

League of Women Voters of Minnesota Records

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Version 3
August 20, 2018

20 run
7/2/36

ITEMS FROM WHICH THE PROPOSED PROGRAM OF WORK WILL BE COMPOSED

at the August Board Meeting

For Emphasis

* 1. Qualified Personnel in Public Service

(a) A Civil Service Law for Minnesota

(b) Opposition to Discriminations against Women in Public Employment

(c) Certification of school librarians on the basis of definite standards

2. Units of School Taxation and Administration Large Enough for Economy and Efficiency

3. Coordinated state and local organization

(a) for public health

maternity and infancy - public health nursing

(b) for public welfare

relief - child welfare services

4. Expenditure control as a practicable method of property tax reduction

* Continued Responsibilities (Suggested heading - For Action When Necessary)

1. Cooperation with National League on all active federal measures

2. Support of a statewide, uniform system of tax assessment

3. Unemployment Compensation

Study

1. Consumer Problems

* 2. Fee System (Too broad a field - can it be focused?)

3. District Public Health Units

4. Foster Home Program

* 5. Women in Industry (Too broad a field - how should it be limited?)

* Starred items - indicate change suggested

Health Insurance considered at last Board meeting as study item, voted down, but may be reconsidered upon request of more than one Board member.

operation; and its support of specific proposals such as the World Court, the Kellogg Pact, and disarmament conferences as the London Naval Conference and the World Disarmament Conference of 1932.

15 run
7/10/36

SAMPLE BUDGET

for a local League of Women Voters
covering a period of one year

Estimated Receipts

Membership dues

Special contributions (from men and women friends)

Money-raising activities (rummage sales, food sales, benefit movies, silver teas, etc.)

Sale of educational material

Income from other sources (profit from School for Voters, general meeting, etc.)

Estimated Expenditures

Quota to state League

Expenses of delegate to League conventions

Extension of organization (speakers from headquarters, Schools for Voters, etc.)

Printed material for sale to members (study groups, etc.) and for public distribution (pre-election work etc.)

Supplies for correspondence (stamps, stationery, etc.)

Other expenses

50 rum
6-19-36

History of
DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND FOREIGN POLICY

The Department of International Cooperation to Prevent War became a permanent part of League organization by action of the National League Convention in 1922. It had been preceded both in the National League and the state League by a temporary committee known as the Special Committee on Reduction of Armaments. Mrs. Andreas Ueland was chairman of such a state-wide committee in Minnesota which concentrated the summer of 1921 on awakening an intelligent public opinion on international reduction of armaments to give the President and Congress needed support in calling the Washington Conference. The first chairman of the Department was named in Minnesota in December, 1922. At the 1934 National Convention the name of the Department was changed to Government and International Cooperation, and in 1936 it was re-named the Department of Government and Foreign Policy.

Chairmen:	Mrs. Boyd Nixon, St. Paul	1922-1924
	Mrs. Richard T. Hargreaves, Minneapolis	1924-1926
	Mrs. L. C. Weeks, Detroit Lakes	1927
	Mrs. A. J. McGuire, St. Paul	1927-1933
	Mrs. Erwin Hertz, St. Cloud	1933-1935
	Mrs. Miles H. McNally, Minneapolis	1935-

The Department works toward international cooperation by three methods: setting up of international machinery such as the World Court; dealing with international problems by the conference method (international meetings, especially conferences for the reduction of armaments); and the negotiation of peace measures through regular diplomatic channels (the Kellogg Pact, the Pan American Treaties). Its work is of two kinds: its continuous study and dissemination of information on methods of international cooperation, educating League members and other groups - in general, arousing and forming public opinion in all that relates to international cooperation; and its support of specific proposals such as the World Court, the Kellogg Pact, and disarmament conferences as the London Naval Conference and the World Disarmament Conference of 1932.

The first type of work, although the greater part of the work of the Department, is less spectacular and not so adapted to recording. It includes round table groups and study groups on subjects in the department program; the presentation of speakers on international subjects at luncheons and at lecture series; radio discussions of international questions; and publication in the Woman Voter of articles on developments in the field of international cooperation. A speaker on an international subject has been a feature of almost every state convention. The first three Institutes of Government and Politics conducted by the League, in cooperation with the University, devoted one course to international subjects, as did the district Institutes held in 1924.

Under the second type of work, certain accomplishments may be cited as:

In 1920, led the public demand in Minnesota for calling the Washington Conference, the first League petition numbering 3500 names.

In 1923 conducted an active and successful sale of Law Not War stamps throughout the state.

In 1925 promoted the sale of World Peace Christmas cards through local Leagues.

In 1924 and 1925 conducted a campaign for adherence of the United States to the World Court by securing a mile of signatures to a petition and sending a delegation of five women to carry the petition to the President in Washington - perhaps the most spectacular demonstration ever made in behalf of the World Court. Arranged for a cardboard model of the World

15 rum
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Supplies for correspondance (stamps, stationery, etc.)

Other expenses

~~Court~~ for exhibition ~~at county fairs~~ and a doll model for exhibition at the state ~~fair~~ with supplementary written material distributed to an enormous number of people in the state.

As a result of the campaign, many resolutions were sent by all sorts of organizations to our Minnesota senators. It is impossible to estimate how many speeches on the World Court were given throughout the state, but there were enough to inspire one member of the opposition to get out an injunction to prevent our talking on the World Court. The case was taken to a District Court and dismissed by the judge because there was not sufficient cause for action.

In 1928, gave important backing and secretarial service to the Minnesota Committee on the Cause and Cure of War in organizing public opinion for ratification of the Multilateral Treaty by securing action by local Leagues and other local groups not affiliated with the Committee on the Cause and Cure of War on a resolution urging ratification.

In 1930, secured signatures to a memorial to the London Conference on Naval Reduction.

In 1931, went over the top in securing signatures to a petition to the World Disarmament Conference by securing in Minnesota 5918 signatures, 293 more than the quota assigned to Minnesota by the National League. More important than the number of signatures secured, however, is the accompanying education on reduction of armaments carried on through study groups, exhibits at the state fair, at county fairs, and in store windows, sending speakers to local groups, etc.

In March, 1934, the League supported the World Court at a hearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Letters went from the state League, local League chairmen, and other League members urging the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee to report the World Court favorably out of committee.

In May, 1934, the League supported ratification of the Convention for the Supervision of the International Trade in Arms and Ammunition and in Implements of War. However, this treaty was not ratified until June, 1935.

In January, 1935, the League again supported ratification of the World Court Protocol by the Senate, which was defeated by a vote of 52 For and 36 Against Adherence (7 votes less than the 2/3 majority necessary).

In July, 1935, the League supported that part of theNeutrality Act which set up a National Munitions Control Board to supervise the manufacture and shipment of arms, munitions, and implements of war.

In 1936, supported final appropriations for the Senate Munitions Investigation.

In February, 1936, supported the "Administration" Neutrality bill. A modified measure was passed.

In 1936, supported the London Naval Treaty which was approved by the Senate in May, 1936.

15 pages
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II

SUGGESTED AGENDA FOR LOCAL LEAGUE MEETINGS

Minutes of previous meeting

Report of the treasurer

Report on new members and Woman Voter subscriptions

Exerts Influence

Upon the political parties the influence of the League has been powerful, though seldom acknowledged by party leaders. Without being anti-party, the League offers a constant challenge to the parties to give an intelligent account of themselves. It is a standing admonition to them that they exist for the government and not the government for the party organizations.

It says to the voters, "Be partisan if you will, but let your partisanship follow knowledge of the facts rather than precede or ignore such knowledge." In this manner the League is performing the enormously valuable function of reminding the parties that they can justify their existence only as instruments of popular government and must not assume that they are substitutes for it.

If one may judge by its attitude and activities, the League of Women Voters recognize the complexity of modern life and the fact of a changed and changing world. It, therefore, insists that the problems and processes of government call for investigation, for thought, for the constant application of intelligence, and can no longer be dealt with by the slap-dash methods which a

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 departments of 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

15 mm
7/10/36.

Mimeographed by the
Minnesota League of Women Voters
(From the Cleveland Voter - June 1927)

MY ESTIMATE OF THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
by
A. R. Hatton
Professor of Political Science,
Western Reserve University
Member, Cleveland City Council

I believe that I know something of the spirit and purposes of the League of Women Voters. It chances, also, that I have had unusual opportunities to observe its activities and estimate its influence. Therefore, I shall set forth some of the fundamental principles and purposes of the League as I understand them and give an estimate of its influence and accomplishments based on my personal observations.

Unless I entirely misunderstand the principles upon which the League of Women Voters is founded, it accepts without reservation the idea of political democracy. It assumes that, in America, we are committed to government of, by and for the people. But, in accepting that principle, the League has kept its touch with the realities of human nature and of politics. * *

Believes in Democracy

Believing in political democracy, the League recognizes in the ballot both the symbol and the indispensable instrument of popular control. It was quick to realize that the right of suffrage alone was not enough. It saw that the ballot could be perverted and its value minimized, or even nullified by complex, confusing and defective electoral devices and practices.

The women of the League therefore turned first and almost instinctively to the improvement of electoral methods. They have put new life into the short ballot movement; they are the most effective opponents of the party column, party circle, ballot with its encouragement of undiscriminating, unintelligent voting; they are the principal force behind the growing demand for permanent registration of voters; and, from coast to coast, they are fighting for honest elections decently conducted.

The League has not confined its activities to these efforts to make the ballot more directly effective. It is the only nation-wide organization with which I am acquainted which recognizes in its program that efficient administration is an essential of democracy. * *

But the League of Women Voters has not been content with seeking to improve the forms and processes of government. Among the organizations of national scope it is leading the way in proclaiming the need of political education and in providing the means for its accomplishment.

Service. The other article by Bess Wilson I know will give you the same glow of pride in the League of Women Voters which it gave me, but I hope it may also give you the idea that you might have some of your prominent

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Reading of [illegible]

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The Local Leagues are modeled after the state League with elected officers and appointed department and special chairmen. A few of the local Leagues

PROPOSED PROGRAM OF WORK
Minnesota League of Women Voters
1936 - 1937

500 mm aug 1936
250 mm 9-24-36

FOR LEGISLATIVE SUPPORT

1. A Civil Service Law for Minnesota
2. Units of school taxation and administration large enough for economy and efficiency

CONTINUED RESPONSIBILITIES FOR SUPPORT WHEN NECESSARY

1. Qualified Personnel in Public Service
2. Opposition to Discriminations against Women in Public Employment
3. Coordinated state and local organization for public and child welfare services
4. Application of the Social Security Act to Minnesota: Unemployment Compensation, Child Welfare Services, Public Health
5. Adequate provision for maternity, infancy, and child hygiene
6. Commission on Tax Problems
7. Statewide, uniform system of tax assessment
8. Cooperation with National League on all active federal measures, including all questions of Foreign Policy

STUDY

1. Expenditure control as a practicable method of tax limitation
2. Fee system as applied to County Officers
3. Consumer Problems
4. Status of Minimum Wage Legislation

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8-11-36

OF WOMEN VOTERS
Avenue
lis

August 11, 1936

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DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND THE LEGAL STATUS OF WOMEN

* 1. Qualified Personnel in Public Service
* 2. Opposition to Discriminations against Women in Public Employment
* 3. Cooperation with National League on all active federal measures

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND FOREIGN POLICY

* 1. Downward Revision of tariffs through reciprocal trade agreements
* 2. A foreign policy of this country as a non-belligerent nation, which will not obstruct the efforts of other nations to achieve peace
* 3. Participation in the collective system for the prevention of war; including implementation of the Pact of Paris, and membership in the Permanent Court of International Justice and the League of Nations
4. The evolving foreign policy of the United States

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 1937 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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Supported by the National League of Women Voters and Minnesota

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND ITS OPERATION

* 1. Qualified Personnel in Public Service
* 2. A Civil Service Law for Minnesota
* 3. Statewide, uniform system of tax assessment
* 4. Commission on Tax Problems
5. Expenditure control as a practicable method of tax limitation
6. Fee system as applied to county officers
* 7. Cooperation with National League on all active federal measures

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND EDUCATION

* 1. Qualified Personnel in Public Service
* 2. Units of school taxation and admintistration large enough for economy and efficiency
* 3. Cooperation with National League on all active federal measures

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND CHILD WELFARE

* 1. Qualified Personnel in Public Service
* 2. Coordinated state and local organization for public and child welfare services
* 3. Application of the Social Security Act to Minne-

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8-11-36

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

August 11, 1936

Dear Local League President:

Our fiscal year is drawing to a close, and we are very eager to have all the quotas as assumed by the local Leagues paid before October first. Helen Horr's last letter gave you an idea of your quota status on our books. May I ask you to do your best in finishing your payments, as our budget for the past year was based upon these quotas as assumed by you.

I am enclosing for your benefit two clippings from the Minneapolis Journal. The one by Vivian Thorp will carry to you Miss Wells's comment on President Roosevelt's recent ruling relative to postmasters in Civil Service. The other article by Bess Wilson I know will give you the same glow of pride in the League of Women Voters which it gave me, but I hope it may also give you the idea that you might have some of your prominent citizens interviewed as to how they regard the League and obtain their permission to publish in your local paper their statements. Such publicity gives an ideal background for asking for contributions.

I trust you had a pleasant though warm summer, and are as eager as I am to start League activities. We are now working on the Proposed Program of Work which will reach you shortly.

Sincerely,

Ruth H. Mitchell

Ruth H. Mitchell
State President

15 mm
7/10/36.

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Report of the treasurer

Report on new members and Woman Voter subscriptions

Reading of communications from State League headquarters

Action taken if called for in letter

Items of local business

Further business

(This is to give an opportunity for bringing up business "from the floor")

PROGRAM OF THE DAY

the work of the League.

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CONTINUED RESPONSIBILITIES-FOR SUPPORT WHEN NECESSARY

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4. Application of the Social Security Act to Minnesota: Unemployment Compensation, Child Welfare Services, Public Health
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F WOMEN VOTERS
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simpler time made tolerable.

Gets Facts

The League does not appear to be terrified by the idea that, with a changing world, the methods and instrumentalities of democracy must also change. At the same time it refuses to jump at conclusions, to change for the sake of change, to proceed without knowledge of the facts involved or to act without due deliberation.

Beyond doubt the League of Women Voters is today the outstanding organization of national scope working for, pleading for, demanding the application of intelligence as well as conscience to the solution of political problems and the conduct of public affairs. Already its influence has been out of all proportion to its age or its numbers.

No one who wishes well for the future of American democracy can do other than express the hope that the League may hold fast to its present ideals and that as the years pass it may find its numbers increased and its courage undiminished.

15 recm
7/10/36.

Mimeographed by the
Minnesota League of Women Voters
(From the Cleveland Voter - June 1927)

MY ESTIMATE OF THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
by
A. R. Hatton
Professor of Political Science,
Western Reserve University
Member, Cleveland City Council

I believe that I know something of the spirit and purposes of the League of Women Voters. It chances, also, that I have had unusual opportunities to observe its activities and estimate its influence. Therefore, I shall set forth some of the fundamental principles and purposes of the League as I understand them and give an estimate of its influence and accomplishments based on my personal observations.

Unless I entirely misunderstand the principles upon which the League of Women Voters is founded, it accepts without reservation the idea of political democracy. It assumes that, in America, we are committed to government of, by and for the people. But, in accepting that principle, the League has kept its touch with the realities of human nature and of politics. * *

CONTINUED RESPONSIBILITIES FOR SUPPORT WHEN NECESSARY

1. Qualified Personnel in Public Service
2. Opposition to Discriminations against Women in Public Employment
3. Coordinated state and local organization for public and child welfare services
4. Application of the Social Security Act to Minnesota: Unemployment Compensation, Child Welfare Services, Public Health
5. Adequate provision for maternity, infancy, and child hygiene

25 recm
7/15/36

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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 departments of 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

60 recm
8-11-36

F WOMEN VOTERS
Avenue
lis

August 11, 1936

Dear Local League President:

Our fiscal year is drawing to a close, and we are very eager to have all the quotas as assumed by the local Leagues paid before October first. Helen Horr's last letter gave you an idea of your quota status on our books. May I ask you to do your best in finishing your payments, as our budget for the past year was based upon these quotas as assumed by you.

I am enclosing for your benefit two clippings from the Minneapolis Journal. The one by Vivian Thorp will carry to you Miss Wells's comment on President Roosevelt's recent ruling relative to postmasters in Civil Service. The other article by Bess Wilson I know will give you the same glow of pride in the League of Women Voters which it gave me, but I hope it may also give you the idea that you might have some of your prominent

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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.

60 rum
8-11-36

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Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis
Price, 1¢

August 1936

500 rum
8-26-36

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

THEY SAY	WE SAY
Another tax! Industry can't stand it.	It is not a question of another tax, but of whether we shall divide the burden in this way and have some reserves ready, or pay it all in relief bills. In either case, industry pays the bill.
Why not wait until industry is on its feet, before taxing it?	It will be twice as hard to arouse enough interest in preparing for a depression if we wait until times are prosperous.
A payroll tax. The consumer will pay for that. The farmer will pay and get no benefits.	Studies made in the Twin Cities show that the tax would affect the sales value of a product by not more than 1%, less in most cases. The farmer would pay a smaller part in proportion to benefits than he pays now in taxes for relief.
What good will unemployment compensation do now?	We should start preparing and saving up now so that we won't be caught unawares again in the future.
But unemployment compensation doesn't give much protection: 50% of wages for	We can have as much protection as we are willing to pay for. Unemployment

200 rum
9-4-36
350 rum
9-8-36

1. What is unemployment compensation?

   It is a system under which contributions, based upon wages, are paid into a fund from which cash benefits are paid to workers who become unemployed through no fault of their own.

2. Why is it desirable?

   There are many reasons why unemployment compensation is desirable, both from a social and an economic point of view.

   1) It gives the worker on the job a greater sense of security, and thus makes for greater efficiency.

   2) It is advantageous to the employer who avoids a large labor turnover, thus stabilizing employment.

   3) It gives the worker who does lose his job an assured income for a limited time, thus facilitating re-employment.

   4) It keeps workers who are temporarily unemployed off relief rolls.

   5) It helps maintain the buying power of workers, and thus tends to diminish one of the main causes of widespread unemployment.

3. What is the Federal law regarding it?

   The Federal Social Security Act does not establish any unemployment compensation systems. The states are invited to enact unemployment compensation

75 rum
8-29-36

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

August 29, 1936

Dear Local League President:

The Proposed Program of Work for 1936-1937 is enclosed. You will see at a glance that we have placed upon our Program only those items upon which we are really ready to do some actual work. There is very little change in the program, for this being a legislative year, we must exert every effort to carry through to legislation a few of the items upon which we have done such excellent paving of the way. I realize that it is unnecessary for me to explain to any of my local presidents, 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 always necessary to remember that the one item, "Cooperation with National League on all active federal measures", means a great deal of actual work on the part of every League.

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 a Board meeting, for this purpose. I would suggest your giving to your Department Chairmen the items on their respective programs so that they may study them before the whole League considers them. Thinking you might like to cut up a Program and give Department items to your chairmen, I am enclosing an extra copy for that purpose. This Program will be discussed and voted upon at the convention October 13 - 15. Your delegates should be informed but not instructed.

Last year I did so appreciate the letters which many of you wrote me just before convention. They were nice informal letters telling me what you felt your League had accomplished upon the items of last year's program. What do you consider to be your League's outstanding accomplishment for the year? What progress did you make in acquainting the community with the League program? Are there any items on your last year's program upon which you feel that you did not have enough material or leadership? Such a letter from you would help us greatly in our discussion at convention.

Again we shall have an exhibit of study outlines, scrap-books, and other material, at our convention. Miss Horr is eager to have you send what you have to the office for such use.

I find myself already looking forward to seeing you at our convention at the Curtis Hotel in Minneapolis, October 13, 14, and 15.

Sincerely,

Ruth H. Mitchell

Ruth H. Mitchell
State President

6. Into what two main types of services is personnel of the state divided by the bill? (1) Unclassified (2) Classified

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500 rev
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100 rev
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FOR LEGISLATIVE SUPPORT

1. A Civil Service Law for Minnesota

A copy of the bill supported by the League in the last session of the legislature is available on request. Changes may be made in the bill to be proposed at this session.

2. Units of School taxation and administration large enough for economy and efficiency

Supported by League since 1933

CONTINUED RESPONSIBILITIES - FOR SUPPORT WHEN NECESSARY

(This heading refers to items which the League will support if they become active in the legislature, but will not initiate legislation upon.)

1. Qualified Personnel in Public Service

This item refers to all Departments and needs no explanation

2. Opposition to Discriminations against Women in Public Employment

Has been on League program since 1932

3. Coordinated state and local organization for public and child welfare services

Since its organization, the League has been concerned with adequate child welfare services and since 1932 has also been concerned with the efficient administration of federal, state, and local relief. Because child welfare services and assistance to those in need both involve dealing with families and individuals in their homes, it has become apparent that unified public welfare agencies, state and local, offer the best organization for giving assistance to children and adults who need help from the community. An Interim Committee of the state legislature has been making a study of state welfare organization and will submit recommendations to the state legislature. The League is studying this question and should be ready to judge the various plans and to work for the inclusion of the best features in a state law. This item appears on the program of both the Departments of Government and Child Welfare and Government and Economic Welfare.

4. Application of the Social Security Act to Minnesota:

Unemployment Compensation - This part of the Social Security Act was supported by the National League and has been on the Study program of the Minnesota League since 1933. New material is available at the office.

Child Welfare Services - As a part of the services to children under the Social Security Act, the State Children's Bureau is instituting a program for the education and stimulation of foster homes in Minnesota, particularly in rural areas. After the Children's Bureau has made a survey in home finding throughout the state, it hopes to interest official and non-official groups in the counties to aid them in providing for these neglected children in their own communities so far as possible. This item would involve no legislative work, but League members should be familiar with the plan and established principles of foster home car as it is being developed under the Act.

436
250 Sun

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Public Health -- With part of the money which Minnesota will receive from Social Security funds for public health, two or three district health units are to be set up in Minnesota. In order to be informed and efficient in watching the administration of programs under the Act, League members must first have some knowledge of the accepted practices in public health organization and administration.

5. Adequate provision for maternity, infancy, and child hygiene

Supported by League since 1920

6. Commission on Tax Problems

In 1935 the League asked the governor to appoint a Commission of experts to make a scientific study of Minnesota tax problems. If the 1937 legislature does not provide for a general reorganization of our tax system, the League will again ask for the appointment of such a Commission.

7. Statewide, uniform system of tax assessment

A new approach to the old assessment problem seems wise this year. The new plan is to have district supervisors throughout the state to aid in administering the state income tax. These supervisors could also check local property tax assessments and secure practically the same results as a county assessor system. The supervisors will be chosen under the merit system and will work under the direction of the State Tax Commission.

8. Cooperation with National League on all active federal measures, including all questions of Foreign Policy.

This has always been League policy.

STUDY

1. Expendutire control as a practicable method of tax limitation

With the increase in state and local governmental expenditures and the decrease in taxable wealth, there is need for better finance methods. One proposal for economy and efficiency is state control of local expenditures and debt. Another proposal is through tax limitation such as amendment Number 2. Both proposals need careful analysis by League members.

2. Consumer Problems

Has been on Study program since 1934

3. Fee System as applied to County Officers

This item has appeared on the program in the past as part of the item on Reorganization of Local Government.

4. Status of Minimum Wage Legislation

The recent Supreme Court decision has revived the subject of minimum wage legislation and indicates the need for further study of this question.

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August 1936

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Approved by the National League of Women Voters

914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

400 rum 400 rum
8-31-36 9-15-36
300 rum 9-8-36
100 - 11-18-36

QUESTIONS ON STATE CIVIL SERVICE BILL INTRODUCED IN SPECIAL SESSION

1. How many members would Civil Service Commission have, and how would they be appointed? Three, appointed by governor with consent of Senate for 6 year term.

2. Salary? $10 for each day devoted to duties. Maximum $400 per year.

3. What are their duties? To adopt and amend rules recommended by the Director, pass upon classification of positions, pay schedules, etc. Hear grievances of applicants, employees, and citizens, conduct hearings on removals, etc.

4. Who is the administrative head of the Civil Service, and how is he chosen?
   The Civil Service Commission appoints an examining committee of 3, all of them personnel administrators of standing and one of them a non-resident of the state. The examining committee offers an open competitive examination and on the basis of the results prepares a list of eligibles from which the Commission chooses the Director of the Civil Service who is the administrative head.

5. Salary of Director? Fixed in accordance with state salary schedules when such are established. Until established, salary would be fixed by Commission, but must not be less than that of heads of other major departments.

6. Into what two main types of services is personnel of the state divided by the bill? (1) Unclassified (2) Classified

7. What types of positions does the bill place in unclassified service?
   (1) elective officers; (2) heads of departments and members of boards and commissions appointed by Governor; (3) one private secretary to each elective officer; (4) officers and employees of the legislature; (5) secretaries and employees in office of governor. (6) teachers, research assistants, instructors, deans, and administrative officers of teachers' colleges and state university; (7) officers and enlisted men in national guard and naval militia.

8. In classified service? All not mentioned above as being in unclassified service.

9. Into what 3 divisions is classified service divided? (1) competitive - all positions requiring competitive examination. (2) non-competitive - positions for which Director and Commission determine competitive examination is impracticable. (3) labor division - all positions to be filled by unskilled labor.

10. How are appointments to competitive division made? Director certifies to appointing officer the 3 names at head of list of eligibles prepared on basis of examination. From these 3 the appointing officer may select anyone and appoint on probation for 6 months. At end of 6 months if probationer is satisfactory, appointing officer must notify Director in writing. The employee is then given permanent classified status. If one of the 3 names certified is a veteran, he must be given preference by the appointing officer.

11. What provision is made for tenure? No permanent employee in classified service can be removed "except for just cause which shall not be religious or political".

12. How can unsatisfactory employees be removed? Appointing officer can remove for just cause not religious or political, but must furnish in writing to employee his reasons and file duplicate statement with Director. Employee may request hearing before Commission, and if Commission finds removal due to political or religious causes he may be reinstated.

13. What provision is made for present state employees? Within 18 months present incumbents may take an examination designed to test their fitness for the position. Those who pass these qualifying examinations will be given classified status. If they do not take the examination or do not pass they will be subject to removal at any time and will not be eligible for promotion.

Minnesota League of Women Voters
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500 rum
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What good will unemployment compensation do now?	We should start preparing and saving up now so that we won't be caught unawares again in the future.
But unemployment compensation doesn't give much protection; 50% of wages for 15 weeks - that wouldn't cover a depression like the present one.	We can have as much protection as we are willing to pay for. Unemployment compensation is generally thought of as a first line of defense to take care of seasonal fluctuations, technological displacements and minor depressions. In a major depression like this one, supplementing by emergency benefits or by relief would, of course, be necessary.
Why bother. Let well enough alone.	Unemployment compensation is here. The question now is whether we will pay our money in to the Federal Government with no return to show for it, or whether we will use the same money for benefits for our own workers.
Suppose the Federal Act is declared unconstitutional?	That will only mean that we will have to start at the beginning again to devise a system of unemployment compensation. We have to provide for our unemployed, and there are few who would recommend relief if a system of public insurance could be substituted for it.

The Federal Social Security Act does not establish any unemployment compensation systems. The states are invited to enact unemployment compensation

75 rum
8-29-36

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
314 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

August 29, 1936

Dear Local League President:

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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 a Board

100 Rum
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   A copy of the bill supported by the League in the last session of the legislature is available on request. Changes may be made in the bill to be proposed at this session.

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(This heading refers to items which the League will support if they become active in the legislature, but will not initiate legislation upon.)

1. Qualified Personnel in Public Service

2. Salary? $10 for each day devoted to duties. Maximum $400 per year.

3. What are their duties? To adopt and amend rules recommended by the Director, pass upon classification of positions, pay schedules, etc. Hear grievances of applicants, employees, and citizens, conduct hearings on removals, etc.

4. Who is the administrative head of the Civil Service, and how is he chosen?
   The Civil Service Commission appoints an examining committee of 3, all of them personnel administrators of standing and one of them a non-resident of the state. The examining committee offers an open competitive examination and on the basis of the results prepares a list of eligibles from which the Commission chooses the Director of the Civil Service who is the administrative head.

5. Salary of Director? Fixed in accordance with state salary schedules when such are established. Until established, salary would be fixed by Commission, but must not be less than that of heads of other major departments.

6. Into what two main types of services is personnel of the state divided by the bill? (1) Unclassified (2) Classified

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Price, Five Cents

75 - 12-3-36

August 1936

500 mm
8-26-36
200 mm
9-436
250 mm
9-8-36

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR MINNESOTA

1. What is unemployment compensation?

   It is a system under which contributions, based upon wages, are paid into a fund from which cash benefits are paid to workers who become unemployed through no fault of their own.

2. Why is it desirable?

   There are many reasons why unemployment compensation is desirable, both from a social and an economic point of view.

   1) It gives the worker on the job a greater sense of security, and thus makes for greater efficiency.

   2) It is advantageous to the employer who avoids a large labor turnover, thus stabilizing employment.

   3) It gives the worker who does lose his job an assured income for a limited time, thus facilitating re-employment.

   4) It keeps workers who are temporarily unemployed off relief rolls.

   5) It helps maintain the buying power of workers, and thus tends to diminish one of the main causes of widespread unemployment.

3. What is the Federal law regarding it?

   The Federal Social Security Act does not establish any unemployment compensation systems. The states are invited to enact unemployment compensation laws best suited to their local conditions.

   The administration of the state law will not cost the state anything, if such administration is efficient, for under the Social Security Act, the federal government stands ready to grant to the states sufficient amounts to pay proper administrative expenses.

   The Social Security Act levies a uniform payroll tax (1936 - 1%; 1937 - 2%; 1938 and thereafter - 3%) on all employers who employ eight or more persons at some time during 20 calendar weeks in a year. Agricultural labor, domestic service in a private home, and certain minor occupations are exempt.

   Each employer may credit against this tax (up to 90% thereof) his contributions to a state unemployment compensation fund established in accordance with a state unemployment compensation law which has been approved by the Social Security Board. This means that employers in a state which passes an unemployment compensation law will be able to deduct 90% from the federal payroll tax. Generally speaking, instead of paying this amount to the federal government as a tax they will pay it to their own state in the form of contributions. These contributions will be devoted to building up an unemployment compensation fund for the payment of benefits to the state's own unemployed.

4. What have other states done about unemployment compensation?

...and there are few who
...end relief if a system of
...ice could be substituted

-2-

Wisconsin passed the first law in 1932. Nine other states passed laws in 1935. The latest figure (August, 1936) is 15 states and the District of Columbia. It is estimated that 14 other states will consider such legislation when their legislatures convene in 1937.

5. What is the status of unemployment compensation in Minnesota?

Bills for unemployment compensation have been introduced in the Minnesota legislature since 1931. In the special session of 1935, a bill passed the House, and a slightly different bill was defeated in the Senate.

Our employers will pay a tax on their 1936 payrolls. Since Minnesota has no unemployment compensation law, all of this tax goes to the Federal Government.

Unemployment compensation is being studied by an Interim Committee of the legislature, and will be one of the main items of business to be taken up when the legislature meets in January 1937.

6. What must a state decide in preparing an unemployment compensation plan?

a. The type of unemployment compensation fund. Two general types are advocated - the pooled fund and the individual employer reserve accounts.

If pooled, all contributions are placed in one state fund from which benefits are paid. Many states have the pooled fund with merit rating which permits reduced contributions from employers showing a record of unusually steady employment. The merit rating offers inducements to the employer to stabilize employment; the pooled fund offers maximum protection to the worker.

In the employer reserve plan, a separate account is kept in the state fund for each employer. Each employer's contributions are paid only to his former employees and are charged to his account. If he is able to build up a specified reserve in his account, his contribution rate is reduced.

Reserves are of course, likely to be more complicated and hence harder and costlier to administer. They also offer less protection for the worker, since the industry with uneven employment uses up its funds first, and there is no very large reserve built up in prosperous times for use in periods of unemployment.

b. Coverage. Who is to be covered by benefits?

Under a state act, benefits are payable to workers in the same types of employment from which contributions are required.

A state law should be at least as broad in its coverage as the federal act. In addition, the state may go further and adopt a wider coverage. For example, six states now require contributions from employers of four or more, and the District of Columbia requires contributions from employers of one or more, although the federal Act covers only employers of eight or more. The state law may also extend its compensation benefits to employments exempt in the federal Act.

c. Whether employees are to contribute.

It is generally conceded that the employers' tax will be passed on in large measure to the employees in postponement of wage increases, higher prices for consumer goods, etc. A reason for assessing employees would be to provide bigger benefits or to prolong the period of cash benefits received by the employee.

75 mm
8-29-36

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

August 29, 1936

Dear Local League President:

The Proposed Program of Work for 1936-1937 is enclosed. You will see at a glance that we have placed upon our Program only those items upon which we are really ready to do some actual work. There is very little change in the program, for this being a legislative year, we must exert every effort to carry through to legislation a few of the items upon which we have done such excellent paving of the way. I realize that it is unnecessary for me to explain to any of my local presidents, 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 always necessary to remember that the one item, "Cooperation with National League on all active federal measures", means a great deal of actual work on the part of every League.

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 a Board

180 lines
8-29-36

EXPLANATION OF THE PROPOSED PROGRAM OF WORK

FOR LEGISLATIVE SUPPORT

1. A Civil Service Law for Minnesota

A copy of the bill supported by the League in the last session of the legislature is available on request. Changes may be made in the bill to be proposed at this session.

2. Units of School taxation and administration large enough for economy and efficiency

Supported by League since 1933

CONTINUED RESPONSIBILITIES - FOR SUPPORT WHEN NECESSARY

(This heading refers to items which the League will support if they become active in the legislature, but will not initiate legislation upon.)

1. Qualified Personnel in Public Service

2. Salary? $10 for each day devoted to duties. Maximum $400 per year.

3. What are their duties? To adopt and amend rules recommended by the Director, pass upon classification of positions, pay schedules, etc. Hear grievances of applicants, employees, and citizens, conduct hearings on removals, etc.

4. Who is the administrative head of the Civil Service, and how is he chosen?
The Civil Service Commission appoints an examining committee of 3, all of them personnel administrators of standing and one of them a non-resident of the state. The examining committee offers an open competitive examination and on the basis of the results prepares a list of eligibles from which the Commission chooses the Director of the Civil Service who is the administrative head.

5. Salary of Director? Fixed in accordance with state salary schedules when such are established. Until established, salary would be fixed by Commission, but must not be less than that of heads of other major departments.

6. Into what two main types of services is personnel of the state divided by the bill? (1) Unclassified (2) Classified

public insurance could be substituted for it.

-3-

d. Amount and duration of benefits

Experts estimate that 3% contributions can safely provide 16 weeks of benefit after a three week waiting period, or 17 weeks after a four week waiting period, the benefits to be 50% of wages with a maximum of $15 a week. Most state laws follow these general provisions.

e. Administrative machinery

The Social Security Act requires that all unemployment compensation must be paid through public employment offices in the state or such other agencies as the Social Security Board designates. In Minnesota the logical agency for administration is the federal-state employment service under the state Industrial Commission.

A strong, impartial and efficient administration is essential for the management of an unemployment compensation system. Permanence in office and freedom from political manipulation would make for efficiency, as would the selection of trained personnel by the merit system. The Social Security Board (all the employees of which must be certified or approved by the U.S. Civil Service Commission) has no jurisdiction over the selection, tenure, or salary of personnel in the state unemployment compensation systems; the responsibility is wholly up to the states.

7. Does the League of Women Voters advocate unemployment compensation?

Yes. The National League of Women Voters supported the unemployment compensation provisions of the Social Security Act, and now makes state action to take advantage of the Social Security Act a matter for emphasis.

8. What is the Minnesota League of Women Voters doing about it?

It has been studying unemployment compensation since 1933. On its Proposed Program of Work for 1936-1937, it places "Application of the Social Security Act to Minnesota: Unemployment Compensation . . ." as a "Continuing Responsibility - For Support when Necessary". This means that the League will support the principle of federal-state unemployment compensation and will urge action on it at the next session of the legislature.

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PUBLICATIONS ON UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
(Available at League office)

Toward Unemployment Compensation, by Edith Rockwood, National League of Women Voters, November, 1935. Price, 15¢

Chart: Social Security - Putting the Federal Program to Work, National League of Women Voters, September, 1935. Price, 10¢

The Federal Social Security Act and What it Means to Minnesota, State Governmental Research Bulletin No. 6, October 1935. Price, 25¢

The Federal-State Program for Unemployment Compensation, Social Security Board Informational Service Circular No. 5, July 1936. Free

Analysis of State Unemployment Compensation Laws, Social Security Board Unemployment Compensation Circular No. 2, July, 1936. Free

Copies of the Social Security Act are also available upon request

75 mm
8-29-36

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September 1936

40 mm 11-30-36
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9-1-36

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historical background

9-7-36

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30 mm
9/29/36

MINUTES OF STATE BOARD MEETING
Friday, September 11, 1936
Minneapolis Y.W.C.A.

Present: Miss Mitchell, Mrs. Swain, Dr. Boynton, Mrs. O'Malley, Mrs. Beard, Mrs. McNally, Mrs. Botsford, Mrs. Musser, Mrs. Stakman, Mrs. Denny, Mrs. Bundy, Mrs. Keyes, Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Cant, Mrs. Pearce, and Miss Horr and Miss Lamson. Miss Emily Child, former executive secretary of the state League, was present for a short time, as were also Mrs. M. J. Shapiro and Mrs. J. S. Bauman from the Minneapolis League.

Finance: The treasurer's report was read by Miss Lamson. The balance on hand August 1st was $280.05. Receipts during August totaled $1453.24, of which $793 was received in quotas from local Leagues. Disbursements amounted to $966.74, leaving a balance August 31 of $486.50. Bills payable September 1st amounted to $431.57. It was voted that the treasurer's report be accepted and ordered placed on file.

State Convention: Miss Mitchell announced that the convention will be held at the Curtis Hotel instead of at the Nicollet. The tentative program was read and discussed. There was discussion of the presentation of the program of the Department of Government and Foreign Policy. It was decided to invite Dr. O. B. Jesness of the University Farm School to speak on Reciprocal Trade Agreements. There was general discussion of the best method of presenting the Taxation program Tuesday evening, and it was voted to invite a guest speaker for Tuesday evening, who would present the tax problem as a whole. It was decided to try to get a senator to be interviewed on the Civil Service Bill.

In connection with the Social Security luncheon program on Wednesday, it was decided to invite an outside speaker to talk on Coordinated Public Welfare Organization. Miss Gladys Harrison will speak generally on the Social Security Act and Mr. Wilcox will speak on Unemployment Compensation.

T. V. Smith will speak at the closing luncheon Thursday . The Board approved of asking Mrs. Vivian Thorp to preside at the T. V. Smith luncheon. It was decided to ask Governor Petersen and Chairmen of the Senate Committees which consider League bills to sit at the speakers' table.

Organization: Miss Horr reported that she has visited 12 leagues so far this fall. The Red Wing League has secured a Public Health Nurse for their City.

Proposed Program of Work: On motion of Dr. Boynton, it was voted to omit "Public Health" under Item 4 of Continued Responsibilities. On motion of Dr. Boynton, it was voted that Item 5 under Continued Responsibilities be added to Item 4 so that item will then read:

"Application of the Social Security Act to Minnesota: Unemployment Compensation, Child Welfare Services, Adequate Provision for Maternity, infancy, and child hygiene."

Dr. Boynton called upon Mrs. M. J. Shapiro, who said that Miss Burton of the Industrial Commission had asked for League support of legislation relating to child labor in commercial agriculture. Miss Child explained that undoubtedly there would be a great deal of opposition from the same sources as opposed the Child Labor Amendment and that local Leagues should be very well informed and ready to meet such arguments before supporting legislation. The proposal was laid over until the pre-convention Board meeting.

A letter from Mrs. Wright was read recommending a change in Item 4 under Study so that item would read: "Labor Problems: (a) Collective Bargaining; (b) Status of Minimum Wage Legislation." On motion of Mrs. Denny, seconded by Mrs. Musser, this item was so changed.

how you showed the steps to the after — more to fear.
How you made one township from two
How your zest for fight n'er will falter — We've been studying Child Welfare

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2

Historical Background

4-7-36

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Mrs. Bauman, Minneapolis Chairman of Public Relief, reported an interview which the committee composed of herself, Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Shapiro, and Mrs. Zaveral had with Mr. Youngdahl, Director of the Coordinated Field Service and Mr. Lightner of St. Paul, member of the Interim Committee on Public Welfare. Mr. Youngdahl says that Mr. Zimmerman is calling district meetings of County officers which pass resolutions against trained workers and for having the Board of County Commissioners constituted the Board of Public Welfare for the counties. These resolutions are then submitted to the Interim Committee to indicate that public opinion is in favor of local administration of relief without state supervision and opposed to trained workers. It was suggested that the League do more follow-up work on the members of the Interim Committee, and that Dr. Boynton and Miss Mitchell write a letter to local Leagues telling them of these district meetings and asking them to attend and watch welfare reorganization in their counties.

Mrs. Richards reported on conferences she has had with Mr. Henderson of the Minnesota Institute of Governmental Research, Mr. Wallace of the State Tax Commission and Senator Miller of the Interim Tax Committee. Mr. Wallace and Mr. Henderson both say that a measure for state supervision of assessors will be proposed instead of the County Assessor Bill. Mrs. Richards may therefore wish the assessor item at the pre-convention Board meeting.

Mrs. Beard reported that it has been suggested that the League organize a state wide Council of interested persons and representatives of interested organizations to support the Civil Service Bill in the legislature. The Board felt that such a Council should be of small membership. It was suggested that a letter be sent immediately to the American Legion asking for their cooperation and to the Federation of Women's Clubs and PTA asking them to include a state civil service law on their state convention programs. It was decided not to call a meeting of such a Council until after the election.

Revision of By-Laws: It was voted to rescind the vote of the last Board meeting and to submit to the convention the question of whether the League should have a fall or a spring convention. It was also voted that the matter of having a bionnial convention with a Council meeting in the alternate years, which was laid on the table by the last Board meeting, be submitted to the convention. It was also voted that a change in the by-laws to permit election of officers at the convention by a method to be prescribed by the Board be submitted to the convention.

The Meeting adjourned at 2:30 P.M.

Respectfully submitted.

Mrs. J. D. Winter, Secretary

How you slowed the steps to the alter — more to fear.
How you made one township from two
How your zest for fight n'er will falter — We've been studying Child Welfare

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

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historical back

9-7-36

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May 1936

50 mm
9-9-36

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 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

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 paid public employment?

Minnesota League of Women Voters
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40 min 11-30-3
50 min
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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?

150 min
9-9-36

Minnesota League of Women Voters — 1936 State Convention

SONGS FOR FUN, FEAST, AND FINANCE

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 alter
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.

Tune: She'll Be Coming Round the Mountain

Oh We want some information while
we're here
Oh We want some information every
year
Oh We want some information, on the
Tariff and Taxation
So when we get home we've nothing
more to fear.

We've been studying Child Welfare
all the year
We've been studying education till
it's clear
Now We've dropped Haille Selassie,
cause ll Duce got so sassy
So come on with this world peace
they say is near.

Tune: Rueben and Rachael

Betty, Betty, We've been thinking
What a happy world twould be
If all secretaries were like you
Such a grand world this would be.

Helen, Helen, We've been thinking
About the many miles you drive
To pep us up and keep us posted
So the Local Leagues survive.

Betty, Betty, You've been thinking
Of the Leagues throughout the state
Will all of them pay up their VOTERS
Or will some of them be late.

Helen, Helen, You've been thinking
How many pamphlets you can sell
If Leagues would buy all that they needed
You would be sure You'd done well.

Tune: I've Been Working On the Railroad

We've been studying Civil Service
Every time we meet
We've been talking Civil Service
To every one on the street
Won't you help us put it over
If you don't it won't go through
Let us push this merit system
It is the best thing we can do.

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

September 1936

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50 mm
9-1-36

MORE ABOUT "WHAT'S IN A CAN?"

The What's In A Can? survey was just the beginning for the Hutchinson League of Women Voters. They developed such a helpful and practical consumer project that it is described herewith for the use of other Leagues. We quote from Mrs. O. H. Englund's letter how it was carried out:

1

"Our group of three started with a study of What's In A Can? and Buyers Beware, in our Consumer Problems meeting. Each woman was assignod one vegetable (corn, peas, or tomatoes), one representative store of the three varieties (chain store, locally owned store, or locally owned store which is in some sort of buying group, such as Food Guild, Fairway, Red & White, etc. One woman went to a store, purchased all the different grades of the vegetable she was to investigate, found out all she could about the 'trade grades' and carried out the suggestions in the What's In A Can? pamphlet.

2

"... historical background ... the organization ...

9-7-36

The World Court today is a challenge to us. It stands an International Court of Justice - unprejudiced, sincere, working, a reproach to the citizens of the United States for their lack of courage. In thinking back into the history of the movement for a World Court, we find in the time of McKinley the First Hague Conference called in 1899 by the Czar of Russia. To quote: "The American delegates to that conference were instructed to make the proposal for a permanent international court. But Europe had not been educated sufficiently and was not ready to accept the American suggestion." Out of this first American suggestion, however, grew the Court of Arbitration, the Hague Tribunal, in reality a list of names from which men could be chosen to arbitrate a dispute between nations.

The second American attempt to establish a permanent court of international justice came in 1907 when Theodore Roosevelt as President and Elihu Root as Secretary of State called the second Hague Conference. The American delegates again took the lead in asking for a World Court, and plans were drawn. Elihu Root was one of the leaders during the years 1907 - 1914, but plan after plan was rejected because of the procedure provided for selecting the judges. It seemed impossible to satisfy both the small and great nations.

Organization of the Court

The World War, 1914 - 1918, marked a five year period of hate, destruction and profit for munition makers, and made every nation of the World conscious again of the urgent need for international courts. With the close of the war and the establishment of the League of Nations, came an end to the long years of discussion about electing judges. The Permanent Court of International Justice was of Nations Covenant. Because of this fact, many people have confused ideas about the League of Nations and World Court. The World Court is entirely independent of

Dear Candidate:

The questionnaire which the Minnesota League of Women Voters mailed to you before the June primaries has never been returned. These questionnaires have been sent to all candidates for public office in the state of Minnesota, and many have been filled out and returned to this office. Thinking that the one we mailed you may have been mislaid in the rush preceding the election, we are sending you another copy, believing that you will wish to fill it out.

The local Leagues of Women Voters throughout the state use

30 mm
9/29/36

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Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

September 1936

50 rum
9-1-36
100 rum
9-7-36

THE WORLD COURT TODAY
By Mrs. Erwin Hertz

Historical Background

The World Court today is a challenge to us. It stands an International Court of Justice - unprejudiced, sincere, working, a reproach to the citizens of the United States for their lack of courage. In thinking back into the history of the movement for a World Court, we find in the time of McKinley the First Hague Conference called in 1899 by the Czar of Russia. To quote: "The American delegates to that conference were instructed to make the proposal for a permanent international court. But Europe had not been educated sufficiently and was not ready to accept the American suggestion." Out of this first American suggestion, however, grew the Court of Arbitration, the Hague Tribunal, in reality a list of names from which men could be chosen to arbitrate a dispute between nations.

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The judges of the Court are chosen from the names listed by nations meeting formerly in the Hague Court or Tribunal, of which the United States has been a most influential member. They are elected by the Assembly and Council of the League of Nations, voting independently of one another. Three Americans, John Bassett Moore, Charles Evans Hughes, and Frank B. Kellogg, have been elected as judges, although the United States has not joined the Court.

Fifty-five nations have signed the Court's statute - a nation need not belong to the League in order to belong to and support the World Court. When people fear that joining the Court will involve joining the League of Nations, we needs must repeat again and again, the World Court is independent of the League.

The Court now consists of fifteen judges and four deputies elected to serve nine years. Judges of the nationality of each contesting nation have a right to sit in the case before the Court. If judges of said nationalities are not included among the judges on the bench, such judges may be selected by a majority vote. A case may be referred to the Court for decision only with the consent of both states. At the present time, many treaties have a clause providing that any trouble arising under said treaties shall automatically go to the Court. The Court is a court of law. Its judgments or decisions are made upon the legal rather than political issues. The Court, because of lack of codification of international law at the present time, must needs make use of existing international conventions and customs accepted in general practice as law.

30 rum
9/28/36

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6. Do canners have a [illegible]

In order to have facts on which to base our request to Representatives in Washington, we need information:

Nations signing the so-called optional clause of the World Court statute undertake to submit to the Court any legal question about (1) the interpretation of a treaty; (2) any question of international law; (3) the existence of any fact which if established, would constitute a breach of international obligations; (4) the reparation to be made for breach of an international obligation. Nations may be members of the Court without signing this clause (hence it is called optional clause). Forty-nine states have signed this section, however.

The United States and the World Court

After this brief resume of the World Court, we must look again to the United States and its part in this great world movement toward peaceful settlement of international disputes.

In January 1926, the United States Senate voted favorably upon adherence of the United States to the World Court, subject to five reservations:

1) that adherence to the Court shall not involve any legal relation on the part of the United States to the League of Nations.
2) that the United States shall have an equal voice with other countries in election of judges.
3) that the United States shall pay a fair share of Court expenses as determined by Congress.
4) that the United States may at any time withdraw from the Court and that the statute of the World Court shall not be amended without the consent of the United States.
5) that the Court shall not render any advisory opinion except publicly after due notice to all member states of the World Court and all interested states, nor shall it without the consent of the United States give any advisory opinions touching any dispute or question in which the United States has or claims to have an interest.

A meeting of representatives of thw World Court signatories met in Geneva in 1926 and accepted all but the last half of reservation 5. This conference recommended further negotiations with the United States. In September 1928 the League Assembly had approved the creation of a Committee of Jurists to consider what amendments might be desirable in the Court statute and to consider the United States reservations. The Council invited the Honorable Elihu Root to serve on this Committee. Out of its work came the Root Protocols which it was hoped would satisfy the United States and at the same time assure the uninterupted working of the Court and the League. This plan provides for an exchange of views between the United States and the Council to make clear the reasons for American objection to any opinion before it is submitted to the court, if we feel it concerns us. This Root Protocol was approved by the court signatories and the Assembly in September 1929. It had to be formally signed and ratified by the government. In December 1929 the Protocol of Revision of the Court Statute, the original Protocol of Adherence and the Root Protocol were formally signed on behalf of the United States. In December 1930 these protocols were sent by the President to the Senate for formal ratification.

All people who believed in the World Court and its great good work hoped that the Senate would ratify the protocols and that the United States would take her place as one of the leaders in this field, as she has been since the first efforts toward an international court were made. Little did we know all the damage that fear and little knowledge could do to a cause in the last days of decision. In January 1935 the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee recommended ratification by a 14 - 7 vote. President Roosevelt urged ratification in a special message. Senators themselves felt the vote would mean United States ratification. A few days before the final vote such pressure was brought to bear upon the Senators by letters and telegrams from their home States that they felt the people feared United States adherence to the Court. Ratification was defeated on the floor of the Senate by a

30 rec'd 9/28/36

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vote of 52 - 36 on January 29, 1935. Senators Shipstead and Schall of Minnesota were among those voting "No". After years of work on the part of intelligent, informed men and women of the United States, we of the present generation seem to have lost our vision or courage. We dare not help in this international organization. Be it vision or courage that we lack, it is with shame we must admit this defeat of the World Court.

Work of the Court

Since the first session of the Court in 1922 up to October, 1934, it has rendered twenty-three judgments and twenty-six advisory opinions. The first judgment was rendered in 1923 in the case of the steamship Wimbledon, a British ship under French charter carrying munitions to be used by Poland in the war against Russia. Germany refused to allow this ship to pass through the Kiel Canal on the ground that it would be a violation of Germany's noutrality. At Germany's suggestion the case was taken before the Court, which gave a decision against Germany on the basis of internationalization of the Kiel Canal by the Treaty of Versailles. Other judgments include the Mavrommatis Concessions in which the Greek and British governments differed as to concessions for certain public utilities which a Greek, Mavrommatis, had obtained from Turkey. The Lotus case regarding a collision on the high seas between the Frence steamer Lotus and the Turkish collier Box-Kourt.

"One of the most important advisory opinions was that the Tunis-Morocco Case. France, which holds a protectorate over Tunis and most of Morocco, issued decrees defining French citizenship for persons born of foreign parentage. These decrees conflicted with the British nationality law concerning children born abroad of British parents. France claimed that nationality was a domestic question, relied on treaties with Great Britain and that, therefore, the dispute was of an international aspect.

"During these twelve years of its existence the Court has met thirty-four times; the ordinary sessions have, on the average, lasted two months each. The jurisdiction of the Court is being constantly increased by special agreements and treaty references; the nations are giving evidence of readiness to use the Court more and more as their familiarity with it increases."

The Future of the Court

As members of the League of Women Voters there is only one cource to follow - we must see the issue clearly ourselves and then help others to understand. If fear and lack of understanding were causes of the defeat of last year, our efforts to disseminate understanding of the obligation and responsibility of the U. S. to carry on the work promoted in past years for an International Court, must be doubled.

Apparently there will not be a vote on the Court this year. Although all presidents since the establishment of the Court have advocated American adherence and the party platforms of 1932 pledged both major parties to work for adherence, the 1936 platforms contain a seeming reversal of policy. The Republicans say. "We shall promote as the best means of securing and maintaining peace by the pacific settlement of disputes the great cause of international arbitration through the establishment of free independent tribunals which shall determine such disputes in accordance with law, equity and justice." However, the Republicans pledge "that America shall not become a member of the League of Nations nor of the World Court". The Democratic platform does not mention the World Court specifically, but reaffirms that party's "opposition to war as an instrument of national policy and declare that disputes between nations should be settled by peaceful means." We must, however, work untiringly, knowing that the ultimate goal must be reached - that of United States cooperation with and participation in the international peace organization.

30 run

9/27/36

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75 Rec'd
9-2-36

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

September 3, 1936

Dear Candidate:

The questionnaire which the Minnesota League of Women Voters mailed to you before the June primaries has never been returned. These questionnaires have been sent to all candidates for public office in the state of Minnesota, and many have been filled out and returned to this office. Thinking that the one we mailed you may have been mislaid in the rush preceding the election, we are sending you another copy, believing that you will wish to fill it out.

The local Leagues of Women Voters throughout the state use these questionnaires in their pre-election information headquarters which are visited by many voters who depend upon the League for accurate, unpartisan information.

Will you kindly fill this questionnaire out and return it to the above address at your earliest convenience, at the latest by October first. We shall also be glad to have you supply biographical data about yourself if you wish to do so. We feel certain that you will wish to make the most of this opportunity to reach the voters in your district, as other candidates are doing.

Very sincerely,

Mrs. Charles M. Denny
Second Vice-President

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

September 14, 1936

9-17-Ann 75

Dear Local League President:

Isn't it exciting that in just about one month we will be meeting together at our annual state convention! I am hoping that this year, I will see a great many of the presidents of local leagues, for you are the ones who will be really responsible for putting our Program of Work to work during the coming months. Convention days are Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, October 13, 14, and 15. The place is the Curtis Hotel, Minneapolis.

Credentials

Enclosed are delegate credentials. If you can use additional ones, they can be sent you, upon request. 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.

Two changes in our By-Laws are to be considered at the fall convention. Please talk about them with your members before your delegates come, so that the vote may represent the wish of all the Leagues.

These changes will deal with the following:

1 - Do we wish a biennial rather than an annual convention with a Council meeting held the year when the convention does not occur, such Council meeting to be composed of the president (or her Proxy) and one other delegate drom every local League and the state Board members.

2 - Do we wish a spring rather than a fall convention.

The State Board has considered such changes and submit them to the convention for vote, without recommendation either way.

TAX LIMITATION

204 Minn
9-7-36

1. What type of relief for general property of its present tax burden is being advocated in Minnesota at the present time?

Limitation by constitutional amendment upon the amount of property tax

2. By what means is this limitation to be accomplished?

The voters of Minnesota will be called upon to express their approval or disapproval of an amendment to the constitution at the November general election. This is Amendment Number 2, commonly known as the Youngquist amendment. It provides for the elimination of the state property tax levy except for the one mill road and bridge levy and such levies as may be necessary for the payment of debts incurred by the state prior to January 1, 1937.

3. Does Minnesota have any tax limitation laws at present?

There is no constitutional limitation at present. There were in 1934 over 130 statutory limitations applying to individual counties, cities, villages,

65 Minn
9-29-36

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

September 29, 1936

Dear Local League President:

Congratulations. I am thrilled with the result of the estimated receipts from quotas as presented by the Budget Committee to the convention last October.

Forty-four leagues have either paid all the quota assumed or more, and only eight have unpaid balances to be paid before Convention. If your league hasn't paid its full pledge you will please send the amount at once. I know you will and thank you heartily for your splendid cooperation. The amount of estimated quota to be received was $5,250.00; pledged last year at the Convention $5,430.00 which is proof that the Budget Committee was not expecting too much from the local leagues. Of the amount pledged $5,085.75 has been received leaving the amount yet to be received before Convention $345.25.

The Budget must be increased this year, a bit more than ten percent. For the past several years we have been working on a much lower budget, the time has come when we must face our responsibilities. Quotas for the local leagues will not be changed since these are based on the census, but we ask that you do your best to pledge responsibility to pay your full quota on this basis.

Quotas are pledged at the evening dinner. If you have never had the thrilling experience of attending this annual informal gathering - do come this year and get the inspiration to carry back to your own league - paying a quota is never a problem after attending this annual meeting.

There is one item in the Budget which your Chairman had hesitated about each year, that is "Contributions." I am converted and feel that Contributions have a very definite part of League procedure. Webster has satisfied me as to the meaning of this word, "to effect a result", and it has been my experience that there are many who are ineligible for league membership who count it a privilege to contribute "to effect a result," therefore I suggest that the local treasurers and finance chairman, make this a definite part of your budget. There are many in your community who will be glad to help fill your quota. Let's continue to step forward this coming year. The League has received national recognition for its activities.

Very sincerely,

Mrs. D. E. Crary
Chairman Budget Committee

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

September 14, 1936
9-14-Ann 75

Dear Local League President:

Isn't it exciting that in just about one month we will be meeting together at our annual state convention! I am hoping that this year, I will see a great many of the presidents of local leagues, for you are the ones who will be really responsible for putting our Program of Work to work during the coming months. Convention days are Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, October 13, 14, and 15. The place is the Curtis Hotel, Minneapolis.

Credentials

Enclosed are delegate credentials. If you can use additional ones, they can be sent you, upon request. 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.

Two changes in our By-Laws are to be considered at the fall convention. Please talk about them with your members before your delegates come, so that the vote may represent the wish of all the Leagues.

These changes will deal with the following:

1 - Do we wish a biennial rather than an annual convention with a Council meeting held the year when the convention does not occur, such Council meeting to be composed of the president (or her Proxy) and one other delegate drom every local League and the state Board members.

2 - Do we wish a spring rather than a fall convention.

The State Board has considered such changes and submit them to the convention for vote, without recommendation either way.

TAX LIMITATION

1. What type of relief for general property of its present tax burden is being advocated in Minnesota at the present time?

Limitation by constitutional amendment upon the amount of property tax

2. By what means is this limitation to be accomplished?

The voters of Minnesota will be called upon to express their approval or disapproval of an amendment to the constitution at the November general election. This is Amendment Number 2, commonly known as the Youngquist amendment. It provides for the elimination of the state property tax levy except for the one mill road and bridge levy and such levies as may be necessary for the payment of debts incurred by the state prior to January 1, 1937.

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75 mim
9-29-36

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

September 29, 1936

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District meetings are being held throughout the State, called by Mr. L. P. Zimmerman, Relief Administrator, for the purpose of discussing the reorganization of the present set-up at which a member of the Interim Committee is usually present. You will recall that the legislature charged this committee with the responsibility of developing a more permanent set-up for the administration of relief in the counties as well as in the State as a whole. At these meetings county officials are urged to be prepared to discuss the type of administrative control for a county Relief and Welfare department and advise the Interim Committee of their attitude.

Such meetings have already been held at Rochester and Windom. Just where the other meetings will be held, I cannot tell you but by questioning your County Commissioners, you can doubtless ascertain whether one is to be held in your vicinity. If one is held within motoring distance of your town, it is most important that some well informed members of your League attend this meeting, not only to join in the discussion, but to keep the State Office informed as to the trend of the discussion and especially as to the trend of the legislative pressure which they plan to exert.

It would be wise to have such members as attend this meeting, first read Edith Rockwood's "Organization for Public Welfare", so as to get the benefit of the League's research on this subject.

Again may I say that I am looking forward to seeing you and many members of your League at the State Convention, October 13 - 15.

Sincerely,

Ruth H. Mitchell

Ruth H. Mitchell
State President

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

September 14, 1936
9-17-Rum 75

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200 Rum
9-7-36

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MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS 150 Rum
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis 10-1-36

September 29, 1936

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We are planning a discussion of methods of putting our program items to work in our own communities, which I hope will prove helpful to you. I very much hope that you can be present so that we may meet each other and discuss our mutual interests.

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9-14-Rev 75

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Convention details

The September VOTER carries a preliminary program of the convention. Registration fee of fifty cents for either delegates or visitors will entitle them to attend all sessions, with no additional charge except for luncheons and dinner. While convention sessions are open to the public for a fee of 25¢ for each session, only delegates have voting power.

Accommodations for Delegates

The September VOTER carries hotel prices. It will be necessary to show your credential or your delegates badge in order to obtain the reduced prices in rooms at the Curtis. Make your reservations early, and mention that you are a League delegate.

Presidents' Conference

This will be held Tuesday morning prior to the opening session, at the Curtis Hotel. You may bring one other officer of your League with you, if you so desire, (preferably your secretary, vice-president or treasurer). The subject for discussion will be "What is the President's Job". There will be no set speaches but informal discussion. Often local presidents have said, they would appreciate talking informally with other presidents of similiar sized leagues. Tuesday evening there will be an opportunity to form such groups, to dine together. Arrangements for such groups will be made at the Presidents' Conference.

Department Conferences

These will be held also on Tuesday morning, beginning at the same time as the Presidents' Conference, 10:30. Private rooms will be provided at the Curtis for these conferences and a simple luncheon will be served right there, so as to permit discussion to be carried on up until nearly 2:00 P.M. You presidents may join in these conferences for the last hour's discussion and for luncheon, if you wish to do so. Please appoint one person to be your responsible proxy for your department chairman, in case she herself cannot attend. These conferences will be open to all delegates, but only chairmen or

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65 Rev
9-29-36

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We are planning a discussion of methods of putting our program items to work in our own communities, which I hope will prove helpful to you. I very much hope that you can be present so that we may meet each other and discuss our mutual interests.

Sincerely,

proxies can vote on any debatable question. Please have delegates present at all department conferences, if it is possible.

Fun, Feast and Finance

Instead of our usual Fireside evening, we will have dinner together Wednesday, the 14th, and give over the time to our customary evening of amusement. Mrs. Mary K. Swain, of Winona, is in charge of this evening and promises me that no one will be disappointed in the number of laughs which the evening will afford. At the same time, the "Trial of the League of Women Voters" which is to be conducted, will doubtless increase your belief in the League about 100%. It is that evening when local Leagues will be asked to announce what quota they will assume toward financing the state and national Leagues for the coming year. Will you make yourself or some other delegate responsible for this detail. This feature of the evening will be carried on in an unusually "Airy" manner.

Luncheon

We consider ourselves unusually fortunate to be able to have T. V. Smith of Illinois as a final luncheon speaker. Since he is a senator in his own state and has as his topic, "How the League looks to a Legislator", would it not be wise for you to make every effort to have your own senator present? May I count on you to see that he has a personal invitation to attend this luncheon at the Curtis Hotel, on Thursday, October 15, at 12:30, price 75¢. You can arrange to have a table at the luncheon reserved for your senator and all of your delegates as well as those delegates from adjoining Leagues which may claim the same senator. Let me know if your senator accepts and if you have planned for a special table, so that we may make use of it in our publicity. The luncheon on Wednesday, dealing with the problems of the Social Security legislation will be of interest to our own legislators and they might be invited to that as well. Invite as many men to both luncheons as possible.

Local Newspaper Publicity

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 own papers. Be sure and point out the local angle needed to arouse interest, such as names of your department chairmen who will attend special conferences, or anyone taking part in the program or serving on committees. Local League members have sometimes told us that they would have attended the convention, but they know nothing about it. Please help us see that this does not happen this year.

This letter has asked you to attend to the following things:

1. Select your delegates wisely and supply them with signed credentials.
2. Be ready to assume your quota for 1936-37 at the evening dinner.
3. Attend to newspaper publicity.
4. Invite your senator to attend the final luncheon on Thursday, surely and both luncheons if possible.
5. When your delegates register, have them purchase tickets to the two luncheons and the evening dinner, prices for which will be 75¢ and $1.00.

Sincerely,

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500 rev
9-15-36

REVISION OF BY-LAWS TO BE CONSIDERED AT STATE CONVENTION

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Sincerely,

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis
Price, 1¢

September 1936
500 num
9-2-36
200 num
9-7-36
500 num
9-15-36

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3. Does Minnesota have any tax limitation laws at present?

There is no constitutional limitation at present. There were in 1934 over 130 statutory limitations applying to individual counties, cities, villages, townships, and school districts and usually applying only to a certain purpose. Minnesota's policy has been to limit the tax to fit the requirements in individual cases.

4. Why were these limitations established?

Most of them were fixed to control levies in the future and not to force drastic property tax reduction at the time the limit was established.

5. What are some arguments which are being used for the tax limitation amendment?

1) Real estate will be relieved of its tax burden, tax delinquency will decrease, and home owning and construction will be encouraged.
2) Construction will put men to work and relieve unemployment.
3) Government expenditures will be reduced.
4) It will force a general reorganization of the state tax system which will broaden the tax base and spread the tax burden more equitably.

6. What are some arguments which are being used against the amendment?

1) Limitation should be by legislative act instead of constitutional amendment. A constitutional provision is hard to change, and it is impossible to forecast what the ability of different classes to pay taxes will be or what emergencies may arise in the future making a state property tax necessary.
2) Shifting the tax burden from property does not automatically result in tax justice. No limitation of property taxes should be enacted until some reasonable and adequate substitute tax has been provided.
3) It will force (1) a sales tax which places an unfair burden upon the poor man, or (2) substantial increases in the income and corporation taxes which will tend to drive capital out of the state.
4) Essential services such as state aid for schools (60% of the state property tax goes for schools) and other services will be seriously curtailed.

7. What are alternatives to tax limitation?

1) Reduction in unnecessary expenditures through pressure of public opinion
2) A coordinated federal, state, and local system of taxation to provide adequate revenue for essential governmental services through an equitable distribution of the tax burden.
3) Expenditure control by some higher unit of government which involves budget making, application of standardized accounting, uniform reporting, auditing, and control over incurrence of debts.

30 rec'd 10-2-36

History of
DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND ITS OPERATION

Chairmen:	Miss Gladys Harrison, Minneapolis (acting)	Feb. 1921 - Oct. 1921
	Mrs. W. J. Marcley, Minneapolis	Oct. 1921 - Aug. 1923
	Mrs. F. W. Wittich, Minneapolis	Aug. 1923 - Nov. 1930
	Mrs. Pierce Atwater, St. Paul	Jan. 1931 - Oct. 1931
	Mrs. W. B. Richards, St. Cloud	July 1932 -

The Committee on Election Laws and Methods became the Department of Efficiency in Government following the change in the National department, in October 1921. It was in 1922 that Miss Harrison, who had acted as chairman of the Committee produced the Digest of Election Laws of Minnesota, which has been revised after each legislative session and is still widely distributed and used among officials, teachers, and others in the state.

When the National League at the Convention of 1934 changed the Department of Efficiency in Government to the Department of Government and Its Operation, the Minnesota League automatically also changed the name of this Department.

The Minnesota League, under the direction of the Department, has given thoughtful and active attention to many subjects among which four are outstanding: local government, nominating methods with special reference to the direct primary, state administration with special reference to the budget and reorganization of state departments, and taxation, to which should be added vigorous support of the Lame

914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

October 2, 1936

Dear Board Member:

This letter is just to remind you of our pre-convention Board meeting, which is to be held on Monday evening, October 12th. We are to be entertained at a 6:30 dinner at the home of Mrs. E. C. Stakman, 1411 Hythe Street, by the following members of the Board as our hostesses:

Mrs. Stakman — Mrs. Botsford
Mrs. O'Malley — Mrs. Pearce

Organization - Travel Expense	575.00
Minnesota Woman Voter	500.00
Educational Material	

50 rec'd 10-8-36

Minnesota League of Women Voters
State Convention, 1936

GOVERNMENT AND ECONOMIC WELFARE

Accomplishments

What have been the most outstanding accomplishments of our Department in your local League in the last year? The following headings may help to recall last year's activities:

1. Number of meetings:
2. Letters written:
3. Surveys made:
4. Open meetings:
5. Interviews with legislators

Plans

1. On which subjects will you place special emphasis during the coming year?

2. How do you plan to carry out your programs?

3. On what subjects do you need material?

4. What kind of material do you want? flyer or pamphlets? Study outlines? More intensive material?

5. How can the state office be of most help to your Department?

6. What helpful experience have you to pass on that may help other Leagues as to study methods or other activities?

7. Will you be willing to speak in your vicinity on: Unemployment Compensation Coordinated Public Welfare Organization Food and Drugs Legislation

Name_____

League_____

7,290.82

30 rec
10-2-36

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Minnesota Woman Voter	500.00
Educational Material	

100 rec
10-8-36
50 rec
10-22-36

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

October, 1936

100 rec
12-16-36

A Job for Every Member

Government and Foreign Policy

S - plan and carry through tariff luncheon (copy of plan available at State office) (send to Bureau of Internal Revenue, Federal Building, Minneapolis for tariff rates.)
1 - Clip newspapers for viewpoints on Foreign Policy
1 - Clip newspapers for Pan-American Conference

Government and Education

3 - Make map of school districts in County showing number of schools, forms of districts, number of pupils per school, salary of teacher if possible

Government and Legal Status

2 - Collect letters from ministers, social workers, probate judge, etc, on value of Five-Day Law. Collect 10 letters at least

Government and Economic Welfare

3 - "More about what's in a Can" (see attached sheet)
4 - Collect opinions on Unemployment Compensation (see attached sheet)
5 - Coordination of Public Welfare Activities (see attached sheet)

Government and Its Operation

2 - Interview County Auditor, County Treasurer, County Sheriff, County Register of Deeds, County Clerk of Court, and Judge of Probate as to attitude toward fee system v.s. salary. How could change to salary basis be brought about, etc. 2 people go together to visit each officer

2 - Assessment: Find number of assessments made, number of equalizations necessary, amount of delinquent taxes.

Problem to be presented by one person to whole League:
Give each member pencil and paper
Let each person figure property tax bill on house in which she lives
Example: Take actual value of the property, for instance $6,000
Assessed valuation, for instance 25% of $6,000 which is $1500
Multiply assessed valuation for tax rate.

Problem for each member
How much would tax rate on your home be lowered by passage of amendment Number 2 abolishing state tax levy
How much state aid would your schools lose by passage of amendment No.2

Government and Child Welfare

2 - Prepare chart showing duties of County Child Welfare Board and need for a trained social worker
3 - Write skit tracing the steps in allowance of aid to dependent children
2 - Interview local child welfare authorities and present an interview on "Recent Improvements in Foster Homes"
2 - Interview county nurse and make an outline showing what the county has had for adequate provision for maternity, infancy, and child hygiene and what county needs.

Pre-Election

1 - Clip throughout the year information about candidates, pictures, votes on bills, statements of policy, etc. and paste in scrapbook

30 rev
10-2-36

History of
DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND ITS OPERATION

Chairmen:		
Miss Gladys Harrison, Minneapolis (acting)	Feb. 1921 - Oct. 1921
Mrs. W. J. Marcley, Minneapolis	Oct. 1921 - Aug. 1923
Mrs. F. W. Wittich, Minneapolis	Aug. 1923 - Nov. 1930
Mrs. Pierce Atwater, St. Paul	Jan. 1931 - Oct. 1931
Mrs. W. B. Richards, St. Cloud	July 1932 -

The Committee on Election Laws and Methods became the Department of Efficiency in Government following the change in the National department, in October 1921. It was in 1922 that Miss Harrison, who had acted as chairman of the Committee produced the Digest of Election Laws of Minnesota, which has been revised after each legislative session and is still widely distributed and used among officials, teachers, and others in the state.

When the National League at the Convention of 1934 changed the Department of Efficiency in Government to the Department of Government and Its Operation, the Minnesota League automatically also changed the name of this Department.

The Minnesota League, under the direction of the Department, has given thoughtful and active attention to many subjects among which four are outstanding: local government, nominating methods with special reference to the direct primary, state administration with special reference to the budget and reorganization of state departments, and taxation, to which should be added vigorous support of the Lame

914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

October 2, 1936

Dear Board Member:

This letter is just to remind you of our pre-convention Board meeting, which is to be held on Monday evening, October 12th. We are to be entertained at a 6:30 dinner at the home of Mrs. E. C. Stakman, 1411 Hythe Street, by the following members of the Board as our hostesses:

Mrs. Stakman
Mrs. O'Malley
Mrs. Botsford
Mrs. Pearce

Organization - Travel Expense	575.00
Minnesota Woman Voter	500.00
Educational Material	

Problem for each member
How much would tax rate on your home be lowered by passage of amendment Number 2 abolishing state tax levy
How much state aid would your schools lose by passage of amendment No.2

Government and Child Welfare

2 - Prepare chart showing duties of County Child Welfare Board and need for a trained social worker
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250 rev
10-9-36

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

State Convention
October 13 - 15, 1936

TWELVE MONTHS' TREASURER'S STATEMENT

October 1, 1935 - September 30, 1936

Receipts

Quotas from Local Leagues		$5,085.75
Contributions secured by Finance Committee		970.30
Woman Voter		630.64
Educational Material		604.13
		7,290.82
Convention		96.40
		7,387.22
	Balance, October 1, 1935	175.86
		$7,563.08

Expenditures

Quota to National League	$1,944.00
Salaries	2,870.47
Extension - Traveling expenses for field secretary	399.12
Office Expense - Maintenance and supplies	856.66
Printing and Mailing of Woman Voter	482.06
Educational Material	548.35
Publicity	25.60
Depreciation	50.00
	7,176.26
Convention	112.93
	7,289.19
Balance, September 30, 1936	273.89
	$7,563.08

30 num
10-2-36

History of
DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND ITS OPERATION

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Mrs. W. J. Marcley, Minneapolis	Oct. 1921 - Aug. 1923
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The Minnesota League, under the direction of the Department, has given thoughtful and active attention to many subjects among which four are outstanding: local government, nominating methods with special reference to the direct primary, state administration with special reference to the budget and reorganization of state departments, and taxation, to which should be added vigorous support of the Lame Duck Amendment to the federal Constitution.

Local Units of Government

1921 - Cooperation with the League of Minnesota Municipalities and the Bureau for Research in Government of the University of Minnesota in sending a questionnaire on municipal government to local Leagues.

1923 - Request to all local Leagues to survey their local governments. Visiting committees to the city Council and various city boards and departments were thereafter established in Minneapolis and other larger cities in the state.

1923-34 - Campaigns for various charter changes were carried on at intervals in Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, and other cities, notably by Minneapolis in 1922, 1926, and 1929 and by St. Paul in 1929.

1932 - Recommendation was made by the convention for a study by local Leagues of local units of government with special reference to the county. Several county surveys were made.

1933 - Recommendation was made by the convention that local Leagues work toward county consolidation as permitted by recent state legislation.

1934 - County Surveys were conducted by thirty-five Leagues looking toward support of county reorganization in the future.

Nominating Methods with Special Reference to the Direct Primary

From its beginning, the Minnesota League, while recognizing room for improvement in the direct primary laws, has been watchful against threats which would lead back to the evils of the convention system of nomination.

1920 - Already in this year one session of the convention was devoted to the subject and from that date onward, it has appeared frequently in convention programs and in articles in the VOTER. Threatened legislation in the legislature has been watched and reported upon. Study or action on

Minnesota Woman Voter	500.00
Educational Material	

50 num
18-36

Minnesota League of Women Voters
State Convention, 1936

GOVERNMENT AND ECONOMIC WELFARE

Accomplishments

What have been the most outstanding accomplishments of our Department in your local League in the last year? The following headings may help to recall last year's activities:

1. Number of meetings:
2. Letters written:
3. Surveys made:
4. Open meetings:
5. Interviews with legislators

10-8-36
50 num
10-22-36

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

October, 1936

100 num
17-16-36

A Job for Every Member

Government and Foreign Policy

S - plan and carry through tariff luncheon (copy of plan available at State office) (send to Bureau of Internal Revenue, Federal Building, Minneapolis for tariff rates.)
1 - Clip newspapers for viewpoints on Foreign Policy
1 - Clip newspapers for Pan-American Conference

Government and Education

3 - Make map of school districts in County showing number of schools, forms of districts, number of pupils per school, salary of teacher if possible

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

State Convention
October 13 - 15, 1936

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the subject has appeared in many annual Programs of Work.

1921-22 - The League fostered extensive participation in party primaries in order to make a fair test of the new pre-primary convention law which, however, was later repealed.

1924 - The League fostered participation in party caucuses and a study was made of results; also of the operation of the primary in Minnesota and an article on the results was published in the VOTER.

1928 - A Citizens Committee was organized by the League in the hope that constructive suggestions might ensue for improvement in the primary without sacrifice of its merits.

Reorganization of State Departments and Improved Finance Procedure

1922 - These subjects first appeared on the League's Program of Work for support.

1923 - In January, a Citizens Committee was organized to cooperate with the League in plans to bring pressure on behalf of complete reorganization of the state departments and budget reform. Upon this Citizens Committee, there were representatives of business, labor, and civic organizations, including three members of a former Commission on Reorganization whose failure to secure results was said to be due to lack of public interest. With the cooperation of the Citizens Committee, the League now appeared at the Capitol to pledge their efforts in securing public support for another attempt. At the last hour of the last night of the legislative session, the League was instrumental in securing the passage of a resolution for a House Interim Commission to study state administration with a view to reorganization and consolidation. It was now time to make good the League's pledge of education of the public. A series of articles on state administration appeared in the VOTER, study material was widely distributed, and reorganization was featured at the Institute of Government held in cooperation with the University of Minnesota, at which Governor Lowden, famous for leadership in Illinois' reorganization of state departments, spoke.

1924 - A series of district Institutes and Voters Schools, all emphasizing reorganization reached an estimate of 10,000 people throughout the state. The Interim Commission met with the Citizens Committee to discuss the subject and later with the help of the Citizens Committee, the League set up standards by which to decide its support of ensuing legislation. These standards were adopted by the annual League convention. The candidate for governor made his campaign on the issue of economy and reorganization and in

1925 - The legislature passed bills recommended by the Interim Commission which, though amended, sufficiently met the League's standards to gain its approval.

1926-32 - Study of the Reorganization Act and support of improvements appeared in the annual Programs of Work throughout these years. While opportunities did not present themselves for legislative support, education on the subject was continued through articles in the VOTER and at various state conventions.

Minnesota Woman Voter	500.00
Educational Material	

50 mm
18-36

Minnesota League of Women Voters
State Convention, 1936

GOVERNMENT AND ECONOMIC WELFARE

Accomplishments

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10-8-36
50 mm
10-22-36

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

October, 1936

100 mm
12-16-36

A Job for Every Member

Government and Foreign Policy

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Government and Education

3 - Make map of school districts in County showing number of schools, forms of districts, number of pupils per school, salary of teacher if possible

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

State Convention
October 13 - 15, 1936

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Taxation

The subject of taxation began to occupy the League's attention as early as

1922 - when articles appeared in the VOTER and the subject was treated at the annual convention.

1923 - One round table of the Institute of Government was devoted to taxation.

1925 - An entire session of the Institute of Government was devoted to taxation.

1929 - In this year, an entire Institute of Government was held in cooperation with the University upon the subject of taxation. Study of taxation was recommended by the convention to the local Leagues.

1930 - Study of taxation again appeared on the Program of Work.

1932 - Various tax reforms were recommended for support by the convention, which also devoted a session to the subject.

1933 - A bill for county tax assessors was supported in the 1933 legislature and an Advisory Council organized to formulate standards for income tax legislation. Study of Minnesota's tax system was again recommended by the convention.

1934 - Continued study of county tax assessors looking toward active support in the 1935 session of the legislature.

Lame Duck Amendment

The Minnesota League gave constant, active support to the Lame Duck Amendment studying it in local Leagues and interviewing Congressmen with such effect that not a single vote in the House or Senate of Congress was registered against it. In 1933, the League urged successfully ratification by the Minnesota legislature.

Minnesota Woman Voter	500.00
Educational Material	

50 rec'd
10-8-36

Minnesota League of Women Voters
State Convention, 1936

GOVERNMENT AND ECONOMIC WELFARE

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10-8-36
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October, 1936

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Minnesota League of Women Voters
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State Convention
October 13 - 15, 1936

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Minnesota League of Women Voters
State Convention, 1936

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35 Rec'd
10-2/36

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

October 2, 1936

Dear Board Member:

This letter is just to remind you of our pre-convention Board meeting, which is to be held on Monday evening, October 12th. We are to be entertained at a 6:30 dinner at the home of Mrs. E. C. Stakman, 1411 Hythe Street, by the following members of the Board as our hostesses:

Mrs. Stakman	Mrs. Botsford
Mrs. O'Malley	Mrs. Pearce
Mrs. Bundy	Mrs. Townley
Mrs. Zavoral	Mrs. Wright
Mrs. Swain	Mrs. Musser

Instructions as to how to reach Mrs. Stakman's home are enclosed in this letter. Several cars will be going over from Minneapolis, and if you will let this office know that you wish a ride over and then are at the Hampshire Arms Hotel, 4th Avenue and 9th Street, by 6:00 we can arrange for your transportation there.

As you doubtless realize many matters of real importance and interest comes up for decision at this meeting and it is most desirous that we have as large an attendance as possible.

I do hope that you can arrange to be at the convention from the Board meeting right through to the final luncheon when you can hear Senator T. V. Smith tell us "How the League should look to a Legislator". Many of you already have important responsibilities in connection with the convention and those of you who have not, will be called upon at the last moment to help in many ways. It promises to be a very interesting and successful convention, but it will need the help of every Board member. I will leave your signed credential at the Board meeting, or if you are not there it will be at the registration table for you.

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

To get to Mrs. Stakman's home from Minneapolis, follow Como Avenue carline to Doswell Avenue. Turn left and go north three blocks to Hythe Street. Turn left, and 1411 is the third house from the corner, a white house on the hill.

To get to Mrs. Stakman's home from St. Paul follow Como Avenue carline to Doswell. Turn right on Doswell and follow same direction as above.

50 rec'd
10-22-36

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

October, 1936

100 rec'd
12-16-36

A Job for Every Member

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Government and Education

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Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

State Convention
October 13 - 15, 1936

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250 mim
10-8-36

BUDGET FOR 1936 - 1937
To be submitted to State Convention
Minnesota League of Women Voters
October 15, 1936

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS

Quotas from Local Leagues	$5,500.00
Minnesota Woman Voter	600.00
Sale of Educational Material	500.00
Contributions	1,500.00
	$8,100.00

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES

Organization - Travel Expense		575.00
Minnesota Woman Voter		500.00
Educational Material		450.00
Office Expense		
Rent	$360.00	
Light	19.00	
Telephone	138.00	
Insurance	20.00	
Telegraph	8.00	
Postage	175.00	
Misc. Office Supplies	116.60	
		836.60
Depreciation - office replacement		50.00
Publicity		50.00
Salaries		3,500.00
National Quota		2,138.40
		$8,100.00

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. W. C. Preus, Minneapolis
Mrs. J. E. Thames, Minneapolis
Mrs. H. M. Temple, Jr., St. Paul
Mrs. E. C. Congdon, Duluth
Mrs. Ralph Crane, Austin

50 mim
10-8-36

Minnesota League of Women Voters
State Convention, 1936

GOVERNMENT AND ECONOMIC WELFARE

Accomplishments

What have been the most outstanding accomplishments of our Department in your local League in the last year? The following headings may help to recall last year's activities:

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Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

October, 1936

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10-16-36

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Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

October 1936 75 mm 10-10-36 75 mm - 11-30-36

Study Outline
COORDINATION OF FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL PUBLIC WELFARE ACTIVITIES

After the group is assembled, the member may decide the number of meetings they will have and divide the material accordingly. If they decide on four to six weekly meetings, the following is a suggestive division.

First Meeting - State and Local Set-up

1. Show and discuss present set-up, using "Welfare Coordination in Minnesota"and "The Minnesota 30,000,000 welfare labyrinth" (Chart by Mr. Finke).

2. List local welfare agencies

3. Plan a study of these agencies.
   Assign at least two women as visitors to each of the following agencies. It shall be their responsibility to become acquainted with the personnel of the agency and its work and to visit the agency's board at its regular meetings. Ask to what group is the agency giving service? What sort of service is it? How is it related to other agencies? Ask chairman or head of agency in what way he feels services should be coordinated. How could such coordination be arranged for?

You have received mimeographed material upon registering which gives you information on the mechanics of the Convention proper. We wish to take this opportunity to welcome you heartily to Minneapolis and to extend to you the well wishes and services of the House and Hospitality Committee. If you desire to make any excursions into the city proper, or to have a quiet luncheon or dinner at the Woman's Club, or elsewhere, will you please get in touch with Mrs. D. M. Ewing through the Information Desk, who will be only too glad to make the necessary arrangements.

Bring your Delegate's Envelope with you to all convention sessions.

Your delegate's badge admits you to every general convention event.

ROOM 222 has been reserved for the use of the League Delegates.

Convention Conferences:

Presidents' Conferences	Sunroom	No Luncheon
Government and Its Operation	Room 226	Luncheon 65¢
Government and Child Welfare	Room 225	Luncheon 65¢
Government and Economic Welfare	Room 325	Luncheon 65¢
Government and Education	Room 326	No Luncheon

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

PROJECT FOR STUDY OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
(Requires 4 to 8 people)

(If eight women are available for this study, it is suggested that they divide into four pairs, each pair visiting one of the following agencies, and that they then meet together to report their findings. If four women undertake the study, each pair may visit two agencies, or one may visit each agency.)

I. Interview three employers in your community (If yours is a large community, you may interview Civic and Commerce Assn, Retail Merchants Assn., etc.)

How many employers in your community will pay the tax for unemployment compensation as required by the Social Security Act.
How many employees will they represent?
How many employees will not be represented? (that is, how many work in places employing less than 8 people)
What will be the approximate total of this tax for your town?
Have the business men of your town as a group expressed any opinion concerning a state bill for unemployment compensation?
What are their main reasons for or against such a bill?

100 mm 12-18-36 300 mm 10-12-36

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

October 1936

130 mm 11-4-36

COORDINATION OF PUBLIC WELFARE ORGANIZATION 75-12-5-36

1. What is meant by public and child welfare?

The attempt of the government to care for people who are unable to care for themselves. It includes:
a) Institutions - for the insane, blind, feebleminded, etc.
b) Aid - services, care, or money help to widows, old people, unemployed, children, and various handicapped groups

2. How has the public welfare problem changed within the last few years?

A hundred years ago most handicapped people found their common refuge in the county poorhouse. Gradually special groups were singled out for special care. Child welfare has long been a special field. More recently we have seen the development of cash assistance to old people and unemployment relief. The problem of unemployment and the passage of the Social Security Act have brought the Federal and state governments into a picture that was until a few years ago largely a local one. Welfare services have enlarged so rapidly within the last few years that a great network of welfare agencies have developed, each giving its own special type of care.

3. What is the recent history of public welfare organization

In Minnesota before 1932 there was no state help for people in need unless they were eligible for some one of the institutions under the Board of Control. By then the financial structure of localities was unable to support the growing burden of unemployment relief. Loans obtained from the RFC (Reconstruction Finance Corporation) by the governor to relieve distress, had to be ratified by the 1933 legislature. These loans were administered through the Board of Control and could only be used for direct relief.

In May 1933 national responsibility for unemployment was recognized and the FERA (Federal Emergency Relief Administration)was set up, which functioned through a SERA (State Emergency Relief Administration) and local county boards of public welfare. The funds of this organization were used both for direct relief and an extensive program of work relief.

In January 1935, President Roosevelt announced that "the Federal government must and shall quit this business of relief". A new program was started wherein the federal government was to assume responsibility for the unemployed employables, those victims of a nationwide economic crisis beyond the power of any state or locality to remedy. The unemployables were to be returned to the care of the localities whose charge they had always been. By the end of the year, WPA (Works Progress Administration) was in full swing, a federal organization with local administration giving work on projects selected by the community but approved by the federal government. Unfortunately, this program has never been large enough to take care of all the employables.

To aid with the unemployables the National Social Security Act was passed giving grants-in-aid to certain classes of these. Grants-in-aid are funds given on condition that the locality raise a specified amount and conform to certain standards of administration.

Consequently, we have now in Minnesota:
a) Direct Relief - administered by SRA under the Executive Council

...set-up, using "Welfare Coordination in Minnesota" and ...$0,000,000 welfare labyrinth" (Chart by Mr. Finke).

2. List local welfare agencies

3. Plan a study of these agencies.
Assign at least two women as visitors to each of the following agencies. It shall be their responsibility to become acquainted with the personnel of the agency and its work and to visit the agency's board at its regular meetings. Ask to what group is the agency giving service? What sort of service is it? How is it related to other agencies? Ask chairman or head of agency in what way he feels services should be coordinated. How could such coordination be arranged for?

...visitors should report promptly at ...

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Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

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(Requires 4 to 8 people)

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How many employees will they represent?
How many employees will not be represented? (that is, how many work in places employing less than 8 people)
What will be the approximate total of this tax for your town?
Have the business men of your town as a group expressed any opinion concerning a state bill for unemployment compensation?
What are their main reasons for or against such a bill?
Do they favor...

b) Unemployment Relief - WPA - a federal organization - workers must be certified from relief roles
c) Social Security Activities under the State Board of Control
d) Institutions administered by the State Board of Control

4. How are Public Welfare Activities Administered in Minnesota

a) The Federal Government working through state and local representatives, assumes responsibility for WPA, in which workers are certified from relief rolls, and for Rural Rehabilitation work, which makes loans to farmers for capital goods, etc. The State WPA administrative head is applied by Federal Government.

b) In the State we have:
1) Executive Council (composed of the Governor, State Treasure, State Auditor, Attorney General, and Secretary of State) responsible for:
State Relief Administration - composed of a Director and Field representatives. This agency allocates state relief funds appropriated by the legislature to the counties. In 53 counties this relief is administered by the county. In 34 counties it is administered by townships.

War Veterans Relief Agency

2) State Board of Control - Composed of three full-time members, one of whom must be a woman, appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate for overlapping terms of six years, with salaries of $4500. It is responsible for:
State Institutions
Children's Bureau - supervises adoptions, placements, feelbeminded, etc.
Old Age Assistance - supervises grants to aged.
Division of Coordinated Field Service - composed of 16 field workers who supervise child welfare services in the counties, advise as to policies and personnel, supervise WPA certification from relief roals, and attempt to effect more coordinated county set-ups.

c) Locally

1) Board of County Commissioners - Composed of five elected Commissioners who constitute the governing body of the county for levying taxes and administering county governmental functions. Responsible for all public welfare activities touching the county and using county funds.

2) Child Welfare Boards - Composed of 5 members as follows: County Supt. of Schools, one member from Board of County Commissioners, three members appointed by State Board of Control, two of whom must be women. These members serve without pay.

3) County Relief Boards, poor commissions, etc. - Extra legal agencies composed of representatives from the Board of County Commissioners and citizens interested in welfare work.

4) Old Age Assistance Agencies - Composed of local investigator appointed by Board of County Commissioners with the consent of the Division of Old Age Assistance under the Board of Control.

welfare Coordination in Minnesota"and
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ast local welfare agencies

3. Plan a study of these agencies.
Assign at least two women as visitors to each of the following agencies. It shall be their responsibility to become acquainted with the personnel of the agency and its work and to visit the agency's board at its regular meetings. Ask to what group is the agency giving service? What sort of service is it? How is it related to other agencies? Ask chairman or head of agency in what way he feels services should be coordinated. How could such coordination be arranged for?

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Convention Conferences:

Presidents' Conferences	Sunroom	No Luncheon
Government and Its Operation	Room 226	Luncheon 65¢
Government and Child Welfare	Room 225	Luncheon 65¢
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Government and Education	Room 326	No Luncheon

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

PROJECT FOR STUDY OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
(Requires 4 to 8 people)

(If eight women are available for this study, it is suggested that they divide into four pairs, each pair visiting one of the following agencies, and that they then meet together to report their findings. If four women undertake the study, each pair may visit two agencies, or one may visit each agency.)

I. Interview three employers in your community (If yours is a large community, you may interview Civic and Commerce Assn, Retail Merchants Assn., etc.)

How many employers in your community will pay the tax for unemployment compensation as required by the Social Security Act.
How many employees will they represent?
How many employees will not be represented? (that is, how many work in places employing less than 8 people)
What will be the approximate total of this tax for your town?
Have the business men of your town as a group expressed any opinion concerning a state bill for unemployment compensation?
What are their main reasons for or against such a bill?

5) Probate Judge - elected official who acts as juvenile court judge in all but Hennepin, Ramsey, and St. Louis Counties, and administers aid to dependent children (mothers' allowances) under supervision of State Board of Control.

6) Township poor boards administering relief in the 34 township system counties.

5. What are the defects of the present public welfare set-up?

a) Administration by elective officials. Elective officials should confine their activities to policy-making. Actual administration should be done by qualified people chosen on a merit basis, without regard to politics.

b) Treatment of relief as an emergency problem. The recognition of relief as a permanent function of government should lead to its inclusion in the public welfare administration to avoid duplication and to secure efficiency and economy and to develop a long time plan.

c) Lack of Coordination. There is a great deal of overlapping of functions and division of responsibility among the various administrative agencies. It would be possible for one family to be separately visited by investigators for five different agencies, and just as possible for the family to be without needed help because each agency considered another one responsible.

6. What questions must be decided in framing a more coordinated Set-up?

a) How can adequate standards be maintained? It is essential that qualified personnel be employed in social work. It is a specialized field and cannot be administered efficiently by untrained individuals, however kind and well-meaning they may be. It is also essential that relief grants be reasonably adequate, and that investigation, record-keeping, etc. have a certain amount of uniformity. In all these respects, the state agency should set minimum requirements for the receipt of state aid.

b) How can local responsibility be safeguarded? It is only a few years ago that the local units were largely indifferent in the welfare field. It was only when government funds were involved that they became interested. It is natural that they should be alarmed at the intrusion of the state, feeling that they no longer control their own situation. Local units should handle the actual administration of welfare work, complying with certain minimum standards for personnel and procedure which the state welfare department establishes. It is necessary to have certain standards to insure that local community boards are following accepted practices and are employing qualified workers. Allowance must be made for the difference in communities (and especially the differences between rural and urban communities). Localities differ and know their own resources and their own special problems as no one else can. Local citizen boards interpret a program two ways: they interpret the state program to the community and they interpret their community to the state administration.

c) How can public welfare work be "kept out of politics"? It would indeed be splendid if a simple answer could be found to this question. In general, this should be helped by (a) the use of appointed rather than elected people on advisory boards, these boards to appoint the actual administrators; (b) the use of the merit system with strict qualifications for administrators and staff; (c) the inclusion of all welfare activities under one coordinated and responsible set-up.

present set-up, using "Welfare Coordination in Minnesota" and the Minnesota 30,000,000 welfare labyrinth" (Chart by Mr. Finke).

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Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

PROJECT FOR STUDY OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
(Requires 4 to 8 people)

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   What will be the approximate total of this tax for your town?
   Have the business men of your town as a group expressed any opinion concerning a state bill for unemployment compensation?
   What are their main reasons for or against such a bill?

7. What organizations are working on welfare coordination in Minnesota?

   The Rank and File - an organization of social workers
   Minnesota Assn. of Welfare Workers - an organization of rural workers
   Minnesota Conference of Social Work
   American Assn. of Social Workers
   Minnesota State Planning Board
   Interim Committee of the State Legislature

8. What proposals for Coordination are under consideration?

a) The Local Unit. There is general agreement that the county, or in the case of small counties, a combination of counties, is the best sized unit for local administration. The township is too small. There should be one county welfare board, composed of non-political laymen interested in welfare work, as well as elective officials. The non-elective board members should have the approval of the state welfare unit. This Board should then appoint one qualified director as its executive. The Director should also have the approval of the state welfare agency, since state aid makes it necessary for local and state units to work together harmoniously. The board may have sub-committees on child welfare, old age assistance, and relief, but all functions are tied together in one general board and one staff. The State Relief Administration moved in this direction in 1935. Public Welfare Boards to administer relief had child welfare Board members serving on them, and in some counties met on the same day with the Child Welfare Board and with the County Commissioners, so that joint problems might be discussed.

b) Field Service. One field service should operate between the local and state units. The Division of Coordinated Field Service under the State Board of Control is now attempting to achieve further coordination in the counties.

c) The State Unit. Three Set-ups affecting coordination are possible in Minnesota:

1) A Department of Public Welfare to administer all welfare functions. The American Public Welfare Assn. advocates this as the ideal plan, and the Minn. Chapter of the American Assn. of Social Workers has gone on record as feeling that it would be ideal for Minnesota. Such a Department would be headed by an unpaid board of seven to nine citizens interested in social welfare, appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate, and would form policies and define standards. This Board would appoint a Director of Public Welfare qualified by training and experience, who would be the executive head of all state welfare work; institutions as well as services reaching into counties would be coordinated.

2) A Department of Public Welfare as described above to administer all non-institutional welfare work (relief, child welfare, old age assistance, etc.), the State Board of Control to continue to direct the state institutions. This may prove a more practical plan for Minnesota, in view of the long record of excellent performance by the State Board of Control.

3) All activities centered under the direction of the State Board of Control. This would involve much less changing of the present set-up, but experts, such as the American Assn. of Social Workers and the Minn. Conference of Social Work, consider this plan less desirable than the other two. The three-headed paid board, it is felt, does not center responsibility as would one director. The practice of appointing the

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Minnesota League of Women Voters
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paid executives directly by the elected officials fosters political partiality. Having the paid executive appointed by an unpaid advisory Board would be a better plan.

9. What is the League of Women Voters doing about it?

The League has been concerned with adequate child welfare services since its organization, and since 1932 has also been concerned with the efficient administration of federal, state, and local relief. Since child welfare services and assistance to those in need both involve dealing with families and individuals in their homes, it has become apparent that unified public welfare agencies, state, and local, offer the best organization for giving assistance to children and adults who need help from the community. The League advocates coordinated federal, state and local organization for public welfare in order to enable government to discharge its responsibilities. The first essentials of such a system are that it be directed by trained and efficient personnel, that it be adequately supported and that state and local functions of the organization be carefully defined and their services effectively coordinated.

On its Program of Work for 1936-37, therefore, the Minnesota League places "Coordinated State and Local Organization for Public and Child Welfare Services" under "Continued Responsibilities - For support when necessary". This means that the League should be prepared to judge the various plans that will be submitted to the state legislature in January, and to work for the inclusion of the best features in a state law. This item appears on the program of the Departments of both Government and Economic Welfare and Government and Child Welfare.

REFERENCES ON WELFARE COORDINATION

Organization for Public Welfare, By Mrs. Mangold and Miss Edith Rockwood, National League of Women Voters, Price, 25¢

Suggested State Legislation for Social Security, American Public Welfare Assn., Price, 25¢

Minnesota's $30,000,000 Welfare Labyrinth, Chart by Walter Finke, Free

The Memo, published monthly by the Division of Coordinated Field Service, State Board of Control

Social Welfare Planning as it Applies to Family Needs, by Benjamin Youngdahl.

Watch also for material from the State Planning Board and from the Interim Committee of the legislature, which must make a report in December.

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

October 1936 75 mm 10-10-36 75 mm - 11-30-36

Study Outline
COORDINATION OF FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL PUBLIC WELFARE ACTIVITIES

After the group is assembled, the member may decide the number of meetings they will have and divide the material accordingly. If they decide on four to six weekly meetings, the following is a suggestive division.

First Meeting - State and Local Set-up

1. Show and discuss present set-up, using "Welfare Coordination in Minnesota" and "The Minnesota 30,000,000 welfare labyrinth" (Chart by Mr. Finke).

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Minnesota League of Women Voters

Study Outline
COORDINATION OF FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL PUBLIC WELFARE ACTIVITIES

Second Meeting - Unemployment Compensation

1. Discuss Unemployment Compensation, using "Unemployment Compensation" (Chart by Mr. Finke).

2. Report on visits to agencies.

3. Plan study of Unemployment Compensation.

Third Meeting - Old Age Assistance

1. Discuss Old Age Assistance, using "Old Age Assistance" (Chart by Mr. Finke).

2. Report on visits to agencies.

3. Plan study of Old Age Assistance.

Fourth Meeting - Aid to Dependent Children

1. Discuss Aid to Dependent Children, using "Aid to Dependent Children" (Chart by Mr. Finke).

2. Report on visits to agencies.

3. Plan study of Aid to Dependent Children.

Fifth Meeting - Public Health

1. Discuss Public Health, using "Public Health" (Chart by Mr. Finke).

2. Report on visits to agencies.

3. Plan study of Public Health.

Sixth Meeting - Conclusion

1. Discuss Child Welfare, using "Child Welfare" (Chart by Mr. Finke).

2. Report on visits to agencies.

3. Plan study of Child Welfare.

4. Discuss Coordination of Federal, State, and Local Public Welfare Activities.

Material for this study may be obtained from the Minnesota Public Welfare Association, 1821 University Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota, and from the State Planning Board and from the Interim Committee of the legislature, which must make a report in December.

200 mm
10-13-36

Minnesota League of Women Voters

State Convention
October, 1936

CHANGES IN THE PROPOSED PROGRAM OF WORK

Recommended by State Board

1. Change Item 4 under Continued Responsibilities so as to omit "Public Health"

2. Add Item 5 under Continued Responsibilities to Item 4 under Continued Responsibilities so that Item 4 will read:

   "Application of the Social Security Act to Minnesota: Unemployment Compensation, Child Welfare Services, Adequate provision for maternity, infancy, and child hygiene."

3. Move Item 2 under Legislative Support, "Units of school taxation and administration large enough for economy and efficiency", to Continued Responsibilities, between Items 2 and 3.

4. Change Item 4 under Study to read: "Labor Problems: a) Collective Bargaining; b) Status of Minimum Wage Legislation."

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

October 1936 75 mm 10-10-36 75 mm - 11-30-36

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   If Department meetings are held, visitors should report regularly on their findings. Visitors should avoid a controversial attitude in these interviews, but instead approach chairmen and boards in an inquiring, impartial spirit. In this way one can get cooperation from the local people, a more complete picture and draw fair conclusions. Welfare coordination will be considered by the state legislature in January 1937. Leagues will want to have their study programs completed before that time.
   a) Child Welfare Board
   b) Public Welfare Board (poor commission, or whatever body administers relief. If it is administered directly by the county commissioners, visit their meetings when relief matters are taken up.)
   c) Probate Judge. (visit his office to study the scope of his work as related to welfare.)
   d) Department of Old Age Assistance. (If this is administered directly by the commissioners, visit their meetings when this business is discussed.)
   e) County Attorney (Visit to discuss the scope of his welfare work)
   f) State institution (Visit the director to find out what classes of inmates the institution accepts, how the work of the institution is supervised, etc.)
   g) Coordinated Field Service Representative. (Find out from child or public welfare board when she will be in your community. Visit with her to discuss the scope of her work. This agency works under the Board of Control. Its purpose is to coordinate the services of state agencies going into counties.)

4. Read together "Organization for Public Welfare" (National League publication, price 25¢) Members may finish reading this text book by themselves or at the next meeting.

5. Start a clipping service on welfare activities.

Second Meeting - How local Welfare Activities are related to Social Security Act.

1. Show and discuss Social Security Chart (National League publication, price 10¢)
2. Reports on progress of local study.
3. Bring references suggested on page 26 of "Organization for Public Welfare", from which members select one to report on. Order direct as listed. (This is Optional)

Later Meetings

1. Reports on local study.

2. Make chart of local activities and show relationship to the Board of County Commissioners.

3. Book reports on references (optional)

4. Study and discuss report of Interim Committee

Closing Meeting

Plan for presentation of findings to the whole League membership. This may be an open meeting to which key people are invited (influential citizens, state legislators, etc.)

100 mm 12-18-36 300 mm 10-12-36

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

October 1936

130 mm 11-4-36

COORDINATION OF PUBLIC WELFARE ORGANIZATION

1. What is meant by public and child welfare? 75-12-5-36

   The attempt of the government to care for people who are unable to care for themselves. It includes:
   a) Institutions - for the insane, blind, feebleminded, etc.
   b) Aid - services, care, or money help to widows, old people, unemployed, children, and various handicapped groups

2. How has the public welfare problem changed within the last few years?

   A hundred years ago most handicapped people found their common refuge in the county poorhouse. Gradually special groups were singled out for special care. Child welfare has long been a special field. More recently we have seen the development of cash assistance to old people and unemployment relief. The problem of unemployment and the passage of the Social Security Act have brought the Federal and state governments into a picture that was until a few years ago largely a local one. Welfare services have enlarged so rapidly within the last few years that a great network of welfare agencies have developed, each giving its own special type of care.

3. What is the recent history of public welfare organization

   In Minnesota before 1932 there was no state help for people in need unless they were eligible for some one of the institutions under the Board of Control. By then the financial structure of localities was unable to support the growing burden of unemployment relief. Loans obtained from the RFC (Reconstruction Finance Corporation) by the governor to relieve distress, had to be ratified by the 1933 legislature. These loans were administered through the Board of

Minnesota League of Women Voters

October, 1936

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Recommended by State Board

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4. Change Item 4 under Study to read: "Labor Problems: a) Collective Bargaining; b) Status of Minimum Wage Legislation."

Minnesota League of Women Voters State Convention, 1936

250 num
10-10-36

INFORMATION FOR DELEGATES

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Government and Foreign Policy	Neo-Classic	Luncheon 65¢

There will be no Conference of Government and the Legal Status of Women. Mrs. Luwe recommends that her chairmen attend the Conference of the Department of Government and Economic Welfare.

Please purchase tickets for the Wednesday the Thursday luncheons (price 75¢) and Dinner (price $1.00) as soon as possible. You will find the tickets on sale in the lobby of the Curtis.

All convention sessions will be in the Neo-Classic Room.

At 9:00 A.M. Thursday the Minneapolis League is having a pre-election meeting in Room B, on the Mechanics of Voting led by Mrs. John W. Mathys, Minneapolis Chairman, Government and Its Operation. All delegates who would care to attend are cordially invited.

For your general information, we suggest:

MEALS:	Curtis Dining Room	Breakfast	$ .25 - $ .75
		Lunch	.55 - .65
		Dinner	.50 - 1.00
	Curtis Soda Grill	Dinner	.75
	Francis Drake Coffee Shop	Breakfast	.20 - Up
		Lunch	.30 - .50
		Dinner	.50 - Up
	Silver Latch (Homecooked food)	Lunch	.50 - .85
		Dinner	.75 - Up
	Y.W.C.A. Cafeteria	Very reasonable lunches and dinners	

100 num - 300 num
12-18-36 10-12-36

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

October 1936

130 num

COORDINATION OF PUBLIC WELFARE ORGANIZATION 11-4-36

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Silver Latch (Homecooked food)	Lunch Dinner	.50 - .85 .75 - Up
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100 mm 300 rem
12-18-36 10-12-36

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914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

October 1936

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75 12-5-36

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b) Aid - services, care, or money help to widows, old people, unemployed, children, and various handicapped groups

2. How has the public welfare problem changed within the last few years?

A hundred years ago most handicapped people found their common refuge in the county poorhouse. Gradually special groups were singled out for special care. Child welfare has long been a special field. More recently we have seen the development of cash assistance to old people and unemployment relief. The problem of unemployment and the passage of the Social Security Act have brought the Federal and state governments into a picture that was until a few years ago largely a local one. Welfare services have enlarged so rapidly within the last few years that a great network of welfare agencies have developed, each giving its own special type of care.

3. What is the recent history of public welfare organization

In Minnesota before 1932 there was no state help for people in need unless they were eligible for some one of the institutions under the Board of Control. By then the financial structure of localities was unable to support the growing burden of unemployment relief. Loans obtained from the RFC (Reconstruction Finance Corporation) by the governor to relieve distress, had to be ratified by the 1933 legislature. Those loans were administered through the Board of

Minnesota League of Women Voters

October, 1936

CHANGES IN THE PROPOSED PROGRAM OF WORK

Recommended by State Board

1. Change Item 4 under Continued Responsibilities so as to omit "Public Health"

2. Add Item 5 under Continued Responsibilities to Item 4 under Continued Responsibilities so that Item 4 will read:

"Application of the Social Security Act to Minnesota: Unemployment Compensation, Child Welfare Services, Adequate provision for maternity, infancy, and child hygiene."

3. Move Item 2 under Legislative Support, "Units of school taxation and administration large enough for economy and efficiency", to Continued Responsibilities, between Items 2 and 3.

4. Change Item 4 under Study to read: "Labor Problems: a) Collective Bargaining; b) Status of Minimum Wage Legislation."

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40 rem 11-30-36

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

October 1936

PROJECT FOR STUDY OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
(Requires 4 to 8 people)

(If eight women are available for this study, it is suggested that they divide into four pairs, each pair visiting one of the following agencies, and that they then meet together to report their findings. If four women undertake the study, each pair may visit two agencies, or one may visit each agency.)

I. Interview three employers in your community (If yours is a large community, you may interview Civic and Commerce Assn, Retail Merchants Assn., etc.)

How many employers in your community will pay the tax for unemployment compensation as required by the Social Security Act.
How many employees will they represent?
How many employees will not be represented? (that is, how many work in places employing less than 8 people)
What will be the approximate total of this tax for your town?
Have the business men of your town as a group expressed any opinion concerning a state bill for unemployment compensation?
What are their main reasons for or against such a bill?
Do they favor:
(a) Employer-employee contributions? Employer contributions?
(b) Pooled type? Reserves type? Pooled type with credit ratings?
(c) A waiting period of four weeks? More? Less?

II. Local Unit of Federation of Labor or 3 employees or local unit of Farmer-Labor Association

Has labor, as a group, formulated any opinion on this subject?
What are their main reasons for or against such a bill?
Do they favor:
(a) employer-employee contributions? Employer contributions?
(b) Pooled type? Reserves type? Pooled type with credit ratings?
(c) A waiting period of four weeks? More? Less?

III. The local Federal - state employment office, or the Federat Reemployment office.
How many registrations has the office recorded in the past year?
The previous year?

Is the unemployment in your county principally industrial? agricultural? in building trades? other?

Is it seasonal or chronic?

IV. The WPA office and the County Relief Office
List the WPA projects in your county
How many are employed on them?
What is the monthly payroll?
How many are on direct relief in your county?
How many of these are employables?
How much is spent for relief monthly? (Take average of last 12 months)

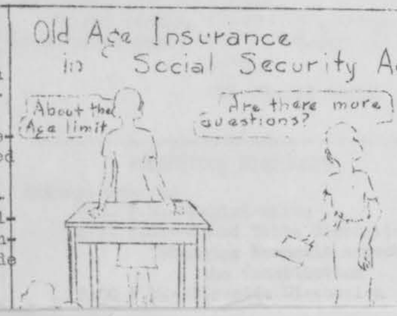
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Vol II — St. Joseph, Minnesota — Oct. 13, 1936

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I met you
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How you slowed the steps to the alter
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Oh We want some information every
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Oh We want some information, on the
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So when we get home we've nothing
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75 Pp
10-14-36

College League of Women Voters — October, 1936

AGENDA FOR THE 1936 CONFERENCE

Friday - 3:30 P.M.

Round Table Discussion - "Changing Economic Aspects of the Constitution"

I. Discussion on the changes in the social and economic structure which have taken place since the founding of the Constitution.
II. Special points for discussion:
  A. Individualism vs. collectivism and the Constitution
    1. Mankato
    2. Macalaster
  B. Social Security
    1. Unemployment - Hamline and St. Cloud
    2. Old Age - Winona and St. Benedict's
    3. Socialized Medicine - St. Catherine's and Carleton
    4. Child Labor - St. Olaf and Mankato
  C. Social Control - Wages, hours, price-fixing, reduction of output in industry and agriculture, etc.
    1. St. Cloud
    2. Winona

Friday - 8:00 P.M.

Fireside - "Campaign Issues"

Everybody is responsible for the discussion on the campaign issues. Bring your own political views and talk them over.

Saturday - 9:30 A.M.

Round Table Discussion - "Social Security Act"

I. Discribe the federal plan for old age insurance as found in the Social Security Act.
II. Why is unemployment insurance a necessary economic adjustment in modern times? What are the social advantages gained through unemployment insurance?
  - St. Olaf and Macalaster
III. What are some of the dangers of unemployment insurance as reflected in British experience?
  - Mankato and St. Benedict's
IV. What provisions must be incorporated in a state unemployment insurance in order to qualify under the Social Security Act?
  - Hamline and St. Cloud
V. Why is industrial life insurance popular with the masses? Is its popularity commensurate with its economic and social advantages?
  - St. Catherine's and Macalaster

This department inherited from the Department of Women in Industry 15 years of valiant efforts for legislation to secure better working conditions. It helped

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Minnesota League of Women Voters — State Convention October, 1936

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SIXTH ANNUAL
COLLEGE LEAGUE CONFERENCE

at

Carleton College
Northfield

* * * * * *

October 16, 17
1936

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ENT AND ECONOMIC WELFARE

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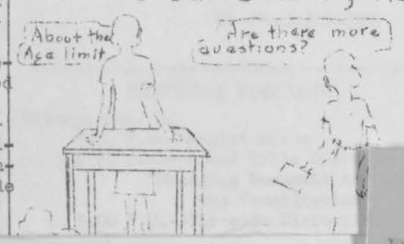
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Friday, October 16

REGISTRATION
2:30 - 3:30 Margaret Evans Hall

ROUND TABLE DISCUSSION
3:30 - 5:00

Subject: Changing Economic Aspects of the Constitution

Leader: Dr. K. H. Niebyl, Department of Economics, Carleton College

DINNER
6:00 Margaret Evans Hall

Welcome: Miss Evelyn Peterson, President Carleton College League

Response: Miss Mary Brack, President Macalaster College League

Skit: Campaign Choristers

FIRESIDE DISCUSSION
Subject: Main Issues of the Campaign
Leader: Miss Keith Clark, Carleton College

Saturday, October 17

BREAKFAST
8:00 All-College League Board

GENERAL SESSION
9:30 Program of Work for League
Miss Helen Horr, Field Secretary

DISCUSSION
Subject: Social Security Act

Leader: Miss Agnes Larson, Department of History, St. Olaf College

11:00 Business Meeting

LUNCHEON
12:30 Margaret Evans Hall

Speaker: Mrs. O. E. Wahl, Minneapolis

Subject: "Informing the Consumer"

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Minnesota League of Women Voters — 1936 State Convention

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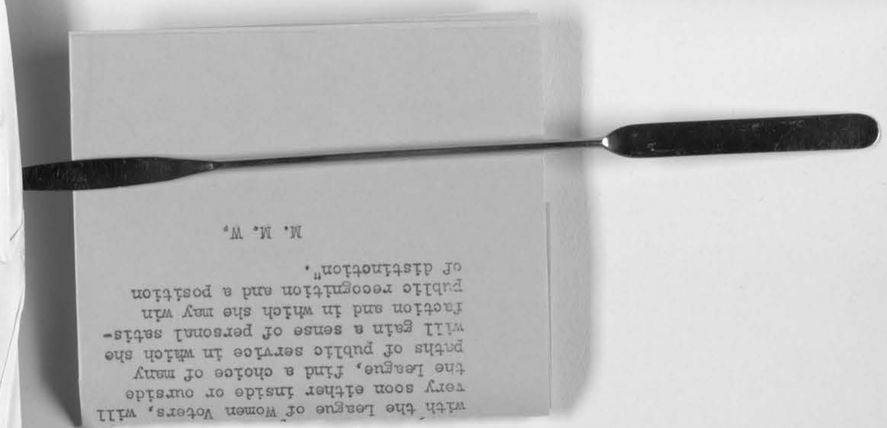
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HISTORY of DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND ECONOMIC WELFARE

This department was the result of action by the National League in 1934 consolidating the Departments of Living Costs and Women in Industry. It was felt that there was a real relationship between the angles of labor and of the consumer, since wages have little meaning except as translated into the goods they can buy, and since most consumer problems - housing and utilities, to mention only two - have most significance as applied to low income groups. It was also felt that the approach should be an unbiased one, handling not only the special problems dealt with by the two former departments, but concerned also with the fundamentals of economics that are at the root of both labor and consumer problems.

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This department inherited from the Department of Women in Industry 15 years of valiant efforts for legislation to secure better working conditions. It helped pass the law limiting the work of women to 54 hours a week in 1923. When the attorney-general declared this law invalid in 1926, the department continued to work for it in amended form until it was again passed in 1933. Its study of unemployment, since 1929, and of the administration of public relief, since 1933, is a direct heritage to our present program.

The Department of Living Costs studied power and utilities in their relation to living costs, and helped the National League to work for the development of Muscle Shoals as a Yardstick which became a part of the Tennessee Valley Authority in 1933, and has urged adequate appropriations for the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, and for the Bureau of Home Economics of the Department of Agriculture, at each session of Congress.

The combination of the two departments brought a heavy study program. Old age pensions and unemployment insurance came to be known after the federal trend, as "Social Security". A brief mimeograph was prepared on old age assistance, and the League supported actively the unemployment compensation section of the Federal Social Security Act. The Act was explained in full at open meetings and efforts made to promote understanding of all its provisions. An old age assistance law conforming to the Federal Act was passed in Minnesota while "old age assistance" was still on the study program of the Minnesota League. We are preparing to give support to Unemployment Compensation in the 1936-37 program after three years of study.

The study of relief came to be concerned more and more with securing the most efficient administration, and in cooperation with the Department of Government and Child Welfare, we are ready to support "Coordinated State and Local Organization for public and child welfare".

After several years of exclusive concern with economic problems affecting both men and women, the 1936-37 program contemplates the study of the status of minimum wage legislation, as well as the study of Collective Bargaining.

The Department has continued its interest in consumer problems and worked with the National League in its efforts to secure the passage of a better food and drugs bill. It has secured letters to Congressmen, conducted a state-wide canned goods survey showing the need for grade labeling and plans to continue these activities. "Consumer problems" continues to offer many facets for study to local Leagues, two of which conduct weekly radio broadcasts on the subject.

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At St.Olaf the league has laid very interesting plans for the school year. They have decided on two types of programs. The first is to include a group of dinner hour meetings at which the discussion will center about the different public affairs such as consumers' problems, social security acts, and civil service. The other type is a series of meetings at which a study will be made of some well known women in American life.

The League at St. Catherine's is again divided into three divisions. The chairmen of these various divisions have been elected; the national division is in charge of Margaret Fahey, International Relations Club has Daria Winters as chairman,

(Cont. P.2, Col. 1)



Dear League Members:

The state convention for all college leagues is not far off. With the colorful background of the political campaign this convention promises to be the most interesting and worth while. Those of you that recall other fire-side discussions will look forward eagerly to the one that Dr. Keith Clark is conducting on the differences in party platforms. Elaborate arrangements have been make for several round table discussions on the various problems confronting us today. Together with the open forum the round tables offer you an opportunity to hear and take part in some very interesting discussions.

The business meeting on Saturday will be of a great service to you. Miss Horr, the field secretary will outline the proposed plan of work for the year. New ideas, and encouragement and renewed enthusiasm will, we hope, be the result of this meeting.

(Cont. P. 2, Col. 2)

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At Mankato T.C. Mary Harty, is Pres., Mildred Faust, Vice Pres., Wilma Johnson, Secretary, Alice Getting, Treas., Helen Nelson, State Reprentative.

The League members at St.Catherine's have chosen Katherine Keffler, Pres., Margaret Yandon, Vice Pres., Eleanor Mimis Sec.-Treas.

The Macalaster leagues official staff includes Mary Braek, Pres. Priscilla Paulus, Vice-Pres., Julia Kogue, Sed. Jane Fleckenstein, Treas. Edythe Farnham, delegate to the Board. Lola Williams, in charge of pub.

At St.Cloud T.C. we are introduced to Margaret Quinn, Pres. Marion Nelson, Vice-Pres. Violet Nelson, Sec, Ida Sabrowsky, Treas.

The officers at St. Benedict's are Alice Lubinski, Pres., Ruth McNallon, Sec.- Treas. Idelia Loso, delegate to the College Board.

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So when we get home we've nothing more to fear.

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COLLEGE LEAGUES PLAN PROGRAMS
(cont. p.1,Col.1)

and Katherine Keffler is the leader of the social science division.

Carleton has arranged its work within five groups. Those in charge of the various sections are: Sylvia Harleen, Cooperation and Govt.; Helen Lyle, Child Welfare; Helen Thorsen, Economic Welfare; Betty Whiting, Foreign Affairs; Marion New Education.

Macalaster and St Benedict's leagues have not as yet formulated definite plans St. Benedicts league being late in organizing.

ENTHUSIASM HIGH in COLLEGE LEAGUES

Although the various college leagues have not been organized long, they have been very active

At Mancato T.C. the annual membership tea was held on Sept.25. Twenty new members were added to the list of fifteen old members. The league decided to use the general and single group system. The groups this year will be Child and Economic Welfare, and Government and International Relations.

The College league at Macalaster held a tea on Oct.7 for all the girls in

(Cont. from P. 1, Col. 2)

A talk on some phase of the Consumers' Problems at the luncheon will close the convention.

Let us show our spirit by sending a delegation prepared for discussions and filled with spirit and enthusiasm.

We are looking forward to meeting you all in Margaret Evans Hall on October 16.

Yours,

THE COLLEGE VOTER

CONVENTION HIGHLIGHTS

Friday, Oct. 16
2:30 P.M.--Registration
3:30 P.M.--Round Table Discussion
"Changing Economic Aspects of the Constitution"
8:00 P.M.--Fireside Discussion
"Campaign Issues"

Saturday, Oct. 17
--Business Meeting
9:30 A.M. --Round Table Discussion
"Social Security Act."
--Election of College League President and Secretary.
--Luncheon with an address
"Phase of Consumers Problem"

ENTHUSIASM HIGH in COLLEGE LEAGUES

the college. A speaker from downtown addressed the group. The girls then enlisted as members of the various committees.

The St.Cloud T.C. league had thirty members present at their first meeting this fall, which was a good number to start with. This league gave a tea on Sept. 23 to which all the girls from the College and all the members of the St.Cloud Adult League were invited. There was an attendance of one hundred sixty people. Mrs.Beth Porter Garvey, Mrs. John Quinn, Miss Charlotte Knudson, and Mrs.Lawrence Hall poured at this tea. Mrs.Turner spoke on the city league activities f the past year.

Dr.Keith Clark, professor of political science gave a tea for the League of Women Voters of Carleton College on Sept.28. Drawing upon her trip to Russia this summer she spoke on "The Position of Women in Russia." The newly selected cabinet members were then introduced.

Staff: Editor, Idella Loso, Asso. Editors: Nora LaTourneau, Luverne O'Rourke, Katherine Prem, Dorothy Gelispi

PRE-ELECTION ACTIVITIES

The approaching state and national elections have captivated the interest of all college leagues.

To aid in clarifying the platforms of the political parties in the Nov. election the St. Catherine's league is planning a series of debates on Oct. 19, 21, and 23. A discussion of the national, political, international, and social phases of the various issues will culminate in a straw vote for the presidency.

At St.Cloud Teachers' College league members will discuss each presidential candidate and his platform.

All meetings of the Carleton league prior to the election will center about campaign issues. The first meeting will be devoted to an unbiased evaluation of party platforms. At the following meetings a prominent member of each political party will present his party views and defend them.

Programs to create interest and to explain the various problems arising in the coming elections are being planned by Mankato T.C. and St.Benedicts league.

So when we get home we've nothing more to fear.

How you slowed the steps to the alter
How you made one township from two

75 Round 10-14-36

College League of Women Voters — October, 1936

AGENDA FOR THE 1936 CONFERENCE

Friday - 3:30 P.M.

Round Table Discussion - "Changing Economic Aspects of the Constitution"

I. Discussion on the changes in the social and economic structure which have taken place since the founding of the Constitution.
II. Special points for discussion:
A. Individualism vs. collectivism and the Constitution
1. Mankato
2. Macalaster
B. Social Security
1. Unemployment - Hamline and St. Cloud
2. Old Age - Winona and St. Benedict's
3. Socialized Medicine - St. Catherine's and Carleton
4. Child Labor - St. Olaf and Mankato

10-14-36

SIXTH ANNUAL
COLLEGE LEAGUE CONFERENCE
at
Carleton College
Northfield

* * * * * *

October 16, 17
1936

50 Round 10-15-36

ENT AND ECONOMIC WELFARE

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Dept. of Living Costs		Dept. of Women in Industry	
Mrs. Bertha Dahl Laws, Appleton	1920-26	Mrs. Gerhard Deitrichson, Minneapolis	1919-25
Miss Martha Botsford, Winona	1926-28		
Mrs. George H. Spear, Duluth	1928-31	Miss Alice Kercher, Mpls.	1925-33
Mrs. B. W. Musser, Wells	1931-34	Mrs. R. S. Towler, Mpls.	1933-34

Department of Government and Economic Welfare
Mrs. R. S. Towler, Minneapolis - 1934
Mrs. Thomas Wright, Fergus Falls - 1934
Mrs. H. G. Zavoral, St. Paul, Co-Chairman - 1936

This department inherited from the Department of Women in Industry 15 years of valiant efforts for legislation to secure better working conditions. It helped

College League of Women Voters October, 1936

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200 Round 10-14-36

Minnesota League of Women Voters State Convention
October, 1936

RECOMMENDATIONS OF NOMINATING COMMITTEE

OFFICERS:
- First Vice-President - Mrs. Ellwood Newhart, Minneapolis (office now vacant)
- Secretary - Mrs. J. D. Winter, Mound (for re-election)
- Treasurer - Mrs. H. M. Temple, Fr., St. Paul (office now vacant)

DIRECTORS AT LARGE:
- Mrs. O. N. Botsford, Winona (for re-election)
- Mrs. Linus O'Malley, St. Paul (for re-election)
- Mrs. H. M. Lamberton, Winona (office now vacant)

DISTRICT CHAIRMEN:
- First District - Mrs. J. G. W. Havens, Austin (succeeding Mrs. Swain)
- Third District - Mrs. Leonard Keyes, Columbia Heights (for re-election)
- Seventh District - Mrs. I. M. Hudson, Benson (succeeding Miss Hill)
- Ninth District - Mrs. J. L. Townley, Fergus Falls (for re-election)

Mrs. Mary K. Swain of Winona, former First District Chairman, will remain on the Board as Special Chairman of the Personnel Campaign

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. Wm. R. Pearce, Faribault, Chairman

Mrs. W. E. Carmichael, Austin	Mrs. James Turner, St. Cloud
Mrs. Emil Nelson, Hutchinson	Mrs. W. G. Workman, Tracy
Mrs. Ernest Mariette, Wayzata	Mrs. H. W. Anderson, Grand Rapids
Mrs. H. C. Hannigan, St. Paul	Mrs. Wayne Peterson, Moorhead
Mrs. Wilbur Decker, Minneapolis	

75 Rum
10-14-36

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10-14-36

SIXTH ANNUAL
COLLEGE LEAGUE CONFERENCE

at

Carleton College
Northfield

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October 16, 17
1936

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10-14-36

Minnesota League of Women Voters — 1936 State Convention

SONGS FOR FUN, FEAST, AND FINANCE

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 alter
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

Tune: She'll Be Coming Round the Mountain

Oh We want some information while
we're here
Oh We want some information every
year
Oh We want some information, on the
Tariff and Taxation
So when we get home we've nothing
more to fear.

We've been studying Child Welfare
all the year
We've been studying education till
it's clear
Now We've dropped Haille Selassie,
cause Il Duce got so sassy
So come on with this world peace
they say is near.

Tune: Rueben and Rachael

Ruthie, Ruthie, We've been thinking
What a happy world twould be
If all Presidents were like you
Such a grand world this would be.

Helen, Helen, WeIve been thinking
About the many miles you drive
To pep us up and keep us posted
So the Local Leagues survive

Ruthie, Ruthie, You've been thinking
Of the Leagues throughout the state
Will all of them pay up their Quotas
Or will some of them be late

Helen, Helen, You've been thinking
How many pamphlets you can sell
If Leagues would buy all that they needed
You would be sure You'd done well.

Tune: I've Been Working On the Railroad

We've been studying Civil Service
Every time we meet
We've been talking Civil Service
To every one on the street
Won't you help us put it over
If you don't it won't go through
Let us push this merit system
It is the best thing we can do.

914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

50 run 10-19-36 100 run 10-28-36

Reciprocal Agreements and Trade Recovery

By Dr. O. B. Jesness
Chief, Division of Agricultural Economics, University of Minnesota
(At Convention of Minnesota League of Women Voters, October 13, 1936.)

Current discussions of international trade generally are political in nature. This does not justify the conclusion that one can not discuss this subject without being a politician. Problems of international trade and of the tariff are economic because their consequences are economic. It is therefore important that we should view them as economic rather than as political. Economic consideration, however, requires that we endeavor to see all aspects of the problem and to avoid becoming enamored by those features which appeal to us to the point of overlooking other significant points.

100 run 11-16-36

75-12-12-36

While the basis of trade is elementary, it apparently is not always kept clearly in mind in considerations of the subject. If we seek an answer to the question "why do we have trade?", we find it to lie in the fact that we have specialization of activity. Were man absolutely self-sufficient no trade would take place. Each individual would provide all of his requirements. But man long ago learned that more could be produced and consequently that wants could be satisfied better and more easily thru specialization. Thus we have farmers, doctors, lawyers, merchants, teachers and so on. Because we specialize, we must trade. If one is desirable the other must be. But specialization is not merely a matter of individual aptitudes and preferences. There are differences among regions as well as among individuals. For example, Minnesota is noted for its butter, Kansas for its wheat, Texas for its cotton and California for its oranges. Pittsburgh suggests steel mills; Detroit, automobiles, and Minneapolis, flour. Some of the regions are separated by international boundaries which are not natural barriers to differing advantages. Climatic conditions, supplies of natural resources, location, population and other factors influence specialization. In consequence trade takes place not alone among indicuduals of a single community but is also interregional and international.

What is trade? It is an exchange of goods and services. Money is mainly an aid to the exchange because direct barter is difficult. The fact that goods and services are exchanged is an important point in international trade. Keeping it in mind helps us remember the interdependence of imports and exports. If we want to expand our exports we must be willing to accept imports in return. This elementary

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

10-20-36
25 copies 11-2-36
15 " 11-30-36

October 20, 1936

Dear Local League President:

We have pledged ourselves to support a civil service bill for Minnesota, and that means, above everything else, that we must keep public opinion awake to the advantages of a merit system. If we are to succeed we must not allow our enthusiasm and firm conviction to sit in a corner and take a nap.

You will find on our newly adopted program for the year "Qualified Personnel" as the first item under each Department. Will you not see to it that this item is woven into every subject presented and studied at every meeting of your League this year? Show how lack of such administration has, or can, wreck the good intent of any law, no matter how worthy the law may be of itself. In your publicity, both oral and published, be sure to include the benefits of administration by one who is trained and qualified, instead of by a political appointee who has

75 run 10-20-36

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October 15, 1936

Senator M. J. Galvin, Chairman
Interim Committee on Social Security
State Capitol
St. Paul, Minnesota

My dear Senator Galvin:

The Minnesota League of Women Voters has been studying the problem of co-ordination of public welfare activities. The state Convention now in session, after discussion of these problems, wishes to recommend that, in the new plan not under consideration by your committee, you include the following provisions:

First: Whatever type of state administration is decided upon, it shall include relief as well as other welfare services; and the directors and staff shall be selected for qualifications on a merit basis.

Second: Personnel of county welfare boards shall consist of not more then two county commissioners, the rest to be representative men and women chosen for their known interest in public welfare, with the approval of the state welfare administration. This board shall be policy making, not an administrative board. It shall elect an executive secretary on a merit basis without regard to residence.

Third: While administration should be local, it is necessary that there should be state supervision setting certain standards to insure that local boards are following accepted practices and are employing qualified workers.

We ask your committee to give these points your earnest consideration.

Very sincerely,
Ruth H. Mitchell
Ruth H. Mitchell, President
Minnesota League of Women Voters

7. How many League pamphlets have you read this past year?

914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

50 run
10-19-36
100 run
10-28-36
100 run
11-16-36
75-12-12-36

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75 Run
10-22-36
25 copies 11-2-36
15 " 11-30-36

October 22, 1936

Dear Local League President:

Greetings again to those of you whom I saw at our splendid convention, and regrets to those of you whom I did not see there.

The purpose of this letter is to call to your attention a very practical immediate way in which you can do some work on two items on our program, A Coordinated State and Local Organization for Public and Child Welfare Services and Qualified Personnel for Public Service. Senator Galvin of Winona, chairman of the Interim Committee of the legislature studying this subject, spoke at one of our meetings. He gave us the definite impression that he believed the majority of the people throughout the state wished all county welfare to be administered by the Board of County Commissioners in each county. A committee of the League that has been studying the welfare problem in Minnesota learned that Senator Galvin's opinion has been formed in great part as a result of meetings which have been held in various districts of the state attended by County Commissioners and interested politicians. At these meetings the County Commissioners present have passed a resolution that they be allowed control of all county welfare activities and these resolutions have in turn been sent to Senator Galvin and his committee. This is a very serious situation. It would mean that not only relief, but child welfare work, mothers' assistance, old age assistance, WPA certifications and all welfare work would be administered by a politically elected group. There would be no guarantee of trained personnel nor supervision as to standards.

The convention delegates felt so strongly that this was a time when the League of Women Voters all over the state should make every effort to inform the Interim Committee of the wishes of the great number of people interested in Qualified Personnel and in Coordinated Public Welfare systems, that a letter was drawn up and voted to be sent to Senator Galvin. Copy of the letter is enclosed. The convention also passed a motion that every local League be asked to send a letter somewhat similar to the enclosed to Senator M. J. Galvin, State Capitol, St. Paul, unless you have a legislator from your own locality on this Interim Committee, in which case send your letter to him. When possible include in your letter reasons from your own experience as League workers why it would not be wise to have all control in the hands of county commissioners.

District meetings, such as described above, are being held throughout the state, as I wrote you in my letter of September 29th. Your Leagues should be represented at these meetings. It would be well to question the desirability of the resolution they will be likely to pass. The League's preference for an unpaid citizens' board with county commissioner representation should be made clear. If you cannot have League representation at these meetings, please talk with those who will be going from your town and get the League's viewpoint before them. Other organizations in your town will be interested in helping prevent such control of welfare activities. Also don't forget to take all advantage of newspaper publicity to help make the public aware of the League's viewpoint on this most important question.

A new 5¢ mimeograph is ready at the state office which gives clear summary of the welfare set-up in the state and proposals for reorganization.

The enclosed letter from Mrs. Mary K. Swain, your chairman of Qualified Personnel plays into this same picture and some of it can be used in your local publicity.

The enclosed sheet, "A Job for Every Member", will be welcomed by you. Your Department chairmen have carefully worked these out with the hope that you will make use of the suggestions in having your members really participate in government. The extra sheets referred to can be had upon request from the office.

I know that a splendid year of accomplishment is ahead of us. This is your first chance for doing your part in making our Program of Work an effective one, and I am counting on you for 100% cooperation. I shall be glad to hear of what you do on this item and what response you arouse in your own locality.

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

914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

Reciprocal Agreements and Trade Recovery

50 mimeo 10-19-36
100 mimeo 10-28-36
100 mimeo 11-16-36
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Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

November, 1936

10-27-36
50 mimeo
50 mimeo
11-30-36

TWENTY QUESTIONS ON LEAGUE FINANCE

1. What is the state budget for 1936-37?
2. Where does this money come from?
3. Where is it spent?
4. Why send so much money to the state and national Leagues?
5. Do the state president or state officers receive mileage or other financial help?
6. Why do we not charge more for material?
7. How many League pamphlets have you read this past year?
8. What are the "Penny Sheets"? Have you seen and read them?
9. How are local League quotas determined?
10. Why do we have this method?
11. Does it work?
12. Why should finance people know the League thoroughly?
13. Why should membership chairmen know the League thoroughly?
14. Have you seen the pamphlet, "Achievements of the National League"?
15. Is it better to interview a contributor by a personal interview or a phone call?
16. Do you have a file of contributors?
17. Are they checked carefully each year for renewals?
18. What is the value of contributions besides the money received?
19. Do you feel that the League has gained prestige in this country?
20. Why should the communities support the League with contributions?

914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

50 run 10-19-36 (100 run 10-28-36)

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This does not mean that the imports and exports between two counties must balance. Nor does it mean that for any given period, the exports of goods of a country need be exactly balanced by its imports. Trade may be manysided. We sell more to some countriesthan we buy from them while with other countries the situation is the reverse. Loans, debt payments, remittances, tourist travel and services, as well as goods, enter into the picture. A debtor nation is in a different position than a creditor nation. One has payments to make; the other is the recipient of payments.

Trade between individuals within a community has been permitted without interference. Trade between regions customarily is accepted as desirable altho there are some who are imbued with the thought that business should be kept near at home. When international boundaries are crossed, however, restriction becomes the rule rather than the exception.

Too often we view these restrictions from the narrow perspective of protecting domestic producers. They do more than that. No nation has any monopoly on trade restrictions. Import restrictions of other countries becom barriers to our

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Minneapolis

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October 15, 1936

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Interim Committee on Social Security
State Capitol
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products just as ours are barriers to theirs. Furthermore, our own import restrictions tend to interfere with our export possibilities because unless we buy we need not expect to sell--especially now that we are a creditor nation.

Some incline to discuss the export market as unimportant. This certainly is not true for many lines of production. Take agriculture as an instance. During the decade 1920-1930, the products of one out of every six crop acres depended upon exports for their market. While trade has been sharply curtailed, it is still important. This is particularly true of some lines. The United States occupies a leading place as a cotton producer and fully half of the cotton crop goes abroad. One-third of the tobacco finds its way abroad. Up to recent years, one-fourth to one-third of the lard production and important amounts of pork, wheat and other products have been exported.

The farming industry reached its present state of development because export outlets were available. If these outlets are permanently lost or greatly reduced, drastic changes will have to be made. Of course no one expects that international trade is to be discontinued any more than it is expected that nations suddenly will adopt free trade. That is not the question. Trade has been reduced and the question is whether it is to be recovered or production is to be adjusted to fit the smaller market.

Problems of production adjustment are particularly difficult in the case of agriculture. Were opoulation growing rapidly we could look for increased domestic requirements. But population is no longer growing rapidly. Per capita consumption is not likely to increase. Industrial uses for farm products are not likely to expand rapidly enough to replace the loss of export outlets. A popular suggestion is that farmers should shift to growing products now imported. But many of our agricultural imports can not be produced here. Examples are rubber, coffee and tea. For some others we are at a comparative disadvantage. Some imports are joint products. For instance, if we produce more hides we would also produce more meat. Only a frattion of the acreage which has been dependent upon exports could be shifted to producing products now imported.

The problem of export markets has been eased considerable for the time being because of severe drouth conditions in 1934 and again this year. With the return of more favorable producing conditions, excess supplies again will be available unless markets are opened up or production is held in check. If we are to curtail agricultural production permanently it should be done thru the shifting of some of our farmers to lines of activity where their efforts will yield better returns. If we keep more farmers on the land than necessary to supply the market it will be at the cost of either lower income to farmers or some form of subsidy shared in by society generally.

Drouths not only have eased a condition of burdensome surpluses but also have created an unusual situation with respect to agricultural imports. We have heard much about the imports of agricultural products during 1935. We are likely to continue to hear a great deal about them during the next few months. Misconceptions about these imports are rather frequent. The relationship between imports and domestic production often are overlooked.

Imports of such feed grains as corn and oats were unusually large in 1935 because the servere drouth of 1934 reduced greatly our production of livestock feed. While large, these imports replaced only a very minor part of the loss in production resulting from climatic factors. The popular viewpoint regarded these imports as added competition for the American farmer. It was generally overlooked that they were supplies needed by farmers.

Butter imports in 1935 totalled 22,674,000 pounds. This is an impressive supply by itself. It is not seen from the right perspective, however, unless we put

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beside it the more than two billion pounds of domestic production. Nor can its significance be accurately measured unless we remember that the small feed supply and poor pasture conditions because of the drouth reduced domestic production during the winter and spring of 1935 by much more than the imports. In other words, the consumers reduced their use of butter. Had there been no imports, the amount consumed would have been that much less. Because of the drouth of 1936, butter production has been less than usual and it is to be expected that imports will increase in consequence.

Butter illustrates another point which we may as well refer to while we are dealing with this product. The tariff on butter is 14 cents a pound. Contrary to some published statements, this rate has not been altered by reciprocal agreements. A 14-cent rate does not automatically result in raising butter prices in this country by that amount. Early in 1935, our supply was so short that prices rose to the level where the tariff was fully effective. When our period of flush production came on in the summer of 1935, there was a time when our price was only 3 or 4 cents above the foreign price in spite of the 14-cent tariff. This is due to the fact that our customary butter production is so large that the supply can not be moved at the higher price. The tariff is fully effective on butter prices only in periods of short production.

The drouth has eased the surplus situation temporarily. The reasonable thing to plan on is that more favorable production conditions will soon return. Our agriculture is still on a scale to produce not only sufficient for the demands of the domestic market but also considerable quantities for export. The problem of agriculture and international trade can not be satisfactorily solved by giving attention only to protecting the farmers' domestic markets. The reopening of outlets for export products also calls for attention. In our anxiety to do something for some lines let us not overlook others. Restoration of export markets is important to all branches of agriculture. It is true that the dairyman and beef cattle producers are concerned with domestic markets. But it is also true that if export markets for lard, pork, wheat and other products are not regained, some of the producers of these commodities will shift to production for the domestic market.

The Trade agreement program represents an endeavor to revive international trade and is therefore of interest in this connection. An act passed in June 1934, grants authority for a three-year period to the administration to enter into agreements with other countries. This includes authority to make up to a 50 per cent change is specific tariff rates. The agreements may be cancelled after three years by due notice or thereafter by not to exceed six months notice.

The agreements are made in harmony with the most-favored-nation principle. They are not treaties requiring ratification by the Senate. These two features have been criticized and some attention to them may be in order. Disregarding the well established most-favored-nation principle would probably involve us in considerable difficulty. It is well to bear in mind that trade restrictions are weapons available to other nations as well as our own. Retaliatory restrictions may be employed to force the extension of concessions. Some of those who condemn this aspect of the present program evidently have not gone into these angles carefully. It may be noted that apparently the administration has sought to select commodities for concessions in such a way that their extension to other nations will not have disastrous effects on our producers.

A realistic view of ratification by the Senate should consider existing circumstances carefully. Congressional hearings on tariff revisions do not lend support to the belief that the Senate would be left free to consider these agreements without being subjected to a barrage from groups whose protection is affected. A large share of tariff hearings is taken up by those seeking higher rates. Exporting interests and consumers are inadequately represented. It seems reasonable to conclude that Congress was willing to delegate certain authority for a temporary period

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because of the realization of the difficulties of revising the tariff by specific legislation under existing circumstances.

In viewing the program, it is essential to bear in mind that the objective is to restore trade thru the lowering of some of the existing restrictions. Each agreement is a part of a larger program. Concessions are exchanged for other concessions. The concessions depend upon the country involved. Some of them are on agricultural goods; others are industrial. In making an agreement with a country such as Canada, for example, it is well nigh inexcapable that some of the concessions granted by the United States would apply to farm products and that the concessions of Canada would apply largely to industrial products. This arises from the fact that the United States has more industrial development than Canada and that its agriculture is quite similar to that of the United States. Canada is one of the more important customers of this country and if these agreements are to produce results, such customers must be included.

We should not make the error of concluding that concessions which encourage increased exports of industrial products are necessarily contrary to the farmers' best interest. There is a close relationship between butter prices, for instance, and industrial employment. An increase in employment and purchasing power among consumers is important to agricultural recovery.

The Canadian agreement is the one which has attracted the greatest attention here in the Middle West. Under it, Canada lowered its duties on a considerable number of commodities and placed a larger number on a basis where they will pay lower rates than formerly. Changes in its system of valuations also serve to reduce duties. Exemptions to tourists returning from the United States corresponding to those in force in our country also were provided. While these changes affect mainly industrial goods, a considerable number of farm products are benefited directly.

The United States agreed to reduce duties on some commodities, to retain some on the free list and to maintain others unchanged. The reductions are of two classifications in that some of them are limited to specific amounts of products while others are without quantity limitations. Under the former, import duties were lowered on limited quantities of certain classes of livestock, cream, and certified seed potatoes. Reduction without quantity limitations was made on cheddar cheese and various other products.

Increases in cattle imports this year have been cited as the reason for a weaker livestock market. Undoubtedly many have gained the impression that there has been a veritable flood of imports. The quota of cattle 700 pounds and over on which the duty was lowered is limited to three-fourths of one per cent of our average domestic slaughter during 1928 to 1932. This amounts to about 156,000 head. Rates were cut on 20,000 dairy cows and about 52,000 calves. Increase in imports from Canada have been offset in part by decrease in those from other sources. For the first half of this year, imports from all sources were 285,000 head, an increase of 54,000 head over the same months in 1935. Before concluding that it was the cause of the lower livestock market, we should note the total supply. During the first half of this year, the inspected slaughter totalled 4,862,000 head, an increase of 633,000 head over the slaughter during the same months in 1935. In other words, slaughter increased more than eleven times the increase in imports of cattle. Clearly, increases in domestic supplies supply the major explanation for the lower market. The quotas on cattle now have been practically exhausted so the agreement will not be a factor in the import situation during the last half of the year.

Exports of cured pord and lard from the United States to Canada are larger this year than last, indicating that the agreement with Canada may be assisting in developing outlets for hog producers. This is not without interest to beef cattle producers.

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Statements have appeared recently implying that the trade agreements have increased butter imports. Those overlook the fact that the tariff on butter has not been lowered. The tariff on cream was lowered from 56.6 cents a gallon to 35 cents on a quota of 1,500,000 gallons. Imports during the first seven months of 1936 were less than seven thousand gallons, showing that this has not been important.

Imports of cheese from Canada during 1936 have been above those of 1935. However, these imports for the first seven months of the year were the equivalent of less than 2 per cent of the domestic production of cheddar cheese. Prices dropped during the early months of 1936 and the imports were charged with being the cause. However, we must bear in mind that the customary seasonal trend is downward during the late winter and spring when production is increasing. Prices subsequently rose again because of the reduced production.

Some contend that trade agreements are all right in principle but should be applied to noncompetitive commodities. This has an appealing sound but overlooks the fact that trade restrictions apply mainly to competitive commodities and consequently if they are to be lessened attention must be given mainly to competitive products. Some apparently would have us achieve a stage of barter under which we would buy noncompetitive products only if the sellers would agree to take our products in exchange. Unfortunately, lines of trade have not been developed on that basis. Principal outlets for our agricultural exports have been in European countries. These are not important sources of our agricultural imports.

The air is full of charges and counter charges at the present time. In the midst of these it is difficult for the average person to gain any very accurate picture of the problem. As an aid it is suggested that sight not be lost of the underlying facts. Among these are the following. We can not keep out imports and rebuild exports at the same time. If we want to recapture export markets we must be willing to accept imports. The domestic market is not large enough to take care of normal production of our present agriculture. The farmers' concern consequently is not with only the American market. If markets are curtailed, production likewise will have to be. This is why the problem becomes one of weighing costs. To lower trade barriers will call for some readjustments involving costs. If they are not lowered, the adjustments necessary in lines dependent upon exports will involve costs as well. Some say we can not afford to make readjustments in our trade restrictions. The facts may be that we can afford still less the failure to make them. Clearly the decision with regard to the policy which will be the best in the long run depends upon a careful consideration of all aspects of the problem. Unless this is done we stand in danger of acting contrary to our own best interests. It is not likely to be done as long as we view the matter as one of politics. Its economic aspects are deserving of more careful study than they are receiving.

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Dear Local League President:

We have pledged ourselves to support a civil service bill for Minnesota, and that means, above everything else, that we must keep public opinion awake to the advantages of a merit system. If we are to succeed we must not allow our enthusiasm and firm conviction to sit in a corner and take a nap.

You will find on our newly adopted program for the year "Qualified Personnel" as the first item under each Department. Will you not see to it that this item is woven into every subject presented and studied at every meeting of your League this year? Show how lack of such administration has, or can, wreck the good intent of any law, no matter how worthy the law may be of itself. In your publicity, both oral and published, be sure to include the benefits of administration by one who is trained and qualified, instead of by a political appointee who has known nothing of such a job before. Find out how many of the appointments in your locality call for any special requirements, and know how many of the state non-elective positions are political "plums". Every speaker at the Convention, whether a League member, or invited in from outside, mentioned qualified, or trained personnel! An eager ear listened for it.

Thank you for your cooperation and interest. We all want to work together to make our next legislature feel the weight of public opinion in favor of a civil service law. The telegram received from Mrs. Gellhorn, National chairman of the trained personnel campaign, brought to delegates assembled in convention, a big impetus to carry on our good work. "Minnesota lead the way in the first stages of our campaign to rouse public opinion to merit mindedness. Everyone looks to Minnesota to lead the way again in channeling this aroused public opinion toward lasting improvements in our civil service. Greetings to the convention and good luck."

If at any time your personnel chairman can be of service to you, please feel free to call upon her. And don't forget to send to the state office for a copy of the proposed civil service bill and familiarize yourselves with it.

I am enclosing for your use a clipping from the Minneapolis Tribune, October 12, quoting an interview with me on Trained Personnel.

Yours very sincerely,

Mary Swain

Mrs. Mary K. Swain, Chairman
Personnel Campaign

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Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

November, 1936

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12-16-36

FORTY QUESTIONS ON ORGANIZATION OF THE LEAGUE

1. What is the purpose of the League?

2. Is the League program a restricted program?

3. Do you believe League people put thorough study into a question before they support a measure?

4. Does the League attempt to completely cover the fields it works in?

5. Is the League's program concerned with public or private interests?

6. Is there any other organization in America limited to the general field of government?

7. When was the plan for the League of Women Voters launched?

8. How many national presidents have we had? Name them.

9. What is the National Board?

10. Who makes up the State Board?

2. Opposition to Discriminations against Women in Pu lic Employment

3. Units of School Taxation and Administration large enough for economy and efficiency

4. Protection of academic freedom as basic to sound education

5. Coordinated state and local organization for publ and child welfare services

6. Application of the Social Security Act to Minneso Unemployment Compensation, Child Welfare Service Adequate provision for Maternity, Infancy and Child hygiene.

7. Commission for Tax Revision

8. Statewide, uniform system of tax assessment

9. Cooperation with National League on all active fe eral measures, including all questions of Forei Policy

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1. Expenditure control as a practicable method of te limitation
2. Fee system as applied to County Officers
3. Consumer Problems
4. Labor Problems: (a) Collective Bargaining; (b) Status of Minimum Wage Legislation

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Plan of Organization

National, State and Local

The National League, as at present organized, consists of the following: president, two vice-presidents, a secretary, and a treasurer; a Board of Directors consisting of the above mentioned officers, four directors at large (elected); members appointed by the elected members of the Board, who are chairmen of the departments of 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. Many 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.

ment and wish to support it. The additional $1,000 voted by the convention is to be raised by special contributions. Tentative plans were made at Convention for raising this additional amount and a $500 pledge was received.

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Minnesota League of Women Voters
1936-1937

Officers	
President	Miss Ruth H. Mitchell, St. Cloud
First vice-president	Mrs. Ellwood Newhart, Minneapolis
Second vice-president	Mrs. Charles M. Denny, Minneapolis
Third vice-president	Mrs. Harington Beard, Minneapolis
Secretary	Mrs. J. Douglas Winter, Mound
Treasurer	Mrs. H. M. Temple, Jr., St. Paul
Directors	
Term expires in 1938	Mrs. O. M. Botsford, Winona
Term expires in 1937	Mrs. Lyman L. Huntley, Grand Rapids
Term expires in 1938	Mrs. H. M. Lamberton, Jr., Winona
Term expires in 1937	Mrs. Gordon B. New, Rochester
Term expires in 1938	Mrs. Linus O'Malley, St. Paul
Term expires in 1937	Mrs. E. C. Stakman, St. Paul
Congressional District Chairmen	
1st district	Mrs. J. G. W. Havens, Austin
2nd district	Mrs. B. W. Musser, Wells
3rd district	Mrs. Leonard Keyes, Minneapolis
4th district	Mrs. Mahlon C. Bundy, St. Paul
5th district	Mrs. Harold G. Cant, Minneapolis
6th district	Mrs. James Turner, St. Cloud
7th district	Mrs. I. M. Hudson, 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
	Mrs. H. G. Zavoral, St. Paul
Government and Foreign Policy	Mrs. Miles H. McNally, Minneapolis
Government and The Legal Status of Women	Mrs. C. F. Luwe, Mankato
	Mrs. F. G. Jewett, Minneapolis
Finance	
Special Advisors	
Public Personnel	Mrs. Mary K. Swain, Winona
College Leagues	Sister Eucharista, College of St. Catherine, St. Paul
VOTER Editor	Mrs. F. Gordon Ricker, Minneapolis

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

November, 1936

50 mm 10-27-36

FORTY QUESTIONS ON ORGANIZATION OF THE LEAGUE

30 mm 12-16-36

1. What is the purpose of the League?

2. Is the League program a restricted program?

3. Do you believe League people put thorough study into a question before they support a measure?

4. Does the League attempt to completely cover the fields it works in?

5. Is the League's program concerned with public or private interests?

6. Is there any other organization in America limited to the general field of government?

7. When was the plan for the League of Women Voters launched?

8. How many national presidents have we had? Name them.

9. What is the National Board?

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10-29-36
5 mm

75 mm 12-16-36
75 " 9/28/37

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By Helen M. Horr

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2. Where does this money come from?

Quotas from local Leagues, $5,500; Woman Voter, $600; Sale of Educational Material, $500; contributions, $1,500. These contributions are from friends of the League who believe in its work of education in government and wish to support it. The additional $1,000 voted by the convention is to be raised by special contributions. Tentative plans were made at Convention for raising this additional amount and a $500 pledge was received.

3. Where is this money spent?

Organization (traveling and building up new Leagues, visiting and helping old ones), $575.00; printing and mailing of Woman Voter, $500.00; Educational material, $450; Office maintenance and supplies, $836.00; Depreciation (office replacement), $50.00; publicity, $50.00; Salaries, $4,500; National quota, $2,138.00 (the state League's share in maintaining the services of the National League).

4. Why send a national quota?

Because there wouldn't be any state League or local League without the National League. It is a concentrated effort of the women of the United States that will accomplish things. As a single group, you would be ineffective. The money sent monthly to the National League is used for research work on publications, for organization, for maintenance of the office and congressional secretary, etc.

5. Do the officers and department chairmen of the state League receive pay or mileage?

No, they receive no remuneration of any kind for their services.

6. Is there expense involved by these officers which they must assume?

Yes, there is considerable expense involved for these officers. The president and the department chairmen all have to make trips at least once a month, sometimes oftener, to the cities in the interest of the League. Remember many of the district and department chairmen live outside of the Twin Cities.

7. Does the League charge what it costs to edit the printed material and pamphlets?

No, it only charges what it costs to print the material.

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

November, 1936

FORTY QUESTIONS ON ORGANIZATION OF THE LEAGUE

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6. Is

Why doesn't it charge the full cost?

Because the League is doing a great piece of educational work in the country through its pamphlets and it has been felt that if a greater charge were placed on the mamphlets, fewer people would have access to them and the work would be held back. The League's material is accurate, non-partisan and condensed, the sort of thing that the public is eager to have.

9. How important is an enlightened public opinion?

The most important thing of all is an informed public opinion, for our government represents us, and if we are uninformed ourselves, we cannot expect an informed government.

YOUR PART

1. How are quotas based?

Quotas are based on the rate of $10 per thousand people, according to the 1920 census.

2. Why has this been the plan? Why not separate dues for each individual, paid directly to the state?

Because the Minnesota League has felt that the local League should grow in proportion to the town's growth. Individual dues paid directly to the state League might be prohibitive to the growth of large groups. The quota system is an incentive for growth.

3. How much can you assume of your full quota?

Think this over carefully, and I think you can answer if by asking yourself how important do you feel League information is to you and your community. Has your League grown in proportion to your community? Well-organized Leagues do not have the difficulty in raising quotas that poorly organized Leagues do.

4. How can this money be raised?

1) All Leagues must have at least $1.00 dues, 25 cents to be paid to the state League for the VOTER

2) Some Leagues are successful in having larger dues. Some charge $2.00 and $2.50 dues.

3) Graduated dues: It is as easy for some people to pay $5.00 or $3.00 as it is for others to pay $1.00. We could call these contributing members. We believe that no one should go out to get contributions or contributing members who does not understand the League first.

4) Contributions of $5.00 and up. The League is for the betterment of the community, therefore, the community should help support the League.

5) League luncheons three times a year, dividing the League group into three divisions to furnish the luncheon, charging all present 25 cents. This would be for your League group only.

6) Movies

7) Sale of printed material

8) Rummage sales, bake sales, card parties, speakers, if there is no other method by which to raise your quota.

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10. Who makes up the State Board?

11. Who makes up your Board? Elected or Appointed

12. Where is the state office? Have you ever been in it?

13. What paid staff does the state League have? What do they do?

14. About how many local Leagues has Minnesota:

15. What states have the majority of College Leagues?

16. How often does our State Board meet?

17. How long before the national convention does the National Proposed Program come out?

18. Have you ever analyzed the National Proposed Program?

19. When is the national Program adopted?

20. What is the relation of the state to the National Program adopted?

21. How long before state convention is the State Proposed Program sent out?

22. Did you as a responsible member of your Board vote on that program ?

23. Is it worthwhile to draw up a fine program on a piece of paper if members of the League do not understand what they are to do about it?

24. Does your League support local measures?

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National, State and Local

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25. How many departments are there in the League? Name them

26. Who are the state Department chairmen?

27. Have you ever contacted them for help in planning your work?

28. What is the League Quarterly? Have you ever read it?

29. What is the National News Letter Service? Are you a subscriber?

30. Have you seen the national and state lists of Publications?

31. Do you feel you are a responsible member of your Board? What could you do to improve?

32. Have you seen or read The Program Explained?

33. What is a Department Chairman's Job?

34. Does the League ever endorse candidates or parties?

35. When we support a bill in Congress or the legislature, is someone at the Capitol all the time?

36. What is the Legislative Council?

37. What would you do if you were a president or a chairman who did not agree with the League in its stand on certain measures?

38. If you are a chairman and wish to accomplish a local project, what steps would be necessary?

39. Should a League program of meetings be made a year in advance?

40. What have you ever done for Congressional, legislative, or local support of a League measure?

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Minnesota League of Women Voters

FOR LEGISLATIVE SUPPORT
1. A Civil Service Law for Minnesota

CONTINUED RESPONSIBILITIES FOR SUPPORT WHEN NECESSAR
1. Qualified Personnel in Public Service

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4. Protection of academic freedom as basic to sound education

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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. Qualified Personnel in Public Service
*2. A Civil Service Law for Minnesota
*3. Statewide, uniform system of tax assessment
*4. Commission for Tax Revision
5. Expenditure control as a practicable method of tax limitation
6. Fee system as applied to county officers
*7. Cooperation with National League on all active federal measures

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND EDUCATION
*1. Qualified Personnel in Public Service
*2. Units of school taxation and administration large enough for economy and efficiency
*3. Protection of academic freedom as basic to sound education
*4. Cooperation with National League on all active federal measures

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND CHILD WELFARE
*1. Qualified Personnel in Public Service
*2. Coordinated state and local organization for public and child welfare services
*3. Application of the Social Security Act to Minnesota: Child Welfare Services, Adequate provision for maternity, infancy, and child hygiene
*4. Cooperation with National League on all active federal measures

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND ECONOMIC WELFARE
*1. Qualified Personnel in Public Service
*2. Coordinated state and local organization for public and child welfare services
*3. Application of the Social Security Act to Minnesota: Unemployment Compensation
4. Consumer Problems
5. Labor Problems: (a) Collective Bargaining; (b) Status of Minimum Wage Legislation
*6. Cooperation with National League on all active federal measures

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND THE LEGAL STATUS OF WOMEN
*1. Qualified Personnel in Public Service
*2. Opposition to Discriminations against Women in Public Employment
*3. Cooperation with National League on all active federal measures

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND FOREIGN POLICY
*1. Downward Revision of tariffs through reciprocal trade agreements
*2. A foreign policy of this country as a non-belligerent nation, which will not obstruct the efforts of other nations to achieve peace
*3. Participation in the collective system for the prevention of war; including implementation of the Pact of Paris, and membership in the Permanent Court of International Justice and the League of Nations
4. The evolving foreign policy of the United States

*Indicates Support Items

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 1937 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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10-29-36
75 mimeo
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LEAGUE YEAR

Special Activities for All League Members

The State Convention is held in October of each year, generally in one of the Twin Cities, occasionally in some larger town in the state. Every League is urged to send as large a delegation as possible, for this occasion furnishes an opportunity to learn how others are solving problems common to all. Discussion regarding League policies is held, state chairmen of departments meet local League chairmen to discuss their department program. The state President meets with local League presidents. The program is adopted. If you want a real understanding of program making and participation in it, if you want enthusiasm for local League work, attend the State Convention.

In addition to the State Convention, there are other special meetings. Usually while the Legislature is in session, a state-wide meeting is held for all members. Each year during the winter there is a presidents' conference, and in May of every year there are joint meetings of neighboring Leagues.

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History of the Department, Price 2¢

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Academic Freedom Penny Sheet. (1936) Price 1¢

11-3-36

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue,
Minneapolis

November 3rd, 1936

Dear Board Member:

Our first Board meeting of the new League year will be held on Friday, November 13th, at the Minneapolis Y W C A, 12th and Nicollet. The meeting will be called to order as usual at 10 a.m., in the Industrial Girls' room on the fourth floor. This will be our first opportunity to welcome those members of the Board elected at the recent convention, and we hope that you can all be present.

During the morning session we will, in addition to other items of business, have a Board quiz on the essentials of a good state Civil Service bill, preparatory to the decision which we will have to make in regard to the bill to be proposed at the next session of the State

55 mm

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue,
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January 12th, 1937

Dear Local League President:

Usually at this time of year I am planning trips out into the state, but this year most of my time will be spent at the Legislature in an effort to complete the splendid work you have already done on our support program. Even though I am not visiting you, I am giving a great deal of time and thought as to what is happening in your locality. Your report blanks mean more than ever before and I watch for them eagerly.

These are some of the points that I find myself wondering about. Will you help me analyze them as far as your own League goes?

Is your attendance at meetings dropping off?
remaining the same?
increasing ?

Do you need help with program plans and material for the coming months?

Are your quota payments taken care of or have you plans how they may be?

Would a visit from some member of the State Board, who would talk on the support items, be of some assistance to your League? If so, the state office has a list of available people and will be glad to make the necessary contacts.

Do you wish a speaker for an open meeting?

Any way I can help you through the written word, please do call on me. Of course you know my thoughts are far more with local Leagues than with the Legislature.

Most cordially,

Helen Horr

Helen M. Horr,
Field Secretary

Not sent to
Mpls.
St. Paul
Duluth
Randolph
Farmington
St. Cloud

Report on quotas paid
New secretary

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1-7-37

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MINUTES
December 17th, 1936

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Following organizations were represented: Minn. Branch, American Association of University Women; Minnesota Education Assn., Twin City Chapter, American Assn. of Social Workers, Mpls. Y W C A, Uptown Business Women's Assn., Mpls. Woman's Club, Mpls. Civic and Commerce Assn., Legislative Committee of the State Conference of Social Work, Twin City Teachers Assn., and Minn. and Mpls. Leagues of Women Voters.

Each organization representative was asked to state in writing the legislative program of their organization. There was some discussion of the history of the Council and its purpose as a clearing house for legislation of common interest.

The chairman appointed a Program Committee, consisting of Mrs. Winter, chairman, Mr. Finke, Mrs. Waters and Mr. England, with a fifth member to be appointed later. It was agreed that this program committee should formulate a statement as to the policy for the Council, to be submitted at the next meeting.

IT WAS VOTED that each member organization pay 50 cents dues to the League of Women Voters to cover cost of mimeographing minutes and sending out notices.

After some discussion of the best time to meet, the third Tuesday of the month at 3:30 p.m. was decided upon.

It was suggested that the Minneapolis Council of Federated Church Women and the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Assn. be asked to join the Council. Mr. Finke announced that the Department of Government of the Civic and Commerce Assn. is to have an office in the North Central Commercial bldg. near the State Capitol in St. Paul during the legislative session and will be glad to give any information it can to members of the Council on legislation under discussion.

Mr. Finke announced that the State Conference of Social Work is to put out a weekly digest of the current status of social legislation, and at the request of those present, the members of the Legislative Council will be put on the mailing list.

Coordination of Welfare Activities Mrs. John S. Bauman, special adviser to the State Board of the Minnesota League of Women Voters on this subject spoke. She first outlined the overlapping and inefficient system under which county welfare is administered. In some counties there are as many as five bodies administering welfare activities - the county commissioners, child welfare board, county relief board, or poor commission, old age assistance agency, and probate judges. In the state administration, there are at present two state agencies concerned with welfare and relief - the Executive Council and the State Board of Control, as well as the Federal government working through state and local representatives.

The four points that the League of Women Voters will support in legislation on coordination of welfare activities are: that a lay board and a director of public welfare is an ultimate goal for the state administration; that in whatever measure is proposed, there must be adequate provisions protecting personnel standards; with reference to county boards, personnel shall consist of not more than two county commissioners, the rest to be representative men and women chosen for their known interest in public welfare; such a board shall be policy making, not administrative and shall elect an executive secretary on a merit basis without regard to residence, and that while administration should be local it is necessary that there should be state supervision setting certain standards to insure that local

25 copies 75 rum 12-16-36

LEAGUE YEAR

Special Activities for All League Members

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In addition to the State Convention, there are other special meetings. Usually while the Legislature is in session, a state-wide meeting is held for all members. Each year during the winter there is a presidents' conference, and in May of every year there are joint meetings of neighboring Leagues.

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11-3-36

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue,
Minneapolis

November 3rd, 1936

Dear Board Member:

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boards are following accepted practices and are employing qualified workers; and finally, that whatever type of state administration is decided upon, it shall include relief as well as other welfare services.

Under a lay board, and a director of public welfare, administration would be under a single head. This would mean abolishing the State Board of Control, which is one of the chief objections to this plan. An alternative might be to put all public welfare under the Board of Control, altho it is doubtful whether a three-headed, non-expert board is as good as a single trained director. Another alternative would be to have everything except institutions under one head and leave the Board of Control in charge of institutions. With reference to county reorganization, the county commissioners will probably oppose this standard as it would mean a surrender of one of their most important powers.

It was pointed out that at present the State is not in a position to get federal aid for the blind and for dependent children. Now legislation must be passed complying with Federal standards to get federal aid.

Mrs. Bartlett spoke of the interest of the A A U W in a bill for certification of librarians.

Educational Measures

Mr. England spoke of the necessity of keeping the income tax for the schools. Originally this was to be used only to retire school bonds. The 1935 legislature decreed it could also be used in the three first class cities for maintenance and upkeep. This revenue is growing yearly and many longing eyes have been cast upon it. The M. E. A. urges that it be kept for the schools.

Mr. England also spoke of a bill concerning teachers' tenure. At present teachers outside the three cities must be appointed each year and politics often enter in. Therefore, the M E A will work for a bill providing that the teacher's contract shall continue until a majority of the school board terminates it. If it is terminated, the teacher shall be entitled to a hearing. This is not an ideal tenure bill, but it is probably the best attainable as a first step.

Respectfully submitted,

Alice Lee Hardenbergh
Secretary pro tem

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STATE BOARD MEETING
January 8th,
1 9 3 7

A G E N D A

Minutes

Finance
- Treasurer's Report
- Finance Chairman's Report
  - Action on Joint Finance
  - Report on quotas paid
- New secretary

Organization
- Date of fall convention
- February Board meeting
- Course as Adult Education Center
- Radio
- Legislative interviews

Support items
- Civil Service bill
- Coordination of Welfare Activities
- Report on Unemployment Compensation Law

Report of Department Chairmen

Report on News Letter subscriptions

Cause and Cure of War Conference

Women's Congress

Correspon[illegible]ce

Luncheon

Discussion of future hopes for Legislative Council
Miss Katherine Wallace

Agricultural Security and the Trade Agreements
Mrs. A J McGuire

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There are general uniform activities for local Leagues throughout the year which require systematic work and planning in addition to your study program.

Pre-election activities

1. Candidates' meetings for local and county officials, prior to primary or prior to the general election.

2. Information service to voters which includes information on candidates, records of their votes and sample ballots.

Legislative work.

1. Interviews with state legislators on League measures prior to the session.

2. Education of the public through newspapers, open forums on state League items.

3. Visit to the state legislature when in session.

4. Letters or wires sent to legislators in behalf of support items on the program, if requested by state headquarters.

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Treasurer's Report
Finance Chairman's Report
Action on Joint Finance
Report on quotas paid
New secretary

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11-2-36

Minnesota League of Women Voters

November 1936

PUBLICATIONS OF MINNESOTA LEAGUE

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History of the Department, Price 2¢

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Should Married Women Work? Penny Sheet, Price 1¢

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At 12:30 we will lunch together at the Y. W. The cost of the luncheon is sixty cents, and reservations must be made through the State office by Thursday morning, November 12th. We will have as our guests at luncheon three new officers of the All-College League Board. We can talk over with them how to better "follow-up" the College League members in their communities after they have left college.

Following luncheon, those Board members who can remain will be given an opportunity to see the slides of the National League headquarters that so greatly impressed those of us who saw them at the National convention. We had hoped to use them at our evening of Fun, Feast and Finance, but were unable to do so.

Sincerely yours,
Ruth H. Mitchell
Ruth H. Mitchell,
President

Don't forget to make your luncheon reservation!

Enclosures:
Letter from ~~Calvin~~ convention to Senator Galvin
Questions on Civil Service Bill
Miss Mitchell's letter on Welfare Coordination
Mrs. Swain's letter on Qualified Personnel

55 lines

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Finance
Treasurer's Report
Finance Chairman's Report
Action on Joint Finance
Report on quotas paid
New secretary

35 1-7-37

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Ave.,
Minneapolis

January 7th, 1937

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

The second meeting of the Legislative Council will be held Tuesday, January 19th, at 3:30 p.m., in Committee Room 3 of the Citizens Aid Bldg., 8th St. and 4th Av.So., Minneapolis. Minutes of the first meeting are enclosed herewith.

12-18-36

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Av., Minneapolis

December 28th, 1936

My dear Legislator:

Unfortunately for you and for us, you represent one of the few districts in the state in which we do not have a local League of Women Voters. Therefore it will be impossible to have one of our members talk with you before the legislature convenes and discover your attitude toward the legislation which we are supporting this year.

Since we cannot have such a conference with you, we do, however, wish to advise you of the stand which the Minnesota League of Women Voters takes in regard to three measures which will be considered in the legislature this year.

We support a Civil Service bill which has been carefully considered and will be sponsored by a group of state organizations and which will stress an effective merit system in civil service. We believe this to be of first importance in that the efficiency of every department of government is unquestionably increased by the employment of qualified personnel.

914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis

Price 1 cent

SHOULD MARRIED WOMEN WORK?

1. How many women work?
   According to the 1930 census, approximately 82% over 15 years of age; 24 million in keeping their own homes, 11 million in gainful occupation outside the home.

2. What percentage of gainfully employed are married?
   Approximately 3 million, married and living with husband; and 1,800,000 either widowed or divorced.

3. What percentage of married women gainfully employed are engaged in domestic, industrial, and agricultural pursuits, where there is little opportunity for advancement?
   Approximately 65 percent.

4. Why is it necessary for some married women to work outside their homes?
   1) Husband's wages often do not provide even minimum standard of living; this is particularly true of 65 percent above mentioned.
   2) Though husband's wages may keep family from actual want, they are insufficient

35 copies

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Av.
Minneapolis

December 30th, 1936

Dear Board Member:

The January Board meeting will be held the second Friday of the month, as usual - January 8th, at the Minneapolis Y W C A, convening at ten o'clock.

This promises to be a very full and interesting Board meeting. The Civil Service bill will be ready for introduction in the Legislature - if not already introduced - and I know you will all be eager to know the final form of this bill.

The League's 1937 radio series starts next Monday, January 4th, so tune in on W C C O at 4 p.m. and listen to Mrs. Glen Waters of Minneapolis speak on "Civil Service, Plainly Speaking".

Although it is soon after the holiday season, I am hoping for a good Board attendance. Please let us know at the office by Thursday, January 7th, whether we should make a luncheon reservation for you. The price will be 60 cents.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth H. Mitchell

Ruth H. Mitchell,
President

35 1-7-37

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Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
Price 5 cents

December
1936

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MINNESOTA'S MINIMUM WAGE LAW

The first Minnesota bill covering minimum wage provisions for women and minors was introduced in the 1911 session of the legislature. It failed of passage, but this failure did not prevent the groups and individuals sponsoring it from going ahead with plans for its future consideration. Armed with facts, under the leadership of Father John A. Ryan of the St. Paul Seminary, friends of minimum wage legislation had another bill introduced in the 1913 legislative session. There was little opposition to the bill, which passed with a vote in the House of 61 to 10. Nineteen thirteen was a year when there was considerable agitation over the relationship of white slavery to low wages. It was also a year of much reformist legislation throughout the United States, such as mothers' pension and workmen's compensation laws. The same year several other states passed mandatory minimum wage laws.

In accordance with the provisions of the law, a Minimum Wage Commission was set up, and advisory boards, representing the public, employers and employes, were appointed by the Commission. Among outstanding members representing the public were Father John A. Ryan, Miss Gratia Countryman and Miss Emily Child. Outstanding representative employers were Samuel Dittenhofer and George Dayton, retailers. Public hearings were held during 1914. Discussion of wage rates were heard and questionnaires were filled out by employes.

On October 23, 1914, the first six minimum wage orders were issued. Immediately a temporary injunction was asked by two manufacturers to have the law declared unconstitutional.

From November 18, 1914 until December 21, 1917, the law was not enforced pending an opinion from the Minnesota Supreme Court, the Ramsey County District Court having held the law unconstitutional. In the meantime, the Oregon minimum wage law had gone to the United States Supreme Court in 1917, and its constitutionality was upheld by a split decision. It is possible that the delay in handing down a decision in the Minnesota case was due to waiting until the United States Supreme Court had spoken on the almost identical Oregon minimum wage law. At all events, immediately afterwards the Minnesota Supreme Court held the Minnesota minimum wage law constitutional by a unanimous decision.

The Minimum Wage Commission again continued to act with the assistance of new advisory boards, serving without pay. It was difficult sometimes to have employes serve on these boards because they were afraid of jeopardizing their standing as individual employes. This fear was reflected in the case of one working woman on the mercantile board who voted against an adequate minimum wage law. Father Ryan concluded that the experience was an indication that ",.... this measure of industrial democracy is not practically attainable where working women are unorganized and have not developed a spirit of industrial solidarity and class loyalty." Credit for the accomplishments of these boards must be given to the groups of women's organizations who were willing and courageous enough to support and fight for a living wage for women employes.

There was pressure both from the outside and within the membership of the boards to keep the minimum wage as low as possible. The establishment of the principle of wage differentiation between urban and rural localities was established in wage

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3. What percentage of married women gainfully employed are engaged in domestic, industrial, and agricultural pursuits, where there is little opportunity for advancement?
Approximately 65 percent.

4. Why is it necessary for some married women to work outside their homes?
1) Husband's wages often do not provide even minimum standard of living; this is particularly true of 65 percent above mentioned.
2) Though husband's wages may keep family from actual want, they are insufficient

orders. This has not been used generally in other states.

In 1920 another case reached the Minnesota Supreme Court and again the validity of the law was upheld. Court action the following year once more interfered with effective enforcement. The law stated that "wherever practicable" minimum wage orders should be sent to each employer. The Minnesota Supreme Court held that an employer could not be held responsible for conforming to the requirements of the order until it had been proved that he had received a copy. An amendment to the law was passed in 1923 making publication and filing of orders with proper local officials sufficient notice to employers.

In 1921 the powers and duties then by law vested in the Minimum Wage Commission were transferred to the Industrial Commission as part of the functions of the Division of Women and Children in the Department of Labor and Industries.

In 1923 the minimum wage law of the District of Columbia was held unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court. This threw into doubt all of the state laws on this subject throughout the country. It is interesting to note that where the minimum wage law had become a recognized part of the industrial picture through years of enforcement, the employers associations united in the efforts which were made to protect it. The secretary-manager of the Manufacturers and Merchants Association of Oregon, for instance, sent out a mimeographed letter to all of the employers of the state in which he said:

> "The purpose of this bulletin is to plead with all employers of Oregon to still acknowledge the authority of the Industrial Welfare Commission's rulings, and in no case deviate from them, nor in any instance where a higher wage is now being paid, to reduce such wage to the minimum; but on the contrary where production and efficiency justifies it, rather to increase the wage."

The large associations of employers in California, including retail merchants, jobbers, manufacturers, canners, laundrymen, etc., posted bulletins and otherwise gave publicity to the fact that they would abide by the ruling of the Industrial Welfare Commission. In Minnesota, however, the state law was attacked as being unjust and unconstitutional by United States Supreme Court decision.

The Minnesota Industrial Commission through the Division of Women and Children continued checking payrolls and seeking to make adjustments where wages were paid less than the minimum prescribed by its decree under legislative authority. Very shortly another case appeared in the state courts and was carried to the Minnesota Supreme Court. This case involved the application of the law to minors only. The Supreme Court decided that, since the United States Supreme Court had not nullified the law for minors, the part of the law involved in the case under consideration was valid. The court stated, however, that no decision could be given in this case on the portion involving adult women . Since there has been no adverse decision on the validity of Minnesota's minimum wage law, it has remained on the statute books. It is interesting to note that even now there are employers who think that the minimum wage law still applies to adult women.

In 1925 an employer refused to make adjustments to adult women employes. The chairman of the Industrial Commission thereupon wrote the Attorney General asking whether, in view of these decisions, failure to pay the minimum wage to a woman over 18 years was a violation of the minimum wage law. An Assistant Attorney General replied that "in our opinion said minimum wage law is not enforceable in its application to the employment of female persons over 18 years of age." On this

authority the Industrial Commission ceased to enforce the law as applied to adult women. Mary Watkins Dietrickson, writing in the "Minnesota Woman Voter" expressed the view of those who disapproved of this method of ceasing to carry out the provisions of the law:

> "Our Supreme Court has upheld the Minnesota law in all cases appealed to it. No one contends that an opinion given by an attorney general's office has the force of a court decision, and still our law as applied to women has ceased to be enforced."

The wage order regarding minors now in effect is the one adopted in 1921. For workers of ordinary ability who live in cities with a population of 5000 or over, the wage order specifies a wage of $12.00 per week of 36 to 48 hours, plus 25 cents for additional hours. For those in smaller cities, the wage order specifies a wage of $10.50 per week of 36 to 48 hours, plus 21½ cents for each hour over 48 hours. A lesser wage is fixed for learners.

In 1936 the United States Supreme Court invalidated the New York law very specifically for adult women. The situation today is much the same as it was in 1925. The minimum wage law is being enforced for minors, girls under 18 years and boys under 21 years of age, and its enforcement is supported by apparently favorable public opinion. The provisions of the law as it applies to adult women, however, are still a part of the law of the state, never having been declared unconstitutional. For five successive sessions of the legislature efforts to amend the law so that a minor female may receive equal protection with minor males up to the age of 21 years have been made and have failed . If girls could receive this wage protection to their 21st year by changing the age of majority from 18 to 21 for purposes of the minimum wage law, thousands of girls who are now receiving less than the minimum would receive a subsistence wage. The number of minor girls employed in Minnesota who are under the age of 18 is indeed negligible.

Minnesota's minimum wage law has been an effective means of maintaining wage standards for minor males up to their 21st year. This is indicated by the fact that thousands of dollars in minimum wage adjustments are paid annually to male minors. During the last two years $13,726.83 has been collected for 416 males, while only $[illegible]87.79 was collected for 33 females. The present inequality between male and female minors could and should be corrected by the passage of an amendment which would raise the age of majority for girls from 18 to 21 for the purpose of enforcement of the minimum wage law.

The fight for the protection of women wage earners against ruthless exploitation continues. Some legal method of achieving minimum wage regulation will doubtless be arrived at which will stand the test of constitutionality, since able lawyers and labor authorities are now actively engaged in finding a new basis for minimum wage legislation. If, however, we are unable to extend to adult women the benefits derived from the minimum wage law, it would seem that this proposed amendment to the law, which has been introduced in various sessions of the legislature since 1925, is worthy of consideration and support at this time. The beneficiaries of any minimum wage law are very largely young girls who are without organization and must, therefore, turn to government to obtain such desirable objectives as reasonable hours of work and a living wage.

-- by Florence Burton, Industrial Commission, and Necta Larson, University of Minnesota

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SHOULD MARRIED WOMEN WORK?

1. How many women work?
   According to the 1930 census, approximately 82% over 15 years of age; 24 million in keeping their own homes, 11 million in gainful occupation outside the home.

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   Approximately 3 million, married and living with husband; and 1,800,000 either widowed or divorced.

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   1) Husband's wages often do not provide even minimum standard of living; this is particularly true of 65 percent above mentioned.
   2) Though husband's wages may keep family from actual want, they are insufficient

35 1-7-37

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Ave.,
Minneapolis

January 7th, 1937

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

The second meeting of the Legislative Council will be held Tuesday, January 19th, at 3:30 p.m., in Committee Room 3 of the Citizens Aid Bldg., 8th St. and 4th Av.So., Minneapolis. Minutes of the first meeting are enclosed herewith.

Those organizations who were not represented at the first meeting or who have not sent in the name of their representative are asked to notify the League office whether they wish to be represented on the Council. All organizations are urged to turn in a statement of their legislative program.

As we know many of the member organizations are interested in Civil Service legislation for the State, the January meeting will deal primarily with that subject.

Sincerely yours,
Katherine Wallace

Katherine Wallace, Chairman
Legislative Council

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MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Av.
Minneapolis

December 30th, 1936

Dear Board Member:

The January Board meeting will be held the second Friday of the month, as usual - January 8th, at the Minneapolis Y W C A, convening at ten o'clock.

50 hum
12-28-36

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
Price 5 cents

December 10-13-37
1936

(50)

MINNESOTA'S MINIMUM WAGE LAW

The first Minnesota bill covering minimum wage provisions for women and minors was introduced in the 1911 session of the legislature. It failed of passage, but this failure did not prevent the groups and individuals sponsoring it from going ahead with plans for its future consideration. Armed with facts, under the leadership of Father John A. Ryan of the St. Paul Seminary, friends of minimum wage legislation had another bill introduced in the 1913 legislative session. There was little opposition to the bill, which passed with a vote in the House of 61 to 10. Nineteen thirteen was a year when there was considerable agitation over the relationship of white slavery to low wages. It was also a year of much reformist legislation throughout the United States, such as mothers' pension and workmen's compensation laws. The same year several other states passed mandatory minimum wage laws.

In accordance with the provisions of the law, a Minimum Wage Commission was set up, and advisory boards, representing the public, employers and employes, were appointed

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60 rum
12-18-36

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Av., Minneapolis

December 28th, 1936

My dear Legislator:

Unfortunately for you and for us, you represent one of the few districts in the state in which we do not have a local League of Women Voters. Therefore it will be impossible to have one of our members talk with you before the legislature convenes and discover your attitude toward the legislation which we are supporting this year.

Since we cannot have such a conference with you, we do, however, wish to advise you of the stand which the Minnesota League of Women Voters takes in regard to three measures which will be considered in the legislature this year.

We support a Civil Service bill which has been carefully considered and will be sponsored by a group of state organizations and which will stress an effective merit system in civil service. We believe this to be of first importance in that the efficiency of every department of government is unquestionably increased by the employment of qualified personnel.

In regard to coordination of welfare in Minnesota, the League will support the following four points in whatever bill is presented before the legislature:

1) A State Department of Public Welfare with a lay board and a director we consider an ultimate goal for the state administration.

2) There must be adequate provisions protecting personnel standards.

3) With reference to county boards: (a) personnel shall consist of not more than two county commissioners, the rest to be representative men and women chosen for their known interest in public welfare, (b) such a board shall be policy making, not administrative, and shall elect an executive secretary on a merit basis without regard to residence, (c) while administration should be local, it is necessary that there should be state supervision setting certain standards to insure that local boards are following accepted practices and are employing qualified workers.

4) Whatever type of state administration is decided upon, it shall include relief as well as other welfare services.

We support the principle of unemployment compensation, with adequate provisions for choosing personnel on a merit basis.

The Minnesota League of Women Voters, an unpartisan, statewide organization, selects its measures for support only after an extensive program of study and active discussion. We trust that you will agree that these principles of good government which we have selected for support this year merit the most urgent efforts toward realization in the coming session.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth H Mitchell

Ruth H. Mitchell,
President

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Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
Price 1 cent

December 1936

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2. What percentage of gainfully employed are married?
   Approximately 3 million, married and living with husband; and 1,800,000 either widowed or divorced.

3. What percentage of married women gainfully employed are engaged in domestic, industrial, and agricultural pursuits, where there is little opportunity for advancement?
   Approximately 65 percent.

4. Why is it necessary for some married women to work outside their homes?
   1) Husband's wages often do not provide even minimum standard of living; this is particularly true of 65 percent above mentioned.
   2) Though husband's wages may keep family from actual want, they are insufficient to maintain adequate standard of living, which provides for emergencies and proper educational opportunities for children.
   3) Many husbands are out of work because of industrial developments and many cannot adjust themselves to new fields of employment immediately.
   4) Many women and husbands have other dependents to support.

5. Why do women whose husbands can support them keep jobs?
   1) These women are often in the business and professional class and maintain their jobs because of superior training, more extensive experience or increased efficiency in their particular position, which makes it economically advantageous for employer to retain them.
   2) Uneconomical and wasteful for trained women to lose their skill and scrap all their experience.
   3) It is unfair to discriminate against married women since many unmarried women and single men now employed could be adequately taken care of by parents or other relatives, or have independent sources of income.

6. Is it necessary that all married women stay at home?
   1) Labor saving devices have removed woman's real work in the home except when children are young.
   2) Outside contacts and interests of mother's work mean much to children and help in their development.
   3) Have unfavorable effect on attitude of young women to their employment.
   4) Every human being has right to develop himself by work he enjoys and can do well and to deny this right to married women is unjust and wasteful.
   5) Discourages rather than encourages marriage.

7. Would the dismissal of married women be one way of solving unemployment?
   1) Their dismissal would not solve anything, because the number is so small compared with total unemployed and because type out of employment is not suited to employment held by married women in many instances.
   2) Would actually result in further unemployment in many instances, for would result in dismissal of many employed by married women and would curtail purchases, such as bakery supplies, which industry employs not only women but men.
   3)The problems of depression and unemployment involve complex issues and will be solved by using the best brains and qualifications of every human being where such person is best fitted to make his contribution to the work of the world.

MINUTES OF THE STATE BOARD MEETING
Minnesota League of Women Voters
December 11th, 1936

40 copies
12-24-36

Present: Miss Mitchell, Msdms. Cant, Turner, Swain, Lamberton, Temple, O'Malley, New, Denny, Newhart, Wright, Congdon, Botsford, Winter, Beard, Ricker, Huntley, Bauman, Stakeman, Wahl, Bundy, McNally, Zavoral, Luwe, Dr. Boynton; Miss Horr, Miss Lamson and Mrs. Collins, staff; and Mrs. Krueger, guest

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Mrs. Wm. Pearce was reappointed chairman of Government and Education, and following appointments were made: Mrs. Dwain M. Ewing, Minneapolis, radio chairman, Mrs. Ricker, Woman Voter editor, and Sister Eucharista, College League Adviser. The following special advisers to meet with the Board during legislative session were appointed: Mrs. John S Bauman, coordination of welfare activities, and Mrs. O E Wahl, unemployment compensation.

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There was discussion on the three major support items of the League at the coming legislative session - Civil Service, Coordination of Public Welfare, and Unemployment Compensation, from the standpoint of background, education, pre-session work, legislative session and post-session work.

[illegible]
Dec. 11, 1936

Minutes

Finance
Treasurer's Report
Report on additional budget item
Report of finance chairman

Organization

[illegible]

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Ave.,
Minneapolis

December 8th, 1936

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

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 member organizations. A meeting is therefore being called for Thursday, December 17th, at 2:30 in Room 3, of the Citizens' Aid Bldg., 4th Avenue South and 8th Street, Minneapolis. Miss Katherine Wallace of the Minneapolis League has accepted the chairmanship of this Council for the coming year.

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35 copies
12-8

FIVE STEPS TO RESPONSIBLE CITIZENSHIP

	Civil Service	Coordination of Public Welfare	Unemployment Compensation
The Background			
Education			
Pre-Session Work			
Legislative Session			
Post-Session Work			

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110

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Ave.,
Minneapolis

December 3, 1936

Dear Local League President:

> Every bit of pre-primary work reduced the work in the legislature a thousand times. Every bit of pre-election work reduced the work in the legislature a hundred times. What hasn't been done before the legislature begins is emergency work.
>
> -- Maud Wood Park

The time has now come for you to help in our legislative work by interviewing your own Senators and Representatives to the State Legislature.

Your State Board voted to have legislators interviewed at this time on three items only. This does not imply that we shall not be supporting other measures later if they are introduced, but you know we are far more effective when we limit our active support program. These three items are listed on the enclosed report blank, which blank also gives you the names of those legislators whom I am asking your League to be responsible for interviewing. These blanks must be returned to this office before the Legislature convenes in January so that we may begin our work over there with as clear a picture as possible of how the legislators feel about our support measures.

The enclosed sheet on Civil Service will help you in answering the questions which are apt to be raised in an interview. The bill to be introduced is now in the process of being drawn up. Information upon it will be sent you as soon as possible but do not delay your interviews waiting for such information.

The material which you already have on the welfare reorganization and unemployment compensation, as well as the enclosed copy of a letter to your Economic Welfare chairman, will give you background material for these items.

The success of the League's legislative support depends almost entirely on what you do in your own locality and how much you can impress your own legislators before they come to St. Paul with the importance of the legislation which the League is supporting.

It will not be long before you will be asked to secure letters and telegrams in behalf of the League's measures in Congress, and to do so from men and women in your community outside of the League as well as inside. Have you all secured as many subscriptions as possible to the News Letter? These subscribers will be of great help to you in exerting Congressional pressure.

With all success to you!

Sincerely yours,

Ruth H. Mitchell

Ruth H. Mitchell, President

MINUTES OF THE STATE BOARD MEETING
Minnesota League of Women Voters
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Ruth H. Mitchell

Ruth H. Mitchell, President

[illegible]

75 12-3-36

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Av., Minneapolis

December 1936

INTERVIEWING TECHNIQUE

1. Make appointments

2. Send at least two women

   a. One should be thoroughly familiar with the measures to be discussed.

   b. A new recruit may be sent along for purposes of education and cementing interest.

   c. One of the women should be of the same party as legislator or be known to the legislator favorably.

3. Interviewers should be familiar with record of the legislator.

4. If possible, take along pertinent literature to leave with him.

5. Open the interview by explaining what the League of Women Voters is and why we are interested in our legislative measures.

   Note: It is a good idea to have a practice interview with one League member acting as the legislator and two others acting as interviewers.

6. "Don'ts" to be observed.

   a. Don't allow yourself to be led into an argument which will obviously yield no desired results.

   b. Don't allow legislator to state negative position, if possible to avoid. Leave the way open for someone else to talk to him on the same question.

   c. Don't commit yourself on legislation outside scope of League program - simply express an interest.

   d. Don't guess at answers to questions. Admit lack of knowledge, but offer to secure required information and report back.

   e. Don't claim "So many thousand women" want this. Base arguments on merit of the case. Usually more effective.

MINUTES OF THE STATE BOARD MEETING
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There was discussion on the three major support items of the League at the coming legislative session - Civil Service, Coordination of Public Welfare, and Unemployment Compensation, from the standpoint of background, education, pre-session work, legislative session and post-session work.

Civil Service The two-year campaign started in 1934 at the National Convention was mentioned as part of the background, and the fact that this subject has been on the National program since 1922, and the state program since 1935. As education, distribution of publications and other material, including the bill presented at the special session, newspaper publicity including editorials, radio talks, schools, speakers, skits and contests, League meetings, and petition cards were mentioned. Mrs. Swain was asked to make recommendation for use of the petition cards at the coming legislative session. Pre-session work consisted of questionnaires to and interviews with candidates, and luncheons for members of the legislature. Mrs. Beard told of the Civil Service Council, called by the League of Women Voters, consisting of representatives of state organizations that have endorsed civil service. This council has appointed a drafting committee of experts, and on request of the chairman of this committee, Mrs. Beard was appointed as lay member. During the legislative session, three methods will be followed: 1) a legislative steering committee to do direct lobbying, 2) interviews, and 3) letters and telegrams from constituents.

Coordination of Public Welfare Activities The background is comparatively brief. Both National and State Leagues have worked for coordination of relief, and coordination of public welfare activities in Minnesota was put on the state support program in 1936. Copies of "Organization for Public Welfare" were sent to all members of the Interim Committee on Welfare, appointed by the special session to study this question, a special League committee interviewed about a dozen social workers and others interested, district meetings, called by the State Relief Administrator for the purpose of discussing reorganization of the present relief set-up, were attended by League members, Senator Galvin, chairman of the Interim Committee, spoke at the State Convention, and the Convention voted to send him a letter expressing concern of the League for county organization divorced from politics and covering merit standards. Mrs. Swain reported that Senator Galvin had received many letters on this from local Leagues. Working during session is similar for all measures.

Unemployment Compensation It was brought out that this item has been on National program in some form since 1923, and on our state program for study since 1933, and for support in 1936. Much material has been distributed and 61 meetings reported outside the Twin Cities. Mrs. Wahl told of attending all the open meetings of the Interim Committee on Welfare, which has been considering this subject.

After luncheon, Mrs. Zavoral, Mrs. Bauman and Mrs. McNally told of their visits to St. Cloud, Duluth, Rochester and Wells. The officers of the All-College League Board - Miss Edythe Farnham, Macalester, president, Miss Dorothy Cowling, Carleton, vice-president, and Miss Katherine Keffler, St. Catherine's, secretary, were luncheon guests and spoke briefly. Mrs. Ricker asked for suggestions from Board members for Woman Voter cover material.

Mrs. J D Winter, secretary

35 copies
12-8

FIVE STEPS TO RESPONSIBLE CITIZENSHIP

	Civil Service	Coordination of Public Welfare	Unemployment Compensation
The Background			

110

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Ave.,
Minneapolis

December 3, 1936

Dear Local League President:

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>
> -- Maud Wood Park

The time has now come for you to help in our legislative work by interviewing your own Senators and Representatives to the State Legislature.

Your State Board voted to have legislators interviewed at this time on three items only. This does not imply that we shall not be supporting other measures later if they are introduced, but we know we are for more effective

1. Make appointments
2. Send at least two women
   a. One should be thoroughly familiar with the measures to be discussed.
   b. A new recruit may be sent along for purposes of education and cementing interest.
   c. One of the women should be of the same party as legislator or be known to the legislator favorably.
3. Interviewers should be familiar with record of the legislator.

35 12-10-36

A G E N D A

STATE BOARD MEETING
Dec. 11, 1936

Minutes

Finance
- Treasurer's Report
- Report on additional budget item
- Report of finance chairman

Organization

- Appointments:
  - Department chairmen
  - Special chairmen
  - Special advisers
  - Legislative Council chairman
  - Legislative steering committee
  - College League skit judges
- Field Secretary's Report
- Discussion on Classes on League Leadership
- Report on News Letter subscriptions
- Incorporating

Legislative Work

Correspondence
- Letter from Miss Wells on affiliation standards
- Cause and Cure of War Conference
- Minnesota Education Association
- Letter to Winant

Luncheon discussion

- Report of State Board members on visits to local Leagues
- How a College League member carries on League work after college - Misses Farnham, Cowling and Keffler

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MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Ave.,
Minneapolis

December 8th, 1936

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

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 member organizations. A meeting is therefore being called for Thursday, December 17th, at 2:30 in Room 3, of the Citizens' Aid Bldg., 4th Avenue South and 8th Street, Minneapolis. Miss Katherine Wallace of the Minneapolis League has accepted the chairmanship of this Council for the coming year.

May I ask you as president of your organization to see that a responsible representative attends and is 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 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 legislative measures of joint interest to member organizations. The Council, as such, has never sponsored 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. We should be glad to have the name of your representative as soon as possible, and also a list of the items which you plan to support in the legislature.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth H. Mitchell

Ruth H. Mitchell,
President

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130 mm
11-18-36

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue,
Minneapolis

November 18th, 1936

Dear Foreign Policy Chairman: -

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As we so well know, the job of this Department is primarily to create an enlightened public opinion on matters of foreign policy, first, among ourselves and the local Leagues, then in our communities. More than the work of any other department, ours is necessarily confined to study, but this year we can be sure that at least two of the items on our program of work will receive Congressional action. The neutrality legislation, which was enacted last winter, will expire in May 1937, and the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act will expire in June 1937, so we must be prepared early next spring, whenever word comes from the National League, to write letters and send telegrams to our representatives in Congress making clear our position on these two items.

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   Because teachers are singled out and asked to take a special oath. This is discrimination and reflects upon the dignity of the profession. Teachers are employees; not administrators. Moreover, class legislation is illegal.

3. What is the declared purpose of a teachers' oath?
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914 Marquette Ave.,
Minneapolis

November 18, 1936

Dear Chairman of Government and Its Operation:

Convention is over and it was a thrilling one! Work in the League is beginning in earnest. This is not a real department letter, but I do want you to do something now. You remember at convention we placed an item on our program of Continued Responsibilities for support when necessary, which reads, "State wide uniform system of tax assessment."

We do not expect a county assessor bill to be introduced, but we do expect a bill providing for supervisors of assessment to be introduced in the coming session of the Legislature. If the bill meets with League requirements, all local Leagues will be asked to cooperate with the State Board in support of the measure. Complete details of the bill and the work to be done upon it will be sent out as soon as possible.

In the meantime I am asking each local League to cooperate in answering the enclosed questionnaire. All information can be secured in the office of the county auditor who will be more than glad to be of service. Won't you please answer these questions and mail them, together with any other information or suggestions on assessment which you may have, to the state office before January 1st? Your information will be of great service to us in support of any assessment measure, so please make every effort to secure it.

Sincerely yours,

Enid N. Richards

Mrs. W. B. Richards, Chairman,
Department of Government and
Its Operation

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100 Nov 19, 1936

MINNESOTA COLLEGE VOTER

Vol. III No. 1 St. Paul, Minnesota November 19th, 1936

LEAGUE ACTIVITIES

The St. Olaf League made arrangements for absentee voting of their eligible women voters thru a notary at Northfield and the various County Auditors of the members. Each League member was given three names from the eligible voters' list to speak to individually about voting.

The eligible voters of the League at the College of St. Benedicts went to the polls en masse following a luncheon. This year their League is made up of various units, each of which will study some particular problem and present their conclusions at the meeting in a panel discussion.

The College of St. Catherine's League is again divided into 3 groups. The International Division is studying contemporary European problems so as to get a clear picture of what is happening abroad. The National Affairs group has been busy debating issues of the recent election but now will turn to

(p. 2, col. 1)



MRS I. M. GULLIBLE, YOUNG SOCIETY MATRON OF THE N.Y. GULLIBLES, SAYS "I HAVE USED POUNDS CREAM FOR CLEANSING AND AS A SKIN SOFTENER FOR YEARS. IT IT KEEPS MY SKIN IN WONDERFUL CONDITION."

ONLY $2.00 FOR A LARGE JAR

IT'S FUN TO BE FOOLED - BUT ITS MORE FUN TO KNOW. YOU CAN BUY JUST AS GOOD A CLEANSER AT YOUR DRUG STORE FOR NOT MORE THAN 20 CENTS

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE COLLEGE CONFERENCE

The All-College Conference of the League of Women Voters began rather quietly on Friday afternoon, October 16, 1936. Dr. Niebyl of the Dept. of Economics at Carleton College talked on the "Changing Economic Aspects of the Constitution" showing us the great change that the country has undergone since the days of its formation and that the spirit of the interpreters of the Constitution must change accordingly.

Miss Evelyn Peterson, president of the League at Carleton, presided at the dinner that evening. The big event of the dinner was the introduction of Sister Eucharista of St. Catherine's, our new advisor. This was her first contact with the entire group of College Leagues, and

(p. 2, col. 2)

NEW NAMES FOR OUR DIRECTORY

We welcome our new State officers: Edythe Farnham of Macalester, president; Dorothy Cowling of Carleton, vice-president; and Katherine Keffler of St. Catherine's, secretary.

At Mankato T. C. Miss Sara Norris is sponsor of the club. Mary Harty has resigned the presidency because of illness and Dorothy Lutz is the new president.

We are glad to introduce Mrs. Ruth Koontz as our new adviser at Macalester. Additional new officers are Helen May Clark, social chairman, and Helen Lindquist taking Lola William's place as publicity chairman.

SKIT CONTEST

Last year public opinion was roused to the waste and inefficiency of the spoils system, and we must keep alive that spark of enthusiasm. A

(p. 3, col. 1)

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11-18-36

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(p. 1, col. 1)

the study of economic and political conditions of the country in relation to government policies and European affairs. In addition to this, commentators will report on news in sports, drama, art, literature and music throughout the year. The Social Division in their study of Inter-social Relationships is at present analyzing the Negro problem.

As an assembly given by the League of Women Voters of Mankato T. C. on Oct. 27, instructive talks were given by Mollie Ulland, Theoline Rygmyr, and Mildred Menzel on "Party Platforms and the Candidates," "Issues Behind the Campaign", and "The Ballot". The League took an active part in the fall election, furnishing model ballots and material concerning the various candidates. On Nov. 10 Mr. Verhage, Prof. of Political Science at the College, spoke on International Relations with special reference to Japan.

The League cabinet of Macalester met with the advisers at a noon meeting last week. The members brought their lunch and Miss Doty served tea. Provisions were made for absentee voting by making ballots available for eligible League voters and publicizing by special chapel announcements.

(p. 1, col. 2)

she made us all feel that we will find in her a great source of help and advice for our work.

A touch of the light and frivilous entered the Conference after dinner in the form of a little skit, The Campaign Choristers. By means of clever versification and costuming, the choristers spoke of the platforms of the various presidential candidates. It was a good starter for the fireside discussion which followed, led by Dr. Keith Clark, on the "Issues of the Campaign". The girls forgot all restraint and entered heartily into the discussion which in truth became so heated that campaign issues were sidetracked at times.

Saturday morning brought us an excellent resume of the League program by Miss Helen Horr, which was a fitting lead into the very stimulating talk on "The Social Security Act" by Miss Agnes Larson of St. Olaf's Dept. of History. Miss Larson tried to bring before the girls some of the problems we have to face with Social Security and how we must be aware of them and intelligent enough on them to help in their solution. We were indeed left with a much broader knowledge of the vastness of Social Security in our country.

The luncheon which closed our Conference on Saturday noon brought us the very interesting personality of Mrs. O E Wahl of Minneapolis. Her talk on "Informing the Consumer" literally opened the eyes of the girls, and we all felt at the close of her talk that never again would we purchase anything unless we knew that we were getting everything for which we were paying.

We missed not having Miss Mitchell, the state president, at our Conference, but we appreciated very much that Miss Horr could take the time off to help us keep the machinery of the Conference timed and oiled, and we thank you all, League members, for taking such an interest in our College Leagues.

Leola Nelson, St. Olaf's.
(former state secretary)

STATE PROGRAM

In the Minnesota Woman Voter, we find the 1936-37 program of workthat the Minnesota League of Women Voters has outlined. Their aims will make good suggestions for a plan of work we might follow in our Leagues.

For legislative support, the Minn. League is backing a civil service law for Minnesota. They are supporting the following activities also whenever necessary.

1. Qualified Personnel in Public Service.
2. Opposition to Discrimination against women in public employment.
3. Units of School Taxation and Administration large enough for economy and efficiency.
4. Protection of Academic Freedom as basic to sound education.
5. Coordinated state and local organization for public and child welfare services.
6. Application of the Social Security Act to Minnesota: Unemployment Compensation, Child Welfare services, Adequate provision for Maternity, Infancy and Child Hygiene

130 rum
11-18-36

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(p. 1, col. 3)

Civil Service law is the main item for support on our program this year.

With this idea in mind, the eight College Leagues are entering the skit writing contest this year. Last year Jane Ryan of St.Catherine's had her skit, "Here's to the Expert!" broadcast.

The rules are:

Subject: Choose your own title, basing your skit on the idea of why a civil service law is needed and what it can do for the state, including not only patronage vs. merit but the next step, the channel for making effective such merit, the civil service law. Do not forget the skit must be non-partisan. Information on the proposed bill for Minnesota may be secured from the state office.

Time limit: Friday, January 8, 1937

Judges: To be appointed by the State Board.

Length: 15 minutes

Mailing address: Minnesota League of Women Voters.

Reward: A trip to the next College Conference and a chance to appear over the radio on one of the State League programs - to say nothing of the glory for your College League!

Here's hoping you will make the judges' job a hard one! A great pile of skits and each one a prize winner!

Staff:
Editor, Virginia Hunter
Associate editors:
Helen May Clark
Helen Lindquist
Marian Clark

(p. 2, col. 1)

7. Commission for Tax Revision.
8. Statewide, uniform system of tax assessment.
9. Cooperation with the National League on all federal measures, including all questions of Foreign Policy.

The activities under study by the League and which could be used as a basis of College League meetings are four in number. First is expenditure control as a practicable method of tax limitation. A second is the fee system as applied to county officers. Third is Consumer Problems, and fourth includes Labor Problems such as collective bargaining and status of minimum wage legislation.

A discussion on tax limitation reveals four practical methods of relief for general property, any one or all of which may be applied.

1. Reduction in public expenditures through the pressure of public opinion. Ignorance and indifference on the part of the people keep this from being effective.
2. Expenditure control by some higher unit of government, usually the state through a separate division of the Tax Commission created for the purpose. It is recommended by students of taxation as an effective and yet constructive method of dealing with the problem.
3. Rigid limitations upon the amount of property tax imposed either by constitutional provisions or by act of the legislature. This is the type of relief that has gained the most followers perhaps because it is simple and it obtains results quickly.
4. A coordinated federal, state and local system of taxation to provide adequate revenue for essential governmental services through an equitable distribution of the tax burden. Here, of course, lies the real solution of the problem, but so far it has been impossible to attain.

The findings of the Interim Tax Commission appointed by the last session of the Legislature will help along this line.

These problems serve as a foundation for League programs of work this year.

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Another League year has started on its way with every indication that it will be a year crowded with work to be done and problems to be solved. It was stimulating and exciting to see so many of you at our Department Conference and at the later meetings of the Convention. I only wish that more of you could have been there to share in the activities of our inspiring Convention. But I am counting on those of you who were there to pass on in generous measure not only the information gained but much of the enthusiasm and high interest.

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The item "A foreign policy of this country as a non-belligerent nation which will not obstruct the efforts of other nations to achieve peace" is the new dress in which our old friend neutrality appears for the 1936-37 season. It was felt that much confusion arose from the varying definitions of the word neutrality, and that it would be a good idea to experiment with the wording of an item which omitted it. Most of the local Leagues did such a good job in their study of this terribly difficult and vexatious subject last year that I was very proud of the report which I was able to turn in to the National League last spring. Undoubtedly there will be additional material after the first of the year from the National League on this subject, so I think it would be advisable in making your plans for the year to reserve some time between February 1st and May 1st for a little further discussion and study of whatever bills may be proposed in Congress to replace the existing legislation. Meanwhile, some member of your study group could do right now a very interesting and helpful job by clipping from newspapers and magazines items concerning neutrality and reporting on them at your meetings. The press will be increasingly full of discussion on the subject, not only because of the impending legislation in Congress but because neutrality will be among the most important subjects to be discussed at the coming conference of American nations in Buenos Aires.

You are all aware no doubt of this Peace Conference of twenty-two Republics of North, South and Central America, which is to convene December 1st on the invitation of President Roosevelt. This Conference concerns members of the League of Women Voters for two major reasons: 1) It may be considered the culmination of the Good Neighbor policy in the Western hemisphere. As such it should lay a basis for permanent, harmonious relations between this country and its closest neighbors. 2) With the present situation in Geneva and with current talk of drastic revision of the collective peace system, particularly of the League of Nations, it is possible that this Pan-American Conference may evolve a method of cooperation which will furnish a pattern for universal action and thereby, quoting President Roosevelt, "re-enforce the efforts of the League of Nations".

5. How many assessments of real property were made this year?

130 mm
11-18-36

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Ave.,
Minneapolis

November 18, 1936

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NEW NAMES FOR OUR DIRECTORY

We welcome our new State officers: Edythe Farnham of Macalester, president; Dorothy Cowling of Carleton, vice-president; and Katherine Keffler of St. Catherine's, secretary.

The developments of this Conference may interest many of your members; no one can tell just yet how widespread that interest may grow. It would seem wise, however, to have a second member responsible for clipping newspapers and magazines while the Conference is in session and for making frequent brief reports to your groups on the subject. For those of you who wish some background material, we have copies of an excellent pamphlet, "Latin America" by Stephen Duggan, published by the World Peace Foundation, price 35 cents. It is simple, concise, clear and very interesting.

We have a new pamphlet "American Foreign Policy" which, to quote from the Study Guide which is included, "can be used either as a guide to the study of foreign policy by beginners or as a basis for review by those who have already worked in this field". The pamphlet contains a very helpful bibliography for those who want to study particular problems in great detail. It is altogether one of those essential tools which I think every local chairman and every leader of a Foreign Policy study group should have. The National Board and your State office are anxious that you do not consider the use of this pamphlet or any other as an alternative to the use of the kit "Tariff and Reciprocal Trade Agreements".

The subject of tariffs must have your main attention this year for on your ability to promote understanding of this difficult problem rests the National League of Women Voters' ability effectively to support the continuance of a program of "downward revision of tariff through reciprocal trade agreements". The League of Women Voters at its National convention in April voted to support this item because it believes in cooperation in economic affairs and because it believes that tariff schedules which are most advantageous to the consumer are obtained by the bargaining process in which experts on both sides consider the economic problems of each country as a whole. The measure which the League will support to achieve this end will be determined after Congress convenes and bills on the subject are introduced.

The National League has prepared this excellent tariff study kit which many of you bought at convention. It divides the study of the subject into six lessons, but of course you can make your own rearrangement and selection. This kit is so complete, including additional bibliographies and practical suggestions, that there is very little for me to add, except a reminder that the National League of Women Voters News Letter during the coming year will report tariff developments as well as those in the field of neutrality and other questions of foreign policy. Local chairmen and members of study groups will therefore find it more invaluable than ever. In fact the News Letter of October 8th was devoted entirely to "Trade Developments at Home and Abroad". In addition we have available here in the State office mimeographed copies of a resume of Dr. Jesness' very helpful and informative speech to the Convention on Reciprocal Trade Agreements and Trade Recovery.

The suggestion has been made that in some Leagues the members of the Dept. of Govt. and Economic Welfare, because of their previous study of the tariff from the consumers' point of view, may wish to join with the members of the Foreign Policy Department in arranging a tariff luncheon. That would be a very happy idea, and if you want help from the state office in making plans for such a luncheon or getting a speaker for such an occasion, please let us know.

I hope that you will all feel inclined to keep us informed as to your plans and the progress you are making, and if we can help you in any way, please don't hesitate to call on me.

Sincerely yours,

Alice McNally

Mrs. Miles H. McNally, Chairman,
Department of Government and Foreign Policy

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11-18-36

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500 mm
11-18-36

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
Price 1 cent

PROTECTION OF ACADEMIC FREEDOM

November 1936

1. What is the present threat to academic freedom?
   Laws requiring oaths of allegiance to the constitution have been passed in several states. The interpretation of such oaths in some states has been so broad that it has set up a prohibition against the mere mention of current governmental trends in the United States and abroad and has constituted a real threat to academic freedom.

2. What is the objection to teachers taking such an oath?
   Because teachers are singled out and asked to take a special oath. This is discrimination and reflects upon the dignity of the profession. Teachers are employees; not administrators. Moreover, class legislation is illegal.

3. What is the declared purpose of a teachers' oath?
   The object of the loyalty oath is supposedly to prevent the spread of radicalism and communism.

4. Would the loyalty oath prevent the spread of such doctrines?
   Certainly not. An unscrupulous teacher would take any kind of oath. It succeeds only in preventing an unbiased investigation and free class room discussion of living issues without fear of espionage or dismissal.

5. Would such an oath tend to undermine the "esprit de corps" between teacher and pupil?
   Yes. The pupil might and probably would ask embarrassing questions to which the teacher would be obliged to answer "I don't know".

6. How many states have a tachers' oath law?
   22 states have passed such a law; in 20 other states bills may be introduced in the next legislative session.

7. What is the status of Minnesota with regard to such legislation?
   A teachers' oath bill was introduced in 1931 providing that any teacher failing to subscribe to the oath could be summarily dismissed. This bill failed of passage. Another bill may be introduced in the coming session.

8. What has been the effect of teachers' oath laws in states where they have been enacted?
   The most drastic law exists in the District of Columbia where the teacher must swear bi-monthly that he has not "taught communism" since drawing his last pay check. The result is that all mention of Russian geography, system of government, etc., became taboo. Children asked pertinent questions raised by the public controversy. Teachers evaded reply. Storms of protest followed. A bill was introduced in Congress in February 1936 to repeal this law, but has not been passed.

   Almost as bad is the Massachusetts law which applies only to American citizens and permits aliens to teach under less restraint. An effort was made in March 1936 to repeal this law. At a series of hearings in the State House in Boston it was brought out that "The teachers' oath law fails utterly to accomplish any desirable purpose. It does not increase loyalty toward American institutions and ideals. It does not hinder disloyal persons from advocating subversive doctrines. It unjustifiably brands the teacher as a suspicious character. It imposes unnecessary burdens upon school administration. It is a denial of the fundamental principle of American democracy".

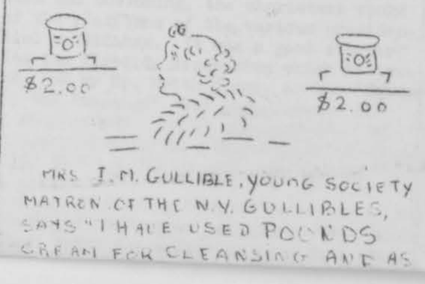
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75 mm
11-18-36

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
November, 1 9 3 6

QUESTIONS ON ASSESSMENT

1. How many local assessors do you have in your county?

2. What qualifications do they have for assessing property?

3. How are they chosen? How many terms have they served?

4. What lines of business do they follow when not assessing property?

5. How many assessments of real property were made this year?

6. How many assessments of personal property?

7. How many plats of tax exempt property do you have?
   Is any of this property income producing?

8. Are the assessed valuations high or low in your locality?

9. How many equalizations were made this year? Local? County?
   State? What reasons were given?

10. Take two homes of approximately the same valuation but assessed by different assessors and compare the assessment made.

11. Do the same with two pieces of rural real estate.

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150
12-1-36

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue,
Minneapolis December 1st, 1936

Dear Economic Welfare Chairman:

Last year was primarily one of study. It seems very tranquil and slow-moving when one thinks of all the work that lies ahead of us this year. Two subjects in our Department - Coordination of Public Welfare and Unemployment Compensation - require our support in the Legislature, besides the work we must all do for the Civil Service bill; one, Food and Drug legislation, requires our support in Congress. What's to be done, then? "The time has come to put into practice what has been learned, " Miss Wells said at the National convention last spring, "We must make supreme efforts. The times demand them."

First, let's study - quickly and intensively. Let's use the projects to spread the work so that our whole group will have a sense of responsibility for each of the items we are supporting. And when we know our subjects, make sure the public as a whole is informed on what we are doing. We have collected valuable information on subjects in which everyone is interested, and everyone will want to hear about it. Has your League a Speakers' Bureau? We department chairmen must stand ready to give short talks on each subject, at our woman's club, our church group, our P T A, our men's service clubs. Let's use our newspapers too. A column a week, with questions and answers reprinted from League material, is the very least we should consider.

12-1-36

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914 Marquette
Minneapolis

December 1st, 1936

Dear Board Member:

Our next Board meeting will be held on Friday, December 11th, at the Minneapolis Y W C A, as usual, convening at ten o'clock.

As you will see by the enclosed minutes, you will have a further discussion of unemployment compensation and we will also give considerable time to consideration of a State Civil Service bill, preliminary draft of which will have been drawn up by that time. This meeting will be a vitally important one since it is the last one we shall hold before the convening of our State Legislature. I shall hope for a good

Report of Interview

Name of Legislator _____

Senate or House _____ District _____

Date of Interview _____ Place _____

Names of Interviewers _____

Report of Interview: (Please include all information possible and quote legislator's exact words when you can.)

Civil Service Bill for Minnesota:

40
12-1-36

MINUTES OF THE STATE BOARD MEETING
Friday, November 13, 1936
Minneapolis Y W C A

Present: Miss Mitchell, Msdms. Wright, Temple, Lamberton, O'Malley, Swain, Turner, Hudson, Bundy, Newhart, Denny, Zavoral, Winter, Musser, Ricker, McNally, Beard, Stakman, Cant, Keyes, Jewett, Dr. Boynton and Sister Eucharista of the State Board; Mrs. Bauman and Mrs. Wahl of the Minneapolis League, Mrs. Sommers of the St. Paul League, and Miss Horr, Miss Lamson and Mrs. Collins, staff.

Interviews with Congressmen The following assignments were made for interviewing Congressmen: Mrs. Swain and Mrs. Botsford of Winona to write or interview personally Mr. Andresen of Red Wing, particularly on the Ramspeck bill; Mrs. D H Grannis of So. St. Paul to be asked to interview Mr. Ryan of the 2nd District; Minneapolis League to interview Mr. Teigan and Mr. Johnson of the 3rd and 5th Districts; Ramsey County League, Mr. Maas; Mrs. Turner of St. Cloud, Mr. Knutson; Hibbing group Mr. Bernard of Eveleth, and Mrs. Wayne Peterson of Moorhead, Mr. Buckler of Crookston.

State Legislation
Mrs. Bauman told of the various suggestions for coordination of welfare activities and outlined in detail the so-called "ideal" plan, calling for a lay board of seven members, entirely policy-making, appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate, and a director to be in charge of all welfare activities, including state institutions. Mrs. Bauman explained that the Interim Committee on Welfare and the State Planning Board are both expected to bring in recommendations. The State Planning Board is making a survey of all welfare organizations, public and private, but do not as yet know whether they will present bill.

There was discussion regarding the "ideal" plan and other suggestions, which include a department of public welfare which would not include jurisdiction over state institutions, and coordination of activities under the present State Board of Control. A committee consisting of Mrs. Bauman, Mrs. Zavoral, Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Benjamin, Mrs. Shapiro, and Mrs. Wright, after interviewing social workers and various public officials, submitted the following points for consideration; in addition to the recommendations concerning state and county welfare organization made at the State Convention, that there is everything to be gained and nothing lost by supporting the plan calling for a lay board and a Director of Public Welfare as an ultimate goal for the state administration, and that in whatever measure is proposed, there must be adequate provisions protecting personnel standards.

IT WAS VOTED that in addition to the points outlined in the letter to Senator Galvin covering county administration we express our belief that a state department of welfare organized under a lay board is the most effective set up for the state.

Mrs. Swain reported that she would ask Senator Galvin if he had heard from any local Leagues following Miss Mitchell's request to them, and if not, there would be a follow up made.

Mrs. Wahl spoke on the subject of Unemployment Compensation, bringing out controversial points. After discussion, IT WAS VOTED that the League continue support of unemployment insurance as a general principle.

Mrs. Beard spoke on the subject of the Civil Service, and explained the plan for a Citizens' Committee on Civil Service.

Interviewing Legislators Following discussion as to how bills should rank in interviews with legislators, it was generally agreed that Civil Service should rank first. IT WAS VOTED that reorganization of public welfare should be second, and that the third should be our stand for the general principle of unemployment compensation.

Organization Inasmuch as the League would not be given a lease and would be asked to move on thirty days' notice, and as present quarters can probably be secured at previous rental, it was felt advisable not to move the office.

IT WAS VOTED that, upon advice of executive committee, all Department Chairmen be re-appointed.

IT WAS VOTED that Mrs. Swain be appointed special Personnel Chairman, appointments of special advisors to be made at December meeting. IT WAS VOTED that the executive committee be reappointed, with the addition of the first vice-president.

IT WAS VOTED to drop the following Leagues, upon advice of Miss Horr: Elk River, Sherburn and Kasson.

IT WAS VOTED that it be League policy to make especial effort to send speakers to outside organizations only on the items for legislative and congressional support.

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. J D Winter, Secretary

150
12-1-36

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue,
Minneapolis December 1st, 1936

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Report of Interview with Legislator

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Senate or House _____ District _____

Date of Interview _____ Place _____

Names of Interviewers _____

Report of Interview: (Please include all information possible and quote legislator's exact words when you can.)

Civil Service Bill for Minnesota:

200 Hamm
12-2-36
185- 12-12-36

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Av., Minneapolis
Price 2 cents

November 1936

WHAT THE CRITICS SAY ABOUT CIVIL SERVICE

They say -	We say -
Civil Service laws don't work. It is always possible to evade them and make political appointments.	Law enforcement depends on two factors: 1) The kind of bill adopted. Many older Civil Service bills were poorly drawn and full of loopholes for political manipulation. Modern bills are closing up these loopholes to a large degree. 2) The interest of the public in having the law enforced. The people today are sufficiently aroused on this question to demand enforcement.
If the head of a department is to be held responsible for the efficiency of his department, he should have the privilege of hiring the workers under him and not have them imposed upon him by a Civil Service set up.	Modern Civil Service bills usually give the head of a department some choice among applicants, but he must choose from certified or eligible lists. An efficient department head is usually thankful to be relieved from the pressure of "job seekers" and glad to know how to secure qualified workers quickly and easily.
Civil Service gives life tenure and you can't get rid of an employee no matter how inefficient or useless he may prove to be.	The higher standards imposed by the Classified Civil Service and the removal of political uncertainties brings a better qualified group into the service, and we can afford to give them some assurance of permanency on the job. Moreover, modern Civil Service bills while protecting employees against political dismissal, clearly provide for the removal of inefficient and unsatisfactory employees.
Civil Service examinations cannot pick qualified employees for many positions where personality, experience and other factors are more important than facts and skills.	Modern examinations should and do include not only written tests of fact or skill but oral interviews, personality and other tests, and give specific credit for experience, training and many other factors.
A Civil Service bill would "blanket in" all present employees. They were political appointees, chosen without reference to merit or qualifications and should not be given life terms.	A Civil Service bill might do one of three things: 1) Blanket in present employees regardless of qualifications. This no doubt would give tenure to some unqualified employees. The turnover in government employment, however, even under Civil Service, is large. New employees would all come in under the merit principle. Furthermore, if an employee is notably inefficient, he can be eliminated by the regular procedure provided by the law (tho he will be protected against political discharge).

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2) Require present employees to take open competitive examinations with all other applicants. This has the advantage of securing at the outset the best qualified persons available. Present employees because of their experience on the specific job would have some advantage in the examination over other applicants, but the procedure nevertheless is apt to be opposed by an incumbent administration, and it is more costly than either of the other two methods.

3) Give qualifying but not open competitive examinations to present incumbents. This is a compromise but would eliminate those clearly unqualified, would be less expensive than the open competitive method and probably more satisfactory to incumbent employees and the incumbent administration.

We can't afford it. It would mean another appropriation and we must cut costs.

We can't afford not to have it. The greatest cost in government today is the payroll and the most expensive thing we can do is to employ inefficient workers. When a business man finds his operating costs too heavy, his first move is to study the inefficiency of his personnel.

The whole purpose of the patronage system in politics is to give as many jobs as possible to party adherents rather than as few jobs as are needed to those best qualified.

In Ohio it is estimated that $100 000 a year is saved just by the check of payroll. In California in one year there was a recent saving of $500 000 accomplished by the general reclassification of positions and the establishment of proper salary ranges.

In Michigan the Civil Service Commission declares that a careful supervision over the items of sick leave, vacations and hours of work might easily save the state enough to pay the entire yearly cost of a Civil Service system, and they also estimate that half a million dollars is thrown away every year in experience and training under the prevailing spoils system in the state.

150
12-1-36

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25 copies
11-12-36

AGENDA
State Board Meeting
November 13th,
1936

Minutes

Finance
- Treasurer's Report
- Report of Convention finance
- Addition to budget

Congressional interviews

State legislation
- Welfare Reorganization - Mrs. Bauman
  - Galvin's letter and answer
  - Additional pressure through local Leagues
- Unemployment compensation - Mrs. Wright
- Larger Units of School Administration
- Civil Service - Mrs. Beard
- Order of Legislative pressure
- Legislative interviews
- Budget for legislative work

Policy letter as to chairmen's belief in League items

Personnel campaign - Mrs. Swain
- College League skit and appointment of judges

News Letter

Organization
- New office report
- Board appointments
- Executive Committee appointment
- Miss Horr's report
- Speakers' Bureau
- Incorporating

Communications

New Material

Luncheon
- Analysis of Convention
- Picture slides of National office

150
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Dear Economic Welfare Chairman:

Last year was primarily one of study. It seems very tranquil and slow-moving when one thinks of all the work that lies ahead of us this year. Two subjects in our Department - Coordination of Public Welfare and Unemployment Compensation - require our support in the Legislature, besides the work we must all do for the Civil Service bill; one, Food and Drug legislation, requires our support in Congress. What's to be done, then? "The time has come to put into practice what has been learned," Miss Wells said at the National convention last spring, "We must make supreme efforts. The times demand them."

First, let's study - quickly and intensively. Let's use the projects to spread the work so that our whole group will have a sense of responsibility for each of the items we are supporting. And when we know our subjects, make sure the public as a whole is informed on what we are doing. We have collected valuable information on subjects in which everyone is interested, and everyone will want to hear about it. Has your League a Speakers' Bureau? We department chairmen must stand ready to give short talks on each subject, at our woman's club, our church group, our P T A, our men's service clubs. Let's use our newspapers too. A column a week, with questions and answers reprinted from League material, is the very least we should consider. They will welcome it. And as timely news comes up, such as our letter to Senator Galvin on welfare coordination, be sure your paper gets a good write-up of it.

Coordinated organization for public welfare does not seem new to all of us who have been following the progress of the relief administration, Old Age Assistance, and the expanded child welfare services made available by the Social Security Act. Those of us who had a chance to study Edith Rockwood's pamphlet last spring will feel even better prepared to take the step on which we are now embarked. The State Board has expressed the belief that reorganization of the state welfare administration to bring institutions, relief, and all other welfare services under a State Department of Welfare, would be the most effective plan. Such a Department would consist of an unpaid advisory citizens' board of five or seven members, a Commissioner of Welfare appointed by them on a merit basis, with heads of departments for all the various welfare activities responsible to him. Local departments of welfare should be similarly composed of advisory citizen boards, not more than two of whom shall be county commissioners, the rest to be laymen selected for their known interest in welfare work, with the approval of the State Board of Welfare, and an executive secretary appointed by them on a merit basis without regard to residence. Be sure to follow the study outline which is enclosed. This subject of Coordinated Welfare is the joint responsibility of you and your League's Child Welfare chairman.

On Unemployment Compensation - first, let's review quickly our study of last year. Mrs. O E Wahl, of the Minneapolis League, is making a special study of this subject for us, and is attending sessions of the Interim Committee, and will watch the progress of bills. We want to make sure that our group, and our community, supports unemployment compensation in principle, and to urge upon our legislators the necessity for action. Can you answer the arguments that will be made against it? It is a "must" piece of legislation, if there ever was one. It is a substitution of foresight (insurance) for hindsight (relief). The League has taken no stand on the various points a bill must contain. The best plan from the trend of our study would seem to be a pooled fund with merit rating, covering all employers of four or more, subject to the same exemptions as the Federal law; no employee contributions; and benefits of half the average wage after a waiting period of about three weeks,

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12-1-36

MINUTES OF THE STATE BOARD MEETING
Friday, November 13, 1936
Minneapolis Y W C A

Present: Miss Mitchell, Msdms. Wright, Temple, Lamberton, O'Malley, Swain, Turner, Hudson, Bundy, Newhart, Denny, Zavoral, Winter, Musser, Ricker, McNally, Beard, Stakman, Cant, Keyes, Jewett, Dr. Boynton and Sister Eucharista of the State Board; Mrs. Bauman and Mrs. Wahl of the Minneapolis League, Mrs. Sommers of the St. Paul League, and Miss Horr, Miss Lamson and Mrs. Collins, staff.

Interviews with Congressmen The following assignments were made for interviewing Congressmen: Mrs. Swain and Mrs. Botsford of Winona to write or interview personally Mr. Andresen of Red Wing, particularly on the Ramspeck bill; Mrs. D H Grannis of So. St. Paul to be asked to interview Mr. Ryan of the 2nd District; Minneapolis League to interview Mr. Teigan and Mr. Johnson of the 3rd and 5th Districts; Ramsey County League, Mr. Maas; Mrs. Turner of St. Cloud, Mr. Knutson; Hibbing group Mr. Bernard of Eveleth, and Mrs. Wayne Peterson of Moorhead, Mr. Buckler of Crookston

State Legislation
Mrs. Bauman told of the various suggestions for coordination of welfare activities

200 Rev
12-2-36
185- 12-12-36

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Av., Minneapolis
Price 2 cents

November 1936

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They say -	We say -
Civil Service laws don't work. It is always possible to evade them and make political appointments.	Law enforcement depends on two factors: 1) The kind of bill adopted. Many older Civil Service bills were poorly drawn and full of loopholes for political manipulation. Modern bills are closing up these loopholes to a large degree. 2) The interest of the public in having the law enforced. The people today are sufficiently aroused on this question to demand enforcement.
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with a maximum of $15 and a minimum of $5. Does this agree with your findings? And have you carried out the project of interviewing employers, labor, and your employment office and local WPA? It should give the members of your group, as well as you who have studied it more carefully, some idea of the meaning of unemployment compensation to you locally.

Food and Drug Legislation Although this is an old item, we must continue our efforts until a new law regulating food, drugs and cosmetics is passed by Congress. We are assured by the National League that a strong bill will be introduced this session which will need the support of all consumers' groups and of the general public if it is to withstand the opposition of the well-financed and active food and drugs lobbies. To help you put over this subject to your League membership and to the public, the National League has just issued a new packet with interesting little projects for your members to carry out and a test to use at the end to see how much you have learned. By doing these projects you can show your member graphically how inadequately they are now protected from false advertising, dangerous cosmetics, quality foods, etc. Enclosed is another project on "What's In a Can?" which will show you the need forgrade labelling of foods.

Collective Bargaining is a subject on our state program for study for the first time, although it has long been on the National League program, and we can expect material from them soon.

Minimum Wage legislation. If you heard Miss Florence Burton of the State Industrial Commission speak at our Department Conference, you won't want to miss studying the situation in Minnesota with respect to the minimum wage.

It is by doing that we learn, so will you get as many of your members to doing something on these different projects as you possibly can. Both of us will be most eager to hear what you find out and whether you find this means of teaching your membership successful. Good luck to you in your study of Economic Welfare!

Sincerely yours,

Catherine Wright

Mrs. Thomas Wright

Mrs. H G Zavoral
Co-chairmen, Department of
Economic Welfare

Eva.
Project for Wm. Camp
What's In a Can?
Study Outline - Coord. Welfare

References:

Coordination of Public Welfare Organization - 5¢
Social Security Informational Charts - postage only
Questions and Answers on local Reorganization - for loan only
(prepared by Coordinated Field Service of State Board of Control)

They Say - We Say on Unemployment Compensation - 1¢
Unemployment Compensation for Minnesota - 5¢
What you should know about Unemployment Compensation - postage only

New Food, Drug and Cosmetic Legislation (packet) - 20¢

Minnesota's Minimum Wage Law - 5¢
Brief History of N Y Minimum Wage Case - postage only

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MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette
Minneapolis

December 1st, 1936

Dear Board Member:

Our next Board meeting will be held on Friday, December 11th, at the Minneapolis Y W C A, as usual, convening at ten o'clock.

As you will see by the enclosed minutes, you will have a further discussion of unemployment compensation and we will also give considerable time to consideration of a State Civil Service bill, preliminary draft of which will have been drawn up by that time. This meeting will be a vitally important one since it is the last one we shall hold before the convening of our State Legislature. I shall hope for a good attendance.

Enclosed you will find copies of Department letters which have been sent out since our last Board meeting. Please give these your careful consideration so that as a Board member you may be informed on the subject matter and so that the Department chairmen may receive from you any suggestions which you may have to make as to whether such letters are as helpful as they can possibly be made.

As you have already been informed, on Thursday preceding the Board meeting Helen Horr will hold her all-day Class in League Leadership. Any member of the Board wishing to attend such a class may do so, provided you send in your name and provided you plan to attend the entire session lasting from 10:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. The meeting will be at the Dyckman Hotel in the downstairs private room. Luncheon will be served there.

The reservation for your Board luncheon must be made through this office by Thursday, December 10th. Price of luncheon - 60 cents.

Sincerely,

Ruth H. Mitchell

Ruth H. Mitchell,
President

H. P. letter
Ed. Ed. "
Assessment letter
Bd. minutes

200 new
12-2-36
185- 12-12-36

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Av., Minneapolis
Price 2 cents

November 1936

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12-1-36

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis

December 1936

Report of Interview with State Legislator

Name of Legislator _____

Senate or House _____ District _____

Date of Interview _____ Place _____

Names of Interviewers _____

Report of Interview: (Please include all information possible and quote legislator's exact words when you can.)

Civil Service Bill for Minnesota:

Coordination of Public Welfare:

Unemployment Compensation:

(Signed) _____
Local League President

100 rum
12-16-36

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
1936 - 1938

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President	Miss Marguerite M Wells Minneapolis, Minnesota.
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Secretary	Mrs. Paul Eliel Palo Alto, California
Treasurer	Mrs. Robert A. Taft,

QUESTIONS ON STATE CIVIL SERVICE BILL INTRODUCED IN 1937 SESSION - H F 98

1. How many members would Civil Service Commission have, and how would they be appointed? Three, appointed by governor with consent of Senate for 6 year term.

2. Salary? $15 for each day devoted to duties. Maximum $450 per year - limit of $450 not to apply for first two years.

3. What are their duties? To adopt, reject or amend rules recommended by the Director, pass upon classification of positions, pay schedules, etc. Hear grievances of applicants, employees, and citizens, conduct hearings on removals, etc.

4. Who is the administrative head of the Civil Service, and how is he chosen?
The Civil Service Commission appoints an examining committee of 3, at least two of them public personnel administrators or public personnel specialists of standing and one of them a non-resident of the state. The examining committee offers an open competitive examination and on the basis of the results certifies to the Commission the names of the 3 persons rated highest, from whom the commission chooses the Director of the Civil Service who is the administrative head.

5. Salary of Director? Fixed in accordance with state salary schedules when such are established. Until established, salary would be fixed by Commission, but must not be less than that of heads of other major departments.

6. Into what two main types of services is personnel of the state divided by the

The Civil Service bill which the League of Women Voters has been instrumental in having drawn up (see your January Voter for details) has been introduced into the House. It is H F 98. The authors of this bill are Ost, Wier, Stockwell, Olen, G. Erickson, L. Hall, C E Erickson, and Mrs. Paige

It has been referred to the Committee on Civil Administration. Those Leagues having representatives on this committee have already heard from me, asking that they immediately write or see their legislators.

What can each League member do now?

1. Know the points of H F 98. The enclosed sheet will bring you up to date on this bill. Soon we shall have ready copies of the bill itself which will sell for 25 cents. Orders placed now will be given prompt attention.

100
1-18-37

25 rum
1-25-37

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Av., Minneapolis

January 1937

SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS TO FOOD AND DRUG BILLS

The Copeland measure (S. 5), to be satisfactory to consumers, must be changed in the following major respects:

Advertising

1. Fines and prison sentences should follow violation of the prohibition against false advertising as they do for violation of other provisions. Injunction proceedings as provided in the bill are too weak to provide any real protection for the consumer.

2. The definition of "false and misleading" claims in advertising as given in Sec. 5 (a) and (b), p. 17, should be generalized rather than specifically outlined. Such specification is dangerous because it is difficult to make such a list all-inclusive and is likely to preclude action on other false claims than those mentioned.

Comment: Unless the changes in advertising provisions are made, the bill is unacceptable. It might even be preferable to eliminate advertising control from this bill entirely, rather than to have a provision as weak as this one. Failure now to enact legislation controlling advertising of these products might, in the long run, provide a better opportunity for effective legislation, than to have an extremely unsatisfactory provision enacted at this time.

Variation of drugs

1. Drugs which differ from the legal standard should be required to carry a statement on the label showing the way in which the drug varies from the standard. The bill follows the present law in allowing variations in strength, quality, and purity if the label carries a statement of its own standard in these respects. This weakness of the present law is one of the major reasons for seeking a new one.

Cosmetics

1. The exception to the prohibition against poisons in cosmetics, which permits the sale of hair dyes containing any kind of coal tar color - dangerous or otherwise - should be eliminated. This exception substantially weakens the control of cosmetics.

2. Listing of ingredients of cosmetics on the label should be required. There is such a requirement in the bill for food and drugs.

General Comment

There are other changes desirable in the bill but the ones listed here are most in need of support outside of Washington.

citizens in your community, write to your Representative in Congress for copies of the House bill, (H R 300) expressing to the Representative, when they ask for the bill, their interest in the protection of consumers. We want them also to write

100 nm
12-16-36

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SUGGESTED AMENDMENT TO FOOD AND DRUG BILLS

H. R. 300 (Chapman)

The Chapman bill (H. R. 300) to be satisfactory to consumers must be changed in the following respects:

Variation of drugs

1. Drugs which differ from the legal standard of strength should be required to carry a statement on the label showing the way in which the drug varies. The bill allows variation in strength only but it does not require that the label show how it differs from the legal standard. This is a weakness of the present law and one of the major reasons for seeking a new one.

Seizures

2. An unlimited number of seizures should be possible for misbranded products which are dangerous to health or are economic cheats, as well as for all adulterated products. The Chapman bill permits unlimited seizure for mis-

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
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25 nm
1-27-37

January 19th, 1937

Dear Local League President:

Of our four point program in Congress, the one needing our immediate attention is the Food and Drug legislation.

Two bills have been introduced. At this time we are not prepared to say that we shall support either, only that we shall seek amendments to each. H R 300, introduced by Representative Chapman of Kentucky, is before the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. S 5, introduced by Senator Copeland, not to be confused with his bill of the same number which was considered in the last Congress, has gone to his committee on Commerce. Attached to this letter is a brief statement of the major amendments which the League will seek to each. News Letter No. 2 gives you a bird's eye view of the situation.

Would you yourself and members of your local League, as well as other interested citizens in your community, write to your Representative in Congress for copies of the House bill, (H R 300) expressing to the Representative, when they ask for the bill, their interest in the protection of consumers. We want them also to write

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Then we want these requests followed up. Each person who writes for and receives a copy of either or both of the bills should write again to the member of Congress who sent her the bill, expressing her approval of certain sections, and disapproval of others, and inviting his comment. All of these letters should be from persons writing as individuals and not as members of the League. You will want copies of the bills for your official use, so you could request copies as president of the League.

We suggest that a special person in each local League be appointed to do the job of organizing this support. It is obvious that the local League, the state League, and the National League need to know just what is being done. It will take a careful plan of organization, well administered, to get people to follow through to insure adequate reporting.

Will you let us know as soon as possible what you have done and report to us the number of requests for bills which have gone to your representative and to our two senators?

The enclosed two sheets on amendments which the National League have carefully considered and recommended will be of help to you, but please do not let your letters follow any one set type. Work out for yourselves the points which seem weak to you. After all the careful study which you have put on this subject, I know that you have your own ideas.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth H Mitchell

Ruth H. Mitchell,
President

enc.
Amendments to
H R 300 & S 5

100 rum
12-16-36

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
1936 - 1938

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Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Av., Minneapolis

January 1937

100
1-18-37

25 rum
1-25-37

SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS TO FOOD AND DRUG BILLS

The Copeland measure (S. 5), to be satisfactory to consumers, must be changed in the following major respects:

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2. An unlimited number of seizures should be possible for misbranded products which are dangerous to health or are economic cheats, as well as for all adulterated products. The Chapman bill permits unlimited seizure for mis-

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January 19th, 1937

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300 copies
1-18-37

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Av., Minneapolis

January, 1937
Price 1 cent

QUESTIONS ON STATE CIVIL SERVICE BILL INTRODUCED IN 1937 SESSION - H F 98

1. How many members would Civil Service Commission have, and how would they be appointed? Three, appointed by governor with consent of Senate for 6 year term.

2. Salary? $15 for each day devoted to duties. Maximum $450 per year - limit of $450 not to apply for first two years.

3. What are their duties? To adopt, reject or amend rules recommended by the Director, pass upon classification of positions, pay schedules, etc. Hear grievances of applicants, employees, and citizens, conduct hearings on removals, etc.

4. Who is the administrative head of the Civil Service, and how is he chosen?
The Civil Service Commission appoints an examining committee of 3, at least two of them public personnel administrators or public personnel specialists of standing and one of them a non-resident of the state. The examining committee offers an open competitive examination and on the basis of the results certifies to the Commission the names of the 3 persons rated highest, from whom the commission chooses the Director of the Civil Service who is the administrative head.

5. Salary of Director? Fixed in accordance with state salary schedules when such are established. Until established, salary would be fixed by Commission, but must not be less than that of heads of other major departments.

6. Into what two main types of services is personnel of the state divided by the bill? (1) Unclassified (2) Classified

7. What types of positions does the bill place in the unclassified service?
(1) elective officers; (2) heads of departments and members of boards and commissions appointed by Governor; (3) one private secretary to each elective officer; (4) officers and employees of the legislature; (5) executive secretary and three other confidential employees in office of governor; (6) teachers, research assistants, instructors, student employees on less than half time basis; deans, and administrative officers of teachers' colleges and state university; (7) officers and enlisted men in national guard and naval militia. All other positions are in the classified service.

8. How are competitive positions in the classified service filled? Director certifies to appointing officer the 3 names at head of list of eligibles prepared on basis of examination. From these 3 the appointing officer may select any one and appoint on probation for 6 months. At end of 6 months if probationer is satisfactory, appointing officer must notify Director in writing. The employee is then given permanent classified status. If one of the 3 names certified is a veteran, he must be given preference by the appointing officer.

9. What provision is made for tenure? No permanent employee in classified service can be removed "except for just cause which shall not be religious or political."

10. How can unsatisfactory employees be removed? Appointing officer can remove for just cause not religious or political, but must furnish in writing to employee his reasons and file duplicate statement with the Director. Employee may request hearing before Commission, and if Commission finds removal due to political or religious causes he may be reinstated. If Commission disapproves charges for any other reason, employee's name may be replaced on a suitable eligible register for reinstatement, transfer or new appointment, but not reinstated in the department in which disciplinary action took place without consent of the dept. head.

11. What provision is made for present state employees? Within 2 years present incumbents may take an examination designed to test their fitness for the position. Those who pass these qualifying examinations will be given classified status. Those who do not take the examination or do not pass will be subject to removal at any time and will not be eligible for promotion.

100
1-18-37

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January 19th, 1937

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100
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MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Ave.,
Minneapolis

January 19th, 1937

Dear Local League President:

The Civil Service bill which the League of Women Voters has been instrumental in having drawn up (see your January Voter for details) has been introduced into the House. It is H F 98. The authors of this bill are Ost, Wier, Stockwell, Olen, C. Erickson, L. Hall, C E Erickson, and Mrs. Paige

It has been referred to the Committee on Civil Administration. Those Leagues having representatives on this committee have already heard from me, asking that they immediately write or see their legislators.

What can each League member do now?

1. Know the points of H F 98. The enclosed sheet will bring you up to date on this bill. Soon we shall have ready copies of the bill itself which will sell for 25 cents. Orders placed now will be given prompt attention.

2. Could each of your members speak before one group outside the League to which they belong, for from 3 to 5 minutes, on the points of this bill and why it should have support?

3. Secure newspaper publicity, - editorials, notices of aforementioned short talks, and substance of the bill itself, as well as stories such as given in the Voter on history of the Council supporting this bill. See that the office receives clippings, but most important see that your legislators have such publicity.

4. Consider what cooperation is possible in your own locality with the other organizations supporting this bill, such as a public meeting.

5. While I am not asking you as yet to send letters to your legislators unless they are on the Civil Administration Committee, still if they are at home this week end, which, being their long weekend, they probably will be, it would be excellent if you or some League members could call on them and talk over the strong points of H F 98 and urge their influence on the Civil Administration Committee for favorable consideration of this bill as against others being considered.

We shall let you know each week as to the progress of this bill. This is a real challenge to you, - not to let the results of your splended two-year campaign against the spoils system fail. I am confident of what League efforts can accomplish.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth H. Mitchell

Ruth H. Mitchell,
President

Enclosure
C.S. penny sheet
revised

100
1-18-37

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Av., Minneapolis

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Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
Price 2 cents

300 1-19-37
100 more-1-25-37

January 1937

75 11/6/37
20 2/1/38

BASIC PRINCIPLES OF THE CIVIL SERVICE BILL - H F 98

Introduced by Ost, Wier, Stockwell, Slen, G. Erickson, L. Hall, C E Erickson and Mrs. Paige.

Sponsored by the Civil Service Council, composed of representatives of the following state-wide organizations: Minn. Federation of Business and Prof. Women's Clubs, Minnesota Education Assn., Minnesota Parent-Teacher Assn., and the Minnesota League of Women Voters, as well as a number of local organizations.

Drafted by the following committee, appointed by the Council: Prof. L W Short, chairman, Mr. Harold Henderson, Mr. J B Probst, Mrs. Harington Beard, with Prof. O P Field as technical advisor.

I. AN UNPARTISAN ADMINISTRATION (Sections IV and V)

(a) Commission of three appointed by Governor, with consent of Senate, without

St. Paul. This will be a meeting of... wish to attend. The meeting will convene at 10:30. Points of our State legislative program will be talked about, as well as congressional measures which are under immediate consideration. Luncheon will be served at the hotel - price 75 cents.

Following luncheon we will all adjourn to the Capitol where you will be given a chance to see your own legislators and to listen in to the discussion in the House.

It is needless for me to urge as many of you as possible to attend this meeting, and to urge your members to do likewise. It will be helpful to you in your League work for the remainder of the year, and it will be equally helpful to have you call upon your legislators at the Capitol!

Reservations for luncheon must be made through this office by February 9th without fail.

Ruth H. Mitchell

January 19th, 1937

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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?

40
1-21-37

MINUTES OF THE STATE BOARD MEETING
January 8th, 1937

Present: Miss Mitchell, Msdms. Swain, O'Malley, Temple, Hudson, Newhart, Ricker, Ewing, Winter, Bundy, Beard, Wahl, Bauman, Keyes, Botsford, Zavoral, Stakman, Cant, Jewett, Denny, Dr. Boynton, and Miss Horr and Mrs. Collins; Mrs. McGuire and Miss Wallace as guests.

Treasurer's report given by Mrs. Temple showing balance December 1st of $415.13, receipts during the month of $673.80, disbursements of $835.05, leaving a balance December 31st of $253.98. Appointment of Miss Kathleen Shea as new staff member was announced by Miss Mitchell.

IT WAS VOTED that the 1937 State Convention be held October 4th, 5th and 6th.

IT WAS VOTED that the February Board meeting be held in St. Paul and be open to all League members. IT WAS VOTED that the meeting be held on Wednesday, February 10th, rather than Friday, February 12th, on account of Lincoln's birthday.

Miss Mitchell appointed Mrs. Stakman, chairman, Mrs. Denny and Mrs. O'Malley to serve as a committee and report on advisability of League's participating in a course at the Adult Education Center at the University.

IT WAS VOTED that the policy of giving out the names of local Leagues presidents at discretion of the Executive Committee be adopted.

Mrs. Beard spoke about the various civil service bills that have been introduced, or may be introduced, in the Legislature, calling particular attention to the bill supported by the League, drafted at the request of the Civil Service Council.

Mrs. Swain read an announcement from the National League of a personnel conclave at the Palmer House, Chicago, February 24th and 25th, the purpose of which is to further the campaign of opinion-making and to assist those who are in the midst of questions having to do with personnel legislation. Mrs. George Gellhorn is in charge of the program, and the meeting is open to all League members interested in this subject.

Mrs. Bauman reported on welfare coordination legislation, discussing possible bills that may be submitted. IT WAS VOTED that the executive committee be given power to compromise wherever deemed necessary, with advice of Mrs. Bauman, on support of coordination of welfare legislation.

Mrs. Wahl spoke on the recently passed Unemployment Compensation Act, and called particular attention to the clause for qualified personnel as written into the law. It was decided that Miss Mitchell should write from the Board to Senator Galvin, expressing appreciation for the careful work done by the Interim Committee in furthering passage of this Act.

Report on News Letter subscriptions showed us 19 short of our goal of 350, and several Board members expressed intention of taking out additional subscriptions.

Mrs. Cant reported the following recommendation made by the combined Finance Committee of the State and Minneapolis Leagues: that in the future all regular contributions from Minneapolis residents be paid direct to the Minneapolis League, and that the Minneapolis League pay to the State League the sum of $4,000 (full quota) annually. IT WAS VOTED that this recommendation be accepted.

Mrs. A J McGuire, of the field service, Division of Information, U S Department of Agriculture, spoke of recent international developments, particularly with reference to neutrality and reciprocal trade agreements. In connection with neutrality legislation she called attention to the advisability of giving discretionary powers to the President rather than mandatory legislation, and of the recent amendment to the neutrality law making it possible for provisions of this law to apply to nations which are engaged in civil war. With reference to trade agreements, she stressed the need for regaining foreign trade as a factor in pacific relations. The 1934 amendment to the Tariff Act of 1930 gives the President power to institute negotiations with foreign countries in order to raise or lower tariffs, up to 50 percent. This does not entail wholesale revision. Careful consideration is given any suggested change, with opportunity for hearings and receiving complaints from industry or agriculture if schedule is to be lowered on certain products. "Most favored nation" clause means equality of treatment for all our customers, which has been our policy since George Washington. Care is taken so that most-favored nation clause will not let in flood of imports. Fifteen trade agreements have been made, the fifteenth made in November and still not in effect.

Mrs. J D Winter, secretary

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
Price 2 cents

300 1-19-37
100 more-1-25-37

January 1937

75
11/6/37
20 2/1/38

BASIC PRINCIPLES OF THE CIVIL SERVICE BILL - H F 98

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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?

40 more
1-22-37

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Ave.,
Minneapolis

January 22nd, 1937

Dear Board Member:

The February Board meeting, as you already know, will be an open meeting held at the Lowry Hotel, St. Paul, on Wednesday, February 10th, to which all local League members are invited. I shall ask you to meet at 10:00 a.m., one half hour prior to the open meeting, in order that matters of importance only to our Board members may be considered.

The morning session - from 10:30 to 12:30 - will be given over to an analysis of our four Congressional support items, conducted in a similar manner to the way in which we discussed our state legislative program at the December meeting. The progress of our active state legislative items will be discussed, and definite suggestions made as to how we may more effectively carry on in the support of these.

Luncheon will be served at the Lowry Hotel - price 75 cents - reservations for which must be made in this office by February 9th. We shall probably not have any speaker during the luncheon session, but instead shall divide at smaller conference tables where we will attempt to have informal discussion on the subjects of most interest to League members.

After luncheon buses will be at the hotel to take us all to the Legislature, where League members may interview their own legislators and listen in at the session of the House. It may be possible that we will also be greeted by the Governor.

I am asking you as a Board member to make yourself personally responsible in seeing that local League members who are present that day are made to feel well taken care of and introduced to as many Board members as you find possible.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth H. Mitchell

Ruth H. Mitchell,
President

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
Price 2 cents

300 1-19-37
100 more 1-25-37

January 1937

15 11/6/37
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New members reported since last meeting _____

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

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Av., Minneapolis

40 rec'd
1-27-37

Policy and Rules of the Legislative Council
Adopted January 19th, 1937

As from its inception, the purpose of the Legislative Council is to "unite various state-wide organizations interested in welfare legislation in joint consideration of such legislation".

It shall be understood that the Council is only a Council and therefore action taken by the Council shall not be binding upon any of the organizations represented, but only advisory.

The Council also acts as a clearing house for the exchange of information among organizations as to the legislative measures of particular concern to each, as well as providing a place where state department officials and other qualified speakers can be asked to present the facts about the operation of laws that have been supported in the past by the organizations represented in the Council, and where recommendations as to changes in these laws may be explained.

Membership in the Council is limited to organizations of a permanent character and who are actively interested in welfare legislation.

All organizations which have at any time prior to and including 1937 held membership in the Council may renew their membership without a Council vote.

Memberships of new organizations in the Council shall be by invitation of the Council after a written ballot giving a majority vote has indicated to the chair the advisability of so doing. Any member organization may propose new memberships to the Council.

State Department officials and state appointed committees dealing in welfare legislation may be invited to send representatives to sit in at Council meetings upon invitation of conference committees or the program committee.

The chairman will appoint conference committees of at least three members to study all bills, resolutions and recommendations that might properly be referred to such a committee. The organization presenting a bill or recommendation for consideration shall serve on the committee or committees to which the resolution or bill is so referred.

Each organization appointed to a committee may through its Council representative name its committee representative.

Any member organization has the privilege of asking to serve on any committee.

Committee members shall be appointed only from organizations which shall have joined the Council and shall have paid full dues (which at the present time, 1937, are 50 cents).

Conference committees and member organizations shall recommend to the program committee a list of speakers whom they would like to have invited to address the Council.

Council meetings shall be open to officers and department chairman of all member organizations, but voting shall be limited to but one authorized vote from each organization upon each question.

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.

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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?

The regular meeting of the Council shall be once a month during each legislative year, starting with December prior to the opening of the Legislature, through April. Other meetings of the Council may be called upon the advice of conference committees.

Only organizations which shall have paid their current dues will be entitled to receive communications of the Council through the mail.

Correspondence in connection with the Legislative Council may clear through the League of Women Voters office, but should be marked "Legislative Council" and addressed to 914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis.

The Council will receive notices and resolutions from Legislative Committees of other organizations not Council members and present same to Council members in session, but the Council will not be responsible for action taken or not taken by its member groups.

A formal request for support of a specific bill or portion thereof shall be in writing, and sufficient copies of request be made and given one to each authorized representative of each organization represented in the Council. This will eliminate any questions as to bill and action desired. The Council likewise will not be responsible for action taken or not taken upon such support requests between members.

A Conference Committee may recommend that the Council vote to place certain bills upon an approved list. Bills so recommended must be discussed in detail in Council before being voted onto the approved list.

Bills placed upon the approved list by two thirds vote of the Council are listed to show them worthy of active support of member organizations in whose program of work they may fall. Measures placed upon the approved list may be reconsidered on motion of any member of the Council.

Copies of the exact bills brought up for discussion shall be placed in the hands of the secretary that the Council may have it in its files.

Any organization which is a member of the Council may submit bills for discussion. Any member organization may also seek the support of Council members for specified bills.

It is suggested that organizations presenting definite bills for Council study provide extra copies in order that the conference committee members and organization representatives may have them at an early date.

In order to devote ample time to discussion at Council meetings, it is recommended that only legislation which is of immediate concern be discussed, bills already introduced in the Legislature, or which are shortly to be introduced.

Respectfully submitted by the Program Committee
Mrs. J D Winter, chairman
Mr. Walter W Finke
Mrs. Glen Waters
Mr. Walter Englund

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
Price 2 cents

300 1-19-37
100 more-1-25-37

January 1937

15

11/6/37

BASIC PRINCIPLES OF THE CIVIL SERVICE BILL - H F 98

20 2/1/38

Introduced by Ost, Wier, Stockwell, Slen, G. Erickson, L. Hall, C E Erickson and Mrs. Paige.

Sponsored by the Civil Service Council, composed of representatives of the following state-wide organizations: Minn. Federation of Business and Prof. Women's Clubs, Minnesota Education Assn., Minnesota Parent-Teacher Assn., and the Minnesota League of Women Voters, as well as a number of local organizations.

Drafted by the following committee, appointed by the Council: Prof. L W Short, chairman, Mr. Harold Henderson, Mr. J B Probst, Mrs. Harington Beard, with Prof. O P Field as technical advisor.

I. AN UNPARTISAN ADMINISTRATION (Sections IV and V)

(a) Commission of three appointed by Governor, with consent of Senate, without regard to party affiliation, for staggered terms of six years each. Must be known to be in sympathy with principles of merit system. Shall hold no other public office or public employment and shall not have held elective public office or position in a political party within two years preceding appointment. Oath of office shall include statement of belief in and desire to support principles of merit system.
Pay - Fifteen ($15.00) dollars per day with maximum of $450 per year.
Limit of $450 not to apply for first two years.

(b) Director or administrative head appointed by Commission on basis of merit after competitive examination.

II. CONSISTENCY IN APPLICATION OF LAW (Section IX)

Merit system applies to all non-elective employees with a minimum of exceptions.

III. FAIR AND PRACTICAL PROVISION FOR PRESENT EMPLOYEES (Section X)

Present incumbents must as soon as offered take and pass qualifying examinations before they can be given classified status. If they do not take or do not pass such examination, they will be subject to removal at any time and will not be eligible for promotion.

IV. CLASSIFICATION AND COMPENSATION PLANS (Section XI)

Provision for occupational, vocational or career classification of all positions, giving titles, description of duties and minimum qualifications as a basis for proper recruitment methods, determination of proper lines of promotion and fair compensation plan. Final approval of compensation schedules rests with Legislature, but must first be approved by Civil Service Commission and Commission of Administration and Finance.

V. PRACTICAL RECRUITMENT PROCEDURE (Sections XII and XX)

Provision for -

New members reported since last meeting _____

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

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1-21-37

MINUTES OF THE STATE BOARD MEETING
January 8th, 1937

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1-22-37

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Ave.,
Minneapolis

January 22nd, 1937

Dear Board Member:

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1-27-37

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Av., Minneapolis

Policy and Rules of the Legislative Council
Adopted January 19th, 1937

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Membership in the Council is limited to organizations of a permanent character and

(a) Establishment of minimum requirements of age, character, education, experience, etc., for application.
(b) Competitive examinations "which will fairly test capacity and fitness" to discharge duties of the position and "due regard shall be shown for capacity for promotion to higher positions."
(c) Establishment of eligible registers; lists (for each grade and class of position) of those attaining minimum rating established by Director and arranged in order of rating.
(d) Certification by Director on request of appointing authority of three highest names on the list.
(e) Probationary period of 6 mos., during which time employee may be dismissed if not satisfactory. At end of probation period, appointing officer must notify director in writing whether probationer is satisfactory and should receive permanent status.
(f) Temporary appointments for temporary positions or in case of emergency or when no eligible list available. In all cases careful protection against abuse by setting definite time limits.

VI. OPPORTUNITY FOR A CAREER IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE (Sections XVII and XXI)

(a) Promotions based upon merit and fitness to be ascertained by competitive examinations and record of performance in service.
(b) Standards of performance set up for each class of position and a system of service ratings based upon such standards to aid in determining increases and decreases of salary, order of lay offs, advisability of transfer, promotion, dismissal, etc.

VII. FAIR AND PRACTICAL PROCEDURE IN DISMISSALS (Section XXII)

(a) No employee in classified service may be dismissed "except for just cause which shall not be political or religious".
(b) In case of dismissal, employee is furnished with written statement giving specific reasons.
(c) Employee upon written request to Civil Service Commission may demand hearing.
(d) After hearing, if Commission approves the action, dismissal becomes final as ordered.
(e) If Commission disapproves the dismissal, it may order employee's name placed on suitable register for reinstatement, transfer or new appointment, but employee shall not be recertified back to department from which he was dismissed (unless dismissal was for political or religious reasons).
(f) If Commission finds dismissal was for political or religious reasons, employee shall be reinstated in former position.

VIII PROTECTION OF THE TREASURY (Sections XXIV and XXV)

No pay checks to be issued unless personnel director certifies that employee is employed according to provisions of this act.

IX VETERANS' PREFERENCE (Section XXX)

Preference given to veterans who are eligible under the rules of certification, i. e., if one of the three names certified to any position is a veteran, he is given the appointment. This preference would not seriously weaken the merit system.

New members reported since last meeting _____

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

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1-21-37

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January 8th, 1937

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1-22-37

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
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January 22nd, 1937

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1-27-37

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Av., Minneapolis

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64 copies
1-19-37

FEBRUARY STATE BOARD MEETING

The February Board meeting will be held on February 10th at the Lowry Hotel in St. Paul. This will be a meeting open to all local League members who may wish to attend. The meeting will convene at 10:30. Points of our State legislative program will be talked about, as well as congressional measures which are under immediate consideration. Luncheon will be served at the hotel - price 75 cents.

Following luncheon we will all adjourn to the Capitol where you will be given a chance to see your own legislators and to listen in to the discussion in the House.

It is needless for me to urge as many of you as possible to attend this meeting, and to urge your members to do likewise. It will be helpful to you in your League work for the remainder of the year, and it will be equally helpful to have you call upon your legislators at the Capitol!

Reservations for luncheon must be made through this office by February 9th without fail.

Ruth H. Mitchell

January 19th, 1937

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?

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1-21-37

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150
1-21-37

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
6. One subscription to the National News Letter

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1-21-37

MINUTES OF THE STATE BOARD MEETING
January 8th, 1937

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100 - 2-3-37

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Av., Minneapolis

February 3rd, 1937

LEGISLATIVE HIGH LIGHTS

Civil Service HF 98 - introduced by Ost, Wier, Stockwell, G. Erickson, Slen Hall, C E Erickson, Paige and Thorkelson

This bill had its third hearing before the Civil Administration Committee of the House on February 2nd. In addition, there was an informal open hearing in the House Chamber on January 28th, at which Mrs. Richard Edwards, chairman of the Department of Government and Its Operation for the Indiana League and chairman of the drafting committee for their state civil service bill, spoke. H F 98 was voted to be laid over until the next regular meeting of the committee, to give opportunity for further consideration of possible recommendations.

No companion bill for HF 98 has been introduced in the Senate, and no Senate hearings have been held so far on civil service bills.

Note: Each League may have one copy of the bill itself (10 cents) by writing to the League office. New 2 cent sheet giving the Basic Principles of the bill also available in quantity.

Second meeting of the 1937 Legislative Council held Tuesday, January 19th, 3:30 p.m. Citizens Aid Bldg., Minneapolis, Miss Wallace presiding.

Following organizations represented: Minn. Educational Assn., Minn. League of Women Voters, Ramsey County League of Women Voters, Council of Federated Church Women, Minn. W C T U, Uptown Business Women's Club, Twin City Chapter, A A S W, Mpls. Women's Club, Twin City Teacher's Assn., Minn. Federation of Women's Clubs, Minn. Assn. of Colored Women, Minn. Public Health Assn., and Minn. Branch of American Assn. of University Women.

The program committee reported back to the Council recommended policy and rules for the Council. These were adopted by the Council with minor changes and are attached herewith.

Mrs. Elwood Newhart, Vice-president of the League of Women Voters, spoke of three civil service bills now before the Legislature - S F 2, introduced by Senator Stiening, and two bills in the House, H F 46, introduced by MacKinnon, and H F 98, sponsored by the League of Women Voters and other state-wide organizations. Inasmuch as H F 46 resembles closely S F 2, Mrs. Newhart based her comparison on S F 2 and H F 98.

Some of the chief differences are:- H F 98 provides for three commissioners, appointed by the Governor with salaries of $15 per diem, within a maximum of $450 per year, S F 2 provides for a similiar commission of three with salaries of $4000

Believing that Minnesota citizens want the business of our state government handled by expert and qualified personnel, the Minnesota League of Women Voters, and other state-wide organizations, are supporting a civil service bill which has been introduced in the House of Representatives - H. F. 98.

This bill is based on a careful study of other state civil service laws and the more advanced provisions of recently proposed bills. It has also taken into

95
2-5-37

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Av.,
Minneapolis

February 5th, 1937

Dear Local League President:

The Minnesota League of Women Voters last year devoted much of its energies towards educating the public as to the need for trained personnel and this year the same energies should be devoted towards securing the passage of a good Civil Service law. The same general type of publicity must be used if the desired results are to be accomplished. The following are some suggestions that can be followed:

First, contact the editor of your local papers and secure editorials on this subject. Each League should secure at least one and where the editor is particularly favorable a series of editorials should be obtained. The editor can refer to League material for his subject matter.

Second, a series of questions and answers can be published in the local papers under a "What's What" column. If a "What's What" column has not previously been used this would be a good time to start. The one cent sheets can be used verbatim in this connection.

Third, if possible, get a few prominent citizens to write to the papers concerning the Civil Service bill. (H. F. 98)

Fourth, in the regular news items stress the numbers of people studying and favoring this bill in and out of the League. Numbers are important to legislators.

Fifth, clip all favorable publicity whether League has sponsored it or not, and mail directly to your members of the Legislature. This is very important. We would also be glad to have copies sent to us.

Sincerely yours,

Mabel S Denny

Mrs. Charles M. Denny,
Acting President

bers and others, to congressmen.

Attached to this letter is the vote of our Minnesota representatives on the

100 - 2-3-37

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Av., Minneapolis

February 3rd, 1937

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FIVE STEPS TO RESPONSIBLE CITIZENSHIP

100 - 2-8-37

	Food and Drug	Merit System	Neutrality and Trade Agreements
The Background			
Education			
Pre-Session Work			
Legislative Session			
Post-Session Work			

100 - 2-3-37

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This bill is based on a careful study of other state civil service laws and the more advanced provisions of recently proposed bills. It has also taken into

Pre-Session Work			
Legislative Session			

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Ave.,
Minneapolis

February 17th, 1937 75

My dear Local League President:

Our National News Letter No. 4 gives an exciting and detailed account of the passage of the Ramspeck bill through the House, and the National League says there is no doubt that efforts of local Leagues helped make possible this signal victory. But, because of the strength and depth of roots of sentiment in favor of the patronage system, brought out during discussion of this legislation, we are warned that opposition to this and other extensions of the merit system may well become stronger and more effective. We are urged, therefore, to make more and more determined efforts to overcome such opposition and to secure widerspread understanding of what the patronage system has done to discredit government in this country. Our immediate concern is to secure an accelerated and broadened stream of expressions from citizens, League members and others, to congressmen.

Attached to this letter is the vote of our Minnesota representatives on the Ramspeck Postmaster bill, when it failed to receive the necessary 2/3 favorable vote last June. Also the vote of our members on the postmaster bill that just passed the House. There was no "yes and no" vote on passage of the latter - only on amendment designed to scuttle it. Friends of the measure voted "no" on these amendments.

These are things you can do to help -

1) Letters to our Congressmen, from League members and others. The three Minnesota representatives who have been consistently friendly to this extension of civil service, should be congratulated on their stand, as well as the new member who voted against this injurious amendment. To the men who voted unfavorably both last summer and now, as well as to those new members who voted for the amendment, we want letters regretting their vote. Letters should be planned to fit the attitude of your Congressman. Secure the largest number possible.

2) Will you also have letters written to our two Senators, urging early and favorable consideration of the Ramspeck Postmasters' Bill by the Senate.

3) And, finally and nearly most important of all, ask that all letters express enthusiastic approval of the recommendations on civil service made by the President's Committee on Administrative Management (see News Letter No. 3), and urge the congressmen to support them. In the opinion of the League, no reorganization will be successful without civil service reform, and there is a chance that this may be sacrificed as an unpopular provision politically.

Sincerely yours,

Mabel S Denny

Mrs. C. M. Denny,
Acting President

100-2-3-37

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Av., Minneapolis

1937

LEGISLATIVE HIGH LIGH[T]

Civil Service HF 98 - introduced by
Hall, C E

This bill had its third hear[ing] ...se
House on February 2nd.
Chamber on January ...
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committee ...
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...ly proposed bills. It has also taken into

Pre-Session Work			
Legislative Session			

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Av., Minneapolis

February 17th, 1937

Vote of Minnesota Congressmen on legislation extending civil service to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class postmasters

	Vote on Ramspeck Bill June 19, 1936 (positive vote is favorable to merit system)	Roll call on Collins Amendment to Postmaster bill H R 1531 (negative vote is favorable to merit system)
Andresen, August H	no	not voting
Ryan, Elmer J	yes	no
Teigan, Henry C		yes
Maas, Melvin J	no	yes
Johnson, Dewey W		no
Knutson, Harold	no	yes
Kvale, Paul John	yes	no
Bernard, John T		yes
Buckler, Richard T	yes	no

Senator Ernest Lundeen

Senator Henrik Shipstead

100 - 2-3-37

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Av., Minneapolis

February 3rd, 1937

LEGISLATIVE HIGH LIGHTS

Civil Service HF 98 - introduced by Ost, Wier, Stockwell, G. Erickson, Slen Hall, C E Erickson, Paige and Thorkelson

This bill had its third hearing before the Civil Administration Committee of the House on February 2nd. In addition, there was an informal open hearing in the House Chamber on January 28th, at which Mrs. Richard Edwards, chairman of the Department of Government and Its Operation for the Indiana League and chairman of the drafting committee for their state civil service bill, spoke. H F 98 was voted to be laid over until the next regular meeting of the committee, to give opportunity for further consideration of possible recommendations.

No companion bill for HF 98 has been introduced in the Senate, and no Senate hearings have been held so far on civil service bills.

Note: Each League may have one copy of the bill itself (10 cents) by writing to the League office. New 2 cent sheet giving the Basic Principles of the bill also available in quantity.

County Welfare Boards SF 29 - introduced by Galvin and McLeod
HF 49 " " Johnson and Merrill

These bills are before the Public Welfare Committees of the Senate and House. Main provisions of the bills as introduced are:

Establish county welfare boards, except in counties which contain a city of the first class (Hennepin, Ramsey and St. Louis)
Provide for a county board of five members - one to be a woman
3 members to be chosen by county commissioners, not more than one of whom shall be a county commissioner.
2 members appointed by State Board of Control from county residents.
Board shall appoint an executive secretary with merit qualifications set up by State Board of Control.
Powers and duties - all forms of public assistance and welfare for children and adults, which are now or may be imposed upon State Board of Control.

Aid to Dependent Children SF 39 - in Public Welfare Committee

Consideration of this bill depends upon action taken regarding county welfare reorganization.

Maternity and Infancy

The State Department of Health is asking for a biennial appropriation of $67,700 for the Division of Child Hygiene. The last biennial appropriation was $44,000. This increased request would assure continuance of the program, even in the event federal funds are not available.

Defining the term "minor" - HF 11 - introduced by Wier

This bill, which passed the House on January 26th, and is now before the Labor Committee in the Senate, makes it possible for girls up to the age of 21 to come under the minimum wage act. This would give a minor female equal protection with minor males up to the age of 21, instead of to the age of 18, as is now the case.

DON'T FORGET THE FEBRUARY BOARD MEETING - FEBRUARY 10th
O P E N T O A L L L E A G U E M E M B E R S

Luncheon reservations must be made by February 9th - 75 ¢

95
2-5-37

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Av.,
Minneapolis

February 5th, 1937

Dear Local League President:

The Minnesota League of Women Voters last year devoted much of its energies towards educating the public as to the need for trained personnel and this year the same energies should be devoted towards securing the passage of a good Civil Service law. The same general type of publicity must be used if the desired results are to be accomplished. The following are some suggestions that can be followed:

First, contact the editor of your local papers and secure editorials on

Background			
Education			

February 17th, 1937 75

My dear Local League President:

Our National News Letter No. 4 gives an exciting and detailed account of the passage of the Ramspeck bill through the House, and the National League says there is no doubt that efforts of local Leagues helped make possible this signal victory. But, because of the strength and depth of roots of sentiment in favor of the patronage system, brought out during discussion of this legislation, we are warned that opposition to this and other extensions of the merit system may well become stronger and more effective. We are urged, therefore, to make more and more determined efforts to overcome such opposition and to secure widerspread understanding of what the patronage system has done to discredit government in this country. Our immediate concern is to secure an accelerated and broadened stream of expressions from citizens, League members and others, to congressmen.

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February 17th, 1937 15

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36 Minn -
1-29-37

MINUTES OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
January 19th, 1937

Second meeting of the 1937 Legislative Council held Tuesday, January 19th, 3:30 p.m. Citizens Aid Bldg., Minneapolis, Miss Wallace presiding.

Following organizations represented: Minn. Educational Assn., Minn. League of Women Voters, Ramsey County League of Women Voters, Council of Federated Church Women, Minn. W C T U, Uptown Business Women's Club, Twin City Chapter, A A S W, Mpls. Women's Club, Twin City Teacher's Assn., Minn. Federation of Women's Clubs, Minn. Assn. of Colored Women, Minn. Public Health Assn., and Minn. Branch of American Assn. of University Women.

The program committee reported back to the Council recommended policy and rules for the Council. These were adopted by the Council with minor changes and are attached herewith.

Mrs. Elwood Newhart, Vice-president of the League of Women Voters, spoke of three civil service bills now before the Legislature - S F 2, introduced by Senator Stiening, and two bills in the House, H F 46, introduced by MacKinnon, and H F 98, sponsored by the League of Women Voters and other state-wide organizations. Inasmuch as H F 46 resembles closely S F 2, Mrs. Newhart based her comparison on S F 2 and H F 98.

Some of the chief differences are:- H F 98 provides for three commissioners, appointed by the Governor with salaries of $15 per diem, within a maximum of $450 per year, S F 2 provides for a simillar commission of three with salaries of $4000 a year for the president of the commission.

H F 98 provides that a Director of Civil Service shall be the executive and administrative head of the department. Under S F 2 the three commissioners have some administrative duties as evidenced by their salary and monthly meetings. The secretary of the commission has a less responsible position.

H F 98 gives preference to a veteran, if he is one of the three highest. S F 2 provides that a veteran with 15 or more months of service gets 3 to 10 points added to his examination marks, and the maximum number of points if he is disabled.

H F 98 provides that all present employees shall take qualifying examination within two years after the passage of the act. Those who do not qualify or do not take examination may not have classified standing. S F 2 provides that present employees shall have same rights as others without examination.

Mr. Walter Finke, chairman of the Committe on Social Legislation, State Conference of Social Work, talked on overlapping of welfare organization in the State of Minnesota. He brought out the fact that the State Executive Council is the most important administrative welfare body financially. Created in 1925 to administer aid in time of catastrophe, it has now come to be chief relief-giving body. He spoke of various agencies handling relief for veterans, and of the fact that Minnesota cannot secure federal funds for aid to dependent children, since our system of giving such aid under the Probate Courts is not satisfactory to the Social Security Board.

Mr. Finke compared the two suggested plans for state welfare reorganization: that of the Interim Committee of the Legislature, which designates the State Board of Control as the welfare agency for the state with a director of relief. A division of soldier's relief would consolidate the four present agencies. The Governor's plan is to have the Board of Control take care only of state institutions and have an appointed commissioner on public welfare for everything else. Mr. Finke stressed the need of some sort of reorganization so that Minnesota may qualify for federal aid and expressed the fear that a clash of various plans might result in no action at all.

There are two bills, one before the Senate and one before the House, for county welfare reorganization, but no bills for state reorganization have as yet been introduced.

Mrs. Dahl spoke of the interest of the MEA in the continuing contract bill for Minnesota teachers.

Mr. Schultz gave out lists of the 1937 state legislators, with a copy of the continuing contract bill.

Alice Loe Hardenburgh
Secretary

Mr. Schultz gave out lists of the 1937 ... tinuing contract bill.

Alice Lee Hardenburgh
Secretary

2-5-37
25

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Av., Minneapolis

February 5, 1937

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Note: As a newspaper which has previously given favorable editorial comment to the question of qualified personnel in government positions, we are sending you the following news release.

Believing that Minnesota citizens want the business of our state government handled by expert and qualified personnel, the Minnesota League of Women Voters, and other state-wide organizations, are supporting a civil service bill which has been introduced in the House of Representatives - H. F. 98.

This bill is based on a careful study of other state civil service laws and the more advanced provisions of recently proposed bills. It has also taken into consideration local conditions and has had the advantage of expert advice from those who have watched for years the practical workings of federal, state and local civil service laws.

To insure the removal of a civil service system from political manipulation, a commission of three, appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate, is the policy-making body. Compensation is on a per diem basis, with a maximum of $450 per year, which means the appointments are not "political plums".

The director, under this bill, is to be chosen by the Commission on the basis of merit, after an open competitive examination. Provisions for the choice of this director will insure a competent, trained personnel expert to administer the law. The efficiency of any civil service system depends to a very considerable extent upon the choice of the administrative head, and even more on an interested and aroused public opinion which will demand enforcement.

Present employees are not requested to take an open competitive examination, as is the case in many civil service bills being offered at the present time, but are allowed two years in which to take qualifying examinations.

Can Minnesota afford a state civil service? The greatest cost in government today is the payroll, and the most expensive thing, as proved by private business experience, is labor turnover and misfits on the job.

95
2-5-37

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Av.,
Minneapolis

February 5th, 1937

Dear Local League President:

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First, contact the editor of your local papers and secure editorials on

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Attached to this letter is the vote of our Minnesota representatives on the

100 - copies

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Ave.,
Minneapolis

February 19th, 1937

My dear Local League President:

If you are sincerely concerned about your county welfare being handled by a lay board with county commissioner representation instead of all welfare being under the control of your county commissioner board, now is the time for action.

The bills, as introduced in the Senate and House - S F 29 and H F 49 - provide for a lay board to handle all county welfare, with local control safeguarded (see February Voter). There has been a public hearing before the House Public Welfare Committee, and the Senate Committee has appointed a sub-committee to bring in recommendations. One of the requests that has been made is that the county welfare boards consist of five county commissioners and two others. The county commissioner lobby has been so

2 - 26-37

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Av.,
Minneapolis

February 26th, 1937

Dear Local League President:

The enclosed Legislative Highlights gives you the status of Civil Service in the Senate and House. Consideration of these bills in the Senate General Legislation Committee has just begun, but they must move fast in order to get a bill out on the floor in time to pass it at this session.

In spite of three hearings before the Civil Administration Committee in the House, and the appointment of a sub-

Civil Service

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Senate and four in the House. The Senate Committee on General Legislation, to which the bills were referred, has appointed a sub-committee to consider the bills. Of the four, three are very similar to the bill sponsored by the League (introduced in the House only). When the sub-committee report is made, you will be informed as to whether the bill recommended meets League standards.

In the House, a sub-committee has been considering the bills, but final action by the Committee on Civil Administration has again been postponed. Of the three bills being seriously considered, one is H F 98. One other of the three is similar to H F 98, while the third would not guarantee a real merit system to the state. Another outstanding weakness of this third bill is that the administrator of the civil service would not himself be under the classified service.

A policy-making, non-political board, with a director carefully chosen on a merit basis and in the classified service, is a basic principle of the League bill. The chances of the passage of a strong bill through both the Senate and House are of course lessened as the session goes on, and prompt action by the Civil Adminis-

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MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

March 1, 1937

Dear Board Member:

The March Board meeting will be held on the regular day - the second Friday, March, 12th, at the Minneapolis Y W C A. The meeting will begin at 10:30, with luncheon at 12:30 (60 cents).

Miss Mitchell will have returned from her trip East.

We hope there will be a full attendance, particularly as your advice is needed with regard to the support of our legislative measures.

Please make your reservation for luncheon through the office by Thursday, March 11th.

Sincerely yours,
Mabel L Denny
Mrs. C. M. Denny
Acting President

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MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

3-2-37
55

March 2, 1937

Dear Local League President:

Sometime ago I wrote to you asking you certain questions about your League. The letters that have been received in response to that questionaire were most helpful to the office and gave us a better picture of what was happening out in the state. We now have collected the following facts about your League. If there should be a discrepancy in your and our understanding of your League situation, will you let me know ?

Your reports of meetings held indicate that your League is:
one that has few reports
one that has reports coming in regularly

Your Voter list, compared with last years' shows:
a slump
an increase
remains about the same

Your attendance has:
kept pace with your Voter list
has been less than your Voter list

Your League:
will be dropping a large number of Voter subscriptions at once
is not one whose Voter list need attention immediately

Your League on quota assumption for the year is:
one that has paid full or assumed quota
one that has partially paid its assumed amount
one that has paid nothing on its assumed quota

You still have until September, if you are one of the latter, to make payment.

If you are one of the Leagues that has been sending in the copies of your editorials and publicity, we wish to thank you, for it has been more than helpful at the legislature.

If you have been one of the Leagues that has sent in reports of interviews with, or letters received from legislators or congressmen, again let us tell you how helpful it is. Interviewing at the legislature is made much easier if we know the reactions of your men.

I personally appreciate the fine cooperation and steady work that you have done this year. Indeed I have missed very much my trip around the state.

My sincere greetings to you and hope that the rest of the year will be profitable and that we shall accomplish much in the legislature.

Cordially,

Helen M. Horr
Field Secretary

100 - copies

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Ave.,
Minneapolis

February 19th, 1937

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2 - 28-31

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914 Marquette Av.,
Minneapolis

February 26th, 1937

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MINUTES OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEETING 3-2-37
30 copies

The third meeting of the 1937 Legislative Council was held Tuesday, February 16th, at 3:30, Citizens' Aid Bldg. In Miss Wallace' absence, Mrs. Winter presided.

The program of the meeting was a presentation of a few of the needs of the University from three different departments thereof, and a talk on the small loan problem.

Miss Marion Mattson of the Institute of Child Welfare gave a summary of the history and work of the Institute. It was started in 1925 with the aid of Laura Spellman Rockefeller foundation funds. These have dropped off so that two years ago a legislative appropriation was needed to make up the difference. This session the Institute again needs funds from the state, and $45,000 for the biennium is being requested. There are three divisions of the work of the Institute: 1) Research - which has done many studies in the field and put out about 300 publications; 2) Training - which recruits itsnumbers from both the graduate and undergraduate fields, 25 states and 7 countries having been represented since 1925; 3) Parent Education - the Institute's best known service. Speakers are sent to various study groups throughout the State, and reading courses are provided for those who cannot attend such groups, as well as regular radio programs. There is a consultation service for parents' problems.

Miss Gertrude Vaile talked on the Graduate School of Social Work. The two informational sheets which she provided for members of the Council are attached. They reflect the growing demand for trained social workers in showing the increased size of the school as well as the change from undergraduate to graduate personnel. A more mature worker than a 4 year B S graduate is needed for field social work.

Dr. J C McKinley spoke on the Psychopathic Hospital. Though an interest of long standing, it was only permanently established by the 1935 Legislature when part of the funds for the building came from the state and part from the federal government. However, though the building is now complete, there is no money for maintenance. $75,000 a year is being asked of the Legislature.

It is planned to have 37 beds in the hospital, which is a good number for instruction for students. In addition there will be 20 more in the open wards for less serious cases, which will have no observable connection with the psychopathic unit. The hospital also maintains an outpatient department.

Dr. McKinley spoke of theimportance of the work and of the need for careful training for it. Over one half of all hospital beds in the U S are filled by psychiatric patients. Research and study must be the answer, and this, as well as the auxiliary functions of nursing, physio-therapy, psychiatric social work, etc., are very expendive. The average stay of the patient in the psychopathic hospital is less than three months, so that no hopeless cases can be maintained.

Mr. Walter Finke spoke of the Small Loan bills now before the Legislature. The bill introduced by Mr. Palarine is similar to laws already in force in 28 states. In discussion of the bill, Mr. Finke said there were two sides to the loan-shark problem: 1) Need for emergency credit for the wage earner, who needs such credit once every three or four years for such things as childbirth, house furnishings, medical care, etc., and in an amount usually not exceeding $300; 2) Excessive charges. The bill calls for an interest rate of 2½ per cent a month on $100 to be computed monthly on the unpaid balance, which amounts to a yearly rate of 18 to 22 per cent, not 30 per cent as has been stated would be the case. For loans over $100 the rate would be lower.

The existing law prohibits interest charges over 8 percent, but since it is impossible to carry on the small loan business profitably within this rate, the law is evaded, and excessive charges are made of all that the traffic will bear, running from 240 per cent the going rate, up to 850 per cent. The Palarine bill recognizes the fact that the costs of lending in small amounts come to 20 to 30 per cent a year, and that therefore to control the small loan business, it must be allowed to pay its own way within the law. Another bill keeps the present rate of 8 percent, and lays heavier penalties for infractions. This bill if passed might in the end bring about enactment of model legislation, because if enforced it will drive home the need of control.

Mrs. Bartlett of the AAUW announced that the bill concerning certific.ation of librarians would not be introduced at this session. Mrs. Green of the WCTU called attention to an amendment to the divorce law providing that a divorce may be granted when husband and wife have lived apart for five years "for any reason whatsoever". This last clause is felt to be open to misinterpretation.

Respectfully submitted,
Alice Lee Hardenbergh, Secretary

NOTE: The Program Committee wishes suggestions for discussion at future meetings.

Member organizations are urged to present bills for Council approval, as provided in the rules of the Council.

100 - copies

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Ave.,
Minneapolis

February 19th, 1937

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You responded marvelously last fall to the Interim Committee. As a result of your response, a good bill was drafted - but the bill will be amended unless every one of your representatives knows how you, and others in your community, feel. They have heard from the county commissioners; we have been working steadily against their lobby at the legislature, but the responsibility is now out of our hands and up to you. If you want lay boards, let your wants be known, not only to your representatives but also to your commissioners.

We realize many requests have gone out to you in the past few weeks. We want you to realize this situation, but leave it entirely up to you to decide what you can do.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy S Bauman

Mrs. John S. Bauman, Special Adviser,
Coordination of Public Welfare

The chances of the passage of a strong bill through [illegible] of course lessened as the session goes on, and prompt action by the Civil Adminis-

BO
3.1.37

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

March 1, 1937

Dear Board Member:

The March Board meeting will be held on the regular day - the second Friday, March, 12th, at the Minneapolis Y W C A. The meeting will begin at 10:30, with luncheon at 12:30 (60 cents).

Minneapolis

March 2, 1937

Dear Local League President:

Sometime ago I wrote to you asking you certain questions about your League. The letters that have been received in response to that questionaire were most helpful to the office and gave us a better picture of what was happening out in the state. We now have collected the following facts about your League. If there should be a discrepancy in your and our understanding of your League situation, will you let me know ?

Your reports of meetings held indicate that your League is:
one that has few reports
one that has reports coming in regularly

Your Voter list, compared with last years' shows:
a slump
an increase
remains about the same

Rockefeller foundation funds. These have dropped off so that two years ago a legislative appropriation was needed to make up the difference. This session the Institute again needs funds from the state, and $45,000 for the biennium is being requested. There are three divisions of the work of the Institute: 1) Research - which has done many studies in the field and put out about 300 publications; 2) Training - which recruits itsnumbers from both the graduate and undergraduate fields, 25 states and 7 countries having been represented since 1925; 3) Parent Education - the Institute's best known service. Speakers are sent to various study groups throughout the State, and reading courses are provided for those who cannot attend such groups, as well as regular radio programs. There is a consultation service for parents' problems.

Miss Gertrude Vaile talked on the Graduate School of Social Work. The two informational sheets which she provided for members of the Council are attached. They reflect the growing demand for trained social workers in showing the increased size of the school as well as the change from undergraduate to graduate personnel. A more mature worker than a 4 year B S graduate is needed for field social work.

Dr. J C McKinley spoke on the Psychopathic Hospital. Though an interest of long standing, it was only permanently established by the 1935 Legislature when part of the funds

100
2-26-37

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Av.,
Minneapolis

February 26th, 1937

Dear Local League President:

The enclosed Legislative Highlights gives you the status of Civil Service in the Senate and House. Consideration of these bills in the Senate General Legislation Committee has just begun, but they must move fast in order to get a bill out on the floor in time to pass it at this session.

In spite of three hearings before the Civil Administration Committee in the House, and the appointment of a sub-committee, no bill has been reported out of Committee. Unless Committee action is taken almost immediately, there will not be sufficient time for consideration on the floor of the House.

Will you write to your legislators - particularly your House members - and ask that they do what they can to have this matter brought onto the floor of the House? Quite frankly we cannot tell whether any bill recommended to pass by the Civil Administration Committee will meet our standards, but until some bill is reported out, we are at a complete standstill.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. C. M. Denny,
Acting President

BO
3.1.37

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100
2-26-37

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Av., Minneapolis

February 26th, 1937

LEGISLATIVE HIGHLIGHTS

Civil Service This issue is somewhat involved by the introduction in the Legislature of eight bills establishing state civil service - four in the Senate and four in the House. The Senate Committee on General Legislation, to which the bills were referred, has appointed a sub-committee to consider the bills. Of the four, three are very similar to the bill sponsored by the League (introduced in the House only). When the sub-committee report is made, you will be informed as to whether the bill recommended meets League standards.

In the House, a sub-committee has been considering the bills, but final action by the Committee on Civil Administration has again been postponed. Of the three bills being seriously considered, one is H F 98. One other of the three is similar to H F 98, while the third would not guarantee a real merit system to the state. Another outstanding weakness of this third bill is that the administrator of the civil service would not himself be under the classified service.

A policy-making, non-political board, with a director carefully chosen on a merit basis and in the classified service, is a basic principle of the League bill. The chances of the passage of a strong bill through both the Senate and House are of course lessened as the session goes on, and prompt action by the Civil Administration Committee is essential.

County Welfare Boards SF 29 and HF 49 - These bills are still in the Public Welfare Committees of the Senate and House. The Senate Committee has appointed a sub-committee to bring in a recommendation. Another bill has recently been introduced, similar to these bills recommended by the Interim Committee, but establishing the personnel of the county welfare board as five county commissioners, plus two others appointed by the Board of Control. This latter bill has very strong backing, and unless citizens throughout the state express their interest in a progressive welfare program for Minnesota - as evidenced by a county welfare board, with local control but a majority of lay participation - this provision may be adopted. Members of the Public Welfare Committees in the House and Senate are listed. Be sure your members, particularly in on the committees, are aware of sentiment in your community.

Minimum Wage HF 11 - defining the term "minor", amending the present law to apply to girls equally with boys to the age of 21, has passed the House and been recommended to pass by the Labor Committee of the Senate, and is now on General Orders in the Senate. This bill has previously passed the Senate at three different sessions, and should become law at this session. This measure has been on the League's program for many years.

Senate Public Welfare Committee		House Public Welfare Committee	
Stiening, ch.*	Miller, A H	Bellman, ch.	Crissey
Loftsgaarden	Lightner *	Paige	Barrett
Rockne	Wolfe *	Nissen	Christenson
Richardson	Oliver	Swindells	Johnson
Tungseth	Almen *	Cox	Forsythe
Hausler	Lodin	Harrison	Hill
Lommen	Rootsinoja	Kempfer	Wier
Johnson, T H	Cashman	Middleton	Kelly
Sell	Woolsey	Olson	Faimon
Cravens	McLeod *	Ettel	

*on sub-committee

35 rum
3-10-37

A G E N D A

STATE BOARD MEETING

March 12th, 1937

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Finance Report
Contribution from Minn. Nurses Association
Contributions to Special Fund

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SF 759 - HF 950. These are the bills introduced following the resolution passed by the County Commissioners. The County Welfare Board would consist of five county commissioners, plus two lay members appointed by the commissioners, which would give the county commissioners an overwhelming majority.

SF 974 - The Administration bill, establishing a State Department of Welfare. The provision for county boards establishes a board of five, chosen by the county commissioners, from a list of ten names submitted by the state commissioner of welfare. This makes an entire lay board a possibility.

SF 1083 - Introduced by Senator Nowak, establishing a State Department of Welfare. Differs from the Administration bill in establishing county welfare departments, in that it suggests a county director appointed by the county board of commissioners, with other assistants and employes likewise appointed by the county board. Would provide no lay representation.

[illegible] March 16, 1937
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

FOR IMMIDIATE RELEASE

The principle of protective legislation for women [illegible]

3-16-37
105

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

March 16th, 1937

My dear Local League President:

I only wish every member of the League in the state could have had the opportunity of attending the session of the House last Friday afternoon when the vote pertaining to civil service was taken. It was as dramatic a session as has ever occured in the House, climaxing, as it did, an entire week of debate on the subject.

The enclosed Legislative Highlights gives the vote of House members on this question. If your representatives are among those who voted "aye", I am sure letters from League members, and other constituents, congratulating them on their stand for a real merit system, would be very welcome, as well as helpful to those of us who are working directly at the State Legislature. If your representatives are among those who voted "no", letters of protest might well be sent.

Without the support of our local Leagues throughout the state, with their letters to representatives, and interviews with them both before and during the session, we would never have been able to secure this first step on the way to a good civil service law.

While everyone seems to agree that some type of county welfare boards will be established by this session of the Legislature, just what form these boards will take is still undecided. Apparently the pressure for county welfare boards consisting almost solely of county commissioners is continuing. It has been suggested that our next move - in addition to letters to our representatives - is to contact the county boards themselves, giving our reasons for believing in lay boards. Could you arrange for a delegation of citizens, League members and others, to visit your county commissioner board? Attached to this letter is a We Say - They Say statement, which should help you in presenting the case for a lay board.

One piece of protective legislation for women that the League of Women Voters has supported since 1927 became an actuality Friday when the Senate passed the amendment to the minimum wage law, making it apply equally to girls and boys to the age of 21. The need for protective legislation for women has long been recognized by the League of Women Voters. In view of opposition to this type of legislation which has recently been receiving much publicity, the Minnesota League issues the enclosed statement expressing our belief in the need for protective legislation. Please use this publicity release as widely as possible.

Do not forget that all the splendid newspaper comments about the League's work for a good merit bill makes this an ideal time to ask for contributions. The larger our budget can be, the more effective our work will become.

With keen appreciation of all the splendid work which you are doing, I am

Most sincerely,

Ruth H. Mitchell

Ruth H. Mitchell,
President

35 rum
3-10-37

A G E N D A

STATE BOARD MEETING

March 12th, 1937

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March 16, 1937

914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

FOR IMMIDIATE RELEASE

The principle of protective legislation for women in

3-25-37
200 rum

3-16-37
200 rum

3-30-37
50 rum

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Av., Minneapolis

March 1937

WHY SHOULD THERE BE A MAJORITY LAY REPRESENTATION ON COUNTY WELFARE BOARDS?

They say -	We say -
We want local responsibility for welfare, and having county commissioners acting as a county welfare board will place it there.	The suggestion of the Interim Committee, embodied in SF 29 and HF 49 would give such local responsibility as three of the five members are either county commissioners themselves or appointed by the county commissioners.
Then all of our county will not be represented. If only two commissioners are on the board, who will see that the needs in the other three commissioner districts will be met?	This should not be an administrative board, but one of policy-making. No commissioner or lay member should have the decision as to who gets relief. That should be left to the trained executive secretary who will deal with all cases impartially on the basis of need - not locality.
The county commissioners are elected by the people, and responsible to the people. Who is better able to know the people's needs?	County commissioners are already overburdened with official duties which they must carry in addition to their private affairs. They are a tax levying body rather than specifically a planning body.
How would lay members benefit the county commissioners?	They are already the recipients of much complaint and much pressure in the field of their regular administrative duties. Public welfare is particularly open to complaints and pressures which can be resisted or received with less personal and official cost by a board having non-elective representation. Lay representation helps withdraw public welfare from political controversy. Political factionalism is thus best prevented.
Why should the state and federal governments have so much to say about what goes on in our county?	The majority of funds spent in your county for welfare are federal and state funds. The Social Security requirements are for state supervision, and state appointees on county boards is one practical way of guaranteeing such supervision.
There is too much centralization of authority now. Soon they'll take everything away from the local people.	A well-balanced board with lay majority is your best safeguard against it. If this board is carefully chosen, cooperative and efficient, it can interpret the community to the state, and the state to the community. If your local group is uncooperative and doesn't conform to standards and see the need for trained personnel, it seems likely that the federal government will take over more authority or withhold federal funds.
Why do you think these boards made up of a majority of lay citizens would be effective?	Child welfare boards have worked very effectively in many counties. It would give an opportunity to use to full advantage the knowledge and viewpoint of citizens who have long been familiar with and active in county welfare problems.

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A G E N D A

STATE BOARD MEETING

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March 10, 1937

914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

FOR IMMIDIATE RELEASE

The principle of protective legislation for women in [illegible]

COPY

3-20-37
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URGENT ATTENTION COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:

I am herewith calling upon every County Commissioner with the State of Minnesota to each write a personal letter to your Senator and Representative, asking them to support our County Welfare Board bill, known as H F 950 and S F 759, of which I have mailed a copy to your County Auditor for the County Boards to read the full and complete copy of the exact bill passed upon unanimously at our annual convention; but I must have your 100% support to put this bill across in the House and Senate and I will give you the reasons why.

Do you know that the Minnesota Association of Welfare Workers, which is a union of social workers in the state and of which your own county worker possibly is a member, who is hired by you and whose salary is paid by county money, has a paid secretary and lobbyist in the Legislature favoring the passage of HF 49 and SF 29, the two bills which we are fighting. These are the bills that want to take the power away from the County Commissioners, which would set up a welfare board in each county, of five members of which not less than one and not more than two could be County Commissioners and the other three to be laymen, of which one shall be a woman and all three appointed by the State Board of Control.

Now you hired the County worker in your county and isn't it high time for us to tell our county workers where to get off at? You hired him, or her, and they are working and supporting an organization (if they are members of the MAWW) who are trying to take the control away from County Commissioners. Now, I would advise that you immediately put your county worker <u>on the spot</u>, call him, or her, before the County Board and ask if they are members of the Minnesota Association of Welfare Workers, and if so, that you request them to immediately write their secretary to help out on our Commissioners bill or <u>resign</u>, for we should not allow an employee to undermine us. The folldwing is a reprint of a part of their bulletin sent out February 27th, 1937, which reads as follows:

"Volume 2, Bulletin 2 - BULLETIN OF MINN. ASSN. OF WELFARE WORKERS - February 27, 1937 LEGISLATION * * * * * * * <u>Important</u>: A number of legislators have expressed themselves as favoring the Senate Interim Committee Bill on Public Welfare Boards (HF 49) but have also stated that most of the sentiment expressed from their districts to date has favored County Commissioner control entirely. "The County Commissioner bill introduced by Senator Val Imm of Mankato provides for Public Welfare Boards made up of all five County Commissioners and only two lay people.) There is reason to believe there is much sentiment in the rural counties in opposition to that already made known so effectively to the legislature, but it remains unexpressed. If you are in favor, or know lay people who are in favor of the following principles, immediate expression of such favor is imperative." They advised their members to write the legislative members to support H F 49, which compels us to do likewise.

This is the only group that we will have to fight to get our bills through. Now, immediately when you have finished this letter, won't you please write a letter to your Senator and Representatives, telling them that you want them to support HF 950 and HF 759 in the County Welfare Board set-up, which keeps the County Board members intact, and that the power to administer relief of any nature in the county should be left in the hands of the Board of County Commissioners of each county. I am fighting for you but this is your battle, which would be another step to insert state control in place of Home Rule. Please mail me an exact copy of the letter you write to your Senator and Representatives so that I can go before the House and Senate Committee with this fortification. WE MUST ACT AT ONCE.

(Signed) W. C. Minks, Secretary, State Association
of County Commissioners of Minnesota.

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3-10-37

A G E N D A

STATE BOARD MEETING

March 12th, 1937

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Treasurer's Report

Finance Report
Contribution from Minn. Nurses Association
Contributions to Special Fund
Gift Memorial Fund

Organization

Council Meeting

National Standards

Resignations
Mrs. Ricker
Mrs. Botsford

State Legislation

Present status of active measures

Consideration of measures introduced formerly supported by League

National Legislation

Present status on active measures

Correspondence

Luncheon - High Lights of the Chicago Conference - Mrs. Swain

3-16-37
105

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

March 16th, 1937

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There is too much centralization of authority now. Soon they'll take everything away from the local people.	A well-balanced board with lay majority is your best safeguard against it. If this board is carefully chosen, cooperative and efficient, it can interpret the community to the state, and the state to the community. If your local group is uncooperative and doesn't conform to standards and see the need for trained personnel, it seems likely that the federal government will take over more authority or withhold federal funds.
Why do you think these boards made up of a majority of lay citizens would be effective?	Child welfare boards have worked very effectively in many counties. It would give an opportunity to use to full advantage the knowledge and viewpoint of citizens who have long been familiar with and active in county welfare problems.

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3-16-37
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Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Av., Minneapolis

March 16th, 1937

LEGISLATIVE HIGHLIGHTS

Civil Service Those interested in a real merit system for state employees won one skirmish in the battle in the House of Representatives on Friday afternoon, March 12th. The Twin City newspapers, and other papers in the state, have given a graphic day to day account. The Civil Administration Committee recommended HF 710 to pass - the so-called Governor's bill. Members of this Committee, headed by Mrs. Paige, who disagreed with this recommendation, put in a minority report in favor of HF 728. This minority report was supported by the League of Women Voters, as giving Minnesota far the better of the two alternatives offered. A vote was forced on Friday when the suggestion of referring both bills to the Appropriations Committee, thus avoiding for the time - and possibly for the entire session - any clear-cut vote, was defeated by a tie vote. Then the minority report recommending HF 728 to pass was accepted by a vote of 65 to 50. HF 728 is now before the Appropriations Committee. The vote of the House members follows:

Those voting in the affirmative for HF 728 to be recommended to pass were:

Albers	Eastvold	Hayford	Litchke, H E	Paulson, J A
Allen, C H	Eklund	Helling	Lowe	Powers
Bondhus	Erickson, C E	Hill	MacKinnon	Radde
Brophey	Erickson, G	Hilton	Merrill	Severtson
Castor	Ettel	Hultquist	Mickelson	Slen
Champlin	Feidt	Iverson, O K	Middleton	Stockwell
Costello	Finstuen	Johnson	Miller	Terwilliger
Cutting	Forsythe	Julkowski	Nielsen	Tighe
Dalen	Hagland	Kempfer	Nissen	Wanvick
Dammann	Hall, L M	Kiefer, G W	Nonnemacher	Wier
Daun	Hall, W H	Krost	Nordquist	Witt
Duckstad	Harrison	Lieske	Paige	Young
Dunn	Hartle	Lillibridge	Paulson, O A	Zwach

Not voting: Barrett, Hogan, Bouvette, Langdahl, McNulty, Hartkopf, Cox, Dixon, Havemeier

Those not listed voted against recommendation for HF 728.

While we are far from securing civil service in the state, the differences between a true merit bill, and a weak bill with loopholes that have discredited other civil service laws, have been clearly brought out. It is a challenge to the League of Women Voters to continue with its campaign of educating the public, not only as to the need for civil service, but what a true merit system is.

No action has been taken in the General Legislation Committee in the Senate.

Minimum Wage HF 11, the amendment to the minimum wage law, making the law cover girls as well as boys up to the age of 21, passed the Senate on Friday, March 12th, with only 11 dissenting votes. It had previously passed the House. This is a piece of protective legislation the League has supported since 1927.

Coordination of Welfare Since the March Voter went to press, which gave the situation, particularly with reference to suggestions for county welfare boards, a fourth bill has been introduced, offering still another suggestion. Following is an anlysis of the four suggestions;

SF 29 - HF49 These are the bills introduced following the suggestions of the Interim Committee on Welfare (See Legislative Highlights of February 3rd and 26th) These bills meet in every respect the League's standards for a lay board.

SF 759 - HF 950. These are the bills introduced following the resolution passed by the County Commissioners. The County Welfare Board would consist of five county commissioners, plus two lay members appointed by the commissioners, which would give the county commissioners an overwhelming majority.

SF 974 - The Administration bill, establishing a State Department of Welfare. The provision for county boards establishes a board of five, chosen by the county commissioners, from a list of ten names submitted by the state commissioner of welfare. This makes an entire lay board a possibility.

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105
3-16-37

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

March 16, 1937

FOR IMMIDIATE RELEASE

The principle of protective legislation for women in industry has been upheld by the League of Women Voters from its organization, realizing that women, having come late into industry and the suffrage, are at a disadvantage.

Most working women are very young. They do not understand the problems which affect their health and welfare and are not interested in organization. In the absence of protective legislation, they are at the mercy of unenlightened employers and must work as long as he requires, and for as little as he may wish to pay. Fortunately many employers have come to know that a living wage and reasonable hours are sound business policy.

Labor laws should, and do apply largely to the industrial women, and do not affect business and professional women. The problems of the business or professional woman and the industrial woman are quite distinct. There have been laws that inadvertently did apply to professional women. But this is the fault of the drafting of the law, can be guarded against, and is avoided by amendment or lenient enforcement. Business and professional women compete as individuals, and their skilled training, older age, and their limited number in any particular line limit the field of competition. Industrial women compete "in mass". There are millions like her - easily replaceable one with another. What means equal opportunity for one working group of women, means unequal opportunity for another.

The time may come when protective legislation for women in industry - because of better organization and consequent superior bargaining power - will be no longer necessary. Until such time arrives, the League of Women Voters will continue its support of measures to secure reasonable working hours, wages which guarantee a decent standard of living, for the working woman.

Even with the adoption of the 54 hour working week for women, Minnesota has a lower standard than exists in the majority of states. And there is no limitation upon the number of hours per day a woman may work in Minnesota! The passage by the Legislature at this session of the amendment to the minimum wage law making it apply equally to boys and girls to the age of 21 is another forward step. Minnesota, as a progressive state, should join the states which have adopted an eight hour day and a 48 hour week as a standard.

3-16-37
105

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

March 16th, 1937

the county boards themselves, giving our reasons for believing in lay boards. Could you arrange for a delegation of citizens, League members and others

3-25-37 200 3-16-37 200 3-10-37

There is too much centralization of authority now. Soon they'll take everything away from the local people.	A well-balanced board with lay majority is your best safeguard against it. If this board is carefully chosen, cooperative and efficient, it can interpret the community to the state, and the state to the community. If your local group is uncooperative and doesn't conform to standards and see the need for trained personnel, it seems likely that the federal government will take over more authority or withhold federal funds.
Why do you think these boards made up of a majority of lay citizens would be effective?	Child welfare boards have worked very effectively in many counties. It would give an opportunity to use to full advantage the knowledge and viewpoint of citizens who have long been familiar with and active in county welfare problems.

This is the only group that we will have to fight to get our bills through. Now, immediately when you have finished this letter, won't you please write a letter to your Senator and Representatives, telling them that you want them to support HF 950 and HF 759 in the County Welfare Board set-up, which keeps the County Board members intact, and that the power to administer relief of any nature in the county should be left in the hands of the Board of County Commissioners of each county. I am fighting for you but this is your battle, which would be another step to insert state control in place of Home Rule. Please mail me an exact copy of the letter you write to your Senator and Representatives so that I can go before the House and Senate Committee with this fortification. WE MUST ACT AT ONCE.

(Signed) W. C. Minks, Secretary, State Association
of County Commissioners of Minnesota.

President

3-20-37

to the League of Women Voters" over our final radio program - WCCO, four p.m. - I shall imagine myself talking to and about each and every one of you.

MINUTES - STATE BOARD MEETING - March 12th, 1937

3-25-37

SOME EMINENT OPINIONS
of the
League of Women Voters

3-27-37
100

Hon. Leonard D. White, U. S. Civil Service Commission

"You will be interested, I am sure, to know of the nation-wide evidence which was laid before the annual convention of the Civil Service Assembly at Cincinnati last week of the extraordinary success of the campaign of the League of Women Voters in favor of the merit system. At one meeting of the convention we had brief reports from all parts of the country. Again and again reference was made to the interest of the League of Women Voters in the merit system, and to the support which had already been given to it.

"Although I have kept in reasonably close touch with your work in this field I was not prepared for the unanimous testimony which came from such widely scattered sections of the country. Please accept my hearty congratulations on the splendid work which the League is doing and my confident expectation that at the end of another two years you will have most tangible results to show for your activities."

Editor, Carmel Pine Cone, Carmel, California

"The value of the League of Women Voters is that it is non-partisan and open-minded. It has a well-defined program of major issues, which it studies intensively. It starts with no preconceived notions, nor does it proceed in a cloistered atmosphere. Convinced, after study, that certain measures are important, it brings highly organized political pressure to bear. It has a 'clean' record, in that it has so far kept from becoming the tool of special interests and minority groups. It is a disinterested objective group of citizens and voters, doing a job for which there has been a crying need. It is an organization to which all intelligent women should belong, even those who are not 'joiners' by temperment, and those who have lost faith in the efficacy of organization work."

Ellen F. Pendleton, President Emeritus, Wellesley College

"The National League of Women Voters has proved itself a non-partisan organization which furnishes to its members an able and thoroughly informed discussion of all political questions. It is also equipped to give advice in regard to forward-looking legislation on both state and federal matters."

New York World Telegraph Editorial

"Debt-weary and tax ridden Americans will applaud the League of Women Voter's timely campaign against the spoils system."

H. J. Miller, President, Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association

"Congratulations to the League of Women Voters for tackling the Civil Service problem. Alert, effective citizen interest and intelligent trained public personnel are found always together. Each helps the other. The best way to remedy the lag in our social and political progress is by trained public personnel. Without it, public interest is defeated."

Lloyd Short, Professor of Political Science, University of Minnesota

"The League of Women Voters is one of the most active and effective non-academic agencies in America today in the field of adult political education."

William Allen White, The Emporia Gazette

"I have known the work of the League of Women Voters since the League was formed. It seems to me that in all those years the League of Women Voters has been the sanest, bravest, wisest, most effective organization of forward-looking American women."

President 3-30-37

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MINUTES - STATE BOARD MEETING - March 12th, 1937 3-25-37

3-30-37

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Av.,
Minneapolis

March 31st, 1937

Dear Board Member:

Our next Board meeting will be on Friday, April 9th. As usual, we will convene at 10:00 a.m., at the Minneapolis Y W C A, 12th and Nicollet. Luncheon is 65 cents, reservations for which must be in this office the day before.

Since this meeting will be within two weeks of the adjournment of the legislature, there will be many last minute moves to be considered. Your help will be greatly needed, and I trust you will make every effort to be present. We shall spend some time analyzing how we may be more effective during another legislature year. Please be gathering together your suggestions on this question. A frank looking-back on the year just ended is most helpful for us all. We have causes for rejoicing and also causes for regret. Both should be accepted as challenges for better work in the future.

I shall hope to see you on April 9th.

Sincerely,

Ruth H. Mitchell

Ruth H. Mitchell,
President

President 3-20-37

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MINUTES - STATE BOARD MEETING - March 12th, 1937 3-25-37

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

3-30-37
150

March 31st, 1937

My dear Education Chairman:

Since we met at convention time, we have all been occupied with the two major items of League support, namely, civil service and reorganization of welfare administration.

However, you will be interested to know that two communications have been received from the National League with regard to the "Red Rider", attached to the District of Columbia Appropriations Act of 1935, which provides that "no part of any appropriation for the public schools shall be available for the payment of the salary of any person teaching or advocating communism".

This "Red Rider" is a direct negation of the item adopted by our 1936 state and national conventions calling for "protection of Academic Freedom as basic to sound education". Recently the U S Senate, without opposition, voted its repeal. The House voted an amendment that would almost nullify repeal. The matter is now in the hands of a conference committee. The Minnesota delegation in the House have declared themselves in favor of repeal of the "Red Rider". You will find discussion of the rider in the News Letter of March 10th, 1936, and March 3rd, 1937.

There are two pieces of material available on this subject: a report of the National Education Association on "Teachers' Loyalty Oaths", and a speech by Commissioner J W Studebaker of the United States Office of Education, entitled "Education and Democracy", as well as our own penny sheet.

You will also be interested to know that a larger units bill has been introduced in the House of our State Legislature. This is one of the Department of Education bills, and is a permissive act for merging of school districts into county school unit or larger administrative unit for a trial experimental period. The bill differs from the previous ones introduced in the following respects.

1) The areas merged may include portions of two or more counties.
2) The bill definitely provides for an experimental period of five years, as follows: The first five years from August 1st after the election on the question of merging, shall constitute an experimental period, and all the existing school sites, buildings and equipment shall be maintained in good condition for return to the original district in case of dissolution of the reorganized district. During the fifth year, upon presentation of a petition to the School Board by 10% of the qualified voters of the reorganized district, a special election shall be called on the question of dissolution. In case no such election is held, the reorganized district shall become permanent.

3) The bill also calls for an annual appropriation of $50,000 to the State Executive Council, earmarked for educational experimentation with larger administrative units.

You will be interested in following the newspaper accounts of the fate of the larger unit bill. It is definitely a good bill, and appears to have a chance to be recommended out of committee for passage. A representative of the League has spoken for this bill at committee hearings, and your League will be notified in the event any support from local Leagues would be helpful.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. William R. Pearce, Chairman
Department of Government and Education

3-20-37
105

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WO'EN VOTERS
914 Marquette Av.,
Minneapolis

March 20th, 1937

Dear Local League President:

I know you will all be interested in seeing the enclosed letter from the Secretary of the State Association of County Commissioners to all the county commissioners in the state.

It represents a type of pressure lobbying that I am sure you will agree is unfortunate. The last sentence in the second paragraph is inaccurate, as the three laymen are not appointed by the State Board of Control; the County Commissioners themselves, or lay members chosen by them, are three of the five members of the board, thereby guaranteeing not only local control, but county commissioner control of the county welfare board.

I am sure that many of you have done all you feel you can in the way of letter writing. But the social workers themselves are not the only group who feel that the county commissioners should not have complete charge of all county welfare work.

I leave it to your judgment as to what this letter prompts you to do, but I felt it should be shared with you. H F 49, the bill which we are supporting, will have its first consideration by the House Tuesday afternoon. We understand there is a move on foot to amend this bill to establish the five county commissioners as the county welfare board.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth H. Mitchell

Ruth H. Mitchell,
President

SOME EMINENT OPINIONS
of the
League of Women Voters

3-27-37
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campaign against the spoils system."

H. J. Miller, President, Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association

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I shall hope to see you on April 9th.

Sincerely,

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Sincerely yours,

Mrs. William R. Pearce, Chairman
Department of Government and Education

3-25-37
10

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Ave.,
Minneapolis

March 25th, 1937

Dear Local League President:

Yesterday the General Legislation Committee of the Senate recommended to pass S F 599 (the companion bill to H F 728, which the League supported in the House as a compromise bill similar to our model bill and which is now before the Appropriations Committee in the House). Before the bill was finally recommended by the Committee, ten strengthening amendments were made, which makes this bill even nearer our model bill than the one recommended to pass by the House.

We believe that letters, from you as local League president, and others as individuals, to your Senators, urging early and favorable consideration of this bill by the Senate, would be very helpful.

Civil service is not yet dead!

Sincerely yours,

Ruth H. Mitchell,
President

P. S. Next Monday afternoon when I speak on "What a Legislative Year Means to the League of Women Voters" over our final radio program - W C C O, four p.m. - I shall imagine myself talking to and about each and every one of you.

SOME EMINENT OPINIONS
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President

3-25-37
35 Rem

MINUTES - STATE BOARD MEETING - March 12th, 1937

Present: Miss Mitchell, Msdms. Wright, Bundy, Temple, Lamberton, Stakman, Swain, Ewing, Winter, Luwe, Newhart, Hudson, Keyes, Cant, Pearce, Denny and Beard. Dr. Monahan was present as a visitor. Staff - Miss Horr and Mrs. Collins

Treasurer's report accepted, showing a balance February 1st of $135.57, receipts during the month of $818.93, disbursements of $488.32, leaving a balance February 28th of $329.61, with $1,130.74 in bills payable. Special staff fund now totals $789.50, paid and pledged. It was voted to borrow from this special fund enough to pay the quota to the National League for their fiscal year ending March 31, 1937. An unsolicited contribution of $5.00 from the Minnesota Nurses Assn. was announced.

Miss Mitchell appointed a committee of three, consisting of Mrs. Huntley, chairman, Mrs. Newhart and Mrs. Luwe, to make recommendations in regard to a special gift of $1,000 to the Minnesota League toward the establishment of a Jane Grey Swisshelm Fellowship.

IT WAS VOTED that the President be authorized to appoint delegates to the General Council meeting of the National League to be held in Washington May 3rd to 5th.

IT WAS VOTED to accept the resignation of Mrs. Ricker as Voter editor, inasmuch as she has moved to Pittsburgh. IT WAS VOTED to accept Mrs. Botsford's resignation. IT WAS VOTED that the executive committee be authorized to submit to the Board recommendations for filling the vacant offices.

Mrs. Beard reported on the status of civil service bills in the legislature, explaining the situation with reference to the bill originally introduced by the League, and our subsequent support of another bill, sponsored by the Minnesota Federation of Labor, very similar to our model bill, and offering far the better available choice.

Mrs. Wright reported on the three versions of bills affecting county welfare boards. Miss Mitchell suggested that Mrs. Wright draw up telling facts upon welfare boards, giving talking points for the use of legislative speakers.

Dr. Monahan spoke on pending legislation defining the term "minor" with reference to the minimum wage act. This bill has passed the House, and as it has passed the Senate in three previous sessions, it should be passed during this session.

There was discussion of the congressional legislative program, which brought out the facts that the Trade Agreements program has been extended for three years; that the Ramspeck bill has passed the House; that a rider to the appropriations bill for independent agencies provides that all experts appointed by theSocial Security Board who receive $5,000 or more shall be Presidential appointees, with Senate ratification; that SF 5, the Copeland food, drug and cosmetic bill has been passed by the Senate with weakening amendments; and that the Pittman neutrality bill has also passed the Senate.

The secretary read a letter from the National President with reference to the League's attitude on the President's suggestion for judicial reform, stating that as there is no official authorization for action on the subject, it is impossible for officers or Leagues, local, state or national, either to act or speak in the name of the League.

Under discussion of bills introduced in this legislative session previously supported by the League, Dr. Monahan reported on hour legislation, bringing out the fact that the League has worked for daily hour limitations, as well as for a 48 hour week in 1921 and again in 1931. While the 44-hour bill has been killed in the Senate, another bill calling for a 48-hour week with daily hour limitation has been introduced. Mrs. Wright read a letter from Miss Burton of the Industrial Commission, stating that enforcement of the present 54 hour law is not difficult, but calling attention to the fact that there is no daily hour limitation. Dr. Monahan likewise reported on various bills aimed to prevent child marriages. Mrs. Pearce reported on the bill covering compulsory retirement of teachers, and that a bill for larger school units has been drawn by the State Dept. of Education and may be introduced as a Committee bill.

Mrs. Cant suggested that a clarifying statement for purposes of publicity and information on the League's stand for protective legislation be drafted. Mrs. Wright and Dr. Monahan were asked to prepare such a statement. IT WAS VOTED that the executive committee be enabled to move ahead on support of hour legislation, providing there is some educating of the League membership including a press release in support of our belief in protective legislation.

During luncheon Mrs. Swain reported on the Personnel Conference held in Chicago.

Respectfully submitted,
Mrs. J D Winter, Secretary

3) The bill also calls for an annual appropriation of $50,000 to the State Executive Council, earmarked for educational experimentation with larger administrative units.

You will be interested in following the newspaper accounts of the fate of the larger unit bill. It is definitely a good bill, and appears to have a chance to be recommended out of committee for passage. A representative of the League has spoken for this bill at committee hearings, and your League will be notified in the event any support from local Leagues would be helpful.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. William R. Pearce, Chairman
Department of Government and Education

75 copies

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue,
Minneapolis

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Sincerely yours,

Ruth H Mitchell

Ruth H. Mitchell,
President

P. S. The enclosed letter on policy should be shared with your League.

I trust that the membership throughout the state agrees with me that the board has most carefully and conscientiously met this problem, but I am convinced that at our next convention time should be set aside for consideration of subjects which have formerly been on the League's support program, but which have not been renumerated thereon the last few years. Opportunity should be given the delegates to re-consider these support items in the light of present day conditions.

Sincerely,

Ruth H. Mitchell

Ruth H Mitchell
President

STATE BOARD MEETING

70 copies
4-23-37

Vote on League measures - 1 9 3 7 session

	Senator	Representative
CIVIL SERVICE		
Vote on H F 723 (Employee's bill, supported by League) vs. H F 710, ("Governor's" bill)		
Vote on motion for Special Order for H F 723		
Vote on passage of S F 599 (Employee's bill, supported by League)		
Special Comment		
COUNTY WELFARE BOARDS		
Vote on passage of H F 49 (1st vote in House) (Unanimously passed by House and Senate after Conference Committee report		
Special Comment		
STATE WELFARE REORGANIZATION		
Vote on H F 1748 (to consolidate relief and welfare under State Board of Control and creating joint field service)		
PROTECTIVE LEGISLATION FOR WOMEN		
Vote on amendment to minimum wage law defining term "minor" H F - 11		
Vote on 48-hour bill (S F 1006)		

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STATE BOARD MEETING

Vote on amendment to minimum wage law defining term "minor" H F - 11

Vote on 48-hour bill (S F 1006)

2 copies
4-12-37

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

April 12, 1937

Dear Legislative Council Member:

As the final meeting of the Legislative Council comes so near to the end of this legislative session, your program committe has decided that a trip to the legislature would be of interest to many Council members.

The date is Tuesday, April 20th, and we will meet in the rotunda of the state capitol at 11:30, visit the Senate, have lunch together in the cafe in the basement of the Capitol, and visit the House in the afternoon. We hope that those Council members who are spending much of their time at the legislature will at least be able to join us for luncheon.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Wallace

Katherine Wallace, Chairman
Legislative Council

75 copies

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President

STATE BOARD MEETING

Vote on amendment to minimum wage law defining term "minor" H F - 11

Vote on 48-hour bill (S F 1006)

Katherine Wallace

Katherine Wallace, Chairman
Legislative Council

165 copies
4-14-37

IT IS NOT TOO LATE!

The people of Minnesota have given a clear mandate to the Legislature for the passage of a good civil service law at this session.

The Senate has unanimously passed a bill, S F 599, which is acceptable to the state-wide organizations interested in the passage of such legislation, including the Minnesota Federation of Labor, the American Legion, the Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, the Minnesota Education Association, and the Minnesota League of Women Voters.

Only by making this S F 599 a special order will House members be given the privilege of meeting the demands of citizens of all parties for a true merit system for state employes.

75 copies

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue,
Minneapolis

April 6th, 1937

Dear Local League President:

It seems like a very long time since we have had a President's Conference, and personally I feel that I should like to have the inspiration and help which always comes to me through such a conference. I hope you are feeling the same way about it.

Work at the legislature has been so all-absorbing that it has been difficult to think of other activities, but now that the session is nearing its close, plans have been made for our conference on Thursday, April 29th.

We have chosen that date because it immediately precedes the Mid-West Conference to be held by the Minneapolis Journal. I know that many of you always attend this Journal Conference, and that you will be especially desirous of doing so this year, since the subjects are Neutrality and Reciprocal Trade Agreements, both of which have been on our League program for a long time.

Mrs. Frank G. Jewett, our state finance chairman, is to be our hostess. Her address is 1816 Fremont Avenue South, Minneapolis. Take the Kenwood and E 25th St. street car, going south on Hennepin, and get off at Fremont; or any other south-bound car on Hennepin, except Bryant cars, and get off at 18th.

We shall meet at 10:30 so that we may have most of our discussion before luncheon and you can start on your homeward journey by 3:30, unless you are staying for the Journal Conference. If there are certain subjects which you would like to have discussed that day, please feel free to write and tell me. I desire to plan the day so it may be of the greatest possible help to all of us.

You are invited to be Mrs. Jewett's guest for luncheon, so it is urgent that we know at this office by Tuesday, April 27th at the latest if you can accept her most gracious invitation.

Only presidents of local Leagues and our District Chairmen are invited, so our group will not be too large for intimate discussion of our problems and progress. I trust you can surely be with us on the 29th.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth H Mitchell

Ruth H. Mitchell,
President

P. S. The enclosed letter on policy should be shared with your League.

70 copies

STATE WELFARE REORGANIZATION		
Vote on H F 1748 (to consolidate relief and welfare under State Board of Control and creating joint field service)		
PROTECTIVE LEGISLATION FOR WOMEN		
Vote on amendment to minimum wage law defining term "minor" H F - 11		
Vote on 48-hour bill (S F 1006)		

25 copies
4-12-37

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

April 12, 1937

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MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

April 7, 1937

Dear Local League President:

This has been an unusual year in the League's legislative work, in that many of our former support items have been placed in the legislative hopper with no initiative upon the part of the League.

While our Recommended Policy says definitely in Section 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", it has nothing to say about the power given or not given to the Board to actively work for measures supported in the past, which were not at that time enacted into law.

The Board and Executive Committee have given very careful consideration to each former support item as it has come up this year, and has based its decision for or against active work in its behalf on consideration of the following points:

1) The amount of work which the convention definitely pledged itself to undertake and whether this work would be interfered with or weakened by assuming more responsibility in connection with former items.

2) The length of time and amount of work done on these former support items in the past.

3) The knowledge which League members might have on these subjects and the supporting material which the office could supply them with on short notice.

In some cases, no active work was undertaken, and in some cases League representatives talked at hearings, and some letter writing and interviewing was done, but in no case has the Board decided that it was right to ask our membership to give to a former support item, not now on our program, the same careful and persistent work which is being given to our two major support items, as voted at our convention.

I trust that the membership throughout the state agrees with me that the Board has most carefully and conscientiously met this problem, but I am convinced that at our next convention time should be set aside for consideration of subjects which have formerly been on the League's support program, but which have not been renumerated thereon the last few years. Opportunity should be given the delegates to re-consider these support items in the light of present day conditions.

Sincerely,

Ruth H. Mitchell

Ruth H Mitchell
President

70 copies

STATE WELFARE REORGANIZATION
Vote on H F 1748 (to consolidate relief and welfare under State Board of Control and creating joint field service)
PROTECTIVE LEGISLATION FOR WOMEN
Vote on amendment to minimum wage law defining term "minor" H F - 11
Vote on 48-hour bill (S F 1006)

25 copies
4-12-37

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

April 12, 1937

Dear Legislative Council Member:

As the final meeting of the Legislative Council comes so near to the end of this legislative session, your program committe has decided that a trip to the legislature would be of interest to many Council members.

The date is Tuesday, April 20th, and we will meet in the rotunda of the state capitol at 11:30, visit the Senate, have lunch together in the cafe in the basement of the Capitol, and visit the House in the afternoon. We hope that those Council members who are spending much of their time at the legislature will at least be able to join us for luncheon.

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President

35 copies
4-8-37

STATE BOARD MEETING

April 9th, 1937

A G E N D A

Minutes

Finance

Treasurer's Report
Minneapolis Finance Drive
Analysis of National proposed budget and Minnesota's quota

Organization

Appointment of Voter editor
President's Conference
May meetings
Council delegates
Incorporation
Bus. and Prof. Institute

Legislative Progress

Former support items

Congressional progress

Analysis of legislative do's and don't's

70 copies

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Sincerely yours,

Katherine Wallace

100 copies

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Ave.,
Minneapolis

April 15th, 1937

Dear Local League President:

luncheon. You are to let her know exactly how many of your members will attend, particularly for luncheon. May I suggest that you appoint some one person to be responsible for such luncheon reservations from your League, and for payment of your League's registration fee?

I am confident the day as planned will repay your delegation for any effort and self sacrifice they may make to attend.

Sincerely,

Ruth H. Mitchell, President

Attendance from your League
will (will not) be limited
to _____ members.

bill is introduced in this session of the legislature providing for a single agency to care for coordinated relief and welfare set-ups, which adheres to principles adopted by the League, that such a bill be given League support.

There was discussion of the status of civil service during this session.

There was also discussion about bills that have been introduced discriminating against married women in public employment. One would prohibit married women acting as relief workers, and the other provides that two persons in one family should not both be on the government payroll. This would be similar to Section 213 of the National Economy Act, which has resulted in discriminating against married women.

Respectfully submitted, Mrs. J D Winter, secret.

250 rec'd
4-24-37

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis

April 1937

100 8-20-37
250-9-7-37
50 /10/1/37

FORTY QUESTIONS ON ORGANIZATION OF THE LEAGUE

1. What is the purpose of the League?

2. Is the League program a restricted program?

3. Do you believe League members put thorough study into a question before they support a measure?

4. Does the League attempt to cover completely the fields it works in?

5. Is the League's program concerned with public or private interests?

6. Is there any other organization in America limited to the general field of government?

7. When was the plan for the League of Women Voters launched?

8. How many national presidents have we had? Name them.

9. What is the National Board?

10. Who makes up the State Board?

11. Who makes up your Board? Elected or appointed

12. Where is the state office?
Have you ever been in it?

13. What paid staff does the state League have? What do they do?

14. About how many local Leagues has Minnesota?

15. What states have the majority of College Leagues?

16. How often does our State Board meet?

17. How long before the national convention does the national Proposed Program of Work come out?

18. Have you ever analyzed the National Proposed Program?

19. When is the national program adopted?

20. What is the relation of the state to the National Program adopted?

21. How long before state convention is the State Proposed Program sent out?

22. Did you as a responsible member of your Board vote on that program?

23. Is it worthwhile to draw up a fine program on a piece of paper if members of the League do not understand what they are to do about it?

Minneapolis

April 15th, 1[illegible]

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Respectfully submitted, Mrs. J D Winter, secretary

24. Does your League support local measures?

25. How many departments are there in the League? Name them

26. Who are the State Department Chairmen?

27. Have you ever contacted them for help in planning your work?

28. What is the National News Letter? Are you a subscriber?

29. Have you seen the national and state Lists of Publications?

30. Do you feel you are a responsible member of your Board? What could you do to improve?

31. Have you seen or read The Program Explained?

32. What is a local Department Chairman's job?

33. Why does the League never endorse candidates or parties?

34. When we support a bill in Congress or the Legislature, is someone at the Capitol all the time?

35. What is the Civil Service Council?

36. What would you do if you were a president or a chairman who did not agree with the League in its stand on certain measures?

37. Can a local League work for state legislation which is not on the support program of the State League?

38. If you are a department chairman and wish to accomplish a local project, what steps would be necessary?

39. Should a local League make its program of meetings a year in advance?

40. What have you ever done for Congressional, legislative, or local support of a League measure?

41. What are the minimum requirements for a local League?

42. To what extent should the League cooperate with other organizations?

100 copies

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Ave.,
Minneapolis

April 15th, 1937

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250 rum
4-26-37
100 - 8-20-37
250 9-4-37
50/10/1/37

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

April, 1937

TWENTY QUESTIONS ON LEAGUE FINANCE

1. What is the state budget for 1936-37?

2. Where does this money come from?

3. Where is it spent?

4. Why send so much money to the state and national Leagues?

5. Do the state president or state officers receive mileage orother financial help?

6. How are local League quotas determined?

7. What is your League's full quota?

8. Why do we have this method?

9. Does it work?

10. Why should finance people know the League thoroughly?

11. Why should membership chairmen know the League thoroughly?

12. Have you seen the pamphlet, "Achievements of the National League"?

13. Why does the League ask non-members for contributions?

14. Does your League have any regular contributors?

15. Do you have a file of such contributors?

16. Are they checked carefully each year for renewals?

17. What is the value of contributions besides the money received?

18. Do you feel that the League has gained in prestige in this country?
In your community?

19. Why do we not charge more for material?

20. How many League pamphlets have you read this past year?

21. What are the "Penny Sheets"? Have you seen and read them?

100 copies

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Ave.,
Minneapolis

April 15th, 1937

Dear Local League President:

The time is drawing near for our May meetings, usually held throughout the state. Helen Horr and I have given much thought as to how we may make these most effective and helpful for your League. This being a legislative year, we naturally want to bring you up to date on all that has happened - how your legislators voted, how League support can be more effective in the future, etc. But we also want to bring you something different this year from ever before.

I am more and more convinced that the success of our League work depends upon the leadership of a few. Realizing this fact, Helen Horr has already conducted several classes in League leadership throughout the state. These are something new and different and from all reports of those who have attended such classes, they are most worthwhile and helpful. Naturally attendance at such schools must be limited as too large a group would not be workable.

The meeting for your district will be held this year at
on

Attendance from local Leagues at some of the district meetings will have to be limited. We shall indicate at the bottom of this letter whether attendance is so limited for your group. If it is, please carefully select those members most responsible with you for carrying the responsibility, or those most likely to become leaders. The selection should not be restricted to any one group, such as department chairmen, but should be the present or ultimate leaders of your group. You should yourself surely plan to attend. Even if the attendance is not limited, please especially urge the attendance of your responsible officers and members.

The class in League leadership will start promptly at 10:30 o'clock and last all morning. It is most important that no one be late.

At luncheon and during the early afternoon, we will have our usual legislative clinics, with the meeting ending about three o'clock as usual. The luncheon and afternoon meeting will be open to <u>all</u> League members who wish to attend.

There will be, as usual, a one dollar registration fee from each League (not each member), to defray expenses of speakers. You will hear from the president of your hostess League, giving full details as to place of meeting, and price of luncheon. You are to let her know exactly how many of your members will attend, particularly for luncheon. May I suggest that you appoint some one person to be responsible for such luncheon reservations from your League, and for payment of your League's registration fee?

I am confident the day as planned will repay your delegation for any effort and self sacrifice they may make to attend.

Sincerely,

Ruth H. Mitchell, President

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will (will not) be limited
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Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis

250 rum
4-2 4-37

April 1937

100 8-20-37

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

250 rum
4-16-37
100 - 8-20-37

April, 1937

250 9-4-37

TWENTY QUESTIONS ON LEAGUE FINANCE

30 mm
4-21-37

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
State Board Minutes
April 9, 1937

The meeting was held at the State Capitol, where board members visited the Senate and listened to the debate and vote on civil service in the morning, and county welfare boards in the afternoon. Both bills were passed by the Senate, the one on county welfare boards having previously passed the House. Business session held during luncheon, Miss Mitchell presiding.

Present: Miss Mitchell, Msdms. Wright, Beard, Huntley, Richards, Cant, Keyes, Musser, Ewing, Turner, Hudson, Newhart, Bundy, Temple, Zavoral, Bauman, Winter and Miss Horr and Mrs. Collins.

IT WAS VOTED on motion of Mrs. Cant, seconded by Mrs. Zavoral, that consideration of the Treasurer's Report be postponed to the May meeting.

IT WAS VOTED that Mrs. John W. Gordon, of Minneapolis, be appointed editor of the WOMAN VOTER, to succeed Mrs. Ricker, who has moved to Pittsburgh.

Miss Mitchell announced that the date for the annual President's Conference has been set for Thursday, April 29th, and that Mrs. Frank G Jewett will be hostess. This meeting is open only to local League presidents and district chairmen.

Miss Horr told of the plans for May meetings, which have been tentatively set for Winona, Litchfield, Gaylord, Faribault, Two Harbors, Fergus Falls and Grand Rapids. The plan is that the attendance will be limited, and that during the morning a class in League leadership will be held, with the usual legislation clinics at luncheon.

Miss Mitchell spoke of the General Council meeting in Washington, May 3rd to 5th, and told of the possibility of Mrs. Beard, Mrs. McNally and Mrs. Pearce attending.

IT WAS VOTED on motion of Mrs. Wright, seconded by Mrs. Richards, that if a bill is introduced in this session of the legislature providing for a single agency to care for coordinated relief and welfare set-ups, which adheres to principles adopted by the League, that such a bill be given League support.

There was discussion of the status of civil service during this session.

There was also discussion about bills that have been introduced discriminating against married women in public employment. One would prohibit married women acting as relief workers, and the other provides that two persons in one family should not both be on the government payroll. This would be similar to Section 213 of the National Economy Act, which has resulted in discriminating against married women.

Respectfully submitted, Mrs. J D Winter, secretary

250 mm
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Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis

April 1937

100 8-20-37

250 mm
4-26-37

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914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

100 - 8-20-37
April, 1937
250 9-4-37

TWENTY QUESTIONS ON LEAGUE FINANCE

250 Rev
4-24-37

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis

April 1937

100 8-20-37

250 Rev
4-21-37

REQUESTS FOR LEGISLATIVE SUPPORT 1937

Congressional Legislation

December - One League in each of the nine Congressional Districts asked to interview Congressman from the District

Food and Drug

1-19 All Leagues - for letters to Senators and Representatives

3-19 District Chairmen only (RHM also wrote Congressmen in name of League)

Merit System

2-17 All Leagues - for letters on Ramspeck bill and on civil service recommendations made by President's Committee on Administrative Management.

3-15 Letters from RHM to Senators, with reference to placing experts in Social Security Agency under Civil Service

4-15 Wire from RHM to Senator Lundeen on above. Also wires from individuals

Protection of Academic Freedom

3-19 Letters from RHM to all Congressmen with reference to repeal of "Red Rider" to District of Columbia appropriation bill. Letters also from Minneapolis and St. Paul

State Legislation

December - All Leagues asked to interview one or more legislators

Civil Service

1-16 To 10 Leagues, having members on Civil Administration Committee in House.

1-19 To all Leagues, suggesting that legislators be interviewed if at home.

2-14 To 10 Leagues, having member on Civil Administration Committee in House

2-20 To Leagues having members on Civil Administration Committee, telling them of appointment of sub-committee. Individual letters giving stand of their legislator.

2-26 To all Leagues, asking them to write House members, requesting action.

3-4 To 13 Leagues, where stand of legislator in House was doubtful.

3-16 To all Leagues, suggesting that they commend or protest vote of their representative

3-17 To 11 Leagues, having members on Appropriations Committee in House. Individual letters giving point of view of their legislator.

3-25 To all Leagues, asking for letters to their Senators, urging early and favorable consideration.

Coordination of Welfare

2-19 To all Leagues, requesting support of lay representation on county welfare boards.

2-26 Legislative Highlights, giving members on Public Welfare Committees in Senate and House, and suggesting that letters be sent to them.

3-16 To all Leagues, suggesting interviews with county commissioners

3-20 To all Leagues, enclosing letter from secretary of County Commissioner Assn.

Minimum Wage

2-15 To 15 Leagues, asking support of amendment to minimum wage law, defining the term "minor".

250 Rev
4-26-37

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

April, 1937

100 - 8-20-37
250 4-4-37

TWENTY QUESTIONS ON LEAGUE FINANCE

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

100 mimeo 4-27-37

April 27th, 1937

LEGISLATIVE HIGHLIGHTS

creating a joint field service. The League was interested in the passage of this bill inasmuch as it met the standard, established at our fall convention, of inclusion of relief in plans for state welfare reorganization. It came to a vote in the House on April 17th, and was lost by a vote of 16 to 77. No action was taken in the Senate.

Aid to Dependent Children

SF 906, amending our present law on Mothers' Allowances to conform to the standards set by the Social Security Act, was finally passed after a Conference Committee report. The appropriation allows for some expansion of the program.

Maternity and Infancy Appropriation

$20,000 was appropriated for each year. This is $2,000 less for each year than the previous biennial appropriation.

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue,
Minneapolis

4-27-37

Dear Local League President: April 27th, 1937

Ruth H. Mitchell, President

The following two May Day - Child Health Day - broadcasts will be of interest to your members, and particularly your Child Welfare chairman.

Children's Bureau broadcast - National Broadcasting Co (not on Twin City stations)
Sat., May 1st, 10:30 to 11:00 Central Standard Time
Among the speakers will be Dr. Martha Eliot,
Assistant Chief of the Children's Bureau

Child Welfare League of America - Columbia Broadcasting Co. (W C C O)
Sat., May 1st, 12:30 to 1:00 Central Standard Time
Speakers at a luncheon at the Waldorf Astoria, to be introduced by Edwin C Hill, news commentator

Please give the enclosed News Letter from the Division of Child Hygiene to your Child Welfare chairman.

Miss Margaret Fahey of the College of St. Catherine League wrote the winning skit on Civil Service. It was given over W C C O on February 22, by Misses Margaret Fahey, Margaret Yandow Daria Winters, and Eleanor Nimis. Their League has won this contest two years in succession.

The Macalester League of Women Voters are continuing a series of talks on Cosmetics begun at the last meeting by a talk on the Pure Food and Drug Act followed by a talk from a local beauty parlor operator. This next meeting will consist of a talk by a representative of the Krank Company, Miss Sains, who will speak on "Honest Cosmetics".

vice Act.

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5-5-37
35 mimeo

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Ave.,
Minneapolis

May 5th, 1937

Dear Board Member:

The next Board meeting will be held on Friday, May 14th, at the Minneapolis Y W C A, 12th and Nicollet. The meeting will begin at 10:00 a.m. as usual.

While I can promise no such exciting legislative action as our last three Board meetings can boast of, still I know that it will be full of stimulating discussion. We will do the analyzing of our legislative means of working, which we did not have time for at the last meeting.

Some of our representatives to the National League General Council will have returned and will tell us all that happened there.

May I ask each of you to come prepared to give your ideas in regard to our Program of Work for next year. In June, the department chairmen will begin their consideration of the items to be recommended to the Board and it would be helpful to them to have Board discussion at this meeting.

Luncheon price is now 65 cents, reservation for which it is necessary to have in this office the day before.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth H. Mitchell

Ruth H. Mitchell,
President

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

100 Mimeo 4-27-37

April 27th, 1937

L E G I S L A T I V E H I G H L I G H T S

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100 Mimeo

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue,
Minneapolis

May 13th, 1937

Dear Local League President:

There is again an opportunity for League members to do something constructive toward obtaining federal child labor legislation. Senator Barkley of Kentucky has introduced S. 2345, modelled after the 1916 federal child labor law, once found unconstitutional, but which there is now reason to believe might be found constitutional, following the recent Supreme Court decisions broadening the scope of the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution.

Senator Shipstead of Minnesota is a member of the Interstate Commerce Committee considering this bill. Committee hearings began on Wednesday, May 12th. He should be made well aware of the interest of League members and other citizens in this legislation. Also ask him for a copy of the bill. A News Letter, reaching you within the next few days, will give you all the information on this measure which you will need for your letters. Remember also to use your newspapers for giving facts to the public.

As there are many bills on the subject of child labor before this committee, some of which contain undesirable provisions, you will be wise to mobilize wide-spread approval of opinion in favor of the Barkley bill. Its passage would mean a significant advance in the long campaign to abolish child labor in this country, - a campaign in which the League of Women Voters has always taken a vital part.

Counting on your prompt action, I am

Sincerely yours,

Ruth H Mitchell

Ruth H. Mitchell,
President

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

100 Mtg. 4-27-37

April 27th, 1937

LEGISLATIVE HIGHLIGHTS

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MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Av.,
Minneapolis

May 19th, 1937

Dear Local League President:

How I wish that all of you could have attended the President's Conference last month. I considered it a day full of helpful discussion. The manner in which the presidents are thinking past the routine procedure of the League to the real philosophy of government which our League activities represent was most thrilling to me. Twenty-five presidents were there, many from long distances.

It was suggested that since Helen Horr's time out in the state is being limited by work at the legislature and elsewhere, local League members and officers might help in obtaining new Leagues. The discussion showed that League members knew individuals in places where there are no Leagues organized - that, through them, a group of fifteen or twenty women might be called together, ready for Miss Horr to come and attempt to organize a local group. If such a group should become duly organized, then a prize consisting of travelling expenses to the next state convention would be paid to the person responsible for arranging such a meeting, first resulting in a League. Many of the presidents are planning to try for such a prize. Why don't you? Miss Horr will have some free time the first two weeks in June. We may decide to give more than one prize.

Many of you are holding your annual meetings and some of you may be making changes in your officers. It is most important that the state office be notified of elections, just as soon as they take place. Experience has taught us that it is much wiser to appoint your department chairmen now, rather than waiting until the fall. It is during the summer that they will want to help in deciding about the proposed program of work, which is sent out in August. They will also want the summer to think ahead as to their own plans for the fall work. We want to know the names of your chairmen promptly too, so that we may keep in touch with them.

Might I also suggest to you that you have any new person taking office confer with the one who previously held that position. In that way, each new officer or chairman will be given the benefit of what has been learned in the past.

Our program of work for next year is now being considered, and I should welcome suggestions from the local Leagues. One or two have already come in and will be considered at the next Board meeting.

With all good wishes for a restful summer, and hopes that we shall meet together at the president's conference at the state convention in St. Paul, October 4th, 5th and 6th.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth H. Mitchell

Ruth H. Mitchell,
President

P.S. The General Council of the National League, meeting recently in Washington, voted that an amendment to the Federal Constitution to make the process of ratification of constitutional amendments less difficult and more responsive to the will of the people, be supported by the League. This vote was taken under the by-laws permitting additions to the program of work in the event of altered conditions. We have some interesting references on this subject for those Leagues who may be making or planning a study of the Constitution and the amending process.

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

100 mimeo 4-27-37

April 27th, 1937

LEGISLATIVE HIGHLIGHTS

The 1937 session of the Minnesota Legislature came to a formal close on Saturday, April 24th. League members may well look at the accomplishments of this session, insofar as our support measures are concerned, with mixed emotions.

Civil Service

In the Senate, on Friday, April 9th, SF 599 was unanimously passed. This was the so-called employee's bill, supported by the League of Women Voters more enthusiastically after it had been strengthened by amendments made in the General Legislation Committee On the floor of the Senate, the present law on veterans' preference was included, and a few minor exceptions made. A motion to "blanket in" all employees was lost by a vote of 20 to 33. The bill as finally passed has the same provision for present employees as HF 98, originally introduced by the Civil Service Council.

SF 599 was then sent over to the House, where it was first referred to the Judiciary Committee (which immediately recommended it to pass) and was later re-referred to the Civil Administration Committee. An attempt to bring the bill out of this committee on a "round robin" was unsuccessful, and it ended its days in this committee.

Passage of a good merit bill by one house of the Legislature, and defeat of a poor bill in the other house, while not giving us a civil service system, are a step in advance. Public interest in this legislation must be kept aroused.

Coordination of Welfare Activities

HF 49 (based on the recommendations of the Interim Committee) establishing county welfare boards finally passed both House and Senate, after a Conference Committee was necessary to iron out slight differences. Hennepin County, Ramsey County, St. Louis County and Itasca County are exempted from the general provisions of the act. In all other counties a county welfare board of five members is established. This act goes into effect July 1st, 1937. Good lay representation is the responsibility of each local community. The county welfare board would administer all forms of public assistance under the Social Security Act and other child welfare services under the State Board of Control, and, except in Hennepin County, apparently would include administration of relief.

Late in the session, a bill was introduced in both houses (SF 1472 - HF 1748) consolidating relief and welfare activities under the State Board of Control, and creating a joint field service. The League was interested in the passage of this bill inasmuch as it met the standard, established at our fall convention, of inclusion of relief in plans for state welfare reorganization. It came to a vote in the House on April 17th, and was lost by a vote of 16 to 77. No action was taken in the Senate.

Aid to Dependent Children

SF 906, amending our present law on Mothers' Allowances to conform to the standards set by the Social Security Act, was finally passed after a Conference Committee report. The appropriation allows for some expansion of the program.

Maternity and Infancy Appropriation

$20,000 was appropriated for each year. This is $2,000 less for each year than the previous biennial appropriation.

5-5-37
35 mimeo

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Ave.,
Minneapolis

May I ask each of you to come prepared to give your ideas in regard to our Program of Work for next year. In June, the department chairmen will begin their consideration of the items to be recommended to the Board and it would be helpful to them to have Board discussion at this meeting.

Luncheon price is now 65 cents, reservation for which it is necessary to have in this office the day before.

Sincerely yours,

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President

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100 Mimeo
4-27-37

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue,
Minneapolis

Dear Local League President: April 27th, 1937

The enclosed Legislative Highlights will give you the final news on our support items as far as legislative action is concerned, but as you well know, the League does not stop with getting laws passed; it is equally concerned with how they are administered and the personnel chosen to so administer them.

One such responsibility is ours immediately.

The county welfare boards are to be made up of not less than one and not more than three county commissioners, plus two lay members, one a woman, chosen by the State Board of Control from a list of ten, five men and five women, submitted by the county commissioners. The fact that we did not procure a lay board by statute, as we hoped to do, places all the more responsibility on our shoulders; first, to try to secure the minimum county commissioner representation (i.e., not more than one or possibly two county commissioners themselves to be on the board), and, second, to see that the names of the right persons are placed on the county commissioners list submitted to the Board of Control.

May we suggest the following methods?

Delegations to your county commissioner board of League members, interested individuals, and representatives from other organizations

Newspaper publicity

Talks before other organizations to arouse their interest and secure their help

This must be done at once, as the law goes into effect July 1st, 1937, and there is already a move in many communities to secure self-interested representation on such boards.

I am sure you will all be interested to know that the provision for an executive secretary provides for appointment by the county welfare board, in accordance with rules and regulations to be adopted by the State Board of Control, and on the basis of experience, training and general qualifications for the work.

Sincerely yours,
Ruth H. Mitchell
Ruth H. Mitchell, President

The following two May Day - Child Health Day - broadcasts will be of interest to your members, and particularly your Child Welfare chairman.

Children's Bureau broadcast - National Broadcasting Co (not on Twin City stations)
Sat., May 1st, 10:30 to 11:00 Central Standard Time
Among the speakers will be Dr. Martha Eliot,
Assistant Chief of the Children's Bureau

Child Welfare League of America - Columbia Broadcasting Co. (W C C O)
Sat., May 1st, 12:30 to 1:00 Central Standard Time
Speakers at a luncheon at the Waldorf Astoria, to be introduced by Edwin C Hill, news commentator

Please give the enclosed News Letter from the Division of Child Hygiene to your Child Welfare chairman.

5-5-37
35 Mimeo

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Minneapolis

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MINNESOTA COLLEGE VOTER

100
5-5-37

Volume III No. II St. Paul, Minnesota May 1937

STATE LEAGUE CONVENTION

The All College League Board meeting was held at Macalester College April 10th. Seven colleges were represented. Plans were made for the convention to be held October 22 and 23, at St. Catherine's College, in St. Paul. A committee was chosen from that school to work out plans with Miss Horr.

One of the guest speakers was Mrs. John Gordon, formerly of Carleton College, and president of the All-College League Board two years ago. She stressed the importance of our relations with adult Leagues. Miss Irene Sweeney who was active in the Mankato League and who is now Executive Secretary of the Ramsey County League was the other speaker. She gave the history of the work of the college Leagues and of the entrance of the Mankato League and also told of the origin of the College Voter.



I'LL SEE YOU IN ST. PAUL

DAY AT THE LEGISLATURE

Although the representation of girls was not large a trip to the legislature on February 19th was a success for those who went. Some of the girls had never visited the Capitol before and to them the building itself was very interesting. One of the memorials in the rotunda was especially noteworthy for the girls as it was that to Mrs. Ueland, the first president and the well-beloved leader of early legislative work of the Minnesota League. The inscription below the plaque is a real inspiration.

The girls spent the morning visiting the Senate and the House, both of which were in session.

After the Board meeting at luncheon, the girls adjourned to the Supreme Court. Here Senator Gerald Mullin and Representative Carl Erickson addressed them. The two men discussed the main issues before the legislature at the time and the Civil Service Act.

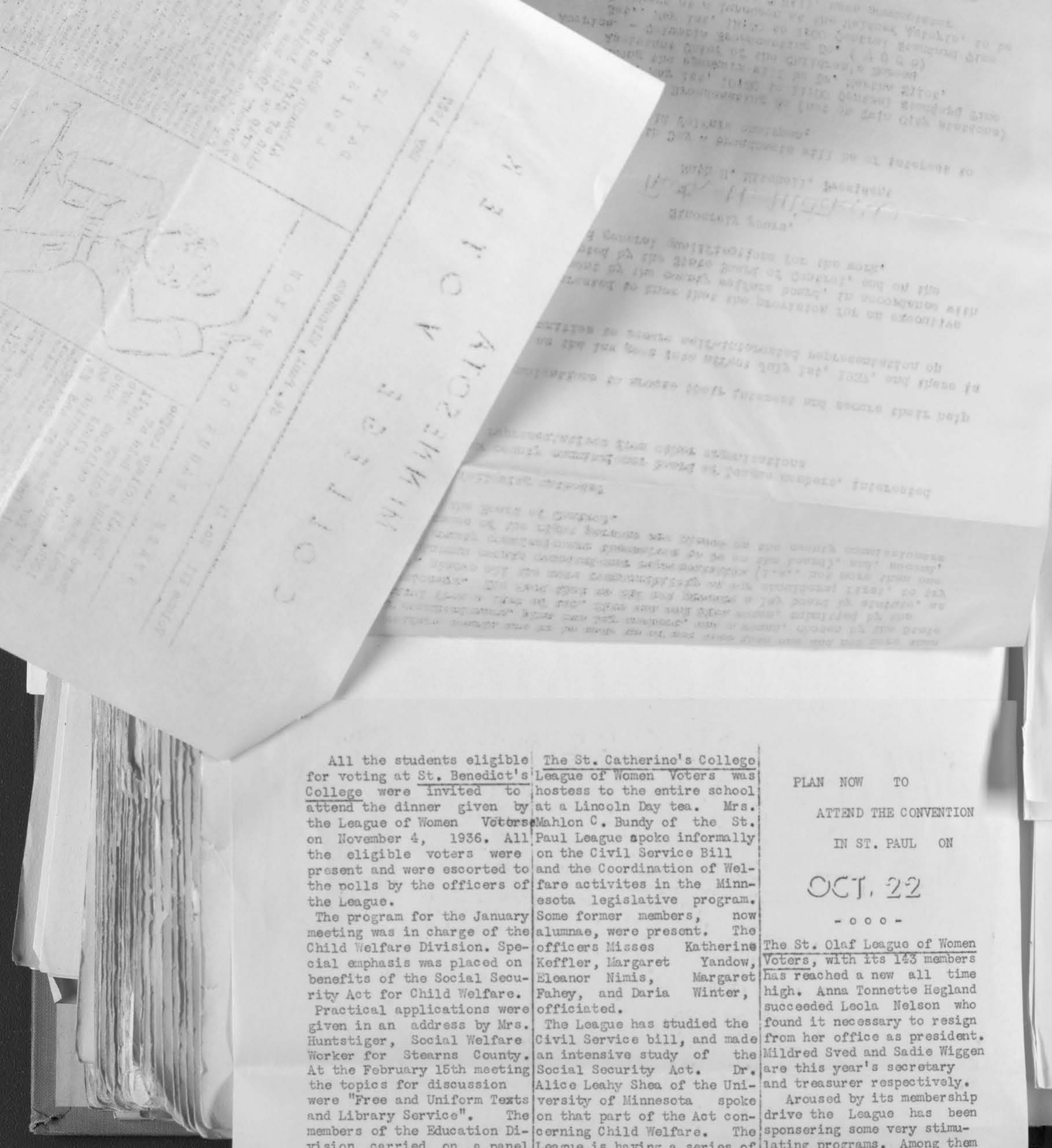
CONGRATULATIONS TO ST. CATHERINE'S

Miss Margaret Fahey of the College of St. Catherine League wrote the winning skit on Civil Service. It was given over W C C O on February 22, by Misses Margaret Fahey, Margaret Yandow Daria Winters, and Eleanor Nimis. Their League has won this contest two years in succession.

- o o o -

The Macalester League of Women Voters are continuing a series of talks on Cosmetics begun at the last meeting by a talk on the Pure Food and Drug Act followed by a talk from a local beauty parlor operator. This next meeting will consist of a talk by a representative of the Krank Company, Miss Sains, who will speak on "Honest Cosmetics".

The Carleton College League of Women Voters prepared its members for the trip to the legislature by having a meeting on the proposed civil service law. A meeting to take up the consumer problem "Are we the Dupes of Advertisers?" was planned. The League is also planning a tariff luncheon.



5-5-37
35

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Ave.,
Minneapolis

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All the students eligible for voting at St. Benedict's College were invited to attend the dinner given by the League of Women Voters on November 4, 1936. All the eligible voters were present and were escorted to the polls by the officers of the League.

The program for the January meeting was in charge of the Child Welfare Division. Special emphasis was placed on benefits of the Social Security Act for Child Welfare.

Practical applications were given in an address by Mrs. Huntstiger, Social Welfare Worker for Stearns County. At the February 15th meeting the topics for discussion were "Free and Uniform Texts and Library Service". The members of the Education Division carried on a panel discussion. The panel then opened on interested discussion from the floor.

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REMEMBER THE CONVENTION
OCTOBER 22

- o o o -

The Winona League of Women Voters sent Miss Esther Johnson to the day at the legislature on February 19th at St. Paul. She gave interesting points that she had learned in a talk at the College Chapel and also at the regular meeting of the League.

The League was able to offer its service to the Winona City League of Women Voters this year by ushering at their annual play.

At the regular meetings this year, the members have been presenting interesting discussions on the important problems of the day. These are as informal as possible, so that everyone in the group will be free to discuss and ask questions as is seen fit.

The St. Catherino's College League of Women Voters was hostess to the entire school at a Lincoln Day tea. Mrs. Mahlon C. Bundy of the St. Paul League spoke informally on the Civil Service Bill and the Coordination of Welfare activites in the Minnesota legislative program. Some former members, now alumnae, were present. The officers Misses Katherine Keffler, Margaret Yandow, Eleanor Nimis, Margaret Fahey, and Daria Winter, officiated.

The League has studied the Civil Service bill, and made an intensive study of the Social Security Act. Dr. Alice Leahy Shea of the University of Minnesota spoke on that part of the Act concerning Child Welfare. The League is having a series of open forum meetings on the entire act.

A lecture on the subject of Trade Agreements was given by Mrs. Marie F. McGuire, Regional Representative of the Department of Agriculture, on April 8th.

- o o o -

EDITOR Virginia Hunter
Associate Editors
Helen May Clark
Helen Lindquist
Marion Clark

College Reporters

St. Catherine's
Isabel Nimis
St. Benedict's
Ruth McNallan
Carleton
Evelyn Peterson
Winona
Frances Schultz
Macalester
Edythe Farnham
St. Olaf
Anna Tonnette Hegland

PLAN NOW TO

ATTEND THE CONVENTION

IN ST. PAUL ON

OCT. 22

- o o o -

The St. Olaf League of Women Voters, with its 143 members has reached a new all time high. Anna Tonnette Hegland succeeded Leola Nelson who found it necessary to resign from her office as president. Mildred Sved and Sadie Wiggen are this year's secretary and treasurer respectively.

Aroused by its membership drive the League has been sponsering some very stimulating programs. Among them were a talk by a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Cleveland, and talks and discussions on the Consumer's Problems' on Cosmetics and "Sweatshop Conditions of Labor". On December 3, the League presented to all the women students a well known authoritative speaker in the person of Mrs. Schuyler Woodhull who had recently returned from Geneva, Switzerland, who spoke on the "Interdependence of Nations", and also exibited her collection of bells.

On February 19, five League members attended sessions of the state legislature together with other Minnesota College League members.

At another League meeting, the program consisted of talks and discussions of the problems of reciprocal trade agreements and tariff laws. Since then the League has focussed its attention on other Consumer problems and on Civil Service reforms.

5-22-37

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue,
Minneapolis

May 21st, 1937

Dear Board Member: -

Mrs. Miles McNally has invited us to meet with her in New Richmond, Wisconsin, for our June Board meeting, on Friday, June 11th. Mrs. Dwain Ewing has agreed to take charge of the transportation and cars will leave this office at 9:00 or shortly before. It is necessary that you notify this office well in advance of the day, not only so that Mrs. Ewing can provide transportation but so that Mrs. McNally may know how many to expect. Each Board member will be asked to pay fifty cents towards the expense for luncheon. It would be helpful if you would notify us whether or not you are planning to go.

The easiest way to reach New Richmond is via Stillwater, crossing the bridge there to the Wisconsin side, and taking Highway No. 64. The route is indicated at the bottom of this letter. If you plan to motor directly there without coming via Minneapolis, will you so inform us.

I am calling the meeting for 10:30 instead of our usual hour of 10:00.

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
STATE BOARD MINUTES
May 14th, 1937

Present: Miss Mitchell, presiding, Msdms. Bundy, Denny, Swain, Wahl, Gordon, Turner, O'Malley, Temple, Winter, Ewing, New, Townley, Cant, Keyes, Bauman, Stakman and Newhart. Miss Horr and Mrs. Collins. Miss Britts of Duluth present as a guest.

Treasurer's report showed a balance March 31st of $250.88, receipts during the month of $1,415.95, disbursements of $792.35, leaving a balance April 30th of $623.60, with bills payable for May of $831.11.

Miss Horr reported on the discussion at General Council meeting with reference to finance. 99% of quota payments from state Leagues have been made. National budget of $58,180 is much smaller than many other comparable national organizations, such as American Municipal Assn., $130,000; Am. Social Hygiene Assn. $100,000; Foreign Policy Assn. $115,614; Wild Life, $197,200; Natl. Assn. of Audubon Societies, $200,000.

Miss Mitchell appointed a committee consisting of Mrs. Temple, chairman, Mrs. Crane, Austin, Mrs. Townley, Fergus Falls, and Mrs. I M Nelson, Gaylord, to study the question of local League quotas, particularly the possibility of setting a $10 minimum and making some allowance to local Leagues having a large population in a state institution.

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue,
Minneapolis

June 12th, 1937

Dear Local League President:

Even though summer is upon us and many Leagues have disbanded, I do want to pass on to you this last request which has come from Miss Wells. The last News Letter (No. 15) has given you graphically the situation in Washington in regard to merit and patronage legislation. Your own congressmen must be made aware of the force of opinion in your community favoring the merit system.

Could you call together a few members of your Board, or at least those most vitally interested in this question, to discuss the News Letter and decide what can be done. Such a group might issue a public statement reiterating the League's stand on this vital matter, and give such a statement to the press. It might be followed up by a call on the editors of the local newspapers when the News Letter would be shown as well as the statement of your local League. Perhaps editorials on the merit system might result from such a call. Such editorials are of interest to Congressmen and Leagues could

40 copies
6-25-37

MINUTES OF THE STATE BOARD MEETING
June 11th, 1937

The regular monthly meeting of the State Board of the Minnesota League of Women Voters was held at the home of Mrs. Miles McNally in New Richmond, Miss Mitchell presiding. Present: Miss Mitchell, Dr. Boynton, Msdms. Stakman, Wright, McNally, Cant, Swain, Keyes, Denny, Huntley, Temple, Zavoral, Bundy, Gordon, Lamberton, New, O'Malley, Newhart, Nelson, and Miss Horr, Mrs. Collins and Miss Stier.

The treasurer's report was accepted, showing a balance April 30th of $623.60, receipts during the month of $685.31, disbursements of $767.28, leaving a balance May 31st of $541.63, with bills payable during June of $721.71.

IT WAS VOTED that the Breckenridge League be dropped from the list of active Leagues, with action on the Randolph League postponed until further contact could be made.

The proposed program of work for 1937-38, as presented by the conference of Department Chairmen, was informally agreed upon, with final action to be taken at the August Board meeting, as follows:

FOR EMPHASIS AND SUPPORT

1. Qualified Personnel in Public Service
2. A Civil Service Law for Minnesota
3. Larger School Units
4. Efficient County Welfare Administration
5. Efficient Administration of the Social Security Act in Minnesota
6. An item to include support of protective legislation for women, and opposition to the Equal Rights Amendment
7. Cooperation with the National League on all active federal measures, including all questions of foreign policy

FOR STUDY

1. Reorganization of state welfare administration
2. Collective bargaining
3. Food and Drug Protection in Minnesota
4. Sources and allocation of school funds
5. Standards of selection, tenure and retirement of teachers
6. Review of structure and functions of state and local government

IT WAS VOTED that a definite item on sources of taxation be included, the exact wording to be submitted at the August Board meeting. The order of items on the program will be taken up also in August.

Mrs. Newhart reported for the committee appointed to suggest changes in the Recommended Policy, calling attention to the fact that only two real changes are suggested, in a), "improvement by legislation" to permit of League support of amendments offered to improve present statutes, and to permit support of measures not enacted into law previously supported by the League but not on the current program.

RECOMMENDED POLICY

I. That the League, by a two thirds majority of the members of the State Board present and voting, previous notice having been given, may undertake active work:
   a) In support of the administration, enforcement and improvement by legislation of measures passed by former legislatures which were supported by the League; or for measures previously supported by the League and not enacted into law;
   b) If legislative measures, which were supported by the League and were enacted into law are threatened by new legislation;
   c) If laws embodying standards defined in the National League program should be attacked by new legislation.

II. 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.

In discussion of plans for the fall convention -

It was agreed that Mrs. Crary should again serve as chairman of the Budget Committee, other members to be appointed by the executive committee. IT WAS VOTED that Dr. Boynton be asked to serve as chairman of the Nominating Committee, other members from the various districts to be chosen by the executive committee. IT WAS VOTED that the Executive Committee act as the program committee. IT WAS VOTED that Mrs. Bergstresser of Bemidji be asked to make the response, with Mrs. Yetter to be asked if Mrs. Bergstresser cannot.

It was agreed that open meetings be held on the subjects of civil service and collective bargaining, with the final luncheon to be a League meeting.

IT WAS VOTED that Mrs. O'Malley's resignation as a member of the Board be accepted with regret.

Respectfully submitted,
Mrs. E C Stakman, secretary pro tem

5-22-37

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue,
Minneapolis

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90 copies

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis July 2nd, 1937

PERSONNEL PROVISIONS OF: S. 2700, "Reorganization Act of 1937"
Introduced by Senator Robinson on June 23
Referred to Select Committee on Governmental Organization

1. Reorganization of the Civil Service Administration. The President's Committee on Administrative Management proposed that the present three-member Civil Service Commission, which is the administrative agency of the federal civil service, be abolished. It further recommended that a single Civil Service Administrator be appointed by the President, subject to confirmation by the Senate, but to be chosen from a list of eligibles selected after an open competitive examination, and to serve at the pleasure of the President. A new director would have also to be chosen from an eligible list established by competitive examination. The Committee also proposed a lay advisory board of seven members to act as a watch dog of the merit system.

   The Robinson bill abolishes the Civil Service Commission; does not provide for the lay advisory board; and provides for the appointment of a single Civil Service Administrator for a term of 15 years, but subject to removal for cause by the President. The bill does list a set of qualifications which the appointee must have.

   The League of Women Voters supports the principle of substituting a single administrator for the administrative commission, but will seek: restoration of the lay advisory board, and selection of the Administrator after competitive examination.

2. Extension of the coverage of the merit system. The President's Committee recommended that all except policy-making positions be included in the competitive classified service. Under its proposal, all bureau chiefs, assistant secretaries, etc., in the executive departments would have been career people.

   The Robinson bill, instead of extending the merit system upward to include all of these bureau chiefs, would actually extend presidential appointments downward to include all bureau and division chiefs, taking out of the competitive classified service a considerable number of positions which are now under the civil service law.

   Other provisions for extension of the merit system in the Robinson bill are good. It would place all positions under the merit system within a year after passage of the Act, except a certain rather small number which either are specifically exempt in the bill or which the President is given authority to exempt. It provides that the incumbents of the positions must have served in the position which is covered into the competitive classified service a certain period of time prior to its transfer; that they must be recommended by the head of the agency for competency; and that they must qualify through a non-competitive examination before they can achieve a competitive classified status.

   The League will oppose the extension of Presidential appointments, but supports the extension of the merit system to all other exempt groups. The latter would be a material advance.

3. Extension of the Classification Act to the field service. The League approves this extension and has urged it for many years.

5-21-37

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue,
Minneapolis

May 21st, 1937

Dear Board Member: -

Mrs. Miles McNally has invited us to meet with her in New Richmond, Wisconsin, for our June Board meeting, on Friday, June 11th. Mrs. Dwain Ewing has agreed to take charge of the transportation and cars will leave this office at 9:00 or shortly before. It is necessary that you notify this office well in advance of the day, not only so that Mrs. Ewing can provide transportation but so that Mrs. McNally may know how many to expect. Each Board member will be asked to pay fifty cents towards the expense for luncheon. It would be helpful if you would notify us whether or not you are planning to go.

The easiest way to reach New Richmond is via Stillwater, crossing the bridge there to the Wisconsin side, and taking Highway No. 64. The route is indicated at the bottom of this letter. If you plan to motor directly there without coming via Minneapolis, will you so inform us.

I am calling the meeting for 10:30 instead of our usual hour of 10:00

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
STATE BOARD MINUTES
May 14th, 1937

Present: Miss Mitchell, presiding, Msdms. Bundy, Denny, Swain, Wahl, Gordon, Turner, O'Malley, Temple, Winter, Ewing, New, Townley, Cant, Keyes, Bauman, Stakman and Newhart. Miss Horr and Mrs. Collins. Miss Britts of Duluth present as a guest.

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Miss Horr reported on the discussion at General Council meeting with reference to finance. 99% of quota payments from state Leagues have been made. National budget of $58,180 is much smaller than many other comparable national organizations, such as American Municipal Assn., $130,000; Am. Social Hygiene Assn. $100,000; Foreign Policy Assn. $115,614; Wild Life, $197,200; Natl. Assn. of Audubon Societies, $200,000.

Miss Mitchell appointed a committee consisting of Mrs. Temple, chairman, Mrs. Crane, Austin, Mrs. Townley, Fergus Falls, and Mrs. I M Nelson, Gaylord, to study the question of local League quotas, particularly the possibility of setting a $10 minimum and making some allowance to local Leagues having a large population in a state institution.

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue,
Minneapolis

June 12th, 1937

Dear Local League President:

Even though summer is upon us and many Leagues have disbanded, I do want to pass on to you this last request which has come from Miss Wells. The last News Letter (No. 15) has given you graphically the situation in Washington in regard to merit and patronage legislation. Your own congressmen must be made aware of the force of opinion in your community favoring the merit system.

Could you call together a few members of your Board, or at least those most vitally interested in this question, to discuss the News Letter and decide what can be done. Such a group might issue a public statement reiterating the League's stand on this vital matter, and give such a statement to the press. It might be followed up by a call on the editors of the local newspapers when the News Letter would be shown as well as the statement of your local League. Perhaps editorials on the merit system might result from such a call. Such editorials are of interest to Congressmen and Leagues could

90 copies

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Ave.,
Minneapolis

July 3rd, 1937

Dear Local League President:

An urgent request for action has come from the National League of Women Voters.

Senator Robinson has introduced a measure, S 2700, embodying most of the proposals made by the President's Committee on Administrative Management. Of course, we are primarily interested in the personnel recommendations.

Public opinion should be directed to the Senate immediately. Specific comment on the Robinson bill is needed. Enthusiastic approval of the general principle of reorganization of the civil service administration and extension of the merit system to exempt agencies and positions should be expressed. At the same time vigorous objection should be made to

(1) the removal of the top positions - bureau and division chiefs - from the merit system;
(2) the elimination of the proposed Civil Service Advisory Board;
(3) the appointment of the Civil Service Administrator without competitive examination.

An analysis of the personnel provisions, indicating the League's attitude, is attached. Will you, at the very least, write yourself, in the name of your League, to our two Senators? If at all possible, will you endeavor to secure letters from League members, News Letter subscribers, and from other individuals? A statement from your League on the Robinson measure, based on a News Letter which is now in the mail, could be sent to your local newspapers.

It is expected that bills will soon be introduced in the House based on the Report on Administrative Management. It would be well, therefore, to also write your representative, reiterating that we want:

a reorganization of the Civil Service Administration to provide for a single Civil Service Administrator appointed by the President from a list of eligibles selected by open competitive examination;
an advisory committee to act as watchdog of the merit system; and
the merit system extended upward as well as downward and outward because we believe that unless the top jobs are under the merit system, so that a real career is available to entrants into the government service, the whole service suffers.

Public opinion must make itself felt immediately and effectively!

Sincerely yours,

Eleanor Gardner Beard

Mrs. Harington Beard,
Third Vice President

P. S. Are you remembering to mail all comment from your local papers on the federal merit system to your representatives in Congress?

5-22-37

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
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Minneapolis

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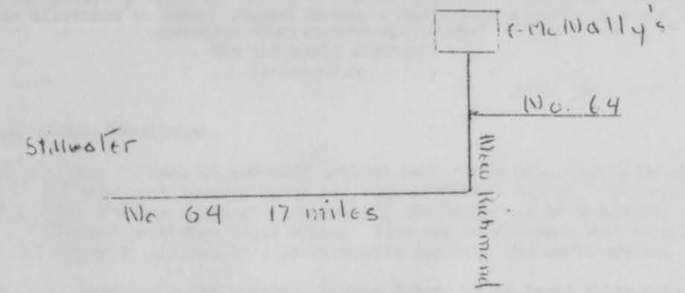
I am calling the meeting for 10:30 instead of our usual hour of 10:00, so our start from Minneapolis need not be too early.

It is at this meeting that the program of work for the coming year is considered. The department chairmen will have had their conference the day prior to the Board meeting and will be ready to lead in the consideration of items to be included.

Since the July Board meeting will doubtless be omitted, as usual, it is most important that as many of you as possible attend this June meeting. With such a delightful place for our Board to meet in, it is not necessary to urge you further.

Sincerely,
Ruth H Mitchell
Ruth H. Mitchell,
President

Kindly read the enclosed minutes carefully and note any additions or corrections to be made.



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40 copies
6-25-37

MINUTES OF THE STATE BOARD MEETING
June 11th, 1937

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The treasurer's report was accepted, showing a balance April 30th of $623.60, receipts during the month of $685.31, disbursements of $767.28, leaving a balance May 31st of $541.63, with bills payable during June of $721.71.

IT WAS VOTED that the Breckenridge League be dropped from the list of active Leagues, with action on the Randolph League postponed until further contact could be made.

The proposed program of work for 1937-38, as presented by the conference of Department Chairmen, was informally agreed upon, with final action to be taken at the August Board meeting, as follows:

FOR EMPHASIS AND SUPPORT

1. Qualified Personnel in Public Service
2. A Civil Service Law for Minnesota

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis

July 2nd, 1937

PERSONNEL PROVISIONS OF: S. 2700, "Reorganization Act of 1937"
Introduced by Senator Robinson on June 23
Referred to Select Committee on Governmental Organization

1. Reorganization of the Civil Service Administration. The President's Committee on Administrative Management proposed that the present three-member Civil Service Commission, which is the administrative agency of the federal civil service, be abolished. It further recommended that a single Civil Service Administrator be appointed by the President, subject to confirmation by the Senate, but to be chosen from a list of eligibles selected after an open competitive examination, and to serve at the pleasure of the President. A new director would have also to be chosen from an eligible list established by competitive examination. The Committee also proposed a lay advisory board of seven members to act as a watch dog of the merit system.

The Robinson bill abolishes the Civil Service Commission; does not provide for the lay advisory board; and provides for the appointment of a single Civil Service Administrator for a term of 15 years, but subject to removal for cause by the President. The bill does list a set of qualifications

98 copies

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May 21, 1937

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
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Dr. Boynton's resignation as chairman of the Dept. of Govt. and Child Welfare was accepted. Mrs. I M Nelson, of Gaylord, was appointed in her place, and Dr. Boynton was appointed as a director, in the place left vacant by the resignation of Mrs. Botsfor

The invitation of the Ramsey County League to hold the 1937 convention in St. Paul was accepted.

Miss Mitchell appointed a committee consisting of Mrs. Selover, Winona, chairman, Mrs. Huntley, Grand Rapids, and Mrs. Thomas, Sauk Centre, to study the question of minimum requirements for local Leagues and make recommendation to the Board.

The secretary read a letter from Mr. Benjamin Youngdahl of the State Board of Control, expressing appreciation of the work done by the League in behalf of the legislation enacted establishing county welfare boards.

The question of the desirability of amending the policy of the Minnesota League in order to make it clear just how an item, supported by the League in the past but not on the current year's program, could be made active, was considered. Mrs. Newhart was appointed chairman of a committee to prepare such a statement on policy, to be recommended to the Board.

There was some discussion of the League's making an intensive study of the tax question, with a view to taking some definite stand. It was suggested that an analysis of the present program of work be made, to find out how closely it touches the tax problem. Mrs. Richards is to be asked to make such an analysis.

Mrs. Cant moved, seconded by Mrs. Turner, that the Minneapolis League be allowed to have action, consisting of writing letters to the Hennepin County delegation, on the matter of allocation of state income tax for school purposes according to the average daily attendance, regardless of state action. Motion lost. Mrs. Cant moved, seconded by Dr. Boynton, that the State Board support this measure. Motion lost.

The following points were brought out in the discussion previous to the final vote. A local League is limited to independent action on matters of local concern only, within the scope of the national program. Inasmuch as this is a state-wide question, the proper procedure would be to have this item included on the proposed program of work for the year, in order that all local Leagues would have an opportunity to consider it previous to the state convention, where final vote would be taken. The fact that this item would be included under the national item for emphasis - sufficient and scientifically apportioned public funds for public education - would not alter the case, inasmuch as this item has never been on the state program, either for active support or for study by local Leagues.

Miss Horr told of the discussion at the General Council on collective bargaining, civil service, neutrality and the Supreme Court. The Council voted to take no action on the various proposals affecting the judiciary. The Council voted, under the by-laws permitting additions to the program of work in the event of altered conditions, that an amendment to the Federal Constitution to make the process of ratification of constitutional amendments less difficult and more responsive to the will of the people, be supported by the League.

Standards for state Leagues were adopted by the National League with an affiliation insignia given to all Leagues meeting the standards. The Minnesota League was highly commended, which constitutes a real challenge.

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. J D Winter, secretary

40 copies
6-25-37

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In this connection, it is interesting to call to your attention the fact that the League of Minnesota Municipalities at their annual convention in Faribault are to devote two sessions to the discussion of civil service, as well as one on local relief and welfare work. These meetings are open to the public, and it would certainly be most beneficial if Leagues near Faribault could arrange to have a few members attend. The three meetings most closely relating to our program are:

Wednesday, June 16th, 2:00 p.m. at the Armory	Reorganization of local relief and welfare work - Benjamin Youngdahl, State Board of Control
Wednesday, June 16th, 2:40 p.m. at the Armory	The Progress of the Merit System - G. Lyle Belsley, Director, Civil Service Assembly of the U S and Canada, Chicago
Thursday, June 17th, 9:00 a.m. at the Elks Club	Group meeting on Civil Service Problems J B Probst, presiding.

If members attend this Faribault meeting, remember that it will give you an excellent opportunity to issue your League statements on the merit system in connection with the names of those attending. With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Ruth H. Mitchell

Ruth H. Mitchell,
President

200 copies
7-14-37
200- 8-24-37
50 11-16-37

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
Price - 5 cents

July 1937

ANALYSIS OF AND COMMENT ON H F 98
(Civil Service Bill introduced in the 1937 session
at the request of the Civil Service Council)

Section I. Purpose of this Act

The purpose of this act is to guarantee to all citizens a fair and equal opportunity to secure employment in the civil service of the state of Minnesota; to establish conditions of service which will attract and hold officers and employees of character and capacity; and to increase the efficiency of the governmental departments and agencies by the improvement of methods of personnel administration.

Section II. Short Title The State Civil Service Act

Section III. The Department of Civil Service of the State of Minnesota is hereby created and established.

Section IV. The Civil Service Commission

The valuable services that can be performed and the contributions that can be made by a lay board representing the public interest in the merit system should not be sacrificed even though responsibility for actual administration is vested in a single administrator. A fundamental flaw in a set-up which calls for a commission as the sole administrator is removed by the establishment of a single administrator and a board. A board alone is obliged both to administer and to appraise and criticize its own administration. These functions are basically incompatible. An effective appraisal, critical and constructive, must be detached from execution. The usefulness of a lay

35 copies

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue,
Minneapolis

August 2nd,
1937

Dear Board Member:

Miss Mitchell, who will be back in the office in a few days, has asked me to send out the notices for the August Board meeting.

This Board meeting will be held the second Friday - as usual - August 13th, at the Minneapolis Y W C A, beginning at ten o'clock. Luncheon will be 65 cents, and reservations must be in the office by the preceding day - Thursday.

As final Board action on the proposed program of work, as submitted to the local Leagues six weeks prior to Convention, will be taken at this meeting, I know Miss Mitchell is hoping for a full attendance.

Sincerely yours,

95 copies

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue,
Minneapolis

August 4th, 1937

Dear Local League President:

In these closing days of the Congressional session, some of the measures for which the League of Women Voters carries responsibility are seriously threatened, several of them already almost past repair. There are two on which immediate action on your part may "save the day".

500
35
25
0

1) Child Labor Legislation. The unsatisfactory Wheeler-Johnson Child Labor bill was substituted for the much better provisions in the original Wage-Hour bill, which then passed the Senate July 31st, with not even a speech made against the unfortunate substitution. Immediately the Senate bill will go to the House. There this undesirable substitute may be kept out or modified, in which case there is the bare chance that in conference between the House and the Senate the House provisions would prevail. If you have in your League enough "fight to the finish" friends of child labor legislation, they can do a great deal at once to gain the interest and friendliness of our House members in behalf of the attempt in the House to keep the best possible child labor provisions.

The chief objection to the Wheeler-Johnson bill is that it seeks to prevent child labor by providing that states shall legislate against the products of child labor, a questionable invitation to states to erect trade barriers, absence of which has so long been one of the economic glories of our country. Moreover, the enforcement provisions are complicated and ineffective. Letters to your representative in Congress are urgently needed!

2) Merit System Legislation. 73 Senators, among them the two from Minnesota, voted for an amendment to this same Wage-Hour bill, providing that all appointments under it with $4,000 or more salary attached must receive senatorial approval. The more people who write to our senators deploring such a vote, with its discouraging attack on the merit system, the less likely will be other votes like it in the future. In this case also, letters to your representative may help prevent passage of this patronage amendment in the House - if possible from different sources than on the child labor provision.

I know that many of you are away on vacation, but the situation is urgent, so do try to muster up as much response to this appeal as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Helen R Newhart

Mrs. Ellwood Newhart,
First Vice President

effect, that they must have their share of the first profits in years. When negotiations come to a deadlock, the workers find the strike their most effective weapon. Today about half of the strikes, and among them most of the serious ones,

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200 - 7-14-37
8-24-37
50 11-16-37

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500 copies 8-5-37
50 " 9/28/37
35 12/4/37
25 - 5-12-38

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August 1937

DO YOU KNOW THE ANSWERS?

These and many other questions are answered in the pamphlet "A Merit System for Minnesota", published as an Educational Materials Project of the State Department of Education, and available through the League office at 10 cents per copy.

What is "in-service" training? (page 24)

What is the difference between modern merit system legislation and tenure laws? (pages 12 and 46)

What are the usual exemptions from the classified service? (page 23)

What is meant by an "open back door"? (page 48)

What positions, or positions in what departments, are now filled on a merit basis in Minnesota? (page 30)

How does the merit system in civil service affect a political party in power? (page 11)

How directly is the civil service allied to taxation? (page 18)

What are the eight points of a good personnel system? (page 21)

Why is an adequate classification plan essential to a good merit system? (page 23)

What is the status of classification of positions in Minnesota at present? (page 32)

Are jobs limited to college graduates? (page 25)
What percentage of state positions in Minnesota could be filled by persons [illegible] having a high school education? (page 25)

What are the four methods of taking care of incumbents when a merit system goes into effect? What are the advantages and disadvantages of each system? (pages 26 - 27)

How can the criticism of too sudden transition to the merit system be met? (page 27)

What types of discriminations are to be guarded against? (page 28)

What percentage of state employes have served 5 years or more? (page 37)

What restrictions should there be on employees in political activities? (page 28)

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The purpose of this act is to guarantee to all citizens a fair and equal opportunity to secure employment in the civil service of the state of Minnesota; to establish conditions of service which will attract and hold officers and employees of character and capacity; and to increase the efficiency of the governmental departments and agencies by the improvement of methods of personnel administration.

Section II. Short Title The State Civil Service Act

Section III. The Department of Civil Service of the State of Minnesota is hereby created and established.

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The valuable services that can be performed and the contributions that can be made by a lay board representing the public interest in the merit system should not be sacrificed even though responsibility for actual administration is vested in a single administrator. A fundamental flaw in a set-up which calls for a commission as the sole administrator is removed by the establishment of a single administrator and a board. A board alone is obliged both to administer and to appraise and criticize its own administration. These functions are basically incompatible. An effective appraisal, critical and constructive, must be detached from execution. The usefulness of a law

35 copies

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As final Board action on the proposed program of work, as submitted to the local Leagues six weeks prior to Convention, will be taken at this meeting, I know Miss Mitchell is hoping for a full attendance.

Sincerely yours,

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August 1937

A B C'S OF GOVERNMENT AND COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

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What is the cause of the present wave of strikes? Industrial disputes are usual when the economic pendulum is on the upward swing, as now. Living costs are rising sharply; the workers are saying, in effect, that they must have their share of the first profits in years. When negotiations come to a deadlock, the workers find the strike their most effective weapon. Today about half of the strikes, and among them most of the serious ones, are not on the issue of hours and wages, but on the right to organize for purposes of collective bargaining.

What is meant by collective bargaining? Bargaining takes place when employee and employer together set hours, wages and the other terms of employment. If each employee must make his own agreement through individual bargaining, he has not much chance to influence the terms set. If, however, the employees bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, they are more likely to have a voice in setting the terms of the employment contract. Exponents of collective bargaining feel that it is the best device yet discovered for settling industrial disputes peacefully.

What is the Government's role in labor disputes? The government is often called in by the employer to protect his property and to preserve order in strike areas, with a special force of police, state troops, or by issuing injunctions against certain actions on the part of the workers. In the railroad industry, the Federal government may also appointed mediation boards which attempt to settle the disputes. The Conciliation Service of the Department of Labor also may be called upon.

The Wagner Act, so-called, is an Act of Congress, passed in June 1935, and declared constitutional in April 1937, which aims to protect labor's right to organize and to bargain collectively. It created a National Labor Relations Board, which has two functions:

1) It conducts employee elections, under impartial auspices by secret ballot, and authorizes the union selected by the majority of the employees to act as collective bargaining agent for all the workers in a specified unit;
2) It is authorized to prevent unfair labor practices; the five such practices listed as unfair are:
   a) Employers' interference with workers' right to organize.
   b) Employer domination or support of employee organizations
   c) Discrimination against employees for union activities.
   d) Discharge of workers for filing charges under the Act.
   e) Employers' refusal to bargain collectively with a majority group.

Any person, feeling that an employer is violating the Act, may file charges with the Board's Regional Director. The decision of the Board may be appealed to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, and their decision to the United States Supreme Court.

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July 1937

ANALYSIS OF AND COMMENT ON H F 98
(Civil Service Bill introduced in the 1937 session
at the request of the Civil Service Council)

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Section V. The Director of the State Civil Service

The success of the whole civil service program will be largely dependent upon the capacity, energy and judgment of the administrative head of this service. Consequently the method of selecting the most efficient and competent man available is of vital importance. The plan recommended is to set up an examining committee of three persons to select by examination three qualified candidates for the position of director. From the three so recommended, the Commission is to pick the one who in its judgment possesses the highest qualifications to handle the work. By giving the Commission the power to appoint the Director from a panel of qualified persons, political considerations are kept out and the choice under this procedure must therefore necessarily be on grounds of merit alone. The Director himself is in the classified service.

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Section VI. Powers and Duties of the Director of the State Civil Service and of the Civil Service Commission.

This section makes clear the respective functions of the Director and the Commission. It is exceedingly important in the operation of a state civil service system that the Director be given the administrative powers and that the Commission be given the power of general approval. The Commission is responsible for the work of the Department, but the work is to be done by the Director and his staff. Where Commission members have become involved in administrative matters, such as the giving of examinations, difficulties have always ensued, and it is for the purpose of avoiding just such situations that this section attempts to delineate carefully the respective duties of Director and Commission.

Section VII Powers of the Commission and the Director in the Conduct of Investigations.

This section puts "teeth" in the Act - a necessary provision.

Section VIII. Salaries of Director and Employees in the Department of Civil Service.

By stating in the Act that the salary of the Director shall not be less than that paid to heads of other major departments, adequate salary is insured.

Section IX. The Unclassified and Classified Service.

In this section the principle that policy-determining officials should be selected by the people, either directly through election or indirectly by appointment, and that all other employees should be selected on the basis of merit, has been followed. It should be emphasized that the exemptions are generous and that all other positions in the state service should be included under civil service. If there is to be efficiency in administration and reasonable continuity in policy, the non-policy determining positions must be under civil service. With department heads changing frequently, it becomes especially necessary for the under staff to supply the administration with that continuity of experience which good government requires. Furthermore, lines of promotion should lead to the higher positions of importance and prestige, in order to attract the ablest people to the state service. In this section, the classified service is established by law, rather than left to discretion of executive order.

Section X. Status of Present Officers and Employees.

The plan outlined is generally conceded by civil service authorities to be the most practicable, with reasonable justice to employee and employer. It leaves the choice to the present incumbent himself of coming under civil service and thereby benefitting by its provisions, or of holding his position as long as he can under the old status but thereby sacrificing opportunity for advancement. The provisions as to time are liberal, providing against the too rapid changes which are undesirable both for the state and the incumbent. (See "A Merit System for Minnesota", p 26, plan 4)

Section XI. The Classification and Allocation of Positions in the Classified Civil Service; the Preparation and Administration of Compensation Schedules.

The establishment and maintenance of an adequate classification of positions is an essential tool of good management and one of the primary requirements of good personnel administration. Until such a plan is established there can be no real progress in improving the service and reducing the cost. When a classification plan exists which describes every position accurately and specifies the qualifications for

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each, administrators are enabled to requisition personnel with some assurance as to fitness and requirements. It will also enable the employee to know his individual duties and responsibilities, to comprehend his relationships with other employees, and so do away with any conflicts in authority and overlapping of responsibility. A sound compensation plan is necessary also to the proper functioning of a personnel system. Without such a plan great inequalities and waste exist. Equal pay for equal work will be attained when this section is operative, and any irregularities in the salary situation will be adjusted.

Section XII. Nature of Examinations; Notice; Qualifications of Applicants.

The examination procedure is established in this section. By it, the whole state classified service is opened up to qualified applicants who can prove their ability through competitive examinations. These examinations are to take into consideration not only present fitness for the particular position - including experience, age, character, education, physical condition, etc. - but also capacity of the applicant for promotion.

Section XIII. Refusal to Examine Applicants or to Certify Eligibles.

A valuable protective measure.

Section XIV. Political or Religious Affiliations of Applicants and Employees.

A guard against political or religious discrimination.

Section XV. Appointments, Promotions and Reinstatements.

This section deals with eligible lists from which appointments shall be made, their establishment, both regular and emergency, and time limits thereof.

Section XVI. Notice of Vacancies; Method of Appointment.

This section establishes the method of certifying eligible persons for appointment. The appointing authority is given reasonable discretion in picking his own employees in the provision allowing him to choose among the three candidates certified to him.

Section XVII. Promotions.

One serious defect of the spoils system is the absence of any provision for promotion. Able employees will not be attracted to any service, public or private, and cannot be expected to give of their best, unless they can feel reasonably sure of improvement in their status. In this section promotions are to be made from within the service whenever possible, and employees are given the privilege of taking promotional examinations to secure better positions. A valuable element in improving the morale of the service is thus provided, a stepping stone toward establishing a "career service".

Section XVIII. Non-Competitive Appointments.

This section guards against any exploitation of provisional, emergency or temporary appointments. It is vital to protect the integrity of the civil service system. Expert criticism recognizes that temporary or emergency appointments, uncontrolled, have greatly weakened the efficiency of the system. Ample provision is made in this section to take care of all genuine out-of-the-regular appointments, but ample precautions have also been taken to prevent excessive use of what is essentially an emergency power.

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Section XIX. Probationary Appointments.

This is a wise and necessary provision against a commonly used means to circumvent the merit system - that of allowing continuance in office for extended periods appointees who, in many cases, have not demonstrated capacity for their positions. Systematic attention to the probationary period is herein required.

Section XX. Transfers; Reinstatements.

An important feature of any personnel plan is to fit the employee into a job best suited to his capacities. Many an employee does not prove his worth in his first or even his second position. This section provides for making transfers. It also provides for reinstatements when employees, through no negligence or fault of their own, have been obliged to be absent from work.

Section XXI. Standards of Performance.

Efficiency ratings are an essential tool of personnel administration, valuable both to employer and employee. Unless employees are under regular observation, and unless their work is regularly evaluated, they may become indifferent and of less value to the service. On the other hand, the judgment of a superior officer of his subordinate employees should be supplemented by some regular report or rating against which memory, current impressions or prejudice can be checked. Such reports have proved valuable in helping employees improve themselves, as a factor in making promotions, in suggesting the advisability of transfers, and in determining the order of layoffs and necessity of dismissals.

Section XXII. Suspensions; Reductions; Dismissals.

A fair and expeditious procedure for the dismissal of employees is provided in this section. While employees may not be dismissed for political or religious causes, an "open back door" is provided. In order that an employee may be protected from dismissal without just cause, provision is made that reasons for his dismissal must be stated in writing and presented to the employee as well as to the director. Also opportunity is afforded for a hearing before the Commission if the employee so desires. If the Commission finds that the employee has been unfairly treated, it may reinstate, transfer or place his name on an eligible register ready for appointment to another job. A discharged employee is not forced back upon the department head who dismissed him - a wise precaution against dissension in the department. However, tenure is not made so secure that inefficient employees may not be ousted.

Section XXIII. Personnel Reports to the Director.

This and succeeding sections provide the mechanism and legal procedure incident to the civil service system set up by this Act.

Section XXIV. Salary Warrants and Payments.

Section XXV. Actions to Restrain Payment of Salaries.

Section XXVI. Required Observance of this Act; Penalty for Violation Thereof.

Section XXVII. Specific Offenses Enumerated; Penalty for Violation Thereof.

Section XXVIII. Restraint upon Political Activities; Penalty for Violation Thereof.

If employees are not chosen on a political basis, their neutrality must be safeguarded while they are on the job. Consequently this section prevents any act which

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Section XXIX. Use of Public Buildings.

Section XXX. Veterans' Preference.

Preference laws now in force are incompatible with a merit system, and investigation has shown that veterans themselves approve of such a system as would give them the preference only after they have qualified for appointment on the same basis as others. In this Act, veterans are given preference if they pass all required tests on their own merit and rate so as to be placed among the first three on the certified list. This is considered fair to the veteran and not destructive of the merit principle.

Section XXXI. Service to Local Governments; Cooperation with Other Civil Service Agencies.

This section makes available for local units of government the services and facilities of the State Civil Service Department and its staff. Such services are to be rendered only when requested by a local unit and are for the purpose of aiding in the operation of local civil service systems. Since much help can be given to the State Civil Service Commission by civil service agencies in other governmental units, especially in the matter of examinations, provision is made to permit the interchange of services.

Section XXXII. Training of State Employees.

Even the best employees "go stale" if they are not occasionally subject to "refresher" courses and brought into touch with new developments. This section will make possible such necessary training programs.

Section XXXIII. Repeal of Inconsistent Acts.

Section XXXIV. Validity of this Act.

Section XXXV. Appropriation.

No Act can be effective without necessary funds.

Note: Copy of H F 98 may be secured from the League office - price 10 cents.

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THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD AND ITS WORK
(Reprinted from NLRB publication)

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75

8-20-37

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
STATE BOARD MINUTES
August 13, 1937

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In spite of the heat and summer vacations, we in the League should show how well we know what has happened and should fix responsibility for it at the very moment when Congressmen are coming home to face their constituents.

As soon as Congress adjourns, have as many of your League members as can come together - even if there are only two of you! It might be well to ask heads or members of other organizations interested in this question to meet with you. At this meeting, take the enclosed sheets, go over the points and the votes of our Congressmen, and draw up a publicity release, reiterating the party pledges, the stand the League has taken, and the Congressional fiasco. And then send letters to your Congressman, voicing your approval or disapproval of his votes, and enclosing any publicity you may secure.

Miss Wells says, "Do the impossible. That is how campaigns are won and this is a campaign that must be won by someone and soon, for the spoils system is doing terrible things to government and politics."

Sincerely yours,

Ruth H. Mitchell

Ruth H Mitchell,
President

P. S. Radio talks or talks by League members to other groups will help make your community aware of the failure of Congress to carry out pledges to abolish patronage.

Enc. - Patronage - The Case Against the Seventy-fifth Congress

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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 a Board meeting for this purpose. I would suggest your giving to your Department Chairmen the items on their respective programs so that they may study them before the whole League considers them. As you will see, two of the items are the joint responsibility of your Child Welfare and Economic Welfare chairmen. Thinking you might like to cut up a program and give the Department items to your chairmen, I am enclosing an extra copy for that purpose.

This Program will be discussed and voted upon at the convention in St. Paul, October 4th, 5th and 6th. Your delegates should be informed but not instructed.

I would be so glad to have comments from your League on this Proposed Program prior to convention. In looking forward to our next year's work, let us also look backwards. What do you consider to be your League's outstanding accomplishment for this past year? What progress did you make in acquainting the community with the League program? Are there any items on last year's program upon which you feel that you did not have enough material or leadership? Do let me hear from you if you have any comments.

I find myself already looking forward to seeing you at our convention in St. Paul, October 4th, 5th and 6th. Circle the dates on your calendar now!

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Encl.
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Workers do not lightly cut themselves off from pay envelops; nor do employers like to cut the power switch that stops production. The strength of the forces impelling them to make these steps appears in the fact that in 1919, during the worst of the maladjustments following the war, 4,160,348 workers were reported as involved in 3,630 disputes. That this number was far higher than any reported since that date indicates how automatically disputes follow major shifts in our economic scheme.

There are two main causes which bring men and management to an open break. One is a dispute over hours and wages. The other is a dispute over the right of the workers to organize openly for the purpose of sending their representatives to bargain with management about hours and wages.

For 160 years, ever since the printers first struck in New York in 1776, America has accepted the strike as a legal means for workers to bring pressure for better wages and hours, and the lock-out as the employer's method of resisting their demands. The strike for the right to organize and bargain collectively has less recently been recognized as legal. By 1921, however, Chief Justice Taft said from the Supreme Court bench: "The right to combine for such a lawful purpose has in many years not been denied by any court." Confirmation of this right appears in the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit (handed down June 16, 1936, in the case of the National Labor Relations Board v The Associated Press) which states:

"The right of employees to organize has been recognized and accepted. When employers attempt to destroy this right, and disregard the representatives chosen by their employees, the strike is the natural and common method of employees to force recognition."

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Disputes are Inevitable The strike - an apparently necessary evil - should not be confused with the industrial dispute, which is even more inevitable but not at all an evil.

In the old handicraft days disturbances growing out of wage and hour disputes were occasional and local. With the increase of mass production during our times, the field for dangerously disruptive strikes has grown large in proportion.

The true nature of these disputes, as said before, does not lie in sensational strike stories but in the underlying economic causes, and (perhaps as important) in the fair-mindedness of the parties on both sides of the fence. Conditions, more frequently than men, are today mainly responsible for industrial disputes. These are some of the modern conditions which make disputes inevitable:

There are continual shifts in markets going on in our industrial system. Invention is the mother of industrial disorder. When research discovered how to make rayon out of cheap wood pulp, disorder at once appeared in the markets of silk manufacturers whose high cost material lost markets to the newcomer. The first automobiles forced the carriage makers to enter the new industry or be ruined. Electric refrigerators brought disorder into the ice industry. The possible discovery of a cheap synthetic rubber would disrupt several American cities and send the natives of Sumatra back to jungle huts. All these products of research laboratories have, of course produced new wealth; but the point to be considered first here is that their introduction disrupts markets and labor payrolls. Of their very nature such adjustments breed industrial disputes.

Shifts also take place among competing industries. Coal, natural gas, and oil all produce power. The drilling in of a new Texas oil field, or the laying of a new pipeline to an Oklahoma gas field, floods the market with cheap fuel and disrupts the relative markets of the other competitors. A coal operator in Kentucky may suddenly find it hard to meet his payroll because a wildcat oil driller struck it rich at the other end of the continent.

Likewise, within every single industry there are factors which continually shift markets from one employer to another. New production technique (e.g. the A O Smith automatic automobile frame welder); new inventions (e. g. tin beer cans replacing glass bottles); savings effected by consolidations (e.g. chain stores replacing corner grocery stores); shifts in public taste (e. g. away from voluminous women's apparel, or toward living in automobile trailers) - all these spell decreasing profits for one firm and new successes for another.

In this exciting, and often hazardous game to make profits, the individual employer has his good times and his bad. His workers, having no direct stake in the profits or losses, see only that their livings are subject to shifts beyond their control. They know from experience that the easiest way for an employer to hold the market for his product against stiff competition is to cut his production costs by cutting his workers' wages. They therefore seek protection against wage cuts during slack times, and demand that their wages be raised when profits rise.

The relative merits of the management position compared to the workers' position are not here under discussion. Nor is it a question here whether or not mechanization tends to put men out of work. The simple fact, and the only one under discussion, is that these continually shifting industrial conditions make disputes inevitable.

To protect our easily unbalanced economic system from having such disputes become disastrously violent, there has sprung up a national resolve to find another way out then the futility of industrial warfare. It is better for both parties to come together in the first place for peaceful negotiation.

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The theory of collective bargaining rests on the fact that a single worker is helpless in presenting his needs to the employer. His single voice only becomes forceful when others join with him to present their joint claims.

The American employer has traditionally hired workers on a take-the-job-or-leave-it basis. Even when the employer wishes to pay his workers well he is often forced to pay less than a living wage because his competitors do so. The fact of having jobs to offer can be used either as a powerful oppressive weapon or as a great social responsibility. Certainly in the employers' keeping lies the most vital asset a worker owns - his job.

Fair minded people for many years have recognized - and Congress recently has declared it a national policy - that this one-sided bargaining has in the past bred trouble, and, for the national good, should end.

Industry Bargains Collectively It is a fact that every industry, on its own behalf, uses the device of collective bargaining. For example, when the purchasing agent of a great corporation sets out to buy raw materials, he is not bargaining for himself as an individual. He is representing a collective group - the company's officers and its stockholders. Likewise, the personnel manager, when he hires a new worker, is bargaining on behalf of this same collective management group. Therefore, when the workers ask to have industry meet their representatives to discuss the terms under which they are willing to sell their labor, they are asking equality of bargaining opportunity.

One of the clearest statements of the theory was made by Chief Justice Taft when he said in the case of American Steel Foundries v. Tri-City Central Trades Council:

> "They (labor unions) were organized out of the necessities of the situation. A single employee was helpless in dealing with an employer. He was dependent ordinarily on his daily wage for the maintenance of himself and family. If the employer refused to pay him the wages that he thought fair, he was nevertheless unable to leave the employ and to resist arbitrary and unfair treatment. Union was essential to give laborers opportunity to deal on equality with their employer. They united to exert influence upon him and to leave him in a body in order by this inconvenience to induce him to make better terms with them. They were withholding their labor of economic value to make him pay what they thought it was worth."

Government Intervention In 1888 Congress first passed legislation to improve labor relations on railroads. For 40 years the original law underwent adjustments until it reached the present form administered by the National Mediation Board. The use by railway management and labor of thatBoard's good offices has removed labor struggles from a field of bloody battle to a plane of orderly negotiation.

In 1917 a War Labor Board was established to control labor disputes during the rapid industrial adjustments of that period. The Board had emergency powers. It kept industrial peace at home and maintained the production necessary to carry on the war.

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But neither of those Boards had final powers to enforce its orders. A few wage-cutting employers can frighten competitors into cutting wages and into lengthening hours. The lack of authority of those Boards to stop the unfair labor practices of the few employers made apparent the need of a permanent agency with full authority to make fair labor practices the rule for all.

Congressional Search for a Solution In the spring of 1934, and again in the spring of 1935, the Committee on Labor of both the Senate and the House held hearings to bring out the advice of qualified experts on how best to set up a permanent agency to decrease the disastrous strikes which unfair labor practices have caused in the past. In simplified form the sum and substance of the testimony at these hearings was this - The natural purpose of employee groups is to prevent wage-cutting on the part of their employers.. Successful employee resistance to wage-cutting helps build more uniform wage conditions throughout industry, and prevents the unethical few employers from keeping industry in uncertainty and chaos...But a refusal by employers to meet with employee representatives to discuss wage contracts defeats this healthy tendency at the very start of its operations.

Factual proof that refusal by employers to let workers organize and bargain through their representatives is fast becoming the major cause of strikes, lies in the following figures:

During the four post-War years more than half of all strikes were called to obtain better wages and hours. Less than one quarter involved workers' attempts to enforce their rights to organize. In the succeeding decade, however, the workers tended to strike less frequently for wage and hour concessions and more often on behalf of their basic rights to present wage proposals to management through their chosen representatives. Thus - except for the low depression years from 1930-33 when workers hardly dared risk their jobs for any purpose - the Department of Labor statistics show a percentage reversal of the causes of strikes. Today about half of the strikes, and among them most of the serious ones, are on the right to organize for purposes of collective bargaining, while strikes for better wages and hours have decreased to not much more than one third of the total.

Establishment of the National Labor Relations Board Guided by the experience of previous Government agencies, the 74th Congress in June, 1935, passed an Act to make the National Labor Relations Board a permanent agency "to diminish the causes of labor disputes burdening or obstructing interstate and foreign commerce."

The Board set up to administer the Act was given two functions:

(1) To conduct employee elections to determine what representatives should have the right to deal with employers, and

(2) To prevent employers from engaging in those unfair practices which destroy the opportunity to bargain collectively.

The Board's primary responsibility under the Act is to see that collective bargaining rights are guarded against restraints and interference. The holding of employee

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8-20-37

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Dear Local League President:

Has the League of Women Voters the tenacity attributed to it? Does it, once a responsibility is undertaken, never weaken in its support?

The story of the first session of the 75th Congress shows that it not only did not extend the merit system, but that it ran as fast as it could in the opposite direction. I know every member of the League in Minnesota feels honest indignation over this failure. The enclosed sheets give the vote of our Minnesota members on four measures affect-

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MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
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August 24th,
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elections is merely a necessary step to assure the free choice of the workers in selecting the representatives who will bargain for them.

There are five unfair labor practices specified. The Act says that the employer (1) may not interfere with his workers' right to organize; (2) that he may not dominate any employee organization; (3) that he may not discriminate against an employee for union activities; (4) that he may not discharge a worker for filing charges under the Act; and (5) that he may not refuse to bargain collectively.

Board Procedure The Board began active operations in October, 1935. It established Regional Offices in 21 cities throughout the country.

Any employee, feeling that his employer is violating the Act, may file charges with the Board's Regional Director. The Director investigates, and, if the facts warrant, he issues a complaint against the employer. The facts are developed through witnesses for both sides at a hearing before a Trial Examiner. A regional attorney conducts the case for the Board. The Examiner may dismiss the case, or he may recommend what the employer can do to end unfair practices. The Board in Washington studies the full record and the Examiner's report. It may dismiss the case, or it may make a decision ordering the employer to cease unfair labor practices. Similar hearings take place when employees petition the Board either to certify their representatives or to hold an election to select representatives by secret ballot.

The employer is under no penalties during those steps. If he contests a Board decision he can ask for a review of the case in a Circuit Court of Appeals. The Board, on its part, may ask a Circuit Court of Appeals to enforce its order. The first occasion when an employer can suffer a penalty is after such a Court has upheld the Board's order and the employer still persists in refusal to comply. He then puts himself in contempt of the Circuit Court of Appeals. An appeal from the Circuit Court can be taken by either party to the Supreme Court of the United States.

On April 12, 1937, the United States Supreme Court held the National Labor Relations Act constitutional, in its epoch-making decisions defining interstate commerce.

Disputes Burdening or Obstructing Interstate and Foreign Commerce Congress in the National Labor Relations Act declared it to be the policy of the United States to eliminate the causes of certain substantial obstructions to the free flow of commerce by encouraging the practice and procedure of collective bargaining and by protecting the exercise by workers of full freedom of association.

The necessity for the use of Federal authority "to diminish the causes of labor disputes burdening or obstructing interstate and foreign commerce" is stated in the Act in these words:

"The inequality of bargaining power between employees who do not possess full freedom of association or actual liberty of contract, and employers who are organized in the corporate or other forms of ownership association substantially burdens and affects the flow of commerce, and tends to aggravate recurrent business depressions, by depressing wage rates and the purchasing power of wage earners in industry and by preventing the stabilization of competitive wage rates and working conditions within and between industries.

"Experience has proved that protection by law of the right of employees to organize and bargain collectively safeguards commerce from injury, impairment, or interruption, and promotes the flow of commerce by removing certain recognized sources of industrial strife and unrest, by encouraging practices fundamental to the friendly adjustment of industrial disputes arising out of differences as to wages, hours,

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or other working conditions, and by restoring equality of bargaining power between employers and employees."

The First 20 Months By the first of June, 1937, 20 months after it began active operations, the number of cases handled by the Board reached 3,852. The disposition of these cases is in line with the Board's mandate from Congress to diminish the causes of labor disputes affecting interstate commerce.

2,382 cases, more than three-fifths of the total, were finally closed and written off the books. In each of these cases a charge of unfair labor practice had been made, or a petition for an election filed with a regional office of the Board. Each case represented a labor controversy. The Board does not mediate disputes. Therefore, the closing of these 2,382 cases - usually during their preliminary stages and without public announcement - means either that the employer adjusted his labor relations in conformity with the Act, or that the cases were disposed of through some other orderly procedure. Examples of the latter include dismissal of charges by the Board or Regional Directors, withdrawal of charges by the petitioners themselves, refusal of the Board to assume jurisdiction, transfer of cases to other agencies, such as the Conciliation Service of the Department of Labor, or dismissal of cases by findings that no violation had occurred.

1,293 of the above cases were closed by agreement of both parties. 324 cases were dismissed by the Board and Regional Directors before any formal action was taken. 602 cases were withdrawn by the petitioners before such action, and 163 cases were closed in some other way. 580 strike cases were handled and of these 423 were settled. 236 threatened strikes were averted through the Board's action.

The Board or its Regional Offices conducted 191 elections to determine the workers' choice of their representatives for the purposes of collective bargaining.

An analysis of the causes of complaints shows that 1,386 of the total number of cases which came before the Board and its Regional Offices concerned Section 8(3) of the Act, which makes it an unfair labor practice to discriminate against workers because of their union affiliation or activities. In 1,034 cases the main cause of complaint was based upon Section 8(5) of the Act, the failure of the employer in good faith to bargain collectively with the representatives chosen by the employees to deal with the management. The Board had received up to June 1, 1937, a total of 924 petitions asking either certification of representatives or the holding of elections under Board supervision to determine the bargaining agencies of the employees.

References: (available at League office)
A B C's of Government and Collective Bargaining, Minnesota League, penny sheet
What is Collective Bargaining? - Paul Eliel, National League, 10 cents
A Study Guide (includes bibliography) - National League, 5 cents

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MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
STATE BOARD MINUTES
August 13, 1937

Present: Miss Mitchell, Mrs. Denny, Mrs. Ewing, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Swain, Mrs. Bundy, Mrs. Temple, Mrs. Zavoral, Mrs. McNally, Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. Beard, Mrs. Musser, Mrs. Richards and Mrs. Collins. Miss Emily Child and Mrs. R J O'Neil, of St. Paul, co-chairman for the state convention, were present as guests.

IT WAS VOTED that the treasurer's report, showing a balance June 30th of $240.86, receipts during July of $99.91, disbursements $300.34, leaving a balance July 31st of $40.43, and bills payable during August amounting to $620.68, be accepted.

Mrs. Nelson reported on legislation in Congress affecting child labor, calling attention to the fact that while the Senate had included the undesirable Wheeler-Johnson child labor provisions in the Wages-Hours (Black-Connery) bill, the House Committee had eliminated these provisions, and reported in favor of the provisions in the original Black-Connery bill. She also called attention to the weak points in the Black-Connery provisions, and suggested that in writing to House members it be urged that these points, as given in News Letter No. 17, be eliminated.

Mrs. Swain reported on the recent repeal of Section 213 of the Economy Act, which has in effect been a discrimination against married women workers. The League has long supported this repeal.

Discussion on the Proposed Program of Work

It was agreed that the first three items - Qualified Personnel in Public Service, A Civil Service Law for Minnesota, and Reorganization of School Units be included as originally proposed.

IT WAS VOTED that the word "Efficient" be omitted from the program item on County Welfare Administration.

IT WAS VOTED that the item read "Effective County Welfare Administration".

IT WAS VOTED that item 5 read "Operation of Social Security Act in Minnesota."

IT WAS VOTED that the words "and Support" be dropped from the heading of State responsibilities, the heading to read "For Emphasis".

IT WAS VOTED that the wording of item 6 on protective legislation for women workers and opposition to the Equal Rights Amendment be given further consideration.

It was agreed that the numbering of the items be omitted from the final program, but retained in the proposed program to facilitate discussion.

IT WAS VOTED that a study item on Present and Possible New Sources of Revenue be included. All other study items were agreed to as originally suggested.

IT WAS VOTED that the suggested Recommended Policy be accepted, with editorial changes

During discussion on the State Convention program, Mrs. Zavoral reported on her interviews with reference to the meeting a convention on Government and Collective Bargaining. It was agreed that a panel discussion with speakers representing conservative and liberal employers, various labor groups, and the government, might too easily diverge from the subject at hand, and that two or more speakers would be just as effective.

Miss Emily Child and Miss Emily Kneubuhl were present during luncheon and participated in a discussion on the Equal Rights Amendment.

Respectfully submitted, Mrs. J D Winter, Secretary

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PROPOSED PROGRAM OF WORK
1937 - 1938

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STATE RESPONSIBILITIES

FOR EMPHASIS

1. Qualified Personnel In Public Service	Applicable to all Departments
2. A Civil Service Law for Minnesota	Department of Government and Its Operation
3. Reorganization of School Units	Department of Government and Education
4. Effective County Welfare Administration	(Department of Government and Child Welfare (" " " " Economic Welfare
5. Operation of the Social Security Act in Minnesota	(Department of Government and Child Welfare (" " " " Economic Welfare
6. Protective legislation for women workers	(Department of Government and Economic Welfare

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
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August 31st, 1937

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300 - 8-27-37

REPORT OF LOCAL LEAGUE MEETING
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.

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Number attending: members _____ non-members _____

New members reported since last meeting _____

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Price - 1 cent

September 1937

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE IN MINNESOTA

The Social Security Act offers assistance to the needy aged; it provides that the U. S. Government will pay an amount equal to one half the funds allotted in a state for old age assistance, up to $15 per person.

The Minnesota Old Age Assistance Act became effective March 1936. It provides:

Benefits up to $30 per month to eligible men and women 65 years of age or over.

To be eligible, one must own not more than $3,500 of property and have no spouse or children reasonably able to provide for him, must be a resident of the State for five years out of the last nine, of which the preceding year must be one, and must be a citizen of the U. S. or have resided in the U. S. continuously for 25 years.

It is administered locally by the County Welfare Boards. They are responsible to the Old Age Assistance Division of the State Board of Control, and to the Bureau of Public Assistance of the Federal Social Security Board.

It is financed by the counties, who are then reimbursed as follows:

County pays 1/6 (Some counties have not been able to pay their share, so the legislature has provided supplemental aid amounting to $250,000 a year)

State pays 1/3. $4,900,000 annually has been appropriated for the biennium June 1937 to June 1939, including part of administrative cost.

Federal government pays 1/2, plus approximately 93% of administrative cost.

During June, 1937, 61,870 persons were recipients of Old Age Assistance in Minnesota, with an average grant of $19.38 per month. There were 328 recipients per 1,000 estimated population 65 years of age and over.

The State agency employs 42 persons, including a director and assistant director, stenographic and clerical assistants, and field workers. The stenographers are required to take a test. Other employees are selected by the State Director, and must be approved by the State Board of Control.

HOW DOES THIS LAW AFFECT YOUR COMMUNITY AND YOU?

Visit the office of your County Welfare Board to determine: -

What are the functions of this Board in granting Old Age Assistance?

What is the procedure for investigating and granting aid?

What is the number of local employees and their duties? How are they chosen? Is there a system for appointment on a merit basis?

What is the amount of local funds allotted in your county for Old Age Assistance? For its administration?

What is the size of the average pension in your county?

Prepare a chart showing comparative county, state and federal funds now spent in your county for Old Age Assistance, and amount spent prior to the Social Security Act. Make similar chart for number of cases.

is based on the number of rural children in relation to the rural child population of the United States. Counties to receive this federal aid must make an appropriation for child welfare services.

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1937 - 1938

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50 1-15-38

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICES IN MINNESOTA

100 9/30/37

With the passage of the Social Security Act, new financial assistance to states for maternal and child health services was authorized as follows: 90 2/1/38

1. To each state $20,000
2. To each state a portion of $1,800,000 according to the number of live births in the state.

The program is administered:
Federally, through the Maternal and Child Health Division of the U S Children's Bureau, Department of Labor
In the state by the Division of Child Hygiene of the Minnesota Department of Health, with the assistance of a State Advisory Committee of fourteen members.
Locally by the Nursing Advisory Committee.

Minnesota's annual grant from the federal government is $57,947.60, and Minnesota appropriated $20,000 in state funds for the fiscal year 1937-38. The amount of aid to counties varies from $400 to $1,000 according to the economic condition of the county.

Twenty-three full time and two part-time employes administer the state program. They are chosen on ability, training, and other factors which constitute fitness for the work, and are approved by the State Board of Health.

Local eligibility depends upon:
1. Request by local authorities
2. Employment of a full-time certified public health nurse
3. Direction of program by local Advisory Committee with medical and dental representation.
4. An approved program in public health nursing, at least 50 percent of which is to be devoted to maternal and child health.

With the aid of Social Security funds for public health work, the State Board of Health has established four district public health units, with a medical director, public health engineer, and public health nurse. Through these district health units, maternal and child health work can be carried on more effectively and efficiently than where there is no health unit with full-time employes.

In counties not organized into districts, the state law provides for the establishment of county, municipal and school public health nursing services, which are directed by the local nursing advisory committee.

The state program is promoted by:

1. Education
   a. Classes in Maternal and Child Hygiene and Mothercraft, Personal and Community Health and Home Care of the Sick.
   b. Correspondence course in Maternal and Child Hygiene
   c. Distribution of literature to residents in Minnesota on maternal, infant and child care; monthly "News Letter".
   d. Lectures by members of the staff on subjects relating to maternal and child health and public health.

(over)

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WHAT ARE THE MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICES IN YOUR COMMUNITY?

1. Is your county part of a health unit?
2. What are the sources of local funds, and how are they spent?
3. What group instruction is given? By whom?

b. Special field demonstration in public health nursing, including delivery service and unification of local maternal and child health work.

3. Refresher Courses:
   a. Conduct of Refresher Course, consisting of twelve lessons in obstetrics and pediatrics for physicians in cooperation with the State Medical Association and the faculty of the State Medical School.
   b. Refresher course for public health nurses.
4. Institutes: Three-day institute at close of Refresher Course for Public Health nurses.
5. Advisory Service:
   a. Field visits to nurses, physicians and nursing committees
   b. Group conferences with nurses and committee members
   c. Correspondence and reports
6. Supervision:
   a. Indian Health
   b. Special health project

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25-11/23/38 (50) 4-13-38 (50) 1-15-38
September 1937
reprint (200)

CHILD WELFARE SERVICES OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT IN MINNESOTA

The Child Welfare provision of the Social Security Act offers protection to homeless, dependent and neglected children, and to children in danger of becoming delinquent, who cannot be cared for in their homes.

(on 1/30/37)
110 2/1/38

It provides that the U S Government will pay $10,000 to each state with an approved plan for child welfare services. Additional sums are made available to states on the basis of rural population. This federal assistance will make possible expansion and strengthening of these services in Minnesota.

The Minnesota plan was approved on March 21, 1936, and Minnesota receives a federal grant of $33,930.87 per year; $10,000 is a basic rate to the state, and the balance is based on the number of rural children in relation to the rural child population of the United States. Counties to receive this federal aid must make an appropriation for child welfare services.

This grant is used to pay part of the cost of district, county, or other local child welfare services in areas predominately rural and to develop state services to encourage adequate child welfare organization.

It is administered: -
Federally, by the U S Children's Bureau, through the Division of Child Welfare
In the state, by the Children's Bureau of the State Board of Control.
Locally, by the County Welfare Board, under supervision of the State Board of Control.

WHAT ARE THE CHILD WELFARE SERVICES IN YOUR COUNTY?

1. What benefits does your county receive for Child Welfare services?
   a. What grant is received? For what is it used?
   b. What supervision does your county receive?
2. What is the county appropriation for Child Welfare services?
3. How much time does the County Welfare Board give to the administration of Child Welfare services? How much time does the executive secretary or other staff worker give?
4. What is the child welfare case load in your county?
5. How many children have been committed as feeble-minded?
   a. How many have been institutionalized? Cost to county? Cost to State?
   b. How many are on the waiting list? Under outside supervision?
6. How many licensed boarding homes are there in your county?
   a. What requirements must a boarding home meet?
   b. How many children are boarded? Who pays for their care?
7. How many delinquent children are there in your county?
   a. How many are institutionalized? Cost to county? Cost to State?
   b. How many are under guardianship? Under supervision?
8. How many unmarried mothers with children under eighteen years of age are there in your county?
   a. In how many cases was paternity established?
   b. What percent of unmarried mothers keep their babies?

(The above information may be secured from your County Welfare Board)

500 copies 8-21-37

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
PROPOSED PROGRAM OF WORK
1937 - 1938

FEDERAL MEASURES

Cooperation with the National League on all active federal measures, including all questions of Foreign Policy (see below)

STATE RESPONSIBILITIES

FOR EMPHASIS

1. Qualified Personnel In Public Service	Applicable to all Departments
2. A Civil Service Law for Minnesota	Department of Government and Its Operation
3. Reorganization of School Units	Department of Government and Education
4. Effective County Welfare Administration	(Department of Government and Child Welfare (" " " " Economic Welfare
5. Operation of the Social Security Act in Minnesota	(Department of Government and Child Welfare (" " " " Economic Welfare
6. Protective legislation for women workers	(Department of Government and Economic Welfare

FOR STUDY

1. Reorganization of State Welfare Administration	Department of Government and Economic Welfare
2. Government and Collective Bargaining	Department of Government and Econ. Welfare
3. Food and Drug Protection in Minnesota	Department of Government and Econ. Welfare
4. Sources and allocation of school funds	Department of Government and Education
5. Standards of selection, tenure and retirement of teachers	Department of Government and Education
6. Present and possible new sources of revenue	Department of Government and Its Operation
7. Review of structure and functions of state and local government	Department of Government and Its Operation

LOCAL PROJECTS

Local Leagues are urged to support local projects which are consistent with the League program.

ACTIVE FEDERAL MEASURES ON NATIONAL PROGRAM OF WORK

Qualified personnel in government service

A coordinated federal, state and local system of taxation to provide adequate revenue for essential governmental services through an equitable distribution of the tax burden.

Reorganization of government to promote efficient administration

Child labor legislation, including ratification of the Child Labor Amendment

Legislation improving conditions of work, wages and hours for women workers

Opposition to all discriminations in public employment based on sex or marital status

Opposition to proposed Equal Rights Amendment

Amendment to federal Constitution to make process of ratification of constitutional amendments less difficult and more responsive to the will of the electorate

Protection of consumers; including adequate food, drug and cosmetic laws

Downward revision of tariff through reciprocal trade agreements

A foreign policy of this country, as a non-belligerent nation, which will not obstruct the efforts of other nations to achieve peace

Participation in the collective system for the prevention of war; including implementation of the Pact of Paris, and membership in the Permanent Court of International Justice and the League of Nations

400 copies
50 copies

Minnesota League of Women Voters, September 1937
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
Price - 1 cent

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE IN MINNESOTA

The Social Security Act offers assistance to the needy aged; it provides that the U. S. Government will pay an amount equal to one half the funds allotted in a state for old age assistance, up to $15 per person.

The Minnesota Old Age Assistance Act became effective March 1936. It provides:

Benefits up to $30 per month to eligible men and women 65 years of age or over.

To be eligible, one must own not more than $3,500 of property and have no spouse or children reasonably able to provide for him, must be a resident of the State for five years out of the last nine, of which the preceding year must be one, and must be a citizen of the U. S. or have resided in the U. S. continuously for 25 years.

It is administered locally by the County Welfare Boards. They are responsible to the Old Age Assistance Division of the State Board of Control, and to the Bureau of Public Assistance of the Federal Social Security Board.

It is financed by the counties, who are then reimbursed as follows:

County pays 1/6 (Some counties have not been able to pay their share, so the legislature has provided supplemental aid amounting to $250,000 a year)

Minnesota League of Women Voters, September 1937
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
Price - 1 cent

700
50 1-15-38

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICES IN MINNESOTA

100 9/30/37

With the passage of the Social Security Act, new financial assistance to states for maternal and child health services was authorized as follows: 90 2/1/38

1. To each state $20,000
2. To each state a portion of $1,800,000 according to the number of live births in the state.

The program is administered:
Federally, through the Maternal and Child Health Division of the U S Children's Bureau, Department of Labor
In the state by the Division of Child Hygiene of the Minnesota Department of Health, with the assistance of a State Advisory Committee of fourteen members.
Locally by the Nursing Advisory Committee.

Minnesota's annual grant from the federal government is $57,947.60, and Minnesota appropriated $20,000 in state funds for the fiscal year 1937-38. The amount of aid to counties varies from $400 to $1,000 according to the economic condition of the county.

Price - 1 cent

CHILD WELFARE SERVICES OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT IN MINNESOTA

(2)
(a) 9/30/37

The Child Welfare provision of the Social Security Act offers protection to homeless, dependent and neglected children, and to children in danger of becoming delinquent, who cannot be cared for in their homes.

110 2/1/38

It provides that the U S Government will pay $10,000 to each state with an approved plan for child welfare services. Additional sums are made available to states on the basis of rural population. This federal assistance will make possible expansion and strengthening of these services in Minnesota.

The Minnesota plan was approved on March 21, 1936, and Minnesota receives a federal grant of $33,930.87 per year; $10,000 is a basic rate to the state, and the balance is based on the number of rural children in relation to the rural child population of the United States. Counties to receive this federal aid must make an appropriation for child welfare services.

PROPOSED
PROGRAM
OF
WORK
1937 - 1938

35 copies

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

August 31st, 1937

Dear Board Member:

The September Board meeting will be held on Friday, the tenth, at the Minneapolis Y W C A. It will convene at 10 a.m. as usual. This will be our last chance to complete convention plans and there is great need for full attendance. Luncheon will be served at 12:30, price 65 cents. Reservations must be in this office the day before.

May I call to your attention that the pre-convention Board meeting this year will not be an evening meeting, as formerly, but will be held Monday morning, at 10:30 at the Lowry Hotel. This meeting will take the place of the usual October Board meeting.

Convention dates - October 4th, 5th and 6th, Lowry Hotel, St. Paul. I am counting on all of you for help at that time, as well as your help in making the plans in advance.

Sincerely,

Ruth H. Mitchell

Ruth H. Mitchell,
President

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300 - april
300 - 8-27-37

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
6. One subscription to the National News Letter

300 copies 9-4-37
300 9-14-37

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
Price - 2 cents

September 1937

FOOD AND DRUG PROTECTION IN MINNESOTA

How is food and drug protection handled in Minnesota?
The Minnesota Department of Agriculture Dairy and Food has four divisions: Chemical and Bacteriological laboratories and their inspection departments, a Division of Wholesale Produce Dealers, Poultry and Egg and Food Inspection, and the new Division of Consumers' Research. State laws governing narcotic drugs are administered by the State Board of Health and enforced in cooperation with the various police officers and sheriffs throughout the state.

How do our dairy and food laws protect the public?
The purpose of these laws is to furnish the public with pure, wholesome food, labelled and sold for what it actually is. The law prohibits the sale of adulterated and misbranded products. Adulteration in the case of foods, as defined by law, is very broad. The addition of ingredients which may be harmful to the health of the consumer, the adulteration of foods by any form of manipulation which will result in cheating the buyer, and the sale of filthy, putrid and decomposed substances, or the product of diseased animals, or of animals which have died otherwise than by slaughter, is prohibited. The misbranding sections of the law guard against deceptive practices in the sale of foods.

(revised) 50 9/13/37

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Slewed N. 9 50-1-10-38

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Costs are borne as follows: -

25 11-23-38 50 9/20/38 50 4/13/38 Sept 25 200 50 1-18-38

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
Price - 1 cent

September 1937

90 2-1-38

AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN IN MINNESOTA

100 9/30/37

The Social Security Act offers assistance to children under 16 who have been deprived of parental support or care. It provides that the Federal Government will pay $1 for every $2 spent in a state for the care of these children, up to a combined total of $18 per month for the first child and $12 for each other eligible child in the same family, who are living in suitable homes maintained by immediate relatives.

In order to qualify for this federal aid, Minnesota repealed its Mothers' Allowance law, which had provided aid to dependent children, and passed the Minnesota Aid to Dependent Children Act which became effective on September 1, 1937. The Minnesota

115

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue,
Minneapolis

September 8th, 1937

My dear League Secretary:

The secretary's job in a local League is a most important one. Not only do we depend upon you for giving us the true picture of what your League is doing, but the smooth functioning of your own League's activities is in a large measure dependent upon you and your efficiency.

Enclosed are a supply of report blanks that will probably last you until the first of the year, when an additional supply will be sent you. If you have served as secretary for your League before, you know that a blank is to be filled in immediately after each meeting and sent in to this office. In this way we can know what Leagues all over the state are studying and doing, and it enables us to fill out for the National League our yearly report on all meetings.

Perhaps yours is one of the Leagues where the secretary takes care of the VOTER subscriptions. If you serve as both secretary and treasurer, you alone will be responsible for these subscriptions. If you or the treasurer are responsible, you should plan to work closely together on memberships. Your League will be advised from the office when subscriptions expire. Renewals should be secured promptly, not only to help us here in the office, but because we know you will not want any of your members to miss even a single copy of the VOTER.

Watch your September VOTER for a special event for secretaries and treasurers during the State Convention, October 4th, 5th and 6th, to which I hope you are surely coming.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth H Mitchell

Ruth H. Mitchell,
President

P. S. We would appreciate receiving copies of League publicity in your local newspapers when you send in your reports of meetings.

31st of $146.88, with bills payable during September of $633.43, be accepted and the bills allowed.

IT WAS VOTED that the resignation of Mrs. Damberton of Winona as director be ac-

300 copies 7-4-37
300 9-14-39

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
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Price - 2 cents

September 1937

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How do our dairy and food laws protect the public?
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(revised) 50 4/7/38

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Stencil No. 9 50-1-1938

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A G E N D A

STATE BOARD MEETING

Sept. 10, 1937

Minutes

Finance
- Treasurer's Report

Organization
- Resignations
- Appointments
- Report of field trips

Suggestions for changes in Proposed Program of Work and
- Recommended Policy

Convention
- Minimum requirements
- List of Committees
- Program
- Pictures and publicity
- News letter
- Board responsibility durihg convention

Civil Service Council

Communications

Questionnaire

New material - state and national

B O A R D Q U E S T I O N N A I R E

How long have you served on the State Board?

Approximately how many meetings have you attended the past year?

In what way do you consider that the Board has grown during the year?

In what way would you like to see it improve during the coming year?

Has membership on the State Board increased your effectiveness in your own local League?

Do you consider yourself alligned with any political party?
If so, what one?
If not, which party are you most in sympathy with?

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35 copies

STATE BOARD MINUTES
MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
September 10th, 1937

Present: Miss Mitchell, Dr. Boynton, Madms. Swain, Havens, Musser, Winter, Beard, Denny, Stakman, Keyes, Cant, Newhart, Zavoral, Pearce, Ewing, Bundy, and McNally. Mrs. Collins and Miss Horr, and Sister Teresa and Sister Antonius of St. Catherine's College as guests.

IT WAS VOTED that the treasurer's report showing a bank balance of $40.43 July 31st, receipts during August of $649.56, disbursements of $502.88, leaving a balance Aug. 31st of $146.88, with bills payable during September of $633.43, be accepted and the bills allowed.

IT WAS VOTED that the resignation of Mrs. Damberton of Winona as director be accepted with regret.

IT WAS VOTED that the resignation of Mrs. Luwe of Mankato as chairman of the Department of Legal Status of Women be accepted with regret. It was agreed by informal ballot that Mrs. R. H. Frost of Wabasha and Mrs. L. G. Selover of Winona be asked to serve as directors in the two vacant places to be filled by appointment of the Board. IT WAS VOTED that the place of the one director to be filled by election be the responsibility of the Nominating Committee without recommendation from the State Board or the Executive Committee.

Proposed Program of Work Miss Mitchell read a letter from Miss Wells, commenting on the Active Federal Measures of the National League Program of Work as indicated on the state proposed program, suggesting that further eliminations be made. Following discussion Miss Mitchell appointed a committee consisting of Mrs. Newhart, chairman, Mrs. Cant and Mrs. Bundy to study the question and make recommendation to the Board.

Convention Convention committee chairmen were reported, and there was discussion of the advisability of having a speaker on some question of foreign policy, possibly even the noon before the convention formally opens.

Mrs. Beard reported on correspondence with Senator.Shipstead and with the National League on the question of senator's votes on the patronage question, bringing out the fact that Senators truly interested in doing away with the spoils system should have voted to have civil service provisions in the Wages-Hours bill strengthened, rather than to merely transfer employees to Senatorial patronage.

Recommendations by Mrs. Selover, who has been serving as chairman of a committee considering revision of minimum requirements for local leagues, were read. They were:

1) At least 15 Voter subscribers
2) $1.00 dues, 1,000 population or over
3) Some assumption of quota
4) Eight meetings a year
5) Board meetings (separate item, not determined)
6) News Letter - would like to increase to 3 if possible
7) Attendance of one member at State Convention, Presidents' Conference and District meetings

In discussion, the following further suggestions were made.

1) At least 15 members and every member a Voter subscriber
3) This is being considered by a separate committee, which has recommended a $10 minimum quota
5) Board meetings - at least 3 for Leagues over 25 membership
6) News Letter - at least one for every 15 members
7) Attendance of one member at two out of the three following meetings: state convention, Presidents' Conference, district meetings

Following luncheon Miss Mitchell brought up the question of College League attendance at state convention. IT WAS VOTED that the State Board authorize five complimentary admissions to each College League, with the understanding that if they wish admissions for a larger group, this could be arranged if room space is adequate upon consultation with the State office.

Mrs. Pearce reported on a conversation with Mr. Rather of the State Department of Education, with reference to the possibility of the League's sponsoring an institute at the Continuation Center at the University the first week in January, on the merit system. It was agreed that this should be considered further, with the possibility of bringing it before the entire convention.

Miss Mitchell reported on the Jane Grey Swisshelm fund, which it is hoped will be augmented and be the basis of some permanent financing for the League.

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. J. D. Winter, Secretary

300 copies 9-4-37
300 9-14-37

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September 1937

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The purpose of these laws is to furnish the public with pure, wholesome food, labelled and sold for what it actually is. The law prohibits the sale of adulterated and misbranded products. Adulteration in the case of foods, as defined by law, is very broad. The addition of ingredients which may be harmful to the health of the consumer, the adulteration of foods by any form of manipulation which will result in cheating the buyer, and the sale of filthy, putrid and decomposed substances, or the product of diseased animals, or of animals which have died otherwise than by slaughter, is prohibited. The misbranding sections of the law guard against deceptive practices in the sale of foods.

What is the work of the divisions concerned with food?

1) Chemical Laboratory. A well equipped chemical laboratory and trained chemists are of vital importance, because only by chemical and physical examination can the legality of food products be determined. In this way it is possible to scientifically and accurately control the food entered into the channels of trade - the type of food you can select with the assurance that it will not impair your health or that of your family. Chemistry is an exact science and the findings of a chemist are highly regarded by both the manufacturer and the courts.

2) Bacteriological Laboratory. This laboratory makes bacteriological analyses and sanitary inspections of all food commodities, to determine whether or not they are free from disease-producing organisms or food poison toxins. Another function of this division is to supervise commercial canning of food products. The head of this division carries on an educational program with the food industries. This results in the adoption of proper methods of sanitation which by scientific means lessens food spoilage, and builds up the quality of their commodities.

3) Wholesale Produce Dealers, Poultry and Egg and Food Inspection Division. Besides its extensive inspection activities, this division administers laws relating to wholesale and retail traffic in eggs and poultry, and in all types of bulk, package, bottled and canned food commodities. It also enforces false advertising and mislabeling laws. It also has charge of licensing buyers for the protection of farmers against fly-by-night and irresponsible produce buyers. The head of the division disseminates information to egg and poultry producers so that they may enjoy more profit from higher standard products. This division plays an important part in consumers' research work.

4) Consumers' Research Division. Investigating the cost of living and educating the public as to the need of "consumer protection" will be part of the activities. To that end the division will coordinate its activities with the laboratories and inspection divisions.

How does the Minnesota law compare with the Federal law?
In several respects it is superior to the federal law. Inspectors are permitted

law, which had provided aid to dependent children, and passed the Minnesota Aid to Dependent Children Act which became effective on September 1, 1937. The Minnesota

115

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue,
Minneapolis

September 8th, 1937

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STATE BOARD MEETING

Sept. 10, 1937

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Pictures and publicity

35 copies

STATE BOARD MINUTES
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September 10th, 1937

Present: Miss Mitchell, Dr. Boynton, Msdms. Swain, Havens, Musser, Winter, Beard, Denny, Stakman, Keyes, Cant, Newhart, Zavoral, Pearce, Ewing, Bundy, and McNally. Mrs. Collins and Miss Horr, and Sister Teresa and Sister Antonius of St. Catherine's College as guests.

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to make seizures without warrants, that is, without waiting for court order. This protects the consumers by taking out of circulation at once foods suspected of being injurious. This is a better enforcement procedure than the Federal Act, and is especially useful in the case of perishable and harmful products. The labelling provisions are such that the Department is able to protect the public from numerous economic frauds. Several labelling standards, after a successful precedent in Minnesota, have become federal regulations.

Is there any provision for appointment of employees on a basis of merit?
Inspectors in the Dairy and Food Department, with minor exceptions, are eligible to appointment only after a competitive examination. An examining board, consisting of the state dairy and food commissioner, the dean of the agricultural college, and the attorney general, offers examinations annually, or oftener if necessary. Appointments are made from eligible lists resulting from such examinations, which lists are valid for one year only. No removal of any inspector shall be made except for neglect of duty, incompetence, insubordination, or immorality. Temporary appointments may be made pending replenishment of eligible lists.

Suggestions for further study:

Dairy and Food Laws of Minnesota
Standards and Definitions and Rules and Regulations of Dept. of Dairy and Food
Mimeograph sheets explaining more completely the work of each division dealing with foods
News releases and bulletins
(The above material may be secured free of charge from Mr. Fay G. Child, Director of Consumers' Research, Dept. of Agriculture, Dairy and Food, State Office Bldg., St. Paul. Arrangements to visit state laboratories, or for speakers for large groups may also be made through Mr. Child.)

Market information about vegetables and fruits, quality and price, K S T P, 12:10 - 12:15, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

Government and the Consumer , National League of Women Voters publication, 25cents

Consumers' Guide, published semi-monthly by the Consumers' Counsel, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D C (free)

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Minnesota League of Women Voters,
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Price - 1 cent

September 1937
(revised)

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OLD AGE ASSISTANCE IN MINNESOTA

The Social Security Act offers assistance to the needy aged; it provides that the U. S. Government will pay an amount equal to one half the grants in a state for old age assistance, up to $15 per person.

The Minnesota Old Age Assistance Act became effective March 1936. It provides:

Benefits up to $30 per month to eligible men and women 65 years of age or over.

To be eligible, one must own not more than $3,500 of property and have no spouse or children reasonably able to provide for him, must be a resident of the State for five years out of the last nine, of which the preceding year must be one, and must be a citizen of the U. S. or have resided in the U. S. continuously for 25 years.

It is administered locally by the County Welfare Boards. They are responsible to the Old Age Assistance Division of the State Board of Control, which supervises according to the requirements of the Bureau of Public Assistance of the Federal Social Security Board.

Costs are borne as follows: -

County pays 1/6 (Some counties have not been able to pay their share, so the legislature has provided supplemental aid amounting to $250,000 a year).

State pays 1/3. $4,900,000 annually has been appropriated for the biennium June 1937 to June 1939, plus part of the administrative costs.

Federal government pays 1/2, plus approximately 93% of the administrative cost.

During June, 1937, 61,870 persons were recipients of Old Age Assistance in Minnesota, with an average grant of $19.38 per month. There were 328 recipients per 1,000 estimated population 65 years of age and over.

The State agency employs 42 persons, including a director and assistant director, stenographic and clerical assistants, and field workers. The stenographers are required to take a test. Other employees are selected by the State Director, and must be approved by the State Board of Control.

HOW DOES THIS LAW AFFECT YOUR COMMUNITY AND YOU?

Visit the office of your County Welfare Board to determine: -

What are the functions of this Board in granting Old Age Assistance?

What is the procedure for investigating and granting aid?

What is the number of local employees and their duties? How are they chosen? Is there a system for appointment on a merit basis?

What is the amount of local funds allotted in your county for Old Age Assistance? For its administration?

What is the size of the average grant in your county?

Prepare a chart showing comparative county, state and federal funds now spent in your county for Old Age Assistance, and amount spent for pensions prior to the Social Security Act. Make similar chart for number of cases.

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(25) 11-23-38 50 9/20/38 (50) 4/13/38 Sept 24 (200) (50) 1-18-38

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
Price - 1 cent

September 1937

90 2-1-38

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AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN IN MINNESOTA

The Social Security Act offers assistance to children under 16 who have been deprived of parental support or care. It provides that the Federal Government will pay $1 for every $2 spent in a state for the care of these children, up to a combined total of $18 per month for the first child and $12 for each other eligible child in the same family, who are living in suitable homes maintained by immediate relatives.

In order to qualify for this federal aid, Minnesota repealed its Mothers' Allowance law, which had provided aid to dependent children, and passed the Minnesota Aid to Dependent Children Act which became effective on September 1, 1937. The Minnesota law exceeds federal standards in that it allows up to $20 per month for the first child and $15 for each other eligible child in the same family, and protects children up to 18 years of age. The state law, however, allows aid to a smaller circle of immediate relatives than does the federal act.

The federal program is administered by the Social Security Board, through the Bureau of Public Assistance; the state program by the Children's Bureau of the State Board of Control, and the county program by the County Welfare Board.

Four full time and eighteen part time state employees administer this Act in Minnesota. They are chosen on the basis of training, experience and ability.

Minnesota appropriated $800,000 for Aid to Dependent Children for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, and $40,000 for administrative expenses for the same period. As state standards are higher than the Social Security provisions, a portion of this appropriation must be reserved to reimburse counties for 2/3 of their expenditures for aid to dependent children not covered under the federal act, or for allowances above federal limitations.

The amount of assistance granted is determined by the County Welfare Board. The county pays one third, the state one third (plus two thirds of the cost in excess of federal standards), and the Federal government one third.

HOW DOES THIS LAW AFFECT YOUR COMMUNITY AND YOU?

Who makes up the County Welfare Board? How selected? Duties?

How many employees administer this act in your county? How were they selected? What are their qualifications and duties?

What is the procedure for making application for aid?
What is the procedure for investigating and granting aid?

What amount is raised from federal, state and local funds in your county?

Compare the number of mothers or other eligible relatives receiving Mothers' Allowance in your county on August 31st, 1937, with the number receiving Aid to Dependent Children on January 1st, 1938, as to number of children benefited, allowance per child, cost to county, and amount of supervision.

120 9-11-37

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150 10/5/37

Minnesota League of Women Voters — 1937 State Convention

GENERAL BALLOT

President	Miss Ruth H. Mitchell	_____
Second Vice President	Mrs. Charles M. Denny	_____
Third Vice President	Mrs. Harington Beard	_____
Director	Mrs. Gordon B. New, Rochester	_____
Director	Mrs. E. C. Stakman, St. Paul	_____
Director	Mrs. W. S. Clay, Hutchinson	_____

District Chairmen

SECOND DISTRICT BALLOT
Mrs. B. W. Musser, Wells _____

SIXTH DSITRICT BALLOT
Mrs. W. B. Richards, St. Cloud _____

EIGHTH DISTRICT BALLOT
Mrs. E. C. Congdon, Duluth _____

Note: By-Law Article XI, Section 1 - Other nominations may be made by a written petition from any group of twenty-five or more members

Nominating Committee

Dr. Ruth E. Boynton, Chairman
Mrs. P. T. Watson, Northfield, 1st District
Mrs. George Schue, Gaylord, 2nd District
Mrs. Philip Duff, Wayzata, 3rd District
Mrs. Harold Sommers, St. Paul, 4th District
Mrs. Thomas Maple, Minneapolis, 5th District
Mrs. D. B. Payne, Litchfield, 6th District
Mrs. O. S. Talle, Glenwood, 7th District
Mrs. A. R. Morton, Duluth, 8th District
Mrs. A. C. Baker, Fergus Falls, 9th District

Tea for finance chairmen, secretaries and treasurers, at the home of Mrs. H M Temple, 891 Fairmount. If you wish transportation, ask at the information desk.

120 9-11-37

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Minnesota League of Women Voters — 1937 State Convention

SUGGESTED CHANGES IN THE RECOMMENDED

POLICY ON THE PROPOSED PROGRAM

OF WORK

1. 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.

2. That the League, by vote of the State Board, may undertake active work in support of the administration, enforcement and improvement of laws, which in their passage were supported by the League; and if such laws or laws embodying standards defined in the National League program, are threatened by new legislation.

3. That the League, by a two thirds majority of the members of the State Board present and voting, previous notice having been given, may undertake active work for measures previously supported by the League and not enacted into law.

Suggested Change in Heading
over National Items

ITEMS ON NATIONAL PROGRAM OF WORK FOR EMPHASIS FROM WHICH FEDERAL MEASURES

MAY BE DESIGNATED FOR SUPPORT

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Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

1937 Convention

90/10/25/37 50

HINTS FOR EFFICIENCY

SECRETARIES

1.	Report Blanks -	(Send in regularly giving full details of meeting) Also local publicity
2.	Minutes -	Accurate and full (These need not be sent in to the office)
3.	Correspondence -	Keep the channel open by being prompt Attend to ordering materials when necessary
4.	Co-operation -	Act with treasurer and finance chairman in checking on memberships and sending in Voter subscriptions
5.	Attendance -	Regular

TREASURERS

1.	Records -	Keep careful file of all members (See that all your members are Voter subscribers)
2.	Receipts -	Give receipts when dues are paid and attempt to have dues come in at one time during the year. Have a deadline for dues
3.	Co-operation -	With finance chairman and secretary and whoever else is appointed to work on budget and in all leagues work on ways and means
4.	Membership -	Watch with secretary and report on gain or loss
5.	Report -	Be able to give accurate and last minute status of financial situation of the League

FINANCE CHAIRMEN

1.	Budget -	Work out with president, secretary and treasurer or other members of your League an all inclusive, working budget
2.	Ways and means -	Figure at first of year how the budget will be secured
3.	Contributions -	Try to secure both from members and non-members
4.	Reports -	Give reports from time to time before the whole League on national, state and local finance and how your budget in your own local league is working out
5.	Know the League	For you are the finance chairman of the League

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Minnesota League of Women Voters, 1937 State Convention

INFORMATION FOR DELEGATES

All convention sessions will be on the Mezzanine Floor of the Lowry Hotel. Your convention program gives time of all meetings.

Department Conferences Monday afternoon : -

Government and Its Operation	Blue Room
Government and Education	Silver Room
Government and Economic Welfare	Green Room
Government and Child Welfare	Colonial Room
Government and Foreign Policy	Century Room
Government and Legal Status of Women	W C C O Studio

Tea for finance chairmen, secretaries and treasurers, at the home of Mrs. H M Temple, 891 Fairmount. If you wish transportation, ask at the information desk.

Group meetings Tuesday afternoon: -

President's Conference	Blue Room
Civil Service Class	Green Room
ABC's of Voting	W C C O Studio
County Welfare Board members	Silver Room

Please purchase tickets for all luncheons and dinners early. Tickets for the Fireside Supper must be purchased by Tuesday noon. When purchasing tickets for Fireside Supper, sign up for table with your district.

Bring your delegate's envelop with you to all convention sessions.

Your delegate's badge will admit you to every general convention event, and is absolutely necessary for admission to the Fireside Supper.

A convenient room has been reserved for the use of League delegates. Inquire at Information desk.

Places to eat

Lowry Hotel dining room or coffee shop St. Paul Hotel dining room of coffee shop
Husch Bros., 7th and Cedar, Georgian Tea Room Y W C A, West Fifth St.
Schuneman and Mannheimers Balcony Tea room

The House and Hospitality Committee wishes to take this opportunity to welcome you heartily to St. Paul and to extend to you the well wishes and services of this committee. If you desire to make any excursions around the city, or to arrange for a quiet luncheon or dinner, will you please get in touch with Mrs. D F Gruenhagen through the Information Desk, who will be only too glad to make the necessary arrangements.

120 9-11-37

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS,
914 Marquette Avenue,
Minneapolis

September 11th, 1937

My dear County Welfare Board member:

The Minnesota League of Women Voters has been actively interested in the work of local welfare boards for many years. Last October, our state convention placed county welfare board personnel on our program for study and active support in the legislature. Last winter the League's active campaign in the legislature was an important factor in securing lay members on the county welfare boards.

We are pleased to learn that in many counties more than one woman has been appointed to a position on the board. We wish to extend to you our congratulations on your position and to offer the co-operation and information which our organization is qualified to give.

Many of you are already League members. If there is not a League in your vicinity, we shall be pleased to have you as a state member. Such membership is one dollar per year and entitles you to a subscription to our monthly bulletin, The Woman Voter. You will find League material on welfare matters authentic and genuinely helpful.

During our coming state convention, October 4th, 5th and 6th, at the Lowry Hotel, in St. Paul, we invite you and other women holding similar positions to attend a specially arranged meeting for discussing your common problems. This meeting will be the afternoon of Tuesday, October 5th, at three o'clock at the Lowry Hotel. We sincerely hope that we can have you with us at that time.

We shall be pleased to have you call on us for whatever help we may be able to give.

Sincerely yours,

Catharine Wright
Mrs. Thomas C. Wright

Augie Kavan Zavoral
Mrs. A G Zavoral,
Co-chairmen, Department of Government and Economic Welfare

Vivian M Nelson
Mrs. I M Nelson, Chairman,
Department of Government and Child Welfare

St. Paul. At this time the final arrangements [illegible] the convention will be made.

I do hope that you can arrange to be at the entire convention from the Board meeting through to the final luncheon when Vivian Thorp will lead a

150 10/5/37

Minnesota League of Women Voters 1937 State Convention

GENERAL BALLOT

President	Miss Ruth H. Mitchell	_____
Second Vice President	Mrs. Charles M. Denny	_____
Third Vice President	Mrs. Harington Beard	_____
Director	Mrs. Gordon B. New, Rochester	_____
Director	Mrs. E. C. Stakman, St. Paul	_____
Director	Mrs. W. S. Clay, Hutchinson	_____

Minnesota League of Women Voters 1937 State Convention

SUGGESTED CHANGES IN THE RECOMMENDED

POLICY ON THE PROPOSED PROGRAM

OF WORK

1. 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.

2. That the League, by vote of the State Board, may undertake active work in support of the administration, enforcement and improvement of laws, which in their passage were supported by the League; and if such laws or laws embodying standards defined in the National League program, are threatened by new

[illegible] of Women Voters 1937 Convention
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

90/10/25/37 50

HINTS FOR EFFICIENCY SECRETARIES

1.	Report Blanks -	(Send in regularly giving full details of meeting) Also local publicity
2.	Minutes -	Accurate and full (These need not be sent in to the office)
3.	Correspondence -	Keep the channel open by being prompt Attend to ordering materials when necessary
4.	Co-operation -	Act with treasurer and finance chairman in checking on memberships and sending in Voter subscriptions
5.	Attendance -	Regular

Department Conferences Monday afternoon : -

Government and Its Operation	Blue Room
Government and Education	Silver Room
Government and Economic Welfare	Green Room
Government and Child Welfare	Colonial Room
Government and Foreign Policy	Century Room
Government and Legal Status of Women	W C C O Studio

Tea for finance chairmen, secretaries and treasurers, at the home of Mrs. H M Temple, 891 Fairmount. If you wish transportation, ask at the information desk.

75 copies

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

September 16th, 1937

Dear Local League President:

Isn't it exciting to realize how very soon our annual state convention occurs! I am hoping that this year I will see a great many of the presidents of local Leagues, for you are the ones who will be responsible for making our Program of Work really live during the coming months. Convention days are Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, October 4th, 5th and 6th. The place - the Lowry Hotel, St. Paul.

Credentials Enclosed are some delegate credentials. You are not limited as to number. May I make a most urgent plea, however, that your delegates attend the whole convention, when possible, not just one session. It is only in that way that they can see the League program as a whole.

Convention details The September Voter carries a program of the convention, which is almost complete. Registration fee of fifty cents for either delegates or visitors will entitle them to attend all sessions with no additional charge except for luncheons and dinners. While all sessions are open to the public for a fee of 25 cents for each session, only delegates have voting power.

Accommodations for delegates The September Voter carries hotel prices. Make your reservations soon and mention that you are a League delegate.

Presidents' Conference This will be held Tuesday at 3 o'clock. You may bring one other officer of your League with you, provided you have other League representation at the other important group meetings being held at the same time. "Jobs for every member" will be discussed at this meeting. Come prepared with your suggestions. Changes in minimum requirements will also be considered.

Department Conferences These will be held on Monday afternoon at 3:30. This year they will not conflict with the Presidents' Conference, so you as president may attend one of these. Please appoint proxies if any of your department chairmen are unable to attend. These conferences will be open to all delegates but only chairmen or their proxies can vote on any question. Please try to have delegates present at all department conferences. There will also be a tea this same afternoon for finance chairmen, to which secretaries and treasurers are invited.

Fireside Supper This will take place at the Women's City Club Tuesday evening, and we will all have supper together and then have our evening of fun and sociability. There will be songs and charades, with just enough of the serious thrown in to make the right balance. It is this evening when local Leagues will be asked to announce what quota they will assume toward financing the state and National Leagues for the coming year. Will you make yourself or some other delegate responsible for this detail? This feature of the evening will throw a great deal of light on the subject of finance. A reception following the evening's entertainment will give the delegates an opportunity to meet the members of the State Board, as well as Mrs. Bohrer of the National Board. All delegates can attend. (Tickets - $1.00)

150 10/5/37

Minnesota League of Women Voters — 1937 State Convention

GENERAL BALLOT

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League of Women Voters — 1937 Convention

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Luncheons and Dinners We are featuring these more than usual this year. Tickets should be purchased upon registration, or reservation made in advance. Anyone not wishing to come to luncheon or dinner may come in to hear the talks merely by showing their delegates' badge. The speakers we have obtained for these functions are all outstanding and well worth hearing. Their talks will be on strictly League subjects. Our final luncheon will send us home more eager than ever to carry on our work for the merit system.

Group Meetings Tuesday afternoon, while you are at the Presidents' Conference, there will be the following group meetings, the first two open to everyone.

1. A class on the details of our Civil Service bill.
   (You should have at least one very responsible delegate attend this)

2. A demonstration and talk on election activities
   (If your vice president has charge of this, she should attend)

3. A closed meeting for members of county welfare boards.
   (A letter has been sent to the woman member of your own welfare board, inviting her to attend. May I suggest that you urge her to do so, and if any of your members are driving, that she be asked to join them.)

Local Newspaper Publicity Will you arrange to have a notice of our convention dates and our program in an early issue of your local newspaper. The September Voter will carry the program and the Sunday Twin City newspapers have been and will be using publicity which might well be reprinted in your own papers. Be sure to point out the local angle needed to arouse interest, such as names of your department chairmen who will attend special conferences or anyone taking part in the program or serving on committees.

This letter has asked you to attend to the following things:

1. Select your delegates wisely and supply them with signed credentials.
   (We will send you more upon request)
2. Be ready to assume your quota for 1937-38 at the Fireside Supper, Tuesday, October 5th.
3. Attend to newspaper publicity
4. Try to have all group meetings attended by responsible delegates, and be at the Presidents' Conference yourself.
5. Tickets for luncheons and dinners should be purchased upon registration.

Looking forward to seeing you and working out with you plans for one of the best League years we have ever had, I am

Sincerely yours,

Ruth H. Mitchell

Ruth H. Mitchell,
President

150 10/5/37

Minnesota League of Women Voters — 1937 State Convention

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914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis — 1937 Convention

90/10/25/37 50

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35 copies

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

September 22nd, 1937

Dear Board Member:

This letter is just to remind you that our pre-convention Board meeting will be held on Monday morning, October 4th, at 10:30 at the Lowry Hotel, St. Paul. At this time the final arrangements and decisions concerning the convention will be made.

I do hope that you can arrange to be at the entire convention from the Board meeting through to the final luncheon when Vivian Thorp will lead a symposium on our major interest, civil service. The convention is now lining up in such a way that every session looks most stimulating and worth while. You cannot afford to miss it and I know that it cannot be the success which I trust it will be unless every member of the State Board is not only there but feels it her personal responsibility to participate in every way.

At the Fireside Supper delegates will be seated at nine tables according to the districts from which they come. May I ask district chairmen to act as hostesses at their respective tables and to plan ahead in every way possible to give the delegates from their districts a sense of unity and fellowship. There is to be a reception following the supper, when delegates can meet the board members as well as Mrs. Bohrer of the National Board. This being the case, many of the board members are planning to wear dinner dresses though such is not necessary for all.

The enclosed questionnaire was filled out by members attending the last board meeting. May I ask you if you were not present to now fill this out and return unsigned to this office sometime prior to the convention.

I shall have your signed credentials at the board meeting and if you do not obtain it there it will be left at the registration table for you to call for. Looking forward to seeing you at the convention and counting upon you for the continued help and cooperation which you have all so generously given in the past, I remain

Sincerely,

Ruth H. Mitchell

Ruth H. Mitchell,
President

50 1-15-36
150/10/5/37

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue
Price - 5 cents

October 1937

THE INTERNATIONAL PROBLEM OF TODAY

Address by Dr. A. L. Burt, University of Minnesota,
at 1937 State Convention

30/10/25/37
100/11/2/37

In 1931 the forces of law and order in the world began to retreat before forces making for anarchy. Three great powers, endowed with immense military might and headed by unscrupulous governments, have broken loose to tear up the international system established at the end of the World War. There are now three important areas where the fires of war are either smouldering ominously or burning fiercely. These three are intimately linked, and there is grave danger of at least one of them producing an explosion that will engulf the world.

China is one of these places. There Japan has gone on the rampage. Much may be said for Japan. When she seized upon the Mukden incident to march into Manchuria in her undeclared war of 1931, the League sent the Lytton commission to investigate, and it reported conditions in Manchuria to have been so intolerable that a return to them was not to be considered. The commission advised international co-operation to put Manchuria's house in order, but the world was not ready to do the job and Japan did it. Since then she has enlarged her pupet kingdom of Manchukuo and is now engaged in a greater war to get control of at least the northern part of China. The [illegible] to blame,

100/9/30/37

The federal government through the Social Security Act offers grants-in-aid to the states to enable them to extend and improve, especially in rural areas, services for locating crippled children, and for providing medical, surgical, corrective and other care for children who are crippled or who are suffering from conditions which lead to crippling.

90 2-1-38

The Act provides that the United States will pay $20,000 to each state for the care of crippled children and an additional sum according to the need.

50-4/13/38
25-11/23/38

It is administered:
Federally, by the Crippled Children's Division of the U S Children's Bureau.
In the state, by the Division of Services for Crippled Children, under the
State Board of Control
Locally, by the Nursing Advisory Committee

The federal grant to Minnesota for the year ending June 30th, 1937, is $95,161.00. From the state appropriations, Gillette Hospital receives approximately $225,000 a year; Eustis Hospital at the University Hospital approximately $90,000; and the State Department of Education approximately $50,000 for transportation, board and [illegible] for crippled children.

100 9/30/37

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION IN MINNESOTA

Minnesota's Unemployment Compensation Law was approved by the Social Security Board in December 1936. Therefore, as provided by the Social Security Act, employers may credit their state tax against the federal tax (up to 90 percent of the latter). State administrative costs are met by the Federal government. The Minnesota Unemployment Compensation Law provides as follows:

65 2-1-38

It creates an unemployment compensation fund from contributions by employers (no employee contribution) of one or more employees on any day in each of twenty different weeks, for the payment of compensation for involuntary unemployment. Agricultural labor, domestic service, government employees, and a few other classifications, are exempt.

Contribution rate:
1936 - .9% of pay roll
1937 - 1.8% of pay roll
1938 and thereafter - 2.7% of payroll

All funds are pooled with separate accounts only for those who have a merit rating. The merit rating offers inducement to the employer to stabilize employment. If, after 1940, the employer has built up a specified reserve fund, his contribution [illegible] minimum contribution is .9% and maximum of 2.7%.

150/10/5/37

Minnesota League of Women Voters — 1937 State Convention

SONGS FOR FIRESIDE SUPPER

Tune: School Days

League days, League days,
"Back to school again" League days,
Reading, reporting, and making news
Much to be gained and naught to lose.
These are the days that we treasure so,
These are the days when we love to go
To learn Civil Service
And fight its foes,
And do all we can to get it.

To The Leagues Who Have Paid Full Quotas
at presentation of cake

Tune: Happy Birthday to You

With your quota all paid
A reputation you've made
Of a League with ambition,
And your memory won't fade.

In our League let us work
No, we'll never shirk
Keep our Quotas on top
Right along we will perk.

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 good Merit System
And the schools that are rescued by you.

How you slowed the steps to the alter,
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.

Tune: I've Been Working on the Railroad

We've been studying Civil Service
Every time we meet,
We've been talking Civil Service
To every one on the street.
Won't you help us put it over
If you don't it won't go through
Let us push this Merit System
It is the best thing we can do.

Tune: The Merry-Go-Round Broke Down

The little tin can broke down.
The label said a pound,
But the pack was poor
So we didn't buy more,
So the tin can sales broke down.

When the program of work's all done
Then we can have some fun.
We'll have made our plan
To start again
And face what ever comes.

Tune: Is it true What They say About Dixie?

Is it true what is said about Leagues?
Do the Leagues really work all the time?
To get good legislation
To employ every man
To study our taxation
And what's found in a can.
Is it true what they say 'bout Merit
System?
Do they work hard to right a law that's
wrong?
For Civil Service and world peace
Your efforts never cease
If it's true, that's where I belong.

50 1-15-36
150/10/5/37

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October 1937

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China is one of these places. There Japan has gone on the rampage. Much may be said for Japan. When she seized upon the Mukden incident to march into Manchuria in her undeclared war of 1931, the League sent the Lytton commission to investigate, and it reported conditions in Manchuria to have been so intolerable that a return to them was not to be considered. The commission advised international co-operation to put Manchuria's house in order, but the world was not ready to do the job and Japan did it. Since then she has enlarged her pupet kingdom of Manchukuo and is now engaged in a greater war to get control of at least the northern part of China. The [illegible] to blame,

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THE LEAGUE AT THE LEGISLATURE

Tune: Clementine

In the Capitol up the river
Working hard with might and main
Were some Leaguers and welfare workers
Coordination was their aim.

Chorus:

Oh! This session! Oh! This session!
What a time it did give us,
But it's just a start for next one
When we'll come out with "A plus".

In the headlines was the banner
"Civil Service Now Is Dead",
But they recked not with the Leaguers
The Merit System they'll have yet.

Chorus:

Lay representation was taken lightly,
But they faltered not a step.
Strove they daily, yeah! and nightly
Most the hurdles they have lept.

Chorus:

Then came House File one-one-three-one
Discriminations it would make.
From relief work married women
It was trying hard to take.

Chorus:

The state office was in a whirlwind
Helen Horr was its cause
For she stopped in on her way to
Her hard work for some new law.

Chorus:

The steering committee decided on tactics,
Very smartly played its hand.
Knew all the legislative card tricks
And it made a "little slam".

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100/11/16/37
100/10/20/37

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis
Price - 5 cents

10/4/37

October 1937

STATE SUPPORT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN MINNESOTA

100/10/12/37

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND The principle of government support of education in this country was established in that famous phrase from the Ordinance of 1787: "Religion, Morality and Knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." This Ordinance, adopted by Congress July 13, 1787, provided for the government of the Northwest Territory, of which that section of Minnesota east of the Mississippi River was a part.

In carrying out this obligation the Federal Government granted to each State, admitted to the Union before 1850, one section of land in every township to be set aside to provide a fund for the establishment and maintenance of public schools. To those states admitted after 1850, such as Minnesota, two sections of land (Nos. 16 and 36) were granted. Each state was also given 72 sections of land to create a fund for a state university. The Merrill Act of 1862 made grants for the establishment of schools of agriculture and mechanic arts, now known as land grant colleges.

In 1878 the first Appropriation was made by the Minnesota Legislature for public schools, with a grant to encourage the establishment of high schools. In 1887 a State Tax of One Mill on Property was made law and the funds raised assigned to public schools. Later a .23 Mill Tax on Property was established for the benefit of the State University. The Moneys and Credits Tax Law assigned some of the proceeds to the school district and in 1934 the State Income Tax Law allocated all the net proceeds for the payment of school indebtedness.

Thus "the sovereign right and obligation of the State" has been carried out as stated in Article VIII of the State Constitution, adopted October 13, 1857: "The stability of a republican form of government depending upon the intelligence of the people, it shall be the duty of the legislature to establish a general and uniform system of public schools."

FINANCIAL SOURCES OF SCHOOL SUPPORT

What permanent funds has the State established for the benefit of the public schools?

The Permanent School Trust Fund: Proceeds from the sale and lease of some 8⅛ million acres of lands, granted by the Federal Government when Minnesota became a state, have been placed in this fund, the principal of which, according to the State Constitution, "shall forever be preserved, inviolated and undiminished." 40% of the occupation tax on valuation of all ores mined or produced in this state is also placed in this fund, the total of which is now over $70,000,000, the second largest school fund of any state in the Union. Income from this trust is put in the Endowment Fund and apportioned to the public schools.

The Swamp Land Fund: Proceeds from the sale of some 5 million acres of swamp lands granted by the Federal Government, the principal of which is also to be preserved intact. One-half of the income of this fund is placed in the Endowment Fund to be apportioned to schools and the other half is allocated to the State University, State Teachers' Colleges and the State Charitable Institutions. Some 2,000,000 acres of school and swamp lands still remain unsold.

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1) Endowment or General School Fund

Source: Interest from Permanent School Trust Fund and one-half interest of Swamp Land Fund - about $2,700,000.

Distribution: The State Constitution provides for distribution in proportion to the number of scholars in each township between the ages of 5 and 21 years. The 1923 Legislature limited apportionment to pupils who attend a public school 40 days or more during the school year. In 1935 this was further amended and the law now provides that apportionment be limited to schools which have been in session at least 8 months, and in proportion to the number of scholars in average daily attendance during the preceding year, such number to be determined by dividing the aggregate daily attendance in a school district by the total number of days in the school year in that district. This change tends to encourage lengthening of the school term and more regular pupil attendance.

2) Current School Fund

Source: State One Mill Property Tax

Amount: about $1,300,000 a year, $500,000 of which is transferred to the Special State Aid Fund, leaving a balance of $800,000 to be distributed on the same basis as the Endowment Fund.

Note: The distribution from these two funds amounts to about $3,500,000 annually or about $7.45 per pupil in average daily attendance. The amount should be larger for the next biennium because of the increase in the occupation ore tax. As 40% of the receipts from this tax are placed in the Permanent School Trust Fund, the interest from such fund will be greater.

3) Special State Aid Fund

Source: Appropriations made by the Legislature from the General Revenue Fund of the State and the $500,000 transferred from the Current School Fund. The new Income Tax Law provides that any balance in the net proceeds of that tax after meeting the provisions for distribution to school districts (see below) shall be paid into the General Revenue Fund and applied on the payment of Special State Aids. This should give some relief to real property which carries about 30% of the tax burden of the General Revenue Fund.

Purpose: To equalize educational opportunity, to help poor districts and to encourage school districts to extend their services beyond the required minimum and to maintain a desired standard for all schools of the State.

4) State Income Tax Fund

Source: Tax on Personal and Corporation Income

Purpose: To be applied on the bonded indebtedness of school districts and after such debts have been paid may be used for current operating expenses and to reduce and replace levies on property. Exception: Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth have been permitted for the last and the current biennium to use their income tax allotment for current operating expenses. It is anticipated that the income tax payments will liquidate the public school indebtedness in the state within the next 8 years and then the tax may be used for operating expenses and a material decrease in the burden on real property result.

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siding in such district.

New Provision: The amendment passed in the Special [illegible] for the distribution of the tax. From the proceeds of the tax there will be distributed annually to each school district in the State $10 for each child residing in such district from 6 to 16 years of age, both years inclusive, providing however that the 16 year old children shall be counted only in case they are attending school. This was a compromise between the city and rural schools. The lowering of the age from 8 to 6 helped the rural schools and the provision for the 16 year old children helped the cities and towns with large high school enrollment.

Amount of the Income Tax Fund: The State Department of Education estimates that there are approximately 535,000 children to be counted at $10 each in income tax distribution and that this will total about $5,350,000 annually.

Balance: Under the old income tax law the entire proceeds were distributed to the school districts, amount per child increasing from $4.80 in 1934 to $10 in 1936. It is estimated that under the new provisions of the law the Income Tax will produce at least $10,000,000 annually. It also provides that after the $10 per child distribution is made any balance of the net proceeds shall be transferred to the State General Revenue Fund and used for the payments of special state aids to schools as appropriated by the Legislature.

What are the provisions for the special state aids?

1) Tuition for Non-Resident High School Pupils — Paid in full
$7 per month for not more than ten months in any one years for each pupil coming from a district where there is no high school.

2) Aid to Teacher Training Departments in High Schools — Paid in full
$1,500 for each school having such a department.

3) Transportation for Crippled Children — Paid in full
$150 for each child

4) Classification Aid — Payment Pro-rated
Varying sums on basis of type of school and 8 or 9 month school year.

5) Supplemental Aid
Provides that if a school district levies 30 mills for school maintenance and the proceeds of such tax together with all funds received from the State as apportionment and special state aid do not equal $60 per elementary pupil and $100 per high school pupil (the average per pupil cost of operating public schools in Minnesota) the State will grant the balance to the district as Supplemental Aid.

This is by far the largest Special Aid, amounting to about $4,700,000 in 1936 but reduced to about $2,800,000 because only enough money was appropriated by the Legislature to pay 64.1% of some of the Special Aids. School districts with comparatively high assessed valuations and low tax rates receive none of this aid. It is paid only to districts with low assessed valuations and high tax rates.

This problem of Supplemental Aid is an example of the difficult task before the state to develop a method for the equitable distribution of state funds among the school districts. The Minnesota League of Women Voters has for

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reorganization of [illegible]
tion of the financing problem.

6) Special Department Aid in Vocational Subjects — Payment pro-rated
Varying amounts for Agriculture, General Industrial, Home Economics, and Commercial Training Departments in the Public Schools.

7) Aid to Classes for Defectives — Payment pro-rated
Varying amounts to each blind (resident and non-resident), deaf, sub-normal and crippled child and for teachers of speech-defect classes.

8) Library Aid — Payment pro-rated
For the purchase of books for public school libraries not to exceed ½ of the amount expended or 50¢ per pupil for the first 500 and not to exceed 25¢ for each additional pupil.

9) Transportation Aid — Payment pro-rated
$4,000 for each consolidated school for the transportation of pupils.

10) & 11) Federal Aid for Vocational Education — Paid in full
The State qualifies for this Federal Aid granted under the Smith-Hughes and the George-Deen (formerly the George-Ellzey) Acts, by which the Federal Government furnishes 50% of the salaries of teachers of vocational subjects and for the training of such teachers. None of the funds may be expended for equipment, supplies, light, heat, etc. These Federal funds are matched by 25% each from the state and local government. The State's 25% is included in the large appropriation made for the special state aids.

12) Evening Classes for Adults — Separate appropriation
Payment of salaries of teachers employed. Very few in number.

13) Gross Earnings Tax Aid — Separate appropriation
To school districts wherein at least 20% of property is railroad property and therefore exempt from local taxes under Gross Earnings Tax Law.

Payment provisions of these aids

Funds for payment of first nine of these aids and Federal Aid for Vocational Education are made by one large appropriation, which for 1937 is $7,115,000 and $7,215,000 for 1938. There will be the additional $500,000 each year transferred from the Current School Fund as explained above. This will make $7,615,000 in 1937 and $7,715,000 in 1938 available for the payment of these eleven aids, four of which must by law be paid in full. Two separate appropriations are made for the last two.

It is estimated, however, that some $10,250,000 for 1937 and $10,650,000 for 1938 would be required to meet the provisions of the special state aids. To come within the limits of the amounts appropriated by the Legislature for the next biennium, six of the aids as indicated above will be paid on the basis of 67% of the requirement. This will be an improvement over last year when the aids were pro-rated at 64.1%.

What, then, is total amount expended by the State for public schools?

In each year of the next biennium the State will contribute for its public schools over $16,000,000 or nearly 35% of the $46,000,000 cost of public education in Minnesota, divided as follows:

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Endowment and Current School Fund (Apportionment)	[illegible]	
Special State Aid Fund (Appropriations)	$7,615,000	14.00
Income Tax Fund	$5,350,000	10.00
TOTALS	$16,465,000	$31.45

How is local support of public schools provided?

County One Mill Tax: collected by county treasurer and apportioned to schools.
Moneys and Credits and Mortgage Registry Taxes: collected by county treasurer and allocated 1/3 to school districts, 1/3 to municipality, 1/6 each to state and county.
Local Property Tax: major source of local support, bearing about 90% of local cost.

Do you know the answer?

1) How much does your school district receive from the State in Apportionment? Special State Aid? Income Tax? What increase over last year?

2) What Special State Aids were granted your district last year? Has your district qualified for Library Aid? Does your district receive Supplemental Aid?

3) Is your Income Tax allottment used for debt retirement of for operating expenses? If for debt, at present rate of $10 per pupil how soon can debt be liquidated?

4) Has the receipt of the Income Tax money reduced your local property levy?

5) What Federal funds for Vocational Education does your district receive?

6) How many children of high school age in your district are not attending school.

7) What suggestions have you for improvement in the distribution of state funds, especially those for state aids?

Find out from your Superintendent of Schools what State funds are granted to your district. He will have helpful material for study. Ask in your libraries for some of this reference material. Your teachers will loan the Minnesota Journal of Education. Study this problem of school support. It is a matter of concern to all citizens.

REFERENCE MATERIAL

Educational Laws passed by the 1935 Legislature (for Apportionment and State Aids)
State Department of Education
Financial Statement of the State Board of Education for 1935-1936
State Department of Education (For Aids and Income Tax)
Legislative Manual (For copy of State Constitution) Your League has a copy.
Report of the Legislative Interim Tax Commission made to Legislature, January 1937
State League Office has some copies (For tax information).
Minnesota State Planning Board - Report of Committee on Education, May 1937
(For reorganizations of units)
"For Minnesota School Facts and Figures" - Minnesota Education Association
"Public School Support in Minnesota" by Fred Engelhardt and T. J. Berning
(Series of articles in Minnesota Journal of Education Nov. 1936 to May 1937)

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The rest of the world has wished to stop her but could not. Now, as in 1931, she cares naught for outside opinion, because there is no force behind it. Only Russia, Britain, and the United States could have checked her, but they were hopelessly divided, and each alone could do nothing. Russia allowed Japan to push her out of Manchuria because she did not dare to face war with Japan. It was even more patent to the world that the United State would refrain from the risk of war. More headshaking was caused by the inaction of Britain because it was not generally realized that she too was helpless. The admiralty made a secret report to the cabinet, making it clear that the British navy was helpless beyond Singapore, 3000 miles from the scene of action. Britain did not dare take any step which risked war with Japan. She could have gobbled up Hongkong and mopped up everything British north of Singapore. Today the situation is much the same, but there is greater danger of an explosion, for the area of hostilities is wider. What will happen if Japan uses force to stop western shipping bearing supplies to China? Russia may be involved, not because she wants to be, but because Japan may force her. A Manchurian revolt might drag Russia in. The maritime province of Siberia is in jeopardy.

Central Europe is another seat of danger. There the threat comes from Germany, for whom there is likewise much to be said. The Treaty of Versailles was inspired by vengeance not justice. Germany suffered amputation, and what was left was bound in utter helplessness. President Wilson and others saw the iniquities of the treaty, but they acquiesced because they believed the evil would be redeemed through the good part of the treaty. Article XIX of the covenant provided for revision. Their hopes were wrecked by the great refusal of America, which destroyed the Anglo-American part to protect France against a repetition of the assault by Germany and knocked a big hole in the League. It was crippled and perverted into a machine to preserve a treaty it should have scrapped. We all know the result of the attempt to perpetuate Germany's international imprisonment. She revolted under Hitler. She

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SONGS FOR FIRESIDE SUPPER

Tune: School Days

League days, League days,
"Back to school again" League days,
Reading, reporting, and making news
Much to be gained and naught to lose.
These are the days that we treasure so,
These are the days when we love to go
To learn Civil Service
And fight its foes,
And do all we can to get it.

To The Leagues Who Have Paid Full Quotas at presentation of cake

Tune: Happy Birthday to You

With your quota all paid
A reputation you've made
Of a League with ambition,
And your memory won't fade.

In our League let us work
No, we'll never shirk
Keep our Quotas on top
Right along we will perk.

Tune: Isle of Capri

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I met you
"Twas there I heard all the good that
you do.
About the taxes, the good Merit System
And the schools that are rescued by you.

How you slowed the steps to the alter,

Tune: I've Been Working on the Railroad

We've been studying Civil Service
Every time we meet,
We've been talking Civil Service
To every one on the street.
Won't you help us put it over
If you don't it won't go through
Let us push this Merit System
It is the best thing we can do.

Tune: The Merry-Go-Round Broke Down

The little tin can broke down.
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But the pack was poor
So we didn't buy more,
So the tin can sales broke down.

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Then we can have some fun.
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The significance of this last act is great. It has shaken the foundations of Europe. Though willing to regard her western boundary as permanent, Germany has refused to commit herself about the future of other borders. Millions of Germans live in adjoining states in eastern and central Europe, and there is little question that Germany is only biding her time till she can gather them all in. And there is another urge to expand in this region. Hitler and other German leaders have openly said they must have the Ukraine to make room for all the German people. The danger of a surprise in the east or south east was small before the reoccupation of the Rhineland, because France was able to rush to the rescue by attacking Germany in the west. Now France is blocked and Germany is free to strike when and where she may.

The Mediterranean is the third region of high tension, where Italy is determined to break through the traditional control of British sea power and dreams of reviving the glories of ancient Rome. Because of British sea power, Italy had to desert her allies in 1914. In the international auction which ensued, Italy sold herself to the Allies for the secret Treaty of London. When peace came, for various reasons, she did not get her price - complete control of the Adriatic and a big slice of Turkey. Assisted by this last of a long series of frustrations of Italian ambitions, Mussolini leaped into the saddle. Like Japan, Italy felt cramped by barriers to emigration and to the export of goods. Mussolini said Italy must expand or explode. She plotted the conquest of Ethiopia. With brazen effrontery the two military leaders of that miserable war, De Bono and Badoglio, later published books telling the sordid story. When Haile Selassie refused to be goaded into attacking according to the plan arranged in Rome, a cable was sent to Rome asking what should be done next. He replied, "Then we must attack." He rightly calculated that fear of Germany would paralyse the League powers. He crushed Ethiopia and smashed the League.

This may have been a great turning point in world history. If the League under the leadership of Britain and with the sympathy of the United States had been able to check Italy, that would have given Germany pause and the world might have taken a new turn. But France, hypnotised by Germany, applied the brake at Geneva, and the United States, anxious for isolation, remained afar off. Britain had to bear the whole brunt of the crisis, and the result was that she and Italy had a great scare. They were mighty close to a big war which neither wanted. Since then they have faced the stark reality of a clash in the Mediterranean. Italy could cut the life line of the British Empire in the middle of that sea, and Britain might throttle Italy by closing the two ends. Italy has a fighting chance at the east end, with air bases in Lybia and the Dodecanese within striking distance of the Suez. What might happen at the other end hangs upon the issue of the Spanish War. That is why Italian troops were prepared to sail for Spain before the war broke there. That is why Mussolini has been so determined that Franco should win. He hopes to see Gibraltar go the way of Malta.

The forces of law and order, which began their retreat in 1931, have lately shown some signs of calling a halt. When submarines began popping up in widely scattered parts of the Mediterranean to destroy vessels which were or might be bearing supplies to Spain, a conference was called at Nyon to stop this undeclared war on the open sea that had been added to the undeclared war of Italy within Spain. Italy tried to torpedo the plan, but Britain and France went boldly ahead to establish their anti-piracy patrol. Italy backed down, being allowed to save face by a nice declaration by the other two powers, and said something about sending no more troops to Spain. Now they demand the withdrawal of Italian forces from that peninsula. If Mussolini refuses, as he repeatedly said he would, the "little World War"

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150/10/5/37

Minnesota League of Women Voters 1937 State Convention

SONGS FOR FIRESIDE SUPPER

Tune: School Days

League days, League days,
"Back to school again" League days,
Reading, reporting, and making news
Much to be gained and naught to lose.
These are the days that we treasure so,
These are the days when we love to go
To learn Civil Service
And fight its foes,
And do all we can to get it.

To The Leagues Who Have Paid Full Quotas at presentation of cake

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The United States looks on, determined to stay out of the mess. But the experience of the world has been that great powers can stay out of small wars but only small powers can stay out of great wars. We may play the ostrich and bury our heads in the sand, but if the storm is big enough it will blow us off our feet. Already there are some awkward entanglements visible. The United States is a party to the Nine Power Treaty to uphold the integrity of China, but the neutrality law, which some have been pressing the President to put in force, would play into the hands of Japan, now engaged in destroying the integrity of China. Turning to Europe, we see another curious anomaly. The neutrality law was passed to prevent a repetition of 1917, supposed to have been caused by American economic entanglement with the Allies. But, in the event of war, the "cash and carry" principle would once more tie the United States to Britain and France, for they have the cash and the ships which neither Germany nor Italy possess. They would see the United States assisting their enemies, and hostility would flare up. The other alternative, a mandatory embargo, would have the opposite effect. It would aid Germany and Italy.

Many cry out for peace but few are willing to pay the price. We can have no stable peace in the world without force to preserve it, and that means the end of complete state sovereignty - even in the economic field where one state may legislate to the serious injury of outside peoples. We may seek peace by voluntary cooperation, by which we would establish justice and wed it to order. If we refuse to take that road, there are only two possibilities ahead. One is the continuance of international anarchy. The other is the establishment of order by conquering force without any provision for justice other than what the conqueror will allow. Perhaps this is the road the world will follow.

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50 9/20/38 (50) 1-15-38 (200)

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
Price - 1 cent

September 1937 9/28/37

100 9/30/37

SOCIAL SECURITY SERVICES FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN IN MINNESOTA

The federal government through the Social Security Act offers grants-in-aid to the states to enable them to extend and improve, especially in rural areas, services for locating crippled children, and for providing medical, surgical, corrective and other care for children who are crippled or who are suffering from conditions which lead to crippling.

90 2-1-38

The Act provides that the United States will pay $20,000 to each state for the care of crippled children and an additional sum according to the need. 50-4/13/38 25-11/23/38

It is administered:
Federally, by the Crippled Children's Division of the U S Children's Bureau.
In the state, by the Division of Services for Crippled Children, under the State Board of Control
Locally, by the Nursing Advisory Committee

The federal grant to Minnesota for the year ending June 30th, 1937, is $95,161.00. From the state appropriations, Gillette Hospital receives approximately $225,000 a year; Eustis Hospital at the University Hospital approximately $90,000; and the State Department of Education approximately $50,000 for transportation, board and room for crippled children.

Services have been extended into the four following fields: 1) Increased hospital facilities, 2) Increased field clinics; 3) field nursing and physiotherapy service; 4) Medical social services.

There are approximately 10,000 crippled persons under 21 years of age in Minnesota, 8,500 of whom are registered with the central registration bureau of the State Board of Control. Approximately 6,000 have received help from some state or private source, and it is estimated that 4,000 not being helped need care.

The Division of Services for Crippled Children cooperates with all official and non-official organizations interested in the crippled child. The Minnesota Public Health Association cooperates in all publicity and health education work associated with the crippled child. All children fourteen years of age and over presenting educational and vocational training problems are referred to the Division of Rehabilitation of the State Department of Education. The Out-patient speech clinic under the Department of Pediatrics of the University Hospital is available for speech disorders.

All agencies and individuals interested in the crippled child report new cases to the central registration bureau, and plans are made to take the child to the nearest district clinic for a diagnosis.

There are 16 state employes, who are selected by the medical director.

DO YOU KNOW -

The number of crippled children in your county?

The number being helped and how?

Where and when the next clinic for your district is to be held?

Amount of local appropriation?

150/10/5/37

Minnesota League of Women Voters 1937 State Convention

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9/28/37
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Minnesota League of Women Voters, September 1937
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
Price - 1 cent

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION IN MINNESOTA

Minnesota's Unemployment Compensation Law was approved by the Social Security Board in December 1936. Therefore, as provided by the Social Security Act, employers may credit their state tax against the federal tax (up to 90 percent of the latter). State administrative costs are met by the Federal government. The Minnesota Unemployment Compensation Law provides as follows:

65 2-1-38

It creates an unemployment compensation fund from contributions by employers (no employee contribution) of one or more employees on any day in each of twenty different weeks, for the payment of compensation for involuntary unemployment. Agricultural labor, domestic service, government employees, and a few other classifications, are exempt.

Contribution rate:
1936 - .9% of pay roll
1937 - 1.8% of pay roll
1938 and thereafter - 2.7% of payroll

All funds are pooled with separate accounts only for those who have a merit rating. The merit rating offers inducement to the employer to stabilize employment. If, after 1940, the employer has built up a specified reserve fund, his contribution is proportionately decreased. Minimum contribution is .9% and maximum of 2.7%, except for employers who have guarantee employment accounts (guaranteeing employment to a certain number) which have met the requirements of the Act. After January 1, 1939, these employers' contributions shall be .5%

Benefits paid to unemployed are 50% of wages or (a) maximum of $15 per week; (b) minimum $6.00 per week, or 3/4 of wages, whichever is less.

Waiting period before compensation is payable is 2 weeks total unemployment. Three weeks partial unemployment counts as one week total unemployment.

Exceptions are made for refusal of suitable employment, also for misconduct, voluntary leaving, labor disputes, workmen's compensation.

All persons to become eligible for unemployment benefits must report immediately to the nearest employment office. Payments begin January 1, 1938. State employment offices are being established throughout the state, to be open December 1, 1937. Selections of operating personnel for Minnesota State Employment Service are made on a merit basis.

The State administrative agency is the Industrial Commission.

The Minnesota law provides for reciprocal arrangements for benefit payments with other states.

HOW DOES THIS LAW AFFECT YOUR COMMUNITY AND YOU?

Number of employers in your community required to pay tax?

Number of employees in your community covered by law?

Visit an employer in your community and ask him to explain his system for recording wages, hours and employment of his workers.

After January 1st, 1938, visit your local employment office and ask the director to explain the system set up for payment of benefits and obtaining of jobs for unemployed workers.

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR 1937 - 1938

250

50 2-1-38

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS

Quotas from Local Leagues	$6,200.00
Minnesota Woman Voter subscriptions	600.00
Sale of Educational Material	500.00
Contributions	1,300.00
	8,600.00

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES

Quota to the National League of Women Voters	2,138.00
Salaries (this amount includes Social Security and Minnesota Unemployment Compensation tax)	4,000.00
Office Expense	837.00

TWELVE MONTHS' TREASURER'S STATEMENT

50 2-1-38

October 1st, 1936 to September 29th, 1937

RECEIPTS

Quotas from Local Leagues	$5,202.77
Contributions secured by Finance Committee	741.50
Woman Voter Subscriptions	554.18
Sale of Educational Material	468.37
Special Fund	389.50
Convention	119.35
	7 475.67
Balance October 1st, 1936	273.89

15 11/2/37

What is meant by protective legislation?

Laws which set minimum standards for working conditions, and hence protect the worker from exploitation. Hours and wages are the two factors given most attention, altho protective legislation may include prohibition of night work, regulation of conditions of light, ventilation and sanitation, and the prohibition of certain occupations to women.

Why are women in industry in special need of protective legislation?

1. Women in industry differ from men in that they are largely unorganized, and hence have not availed themselves of the protection of collective bargaining. They have been in industry only a comparative short time; most working women are young, feel that they are working only temporarily, and are not interested in organization.

2. Women in industry differ from business and professional women in that the latter compete individually. Their skilled training and the limited number in any particular line limit the field of competition for the professional woman. The industrial women competes "in mass". There are millions like her, easily

60

11/6/37

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

Study Questions on Minnesota's Aid to Dependent Children Act

1. What is the purpose of this Act?	Sec. 17
2. What agencies supervise aid to dependent children?	Sec. 1, 2, 3
3. When is a child considered dependent?	Sec. 1, c
4. When is a dependent child eligible?	Sec. 4
5. How do the age limits compare with those of the Social Security Act and who pays the difference?	Sec. 13, d Sec. 1, c
6. With what relatives can a child live?	Sec. 5
7. How is the amount of assistance determined?	
8. What is the procedure for making application for assistance?	Sec. 6
9. What procedure is followed for investigating and granting aid?	Sec. 7, 8 Sec. 9
10. What provision is made for appeal?	Sec. 10
11. How often is a case reconsidered?	
12. From what county does an eligible dependent child receive aid after moving or being taken from the county?	Sec. 11 Sec. 12
13. In what way is the county appropriation made?	
14. How and when is the county paid from state and federal funds?	Sec. 13, 14
15. What is the punishment for receiving unentitled aid?	Sec. 15

Nov. 1937

There will undoubtedly be need for effective work on child labor legislation. Special material on the child labor situation in Congress will be available soon. I wish that each of you subscribed to the National News Letter so that you could keep informed on the development of child labor legislation. If you aren't a

140

11/4/37

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

November 4, 1937

Dear LocalChairman of Government and Its Operation:

"Putting the program to work" is now our big task. The inspiration and enthusiasm of the convention should spur us on. The important thing is the practical ways we can devise to teach ourselves and others.

May I offer a few suggestions for arousing local interest in our support item: A CIVIL SERVICE LAW FOR MINNESOTA.

FIRST, we League members must know our own bill, H F 98 - know why particular points were included in the bill, and be able to answer objections to civil service generally. The material you should have for this is:

a) Basic Principles of the Civil Service Bill, H F 98	2¢
b) Analysis of and Comment on H F 98 (new)	5¢
c) A Dialog on Civil Service (answers objections - new)	5¢
d) H F 98 - the bill itself	10¢

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11/6/37

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
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November 6th, 1937

Dear Child Welfare Chairman:

The items on the program for the Department of Government and Child Welfare this year are items for emphasis: Child Labor Legislation on the National Program, and Effective County Welfare Administration and Operation of the Social Security Act in Minnesota on the state program. (The two state items are our joint responsibility with the Economic Welfare Department).

There will undoubtedly be need for effective work on child labor legislation. Special material on the child labor situation in Congress will be available soon. I wish that each of you subscribed to the National News Letter so that you could keep informed on the development of child labor legislation. If you aren't a subscriber, won't you arrange to read the League copy?

Our public welfare program will stand or fall on the character of its administration. It is your duty, as a Child Welfare chairman, to see that this program is administered effectively. In my estimation there are four essentials in Effective County Welfare Administration, namely:

1) an efficient state welfare department
2) a coordinated county welfare unit
3) a qualified executive secretary
4) and a majority lay county welfare board

Will you keep these essentials in mind as you continue your work through the year? The National League has two publications which will be of great help to you, "Public Welfare Administration" - a small packet of material on public welfare personnel and administration (35¢), and "Know Your County" - a pamphlet including excellent suggestions for a survey and study of local public welfare. (25¢)

Last year, we worked for legislation setting up county welfare boards to administer the social security services. Our work has just begun, and this year we should carefully watch the operation of these services in our county. The National Social Security Series (15¢) and the State League's penny sheets on each of the following services should be a necessary part of your equipment: Child Welfare Services, Crippled Children Services, Aid to Dependent Children, and Maternal and Child Health. Each penny sheet gives the main points of the service, and suggests information to secure regarding the operation of the act in your own community.

Child Welfare Services With federal grants, the Aid services are likely to dominate the regular child welfare program in your county. Important as these services are, we should still give sufficient time and work to the feeble-minded, unmarried mothers, boarding homes, and other regular child welfare work. As a part of your local project on Child Welfare, I should like to have you add the following, suggested by Mr. Benjamin Youngdahl at our convention. Make a map of your county showing by pins or data the location of unmarried mothers. (Unmarried mother cases are strictly confidential and no names can be used.) Then note carefully the economic and health conditions and the educational, recreational and religious opportunities of the concentration centers.

<u>Aid to Dependent Children</u> In recognition of the welfare work the League has done, the State Board of Control has presented the League with fifty copies of the 1937 Minnesota Act for Aid to Dependent Children. Enclosed you will find a copy of this Act with a list of study questions and references for your use.

<u>Maternal and Child Health</u> Although public health organization is not on our program, you will want Mrs. Hoxie's pamphlet on "Public Health Organization", (25¢). This includes a study outline (10¢) with page and chapter references and mimeographed sheets on "Qualifications for Health Officers and Health Personnel". "Know Your County" will also be valuable to you for the study of Maternal and Child Health Services.

I think you will agree with me that the more League members participating in a meeting and working on projects, the more interest we have and more work accomplished. You will probably not be able to have more than one meeting, but can't you arrange at least one meeting for a study group? May I suggest that you assign two members to each of the services, and have them work out the project? One can explain the service and the other give the information they secure on local administration, facts and figures. Aid to Dependent Children should be given more time, and could be handled in the form of an interview using the questions and answers on the Act, or in the form of a mother applying for aid.

Won't you begin work at once on these projects, so that you can send a copy of your findings, including the map, into the state office by February 1st, 1938?

Sincerely yours,

Vivian Nelson

Mrs. I M Nelson, Chairman,
Department of Government and Child Welfare

119.35

7 475.67

273.89

15/11/2/37

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are the two factors given most atten-
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MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR 1937 - 1938

250
50
2-1-38

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS

Quotas from Local Leagues	$6,200.00
Minnesota Woman Voter subscriptions	600.00
Sale of Educational Material	500.00
Contributions	1,300.00
	8,600.00

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES

Quota to the National League of Women Voters	2,138.00
Salaries (this amount includes Social Security and Minnesota Unemployment Compensation tax)	4,000.00
Office Expense	837.00

TWELVE MONTHS' TREASURER'S STATEMENT

50 2-1-38

October 1st, 1936 to September 29th, 1937

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15/11/2/37

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11/4/37

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

November 4, 1937

Dear LocalChairman of Government and Its Operation:

"Putting the program to work" is now our big task. The inspiration and enthusiasm of the convention should spur us on. The important thing is the practical ways we can devise to teach ourselves and others.

May I offer a few suggestions for arousing local interest in our support item:
A CIVIL SERVICE LAW FOR MINNESOTA.

FIRST, we League members must know our own bill, H F 98 - know why particular points were included in the bill, and be able to answer objections to civil service generally. The material you should have for this is:

a) Basic Principles of the Civil Service Bill, H F 98 2¢
b) Analysis of and Comment on H F 98 (new) 5¢
c) A Dialog on Civil Service (answers objections - new) 5¢
d) H F 98 - the bill itself 10¢
e) A Merit System for Minnesota, a valuable pamphlet issued as an Educational Materials Project of the State Dept. of Education, obtainable from Minn. League office 10¢

For a League meeting, could you:

a) Devise a "Civil Service Quiz", similar to Helen Horr's "League Quiz", using the question sheet Do You Know the Answers that comes folded in each copy of A Merit System for Minnesota as the basis, and add questions that point specifically to our bill?

b) Call for volunteers to explain or discuss a special feature of Civil Service and how our bill takes care of that feature.

SECOND, we must stimulate public interest in the merit system generally.
Could we see that copies of A Merit System for Minnesota are distributed to:

a. Public Library
b. Editors of local newspapers
c. On sale at leading stores with perhaps a good window display
d. Civics teachers and superintendents of schools

Develop a speakers group of "League Minute Men", trained to talk civil service. Get 5 mimutes time for these speakers at any club or church meeting that will give it.

See if your local paper will run editorials and a series of articles on the merit system.

Could you arrange a public meeting for the community on "Shall Minnesota have Civil Service?" or some such title? Feature local legislators who supported our bill; if you can afford it, bring an expert who can explain the basic principles of a civil service law. For their expenses, the following might come:
Prof. L M Short, Political Science Department, University of Minnesota
Mr. J B Probst, Civil Service Commission, City of St. Paul
Such a meeting should be held long before political parties begin their activities, so that no one can accuse us of giving public support to any legislator who may be running for re-election.

Could you see that a "civil service plank" is introduced at county conventions of all political parties?

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

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Regarding our study item: REVIEW OF STRUCTURE, FUNCTIONS AND FINANCE OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

To study this seems to me to exray the backbone of government, for efficient, economical operation of these old established offices determines the margin we have left to finance new and desirable social services.

So that we may all work together on a state-wide survey and at its close submit our findings in "a uniform system of accounting", your chairman and sub-chairman are preparing some practical question sheets, beginning with the unit closest to us. Three question sheets will be out very soon on TOWN, VILLAGE AND CITY GOVERNMENT: 1) Structure, 2) Functions (or Services), and 3) Finance. These questions can be answered by use of: 30¢

1) Outlines in Civil Government -- Howard (State League office)
2) Interviews with local officials. Personal contacts are very valuable. Suggest you ask them to speak at League meetings, particularly finance officers.

Valuable data and additional background is available in:

1) Minnesota Year Book. published by the Minnesota League of Municipalities - (This may be available at your local library)
2) Local Government and Finance in Minnesota - Anderson. Published by University of Minnesota Press - $3.00. (If not available at your local library, it would pay to buy it for your League library.)

Couldn't we all make charts of our local governments, using also pictures of our officials, pictures or drawings depicting services supplied, charts of our local tax dollar - one showing sources of revenue, another the allocation of money for expenditure? Let's make scrap books with interesting data that really shows "our town". These would make wonderful convention exhibits.

If the study of functions or services performed, undoubtedly a specific improvement will suggest itself. Can you not follow it up by appointing a committee to investigate thoroughly, present findings to your board for approval, and, backed by publicity and community interest, make a real effort to bring about the desired improvement? This will again prove the L W V's value to the community.

Won't you local chairman send me and my sub-chairman, Mrs. E C Stakman, suggestions on how to review our old friend "County Government", and how you would like the study of our State government approached, so that it may be interesting and worthwhile for our members?

Please feel that this is your department, that your ideas are wanted and needed in order to prepare material that you can make practical use of. I am counting on your helpful cooperation.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

Ruby Britts

Ruby Britts, Chairman,
Department of Government and Its Operation

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2-1-38

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR 1937 - 1938

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Salaries (this amount includes Social Security and Minnesota Unemployment Compensation tax)	4,000.00
Office Expense	837.00
Office Depreciation Fund	50.00
Publicity	50.00
Educational Material	450.00
Minnesota Woman Voter	500.00
Extension - Organization - Field Work	575.00
	8,600.00

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 the 1937 State Convention

Mrs. D E Crary, St. Cloud, chairman
Mrs. Paul S Taylor, Minneapolis
Mrs. C Curry Bell, St. Paul
Mrs. W S Clay, Hutchinson
Mrs. Gordon B New, Rochester
Mrs. H M Temple, Jr., St.Paul, state treasurer
Mrs. F G Jewett, Minneapolis, state finance chairman

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60

11/6/37

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

Study Questions on Minnesota's Aid to Dependent Children Act

1. What is the purpose of this Act?	Sec. 17
2. What agencies supervise aid to dependent children?	Sec. 1, 2, 3
3. When is a child considered dependent?	Sec. 1, c
4. When is a dependent child eligible?	Sec. 4
5. How do the age limits compare with those of the Social Security Act and who pays the difference?	Sec. 13, d Sec. 1, c Sec. 5
6. With what relatives can a child live?	
7. How is the amount of assistance determined?	Sec. 6
8. What is the procedure for making application for assistance?	Sec. 7, 8
9. What procedure is followed for investigating and granting aid?	Sec. 9 Sec. 10
10. What provision is made for appeal?	
11. How often is a case reconsidered?	Sec. 11
12. From what county does an eligible dependent child receive aid after moving or being taken from the county?	Sec. 12
13. In what way is the county appropriation made?	
14. How and when is the county paid from state and federal funds?	Sec. 13, 14
15. What is the punishment for receiving unentitled aid?	Sec. 15

Nov. 1937

with the Economic Welfare Department).

There will undoubtedly be need for effective work on child labor legislation. Special material on the child labor situation in Congress will be available soon. I wish that each of you subscribed to the National News Letter so that you could keep informed on the development of child labor legislation. If you aren't a

140

11/4/37

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Minneapolis

November 4, 1937

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Minnesota League of Women Voters

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60 11/6/37

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9.	What procedure is followed for investigating and granting aid?	Sec. 9
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Minnesota League of Women Voters — State Convention

250 50 2-1-38

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October 1st, 1936 to September 29th, 1937

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Contributions secured by Finance Committee	741.50
Woman Voter Subscriptions	554.18
Sale of Educational Material	468.37
Special Fund	389.50
Convention	119.35
	7 475.67
Balance October 1st, 1936	273.89
	$7 749.56

DISBURSEMENTS

Quota to National League	1 959.80
Salaries (including Social Security taxes)	3,466.85
Extension - traveling expenses	329.49
Office Expense	848.94
Printing and Mailing Woman Voter	316.34
Educational Material	331.01
Publicity	21.38
Depreciation	20.00
Convention	113.15
	7 406.96
Balance September 29th, 1937	342.60
	$7 749.56

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
Price - 1 cent

October, 1937

PROTECTIVE LEGISLATION FOR WOMEN WORKERS

What is meant by protective legislation?
Laws which set minimum standards for working conditions, and hence protect the worker from exploitation. Hours and wages are the two factors given most attention, altho protective legislation may include prohibition of night work, regulation of conditions of light, ventilation and sanitation, and the prohibition of certain occupations to women.

Why are women in industry in special need of protective legislation?
1. Women in industry differ from men in that they are largely unorganized, and hence have not availed themselves of the protection of collective bargaining. They have been in industry only a comparative short time; most working women are young, feel that they are working only temporarily, and are not interested in organization.

2. Women in industry differ from business and professional women in that the latter compete individually. Their skilled training and the limited number in any particular line limit the field of competition for the professional woman. The industrial women competes "in mass". There are millions like her, easily replaceable one with another. The problems of the two classes of women are distinct and should not be confused. What means equal opportunity for one group of women means unequal opportunity for another.

Is it possible for protective legislation to work a hardship on women workers?
The argument is sometimes made that if women can work only under certain conditions, employers will prefer to employ men, and the laws that are meant to help will really work a hardship on the woman worker. This is not true. A great deal of the work done by women is work for which men are not adapted - sewing, for instance, and merchandising women's apparel. In cases where men and women work at the same occupation, the woman's wage, even with the protection of legislation, averages 60% of the man's. Even in piece work, the rate for women is lower than that for men.

Does protective legislation work a hardship on the employer?
No. The majority of employers welcome standards as a safeguard against the few cut-throat competitors who make it difficult for progressive employers.

What is the status of protective legislation in Minnesota?
1. Hours. Women may not work more than fifty-four hours a week in any "public housekeeping, manufacturing, mechanical, mercantile, or laundry occupation, or as a telephone operator". The standard hour bill recommended by the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor provides for a forty hour week and an eight hour day. Minnesota's law is weak also in that it provides no daily limitation on the number of hours. It is also limited as to the classes of employees covered. Office workers do not have the protection of a maximum hour week.

2. Wages. Minimum wages "to ensure a decent standard of living" are recommended for various industries to the Industrial Commission by an advisory board consisting of five representatives of management, five of labor, and an eleventh elected by these ten.

All laws protecting women in industry in Minnesota are administered by the Women's and Children's Division of the Industrial Commission.

References:
Industrial Standards for Women Workers - Edith Rockwood - National League of Women Voters publication, 15 cents.
Various publications of the Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor.

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11/6/37

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

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13.	In what way is the county appropriation made?	
14.	How and when is the county paid from state and federal funds?	Sec. 13, 14
15.	What is the punishment for receiving unentitled aid?	Sec. 15

Nov. 1937

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11/4/37

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November 4, 1937

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November 5th and 6th
1 9 3 7

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11/4/37

- Marguerite M. Wells

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".

History of
DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND FOREIGN POLICY

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11/2/37

The Department of International Cooperation to Prevent War became a permanent part of League organization by action of the National League Convention in 1922. It had been preceded both in the National League and the state League by a temporary committee known as the Special Committee on Reduction of Armaments. Mrs. Andreas Ueland was chairman of such a state-wide committee in Minnesota which concentrated the summer of 1921 on awakening an intelligent public opinion on international reduction of armaments to give the President and Congress needed support in calling the Washington Conference. The first chairman of the Department was named in Minnesota in December, 1922. At the 1934 National Convention the name of the Department was changed to Government and International Cooperation, and in 1936 it was re-named the Department of Government and Foreign Policy.

Chairmen:	Mrs. Boyd Nixon, St. Paul	1922-1924
	Mrs. Richard T. Hargreaves, Minneapolis	1924-1926
	Mrs. L. C. Weeks, Detroit Lakes	1927
	Mrs. A. J. McGuire, St. Paul	1927-1933
	Mrs. Erwin Hertz, St. Cloud	1933-1935
	Mrs. Miles H. McNally, Minneapolis	1935-

35

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Ave.,
Minneapolis

11/1/37

November 2nd,
1 9 3 7

Dear Board Member:

I wonder if it seems to you, as it does to me, like a long time since our last Board meeting? I find myself most impatient to see you all again and to have the longed-for opportunity to talk over the convention, which from all reactions seems to have been satisfactory.

Friday, November 12th, we will meet as usual at the Minneapolis Y W C A, Twelfth and Nicollet. The meeting will start at 10 a.m. as usual, and at 12:30 we will lunch together. The price of the luncheon is 65 cents, and reservations are necessary, made through this office the day prior.

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
Price 5¢

Skinner O.K.

November 1937

100

11/4/37

A DIALOG ON CIVIL SERVICE

Characters: Mr. Clark, a business man
Miss -- , a member of the League of Women Voters
Properties: copy of H. F. 98
Tone of conversation: amiable, never belligerent

A. How do you do, Mr. Clark?

Q. How do you do, Miss -- ? Last time I saw you you were on your way to the Legislature.

A. Yes, I was going over to lobby for the civil service bill the League of Women Voters was sponsoring. And that's what I've come to see you about today, Mr. Clark. Civil service lost in the legislature, but the League of Women Voters hasn't given up. We are enlisting the help of our friends, and you have always been such a good friend of the League. We need your help now.

Q. How can I help?

A. Mr. Ace and Mr. Jack of the Civil Administration Committee are good friends of yours. They admire you and respect your judgment. Favorable advice from you would mean a lot in getting our bill reported out of committee.

Q. I think maybe you overestimate my influence, Miss -- , but I always like to help the League. However, I'm not sure I'm completely sold on civil service. Why are you ladies so anxious for the state employees to be under civil service?

A. Because we believe that our state government should attract to its service the most capable men and women in the state, and hold them, -- offering them security and a chance for advancement such as a private business like yours offers. We feel that through the increased efficiency and economy in state government that would surely result from a policy of selecting and promoting state employees on the basis of ability alone, without regard to party affiliation, all Minnesota would benefit.

Q. Would everyone be under civil service in your bill?

A. No. I brought you a copy of the bill so that you may look over its details at your leisure. (Hands him the bill) You will see that, as is customary in civil service laws, policy-forming positions would be exempt in order to allow the party in power the opportunity to carry out its pledges of policy. Elective officials would of course be exempt, department heads, the major part of the personnel of the University and state teachers' colleges, and certain minor positions specified in the bill. All other employees would be in what would be known as the "Classified Service" and under civil service regulations.

Q. I suppose these classified employees would be selected by examinations. Now, how can an examination really test an applicant's character and ability? No business man would ever select an employee by a written test.

A. Character of course cannot be tested by an examination, but written tests are only a part of it. The six months probation period provided in the bill tests the employee on the job. If he is incompetent he can be dismissed at

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

any time during or at the close of t...
the department head must certify in writing to the Civil Service ...
the employee is either satisfactory or unsatisfactory.

Q. What would you do about special manual skills, and professional people of particular attainments who might be needed?

A. The bill provides that manual tests may be required when needed, and that positions of professional knowledge may require references showing experience and qualifications such as a business man would demand.

Q. How do you propose to group all these employees?

A. A complete classification of all state positions would be made, and different types of work would be grouped and graded. The duties and requirements for each grade would be specified in writing. An applicant would take an examination for a specific grade or class. Salary schedules for each grade would be set up, stating both minimum and maximum salaries payable for that particular class of work. Before an employee could be promoted or transferred he would have to pass an examination proving he was capable of doing the work of the position he desires to hold. Thereby orderly lines of promotion would be set up.

Q. Who is going to do this collosal job of classifying all state employees and setting up salary schedules?

A. It would be up to the director of civil service and his staff, assisted by a firm of public personnel experts, such as Griffenhagen & Company of Chicago. The Civil Service Commission must approve their recommendations before they are put into effect.

Q. How can you get a director and staff capable of such work, and keep them free from political control?

A. To secure the Director our bill provides that the Civil Service Commission would appoint an examining committee of three persons. One may be a lay person, but the other two must be public personnel experts, and one must be an out-of-state person who would necessarily have a detached point of view. The examining committee would examine all applicants, without regard to residence, and recommend the three best qualified to the Commission. The Commission must choose one of these as Director, and he would immediately come under the classified civil service. The Director would then appoint his assisting staff by examination and they too would be under civil service, and out of reach of party pressure.

Q. Wouldn't it be possible that such a director might be an out-of-state man?

A. Wouldn't it be possible that no man in Minnesota would have sufficient training and experience to carry such a big job? This is a comparatively new profession and there are only a very few men in the whole country who have had professional training for such a position. Is it worth scuttling the service to give that one position to a home-state man? Doesn't efficiency begin at the top?

Q. How can you keep the Commission out of politics?

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

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11/4/37

November 5th and 6th
1937

- Marguerite K. Wells

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11/2/37

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11/1/37

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Ave.,
Minneapolis

November 2nd,
1937

Dear Board Member:

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A. According to our bill, none of them may be public [illegible] shall have held a position in a political party for two full years preceding their appointment to the Civil Service Commission. They would be appointed by the Governor with consent of the Senate for six year staggered terms and without regard to party affiliation. They must also be persons known to be in sympathy with the merit system.

Q. Well, you've disposed of the Commission, Director and his staff. You've set up classifications and salary schedules. But what are you going to do about present employees? There's your big difficult with politicians of all parties. Will present employees have to take examinations, or will they automatically come under civil service? What's that term used to describe it?

A. You mean "blanketing-in", covering them all right into the service? No, we don't advocate that. It is hard to devise a solution that will meet objections of all parties but we believe we have. Our bill provides: an examination will be offered once to all present employees and must be offered within two years. Employees cannot be forced to take it. If they do take it and pass, they receive civil service status. If they don't take it, or if they take it and fail, they may be kept on at the will of the department head, but are subject to dismissal at any time and are not eligible for promotion. A change of political party would undoubtedly cause their dismissal, and all vacancies thus created would be filled through the regular civil service channels, that is, from a list of three names at the top of eligible lists of persons suited to that kind of work. These lists would of course be determined by examinations.

Q. Even with examinations you're bound to get some who aren't much good.

A. The six months probation period should weed these out, since the director sets up minimum standards of performance for each type of work, and the department head must keep service ratings. And in most well-run civil service departments, service ratings give a pretty good picture.

Q. You've guaranteed employees life jobs. I'm not sure I like that. How can you keep them on their toes? They'd work harder if they feared being fired.

A. But at present no matter how hard they work a change of party is apt to put them out. With standards of performance to meet, with a personal record kept on each employee, and an examination required for each promotion don't you really think there is an incentive to do one's best? No law is perfect, but we feel this is far better than the spoils system.

Q. People tell me, though, that once under civil service you can never get rid of an employee without a horrid public mess, a hearing and court trial.

A. You mean that the means of dismissal, or "the back door", as we call it, is closed. That is an outstanding fault of the older systems. Our bill reflects the modern view. It provides that: the employee must be furnished with a written statement from his department head giving his reasons for dismissal. If not satisfied, the employee may demand and get a hearing from the Commission. The Commission may do one of several things: It may uphold the department head and the employee is dismissed; it may however order re-instatement but not back to the same department. The employee wouldn't be happy, neither would the department head. If no position is open that the employee is qualified for,

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

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11/4/37

November 5th and 6th
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he goes to the head of the eligible list. Religion or politics is ... able as basis for dismissial, and if either was the underlying cause, he goes right back on his old job. Action of the Commission is final. No cases go to court.

Q. If it is so easy to dismiss an employee, how is he secure under civil service?

A. Let me ask you a question. Why do new political heads of departments dismiss employees, as a rule?

Q. To make jobs for personal friends or friends of the party, I suppose.

A. But under civil service the politician won't know anything about the names that will be submitted by the Director for that vacancy. Since he can't do any personal favors, wouldn't he be apt to keep the present incumbent provided he is capable?

Q. Do you realize that any good politican can get around civil service by appointing his friends as <u>temporary</u> employees and then getting the time extended indefinitely? It's been done.

A. Yes, and that's why we made that provision so strict in our bill. When the time limit for temporary work is up the pay is cut off. The Director must certify the payroll for all employees before their checks can be made out. No one can afford to go on working for government for love.

Q. Except perhaps members of the League of Women Voters. (With a broad smile)

A. And public-spirited citizens like yourself, Mr. Clark.

Q. What about employees in positions that are no longer necessary?

A. Such jobs can be abolished and the employees either transferred, or removed and placed at the head of the eligible list for the first vacancy.

Q. You don't seem to have any retirement age or pension system. State employees aren't eligible for old age pensions under the social security act. Won't you eventually have an aged, less useful group keeping younger people out?

A. That is a good point. It certainly has happened in cities. Our bill suggests that Director and Commission in making rules investigate this question. Authorities say it is better to handle this after the general law is adopted however.

Q. Well, in theory your proposition sounds well. You seem to have included all the needs of a sound personnel system. But you women aren't politicians or you'd realize that a lot of these things just won't work. Politicians <u>must</u> have jobs for their friends, or who will care whether they get re-elected?

A. Does any man running for office know how many "friends" he has until after he is elected? Then they descend on him in hordes, take up his time, get disgruntled when they don't get jobs, and often work against him in the next campaign. Earnest officials, trying to do their best, say it's a curse of public office.

Q. Personal appointees are helpful at election time, campaigning and contributing.

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

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A. Isn't too much money spent on campaigns, anyway? And isn't it distasteful to think that employees should feel they must contribute, whether they can afford it or not? Neither is it proper that an employee should campaign on the public's time. If paid out of the public purse, we should demand he spend his working hours on the job he was hired for.

Q. But Miss -- , you can have good government without civil service. It all depends on the department heads. If the party in power doesn't appoint capable men, turn it out.

A. And put in another party with the same spoils policy? Won't a good department head do a better job with good tools and no political dead wood?

Q. Well, I can't seem to talk you down. I'll read your bill, and if it is as good as it seems to be, I'll do my best with Mr. Ace and Mr. Jack.

A. Thank you so much, Mr. Clark. I hope I haven't taken too much of your time. The League of Women Voters will appreciate the help it is in your power to give us.

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

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75 10/26/37

PRIMER
ON FINANCE

Revised Oct. 1937

By Helen M. Horr

1. What does it cost to maintain the State League?

The State League's budget adopted for 1937-38 is $8,600.00

2. Where does this money come from?

Quotas from local Leagues, $6,200; Woman Voter subscriptions, $600; Sale of educational material, $500; contributions, $1,300. These contributions are from friends of the League who believe in its work of education in government and wish to support it.

3. Where is this money spent?

Organization (travelling and building up new Leagues, visiting and helping old ones), $575.00; printing and mailing of Woman Voter, $500.00; educational material, $450; office maintenance and supplies, $837.00; depreciation (office replacement) $50; publicity, $50; salaries, $4,000; quota to National League, $2,138. (the State League's share in maintaining the services of the National League).

4. Why send a quota to the National League?

Because there wouldn't be any state League or local Leagues without the National League. It is a concentrated effort of the women of the United States that will accomplish things. As a single group, you would be ineffective. The money sent monthly to the National League is used for research work on publications, for organization, for maintenance of the office and congressional secretary, etc.

5. Do the officers and department chairmen of the state League receive pay or mileage?

No, they receive no remuneration of any kind for their services.

6. Is there expense involved by these officers which they must assume?

Yes, there is considerable expense involved for these officers. The president and the department chairmen all have to make trips at least once a month, sometimes oftener, to the cities in the interest of the League. Remember many of the district and department chairmen live outside the Twin Cities.

7. Does the League charge what it costs to edit the printed material and pamphlets?

No, it only charges what it costs to print the material.

8. Why doesn't it charge the full cost?

Because the League is doing a great piece of educational work in the country through its pamphlets and it has been felt that if a greater charge were placed on the pamphlets, fewer people would have access to them and the work

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9. How important is an enlightened public opinion?

The most important thing of all is an informed public opinion, for our government represents us, and if we are uninformed ourselves, we cannot expect an informed government.

YOUR PART

1. How are quotas based?

Quotas are based on the rate of $10 per thousand population, according to the 1920 census, with a minimum quota of $10.

2. Why has this been the plan? Why not separate dues for each individual paid directly to the state League?

Because the Minnesota League has felt that the local League should grow in proportion to the town's growth. Individual dues paid directly to the state League might be prohibitive to the growth of large groups. The quota system is an incentive to growth.

3. How much can you assume of your full quota?

Think this over carefully. You can answer it by asking yourself how important do you feel League information is to you and your community? Has your League grown in proportion to your community? Well-organized Leagues do not have the difficulty in raising quotas that poorly organized Leagues do.

4. How can this money be raised?

1) All Leagues in towns 1,000 population and over, must have at least $1.00 dues, 25 cents to be paid to the State League for the Woman Voter.

2) Some Leagues are successful in having larger dues. Some charge $2.00 and $2.50 dues.

3) Graduated dues: It is as easy for some people to pay $5.00 or $3.00 as it is for others to pay $1.00. These are called contributing members. We believe that no one should go out to get contributions or contributing members who does not understand the League well.

4) Contributions of $5.00 and up from men as well as women. The League is for the betterment of the community; therefore, the community should help support the League.

5) If your budget cannot be raised by membership dues and contributions, we suggest benefit movies and other entertainment and speakers, rummage sales, bake sales, card parties, silver teas, League luncheons (dividing the group into three divisions, each group to give one luncheon, charging all present 25 cents.) Some of the Leagues use the "League basket" (in alphabetical order, A makes anything she wants to - cake, pie, etc., - and calls B that the League basket is coming over with the League bank. B puts in any amount she wishes for the cake or pie, and when she is baking, makes something for C. And so on. A League basket can go around two or three times a year.)

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REPORT OF LOCAL LEAGUE MEETING
Minnesota League of Women Voters

11/1/37

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 10 members, and every member a Voter subscriber
2. $1.00 dues, 1,000 population or over
3. $10.00 minimum quota
4. Eight meetings a year, plus one meeting open to the public
5. At least 3 board meetings for Leagues over 25 members
6. News Letter - at least one subscription for every 15 members, plus one subscription outside the League membership
7. Attending of one member at one out of the three following meetings: state convention, President's Conference, district meeting

11-1-37

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11/4/37

SEVENTH ANNUAL
COLLEGE LEAGUE CONFERENCE
at
St. Catherine's College
St. Paul

November 5th and 6th
1 9 3 7

"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 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".

- Marguerite K. Wells

Friday, November 5th

3:00 p.m. Lounge Room, Whitby Hall
ALL COLLEGE LEAGUE BOARD MEETING

3:00 to 4:00 p.m. Room 105, Whitby Hall
REGISTRATION

4:00 to 5:30 p.m. Common Room, Mendel Hall
ROUND TABLE ON AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION
Informal Debate by Carleton College

6:00 p.m. Derham Hall
DINNER
Presiding - Edythe Farnham
All College League President
Welcome - Margaret Yandow, President St. Catherine's College League
Response - Helen Nelson, President Mankato Teachers' College League

7:00 p.m. Lounge Room, Whitby Hall
FIRESIDE DISCUSSION
Leader - Mrs. A. J. McGuire

Saturday, November 6th

8:00 a.m.
TRIP AROUND THE CAMPUS

9:00 a.m. Lounge Room, Whitby Hall
Discussion on
WHAT A COLLEGE LEAGUE CAN DO
Led by - Mrs. John W. Gordon

10:00 a.m. Lounge Room, Whitby Hall
COLLECTIVE BARGAINING
Speaker - Professor G. W. C. Ross, Political Science Dept. St. Thomas College

12:00 p.m. Derham Hall
LUNCHEON
Presiding - Margaret Yandow, Pres., St. Catherine's College League
Speaker - Miss Ruth H. Mitchell, President, Minnesota League of Women Voters

at 12:30 we will lunch together. The price of the luncheon [illegible] and reservations are necessary, made through this office the day prior.

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
Price 5¢

Skeleton O.K. November 1937

100
11/4/37

A DIALOG ON CIVIL SERVICE

Characters: Mr. Clark, a business man
Miss -- , a member of the League of Women Voters
Properties: copy of H. F. 98
Tone of conversation: amiable, never belligerent

A. How do you do, Mr. Clark?

Q. How do you do, Miss -- ? Last time I saw you you were on your way to the Legislature.

A. Yes, I was going over to lobby for the civil service bill the League of Women Voters was sponsoring. And that's what I've come to see you about today, Mr. Clark. Civil service lost in the legislature, but the League of Women Voters hasn't given up. We are enlisting the help of our friends, and you have always been such a good friend of the League. We need your help now.

Q. How can I help?

A. Mr. Ace and Mr. Jack of the Civil Administration Committee are good friends of yours. They admire you and respect your judgment. Favorable advice from you would mean a lot in getting our bill reported out of committee.

PRIMER
ON FINANCE
Revised Oct. 1937

By Helen M. Horr

1. What does it cost to maintain the State League?

The State League's budget adopted for 1937-38 is $8,600.00

2. Where does this money come from?

Quotas from local Leagues, $6,200; Woman Voter subscriptions, $600; Sale of educational material, $500; contributions, $1,300. These contributions are from friends of the League who believe in its work of education in government and wish to support it.

3. Where is this money spent?

Organization (travelling and building up new Leagues, visiting and helping old ones), $575.00; printing and mailing of Woman Voter, $500.00; educational material, $450; office maintenance and supplies, $837.00; depreciation (office replacement) $50; publicity, $50; salaries, $4,000; quota to National League, $2,138. (the State League's share in maintaining the services of the National League).

[illegible] 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? _____

History of
DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND FOREIGN POLICY

The Department of International Cooperation to Prevent War became a permanent part of League organization by action of the National League Convention in 1922. It had been preceded both in the National League and the state League by a temporary committee known as the Special Committee on Reduction of Armaments. Mrs. Andreas Ueland was chairman of such a state-wide committee in Minnesota which concentrated the summer of 1921 on awakening an intelligent public opinion on international reduction of armaments to give the President and Congress needed support in calling the Washington Conference. The first chairman of the Department was named in Minnesota in December, 1922. At the 1934 National Convention the name of the Department was changed to Government and International Cooperation, and in 1936 it was re-named the Department of Government and Foreign Policy.

Chairmen:	Mrs. Boyd Nixon, St. Paul	1922-1924
	Mrs. Richard T. Hargreaves, Minneapolis	1924-1926
	Mrs. L. C. Weeks, Detroit Lakes	1927
	Mrs. A. J. McGuire, St. Paul	1927-1933
	Mrs. Erwin Hertz, St. Cloud	1933-1935
	Mrs. Miles H. McNally, Minneapolis	1935-

The Department works toward international cooperation by three methods: setting up of international machinery such as the World Court; dealing with international problems by the conference method (international meetings, especially conferences for the reduction of armaments); and the negotiation of peace measures through regular diplomatic channels (the Kellogg Pact, the Pan American Treaties). Its work is of two kinds: its continuous study and dissemination of information on methods of international cooperation, educating League members and other groups - in general, arousing and forming public opinion in all that relates to international cooperation; and its support of specific proposals such as the World Court, the Kellogg Pact, and disarmament conferences as the London Naval Conference and the World Disarmament Conference of 1932.

The first type of work, although the greater part of the work of the Department, is less spectacular and not so adapted to recording. It includes round table groups and study groups on subjects in the department program; the presentation of speakers on international subjects at luncheons and at lecture series; radio discussions of international questions; and publication in the Woman Voter of articles on developments in the field of international cooperation. A speaker on an international subject has been a feature of almost every state convention. The first three Institutes of Government and Politics conducted by the League, in cooperation with the University, devoted one course to international subjects, as did the district Institutes held in 1924.

Under the second type of work, certain accomplishments may be cited as:

In 1920, led the public demand in Minnesota for calling the Washington Conference, the first League petition numbering 3500 names.

In 1923 conducted an active and successful sale of Law Not War stamps throughout the state.

In 1925 promoted the sale of World Peace Christmas cards through local Leagues.

In 1924 and 1925 conducted a campaign for adherence of the United States to the World Court by securing a mile of signatures to a petition and sending a delegation of five women to carry the petition to the President in Washington - perhaps the most spectacular demonstration ever made in behalf of the World Court. Arranged for a cardboard model of the World

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November 1937

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

35

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Ave.,
Minneapolis

11/1/37

November 2nd,
1937

Dear Board Member:

I wonder if it seems to you, as it does to me, like a long time since our last Board meeting? I find myself most impatient to see you all again and to have the longed-for opportunity to talk over the convention, which from all reactions seems to have been satisfactory.

Friday, November 12th, we will meet as usual at the Minneapolis Y W C A, Twelfth and Nicollet. The meeting will start at 10 a.m. as usual, and at 12:30 we will lunch together. The price of the luncheon is 65 cents, and reservations are necessary, made through this office the day prior.

This will be our first opportunity to officially welcome to the Board our new members. Plans for the year's work seem to be well under way and there are many interesting points which you will want to help decide upon. In addition to the usual agenda, we will have a discussion upon the three federal items upon which our congressional interviews are being based - the merit system in the federal civil service, child labor legislation, and food, drug and cosmetic legislation. Come prepared with your questions and arguments.

After luncheon I am looking forward to sharing with you my analysis of the little questionnaire which you as Board members filled out some time ago. I also have several hopes and aspirations of what the League may accomplish during the coming year which I want to talk about at that time - but I promise you that there will be ample time for all of you to comment upon the convention and to give suggestions for future ones. Looking forward to seeing all of you on November 12th, I am

Sincerely,

Ruth H. Mitchell

Ruth H. Mitchell, President

ATTENTION - MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Members of this committee are asked to meet at 9:45 for a short meeting before the Board convenes.

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Skeleton O.K. November 1937

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

250
10/21/37

100
2-7-38

500
5-12-38

PROGRAM
OF
WORK
1937 - 1938

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

10/16/37

Minnesota League of Women Voters College League Conference 1937

SONG SHEET

50 copies

Tune: School Days

League days, League days,
"Back to school again" League days,
Reading, reporting and making news,
Much to be gained and naught to lose.
These are the days that we treasure so,
These are the days when we love to go,
To learn Civil Service
And fight its foes,
And do all we can to get it.

Tune: Isle of Capri

"Twas at the League's last convention
I met you,

Tune: Is it True What They Say About Dixie

Is it true what is said about Leagues?
Do the Leagues really work all the time?
To get good legislation
To employ every man
To study our taxation
And what's found in a can.
Is it true what they say about Merit System?
Do they work hard to right a law that's wrong?
For Civil Service and world peace
Your effort's never cease
If it's true that's where I belong.

90/10/25/37

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis October 1937

Running Accounts

There are two types of running accounts:

1) Most of the Leagues have running accounts for one sample copy of each new State League publication, sent without order - approximate cost - $1.00 per year.

2) A few Leagues have similar running accounts for one copy of National League publications as well as State League publications - approximate cost - $3.00 to $5.00 per year.

Your League is listed in our office as having plan 1) 2)

Statements on running accounts will be mailed to your treasurer at intervals, unless you have requested that statement be sent when account reaches a specified amount.

Other material ordered by your League may be charged to your running account, upon request.

Sixty per cent of our Leagues now have such accounts. If your League does not have one, we urge you to open one at once. We also urge that you encourage your members to purchase copies of the various penny and nickel sheets. These are planned for wide-spread distribution, and every member of your League should own them herself.

Woman Voter subscriptions

Many Leagues are finding it easier and more business-like to send in these subscriptions all at one time. They will be renewed for one year from date of expiration.

New Minimum Requirements for Local Leagues

1) At least 10 members, and every member a Voter subscriber
2) $1.00 dues, 1,000 population or over
3) $10 minimum quota
4) Eight meetings a year, plus one meeting open to the public
5) At least 3 board meetings for Leagues over 25 members
6) News Letter - at least one subscription for every 15 members, plus one subscription outside the League membership
7) Attendance of one member at one outof the three following meetings: state convention, President's Conference, district meeting

10. How often does the State Board meet, and what do they do?

11. Who makes up your Board? Elected or appointed?

250
10/21/37

100
2-37-35
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5-12-38

PROGRAM

OF

WORK

1937 - 1938

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914 Marquette Avenue
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If it's true that's where I belong.

90 10/25/37

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

October 25th,
1937

Dear Local League President:

Greetings to all of you whom I had the pleasure of seeing at our splendid convention - and regrets that all of you could not be there. Every comment I am hearing about convention recognizes the helpful, intelligent part taken in all discussions from the delegates from out in the state. It certainly was most gratifying.

The new Program of Work is enclosed. It is a well thought out one. As your October Voter will show you, there now is or soon will be material on every one of the items, study as well as emphasis. Your state department chairmen have worked hard to help give you and your members ideas as to how to make this a really working program. The responsibility now rests with you and your local members. I am sure that you are going to make this one of our very best working years.

The presidents at their conference discussed a few changes in our minimum requirements, which were finally accepted by the convention delegates. They are given on the enclosed sheet. You will also find a copy of some suggestions which were given to the secretaries and treasurers attending the finance tea. If your League was not represented, you will surely wish to see it.

If there is any way in which the state office, your state department chairmen or I can be of help to you, please call upon us, for we all want to help in every way we can.

With warm personal regards and with sincere appreciation of the splendid leadership you are showing, I am

Sincerely yours,
Ruth H Mitchell

Ruth H. Mitchell,
President

2 enc.

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PROGRAM
OF
WORK
1937 - 1938

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue
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10/16/37

Minnesota League of Women Voters College League Conference 1937

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Sincerely yours,
Ruth H Mitchell
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President

2 enc.

75
50 11/22/37
100 9/16/38

Minnesota League of Women Voters, October 1937
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis

FORTY QUESTIONS ON ORGANIZATION OF THE LEAGUE

1. What is the purpose of the League?
2. Is the League program a restricted program?
3. Does the League attempt to cover completely the fields it works in?
4. Is the League's program concerned with public or private interests?
5. Is the League's program comprehensive or logical?
6. Is there any other organization in America limited to the general field of government?
7. What items on the National and State Programs of Work may make us increasingly helpful to parties?
8. What is the National Board?
9. Who makes up the State Board?
10. How often does the State Board meet, and what do they do?
11. Who makes up your Board? Elected or appointed?
12. How long before the national convention does the national Proposed Program of Work come out?
13. Have you ever analyzed the National Proposed Program?
14. When is the national program adopted?
15. What is the relation of the state program to the National Program adopted?
16. How long before state convention is the State Proposed Program sent out?
17. Did you as a responsible member of your Board vote on that program?
18. What is the State Program of Work?
19. Who makes the decision as to when measures, adopted in principle by the State convention, shall be made subjects for active legislative work?
20. What can we do if laws, which in their passage were supported by the League, or if laws embodying standards defined in the National League program, are threatened by new legislation?
21. What can we do about legislation in support of administration, enforcement and improvement of laws?
22. How can a member of a local League work to have an item included on the State Program of Work?
23. What would be the first step in working to have an item removed from the Program of Work?

250
10/21/37

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2-7-38

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5-12-38

PROGRAM
OF
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90/10/25/37

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis

October 1937

Running Accounts

There are two types of running accounts:

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Minneapolis

October 25th,
1937

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The new Program of Work is enclosed. It is a well thought out one. As your October Voter will show you, there now is or soon will be material on every one of the items, study as well as emphasis. Your

50 11/22/37

Minnesota League of Women Voters, October 1937
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis

100 9/16/38

FORTY QUESTIONS ON ORGANIZATION OF THE LEAGUE

1. What is the purpose of the League?

2. Is the League program a restricted program?

3. Does the League attempt to cover completely the fields it works in?

4. Is the League's program concerned with public or private interests?

5. Is the League's program comprehensive or logical?

6. Is there any other organization in America limited to the general field of government?

7. What items on the National and State Programs of Work may make us increasingly helpful to parties?

8. What is the National Board?

9. Who makes up the State Board?

10. How often does the State Board meet, and what do they do?

11. Who makes up your Board? Elected or appointed?

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
PROGRAM OF WORK
1937-1938

FEDERAL MEASURES

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

Qualified personnel in government service

Protection of consumers; including adequate food, drug and cosmetic laws, quality standards and labeling for consumers' goods, strengthening of public agencies dealing with consumers' interests.

Child labor legislation

Opposition to proposed Equal Rights Amendment

A foreign policy of this country, as a non-belligerent nation, which will not obstruct the efforts of other nations to achieve peace.

Note: See the Program of Work of the National League of Women Voters, which gives the complete field within which action is authorized and from which concrete measures are from time to time chosen.

STATE RESPONSIBILITIES

FOR EMPHASIS

Qualified Personnel in Public Service	Applicable to all Departments
A Civil Service Law for Minnesota	Department of Government and Its Operation
Reorganization of School Units	Department of Government and Education
Effective County Welfare Administration	Department of Government and Child Welfare " " " " Economic "
Operation of the Social Security Act in Minnesota	Department of Government and Child Welfare " " " " Economic "
Protective Legislation for Women Workers	Department of Government and Economic Welfare Department of Government and Legal Status of Women

FOR STUDY

Reorganization of State Welfare Administration	Department of Government & Economic Welfare
Government and Collective Bargaining	Department of Government & Economic Welfare
Food and Drug Protection in Minnesota	Department of Government & Economic Welfare
Sources and Allocation of school funds	Department of Government and Education
Standards of selection, tenure and retirement of teachers	Department of Government and Education
Review of structure, functions and finance of state and local governments	Department of Government and Its Operation

LOCAL PROJECTS

Local Leagues are urged to support local projects which are consistent with the League program.

10/16/37

Conference 1937

50 copies

They Say About

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90 / 10/25/37

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9. Who makes up the State Board?
10. How often does the State Board meet, and what do they do?
11. Who makes up your Board? Elected or appointed?

LEGISLATIVE SUPPORT POLICY:

1. 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.

2. That the League, by vote of the State Board, may undertake active work in support of the administration, enforcement and improvement of laws, which in their passage were supported by the League; and if such laws or laws embodying standards defined in the National League program, are threatened by new legislation.

3. That the League, by a two thirds majority of the members of the State Board present and voting, previous notice having been given, may undertake active work for measures previously supported by the League and not enacted into law.

10/16/37

Minnesota League of Women Voters College League Conference 1937

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11. Who makes up your Board? Elected or appointed?

250
10/21/37

100
2-7-38

50
5-12-38

PROGRAM OF WORK 1937 - 1938

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

10/16/37

Minnesota League of Women Voters College League Conference 1937

50 copies

SONG SHEET

Tune: School Days

League days, League days,
"Back to school again" League days,
Reading, reporting and making news,
Much to be gained and naught to lose.
These are the days that we treasure so,
These are the days when we love to go,
To learn Civil Service
And fight its foes,
And do all we can to get it.

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 good Merit System
And the schools that are rescued by you.

How you slowed the steps to the alter,
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 College League
And I'm pledged heart and soul a defender
Of the measures supported by thee.

Tune: Is it True What They Say About Dixie

Is it true what is said about Leagues?
Do the Leagues really work all the time?
To get good legislation
To employ every man
To study our taxation
And what's found in a can.
Is it true what they say about Merit
System?
Do they work hard to right a law that's
wrong?
For Civil Service and world peace
Your effort's never cease
If it's true that's where I belong.

Tune: The Merry-Go-Round Broke Down

The little tin can broke down.
The label said a pound.
But the pack was poor
So we didn't buy more,
So the tin can sales broke down.

When the program of work's all done
Then we can have some fun.
We'll have made our plan
To start again
And face what ever comes.

Minnesota College League Song

Tune: There'll Be a Hot Time In the Old Town Tonight

I. What e'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
And we girls will see the job through.

Chorus: O, ho, ho, etc.

II. We may be mere collegians, but see how much we know:
Property and sales tax, and where our taxes go;
We may be young but watch us -- you cannot call us slow!
And we girls will see the job through.

Chorus: O, ho, ho, etc.

III. 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 --
But we girls will see the job through.

III. 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 for Uncle Sam,
And we girls will see the job through.

90/10/25/37

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis

October 1937

Running Accounts

There are two types of running accounts:

1) Most of the Leagues have running accounts for one sample copy of each new State League publication, sent without order - approximate cost - $1.00 per year.

2) A few Leagues have similar running accounts for one copy of National League publications as well as State League publications - approximate cost - $3.00

Minneapolis

October 25th,
1937

Dear Local League President:

Gretings to all of you whom I had the pleasure of seeing at our splendid convention - and regrets that all of you could not be there. Every comment I am hearing about convention recognizes the helpful, intelligent part taken in all discussions from the delegates from out in the state. It certainly was most gratifying.

The new Program of Work is enclosed. It is a well thought out one. As your October Voter will show you, there now is or soon will be material on every one of the items, study as well as emphasis. Your

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis

October 1937

50 11/22/37

100 9/16/38

FORTY QUESTIONS ON ORGANIZATION OF THE LEAGUE

1. What is the purpose of the League?

2. Is the League program a restricted program?

3. Does the League attempt to cover completely the fields it works in?

4. Is the League's program concerned with public or private interests?

5. Is the League's program comprehensive or logical?

6. Is there any other organization in America limited to the general field of government?

7. What items on the National and State Programs of Work may make us increasingly helpful to parties?

8. What is the National Board?

9. Who makes up the State Board?

10. How often does the State Board meet, and what do they do?

11. Who makes up your Board? Elected or appointed?

35
11/11/37

AGENDA

STATE BOARD MEETING

November 12, 1937

Minutes

Finance

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis

11/18/37

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
1937-1938

30 1-3-38

Officers

President	Miss Ruth H. Mitchell, St. Cloud *
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Third vice-president	Mrs. Harington Beard, Minneapolis
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" " " 1939	Mrs. E C Stakman, St. Paul
" " " 1939	Mrs. Gordon B New, Rochester
" " " 1939	Mrs. V S Clay, Hutchinson

145
11/18/37

COPY FOR YOUR INFORMATION

October, 28, 1937

To Members of the Department of Government and Foreign Policy:

Many of you have been asking questions about the League of Women Voters and current problems of Foreign Policy raised by contimued warfare in China. Several of you have indicated that among local League members there is confusion about the position of the League as contrasted with that of other groups, namely, those active proponents of invoking the Neutrality Law, including: The National Council for the Prevention of War, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the Emergency Peace Campaign, the Fellowship of Reconciliation, the Committee on Militarism in Education, and the World Peace Ways. These are the organizations which support so-called mandatory or automatic neutrality legislation, designed to withdraw American citizens, trade and financial enterprise from wherever war breaks out, without regard to the effect of such action on American domestic economy, or more importantly on the collective efforts of this and other countries to obtain a peaceful settlement - on the assumption that this is the best, if not the only, way to keep the United States out of war.

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis

90
11/18/37

November 1937

JURY SERVICE OF WOMEN IN MINNESOTA
1937

_____ County

1. Were women listed in the jury panels for 1937? _____

2. How many women served during 1937

   On grand juries? _____

   On petit juries? _____

3. How many women are listed in the current jury panel? _____

4. If women were listed for jury service in 1937 but did not serve, was this because they asked to be excused or because they were not called upon to serve?

_____

_____

_____

_____ League of Women Voters

(Date) _____

Note: The above information can be secured from your Clerk of Court.

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Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis

November 1937

35/12/21/37

JOBS FOR EVERY MEMBER

Department of Government and Education
See mimeograph on State Support of Public Schools in Minnesota, page 5
Make map of school districts in county, showing number of schools, district boundaries, number of pupils per school, and salary of teacher if possible.

Department of Government and Child Welfare
See penny sheets on Aid to Dependent Children in Minnesota, Services for Crippled Children, Child Welfare Services, and Maternal and Child Health.
See letter to Child Welfare Chairmen, dated Nov. 6, 1937.

Department of Government and Economic Welfare
See penny sheets on Old Age Assistance in Minnesota and Unemployment Compensation
Visit your local dairy or a meat market and learn how Minnesota food laws affect them.

Department of Government and Foreign Policy
Keep a clipping book on neutrality, from newspapers, magazines, etc.
Keep clippings on the Nine Power Treaty.
Make map showing countries with which we have reciprocal trade agreements, and keep up to date as new agreements are made (from newspaper accounts).

Department of Government and Legal Status of Women
Survey of jury service of women in Minnesota (report form attached - to be returned to League office when completed)
Survey of women holding public office in your county - appointive or elective (send report to League office)

Department of Government and Its Operation
See letter to Government andIts Operation chairmen, dated Nov. 4, 1937
See question sheets on Structure, Functions and Finance of Town, Village and City Government.
Conduct a model interview on civil service (see Civil Service Dialog)
Have one or two members ready to speak on civil service at any meeting in your community - church, PTA, Federated Club, etc.

General
At one or more meetings during the year, especially when request is made for letters in support of our legislation, have all present write a sample letter, with group criticism as to salutation, subject matter and local application.
Conduct a sample interview with a prospective member, and a possible contributor.

Note: Please report to this office by April 1st how many of these projects your League undertakes - not your findings (except where especially requested), but how many you do and how effective you find them in achieving every-member participation.

35
11/11/37

AGENDA

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145
11/18/37

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue,
Minneapolis

November 19th,
1937

My dear Foreign Policy Chairman:

Many of you are now studying the Far Eastern warfare, its background and its progress. It is the most pressing immediate question having to do with the Department of Government and Foreign Policy. The troublesome problem of American neutrality is daily before us.

I cannot urge too strongly that all League members read the National News Letter of October 28th. It is entirely devoted to American foreign policy. It clarifies present issues and sets forth some of the next decisions which the country must make.

We received a letter under the same date from the National chairman of our Department, which I pass on to you herewith. It is your responsibility to make clear to your membership the League's position on foreign policy and the way it at times differs from that of some other groups.

Some of you may want to have some information about the Nine Power Treaty. It is under this treaty that the Conference now being held in Belgium was called. The treaty was originally executed by the United States, Belgium, the British Empire, China, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and Portugal. Subsequently it was also executed by Norway, Bolivia, Sweden, Denmark and Mexico. The treaty was one of several treaties and agreements entered into at the Washington Conference of 1921-22. That Washington Conference was essentially a disarmament conference, aiming to promote the possibility of peace in the world, not only through the cessation of competition in naval armament, but also by the solution of various other disturbing problems which threatened the peace of the world, particularly in the Far East. These problems were all inter-related.

The signers of the so-called Nine Power Treaty agreed to respect the sovereignty, the independence, and the territorial and administrative integrity of China, and to provide the fullest and most unembarrassed opportunity to China to develop and maintain for herself an effective and stable government.

There are 19 powers taking part in the Far Eastern Conference in Brussels. Russia, a nation very much interested in the Far East, was not invited to sign the original Nine Power Treaty at the time of its execution, but is now represented at this Conference. Germany declined an invitation, but is represented unofficially by Italy. Japan has refused to attend. As the News Letter says, "the possibility of successful mediation appears remote, and what action the other signatory powers including the United States may find it possible to take is, again highly conjectural."

The "Jobs for Every Member" were so well received last year, that new suggestions are being prepared and will be sent to your president shortly. Those for our department include continued clippings on neutrality, and now on the Nine Power Treaty and the Belgium Conference, and a world map showing countries with which we have reciprocal trade agreements.

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11/11/37

AGENDA

STATE BOARD MEETING

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The National League has a new pamphlet in preparation, "Toward a Collective System" and a kit, consisting of a "library shelf" of materials for a study of the problems of the collective system. We feel sure that you may plan on these for your study groups by the first of the year. Watch your WOMAN VOTER for announcement of this new material.

I hope that you will write to me frequently, giving me any ideas that we may want to share with other Department chairmen, and asking any questions about which you think we may be able to help you.

Sincerely yours,

Alice F. McNally

Mrs. Miles H. McNally, Chairman
Department of Government and
Foreign Policy

enc. 1

References

America's Stake in the Far East, with study guide - available at League office - 25¢
Conflicts of Policy in the Far East," " " " " " " - 30¢

The New York Times or the Christian Science Monitor are the best newspaper references.
The weekly Bulletins of the Foreign Policy Association for July 23 and 30 and August 6 and 20 contain excellent summaries; they can be ordered from 8 West 40th Street, New York City
The Foreign Policy Report of September 15th is on the present crisis and neutrality, and can be ordered at 25¢ from the FPA.
The August and September issues of the new magazine, Amerasia, also contain a number of useful articles; the magazine costs 25¢ and can be ordered from 125 East 52nd Street, New York City, or obtained from news stands.

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11/11/37

A G E N D A

STATE BOARD MEETING

November 12, 1937

Minutes

Finance
- Report of treasurer
- Report of finance chairman
- Mileage charge

Organization
- December Board meeting
- Institute meeting
- Appointment of sub-chairmen and special chairmen
- Executive committee
- Recommendation as to material and speakers for other groups
- Report of field secretary

Congressional interviews

News Letters

Patronage Excursion

First steps in making of new National Program

Correspondence

League calendars

Luncheon
- International situation - Mrs. McNally
- Analysis of Board questionnaire
- Convention in restrospect

to the effect of such action on American domestic economy, of more important collective efforts of this and other countries to obtain a peaceful settlement - on the assumption that this is the best, if not the only, way to keep the United States out of war.

90
11/16/37

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis

November 1937

JURY SERVICE OF WOMEN IN MINNESOTA
1 9 3 7

_____ County

1. Were women listed in the jury panels for 1937? _____

2. How many women served during 1937

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11/16/37

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis

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JOBS FOR EVERY MEMBER

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Make map of school districts in county, showing number of schools, district boundaries, number of pupils per school, and salary of teacher if possible.

Department of Government and Child Welfare
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See letter to Child Welfare Chairmen, dated Nov. 6, 1937.

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See penny sheets on Old Age Assistance in Minnesota and Unemployment Compensation

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914 Marquette Avenue,
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Congressional District Chairmen	
First District	Mrs. J G W Havens, Austin
Second District	Mrs. B W Musser, Wells
Third District	Mrs. Leonard Keyes, Columbia Heights
Fourth District	Mrs. Mahlon C. Bundy, St. Paul
Fifth District	Mrs. Harold G. Cant, Minneapolis
Sixth District	Mrs. W B Richards, St. Cloud
Seventh District	Mrs. I M Hudson, Benson
Eighth District	Mrs. E C Congdon, Duluth
Ninth District	Mrs. J L Townley, Jr., Fergus Falls
Department Chairmen	
Government and Its Operation	Miss Ruby Britts, Duluth
Government and Education	Mrs. William R Pearce, Red Wing
Government and Child Welfare	Mrs. I M Nelson, Gaylord
Government and Economic Welfare	(Mrs. Thomas Wright, Fergus Falls
	(Mrs. H G Zavoral, St. Paul
Government and Foreign Policy	Mrs. Miles H McNally, Minneapolis
Government and Legal Status of Women	Mrs. Charlotte Farrish Luwe, Mankato
Finance	Mrs. F G Jewett, Minneapolis
Special Advisers	
Public Personnel	Mrs. Mary K Swain, Winona
College Leagues	Mrs. John W Gordon, Minneapolis
Radio	Mrs. Dwain M. Ewing, Minneapolis
VOTER editor	

*Send all mail in care of the Minnesota League office

90
11/18/37

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis

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11/18/37
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The League of Women Voters on the other hand has worked for a discretionary or flexible neutrality law. At the first Congressional hearings on neutrality in 1935, the League of Women Voters filed a statement expressing interest in the subject of domestic neutrality legislation, but stated the conviction that war could best be prevented through international cooperation. Since then, the League has supported legislation providing embargoes on munitions and on loans and credits, and prohibitions of American travel on belligerent ships and of exports of "essential war materials" (which the President should name), above peace-time quotas. When there was substituted for the latter provision the "cash and carry plan", under which any nation could buy from the United States any essential war material it could pay for and carry away, the League of Women Voters abandoned support of the resolution, which became the present Neutrality Law, and spent its energies in behalf of as flexible a law as was possible to obtain.

As you know League support of discretionary provisions in neutrality legislation has been based first on the fact that under our form of government only the President and the Secretary of State are in the position to conduct foreign policy in a constantly changing world and that to predetermine their course of action, regardless of unknown future events, is a dangerous practice, and second, on the unwillingness of the League of Women Voters that neutrality legislation should obstruct the efforts of other nations to maintain peace, or more positively should prevent the United States from making contributions to collective efforts to maintain peace.

In 1935 and 1936, there was a proposal before Congress generally understood to be supported by the Administration, which would have provided an "escape clause", under which the United States in consultation with other nations might invoke embargoes against an aggressor only, but by 1937, such a provisions was abandoned as unobtainable. The League of Women Voters had supported this provision.

Based on this past action the League of Women Voters' only public statements during the present crisis have been in opposition to an ostrich policy of isolation, and in support of consultation with other nations for the finding of a peaceful settlement for the Far Eastern conflict.

* * * * * * * * * * *

(Signed) Mrs. Louise Leonard Wright,
National Chairman, Department of
Government and Foreign Policy

145 11/18/37

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No. 103

PATENTED