Women Voters was organized with headquarters in Washington, D. C., and Maud Wood Park was elected its first president. At the same convention, the last of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association, and the first of the League of Women Voters, the seven committee chairmen brought in a legislative program of more than a hundred measures, all of which were adopted.

Under Mrs. Park's leadership a large membership was swiftly achieved and those high standards for support of legislation, which have always characterized the League of Women Voters, were set up.

During this first administration a new committee was added on International Cooperation to Prevent War, (now Department of Government and International Cooperation) and the committee of Election Laws and Methods was expanded into Efficiency in Government. At this time public opinion which had formerly emphasized illiteracy as our national political defect began to put its emphasis on the indifference of the voter, and accordingly the League of Women Voters in 1924 launched a Get Out the Vote campaign which for extent, ingenuity, and thoroughness has never been equalled. But the vote was increased only from a fraction below fifty per cent to a fraction above it. It was then that the League learned that increasing the number of people intelligent and responsible about government was a task for every day in the year and not for election time only.

In 1924, Belle Sherwin became president. Under her leadership the League has come to understand better than anyone understood at the beginning, both the purposes for which the League was formed and the difficulties in the way of their accomplishment. In order to unite a national membership in a common understanding of a brand-

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common understanding of a brand-new experiment in political education and to focus it on similar undertakings, national, state and local, it has been necessary to build up an unusual organization. Most organizations with a strong national structure do not develop strong state organizations and vice versa. The League has had to be strongly organized nationally, state and locally. Such an organization has involved unusual problems. It has been Miss Sherwin's task to develop procedure and methods to meet these problems.

In 1934 Marguerite M. Wells became president. A solid foundation for the future had been built up under the preceding administration. Miss Wells's task has been to make use of this foundation for gradually extending a more active general membership.

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12/18/35
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FILE COPY

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Article III.
Plan of Work

This League shall have and follow a program of work based on the current "Plan of Work" of the National and state League of Women Voters.

Article IV.
Membership

Section 1. Any woman citizen of _____ or vicinity may become a member by subscribing to the aims of the League of Women Voters and paying membership dues as prescribed in the By-Laws, which dues shall include a subscription to the Minnesota Woman Voter.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of all members to promote the interests of the League as an organization, to study the subjects under consideration by the League, and to perform such committee work as may be assigned them.

Article V.
Officers and Department Chairmen

Section 1. The officers of this League shall be a president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer.

Section 2. There shall also be Department and standing committee chairmen to correspond to those of the state and national Leagues.

Section 3. At the first Board meeting following the annual election, all department chairmen shall be appointed by the President with the approval of the Board members. All other chairmen shall be appointed by the President following the annual meeting.

Article VI.
Elections

Section 1. All officers shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting for a term of one year or until their successors shall have qualified for office.

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PURPOSE: To show members of the House of Representatives by means of a steady flow of letters from their districts that there is public concern about the passage of a Food, Drug and Cosmetic law that will protect the interest of consumers.

METHOD: (Suggested for guidance of local League)

1. Decide on period during which letters are to be sent. (Should ge between January 1 and February 1 to be effective.)

2. Put one person in charge of project in each local League.

3. Divide local League membership into as many teams as there are weeks in the period selected and assign one week to each team.

4. Make one person responsible for each team. (If the membership is large, the groups could be broken down so that each team captain

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

December 24, 1935

Dear Local League President:

A Civil Service bill has been introduced in both the House and the Senate, House File 226 and Senate File 152.

This is a bill very similar to the one introduced at the last session and meets with the approval of your executive officers. As soon as the legislature reconvenes these bills will be considered by the Rules Committee in both houses. It would be most helpful if you could have someone interview the member of the Rules Committee from your county (his name is given below). This will have to be done im-

-2-

Section 2. A majority of all votes cast shall be necessary to constitute an election.

Section 3. The voting body shall consist of the officers, department chairmen, and members.

Article VII.
Executive Board

The officers and department chairmen shall constitute an Executive Board which may transact the general business of the organization subject to the instructions or approval of the general membership. It shall have power to fill all vacancies in its membership occurring during the year.

Article VIII.
Meetings

Section 1. The annual meeting shall be held each year _____ at such time and place as the Executive Board may decide.

Section 2. Other meetings shall be arranged by the Executive Board.

Article IX.
Amendments

Section 1. This constitution may be amended at any annual meeting by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of all members present and qualified to vote, provided that the proposed amendments have been submitted in writing and read at the previous meeting, or shall have been unanimously approved by the Executive Board.

Section 2. By-Laws may be adopted, amended or repealed at any regular or annual meeting.

Article X.
Parliamentary Authority

Roberts' Rules of Order (Revised) shall be the parliamentary authority in all matters not specified in the Constitution of the League.

12/35/31
90 rem

FILE COPY

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

December 31, 1935

Dear Local League President:

Happy New Year! It promises to be full of opportunities for League effectiveness. To me it seems quite exciting to have the challenge of the enclosed Congressional Project to start the year with. Miss Wells says, "If you succeed in securing improved food and drug legislation this winter you will not only have accomplished a concrete benefit to the much discussed and neglected consumer,

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Happy New Year!

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Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

January, 1936

75 mm
1-3-36

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This paper feels that the matter of trained personnel in government, county, state and federal government, and the assurance that such personnel would be kept as long as he or she gave efficient service and lived up to a reasonable moral and personal code, would be one of the longest steps it is possible to take toward securing better government.

Waltham, Massachusetts NEWS TRIBUNE (September 3, 1935):

If the League of Women Voters can create a public sentiment in favor of establishing the merit system more firmly and extending it to the higher places in the public service, it will be a contribution to advancement in governmental efficiency whose value cannot well be estimated.

Birmingham, Alabama AGE-HERALD (June 26, 1935):

Congratulations and all power to the League for taking up this old and yet ever new and vitally important fight.

The costs of the spoils system to the average citizen are too apparent for him to remain indifferent to its abuses. The National League of Women Voters, therefore, has sound reason for expecting a ready response to its campaign.

St. Paul, Minnesota DISPATCH (December 18, 1935):

Advocates of good government everywhere will agree with the sentiments expressed in the two winning anti-spoils slogans in the nation-wide contest sponsored by the National League of Women Voters.

The first prize slogan is, "Find the Man for the Job, Not the Job for the Man," and the second winning entry, "Let Ability, Not Politics, Be the Yardstick." These phrases embody the thought of the present-day crusade against the political spoils system, a ringing answer to the politician's war-cry, "To the victors belong the spoils."

It is obvious that during elections the whole concern of the campaign seems to be in finding the jobs for the faithful and not in finding the competent man or woman for the particular office. With such an attitude, politics and not ability is the yardstick, yet the old prejudices and misconceptions remain that originated early in the nation's history regarding the inherent ability of every true-born American to handle any type of government service. This ultra-democratic concept applies less than ever in this modern day of a more complex civilization and highly specialized activities of government requiring experts.

The cause of good government will not be won by slogans alone. It will be won when the American people no longer tolerate patronage and insist on putting trained men in charge of their governmental affairs.

Minneapolis, Minnesota STAR (September 25, 1935):

Public service must be made a career not only demanding the best men but the best in men, a worthy and high calling. If the women can bring about this change, more power to them.

FILE COPY

100 sent

12/35/13

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DON'T FAIL to plan listening-in parties for this evening. Invite outsiders and get good publicity on it.

90 sent
1-11-36

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Mary K. Swain, Campaign Chairman

-36

AGENDA
COLLEGE LEAGUE BOARD MEETING
January 17, 1936

I. Minnesota College Voter

Business

Suggestions

II. League Promotion Campaigns

Percentage of student body already Leaguers

Publicity for new members

FILE COPY

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   Business
   Suggestions

II. League Promotion Campaigns
   Percentage of student body already Leaguers
   Publicity for new members
   "Make your campus League conscious"

III. New Program Ideas
   Skits
   Dressing up the meeting
   Speakers

IV. Political Campaign Activities
   Political forums
   Town political meetings
   Radio Speechs

V. New Business

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

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75 mm
1-3-36

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AGENDA
COLLEGE LEAGUE BOARD MEETING
January 17, 1936

I. Minnesota College Voter

Business

Suggestions

II. League Promotion Campaigns

Percentage of student body already Leaguers

Publicity for new members

Here's the challenge to every League to make our Campaign a success -

1. Sponsor one big open meeting on Trained Personnel sometime in January, preferably on Personnel Day (date to be announced), and get other organizations to cooperate if possible,

2. Plan listen-in parties to hear the national and state broadcasts, dates for which will be announced in the papers. League members invite friends and neighbors for the afternoon. Knit, serve tea, anything to attract them.

3. Ask for editorials in your papers for Personnel Day or sometime that week on Trained Personnel (based on Katherine Frederic's pamphlet and on editorials from other states to be sent you later).

4. Get your movies to show a slide that week with the slogan, the League's name, and some word of your own Campaign activities.

5. Ask librarians to feature League publications, including other pamphlets as well as Katherine Frederic's, which you will furnish for the month to be placed on a table by themselves with a card on which is printed the League's name and the slogan or a poster.

6. Feature Katherine Frederic's pamphlet. How about getting some popular store to put it on sale for the month. Furnish a card with name and slogan or a poster.

7. Contact other organizations as to how they can feature Trained Personnel during January. Have you speakers you can send to them or put on a skit for them, or at least write a letter to be read at their meetings, including slogans and explanations?

8. Consult social science teachers and urge study of Trained Personnel in Government Service. Perhaps they would approve of an essay contest in January which you might reward with a small prize. Consult art departments as to possibility of a poster contest.

9. Don't let a League meeting go by in January without spending at least a few minutes on Trained Personnel.

10. Ask each League member to promise to speak to at least one person on this subject in January.

11. Contact your churches for mention of this drive in sermons, bulletins, or church meetings.

12. Last, but most important, make plans for the wide distribution of individual pledge cards which will put in tangible form the weight of public opinion which is being generated by our Campaign. These will be sent to you in January.

5. How many League meetings were held on Personnel? How many meetings of other organizations were addressed?

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This will give every League member everywhere an opportunity to participate helpfully in a piece of League work of great political significanse.

How will you plan to carry out this request? These are my suggestions:

1 - Select one person to be in charge of distributing cards and collecting them when signed and sending them in to our office (preferably a League member not otherwise actively engaged).

2 - Obtain prominant person or persons to sign the first card, making good publicity of such signature.

3 - Be sure that every League member signs.

4 - Obtain signatures of men as well as women.

5 - Make it an every member affair, perhaps assigning a quota of cards to each member.

6 - Many other organizations at this time are very much interested in this subject, many of them having placed it on their program. While I do not suggest that you ask other organizations to do our job, still with propriety, you may approach such organizations and learn whether or not they wish to take part, and if so, what part.

Sincerely,

Ruth H. Mitchell

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State President

Enclosed Helps for your Campaign:
Samples of editorials
Flyer which may be ordered in quantities
Outline for your Campaign Report

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

January, 1936

75 mm
1-3-36

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90 mm
1-11-36

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AGENDA
COLLEGE LEAGUE BOARD MEETING
January 17, 1936

I. Minnesota College Voter

Business

Suggestions

II. League Promotion Campaigns

Percentage of student body already Leaguers

Publicity for new members

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

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75 rum
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Business

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II. League Promotion Campaigns

Percentage of student body already Leaguers

Publicity for new members

41

1/36/6

60 rum

OUTLINE FOR PERSONNEL CAMPAIGN REPORT

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6. How many radio speeches have been given on Personnel or the Campaign?

7. How many people attended National Personnel Day meetings?

8. How many editorials about the Campaign appeared?

9. How many columns of news appeared? How many articles on personnel appeared in periodicals, bulletins, etc.?

10. What contacts have been made with College Leagues, college departments of social science, or high schools?

11. What part have Department Chairmen had in the Campaign?

12. How much money have you spent on the Campaign? How has the Campaign been financed?

13. How many petition cards were signed?

14. Any other activities.

_____League of Women Voters

200 mm
1-13-36

National League of Women Voters
726 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.

TEN QUESTIONS

To measure public opinion on certain aspects of neutrality. (To be answered both before and after study for the purpose of determining the result of the study.)

	Check Answer	
	Yes	No
1. Will Americans be willing to deprive themselves of the opportunity of carrying on foreign trade with belligerents during a war?	___	___
2. Does a neutrality policy which is designed to insulate America from the rest of the world tend toward world peace?	___	___
3. If a general war breaks out, will it be possible for the United States to keep out of it even if a well formulated plan for neutrality is on the statute books?	___	___

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis

January, 1936

HERE'S TO THE EXPERT!

(Winning Skit in College League Contest)

Scene: The living room of the Alpha Phi Sorority House of Western Heights University.

Characters:

Clara - the theorist
Phil - the dreamer
Jane - the practical one
Alice - the politician
Helen - a pledge
Mrs. Allison - Helen's mother

(When the curtain rises, some of the members of the sorority are strewn around the room in various attitudes of after-dinner relaxation - reading, turning the radio dials, talking in the expansive, philosophical glow which follows a good meal.)

Jane: Phil, you old idealist, that's the point. None of us will argue that the question of efficient government is really a question of government exports. But how are we to get the exports into government? It's about fifty years since the Pendleton Act, isn't it? And we haven't reached any millenium yet. No one is going to say that city or state or even national politics is a nice clean game, or is ever likely to be.

Phil: But things have been done in fifty years. No one believes in the spoils system any more - except perhaps the politicians. Think of the hundreds of thousands of jobs under classified

250 mm
1-14-36

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

January 14, 1936

Dear Senators and Representatives:

The League of Women Voters has been much concerned about the overlapping and confusion in the administration of relief and public welfare throughout the state. The fact that, at present, there are several separate government agencies responsible for public welfare administration has led to this confusion. We realize that such a condition has been inevitable due to the emergency nature of the situation. However, we are of the opinion that it is now the time to think in terms of an organization on a permanent basis. It is a matter which needs discussion and study by people of experience and training preparatory to presenting some plan to the next legislature.

The State Board of the League of Women Voters has directed me to ask that an Interim Commission which would include qualified citizens be appointed by this legislature to study the question and prepare such a bill. May we urge you to support the appointment of such a commission by the special session of the legislature and to appropriate funds sufficient to finance a study that would be of value in drawing up a bill for the reorganization of relief and welfare administration.

Sincerely,
Ruth H. Mitchell
Ruth H. Mitchell
State President

Reorganization of Relief Set-up: Mrs. Cant read a memorandum of a conversation which she had with Mr. Zimmerman as to the advisability of asking the legislature to appoint an Interim

200 mm
1-13-36

National League of Women Voters
726 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.

TEN QUESTIONS

To measure public opinion on certain aspects of neutrality. (To be answered both before and after study for the purpose of determining the result of the study.)

	Check Answer	
	Yes	No
1. Will Americans be willing to deprive themselves of the opportunity of carrying on foreign trade with belligerents during a war?	___	___
2. Does a neutrality policy which is designed to insulate America from the rest of the world tend toward world peace?	___	___
3. If a general war breaks out, will it be possible for the United States to keep out of it even if a well formulated plan for neutrality is on the statute books?	___	___

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis

January, 1936

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(Winning Skit in College League Contest)

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Characters:

Clara - the theorist
Phil - the dreamer
Jane - the practical one
Alice - the politician
Helen - a pledge
Mrs. Allison - Helen's mother

(When the curtain rises, some of the members of the sorority are strewn around the room in various attitudes of after-dinner relaxation - reading, turning the radio dials, talking in the expansive, philosophical glow which follows a good meal.)

Jane: Phil, you old idealist, that's the point. None of us will argue that the question of efficient government is really a question of government experts. But how are we to get the experts into government? It's about fifty years since the Pendleton Act, isn't it? And we haven't reached any millenium yet. No one is going to say that city or state or even national politics is a nice clean game, or is ever likely to be.

Phil: But things have been done in fifty years. No one believes in the spoils system any more - except perhaps the politicians. Think of the hundreds of thousands of jobs under classified

MINUTES OF STATE BOARD MEETING
Friday, January 10, 1936

1-22-36
35 mm

Members Present: Miss Mitchell, Mrs. McNally, Mrs. Pearce, Mrs. Cant, Mrs. Swain, Dr. Boynton, Mrs. Congdon, Mrs. Crosby, Mrs. Beard, Mrs. Bundy, Mrs. Huntley, Mrs. Keyes, Mrs. Musser, Mrs. Jewett, Mrs. Stakman, Mrs. Bryan, Mrs. Winter, and Miss Lamson. Miss Rosemary Holden, president of the All-College League Board, was a guest.

The minutes of the December Board meeting were read by the secretary and accepted.

Finance: The treasurer's report was read by Mrs. Crosby. The balance December 1 was $434.48. Receipts during December totaled $337.84, of which $183.83 was received in quotas from local Leagues. Disbursements during December totaled $638.88, leaving a balance of $133.44. Bills payable January 1, 1936, totaled $372.78. The report was accepted and ordered placed on file. Mrs. Crosby also read the auditor's report for the two years, October 1, 1933 to September 30, 1935, which was accepted.

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Reorganization of Relief Set-up: Mrs. Cant read a memorandum of a conversation which she had with Mr. Zimmerman as to the advisability of asking the legislature to appoint an Interim Commission to study the state and local relief set-up and recommend legislation for a permanent welfare organization to the next session of the legislature. Dr. Boynton called attention to a bill which has been introduced into both houses of the legislature (S.F. 103, H.F. 129) which would establish county welfare boards under the Board of Control to administer all forms of public assistance, including relief. After discussion it was decided that the League was not ready to support such a bill, but could ask the legislature to appoint an Interim Commission to study the relief and welfare situation and recommend permanent legislation. A committee consisting of Dr. Boynton, Mrs. Cant, and Mrs. Beard was appointed to draw up a letter to be placed on the desk of each legislator asking the appointment of such a Commission.

Discussion of Neutrality: Mrs. McNally read part of a letter from her national chairman explaining the various peace groups and distinguishing their aims and methods of work from the League's. She also read parts of another letter on the Proposed Program of Work, especially the item on neutrality. Replies from state chairmen have shown wide difference of opinion as to what position the League should take on this question. Miss Wells stated in an interview with Mrs. McNally recently that as yet the League has taken no stand on neutrality legislation, but that its attitude is one of open-minded, continued educational work. Mrs. McNally then discussed the neutrality proposals which are now being considered by Congress.

Trained Personnel Campaign: Mrs. Swain announced that Personnel Day will be January 29, with a nation-wide broadcast from nin-thirty to ten o'clock in which Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper, Governor Fitzgerald of Michigan and Mayor LaGuardia of New York City will participate. She urged all local Leagues to plan some sort of a function for Personnel Day and to get good publicity on it.

College Leagues: Miss Rosemary Holden of St. Catherine's College, president of the All-College League Board, told of the College Leagues' plans to participate in the Campaign and of the mid-winter Board meeting and Day at the Legislature planned for Friday, January 17. She invited all Board members who could attend to do so.

The meeting adjourned at two p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. J. D. Winter, Secretary

200 mm
1-13-36

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2. Does a neutrality policy which is designed to insulate America from the rest of the world tend toward world peace?	___	___
3. If a general war breaks out, will it be possible for the United States to keep out of it even if a well formulated plan for neutrality is on the statute books?	___	___
4. Should the United States modify any isolationist neutrality policy with a declaration that it will not do anything to interfere with the collective action of other nations taken in the interest of peace?	___	___
5. Should the United States discriminate in its treatment of the state which is the aggressor and the one which is attacked?	___	___
6. Should the United States make it clear to other nations that it considers any act of war to be a violation of the Pact of Paris?	___	___
7. Should the United States agree to consult immediately with all other signatories whenever the Pact of Paris is violated or threatened with a violation?	___	___
8. Should neutrality legislation leave the imposition of embargoes to the discretion of the president?	___	___
9. Should there be an embargo on loans and credits to belligerent nations?	___	___
10. Should "Implements of war" be interpreted to mean all materials which are of use to the belligerents, in addition to arms and ammunition?	___	___

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250 mm
1-14-36

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314 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

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2-26-36
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1-14-36

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Phil: But things have been done in fifty years. No one believes in the spoils system any more - except perhaps the politicians. Think of the hundreds of thousands of jobs under classified civil service. We can do lots more toward promoting the merit system and getting experts in government if we only believe in it and work for it. It makes me sick to hear people say, "What is must be, and what can we do about it?"

Alice: All the same I'd rather stake my chances of getting a government job with the local politicians. They're the boys who deliver the goods, in your day and mine.

Clare: Times are changing, old girl, Government isn't what it used to be. The day is past when anyone could hold a government job. The government does things these days. Sure, they bungle things up; sure, they waste money just at first. But they're learning how, and they won't do it again. Bigger and better experts are what they need. The sooner a lot of lazy voters realize that the bosses can't come through with the goods the public needs, the better off we'll be.

250 num
1-14-36

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Alice: And when they get bigger and better exports, where'll they get them from? Why the colleges of course! Girls, me for the Children's Bureau. Don't tell me that I'm taking social service for nothing.

Jane: Say, did I hear a noise?

Clare: Someone's coming in, I think. I'll go see.

Phil: Really, though, look at England.

Jane: You look at it, I'm sick of it. I'm an English major.

Phil: Quiet! Where do English government exports come from?

Jane: I give up.

Phil: From the universities, of course. And believe me, they're the cream of the crop. The government grabs up the top-notchers before the business firms and the university faculties get them. Then the government trains them in actual service.

(Re-enter Clare with Helen Allison and Mrs. Allison)

Mrs. Allison: Yes, I couldn't leave without seeing you dear girls once more. Now that Helen has pledged this sorority, I want her to have a good time. I said to her, "Darling, you must enjoy yourself while you're in college. College days are the happiest days of your life." Didn't I, Helen?

Helen: Yes, mother.

Jane: Well, mostly they're pretty serious days, Mrs. Allison, especially when you're a senior and have to think about getting a job.

Mrs. Allison (Simpering): Oh, come now, girls as good looking as you don't have to think of getting jobs.

Clare: Oh, yes, we do. Most of us aren't heading straight for a rose covered cottage. We're going to know what quite a few things are about before we do. And if we can, we are going to see that this old America is a more decent place for our children to grow up in and have a chance.

Mrs. Allison: Dear me, dear me, aren't you the serious one! Surely you aren't all so serious. There should be a little romance left. Why, when I was in college, I never thought of anything but parties and having a good time.

Alice: Don't worry about our not having a good time. We throw bigger and better proms than any sorority on the campus. But we have to think of things, too. People aren't waiting around to make our lives beds of roses when we graduate, and we don't want them to. We're going to get out and do things, and we have to know how they should be done.

Phil: The boys have to think of things, too. Things are happening so fast in economics and government that they want to get in and have a ringside seat--maybe get into the ring.

Mrs. Allison: Well, really, I'm amazed. You young people are regular blue-stockings.

Alice: Well, I'm afraid we just are what we are. Helen will have to take us as she finds us.

Helen: I think you're just grand.

Mrs. Allison: You young people will get along fine together. You probably understand each other better than I do. When I went to college --

Helen: Mother and I are going down to the train now. I'll see you all later.

Mrs. Allison: I have enjoyed seeing you girls so much. Now you be good to Helen.

Jane: Oh, we shall, Mrs. Allison. Goodbye.

All: Goodbye.

Mrs. Allison: Goodbye, dears.

(She and Helen go out. Clare goes to the door with them.)

Alice: Phew! Talk about maternal instincts gone wild!

Jane: I'm sure she expected us to be inebriate or somehow demonstrate wild sorority life for her.

Phil: He, hum! Wild sorority life nothing! I'm sleepy. Isn't there anything on the radio?

Jane: I guess not. But, say, where were we in settling the problem of the universe?

(Re-enter Clare)

Clare: Yes, we were just getting the soap box well set up when we were interrupted by a blast of hot air.

Phil: Rivalry in the air, eh?

Alice: But, listen, Phil. If we make all our government personnel experts, wouldn't we keep out people with qualities of leadership but without education?

Clare: Not necessarily. If we had a real career service in government, then people with only average education could step on to the lower rungs of the public service ladder and by hard work and in-service training climb to the very top and compete successfully with college graduates. In any case we can't appeal to emotions all the time instead of intelligence. When business men want things done better and more quickly, they get men and women with the best brains and experience to do it for them. That's the reason business has forged ahead while our doddering government institutions are a couple of hundred years behind it.

Jane: The government uses experts when it really wants to get things done. Look at the work of Goethals in building the Panama Canal. Without the help of Gorgas in fighting disease, he probably would have failed as do Lesseps did. De Lesseps had plenty of good will but no training.

250 rem
1-14-36

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4.

Clare: Yes, and in scientific research in agriculture and medicine and health what a lot has been done. It is in the ordinary working of government that we have bunglers. That's why we hear all the rumbling about the failure of democracy and the need for a dictator. Primitive people need some one with absolute authority to do things for them. But we've advanced beyond that. Let's have our slogan, "Only the best will serve the State!"

Jane: Yes, but don't tell me that ambitious youth is going into government service without some big stimulus to get ahead.

Phil: That depends on what kind of a career service you establish.

Alice: From what I know of government service, suggestions for improvement are looked at askance. Everyone is afraid of everyone else. There is no trust or confidence or enthusiasm.

Phil: Well, that's why we have to get good, young men and women and give along with tenure assurance of promotion and climbing salaries. This will build up the morale of the staffs. Political changes there must always be, but the control of the politicians should extend only to determining major policies and not to carrying them out.

Clare: We are part of the thinking public, you must admit after all our deep discussion this evening. We're the ones who have to impress our executives that improved personnel is what we demand. Once that is clear and imperative, something will be done, not all at once, of course, but it will come gradually.

Phil: Government is no side issue nowadays. We all have to get out and push. What do you say?

Jane: Anytime you want me to orate, I'm ready.

Alice: That goes for me too. After you girls have become the expert personnel, I'll be the politician who comes in and bosses you around.

Clare: Oh, well, you boss us around already, old politician.

Phil: Say, it's time for Paul Whiteman. Somebody turn him on so we can get harmony in our social as well as our political lives.

Alice: Anything you say, governor. You're an expert on rhythm anyway.

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MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

It is probable that KSTP, the local National Broadcasting Station, will be unable to carry the League's program at 9:30 on January 29th. Among other NBC stations which will carry the broadcast are the following:

KOIL - Omaha	WXYZ - Detroit
KSO - Des Moines	WJZ - New York
KWK - St. Louis	WMAL - Washington, D.C.
WGAR - Cleveland	WMT - Cedar Rapids
WSYR - Syracuse, N.Y.	WREN - Kansas City

Be sure to join in with other Leagues all over the country to hear this national broadcast.

55 num
1-27-36

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January 8, 1936

Dear Chairman of Government and International Cooperation:

The Department of Government and International Cooperation of the California League of Women Voters has published a Neutrality Chart, which seems to me very helpful. Therefore, I am sending a copy to you, with the hope that you and your study groups will find it as valuable an aid in the study of Neutrality, as I have. With the newspapers and the radio carrying some comment on this problem of Neutrality each day, this would seem to be a most fitting time for intensive study of the question.

The part that members of the League of Women Voters can take in such study and discussion was stated as follows by Miss Wells, the National President of the League of Women Voters, in a recent interview:

"The League of Women Voters has accepted as its share of responsibility the task of reaching and informing as many men and women as possible on the general subject, thus preparing them to support effectively the most promising proposals Congress may make. There is no denying that the world-wide danger in these days of the New Year domand of us all, organizations as well as individuals, the most earnest attempt of which we are capable to solve the difficult and complicated problems of avoiding war and getting rid of the war system."

REQUEST FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION!

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Quoting from our letter from the national League: "Our decision to support this bill rather than the Nye-Clark-Maverick bill (the so-called Munitions Committee bill) was based on the fact that it leaves the door open a little way for possible American cooperation with the collective system against an agressor nation.

"It is clear that the League of Women Voters believes that the principle of cooperation with other countries must be recognized in any legislation which is passed. The League has long supported the principle of international co-

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2-4-36

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

February 4, 1936

Dear Local League President:

The time is drawing near for our annual Presidents' Conference, which occasion, I hope, is as profitable to you as it always is to me. Thursday, March 5th, has been selected as the day. The fact that the Minneapolis Journal conference comes on the following two days may make it easier for some of you to attend both.

Mrs. Carl Bratnober, 130 Otis Ave., St. Paul, invites you to be her guests for our Conference. We will gather at 10:30 a. m. and continue until about 3:30. Mrs. Bratnober will be your hostess for luncheon. Our discussion will be planned to be most timely, concise and to the point. I cannot urge you too strongly to make every attempt to be with us that day. New presidents find it of greatest help, and of course, the old ones clamor for it. Nearer the date I will send you directions on how to reach Mrs. Bratnober's home which is in Midway, between the Twin Cities.

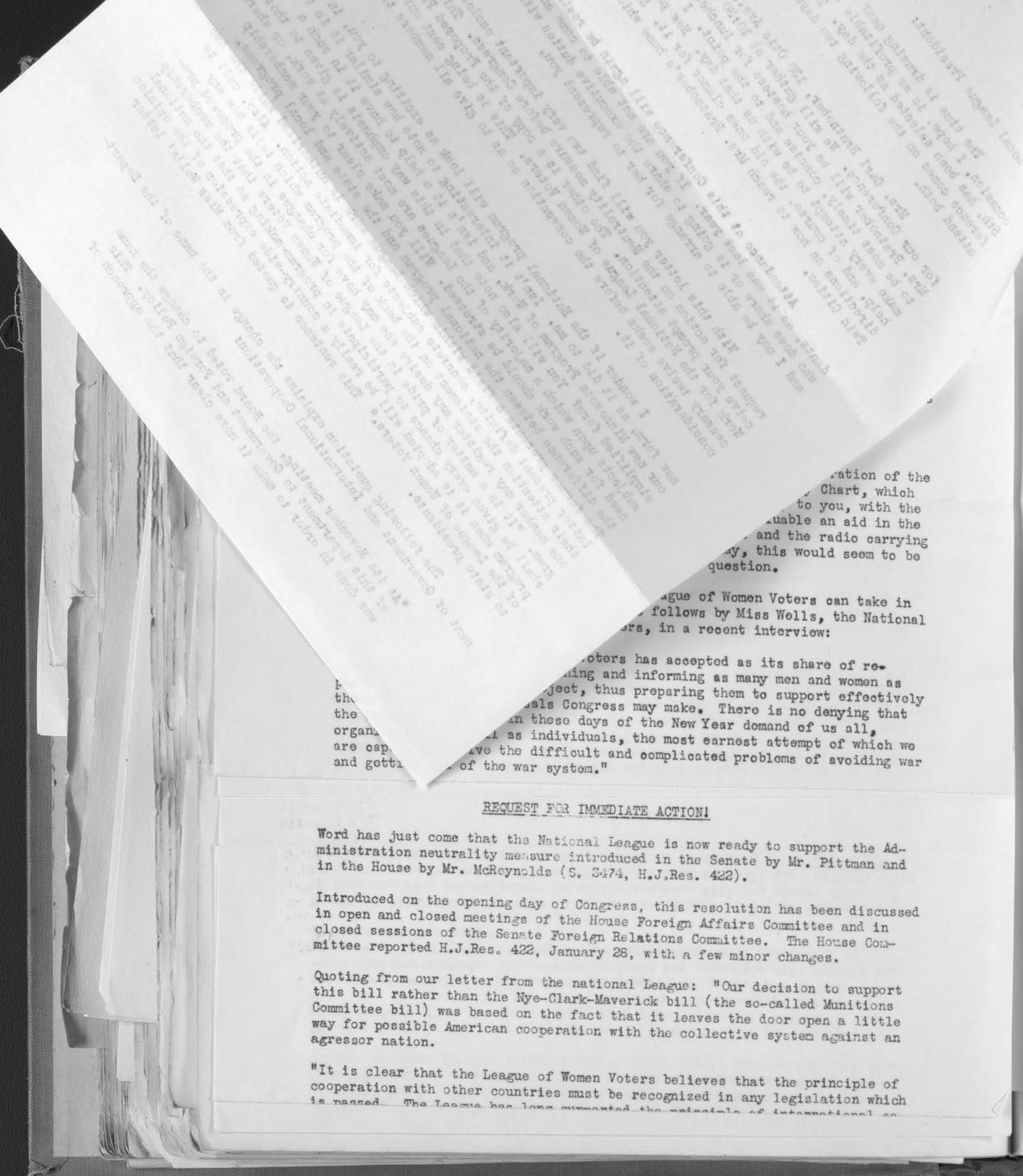
Attendance at this Conference will again be restricted to just the Presidents, as it was last year. If you are not able to come and have in mind someone who does share or is going to share the executive duties with you, write to me, and I may be able to arrange for her to represent you.

With this letter you will find two very important enclosures. One is a request for action on the Neutrality measure before Congress. This should receive your prompt attention. The other is a copy of the Proposed Program of Work for the National League of Women Voters. This is being sent out the necessary twelve weeks before the convention so as to give all members time for consideration of it.

I wonder if the National program will look as exciting to you, in its new form, as it did to me. Isn't it interesting to note how similar it is to our new Minnesota Program of Work, and isn't it a help to have it in such a simplified form? You will also note that in this way emphasis is given to those subjects upon which a majority of the Leagues are most actively at work, or where need for such work should be stressed. Will you make clear to your membership the difference between the national program and the state and local programs. The former presents a field within which League work is authorized while the two latter present definite, concrete subjects for immediate action. Also, call to their attention the statement on the back of the program which tells how any one member may register any desire she may have for changes in the proposed program. "It is a matter of pride in the League of Women Voters that the membership shall be given every chance to participate in program-making so that the national program when it is adopted will be really a country-wide expression of the opinion of the League of Women Voters." This sentence is quoted from Miss Wells' letter to state presidents.

The following quotation explains the change in the name of the Department of Government and International Cooperation:

"At its November meeting, the Board voted to change the name of this department to Government and Foreign Policy. This was done in order to make it more clear that the approach of



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the League members to international affairs is the same as their approach to domestic affairs, namely that of responsible citizens. If we wish to have a part in international affairs, we have to work through the proper government channels to shape the foreign policy of the United States. The change in name does not change our objective. This department believes that war must be prevented and that our contribution to world peace is the development of an American foreign policy which is based on international cooperation. In other words, peace begins at home."

This is a long letter, but a very important one. Before you lay it down, make these three notations on your calendar and in your mind:

1 - Save March 5th and plan to come to the Presidents' Conference

2 - Carefully read the request for action enclosed and act as promptly as possible on it.

3 - Do not lose the enclosed copy of the Proposed Program of Work for the National League. Plan to have it discussed at some Board or League meeting in the near future. Additional copies may be secured upon request.

Most sincerely,
Ruth H. Mitchell

Ruth H. Mitchell
State President

P. S. I cannot send a letter to you without expressing the delight of the whole State Board and especially of the Campaign chairmen over the manner in which you have carried out the Campaign activities. We are eager to get your reports on the complete Campaign activities, and may I suggest that you bring your quota of signed Petition Cards with you to the Presidents' Conference, unless you have opportunity to get them to the office earlier.

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

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If any of you need further material or more copies of the Ten Questions, please let us know. I am anxious to send as many as possible of our replies to the Ten Questions, in to the national League before February first, so will you please get your replies to me by January 25th if it is at all possible. These are a great aid in measuring public opinion, and I am also eager to give the national chairman of our department proof of the extensive use the Minnesota League of Women Voters has made of the Neutrality Kit.

We have recently received a letter from Mrs. Wright listing and briefly describing the most prominent of the various peace petitions now being circulated. Members of the League of Women Voters are constantly receiving appeals to join in various of these proposed methods for the registration of votes for peace. This letter was written to members of the Department attempting to clarify the situation, which sometimes seems to be confused, due to the multiplicity of forces, all working toward the same goal, namely, peace. If you would like to have a copy of this letter, please let me know and we shall send it on to you.

With my very best wishes for a Happy New Year, I am,

Sincerely yours,
Alice McNally
Mrs. Miles H. McNally, Chairman
Department of Government and
International Cooperation

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2-4-36

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

February 4, 1936

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"It is clear that the League of Women Voters believes that the principle of cooperation with other countries must be recognized in any legislation which is passed. The League has long supported the principle of international cooperation for the prevention of war; to support a measure that does not provide for possible cooperation for the prevention of war would be, in the opinion of many, in direct opposition to the League's fundamental position.

"We also believe that some language should be inserted in the bill which would indicate that the neutrality policy embodied in this bill is a temporary one. Realistically, any law is temporary since Congress may at any time repeal or modify it, but there is danger that people may be led to believe that our position as a neutral country has been made safe forever by the passage of a neutrality law, and their concern about our policy as neutrals will decrease."

We should like to have letters go to our two senators and your Representative in Congress from you as president of the League. Will you please show this letter to your International Cooperation chairman who will also wish to write similar letters. There may be also members of neutrality study groups and other informed members of the League from whom letters would be very helpful. Will you all urge in these letters that the clause giving Congress the right to lift embargoes against one or more belligerants be kept in the bill, and that some language be inserted to indicate that this is not a permanent and ever-binding policy for the United States?

Developments concerning neutrality legislation have been clearly and fully explained in the News Letters of January 8th and January 20th. Undoubtedly, there will be further information in subsequent issues.

Sincerely yours,
Ruth H. Mitchell
Ruth H. Mitchell
State President

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MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

February 5, 1936

Dear Board Member:

Will you be my Valentine and come to the Board meeting on February 14th? As usual, the meeting will be held at the Minneapolis Y.W.C.A. and will be called to order at 10:00 a. m. Luncheon reservations must be made in advance, price 60¢.

The enclosed Proposed Program of Work for the National League will be discussed. Doesn't it look exciting to you in its simplified form and in its similarity to our Minnesota program! We will also discuss possible delegates for the National Convention in Cincinnati, April 27 - May 1. If you can consider going, please notify me. We want a large and competent delegation.

Dr. Ruth E. Boynton will discuss the proposed plans of the State Children's Bureau and the State Division of Child Hygiene to

914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

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"EDITORIALLY SPEAKING"

ST. PAUL DAILY NEWS - February 4, 1936 - "Trained Servants"

American people spend $4,500,000,000 annually in salaries to the 3,300,000 federal, state and local government employes. That total, beyond the comprehension of most of us, would not be so staggering if the public got its money's worth. But it doesn't.

Private industry demands men and women qualified by training and experience. There is no good reason why federal employment should not be on the same basis. Good government needs trained administrators as much as good business does. In our form of government it is necessary that the policy-making positions be filled by popular election. Administrative positions, however, should be available only to men and women trained for them.

The League of Women Voters, non-partisan and unselfish in good government achievements in the past, has started a movement to bring about this ideal. Every taxpayer in St. Paul should sign the petition which has for its goal "the man for the job, not the job for the man."

[illegible]APOLIS STAR - February 10, 1936 - "Public Service as a Science"

The new concept of public service as a science demanding specialized training and special skills and aptitudes is gradually taking the place of the old expedient of making public jobs a species of gratuity for political service.

Lewis Meriam of the Brookings Institute had a pointed word or two to say on this subject in a recent talk before the League of Women Voters, the group that is supporting a movement for trained personnel in public service. Mr. Meriam declared that expansion of governmental activities, based on social changes and related factors, is making the proper selection of public employes more and more a vital requisite of efficient government.

The League is doing a real public service in stirring up interest in favor of putting this branch of government under the same regulation that ap-

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MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

February 12, 1936

Dear Member of the Editorial Association:

At your recent state convention I had the opportunity of calling to the attention of the editors present the Campaign for Trained Personnel in Public Service which the League of Women Voters is carrying on in every state. The press in those localities where we have local Leagues have cooperated in a remarkable way in this opinion-forming Campaign. Several of your fellow editors suggested that I send those of you, who have no active League in your town, the enclosed excerpts from a few of the many editorials which have appeared in newspapers throughout the state, hoping that you too would like to take a part in either writing an editorial or re-printing one of these.

The enclosed Petition Card is a sample of those being circulated, which when signed, will be collected and presented to the two political parties for the purpose of obtaining planks to this effect in their party platforms. Your national president, Mr. R. H. Pritchard, while in Minnesota, signed one of these cards. Mr. Alvah Eastman of St. Cloud, Mr. Jens Grondahl of Red Wing, and my brother, Mr. H. Z. Mitchell of Bemidji, were among those editors who were the first signers in their localities.

I am confident that you are one of the editors who will wish to sign this card and add your influence to the wide-spread stream of public opinion already formed. We would appreciate having the card returned to us at above address when you have signed it, or have obtained some other signature on it. Any publicity you use in your paper we would be glad to see.

Sincerely,

Ruth H. Mitchell
Ruth H. Mitchell
State President

Enc.

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ing has been attained by the following Leagues:

Full Quota Paid

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MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

February 5, 1936

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MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

February 19, 1936

Dear Local League President:

The day for our Presidents' Conference is drawing near, March 5th. Our hostess, Mrs. Carl Bratnober, must know how many guests to expect. Will you kindly send the enclosed postal back to us by March 3rd. I cannot too strongly urge that you make every effort to be with us that day. You will find it most helpful. Directions for reaching Mrs. Bratnober's are given below, and if you wish transportation from Minneapolis to St. Paul, let us know in advance and be here at the office by 10:00 a. m. Your state department chairmen are invited to meet with you on that day.

May I suggest that you bring with you the signed Petition Cards and your report of Campaign activities. It would be wise for you to keep track of the number of your signed cards and a list of your most important signatures.

The Call for the National Convention is enclosed. If you or anyone else in your League can consider going, let me know, and we will consider them as possible delegates. It will be a thrilling occasion, I can assure you.

Enclosed also is the notice for the Journal Conference which is to be held the two days following our Presidents' Conference. Their presentation of the Social Security program will be of help to you in your League work. If any of your League members have not received registration cards for this Conference and wish one, they can write directly to the Journal.

Minnesota won the sales contest for Katherine Frederic's Trained Personnel for Public Service. I congratulate you all on your efforts.

Sincerely,

Ruth H. Mitchell

Ruth H. Mitchell
State President

Directions for reaching Mrs. Bratnober's

130 Otis Avenue, St. Paul is midway between the Twin Cities. In leaving Minneapolis, take Lake street car or bus, going toward St. Paul. Get off at St. Paul River Drive, walk up hill one block to Otis and turn right.

From St. Paul take Selby-Lake car or Marshall Avenue bus to Otis. Turn left.

Mrs. Bratnober's house is of stone, set high with many winding stone steps leading to it.

2/5/36

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MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

February 5, 1936

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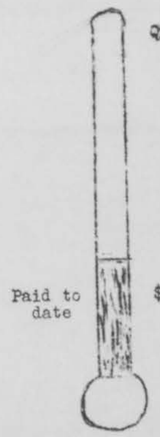
FINANCIAL REPORT - February 20, 1936



Above thermometer reads cold, and to be comfortable, we must have a reading by October 1st, of $5,250.00. We have $3,259.93 degrees to go. The present reading has been attained by the following Leagues:

Full Quota Paid

Northfield	Randolph	Minnetonka	Olivia
Gaylord (above quota)	Wells	Litchfield	Park Rapids

Partly paid on Full Quota

Lake City	Winona	Hutchinson	Benson
St. Cloud	Arlington	Elk River	Grand Rapids
Rochester			

Assumed Quota Paid

Austin	Chaska	Bemidji II	Pelican Rapids

Partly paid on Assumed Quota

Willmar	St. Paul	Pipestone	Moorhead
Fergus Falls	Kasson	Tracy	
Minneapolis	South St. Paul	Duluth	

At present 21 Leagues have not yet sent in any of their quota payment. Although I believe that all Leagues that still have quota responsibilities are planning to fulfill them, I just wanted to give you a finance picture of your state League at this time of the year. Remember that the League is yours. You voted the acceptance of the state budget, and that budget is based upon the quotas you assumed at convention.

I, as your new state treasurer, appreciate so much the fine interest and finance cooperation which I have received thus far from local Leagues. It encourages me to plan on a 100% record this year on quota payments.

Now for the last word. Of the which you pledged, you have sent us

Cordially yours,

Mrs. George C. Crosby
State Treasurer

2/5/36

35 num

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

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The enclosed Proposed Program of Work for the National League will be discussed. Doesn't it look exciting to you in its simplified form and in its similarity to our Minnesota program! We will also discuss possible delegates for the National Convention in Cincinnati, April 27 - May 1. If you can consider going, please notify me. We want a large and competent delegation.

Dr. Ruth E. Boynton will discuss the proposed plans of the State Children's Bureau and the State Division of Child Hygiene to take advantage of the provisions of the Social Security Act relating to children. As you will remember, at the last Board meeting a request was made to have Dr. Boynton the speaker on Program at this meeting.

If Mrs. A. J. McGuire is in town, as she expects to be, she will be our luncheon guest and will give us her report as our delegate to the Cause and Cure of War Conference.

Sincerely,
Ruth H. Mitchell
Ruth H. Mitchell
State President

P. S. The enclosed Request for Action sent to local Leagues is also a request for action from you.

The League is doing a real public service in stirring up interest in favor of putting this branch of government under the same regulation that ap-

400 nun
2-12-36

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

February 12, 1936

Dear Member of the Editorial Association:

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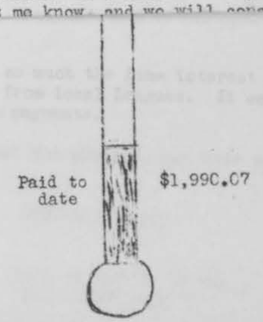

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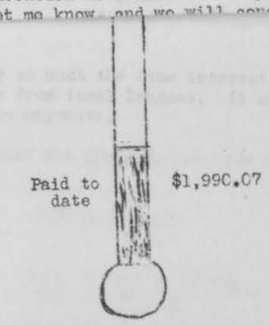

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914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

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"EDITORIALLY SPEAKING"

ST. PAUL DAILY NEWS - February 4, 1936 - "Trained Servants"

American people spend $4,500,000,000 annually in salaries to the 3,300,000 federal, state and local government employes. That total, beyond the comprehension of most of us, would not be so staggering if the public got its money's worth. But it doesn't.

Private industry demands men and women qualified by training and experience. There is no good reason why federal employment should not be on the same basis. Good government needs trained administrators as much as good business does. In our form of government it is necessary that the policy-making positions be filled by popular election. Administrative positions, however, should be available only to men and women trained for them.

The League of Women Voters, non-partisan and unselfish in good government achievements in the past, has started a movement to bring about this ideal. Every taxpayer in St. Paul should sign the petition which has for its goal "the man for the job, not the job for the man."

MINNEAPOLIS STAR - February 10, 1936 - "Public Service as a Science"

The new concept of public service as a science demanding specialized training and special skills and aptitudes is gradually taking the place of the old expedient of making public jobs a species of gratuity for political service.

Lewis Meriam of the Brookings Institute had a pointed word or two to say on this subject in a recent talk before the League of Women Voters, the group that is supporting a movement for trained personnel in public service. Mr. Meriam declared that expansion of governmental activities, based on social changes and related factors, is making the proper selection of public employes more and more a vital requisite of efficient government.

The League is doing a real public service in stirring up interest in favor of putting this branch of government under the same regulation that any first-class business concern would impose. The waste, the corruption and the expense of government in the past have had much of their source in the ingrained habit of tossing political plums to the faithful, regardless of how poorly equipped those faithful were to carry out the duties involved with the plum. That habit, though discredited, is still widely in force. It is high time to uproot it.

ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS - January 28, 1936 - "Spoils of Politics"

The national movement for better government personnel in which the Minnesota League of Women Voters is participating is naturally concerned with the extension of the merit system in public service. Its philosophy is embodied in the apt slogan, "Find the Man for the Job, Not the Job for the Man." . . . . .

The widespread interest during the past year or so in the administration of government personnel undoubtedly arises from the increased number of new Federal activities requiring a vast army of unclassified workers. The citizen is naturally justified in inquiring whether his tax money is used as economically as it should be.

MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL - January 12, 1936 - "Careers in the Public Service"

. . . As the business of government becomes the greatest business touching the welfare of every citizen, it is imperative that government personnel be carefully considered. According to a late report of the Commission of Inquiry on Public Service Personnel, there are certain attitudes of mind which still foster the notion in this Country, more than in some others, that "to the victor belong the spoils." The first of these is the old democratic notion that any kind of government employment is so simple that any citizen of average ability can meet it effectively. Another vistigial idea runs to the effect that party government is so important in this Country that the victorious party must reward faithful workers by positions and build up its strength by patronage. This notion also needs some stringent qualifications.

A challenging project of the Commission of Inquiry on Public Service Personnel is that of encouraging career men and women in government employment. This would be several steps in advance of the customary Civil Service. The suggestion is that young people prepare themselves for careers in government even as in the past they have prepared for careers in the professions and business.

Surely this marks a great advance on the traditional American habit of testing applicants as to their fitness for only specific and limited positions. If careers in public service are to attract young people here as they long have in Great Britain and in Germany, they must carry a sufficient degree of security, fair remuneration and adequate opportunities for advancement. If modern government is to cope adequately with the tasks and problems that face it today, careers in public service must be possible and worthwhile to modern American youth.

400 new
2-12-36

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Minneapolis

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MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE - December 25, 1935

The "career man" in government is one who has worked his way up through the service to a position of high responsibility. Unlike the political appointee, he wins his place solely on a merit basis; his rewards, for the most part, are the rewards of competence and experience. The "career man" is a commonplace in many countries, notably England, but in the United States he is chiefly conspicuous by his absence. The best plums on the federal job tree usually fall in the laps of the party faithfuls; the opportunities of those who seek careers in public service is definitely limited as a result. Yet everyone agrees that the "career man" should be encouraged in the interests of efficient government, and that it is good policy to reward years of long and faithful service with responsibility. . . . .

ST. CLOUD TIMES - January 14, 1936

The Minnesota League of Women Voters, under the leadership of Miss Ruth Mitchell of St. Cloud, is making a brave campaign against the spoils system in politics, and its daring is of that high degree that is not afraid to tackle the nearly impossible.

When a political party - regardless of its name - comes into power it is subjected to the tremendous pressure of the hungry and faithful who want jobs, and the popular slogan of all parties has been, to the winner belongs the pap . . . .

The ideas of the League are endorsed by most papers, outside those of ultra partisanship. The fact is their fight against the spoils system is so sane and sensible, eliminating much of the graft, and would result in much better service to all the people, that most people agree with it. But there is much more than just agreement needed. There must be positive and enthusiastic and united public sentiment. That is what the League is striving to accomplish, and more power to it. It has a hard job against political selfishness and tradition - and after all despite our boast of the rule of the people, the fact is that we are largely governed by well organized minorities, in which self advantage is the mainspring of power.

NORTHFIELD NEWS - January 24, 1936

The campaign for trained personnel in government service being sponsored by the League of Women Voters thruout the country this month is an encouraging effort to do something more than to talk about what has tended to be a permanent shortcoming in American democracy.

No more startling illustration of the need of a permanent corps of trained workers could have been obtained than the lavish additions which have been made to the federal payroll in recent times. The need for a large body of governmental employes is not likely to lessen seriously in the future. Whether or not one subscribes to the policies of the New Deal, he must realize candidly that the emergence of government into the lives and business of its people has come to stay, and will persist in any one administration as well as in another. And recognition of that fact should bring renewed energy and spirit in the drive to place competent and able men into the service of the government.

More and more the government is coming to require of its employes such a wide array of interests and abilities that only those with technical and specialized training are able to respond with efficiency and competency. A personnel that has been manned at the direction of politicians who are more interested in buoying the spirit of their party machines than in the morale of the government service is almost utterly incapable of administering its duties effectively. The economy, interest and ability generally shown in the management of private business must eventually be transferred to the operation of public affairs. Democracy cannot continue to function, particularly in such strenuous times as these, unless it is administered with the highest degree of efficiency. . . . .

RED WING DAILY REPUBLICAN - January 27, 1936

The League of Women Voters, whose local president is Miss Mary Ann Page, has undertaken a campaign which deserves commendation and public approval. Its purpose is to provide trained personnel for public service, which means the selection of officials for offices rather than selecting official positions for men and women. . . . .

The Red Wing Daily Republican is conclusively sold on the wisdom of such a movement and shall be glad to give its utmost support to bring the program to a successful issue. The editor of the Republican had the privilege to sign the first membership card in this City. While it is not the custom for this newspaper to sign membership cards or petitions of any kind, as it prefers to speak for itself in all matters of public policy, it made an exception in this case and was delighted to join that large number of citizens which it hopes will rally to the movement which the League is sponsoring this year.

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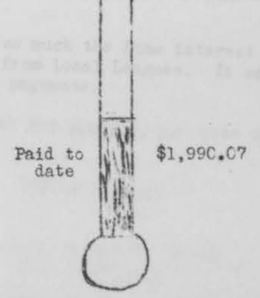

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60 rum
2-21-36

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

February 21, 1936

Dear Local League President:

I want to share with you the information which I have just received from the national League in regard to S. 5, Copeland Food and Drug Bill. This bill will be comingbefore the sub-committee of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee within the next week. Minnesota has no representation on that Committee, but the other state Leagues are working with their members stressing the need for these two amendments:

(1) to restore the provision for multiple seizures in cases of misbranding so that it will at least conform to the present practice of the Food and Drug Administration in enforcing the existing law.

(2) to remove the provision in the bill put in by the Senate which makes it necessary to try seizure cases in the court in the district where the claimant resides, if he so requests. This provision would impose on the Food and Drugs Administration a limitation which would

Mrs. Shapiro, Chairman

Finance: Miss Lamson read the treasurer's report. The balance January 1 was $133.44. Receipts during January totaled $346.78, of which $60.50 was received in quotas from local Leagues. Disbursements during January totaled $277.45, leaving a balance January 31, of $202.77. Bills payable February first amounted to $619.88.

Miss Mitchell read a letter to Mrs. Jewett from Mrs. Street, national finance chairman, as to what part Minnesota could play in securing contributions to make up the national League deficit of $6,650 before the national convention in April. There was discussion of asking local Leagues to give some benefit and make a contribution direct to the national League. It was decided to present such a plan at the Presidents' Conference to those Leagues which have already paid their state quota. Board members were asked to think of people who might be asked for contributions either by the state or national League.

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The Ramspeck Postmaster Bill, H.R. 3251, supported by the League of Women Voters, was expected to reach a vote in the House this week. Since this required very rapid action, District Chairmen were requested for pressure letters to their Representatives. Additional letters would now be helpful, if when this reaches you, the papers have not reported this bill as having reached a vote in the House. Refer to your News Letters for facts about the bill.

Sincerely,
Ruth H. Mitchell
Ruth H. Mitchell, President
Minn. League of Women Voters

55 rum
3-17-36

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

March 17, 1936

Dear Local League President:

Our Presidents' Conference was a most helpful and a most delightful occasion. It was a joy to see twenty-six local presidents there and five other Leagues represented. I missed the rest of you.

Many of the presidents brought in some of their petition cards for Trained Personnel, but as yet only a small per cent of most League's quotas of cards have been accounted for. Will you make every effort to round up the remaining cards, get them signed and into the office. We are as yet way behind in our state allotment and must ask you if possible to send for additional cards, if you think that there are remaining signatures which might be obtained in your community. After our wonderful campaign month, it would be sad to fall down on the Petition Cards.

Will you also contact men or women from your locality who are going to either the state or national party conventions, and express to them the League's eagerness to have a plank on Trained Personnel or abolishment of the spoils system in their platforms. Tell them how many cards were signed in your community and what strong party people seemed to be interested in the Campaign.

Now is the time for your League to begin collecting facts about candidates if you are planning on having an information booth before the primaries or general election.

Enclosed is an advance program about the National Convention. Can't you consider being a member of the Minnesota delegation? We already have a large number of enthusiastic League members going, but I can arrange for credentials as either delegate, alternate, or visitor for you or any one of your members who can manage to attend this stimulating convention.

Only twenty Leagues have so far sent in reports of what their Campaign activities were. We must make out our report for the National Convention immediately. Your activities and editorials should be included.

Very soon you will be hearing from me again in regard to pre-election activities.

Sincerely,
Ruth H. Mitchell
Ruth H. Mitchell
State President

that he has had time to investigate the matter, that you hope that he finds he can support the bill and will use his influence to bring it to a vote. In the event his answer indicated a favorable attitude toward the bill, he should be urged to work to get it voted upon, and asked what is holding up

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55 rum
3-18-36

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
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Minneapolis

March 18, 1936

Dear Local League President:

I want to express to those Leagues in the state, which have cooperated so well thus far in meeting their quota payments, my most sincere appreciation. This fine cooperation is most satisfactory.

In hopes of aiding the national League to raise the desired sum of $6,650 in addition to state quotas, Miss Wells has offered to match (double) any contribution of $5.00 or over made in this state by a man who has never contributed before to the League in his community. This applies only to Leagues who have never before had any men contributors. With this incentive we are hoping for and expecting many contributions from new contributors. If you are able to help us raise this sum in any other manner, it would be greatly appreciated.

At the Presidents' Conference at which you all were not present, I urged every League to consider the advisability of drawing up a budget. This is the time of the year to be thinking about it, also to draw up an experimental one which could be voted upon at your annual spring meeting. Hoping you will try this, as I do feel that it is a most satisfactory financial arrangement,

Very sincerely,

Mrs. George C. Crosby
State Treasurer

60 mm
2-21-36

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Minneapolis

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Ruth H. Mitchell
Ruth H. Mitchell, President
Minn. League of Women Voters

55 mm
3-19-36

IMMEDIATE ACTION REQUESTED

March 19, 1936

Just as I was mailing this envelope to you, word came from the national League that the Ramspeck postmasters' bill (H.R. 3251) is languishing and will be brought to a vote in the House only if the public demands it. Surely we do want it and must quickly show members of Congress that the public is interested.

In addition to what you have already done, can you get many more letters or telegrams to your representative? Since this move will affect political organizations, it would be especially helpful if prominent members of your representative's party would write in support of the bill. If you have written once, write again and answer any objections to the bill which may have been made by your representative in his answer to your first letter. If his reply was non-committal, then the follow-up letter should suggest that he has had time to investigate the matter, that you hope that he finds he can support the bill and will use his influence to bring it to a vote. In the event his answer indicated a favorable attitude toward the bill, he should be urged to work to get it voted upon, and asked what is holding up action.

Many of you have enlisted the active cooperation of other groups or prominent citizens in the personnel campaign. These groups or individuals would probably like to be informed that now is the time when they can be effective in support of a specific measure. Whatever you can do to get newspaper publicity on this measure will also be effective. Discuss it at all League meetings so that your membership will be informed and the newspaper reports of meetings will carry some mention of it.

The News Letters have carried descriptions of the Ramspeck bill. As you know, it would put first, second, and third class postmasters under the Civil Service Act. To enter the classified service, incumbents must take a non-competitive examination to show their qualifications. Even if they do not enter the classified service, they may finish the four-year term for which they were appointed. This law does not "cover-in" present incumbents, which means giving all employees a classified status without any test of fitness whatsoever.

It certainly would be an anti-climax to fail to mobilize the opinion aroused by our personnel campaign in support of the one bill which would extend the merit system to an important block of now exempt positions and which has a chance of passage. This is an excellent opportunity to demonstrate how effective the League can be in support of legislation. The campaign has paved the way - now let's see how far we can go!

Sincerely,
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Ruth H. Mitchell
State President

60 rum
2-21-36

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Unless we succeed in getting these amendments we may be faced with the necessity of attempting to defeat the bill. We have a very strong argument for these particular amendments in that this bill purports to be an improvement on the present law, but in these particular instances is a weakening of the law we now have.

While we have no voice on that committee, still in writing to your own Congressmen (and I hope letters are continuing to go to him) you can stress your desire to have them urge their friends on this committee of the necessity for such amendments. It would also be helpful for you to interview your local health official and a few prominent doctors asking them to write directly to the committee expressing their interest in this legislation. You might mention to them the editorial on this bill which appeared in the February 1936 issue of the American Journal of Public Health.

The national League reports that there is indication in the offices of Representatives that letters are coming and are beginning to have an effect. Keep them coming. These letters should continue to express personal concern that strong legislation to protect the consumer, be passed at this session of Congress. Congressmen are aware of the support of the bill by the League of Women Voters, so your need is to impress them with the desire of individuals for this legislation.

Sincerely,

Ruth H. Mitchell

Ruth H. Mitchell
State President

Ruth H. Mitchell, President
Minn. League of Women Voters

55 rum
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MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

March 18, 1936

Dear Local League President:

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In hopes of aiding the national League to raise the desired sum

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55 nun
3-17-36

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914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

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2-27-36
35 nun

MINUTES OF STATE BOARD MEETING
Friday, February 14, 1936

Members Present: Miss Mitchell, Dr. Boynton, Mrs. Musser, Mrs. Beard, Mrs. McNally, Mrs. Keyes, Miss Rowell, Mrs. Bundy, Mrs. Bryan, and Miss Horr and Miss Lamson. Mrs. Shapiro, Chairman of Child Welfare for the Minneapolis League, was also present.

Finance: Miss Lamson read the treasurer's report. The balance January 1 was $133.44. Receipts during January totaled $346.78, of which $60.50 was received in quotas from local Leagues. Disbursements during January totaled $277.45, leaving a balance January 31, of $202.77. Bills payable February first amounted to $619.88.

Miss Mitchell read a letter to Mrs. Jewett from Mrs. Street, national finance chairman, as to what part Minnesota could play in securing contributions to make up the national League deficit of $6,650 before the national convention in April. There was discussion of asking local Leagues to give some benefit and make a contribution direct to the national League. It was decided to present such a plan at the Presidents' Conference to those Leagues which have already paid their state quota. Board members were asked to think of people who might be asked for contributions either by the state or national League.

National Proposed Program of Work: The opinion of the members present was that the new form of the program was much better and more reasonable than the old form. Mrs. McNally explained reasons for the change in the name of her department to Government and Foreign Policy.

National Convention: Miss Mitchell reported that several Board members were considering going to the national convention in Cincinnati April 27 - May 1. She asked Board members to urge local League members to attend.

Organization: Miss Horr reported that she organized 5 Leagues in Missouri during January and has visited Leagues in Bemidji and Park Rapids since her return. She recommended that the Warren League be dropped from the list of active Leagues in Minnesota, which was thereupon voted. She reported the organization of a new League in Fairfax.

Mrs. Beard reported on her trip to Albert Lea to speak on Trained Personnel at a joint meeting of the League and the Kiwanis Club.

Miss Mitchell reported that the date for the annual Presidents' Conference has been set for Thursday, March 5th, and will be held at the home of Mrs. Carl Bratnober in St. Paul. It was decided that department chairmen should be invited.

State Legislative Work: Discussion brought out that the two bills the League would be supporting in the next legislative session would be Civil Service and Larger Units for School Administration. As to which of these should be given major consideration, it was decided that the Civil Service bill was now the League's first responsibility in view of the Compaign publicity and that the more controversial Larger Units bill should be supported with less publicity. It was voted that the League take the initiative in securing authors and planning the technique of introducing and supporting a civil service bill.

There was discussion of the League's responsibility toward the Interim Committee which is studying relief and public welfare organization. It was voted that a letter and a copy of Miss Rockwood's new pamphlet, "Organization for Public Welfare" be sent to each member, to be followed by a personal interview by a state Board member.

Congressional Support: Mrs. McNally reported that the League is supporting the Administration neutrality. She reported that the replies received from Congressmen on this bill were very intelligent and showed that they were giving careful consideration and study to the problem of neutrality. It is important for letters to continue going to Congressmen on the food and drugs bill.

Child Welfare provisions of Social Security Act: Dr. Boynton led a discussion on the child welfare provisions of the Federal Social Security Act and how they would affect Minnesota. Plans for taking advantage of the act have been prepared by the Children's Bureau and the Division of Child Hygiene and will go into effect as soon as the appropriation is made.

Election Activities: After luncheon there was discussion of election activities. Miss Mitchell asked the Board's opinion about revising the pamphlet by Miss Harrison on Minnesota Election Laws which was published in 1922. It was voted that this pamphlet be revised. The meeting adjourned at 2:00 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. Leonard Keyes
Secretary pro tem

55 rum
2-28-36

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

February 28, 1936

The Ramspeck Postmaster Bill, H.R. 3251, supported by the League of Women Voters, was expected to reach a vote in the House this week. Since this required very rapid action, District Chairmen were requested for pressure letters to their Representatives. Additional letters would now be helpful, if when this reaches you, the papers have not reported this bill as having reached a vote in the House. Refer to your News Letters for facts about the bill.

Sincerely,

Ruth H. Mitchell

Ruth H. Mitchell, President
Minn. League of Women Voters

55 rum
3-17-36

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Minneapolis

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March 23, 1936

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If, as the old preacher declared, "Conviction is the first step toward salvation", the next step must be study. "Government and the Consumer" by Beatrice Pitney Lamb, tells what consumers' problems are, whey they arise, and what the government can do about them. Reports of what is being done by other consumer groups in various parts of the country are a stimulating addition to theory. "The National Consumer News", published twice monthly, fur-

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
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MINNEAPOLIS

March 23, 1936

Dear Chairman of the Department of Government and Economic Welfare:

To all of us who are interested in Consumer problems, there comes fourfold good news.

1 - The National League program phrases consumer problems and our relation to them with increased definiteness. Are you familiar with the consumer item under the section "For Emphasis" of the Proposed Program of Work? Do you realize the need for the Copeland Food and Drug Bill (S.5)? Are you convinced of the need for grade labeling? What agencies in your community deal with consumers' interests? Are consumers represented on them? The National Program gives us great scope both for further study and for concrete work.

2 - Mrs. H. G. Zavoral, Chairman of Consumer Problems of the St. Paul League, has consented to act as Co-Chairman of our department for the state, and I am sure will have a great deal of previous experience and enthusiasm to offer us.

3 - I enclose a letter from Mrs. Benjamin, chairman of our department in the Minneapolis League, and herself a seasoned enthusiast on consumer problems. Her letter speaks for itself in giving us ideas on stimulating consumer interest.

35 mm
4-1-36

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
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March 31, 1936

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MINUTES OF STATE BOARD MEETING
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In the absence of the secretary, Mrs. Ricker was appointed secretary pro tem. Reading of the minutes of the last meeting was omitted, since copies had been mailed to all Board members.

Finance: The treasurer's report for February was read by Mrs. Crosby. The balance February 1 was $202.77. Receipts during February totaled $1,109.40, of which $763.16 was received in quotas from local Leagues. Disbursements totaled $792.65, leaving a balance February 29 of $519.52. Bills payable March 1 amounted to $515.17. The national quota payment for March has now been paid, thus completing Minnesota's payments for the national League's fiscal year which ends April 1. The treasurer's report was accepted and ordered placed on file.

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National Measures: A letter was read from Miss Frederic and Miss Kirlin explaining the Ramspeck Bill, expecially as to the non-competitive examination for incumbent postmasters. More letters, expecially from party leaders were requested. Letters should also continue to be sent on the Copeland Bill.

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National Convention: Miss Mitchell urged Board members to consider attending and asked Department chairmen who could not go to be thinking of someone to act as their proxies. Appointment of a delegate to represent the Minnesota League at the post-convention Council meeting was postponed until the April meeting.

There was discussion of inviting the next national convention to Minneapolis. Mrs. Cant said that she would consult the Civic and Commerce Assn. as to what help they would give, so the decision was postponed until the April meeting.

There was discussion of the Proposed Amendment to the National By-Laws which would abolish the 7 Regional Directors and substitute 4 Directors at Large, who will be expected to do some organization work. The Board felt that these Directors should be chosen with some consideration of geography.

Pre-election Work: Mrs. Denny was appointed to have charge of state pre-election activities. Department chairmen were asked to submit questions for candidates for national, as well as state offices. It was the feeling of the Board that questionnaires should be sent to candidates for the state legislature before the primary, at least where there are local Leagues. Local Leagues should also be encouraged to interview candidates and start a clipping service of platforms and information about candidates and urged to get good publicity on the questionnaires so as to make their pre-election work of real service to the public.

There was discussion of the feasibility and advisability of asking the state political party conventions to include a plank in their platforms on Civil Service. It was voted to leave this matter to the discretion of the Executive Committee.

Organization: Miss Horr reported on her visits to various local Leagues. She will appreciate help from Board members in Mankato. Mrs. H. G. Zavoral of St. Paul was appointed co-chairman for the Department of Government and Economic Welfare.

Public Welfare Organization: Mrs. Everett Fraser, chairman of Relief for the Minneapolis League, reported on a meeting of relief officials called by Mr. Zimmerman, at which she represented the state League. At that meeting the Minnesota Committee on Welfare Problems was formed. Board discussion brought out that the trained workers are being discharged all over the state and administration of relief is reverting to the counties without any state supervision or standards. It was voted to send a letter to the Executive Council urging that they keep the experienced social workers to help develop local responsibility and to give guidance and set standards for local administrators as a means of keeping relief out of politics.

The meeting adjourned at 2:30 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. F. Gordon Ricker
Secretary pro tem

55 rec
3-23-36

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"What can we do?" you ask. "There are so few in our League for the things we already have to do. How can we take up consumer problems?" Consumer Problems may well be the magic touchstone that makes the whole world kin. Just one chairman, with conviction and concrete information, can make a community "consumer-conscious". If your friends already have so many clubs and meetings that a new study group seems impossible, get them so interested that they will put consumer problems on the programs of clubs they do attend. Such smaller homogeneous groups are often more effective in education of this kind than are the larger groups brought together for occasional speeches.

When trying to interest a friend in some material, indicate some portion that appeals to you particularly, and be careful not to discourage her with too much material. Follow up these pamphlets and leaflets with conversation, and keep in touch with all groups that show interest in consumer problems. As their interest is stimulated they will ask for suggestions as to speakers, reports, surveys, and reading lists. When your friends are educated to "consumer-consciousness", when they begin to realize that the correct functioning of certain laws and government agencies will help them to get more for their money, you will have no trouble in getting cooperation. In fact, you may have more suggestions for projects than you feel able to direct.

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"What projects should local Leagues undertake?" you may ask. This field of League activity is still experimental, and I am sure that we would all profit by hearing from each other of what has been and is being attempted. Our first big project for effective work is to make every League community "consumer-conscious"; to make every individual feel that in consumer problems, as in all government functioning, his highest individual good is the good of the community.

Yours for a broader conception of consumer problems,

Georgia K. Benjamin

Mrs. Harold Benjamin, Chairman
Department of Government and Economic Welfare
Minneapolis League of Women Voters

Bibliography

Section I. (These studies are fundamental to a comprehensive view of Consumer Problems)

Government and the Consumer - Beatrice Pitney Lamb (25¢) and other current material from the National League of Women Voters.

The Ultimate Consumer - A Study in Economic Illiteracy, May 1934 Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, 3457 Walnut St., Philadelphia. ($2.00)

America's Capacity to Produce, America's Capacity to Consume, The Formation of Capital, and Income and Economic Progress, by the Brookings Institution.

The Trouble with Capitalism is the Capitalists, by Harold G. Moulton. (This is a summary of the above four volumes, and was published in the November 1935 issue of Fortune Magazine. Reprints of this article and digests of the four studies may be had from the Maurice and Laura Falk Foundation, Farmers Bank Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Section II. (These afford excellent material for reports)

National Consumer News, 509 Fifth Ave., New York ($1 per year; 50¢ in lots of ten or more.)
Facts for Consumers, by Ruth Brindze, in bi-monthly editions of the Nation
Uncle Sam at Your Service (Reprints of radio broadcasts for consumers) Food and Drug Administration, Washington, D. C.
Counterfeit - Arthur Kallet, Vanguard Press, 1935 ($2.00)
How to Spend Your Money - Ruth Brindze, Vanguard Press, 1935 ($2.00)
The Consumer Seeks a Way - Foreman and Ross, W. W. Norton & Co., 1935 ($2.00)

Other Sources of Current Material:

Consumer's Division, National Recovery Administration, Washington, D. C.
Bureau of Home Economics, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
American Association of University Women, 1634 I St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
Consumer' Union of the United States, 26 E. 17th St., New York City
Allied Co-operatives, Sexton Bldg, Minneapolis, Minn.
Food and Drug Administration, 309 Federal Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

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MINUTES OF STATE BOARD MEETING
March 13, 1936

Present: Miss Mitchell, Mrs. Denny, Mrs. Crosby, Mrs. Ricker, Mrs. Beard, Mrs. Cant Mrs. Bundy, Mrs. Swain, Dr. Boynton, Miss Rowell, Mrs. Keyes, Mrs. Jewett, Mrs. Determan, and Miss Horr and Miss Lamson. Mrs. Fraser was present for luncheon.

In the absence of the secretary, Mrs. Ricker was appointed secretary pro tem. Reading of the minutes of the last meeting was omitted, since copies had been mailed to all Board members.

Finance: The treasurer's report for February was read by Mrs. Crosby. The balance February 1 was $202.77. Receipts during February totaled $1,109.40, of which $763.16 was received in quotas from local Leagues. Disbursements totaled $792.65, leaving a balance February 29 of $519.52. Bills payable March 1 amounted to $515.17. The national quota payment for March has now been paid, thus completing Minnesota's payments for the national League's fiscal year which ends April 1. The treasurer's report was accepted and ordered placed on file.

Trained Personnel Campaign: Only 8,000 Petition Cards have been returned to date, and the first shipment must be made to the national office by March 15.

Mrs. Beard read a letter from the National League asking Minnesota to co-operate in a Survey of Public Opinion on Government Personnel, similar to the Survey of the Voter's Mind made some years ago. The survey is to be made during a two weeks' period sometime between April 1 and June 1. Minnesota's quota of questionnaires will be 1,000. After discussion, it was voted that the League undertake the project and that the dates for making the survey be May 15 - May 29.

National Measures: A letter was read from Miss Frederic and Miss Kirlin explaining the Ramspeck Bill, expecially as to the non-competitive examination for incumbent postmasters. More letters, expecially from party leaders were requested. Letters should also continue to be sent on the Copeland Bill.

National Convention: Miss Mitchell urged Board members to consider attending and asked Department chairmen who could not go to be thinking of someone to act as their proxies. Appointment of a delegate to represent the Minnesota League at the post-convention Council meeting was postponed until the April meeting.

35 mm
4-1-36

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

March 31, 1936

Dear Board Member:

Since the second Friday of April is Good Friday, the State Board meeting is to be held on Thursday, April 9th. We will meet at 10:00 a.m. as usual at the Y.W.C.A. This will be the last Board meeting before our national convention, and there is much of interest and importance to be discussed. Delegates will be appointed for the convention, so if you are considering being able to attend the convention in Cincinnati, will you kindly let me know prior to the Board meeting, if you are unable to be with us that day.

35 mm
4-1-36

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55 mm
3-23-36

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 MARQUETTE AVENUE
MINNEAPOLIS

March 23, 1936

Dear Chairman of the Department of Government and Economic Welfare:

To all of us who are interested in Consumer problems, there comes fourfold good news.

1 - The National League program phrases consumer problems and our relation to them with increased definiteness. Are you familiar with the consumer item under the section "For Emphasis" of the Proposed Program of Work? Do you realize the need for the Copeland Food and Drug Bill (S.5)? Are you convinced of the need for grade labeling? What agencies in your community deal with consumers' interests? Are consumers represented on them? The National Program gives us great scope both for further study and for concrete work.

2 - Mrs. H. G. Zavoral, Chairman of Consumer Problems of the St. Paul League, has consented to act as Co-Chairman of our department for the state, and I am sure will have a great deal of previous experience and enthusiasm to offer us.

3 - I enclose a letter from Mrs. Benjamin, chairman of our department in the Minneapolis League, and herself a seasoned enthusiast on consumer problems. Her letter speaks for itself in giving us ideas on stimulating consumer interest.

4 - And now for a job. Some Leagues have already done it, and I am sure that the rest of you will enjoy it too. I enclose a form for the canned goods survey. Will you get two women in your League to visit, one an independent store and one a chain store, and return their findings on the enclosed blank to Mrs. Zavoral at the state office by April 1. And may I suggest that you do not try to do this yourself. It is an interesting job, and the interest will be spread that much further if you can get two other women to make the findings.

Many thanks to each of you for all the help you have given the department during the year.

Yours most sincerely,

Catharine Wright

Mrs. Thomas Wright, Chairman
Department of Government and Economic
Welfare

60 rmm
4-2-36

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

April 2, 1936

Dear Local League President:

Pre-election Activities - The time of year has come when the public looks to the League of Women Voters for real service and help in matters connected with elections. The enclosed sheets should be of some help to you in giving this service. They are:

1 - A suggested questionnaire to be used for candidates for county offices. (Additional copies are available at the office) As usual the state office will send out quesionnaires to state and national legislators. Remember that the League's questionnaire to candidates is based on League measures only.

2 - A suggested outline for study on Election activities. (You might substitute this for another meeting and thus stimulate more interest.)

3 - Suggestions for pre-election plans, purchased from the national League and presented to you by the state Board.

In addition to these enclosures you would find helpful another flyer prepared by the national League "What the Voter Needs to Know in 1936", which can be obtained from this office, 5¢ for single copies, reduced rates in quantities. You may obtain upon request from Mike Holm, Secretary of State, St. Paul, a copy of Minnesota Election Laws. Have you started your clipping service? Remember that assistance with pre-election information is one of the best methods

STUDY OUTLINE ON ELECTION ACTIVITIES

(These four divisions may easily be used for two meetings, I and II for one meeting and III and IV for a second meeting. By dividing up points to be covered, several can participate in the discussion.)

I. Party Caucuses and Conventions
   A. Political Party Committees
   B. Party Precinct Caucuses
      1. Participants
      2. Place
      3. Time
      4. Official in charge
      5. Business
      6. Ballots
   C. Meeting of delegates preceding the county convention
   D. County Convention
   E. Congressional District Convention
   F. State Convention
   G. National Convention
   H. Presidential election
   I. Electoral College

Office filed for _____

1. What training have you had which you feel would fit you for this office?

2. What political (appointive or elective) offices have you held?

914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

50 rmm
6-14-36

ELECTION OF STATE OFFICIALS
Study Outline prepared by Miss Katherine Frederic
of the National League of Women Voters

STATE OFFICERS

Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney General, Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner

These are all elected with party designation on the state ballot

Divide these officials among the various members. The governor, treasurer, and attorney general should each be assigned to one person. Other officers may be grouped for study by one person.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS FOR EACH OFFICER:

Qualifications for office (citizen, length of residence, etc.)

Length of term

Duties - Be specific and give illustrations; also be able to summarize in one sentence the type of work expected of each officer

Who holds this office at present?

Name the candidates for this office in the November general election

GENERAL QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BY MEMBERS OF THE GROUP

What is the date of the general election?

What was the date of the primary election for nominating state candidates?

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

June, 1936

PRE-ELECTION INFORMATION BOOTHS

By Mrs. J. D. Winter

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1. Put all your members to work, some making posters and placing them, some collecting pictures, some watching papers and making clippings for references. There is work for everyone.

2. Be sure your committee in charge of the Booth is composed of women representing all major political parties, as in Minnesota, Democrat, Republican, and Farmer-Labor. In smaller communities this is not always possible, but every attempt should be made to have all parties represented in the personnel of the committee. Non-League persons should not be asked to serve in the Booth or accepted as volunteer workers.

3. Do not place your Booth in charge of a person who is not thoroughly familiar with League principles. A responsible person must be in charge at all times. This is not a job for someone just because she has nothing else to do. The local League is a representative, carrying out the policies of a great national organization. BE CAREFUL. In public work our League is judged by its representatives.

4. Do not attempt to give information on subjects on which you are uninformed. This is a League Booth, therefore stick to information received from League sources, questionnaire replies, biographies, voting records, party platforms,

60 rmm
4-2-36

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914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

50 rmm
6-19-36

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Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

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4. Do not attempt to give information on subjects on which you are uninformed. This is a League Booth, therefore stick to information received from League sources, questionnaire replies, biographies, voting records, party platforms, etc. The State League has on file the voting records of Congressmen and legislators on League measures.

   Secure pictures of candidates, being sure to get one for each candidate. This enables people to associate names and faces and vice versa.

5. Have on hand a copy of the State Election Laws, secured from the county auditor or Secretary of State or local library. Every legislative year the Secretary of State publishes the Legislative Manual or "Blue Book" in which are listed pictures and biographies of all incumbent state officers and members of the legislature. In it are also important election returns from all counties for the preceding election. The loan of this book probably can be secured from your local library or from your legislator. Study this book for your own information. It lists all Boards, salaried and otherwise, tells who comprise said Boards, and who appoints the members to them, etc.

6. If space is available, have a table on which to arrange a display of League literature, books, pamphlets, etc. Also show your own scrap books, surveys, charts, posters, etc. Tell the wide world what you are doing.

   If much space is available, set up a few card tables and chairs, and place League material upon them and induce people to come in and read a bit.

60 runs
4-2-36

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

April 2, 1936

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   I. Electoral College

Office filed for _____

1. What training have you had which you feel would fit you for this office?

2. What political (appointive or elective) offices have you held?

-2-

7. Do not permit any attendant in your Booth to wear political campaign buttons while on duty.

   Do not allow anyone to electioneer. Political friends of candidates will sometimes make lengthy visits to a League Booth in the hopes of contacting persons seeking information. It is not difficult to stop these persons by firmness on your part.

   Frequently Booths are visited by "Gossips" - don't be drawn in.

8. Sometimes election cards or literature are left at League Booths by candidates or their friends. This is risky to permit, for a Booth having many cards of one candidate and few cards or no cards at all of another candidate is open to criticism plus the accusation of partisanship. There is always someone ready to start something. It is best to have only one election card for each candidate. A League is playing "safe" who limits its supply of "free" literature to League material, sample ballots and party platforms.

9. It is useful to post somewhere in your Booth a list of "Do's and Don'ts" for your helpers.

   A strip of burlap hung against a bare wall makes a base on which to pin charts, maps, clippings, etc. A square of wallboard also makes an excellent bulletin board, using thumbtacks to fasten in papers.

   If window space is available, trim your window attractively so it will invite voters to come into your Booth for further information.

It is impossible to estimate the numbers of persons benefiting from a pre-election information Booth. Suppose one person visiting the Booth learns by reading a questionnaire reply that a candidate John Doe is a graduate of Yale Law school, class of 1930 and that he favors a Civil Service Bill. It is possible that within a few hours the entire membership of the Teacup Club will have been told the above facts about Mr. Doe. This is interesting because the 40 members of the Club were unanimous in their belief that John Doe had never even finished high school. They thought he was someone else by the same name. This only illustrates that though our contact was with but one person, yet we indirectly contacted 40 persons with needed information.

A child tells his parents at the dinner table something he saw or read in the League Booth. A minister may repeat to his congregation something he read in a reply to a League questionnaire.

Do not be discouraged if your information booth should not be as well patronized as you had hoped. It takes time to acquaint the public with the purpose of such a Booth.

Also do not feel that time given in answering the questions of school boys and girls is wasted. Political science in the modern school of today is a "live" subject. If a child is interested enough to come in for information, he deserves consideration. These youngsters will soon be voters. The work of the League is political education. The present and the future needs intelligent voting.

60 rum
4-2-36

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914 Marquette Avenue
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The Petition Cards - In looking over the report of the Petition Cards returned to us up to date, I find it a bit discouraging. Only a small per cent of the cards mailed out have been returned. Perhaps you have them waiting to collect more; perhaps you have handed them out and forgotten to collect them; perhaps you have neglected to make every member of your League aware of the fact that she should be constantly on the job to get more cards signed. In any event will you not consider that your primary job for the next ten days is to collect the outstanding Petition Cards, to get all those unsigned signed, to send and get additional cards and to have them all in our office by April 20th. By constantly carrying cards in my purse, I find I am able to get from five to ten signed each day. Has your League done its best in getting signatures? I beg your help and cooperation on this, for unless Minnesota sends in its quota of cards, the national League will be unable to make the demonstration at the June party conventions which we have all been working toward.

May Meetings - With April here, I realize that the time is approaching when the Leagues get together for a worthwhile day on the League work, and this year again we will have reports of the national convention to bring to you. Plans are already underway as to where these meetings will be held, and you will soon be receiving a letter giving you the desired information. Speaking of May meetings, I realize elections in local Leagues are usually held in May also. As soon as your officers are elected and chairmen appointed, please let us have the list so that letters may be sent to the right persons.

National Convention - And lastly, the VOTER has been carrying news of Cincinnati and our biennial national convention. Have you considered the possibility of going and joining the large delegation from Minnesota? Do consider it, and write me if you or any member of your League can go.

This is a long, long, letter, but I wanted to talk over these four points with you before I start for Cincinnati. May I count on your continued cooperation.

Yours, with constant gratitude for a
comradeship that makes hard tasks
seem possible,

Ruth H. Mitchell

Ruth H. Mitchell
State President

914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

50 rum
6-14-36

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914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

June, 1936

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State President

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50 mm
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Minnesota League of Women Voters
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75 mm
4-2-36

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References: Electing the President
Minnesota Election Laws
Newspaper Clippings
Interviews with party leaders
Attendance at party meetings

II. Registration
- A. Residence and other requirements for voting
- B. Re-registration - when is it necessary
- C. Last date for registration before primary and general elections

III. The Primary Election
- A. Offices to be filled
  1. Who holds each office at present, county, state, and national
  2. Qualifications for each office
  3. Length of term
  4. Duties
  5. Last date for filing for offices
     a. With whom is filing done
     b. Cost of filing
- B. The Primary Ballot
  1. For Candidates elected with party designation
  2. For candidates elected without party designation

References: Legislative Manual
Minnesota Yearbook, League of Minnesota Municipalities
Who's Who and Why in Minnesota state and county government
Sample Ballots

IV. Mechanics of Voting
- A. Election districts
- B. Officers of election
- C. Absentee voting
- D. Procedure at the polls

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A. Election districts
B. Officers of election
C. Absentee voting
D. Procedure at the polls

220 mm
4-2-36

Dear Candidate: -

It has been a practice of the League of Women Voters to send out questionnaires at election time in order to make available to our members and other voters reliable data about the candidates furnished by themselves. We shall appreciate a statement of your attitude toward the following questions:

Name _____

Address _____

Office filed for _____

1. What training have you had which you feel would fit you for this office?

2. What political (appointive or elective) offices have you held?

3. Have you ever attended a session of the county commissioners? _____

4. Will you help maintain the present attempt to make progress toward adequate support of social agencies, such as education, child welfare, poor relief, etc.? _____

5. Would you favor fewer units of local administration and a combination of local offices, where feasible, to prevent overlapping and duplication? _____

6. Do you believe in a merit system for county offices? _____

7. Would you favor a change in assessment districts, with fewer assessors, appointed by the Minnesota Tax Commission on a basis of examination and merit? _____

8. What do you hope to accomplish, if elected to this office?

614 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

50 mm
6-19-36

ELECTION OF STATE OFFICIALS
Study Outline prepared by Miss Katherine Frederic
of the National League of Women Voters

STATE OFFICERS

Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney General, Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner

These are all elected with party designation on the state ballot

Divide these officials among the various members. The governor, treasurer, and attorney general should each be assigned to one person. Other officers may be grouped for study by one person.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS FOR EACH OFFICER:

Qualifications for office (citizen, length of residence, etc.)

Length of term

Duties - Be specific and give illustrations; also be able to summarize in one sentence the type of work expected of each officer

Who holds this office at present?

Name the candidates for this office in the November general election

GENERAL QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BY MEMBERS OF THE GROUP

What is the date of the general election?

What was the date of the primary election for nominating state candidates?

Minnesota League of Women Voters
614 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

June, 1936

PRE-ELECTION INFORMATION BOOTHS

By Mrs. J. D. Winter

By Booth we mean anything from standing room only to a whole floor space, secured by the League in some centrally located building for the purpose of contacting the public. See to it that you advertise your location. The public won't know where you are located unless you tell them. This means newspaper publicity, posters, announcements, etc.

1. Put all your members to work, some making posters and placing them, some collecting pictures, some watching papers and making clippings for references. There is work for everyone.

2. Be sure your committee in charge of the Booth is composed of women representing all major political parties, as in Minnesota, Democrat, Republican, and Farmer-Labor. In smaller communities this is not always possible, but every attempt should be made to have all parties represented in the personnel of the committee. Non-League persons should not be asked to serve in the Booth or accepted as volunteer workers.

3. Do not place your Booth in charge of a person who is not thoroughly familiar with League principles. A responsible person must be in charge at all times. This is not a job for someone just because she has nothing else to do. The local League is a representative, carrying out the policies of a great national organization. BE CAREFUL. In public work our League is judged by its representatives.

4. Do not attempt to give information on subjects on which you are uninformed. This is a League Booth, therefore stick to information received from League sources, questionnaire replies, biographies, voting records, party platforms,

MINUTES OF STATE BOARD MEETING
Thursday, April 9, 1936

4-27-'36
35 rum

Present: Miss Mitchell, Mrs. Bundy, Mrs. Denny, Mrs. Crosby, Mrs. Swain, Mrs. ~~Wright, Mrs. New, Mrs. Ricker~~, Mrs. Stakman, Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Zavoral, Mrs. Keyes, and Miss Horr.

In the absence of the secretary, Mrs. Ricker was appointed secretary pro tem. Reading of the minutes of the last meeting was omitted.

Finance: The treasurer's report for March was read by Mrs. Crosby. The balance March 1 was $519.52. Receipts during March totaled $1,074.92, of which $698.00 was received in quotas from local Leagues. Disbursements totaled $890.09, leaving a balance March 31 of $704.35. Bills payable April 1 totaled $378.11. These have all now been paid. The treasurer's report was accepted. Mrs. Crosby also read the six months statement from October 1 through March 31.

Convention: Mrs. Cant was appointed as Minnesota's delegate to the Council meeting. Mrs. Harold Benjamin was appointed proxy for the Department of Government and Economic Welfare. All who can go to the convention were appointed delegates or alternates, at the discretion of the president. There was discussion of the change in the national by-laws to eliminate the 7 Regional Directors and substitute 4 Directors-at-Large.

Petition Cards: Miss Mitchell reported that Petition Cards were not coming back very fast and urged Board members to do all that they can to get cards signed and into the office by May 1. The results so far are very discouraging and the League cannot afford to get all the favorable publicity and then fall down on the job of getting cards signed.

Ramspeck Bill: Mrs. Swain reported a letter from Mr. Andresen and Mrs. Richards a letter from Harold Knutson opposing the Ramspeck Bill on the ground that it is merely a political bill to keep the Democrats in office. It was pointed out that this bill is not a blanketing-in bill, but the press and politicians refuse to see it that way. It is a question whether public opinion will be stronger than party affiliations. It was voted to send an airmail letter to President Roosevelt urging him to use his influence to get this bill voted upon.

Social Security Program: Mrs. Wright led a discussion of the Social Security Program as to old age pensions and unemployment insurance. Old age pensions administered under the State Board of Control, started the first of March. 10,000 have been given out to date, but the number is expected to reach 22,000, which is 1/5 to 1/3 of all people in the state over 65 years of age. In most counties adminis-
~~to your Representative in Congress.~~

Mrs. Baldwin's letter to Miss Mitchell is so full of facts and fire that its inspiration is passed on to you in the following quoted paragraphs:

"This is an urgent call for action. What you do now may affect the whole course of Food, Drug, and Cosmetic legislation. We've done much here, and the letters that many Leagues got to their representatives during the early part of this year, have had an effect. We have hope now, based on sound grounds, that the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee which is now working on S. 5, the bill which passed the Senate last year, will report out a measure which will be acceptable to consumers. But what will the House do to it? The answer to that question will be determined by the expressed wishes of constituents of the individual representatives.

"Representatives must hear from home. They must hear from enough people in their own districts to indicate that there is real consumer desire for strong legislation of this type. I suggest that you ask each local League to get a quota of letters to the Representative from his district and that people who write do so from their own especial interest in the measure. Suggestions for points to be made in the letters are enclosed. The letters should come from individuals - men and women, League members and non-League members.

"I do hope many people have read "American Chamber of Horrors" by Ruth de Forest Lamb so that they will be thoroughly prepared to write effective letters.

4/22/36
35 rum

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

April 27, 1936

Dear Board Member:

Our State Board meeting for May will fall on Friday, May 8th. Our Minnesota delegates will have just returned from Cincinnati and the National League convention, and I shall ask those who are not Board members, to meet with us and help to bring to you the most graphic account of our convention happenings. I wish you all could have gone to Cincinnati with us, but you are being well represented, by a full number of delegates - eighteen - and by two or more alternates.

We will also be working with our pre-election plans and questionnaires, which have been prepared and with the planks for party platforms, (national). You have doubtless followed our success in getting such a plank included in the state platforms.

One last request to every Board Member to please do your very utmost to have more petition cards signed and in at the May 8th meeting. Don't let even one opportunity for a signature escape you. It will be most disgraceful, if we fail in getting at least a goodly per cent of our quota of cards in.

The meeting will be at the Y.W.C.A., as usual, convening at 10:00 A.M. Luncheon 60¢, reservations to be made at this office.

I shall be thinking of each and every one of you at Cincinnati and proudly telling of the many and various ways in which you all have made the Minnesota League the outstanding League which it is.

Sincerely,
Ruth H. Mitchell
Ruth H. Mitchell
State President

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Thursday, April 9, 1936

4-27-'36
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50 num
4-20-36

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

April 20, 1936

My dear

May is the month of our neighborhood meetings throughout the state. All local Leagues that have attended these meetings in the spring know how helpful they have been to all of us. This year we are planning seven meetings in the state when we will bring to you the latest news of Congress and reports of our national convention.

You are asked to join the Leagues with League acting as hostess. The date will be . The president will let you know the place and price of luncheon. We start promptly at 10:30.

We are asking each League to assume a $1.00 registration fee to help defray expenses for transportation of speakers.

We will have three discussion leaders and one League will put on an original skit. We need to get together in order to discuss our common interests and problems. Your entire League is invited and we hope that many may attend. Be sure to be represented by someone.

Remember the day!

Remember the hour!

Remember to have your League represented!

Looking eagerly ahead to May, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Ruth H. Mitchell

Ruth H. Mitchell
State President

P.S. May I request that you answer the hostess president's invitation to you, telling her how many of you will be present.

MINUTES OF STATE BOARD MEETING
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P.S. May I request that you answer the hostess president's invitation to you, telling her how many of you will be present.

25 rum
5-11-36

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

May 11, 1936

My dear

As one of the Leagues who has agreed to help with the Survey of Opinion on Government Personnel, I am sending you final instructions. We are sending you the questionnaires you agreed to have filled out. You have been given . You will notice that your package contains:

1. "What is Your Opinion?" - (the questionnaire)
2. White envelope into which voter puts the questionnaire, sealing the envelope
3. Directions for collectors of opinions - (one for each ten questionnaires)
4. Manila envelope for your use in returning all questionnaires to us

One of the conditions of our agreement with Professor Herring is that in each town the period of time for the sampling of public opinion will be exactly two weeks. This is important. We start May 15th and end May 29th. All questionnaires must be in our office by June 1st.

You will notice that the manila envelope carries the name of the National League of Women Voters; however, the surveys are, of course, to be collected through your local League, and sent to the state League, so that we may have a complete check.

We made an enviable reputation for the League in another survey conducted four years ago because the blanks were carefully and completely filled out and returned. Professor Herring of Harvard University is counting upon receiving 100% filled out questionnaires from your League.

We are happy that you are interested in sharing in this special project, and I believe your members will enjoy working on it. We hope the results of this survey will bring us new information on this important question of public interest.

Sincerely,
Ruth H. Mitchell
Ruth H. Mitchell
State President

P.S. Read the directions enclosed with the questionnaires carefully, before you do anything.

4-27-'36
35 rum

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Planks on merit system in Pary Platforms: Miss Mitchell reported on what has been done by the state League. Mrs. Swain reported that the First District Republican convention added a civil service plank. The Hennepin county convention also passed a resolution for civil service. Miss Mitchell asked Board members to find out who the delegates from their communities to the various party conventions are to be and to urge them to insist on civil service planks.

Pre-election Activities: A committee composed of Mrs. Bundy, Mrs. Winter, and Mrs. Keyes was appointed to help Mrs. Denny with pre-election plans. The committee will meet Thursday morning, April 16th. Mrs. Denny read the questions which Mrs. Wright had submitted on relief and asked that questions be worded as nearly as possible in a way which can be used in legislation.

Organization: Miss Horr reported meetings with 5 groups in Minneapolis to interest new members. Several joined and one new study group of young girls was organized. She and Miss Mitchell attended a Board meeting and tea to interest new members in Faribault. A new League has been organized in New Ulm, and she has spoken at a dinner meeting in Benson. Seven May meetings have been planned for this year at the following places: Hutchinson, Austin, Bemidji, Northfield, Pipestone, Two Harbors, and Glenwood. Board members are urged to attend as many of these as they can.

New Material: Miss Horr mentioned the new pamphlet published by the national League, "School Finance and School Districts" by Katherine Frederic, and "Minneapolis Charter Problems", by the Minneapolis League.

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. F. Gordon Ricker
Secretary pro tem

4/22/'36
35 rum

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

April 27, 1936

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Our State Board meeting for May will fall on Friday, May 8th. Our Minnesota delegates will have just returned from Cincinnati and

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
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My dear

May is the month of our neighborhood meetings throughout the state. All local Leagues that have attended these meetings in the spring know how helpful they have been to all of us. This year we are planning seven meetings in the state when we will bring to you the latest news

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
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May 11, 1936

My dear

As one of the Leagues who has agreed to help with the Survey of Opinion on Government Personnel, I am sending you final instructions. We are sending you the questionnaires you agreed to have filled out. You have been given . You will notice that your package contains:

...Charter Problems", by the Minneapolis League.

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. F. Gordon Ricker
Secretary pro tem

60 runs
4-23-'36

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

April 23, 1936

Dear Local League President:

Urgent instructions concerning food and drugs legislation arrived as Miss Mitchell was leaving for the League convention in Cincinnati. She has asked me to write to you so that no time may be lost in starting an avalanche of letters to your Representative in Congress.

Mrs. Baldwin's letter to Miss Mitchell is so full of facts and fire that its inspiration is passed on to you in the following quoted paragraphs:

"This is an urgent call for action. What you do now may affect the whole course of Food, Drug, and Cosmetic legislation. We've done much here, and the letters that many Leagues got to their representatives during the early part of this year, have had an effect. We have hope now, based on sound grounds, that the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee which is now working on S. 5, the bill which passed the Senate last year, will report out a measure which will be acceptable to consumers. But what will the House do to it? The answer to that question will be determined by the expressed wishes of constituents of the individual representatives.

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"I do hope many people have read "American Chamber of Horrors" by Ruth de Forest Lamb so that they will be thoroughly prepared to write effective letters.

"Timing. The sub-committee of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee is now meeting regularly in executive session, working on amendments to the Copeland bill, S. 5, which is before them. Their present plan is to report out a bill within the next ten days or two weeks. If the House acts on the measure at all, it will do so almost immediately upon the report of the bill. This means that you may not have time to let your representatives know your desires after a bill is reported, so he must now be told in general terms what his constituents want. You therefore have not more than two weeks, perhaps not more than ten days, in which to get letters to your representatives in time to do any good.

"I wish I could state unequivocally that I am entirely confident that the committee will report out a good bill. The most I can say is that I am encouraged to believe that they will. I know that they are earnestly working on amendments to the seizure section to make it conform to the present practice of the Food and Drug Administration in enforcing the present law, which is the recommendation we made. Whatever kind of bill they report - and we have assurances that a report will be made, always of course, conditioned by 'unless unforeseen circumstances develop' - Representatives must know the attitude of their constituents. If it is a good bill as we expect, such evidence of support from home will protect it from emasculating amendments from the floor, as well as to help insure its consideration; if it is not an acceptable measure, then such home pressure will help us get amendments we want from the floor. Now is our best opportunity to get really strong legislation. Let's put on a real push - and get over a really good bill before Congress adjourns."

This legislation will meet an urgent personal need, well known to us all. We require only this "call for help" to start an impressive flight of letters which will make our wants known to our Congressmen.

With best wishes, I am,

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. Henry G. Zavoral, Co-chairman
Department of Government and Economic Welfare

Enc.

P. S. Mrs. Baldwin reminds us that this is confidential information and not to be used in League bulletins or in publicity.

4/22/'36
35 runs

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300 mm
5-26-36

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

May 1936

WRITE TO YOUR CONGRESSMAN BEFORE JUNE 1, 1936

The Food, Drug and Cosmetic Bill (S.5) which passed the Senate last year was reported out of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee on May 21 with amendments. In some respects the bill is strengthened, but in the following amendment it has been weakened.

There is one major defect which must be corrected if consumers' interests are to

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

May 29, 1936

Dear Board Member:

The next meeting of the State Board will be held on June 12th, and will meet in St. Cloud at Grandmother's Garden, instead of in Minneapolis. I trust that this news pleases you as it does me, for I always like to have cause to associate my volunteer profession with one or more

4-14-36

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

April 14, 1936

Dear Department Chairman:

I am sure that it will not surprise you to receive a department letter which again asks you to concentrate on the support of Larger Units for Schools.

I feel that we have all gained in our understanding of the need for this type of reorganization and that the surveys which were made by a number of Leagues have been very valuable as fact finders.

Some of the Leagues have been waiting for the results of the surveys that were made by the State Department of Education, and I am sorry to report that they have not been completed owing to a shortage of funds. However, I would suggest one or two available sources from which you may obtain the really vital facts about your schools.

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

May 1936

500 mm
5-19-36
500 mm
9-23-36

QUESTIONNAIRES TO CANDIDATES FOR STATE LEGISLATURE

Biographical Data

Name _____ Age _____

Address _____ District _____

Education:

In what occupations and definite positions have you been engaged?

What public experience have you had?

Are there statements you would like to make concerning your platform or political affiliations?

- - - - - - - - -

1. Would you favor a strong civil service law for Minnesota?

2. Do you favor consolidation of counties and reorganization of local governmental units to secure greater efficiency and economy?

3. Do you favor units of school taxation and administration large enough for economy and efficiency?

4. What is your attitude toward the state's responsibility for education, particularly financial?

5. Would you favor an appropriation for the Division of Child Hygiene sufficient to maintain state work for maternity and infancy hygiene at least at its present level?

6. Would you favor a continuation of the appropriation for mothers' aid to enable Minnesota to continue aid to dependent children in cooperation with the federal government under the Social Security Act?

7. Would you favor a coordinated state and local public welfare organization and administration?

8. How, in your opinion, should relief be financed and administered to be adoquate?
   (a) locally
   (b) locally with state aid and supervision
   (c) by the state
   (d) by the federal government
   (e) by the federal government with state aid and supervision
   (f) by coordination of federal, state, and local governments

9. The League of Women Voters is studying unemployment compensation. What is your attitude toward this subject?

10. Would you oppose legislation discriminating against women in paid public employment?

300 mm
5-26-36

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

May 1936

WRITE TO YOUR CONGRESSMAN BEFORE JUNE 1, 1936

The Food, Drug and Cosmetic Bill (S.5) which passed the Senate last year was reported out of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee on May 21 with amendments. In some respects the bill is strengthened, but in the following amendment it has been weakened.

There is one major defect which must be corrected if consumers' interests are to

5-21-36

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

May 29, 1936

Dear Board Member:

The next meeting of the State Board will be held on June 12th, and will meet in St. Cloud at Grandmother's Garden, instead of in Minneapolis. I trust that this news pleases you as it does me, for I always like to have cause to associate my volunteer profession with one or more of my paying professions. We will meet as usual at ten A.M. and I shall

4-14-36

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

April 14, 1936

Dear Department Chairman:

I am sure that it will not surprise you to receive a department letter which again asks you to concentrate on the support of Larger Units for Schools.

I feel that we have all gained in our understanding of the need for this type of reorganization and that the surveys which were made by a number of Leagues have been very valuable as fact finders.

Some of the Leagues have been waiting for the results of the surveys that were made by the State Department of Education, and I am sorry to report that they have not been completed owing to a shortage of funds. However, I would suggest one or two available sources from which you may obtain the really vital facts about your schools.

75 mm
5-26-36

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

May 26, 1936

Dear Local League President:

Here is good news about the Food and Drug Bill (S.5), and that most important last-minute pressure which is needed to secure adequate consumer protection. The following paragraphs are quoted from Mrs. Baldwin's letter:

"On May 21 the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee voted to report with amendments S. 5, the Food, Drug and Cosmetic bill which passed the Senate last year.

"The seizure provisions of the bill have been strengthened and the provision that trial of seizure cases be removed from the jurisdiction where the product is seized to the jurisdiction of the claimant's residence has been modified. Believe it or not -- it actually provides for grade labeling and quality standards, too! In other respects the bill is strengthened. In some respects it has been weakened.

"There is one major defect which must be corrected if consumers' interests are to be protected. Advertising control is given to the Federal Trade Commission instead of to the Food and Drug Administration. An amendment will probably be offered on the floor to restore this administrative function to the Food and Drug Administration. EVERY REPRESENTATIVE MUST HEAR FROM CONSTITUENTS IMMEDIATELY ON THIS POINT.

"A News Letter giving the details of the bill will be sent just as quickly as possible. We expect that an attempt will be made early next week to get a rule for consideration of the bill by the House. There seems little chance that it will come to a vote prior to the end of next week -- May 28 or 29 and possibly not before the first of June -- so you have time in which to get numbers of letters and wires to your representatives.

"Ask your representatives to work to have the bill amended on the floor to place advertising control with the Food and Drug Administration. Keep on insisting that the bill must adequately protect the interests of consumers and must in no way be weaker than the present law. An attempt will be made here to see every member of the House before the bill comes to a vote. I hope you will find new approaches to your representative, in addition to your own members. Are there physicians who would write on this particular issue? Are there pharmacists who would write? Are there representatives of labor organizations who would be interested? There might even be some publishers who would be willing to express themselves on this amendment since the National Publishers' Association and the National Editorial Association both are on record as favoring advertising control by the Food and Drug Administration. The letters should contain as much argument as possible as well as a clear statement of what we want.

"The situation is critical. It is a challenge to us. After three years of work on this we should be able to mobilize our forces quickly on this one change. Nothing can be allowed to prevent the most vigorous effort on our part to get to the representatives an indication of the consumer point of view on this issue!"

The enclosed sheets contain a summary of reasons why the advertising provisions of the bill should be kept under the Food and Drug Administration. Give these to the people whom you ask to write letters. Ask for replies and letters and let us know what results you get. (Only do not let 5 be your limit!) At least one Minnesota Representative needs to be converted on this point. A volume of letters may swing his vote.

We both feel that the success of this bill thus far is due to League of Women Voters efforts. If it is to be a strong bill protecting consumer interests we need the pressure of your letters now. June 1st is the last call for these letters.

Sincerely,
Ruth H. Mitchell
Ruth H. Mitchell
State President

Angie Keenan Zavoral
Mrs. Henry G. Zavoral, Co-Chairman
Government and Economic Welfare

300 mm
5-26-36

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

May 1936

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MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

May 29, 1936

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4-14-36

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

April 14, 1936

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I feel that we have all gained in our understanding of the need for this type of reorganization and that the surveys which were made by a number of Leagues have been very valuable as fact finders.

Some of the Leagues have been waiting for the results of the surveys that were made by the State Department of Education, and I am sorry to report that they have not been completed owing to a shortage of funds. However, I would suggest one or two available sources from which you may obtain the really vital facts about your schools.

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15 mm - 5-19-36

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

May 1936

QUESTIONNAIRE
To Candidates for Governor

Name_____ Party_____

Residence_____

The League of Women Voters desires to inform its membership of the sentiment of the candidates for governor on subjects included in the League Program of Work. In order that the information shall be unbiased and authoritative, we invite your written comment on the following:

1. The League of Women Voters favors a strong civil service law for Minnesota.

2. The League of Women Voters favors a statewide, uniform system of assessment under the merit system.

3. The League of Women Voters is in favor of units of school taxation and administration large enough for economy and efficiency.

4. The League of Women Voters favors an appropriation for the Division of Child Hygiene to maintain state work for maternity and infancy hygiene at least at its present level.

5. The League of Women Voters favors the continuation of the appropriation for Mothers' Aid.

6. The League of Women Voters is opposed to discriminations against women in public service.

7. The League of Women Voters has been studying unemployment compensation and would like to know what your ideas are in regard to this subject.

8. The League of Women Voters favors a coordinated state and local public welfare organization and administration.

300 mm
5-26-36

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

May 1936

WRITE TO YOUR CONGRESSMAN BEFORE JUNE 1, 1936

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There is one major defect which must be corrected if consumers' interests are to be protected. Advertising control is given to the Federal Trade Commission instead of to the Food and Drug Administration. An amendment will probably be offered on the floor to restore this administrative function to the Food and Drug Administration. Every Representative must hear from constituents immediately on this point.

- - - - -

REASONS WHY THE FOOD AND DRUGS ADMINISTRATION SHOULD HAVE CONTROL OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE ADVERTISING PROVISIONS OF THE BILL

1. Advertising is essentially an extension of the label. There should be no division of authority on determination of what can be said on the label under the terms of the law and what can be said in the advertising.

2. The procedure of the Federal Trade Commission prescribed for it by the law creating it is cumbersome, slow, and ineffective in comparison to the regular court procedure under which the Food and Drug Administration functions.

3. There is no basis to the argument advanced by the Federal Trade Commission that it always has had the right to control advertising and this is an invasion of its rights. The Federal Trade Commission would still have the same jurisdiction over advertising as it now has. In cases where advertising constitutes an unfair trade practice, that is, where the advertising of a produce by one firm injures the sale of a similar product by another, the Federal Trade Commission would continue to have jurisdiction.

Their claim that giving the Food and Drug Administration this new authority over advertising in the interests of consumers rather than of competitors, would lead to duplication, is also without grounds. Confusion, delay, and duplication of serious proportions would almost inevitably result if the administration of the food, drug, and cosmetic law were divided between two agencies.

- - - - -

4. The Food and Drug Administration has trained personnel, equipment, and the prestige which comes from the successful experience of thirty years.

that were made by the State Department of Education, and I am sorry to report that they have not been completed owing to a shortage of funds. However, I would suggest one or two available sources from which you may obtain the really vital facts about your schools.

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

May 1936

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5-19-36
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9-23-36

QUESTIONNAIRES TO CANDIDATES FOR STATE LEGISLATURE

Biographical Data

Name_____ Age_____

Address_____ District_____

Education:

In what occupations and definite positions have you been engaged?

What public experience have you had?

Are there statements you would like to make concerning your platform or political affiliations?

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

May 26, 1936

Dear Local League President:

Here is good news about the Food and Drug Bill (S.5), and that most important last-minute pressure which is needed to secure adequate consumer protection. The following paragraphs are quoted from Mrs. Baldwin's letter:

"On May 21 the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee voted to report with amendments S. 5, the Food, Drug and Cosmetic bill which passed the Senate last year.

"The seizure provisions of the bill have been strengthened and the provision that trial of seizure cases be removed from the jurisdiction where the product is seized to the jurisdiction of the claimant's residence has been modified. Believe it or not -- it actually provides for grade labeling and quality standards, too! In other respects the bill is strengthened. In some respects it has been weakened.

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1. The League of Women Voters favors a strong civil service law for Minnesota.

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5-29-36

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

May 29, 1936

Dear Board Member:

The next meeting of the State Board will be held on June 12th, and will meet in St. Cloud at Grandmother's Garden, instead of in Minneapolis. I trust that this news pleases you as it does me, for I always like to have cause to associate my volunteer profession with one or more of my paying professions. We will meet as usual at ten A.M., and I shall make every effort to have the meeting adjourn by three. We have many, many matters of vital importance for consideration, some dealing with the state convention in the fall, some dealing with appointments to the Board, but most important of all, our first consideration of the Proposed Program of Work for next year. My department chairmen will meet the evening before and have their suggestions to offer for your consideration. I shall, however, count on each Board member to have spent some time in consideration of our Program of last year, making a careful analysis of what we have accomplished on each item, of what we have yet to accomplish, and of what new matter you think is our responsibility.

As usual, will you let this office know if you expect to attend the meeting and whether you wish transportation from Minneapolis to St. Cloud. We shall plan for some cars which can take those from the southern part of the state. The charge for the luncheon will be 60¢, the same as at the Y.W.C.A.

I am enclosing for your information copies of our questionnaires to Congressmen and legislators, knowing that after our Board discussion you will be interested in the outcome. Looking forward to seeing you all at Grandmother's Garden on the 12th,

Sincerely,

Ruth H. Mitchell

Ruth H. Mitchell
State President

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

May 1936

500 run
5-19-36
50 run
9-23-36

QUESTIONNAIRES TO CANDIDATES FOR STATE LEGISLATURE

Biographical Data

Name_____ Age_____

Address_____ District_____

Education:

In what occupations and definite positions have you been engaged?

What public experience have you had?

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914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

May 26, 1936

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60 Run
4-14-36

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

April 14, 1936

Dear Department Chairman:

I am sure that it will not surprise you to receive a department letter which again asks you to concentrate on the support of Larger Units for Schools.

I feel that we have all gained in our understanding of the need for this type of reorganization and that the surveys which were made by a number of Leagues have been very valuable as fact finders.

Some of the Leagues have been waiting for the results of the surveys that were made by the State Department of Education, and I am sorry to report that they have not been completed owing to a shortage of funds. However, I would suggest one or two available sources from which you may obtain the really vital facts about your schools.

Of course, the very best possible source of information is through conferences with your county superintendent. If you know that he is antagonistic to the larger unit, there is an annual report of the county schools which is filed with the County Auditor which should contain the following information: the number of schools in operation, the number of pupils per school and per teacher, and the per pupil cost, the teachers' salaries and the amount of training and experience of each teacher. I should also like to refer you to the annual Yearbook of the League of Minnesota Municipalities, which contains graphs and maps of the school districts in the various counties of the state which are in groups afranged in accordance to their size and population. This Yearbook is usually placed in the Public Library and most County Auditors have a copy in their offices.

The National League has just published a new pamphlet by Katherine Frederic, "School Finance and School Districts", (price 25¢) which is a very comprehensive study of school costs and units of administration. I would like to recommend that you secure a copy at once and read it carefully.

Thereis one other piece of work for members of our depar[illegible]ertake. By Board action, the League has agreed to cooperate with the Library Division of the State Department of Education in making a survey of the library facilities in the various communities where there are Leagues. At the Presidents' Conference, sixteen Leagues undertook to make such a survey. If your League is interested, you can get the outline from the State Office.

Sincerely yours,
Helen Pearce
Mrs. Wm. R. Pearce, Chairman
Government and Education

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

May 1936

500 run
5-19-36
50 run
9-23-36

QUESTIONNAIRES TO CANDIDATES FOR STATE LEGISLATURE

Biographical Data

Name_____ Age_____

Address_____ District_____

Education:

In what occupations and definite positions have you been engaged?

What public experience have you had?

Are there statements you would like to make concerning your platform or political affiliations?

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914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

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Name_____ Party_____

Residence_____

The League of Women Voters desires to inform its membership of the sentiment of the candidates for governor on subjects included in the League Program of Work. In order that the information shall be unbiased and authoritative, we invite your written comment on the following:

1. The League of Women Voters favors a strong civil service law for Minnesota.

500 rum
5-19-36

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

May 20, 1936

Dear Candidate:

Enclosed you will find a questionnaire, which, in accordance with our custom, is being sent by the Minnesota League of Women Voters to all candidates for public office.

For election as_____

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

1) Age:_____ 2) Place of birth:_____

3) Length of residence in the district:_____

4) Education:_____

5) Occupation and definite positions held:_____

6) Experience in public office:_____

50 rum
Name_____ Party 4-23-36

Residence_____ District_____

- - - - -

1. Would you favor putting all postmasters under civil service and extending civil service to those federal emergency agencies which are becoming permanent?

2. Would you favor repeal of Section 213 of the Economy Act discriminating against married persons?

3. Do you favor the continuation of the appropriation for maternal and child hygiene, child welfare services, aid for dependent children, and crippled

nesota Leag
Marquette

5

May 1936
15

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Mrs. F. G. Jewett
1816 Fremont Ave. S.
Minneapolis, Minn.

500 rum
5-19-36

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

May 20, 1936

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For election as _____

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

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3) Length of residence in the district:_____

4) Education:_____

5) Occupation and definite positions held:_____

6) Experience in public office:_____

50 rum
4-23-36

Name_____ Party_____

Residence_____ District_____

- - - - -

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May 1936

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914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

This is to remind you of the August State Board meeting which falls on Friday, the 14th. It will be held at the Minneapolis Y.W.C.A., 12th and Nicollet, opening at ten o'clock, as usual.

If you are planning to attend, will you please make reservations for the luncheon (price 60¢) at this office by Thursday, the 13th. We are looking forward to a real "Reunion" after our various vacations, for there are important decisions to be made on the Proposed Program of Work and on convention plans.

27 rum
8-4-36

Elizabeth Lamson
Executive Secretary

500 rum
5-19-36

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

May 20, 1936

Dear Candidate:

Enclosed you will find a questionnaire, which, in accordance with our custom, is being sent by the Minnesota League of Women Voters to all candidates for public office.

The questions represent measures in which the League is actively interested, and we shall appreciate your consideration of them and a candid statement of your opinion on each question.

We shall also be glad to have you supply biographical data about yourself if you wish to do so. This information and the questions will be placed in the hands of our local Leagues and will be used in our pre-election information bureaus throughout the state.

Will you kindly mail your reply to the state office before June first?

Thanking you for your cooperation, I am,

Very sincerely,

Ruth H. Mitchell
State President

3. Do you favor the continuation of the appropriation for maternal and child hygiene, child welfare services, aid for dependent children, and crippled

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May 1936
15

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Mrs. F. G. Jewett
1816 Fremont Ave. S.
Minneapolis, Minn.

500 mm
5-19-36

Name of Candidate_____Party_____

Address_____

For election as_____

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

1) Age:_____ 2) Place of birth:_____

3) Length of residence in the district:_____

4) Education:_____

5) Occupation and definite positions held:_____

6) Experience in public office:_____

7) Qualifications you wish to call to the attention of voters:____

3. Do you favor the continuation of the appropriation for maternal and child hygiene, child welfare services, aid for dependent children, and crippled

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May 1936

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THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Mrs. F. G. Jewett

1816 Fremont Ave. S.

Minneapolis, Minn.

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Marquette

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May 1936

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THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Mrs. F. G. Jewett

1816 Fremont Ave. S.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

May, 1936

125 num
5-25-36

QUESTIONNAIRE

To Candidates for United States Senate and House of Representatives

50 num
4-23-36

Name_____ Party_____

Residence_____ District_____

- - - - -

1. Would you favor putting all postmasters under civil service and extending civil service to those federal emergency agencies which are becoming permanent?

2. Would you favor repeal of Section 213 of the Economy Act discriminating against married persons?

3. Do you favor the continuation of the appropriation for maternal and child hygiene, child welfare services, aid for dependent children, and crippled children's services under the Social Security Act?

4. How, in your opinion, should relief be financed and administered to be adequate:
   (a) locally
   (b) locally with state aid and supervision
   (c) by the state
   (d) by the federal government
   (e) by the federal government with state aid and supervision
   (f) by coordination of federal, state, and local governments

5. Do you favor the Social Security Act:
   (a) as to federal encouragement of state action for unemployment compensation

   (b) as to federal aid for old age assistance

6. Do you favor food, drugs, and cosmetics legislation that will adequately protect the consumer?

7. Would you oppose blanket legislation such as the Equal Rights Amendment?

8. Do you favor downward revision of tariffs through reciprocal trade agreements?

9. What is your idea of a foreign policy for this country, as a non-belligerent nation, which will not obstruct the efforts of other nations to achieve peace?

10. Do you favor government control of the manufacture and shipment of arms?

11. Would you agree that appropriations for the agencies listed below should be the full amount allowed by law or at least their present sum?

    (a) The Children's Bureau
    (b) The Women's Bureau
    (c) The United States Employment Service
    (d) The Social Security Board
    (e) The Civil Service Commission
    (f) The Bureau of Home Economics

50 mm
6-4-36

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

June 4, 1936

Dear Candidate:

About two weeks ago we sent to you a Questionnaire on measures in which the League of Women Voters is interested. As yet we have not received your reply. Many of our local Leagues throughout the state are planning election information booths and would like to have your statement on file with those of the other legislative candidates from your district, whose replies we have already received. Since the election is June 15th, we must have your reply by June 8th or 9th if it is to be of any use at this time. We shall appreciate your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Ruth H. Mitchell

Miss Ruth H. Mitchell
State President

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

June 4, 1936

Dear Local League President:

The primary elections are almost here. Many of you are planning on having some pre-election activity, either candidates' meetings, or information booths. The state office is very eager to be of any help which we can be, if you will let us know in what way we can be useful. As you know, questionnaires have been sent to candidates. The replies received from candidates for governor and U.S. Senate will be published in the next

40 mm
6-30-36

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

July 1, 1936

Dear Board Member:

Our June meeting at Grandmother's Garden, St. Cloud, was such a delightful one, as well as being a most worthwhile one, that I regret that more of you could not be present. However, as you will see from the minutes, we had a very representative attendance.

The department chairmen worked hard on thinking out the proposed program for next year. The rough outline is enclosed, but the final draft will be voted upon at the August Board meeting. When we meet in August, I should like to have you approach the state program in the following way, which is copied from the recent League Quarterly and was written by a National League chairman who was considering shortening state programs:

> "Perhaps one way that you might solve this problem is to stop thinking temporarily of what your State Program looks like today. Just think to yourself what are the two or three subjects on which you feel perfectly sure that your state League is anxious to work during the coming year. Put them down on paper in the order in which you think they are capable of arousing real interest. Phrase them in whatever way would seem to have the most concrete and vivid meaning to your members. Then decide how many subjects you believe the League can work on in one year. If it is one, pick the item that stands at the top of your list. If it is two, include also the next item. In this way, I believe you could make a fresher and more realistic approach toward the problem of state program-making than if you were simply to ponder and ponder over your present program."

As you doubtless know, we omit our July Board meeting, that being the month when I shall take my vacation and when Miss Lamson and Miss Horr will both be having theirs. The office will be open for half days under a temporary secretary, so if you do not have your requests filled promptly during that month, please understand. My vice presidents will assume my official duties.

Our August Board meeting will be held on August 14th, at the Y.W.C.A. as usual. You will receive a postal reminding you of the date, but no other letter. I am now enclosing the tentative program, as well as the minutes of the June meeting, for I wish to have your mind constantly revert to the program of work during the summer weeks, so that we may shorten and focus it to what we really intend to do next year.

A committee on revising the By-Laws will have a suggestion to make to you, on the advisability of holding spring conventions and maybe having one only every other year.

May the summer weeks bring you the kind of rest and enjoyment which you most need and desire.

Sincerely,

Ruth H. Mitchell

Ruth H. Mitchell
State President

50 mm
6-4-36

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

June 4, 1936

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Miss Ruth H. Mitchell
State President

56

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

June 4, 1936

Dear Local League President:

The primary elections are almost here. Many of you are planning on having some pre-election activity, either candidates' meetings, or information booths. The state office is very eager to be of any help which we can be, if you will let us know in what way we can be useful. As you know, questionnaires have been sent to candidates. The replies received from candidates for governor and U.S. Senate will be published in the next

Ruth H. Mitchell

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State President

35 mm
6-19-36

MINUTES OF STATE BOARD MEETING

The regular meeting of the State Board of the Minnesota League of Women Voters was held in St. Cloud on Friday, June 12, 1936. The morning session was held at the home of Mrs. A.G. Whitney. It opened at 10:30 o'clock, Miss Mitchell presiding.

Present: Miss Mitchell, Mrs. Cant, Mrs. Pearce, Dr. Boynton, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Swain, Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Musser, Mrs. Zavoral, Mrs. Townley, Mrs. Keyes, Mrs. Bundy, Mrs. Stakman, Mrs. Beard, Mrs. Ricker, Miss Hill, and Miss Horr and Miss Lamson. Miss Keith Clark, former member of the Board, was present as a guest. Mrs. Geo. Friedrich and Mrs. J. M. Dobson, former Board members, and Mrs. Lawrence Hall, president of the St. Cloud League, were present for luncheon.

In the absence of the secretary, Mrs. Townley was appointed secretary pro tem. Reading of the minutes was omitted, since copies had been sent to all Board members.

Finance: In the absence of the treasurer, Mrs. Cant read the treasurer's report. The balance May 1 was $309.85. Receipts during May totaled $959.00, of which $637.52 was received in quotas from local Leagues. Disbursements amounted to $709.68, leaving a balance May 31, of $559.17. Bills payable June 1 totaled $471.44. The report was accepted and ordered placed on file. Miss Lamson reported on a proposed plan to purchase a new mimeograph jointly with the Minneapolis League. After discussion, it was voted to buy a new mimeograph.

Organization: Miss Mitchell reported the resignations of Mrs. George Crosby as treasurer and Mrs. Bernard Determan as Sixth District Chairman, both of which were accepted with regret. Appointment of successors was postponed until August.

It was voted to appoint Mrs. Mahlon Bundy, president of the Ramsey County League, as Fourth District Chairman and to appoint Mrs. E. C. Stakman, who has been filling that office, as a Director to fill out Mrs. Bundy's term.

The Secretary read a letter from Miss Teresina Rowell offering her resignation as College League Adviser, since she will be in Japan next year. It was accepted with regret. Miss Mitchell reported that the Executive Committee recommends as Miss Rowell's successor Sister Eucharista of the College of St. Catherine, who has indicated that it would be possible for her to accept. Miss Clark spoke very highly of Sister Eucharista and recommended her appointment. It was so voted.

Miss Horr reported on the seven meetings held throughout the state in May. Attendance was poorer than usual, perhaps due to the long distances Leagues had to travel. She reported the organization of two new Leagues at St. Peter and Waseca.

Proposed Revision of Election Laws: Miss Mitchell reported that Mrs. C.C. Ludwig had been asked to look into the matter of the revision of the Digest of Minnesota Election Laws or the possibility of issuing a new Voter's Handbook. There was a great deal of discussion as to type of handbook desirable, size, number which could be sold, etc. It was suggested that a committee composed of one person from St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth, together with Mrs. Ludwig and Mrs. Richards, be appointed to look into the matter further.

Party Planks and Petition Cards: Mrs. Cant spoke on the necessity of getting all remaining [illegible] the next week in order to send them to the Democratic convention. The publicity given to the League's Campaign through the Republican convention makes it very easy to get cards signed now.

Convention: An invitation from the Minneapolis League to hold the state convention in [illegible]polis October 13 - 15 was accepted.

On recommendation of the Executive Committee, Mrs. Crary of St. Cloud was appointed chairman of the Budget Committee, Mrs. Wm. Pearce of Faribault was appointed chairman of the Nominating Committee; one person from each district was appointed a member of the nominating committee; Mrs. New of Rochester was appointed chairman of the By-Laws Committee with Mrs. Musser and Mrs. Botsford as the other members; Mrs. L.G. Selover of Winona was appointed to give the Response to Mrs. Cant's welcome; and the executive committee was named the program committee for the convention

Tentative program plans were discussed, and it was voted to invite T.V. Smith of Chicago to speak at the final luncheon on "How the League Should Look to a Legislator".

Communications: A letter from Miss Wells was read, which concerned the establishment of affiliation standards for state and local Leagues and the adoption of an official insignia by the national League to be given only to Leagues which lived up to these standards. There was general discussion of this policy.

Program of Work: After luncheon at Grandmother's Garden there was general discussion of the tentative plans for the Proposed Program of Work submitted by the Conference of Department Chairmen, and of material and projects to be prepared covering the various items.

Respectfully submitted,
Mrs. J.L. Townley, Jr., Secretary pro tem

50 mm
6-4-36

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

June 4. 1936

Dear Candidate:

About two weeks ago we sent to you a Questionnaire on measures in which the League of Women Voters is interested. As yet we have not received your reply. Many of our local Leagues throughout the state are planning election information booths and would like to have your statement on file with those of the other legislative candidates from your district, whose replies we have already received. Since the election is June 15th, we must have your reply by June 8th or 9th if it is to be of any use at this time. We shall appreciate your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Ruth H. Mitchell

Miss Ruth H. Mitchell
State President

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40 mm
6-30-36

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914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

July 1, 1936

Dear Board Member:

Our June meeting at Grandmother's Garden, St. Cloud, was such a delightful one, as well as being a most worthwhile one, that I regret that more of you could not be present. However, as you will see from the minutes, we had a very representative attendance.

The department chairmen worked hard on thinking out the proposed program for next year. The rough outline is enclosed, but the final draft will be voted upon at the August Board meeting. When we meet in August, I should like to have you approach the state program in the following way, which is copied from the recent League Quarterly and was written by a National League chairman who was considering shortening state programs:

> "Perhaps one way that you might solve this problem is to stop thinking temporarily of what your State Program looks like today. Just think to yourself what are the two or three subjects on which you feel perfectly sure that your state League is anxious to work during the coming year. Put them down on paper in the

home of Mrs. A.G. Whitney. It opened at 10:30 o'clock, Miss Mitchell presiding.

Present: Miss Mitchell, Mrs. Cant, Mrs. Pearce, Dr. Boynton, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Swain, Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Musser, Mrs. Zavoral, Mrs. Townley, Mrs. Keyes, Mrs. Bundy, Mrs. Stakman, Mrs. Beard, Mrs. Ricker, Miss Hill, and Miss Horr and Miss Lamson. Miss Keith Clark, former member of the Board, was present as a guest. Mrs. Geo. Friedrich and Mrs. J. M. Dobson, former Board members, and Mrs. Lawrence Hall, president of the St. Cloud League, were present for luncheon.

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We have in the office a pamphlet on pre-election activities called "Get Out the Vote" which you may buy for 5¢. It is filled with helpful ideas.

It is gratifying to learn how many of you are sending out questionnaires to your county candidates. I trust you can give publicity to the answers.

Sincerely,
Ruth H. Mitchell
Ruth H. Mitchell
State President

P. S. Petition Cards are still needed to be sent in to the national party conventions while they are in session to impress the delegates with continuing public sentiment for the merit system. Please, please send in at once to this office every single one which you can possibly round up, so that we can forward some each day to Cleveland and to Philadelphia. This is the last chance for the Minnesota League to redeem itself on the poor showing of signed cards which we have so far made.

40 mm
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