

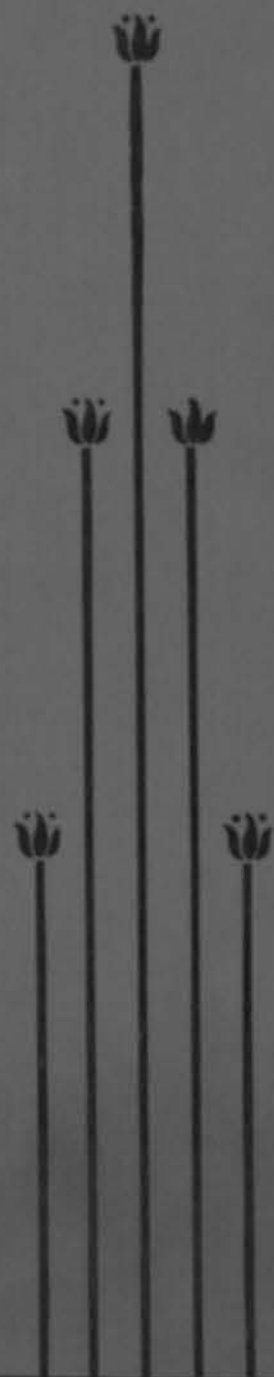


League of Women Voters of Minnesota Records

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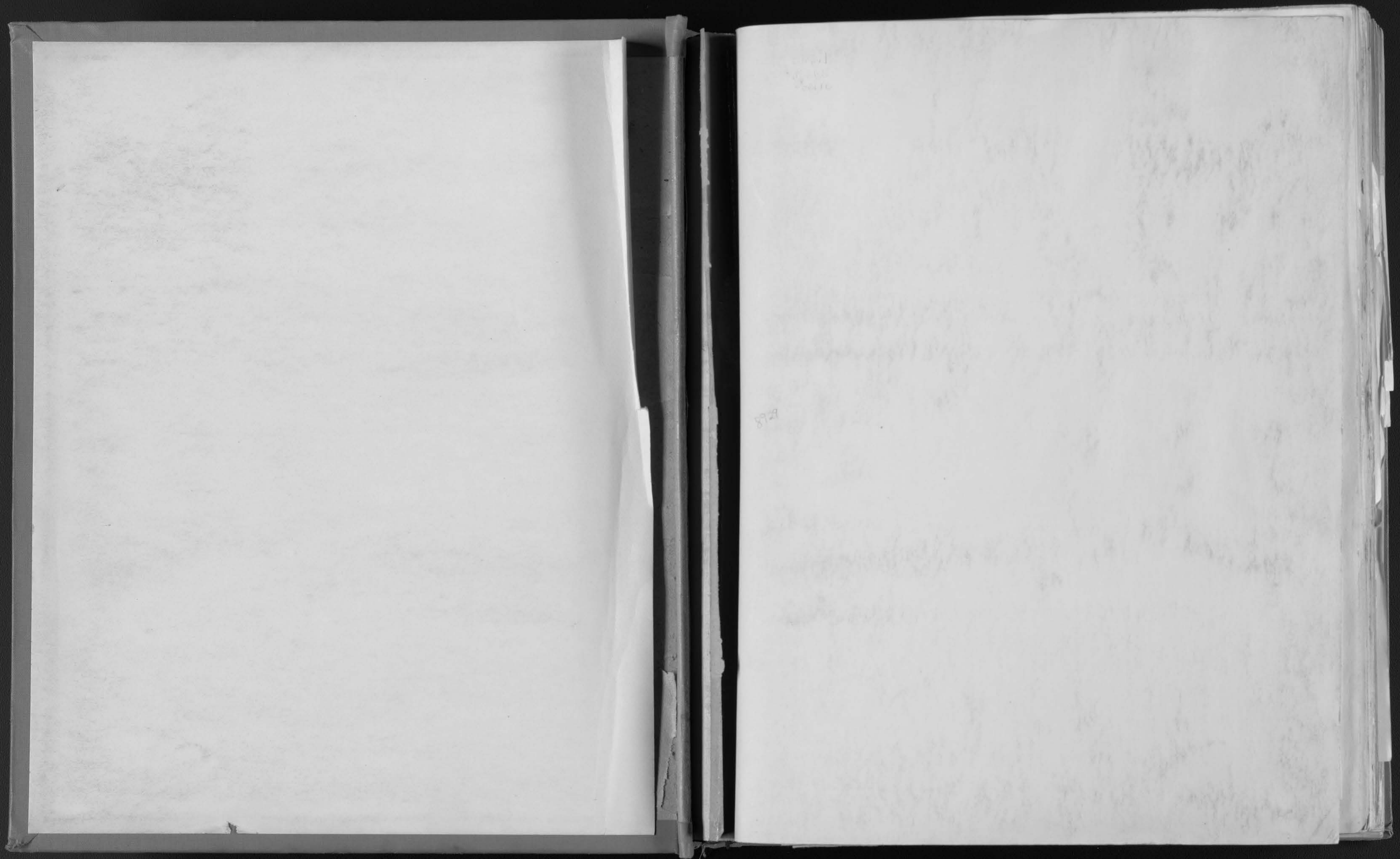
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SCRAP BOOK



SCRAPBOOK:
Printed Materials, 1940-1943.

8929



35
A G E N D A

Luncheon Discussion - "Sample" Orientation Course

100
MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

October 15th,
1940

Dear Local League President:

Sincerely yours,

Ruth H. Mitchell
Ruth H. Mitchell,
President

P. S. As you know now, from the last News Letter just received (No. 16), final consideration of the Ramspeck bill has again been postponed. Letters of appreciation are in order to eight of our nine congressmen - Mr. Andresen of the First District being the only one to vote against the acceptance of the conference report. Such letters will do much to keep our congressmen voting right.

Another Social Security bill is being considered. It is hoped that it will be passed. It sends them to a clinic, and one third to one.

60
TENTH ANNUAL
COLLEGE LEAGUE CONFERENCE

Mankato Teachers' College
Mankato, Minnesota

October 18th and 19th
1940

100
MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

October 25th,
1940

Dear Local League President:

There are a couple of matters we want to write you about.
Organization Secretary

Corinne K. Collins
Mrs. Corinne K. Collins,
Executive Secretary

P. S. Reports from many Leagues show how widely the Campaign School outline has been used. If it has been or is to be used by your League, will you be sure we receive detailed comment, particularly on these three points?

- 1) Did it arouse discussion?
- 2) Did it clarify campaign issues?
- 3) Did you find it interesting and helpful?

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Friday, October 18th

- 2:30 Physical Education and Health Bldg. - Entrance Hall REGISTRATION
- 3:00 Physical Education and Health Bldg. - Room 604 OUR FOREIGN POLICY - Mr. Wm. Verhage
- 4:00 Y M C A TEA GIVEN BY THE MANKATO LEAGUE
- 6:30 Dinner - Holtun's Cafeteria Presiding - Betty Jane Rogers Welcome - Betty Jane Pugh Response - St. Cloud T C
- 8:00 Cooper Hall - Drawing Room FIRESIDE EVENING Mrs. Charlotte F Luwe, Mankato

Saturday, October 19th

- 8:00 Breakfast - Dormitory ALL COLLEGE LEAGUE BOARD MEETING
- 9:00 DISCUSSION OF THE PROGRAM - Mrs. Dewey Gruenhagen
- PRESENTATION OF TYPES OF MEETINGS
- 12:30 LUNCHEON - Holtun's Cafeteria Presiding - Helen Wendlandt "CONFESSIONS OF AN ARDENT LEAGUER" - Mrs. A B Anderson College League Adviser

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Dear Local League President:

There are a couple of matters we want to write you about.

First The News Letter of the National League. As you know, subscriptions run from January to January. There is a minimum requirement of one subscription for every fifteen members (plus one outside the League membership). While most of the Leagues have not been satisfied with securing this minimum, we still do not have enough subscribers in Minnesota.

With events in Congress so extremely important, League members will want to be constantly informed on what is happening, and what the League's part in the picture is. There is no better method than subscribing to the News Letter!

The enclosed folders (which can be used in securing subscriptions) tell you of the plans for making the News Letter more attractive to its readers. Some Leagues are having two, or three, or four persons take a subscription jointly? Is this a possibility in your League?

Send subscriptions in to this office any time from now on.

Second At this time of year, the majority of Woman Voter subscriptions throughout the state expire. Will you check with your treasurer to be sure that renewals are being sent in promptly, and that subscriptions for new members are sent in without delay? We want all new members not only to have their Voters promptly, but also the new National "Members' Magazine", which they cannot receive until their Voter subscriptions are sent in to us, and they are thus included on the membership list. The subscription price for the Voter is 25 cents per year per member; the "Members' Magazine" comes to your members at no cost to them or to you.

Please do not hesitate to write either of us if we can be of help in any way.

Sincerely yours,

Helen M. Horr
Helen M. Horr,
Organization Secretary

Corinne K. Collins
Mrs. Corinne K. Collins,
Executive Secretary

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33

A G E N D A
STATE BOARD MEETING
October 11, 1940

Minutes

Finance

Treasurer's Report

Finance Chairman's Report

J G S Fund

Organization

Resignation and appointment

Leagues -- new and revived

College Leagues

Report on Fall Conferences

November Board meeting

Continuation Course

National and state material

Ramspeck bill

Pre-election activities

Luncheon Discussion -- "Sample" Orientation Course

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

Dear Local League President:

October 15th,
1940

As so many Leagues have expressed an interest in interviewing their candidates for county commissioner, Mrs. Nelson, our Social Welfare chairman, has prepared the enclosed suggested basis for such interviews. While these interviews are not required of local Leagues, it is to be hoped that you will have League members who will feel like doing this. It should greatly help in your future dealings with the commissioners, especially with those who serve on the County Welfare Board, and will make them aware that there is a group of citizens vitally interested in county welfare services.

This may be the time for me to again sum up some of the pre-election policies which have been carefully followed in the League for many years and which should be adhered to in the present election time.

- 1) Local League presidents should not hold a party office at the same time as she holds her League presidency. A temporary leave of absence from her League position is the advisable thing, with the vice president carrying on. This applies even to local party positions.
- 2) The League does not work to support or oppose any candidate, even though the candidate is not running under party designation. This applies to all types of support, such as permitting just one candidate to speak at a League meeting, permitting literature or buttons or any sign of campaign material to be distributed at any League meeting, either by a League member or by an outsider; as having the League's name appear on any document which endorses a candidate, even if he has been a friend of the League in all his term of public office. These may seem like impossible cases, but all of these have been brought to my attention as having been done by certain Leagues in Minnesota. If such are not guarded against, we might lose our privilege of being affiliated with the National League. You would not want to be the League which caused that to happen.
- 3) There are in the office very carefully drawn, detailed instructions as to how to put on a League-like candidates' meeting, as well as how to conduct pre-election information booths. It would be wise to send for these if you are considering such. By adhering to them you will avoid many a pitfall which might otherwise occur.

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October 18th and 19th
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Communication

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Minnesota League of Women Voters

914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

October 15, 1940

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
October 15, 1940

Suggestions for interviewing candidates for
County Commissioner

The League in Minnesota has for years supported coordinated state and local public welfare organization. In 1937 the League worked for the law establishing County Welfare Boards with lay representation, one of whom must be a woman. The League believes that lay representation on these boards is valuable for it helps withdraw welfare from political controversy and gives an opportunity to use to full advantage the knowledge of citizens who have long been familiar with and active in county welfare problems. In 1939 the League successfully opposed increased county commissioner representation on these boards.

The League worked for merit provisions for the selection of federal employees administering Social Security services. In 1939 the League supported an amendment to the Social Security Act to include state and local employees.

The County Welfare Board administers all forms of public assistance and child welfare. Many of these services are items upon which the League has worked for years.

Minimum standards for child welfare have been a concern of the League since its earliest years. The League has worked for adequate federal support for the Children's Bureau, for Child Welfare Service provisions of the Social Security Act, as well as other services. This includes the broad interests of the children needing special care and protection - the dependent, neglected, illegitimate, delinquent and feeble minded. This is a most important group, and the trained worker should have sufficient time to do long time planning for it will save the county money in the end. Because the counties have trained workers and active boards, the State is turning many duties back to the counties.

Old Age Assistance In 1934, support of Old Age Assistance Laws for government aid to the aged on basis of need was first put on the program. Support of federal provisions for Old Age Assistance was added in 1936, and since then the League has watched administration of these provisions.

Aid to Dependent Children Since 1921, the State League has successfully worked for improvements in Mothers' Allowance Laws. In 1936 the League supported Aid to Dependent Children provisions of the Social Security Act, and in 1939 successfully supported an amendment to increase the federal share from one third to one half.

Crippled Children's Services Another Social Security measure in which the League is interested is Crippled Children's Services, which locates crippled children, sends them to a clinic, and makes plans for correct medical care.

Relief (administered by County Welfare Boards in counties under county system) The League believes that there should be federal participation in the care of the needy unemployed, that local as well as state responsibility should be maintained, and a plan should be adopted to integrate all various activities for the care of those in economic need.

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Feeble-Minded The League is studying the facilities for the care and control of the mentally retarded to determine if any legislation and what kind is needed to better social conditions in the state.

Public Health (under supervision of State Department of Health and local Nursing Advisory Committee)

Support of federal aid for Maternity and Infancy began in 1920 when the Leagues throughout the nation worked for the Sheppard-Towner Act which provided grants for this purpose. The Minnesota League was instrumental in getting Minnesota to qualify for this aid. In addition the League worked for adequate state appropriations for Maternity and Infancy. The League was successful in having the Maternal and Child Health program included in the Social Security Act providing federal aid to the states. Last year the League studied public health nursing, and this year is studying public health administration.

Before interviewing candidates or commissioners, be familiar with the sheets on "What Every Member Should Know about State and Local Welfare Administration", and revised sheets on Social Security Services. Know who are the members of your County Welfare Board. Get the latest copy of "Social Welfare Review" published by the State Division of Social Welfare, and know the case loads of the various services in your county. Whenever possible stress the saving in dollars and cents of trained workers and long-time planning.

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Ave.,
Minneapolis

October 22nd,
1940

Dear Local League President:

The League's campaign for the Ramanack bill has begun and it is going to call

Ruth H. Mitchell
Ruth H. Mitchell,
President

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

October 31st,
1940

Dear Board Member: -

Sincerely yours,

Ruth H. Mitchell
Ruth H. Mitchell,
President

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

Grand Rapids, Minn.
November 1st, 1940

Dear Education Chairman:

I presume by now your League has taken up its fall work and you are ready for a busy year. I have a few suggestions that I hope will make your work in our department interesting and helpful for you and your members.

In our department we have two study items. First, the Development of Library Service in Minnesota. All the Leagues did not use the five cent sheet put out last year. I hope you will all find time to use this material this year, or to review it. The second item, Special State and Federal Aids for Public Schools, is a subject that needs constant watch and study to keep up with the changes. We will very soon have new state material on this subject, being prepared by Mrs. David Bartlett of St. Paul, a member of our education advisory committee. Watch for it!

A new pamphlet has just been sent out from the National League, "Know Your School System." This is outlined for a most interesting study group. It is made up of simple questions divided into headings. Fundamental work on education is a thorough knowledge of our present school system. Nowhere can be made a better start than at home. "Know Your School System" is splendid material to initiate new members into the way of the League and useful to old members as it gives them definite knowledge with a new approach to an old subject.

Will you, some time very soon, review for your entire membership our penny sheet on Academic Freedom? This item was not included on the National proposed program, but department members at the national convention requested that the item be put back on the program - agreeing that now is the time to show that academic freedom is a cornerstone of democracy so that there will be no inroads on the freedom of teaching.

In a recent letter from Mrs. Chubb, our national education chairman, some interesting ideas on our work for the coming year were brought out. I quote: "At this time when millions of dollars are being appropriated for national defense, will we find it difficult to get people to give attention to subjects which they do not think directly related to national defense? High expenditure for defense may result in attempts at curtailment in the field of public education."

If we keep the above in mind when directing study of our educational items, can't we show the "relation of education to national defense" and bring out the importance of having our "public school system sufficiently well financed and under sufficiently adequate leadership to do its part in meeting the necessity of a challenged civilization."

I am looking forward to working with you and won't you write me of your work in our department so that we can be helpful to each other?

Sincerely yours,

J. L. Huntley
Mrs. L.L. Huntley, Chairman,
Dept. of Govt. and Education

References:

Development of Library Service in Minnesota
Know Your School System
Protection of Academic Freedom

Minn. LWV, March 1940 - 5¢
Nat'l. LWV Oct. 1940 15¢
Minn. LWV Nov. 1936 1¢

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
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Minneapolis

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MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
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Minneapolis

Fergus Falls, Minn.
November 1st, 1940

Dear Economic Welfare Chairman:

The first thing we are all noticing as different in this year's work is the department realignment, giving relief and old age assistance to the enlarged Social Welfare Department, and allowing us to concentrate our work on the more purely economic items of the program. I am proud to say that I was one of those to suggest this change to the National Chairman three years ago; and while we are all missing our "children" - relief and old age assistance - and more especially our state co-chairman, Mrs. Fraser, who has followed these items to the Social Welfare Department, I am sure we will find the change a good one, which will allow us to work more efficiently.

All our League work is so tied together that we find it hard to draw department lines anyway. The Austin League's housing survey was done as a result of their concern with juvenile delinquency; Interstate Trade Barriers is like a tariff study on a smaller scale, with exactly the same principles holding true. The more closely all our departments can work together, and the more each of us knows about the whole League program, the better work we will do in our own department.

The study of Interstate Trade Barriers is a new slant on an old problem. I suppose you have the National League kit - that is the place to start. I am preparing brief material on barriers that affect Minnesota, and will try to have it ready for you within the next month. The law comparisons of the WPA Marketing Laws Survey, and "Barriers to Internal Trade in Farm Products" are available on loan from the League office.

Your other approach, I think, will be through your local industries. I would suggest your creamery, chain or cooperative stores, public utilities, to start with. Mrs. Lindstaedt, Austin chairman, has already obtained a report from the Hormel Company which will also be at the office for loan to any of you that wish it. As you gather further reports, will you send them in to us? In that way, we should collect a useful body of information on how trade barriers affect our own state.

Housing has been on our program before, and will be at least partly familiar to some of you. While our National program has authorized support of Public Housing for Low Income Groups for some years, we in Minnesota have never put this item on our state support program. Those of you who were at the Duluth convention last spring will remember that it was very nearly included on our support program this year. However, many felt that they were not familiar enough with the program to decide, and many others felt critical of the housing program as the government has set it up.

We are preparing a new kit for the use of our state. If you have the National kit of 1938, look it over as a background, especially the Public Affairs Pamphlet, "Can America Build Houses?" This pamphlet is likely to be in your library, and will give you a good general background, even if you do not have the kit.

Our definite problem, remember, is the study of public housing for low income groups. The need for better housing is surely apparent to all of us. It remains to study

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what can be done about it, what alternatives there are to government subsidized housing, how public housing operates, and what its advantages and disadvantages are.

Every League should put some concentrated time on this study. I also hope every local chairman, with others that she may select, will personally visit examples of poor housing in her own community (this project will be outlined in more detail in the new kit). Please, each of you, think in terms of your own town or county; what houses would be torn down in a slum clearance project? who would initiate and plan a public housing project? who would be chosen on your local Housing authority? who would manage your project? When we can answer these questions for our own community, we will be well prepared to take a stand on the question - should our State have a housing enabling act?

One other subject must be mentioned. We will all greet with high expectation and great pleasure, I am sure, the National League's kit on Public Health - the Federal Government's Responsibility for Public Health and Health Insurance, as the National program phrases it. So many of us have been interested in this subject, and have gropingly tried to study it without fully knowing what points to include or to emphasize. This material will be a boon to all of us. It is quite fearsome in length and scope, as was inevitable in dealing with such a large subject. If you can organize a study group that will be the best way to deal with it. Be sure to give it some space on your program either this year or next, as we must be prepared before the next National convention to take a definite stand on it, or to drop it. This subject is of course equally or even more the responsibility of the Social Welfare Department; no doubt you can organize a study group together, and find ways of dividing your responsibilities. Our State study of Public Health Administration should precede such a study group.

Good luck and best wishes to you. If you should ever find time to write me, I can't tell you how much I should appreciate it; there are so many things I need help and suggestions on.

Yours most sincerely,

Mrs. Thomas Wright, Chairman
Dept. of Govt. and Economic Welfare

The penny sheet on "Unemployment Compensation in Minnesota" prepared three years ago has been revised and is available for those who wish to refresh their study of this question.

References:		
Interstate Trade Barriers packet	Natl. LWV, 1940	35¢
Public Health Kit	Natl. LWV, 1940	\$1.00
Public Housing for Low Income Groups	Natl. LWV, 1938	.75
Unemployment Compensation in Minn.	Minn. LWV, 1940	.01

In preparation: Material on housing and interstate trade barriers in Minnesota

On loan:
WPA Marketing Laws Survey
Barriers to Internal Trade in Farm Products

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Dear Local League President:

The League's campaign for the Ramspeck bill has begun and it is going to call for your very best and fastest work. However, the National League has prepared for our use every possible kind of help, from fliers to a "kit" of practical suggestions for interviews and publicity.

A supply of the fliers is being sent you, at no cost. Your own ingenuity will be needed in getting them put to immediate and widespread use. From past experience, I know you will succeed.

The "kit" is also being sent you, but we are taking the liberty of charging its cost (15¢) to your running account, as we know you will find it most useful in many different ways.

Minnesota is more fortunate than some states, for only one of our Congressmen voted against the conference report, as you saw by your Voter. Our work must be in congratulating our congressmen on their vote, and keeping them determined to work even harder for this bill.

A special request is being made of those Leagues in communities where there is a candidate for congress or a present incumbent.

Others of you will, we hope, plan to interview party leaders, as suggested in the attached letter from Miss Wells.

Please send in a detailed report of everything you are able to do on this long-time object of League support:

- what use you make of the fliers
- complete report of what interviews you make
- what publicity you are able to secure - radio, newspaper, etc.

The Minneapolis Times-Tribune of October 18th has already had a fine editorial.

I shall eagerly await report of your gallant response.

Sincerely yours,

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October 31st,
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Dear Board Member: -

Time between sessions at the Continuation Center was so limited that the eight members of the State Board who were present at the course voted to postpone our board meeting back to the regular time - Friday, November 8th.

The meeting will be at the Hampshire Arms, 9th St. and 4th Av. So., Minneapolis, beginning as usual at ten o'clock. Please make your luncheon reservation with Mrs. Collins by the day before. The price is 50 cents.

A good part of the morning discussion will be given over to an analysis of the Legislative Council bill as introduced at the last session, and the improvements suggested by various experts. Mrs. Percy Watson, of Northfield, a member of the advisory committee for the Department of Government and Its Operation, has been asked to meet with the board and share the conclusions she has come to in working over the suggestions for improvement. You may bring your local government and its operation chairman with you, if you wish.

Those of you who made yourselves responsible for discussing the National Finance Sheets with your local League finance workers, please be ready with your suggestions. At the December board meeting, Miss Bertha Pabst of the National League staff will be with us, and we would like to have the use of these finance sheets well analyzed before she comes.

The luncheon discussion will center around the methods to be used by local Leagues in interviewing their legislators. Sample interviews will be made, methods decided upon, and subject matter emphasized.

I shall be in Indiana on that day, and shall miss very much meeting with you, but I know that Mrs. Newhart will ably preside in my absence and will tell me all that I shall miss hearing.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth H. Mitchell
Ruth H. Mitchell,
President

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

Grand Rapids, Minn.
November 1st, 1940

Dear Education Chairman:

I presume by now your League has taken up its fall work and you are ready for a busy year. I have a few suggestions that I hope will make your work in our department interesting and helpful for you and your members.

In our department we have two study items. First, the Development of Library Service in Minnesota. All the Leagues did not use the five cent sheet put out last year. I hope you will all find time to use this material this year, or to review it. The second item, Special State and Federal Aids for Public Schools, is a subject that needs constant watch and study to keep up with the changes. We will very soon have new state material on this subject, being prepared by Mrs. David Bartlett of St. Paul, a member of our education advisory committee. Watch for it!

A new pamphlet has just been sent out from the National League, "Know Your School System." This is outlined for a most interesting study group. It is made up of simple questions divided into headings. Fundamental work on education is a thorough knowledge of our present school system. Nowhere can be made a better start than at home. "Know Your School System" is splendid material to initiate new members into the way of the League and useful to old members as it gives them definite knowledge with a new approach to an old subject.

Will you, some time very soon, review for your entire membership our penny sheet on Academic Freedom? This item was not included on the National proposed program, but department members at the national convention requested that the item be put back on the program - agreeing that now is the time to show that academic freedom is a cornerstone of democracy so that there will be no inroads on the freedom of teaching.

In a recent letter from Mrs. Chubb, our national education chairman, some interesting ideas on our work for the coming year were brought out. I quote: "At this time when millions of dollars are being appropriated for national defense, will we find it difficult to get people to give attention to subjects which they do not think directly related to national defense? High expenditure for defense may result in attempts at curtailment in the field of public education."

If we keep the above in mind when directing study of our educational items, can't we show the "relation of education to national defense" and bring out the importance of having our "public school system sufficiently well financed and under sufficient leadership to decide, and many others felt that in meeting the necessity of a challenged has set it up.

We are preparing a new kit for the use of our state. If you have the National kit of 1938, look it over as a background, especially the Public Affairs Pamphlet, "Can America Build Houses?" This pamphlet is likely to be in your library, and will give you a good general background, even if you do not have the kit.

Our definite problem, remember, is the study of public housing for low income groups. The need for better housing is surely apparent to all of us. It remains to study

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PRIMER ON FINANCE Revised 8/40 -70

of the women of the United States to secure better understanding of governmental problems. As a single group, you would be ineffective. Membership in a local League means membership in the State and National League. You are the League of Women Voters.

8. 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, and they are under considerable expense, not only for monthly board meetings, but other trips to the Twin Cities.

9. Does the League charge what it costs to edit and publish the printed and mimeographed material?

No, it charges only what it costs to print or mimeograph such material. The full cost is not charged because fewer people would have access to them. League material is accurate, non-partisan and condensed - the sort of thing the public is eager to have.

-1-

A G E N D A

STATE BOARD MEETING

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis November 22nd, 1940

Dear Government and Its Operation Chairman:

all of you. I know that you will continue to be the strong leaders in your communities, constantly marshalling public support for our civil service act.

Sincerely yours,

Ruby E. Britts
Ruby E. Britts

References:

What Every League Member Should Know on Civil Service	Minn. LWV	1 cent
Calendar of Minnesota's Civil Service System	Minn. LTV	5 cents
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Summary Table on Organization of Legislative Council		(free on request)
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Project and Discussion Outline for above	Natl. LWV	10 cents
NATIONAL NEWS LETTER - New volume begins January 1st - \$1.00 a year		

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis November 22nd, 1940

Dear Local League President:

Now that elections are over, League members are more than ever aware that our interest in government is a year around responsibility. Preparation for effective work at the legislature begins now and the first step is for you to plan for interviews with your Senator and Representatives in the Legislature.

Questionnaires requiring answers were not sent to candidates for the legislature this year. Instead you were asked to write them on civil service. For this reason, and because the legislation in which we are interested is so very vital, legislative interviews are absolutely essential this year. Reports of your interviews will be the basis for our contacts with your legislators during the session.

Enclosed is a sheet giving information that all interviewers should have on our three major support items - Minnesota's Civil Service Law, the Administration of Welfare, and the Legislative Council. Also a sheet on interviewing techniques, and report forms.

If a legislator lives elsewhere, find out if he is planning to be in your town and make an appointment to talk with him. In case there is another League in your legislative district, you may cooperate with them on interviews, or make separate interviews, whichever would be most effective.

Plan to make your interviews early in December and send report to this office by December 20th. We need a 100 per cent return this year!

In addition to such interviews, there is another plan that has been used very effectively by some Leagues. The members of the legislature from their district are invited to a special meeting, usually a luncheon. At this meeting, the legislators themselves are not asked to speak, but members of the League tell briefly what legislation we are supporting. Such meetings, however, do not take the place of interviews.

Each year, League members seem to increase their efficiency in conducting their interviews, and they also seem to find that such interviews are most gratifying and helpful, not only to the legislators but to the interviewers themselves. I shall eagerly await your report of the interviews, and you may know that the work which you do now will make our work at the legislature all the more effective.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth H. Mitchell
Ruth H. Mitchell, President

P. S. Since there is so much interest in the discussion method of handling meetings, I should like to call your attention to a pamphlet from a Handbook for Discussion Leaders, available from this office at 5 cents a copy. Also we have available "Freedom or Fascism" (25 cents) published for the Connecticut League of Women Voters by the Yale University Press, mentioned in the October issue of the Members' Magazine.

FLASH NEW CONFERENCE REPORT ON RAMSPECK CIVIL SERVICE BILL ADOPTED BY BOTH SENATE AND HOUSE NOVEMBER 19. NICHOLS QUOTA AMENDMENT ELIMINATED. CONGRATULATIONS ON JOB WELL DONE. FOR FULLER REPORT SEE NEWS LETTER

PRIMER ON FINANCE Revised 8/40 70
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Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
November 1940

INFORMATION NEEDED FOR MAKING LEGISLATIVE INTERVIEWS

Minnesota's Civil Service Law This law, passed by the 1939 session, was based
on the bill drafted and recommended by the
Minnesota Civil Service Council, which was organized originally upon the invita-
tion of the League. There have been criticisms of this law, which is inevitable
in the establishment of a new system and due in the most part to the transition
period. While the law may not be perfect, it is one of the finest pieces of
merit system legislation passed by any state. The League maintains that the law
should not be changed this session but should be given at least another two years
before any amendments are made. The League will support an appropriation ade-
quate to maintain a proper merit system as established by the law.

References: Civil Service Calendar
What Every League Member Should Know About Civil Service
Minnesota Civil Service Act

Administration of Welfare The law establishing county welfare boards with lay
representation was supported by the League when it was
passed in the 1937 session, and efforts to increase county commissioner repre-
sentation were successfully opposed in the 1939 session. It is contended that
unless all five county commissioners serve on these boards, all the districts of
the county will not be represented, and their needs will not be met. The League
maintains that it is neither necessary or advisable that all the commissioners
serve. County Welfare Boards are not administrative, but policy making. The
decision as to who gets assistance should be made impartially on the basis of
need, not locality. Public welfare demands comprehensive planning of a somewhat
different type from the current business administration demanded of county com-
missioners as a body. Adequate lay representation helps withdraw welfare from
political controversy.

References: What Every League Member Should Know about Welfare Administration
Suggestions for Interviewing County Commissioners
Social Security Sheets on OAA, ADC and Child Welfare Services

Legislative Council Support of the establishment of a legislative council for
Minnesota was voted at the League's 1940 convention last
spring. A bill to establish such a Council was introduced in the 1939 session,
but did not get out of committee. Legislators should be asked if they feel
the need of additional technical service, such as would be provided by a
legislative council.

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Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis

November 1940

Report of Interview with State Legislator

Name of Legislator _____ District _____

Senate or House _____

Date and place of interview _____

Names of Interviewers _____

Report of Interview: (Please include all information possible and quote
legislator's exact words when you can)

Civil Service

Administration of Welfare

Legislative Council

PRIMER ON FINANCE
By Helen M Horr

Revised 8/40 -70
10/40-25

1. What does it cost to maintain the State League?

The budget for the year 1940-41, adopted by the 1940 convention, is \$10,350.

2. Where does this money come from?

Quotas from local Leagues, "extra quota" contributions from local Leagues, interest on the Jane Grey Swisshelm Fund, and contributions. These contributions are from friends of the League who believe in its work of education in government and wish to support it.

3. How is this money spent?

Organization (travelling to build new Leagues, visit and help old ones); maintaining the state headquarters; postage; travelling expenses to national meetings; salaries and Social Security taxes; pledge to the National League. (The printing and mailing costs for the Woman Voter and for Educational material are met by the receipts. The annual convention is financed by registration fees.)

4. What does it cost to maintain the National League?

The budget adopted at the 1940 convention is \$82,860.

5. Where does this money come from?

Pledges from State Leagues, publications, News Letter, endowments, convention fees.

6. How is this money spent?

For general administration and for direct services to state Leagues, including promotion travel expenses, biennial convention, and an every-member magazine which goes to all League members at no cost.

7. How much does Minnesota pledge to the National League?

Our pledge for the coming biennium is \$4,000 per year. The strength of the League lies in the fact that it is nation-wide. It is a concentrated effort of the women of the United States to secure better understanding of governmental problems. As a single group, you would be ineffective. Membership in a local League means membership in the State and National League. You are the League of Women Voters.

8. 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, and they are under considerable expense, not only for monthly board meetings, but other trips to the Twin Cities.

9. Does the League charge what it costs to edit and publish the printed and mimeographed material?

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MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

November 22nd, 1940

Dear Local League President:

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Ruth H. Mitchell, President

P. S. Since there is so much interest in the discussion method of handling meetings, I should like to call your attention to a pamphlet from a Handbook for Discussion Leaders, available from this office at 5 cents a copy. Also we have available "Freedom or Fascism" (25 cents) published for the Connecticut League of Women Voters by the Yale University Press, mentioned in the October issue of the Members' Magazine.

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November 1940

Report of Interview with State Legislator

What is the Jane Grey Swisshelm Fund?

This is a permanent fund of the State League, the interest from which will help in furthering our work for promoting intelligent participation in government. The original sum of the fund was given in recognition of the spirit and work of Jane Grey Swisshelm.

Y O U R P A R T

1. How are quotas from local Leagues to the State League determined?

Quotas are based on the rate of \$10 per thousand population, according to the 1920 census, with a minimum 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 Leagues 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. Does your League pay its quota?

The number of Leagues paying their quota has tripled in the last ten years, with over two thirds of the 55 Leagues in the state on the "honor roll." Well-organized Leagues have no difficulty in paying their quota.

4. What are "extra quota" contributions?

As population since 1920 has increased in many places, and Leagues have grown in strength, contributions in addition to quota have been made by several Leagues. All Leagues paying full quota are now being asked to pledge an additional 25%; Leagues not paying full quota are expected to make every effort to do so.

5. How can you meet your budget?

- 1) Membership Dues. All Leagues in towns of 1,000 population and over must have at least \$1.00 dues, 25¢ of which is paid to the State League for the Woman Voter. Some Leagues have dues of \$2.00 and \$2.50 a year. It costs each member of the Minnesota League approximately \$3.50 to maintain the State and National Leagues.
- 2) Sustaining dues. These are \$5.00.
- 3) Contributions of \$5.00 and up from men as well as women are secured by many Leagues. The League is for the betterment of the community, works in the interests of the public welfare; therefore, the community may be asked to help support the League.
- 4) Money-raising activities. If your budget cannot be met by membership dues and contributions, you may wish to plan for benefit movies and other entertainments, such as speakers, rummage sales, silver teas, bake sales, card parties, luncheons, etc.

6. Jane Grey Swisshelm Fund.

By every means of which we can all conceive, this fund should be constantly increased - by gifts large and small. This Fund has been added to every month except one since it was started.

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

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FLASH

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Report of Interview with State Legislator

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AGENDA
STATE BOARD MEETING
November 8th,
1940

Minutes
Finance

Report of treasurer
Report of Finance Chairman - National Finance Flash
Discussion of use of Finance Sheets
Miss Pabst's visit in December
J G S Fund

Organization

Miss Britts' letter of resignation
Discussion of methods of carrying on GIO Department
New Leagues
State convention
Discussion of Members' Magazine

Preparation for state legislation

Public Health Nursing
Legislative Council

Ramspeck Bill

Report of Continuation School

Centennial - Mrs. Denny

Luncheon - Methods of interviewing legislators

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis
November 22nd, 1940

Dear Government and Its Operation Chairman:

It is with deep regret that I must tell you that it has become necessary for me to resign as chairman of the Department of Government and Its Operation. The members of the Department's Advisory Committee (Mrs. John Mathys, Minneapolis; Mrs. A B Anderson, St. Paul, Mrs. P T Watson, Northfield, and Mrs. Wayne Peterson, Moorhead) have consented to "carry on" temporarily, and they have already proved that they can give real leadership.

As you look at our State Program of Work, you will notice that two of the three support items which were adopted at the state convention last spring fall within our Department - Minnesota's Civil Service Law, and a Legislative Council for Minnesota. Consequently, we in this Department must be ready to give real leadership to our members in their study of these two subjects, so that when the legislature convenes they will be ready to give their usual fine support.

Study material has been prepared and already widely distributed and used on both these subjects. I know that those Leagues that have not already studied these subjects are planning to give some time soon, preferably before the opening of the legislative session in January. The material available is listed at the bottom of this letter. The new pamphlet, published by the National League, "The Awkward Age in Civil Service," now has a project and discussion outline which is excellent.

It would be most interesting to have a brief review of the pamphlet "90 Days of Law Making in Minnesota." While most Leagues studied this thoroughly two years ago, the opening of the legislative session in January would make a review most worth while and interesting.

We have just received word that the Senate and House both adopted the new conference committee report on the Ramspeck bill on Tuesday, without the Nichols quota amendment! Congratulations on a job well done from our National headquarters belong to you and all those League members who have worked so long and hard to help secure the passage of this bill.

It has been an inspiration and a pleasure to have had the opportunity to work with all of you. I know that you will continue to be the strong leaders in your own communities, constantly marshalling public support for our civil service act.

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November 1940

Report of Interview with State Legislator

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

December 4th,
1940

Dear Board Member: -

Our December meeting will be held on Friday, December 13th, at the Hampshire Arms Hotel, 9th St. and 4th Av. So., Minneapolis, beginning at ten o'clock. We will have as our guest that day Miss Bertha Pabst of the National League staff, who will have spent the entire week conferring with some of the Minnesota Leagues and will share with the Board the result of these conferences in the way of suggestions and recommendations for future work. It is most important that we have as large an attendance at this board meeting as possible as it is many years since we have had a visit from one of the National staff and there will be much that we can learn.

The decisions to be made in regard to our legislative work we will try to have ready to present to you in such a clarified way that we will not have to spend much time on them.

There is one request which I should like to make of you. Please try to arrange to stay through the entire time of board meetings. Appreciating the fact that there are other demands on your time, I always try to adjourn the meeting shortly after two o'clock. It is most disturbing to have members leave before the luncheon discussion. Occasionally circumstances are such that you cannot stay, but please make this the exception rather than the usual practice. It would be less disturbing to have you occasionally miss a meeting altogether than to establish the habit of "dropping in" on the meetings.

Luncheon reservations should be made with Mrs. Collins by Thursday December 12th.

Very sincerely yours,

Ruth H Mitchell
Ruth H Mitchell,
President

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
December 1940

Price - 2 cents

INTERSTATE TRADE BARRIERS AFFECTING MINNESOTA
(To be used as appendix material to the National LWV packet)

A single state is affected by interstate trade barriers in two ways. Barriers erected within the state for the purpose of protecting home industries may become hindrances if they put a premium on less efficient operation, if they create bad feeling in other states so that they in turn discriminate against the first state's products, or if native industries find it hard to bring in the raw materials they need. Exporting industries, on the other hand, are primarily affected by barriers in the states to which they seek to export their goods. Such barriers are harder to discover, and much harder to do anything about. This sheet, therefore, emphasizes the trade barriers within Minnesota, although it cannot attempt to mention all that may be found on our statute books and can only list some of the more outstanding ones.

Minnesota is primarily an agricultural state, with meat packing, poultry dressing, butter making and flour milling as its principal industries. As is to be expected, it is in connection with these industries, in an attempt to "protect" them, that some barriers to interstate trade have been placed on our statute books.

FOOD LAWS

Ice cream may be sold in the state only if inspected and registered by the Department of Agriculture. Butter and cheese made from wholesome milk and cream may be sold as "Minnesota pure dairy butter" or "Minnesota full milk cheese."

Oleomargarine A container of oleomargarine must be plainly marked; hotels serving oleomargarine must have clear signs up to that effect. Dealers must pay a license fee of \$1 a year. An inspection fee of 10 cents a pound is levied, unless the oleomargarine contains 65% animal fat. This is to give a market to Minnesota livestock at the expense of cottonseed oil, coconut or soy bean fat. Licenses issued were 60% fewer following this requirement.

Most of the dairy and livestock states have been advocates of legislation tending to curtail the sale of butter substitutes. It gives a clearer picture of the place of our state in the whole if we consider Wisconsin's oleomargarine laws. Wisconsin makes no exemption for butter-substitute containing animal fat. In addition to prohibiting coloring or flavoring and providing for plain labelling, as does Minnesota, Wisconsin prohibits the use of oleomargarine in institutions or on relief orders, and places an excise tax of 15¢ on every pound used, besides high license fees. Small wonder that Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and other cotton-growing states passed retaliatory measures discriminating against Wisconsin products!

Arkansas considered, though she did not pass, a 25¢ tax on farm products from Iowa, Washington, Wisconsin and Minnesota, because of these states' discriminations against cottonseed oil in butter substitutes.

Livestock Minnesota requires inspection of animals and poultry imported into the state. They may be detained until inspected. In 1889 Minnesota had a law that all meat sold within the State must be from animals inspected by the State's own officials 24 hours after the animals were slaughtered, but this law was declared unconstitutional as interfering with interstate trade.

Eggs We require a candling certificate showing the name of the state, date and grade of eggs brought into the state.

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

December 4th,
1940

Dear Board Member: -

Our December meeting will be held on Friday, December 13th, at the Hampshire Arms Hotel, 9th St. and 4th Av. So., Minneapolis, beginning at ten o'clock. We will have as our guest that day Miss Bertha Pabst of the National League staff, who will have spent the entire week conferring with some of the Minnesota Leagues and will share with the Board the result of these conferences in the way of suggestions and recommendations for future work. It is most important that we have as large an attendance at this board meeting as possible as it is many years since we have had a visit from one of the National staff and there will be much that we can learn.

The decisions to be made in regard to our legislative work we will try to have ready to present to you in such a clarified way that we will not have to spend much time on them.

There is one request which I should like to make of you. Please try to arrange to stay through the entire time of board meetings. Appreciating the fact that there are other demands on your time, I always try to adjourn the meeting shortly after two o'clock. It is most disturbing to have members leave before the luncheon discussion. Occasionally circumstances are such that you cannot stay, but please make this the exception rather than the usual practice. It would be less disturbing to have you occasionally miss a meeting altogether than to establish the habit of "dropping in" on the meetings.

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Very sincerely yours,

Ruth H Mitchell

Ruth H Mitchell,
President

Liquor Minnesota requires in all fermented liquors sold in the state that 86 2/3 per cent of the grain used shall be barley malt, thus attempting to ensure a market for her barley grain.

Advertising of state products might be mentioned in this connection, since it may act as a barrier against unadvertised products from other states, such as our own. Maine spends \$120,000 yearly to advertise her potatoes, and Idaho \$100,000; both states tax potatoes to finance this. Wisconsin appropriates \$75,000 to advertise her dairy products.

MOTOR VEHICLE laws are still a confused tangle from state to state. Trucking has become an important means of transportation so fast that sensible regulation has not had time to catch up with it.

The registration fee is usually duplicated in each other state in which the truck operates. In 1936 a "border war" broke out over registration between Iowa and Minnesota; Iowa incensed at being required to have Minnesota licenses for their trucks, stopped all Minnesota trucks at the border to demand Iowa registration. Minnesota exempts trucks carrying agricultural products only.

Iowa fixes the registration fee the same as for resident trucks; in Wisconsin, the Secretary of State has power to enter into reciprocal arrangements; otherwise, trucks pay a duplicate fee there. South Dakota grants reciprocity up to three trips a year; North Dakota fixes the fee the same as for residents, if there is no reciprocity. A permit to operate is required in Minnesota, and in all the adjoining states.

Size and weight regulations. Minnesota allows 18,000 pounds per axle, Wisconsin 36,000 pounds over-all on Class A highways, or 22,500 on Class B highways. Iowa permits 24,000 pounds plus 450 pounds for each foot between front and rear axles. South Dakota allows 30,000 pounds, and North Dakota 33,000.

Some slight progress has been made toward securing uniform size and weight regulations by the Bureau of Public Roads of the U S Department of Agriculture, which published a uniform vehicle code in 1934, and by reciprocity agreements between states. It may be that federal legislation standardizing size and weights will be necessary before this problem is settled.

GRADING AND LABELLING has been largely solved by Federal regulation. Around 1900, Duluth, Minnesota, and Superior, Wisconsin, came into conflict over grading of grain. Minnesota inspectors worked in Superior, but were there outside the jurisdiction of the Minnesota law, and since Wisconsin had no law to regulate them, sometimes short-weighted or undergraded the Wisconsin products. In 1905 Wisconsin set up a Grain and Warehouse Commission, but not being willing to stop with that, refused to recognize Minnesota grades in Wisconsin. The two cities waged war for the grain market, until a Federal court declared the Wisconsin statute unconstitutional, as interfering with interstate commerce.

PRINTING Minnesota requires that all public printing must be done in Minnesota.

Wisconsin in 1928 ruled that no public building plans should be furnished any building exchange in Minnesota till Minnesota should repeal all laws discriminating against Wisconsin labor and materials. Minnesota repealed such preference laws (1915 and 1925) in 1933.

TAXATION Corporations having their plant and most of their payroll in Minnesota are entitled to a 10% reduction in their income tax. Many southern states exempt foreign corporations from taxation if they will locate in their states.

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SUGGESTED PROJECT

Talk to your legislators about some of the laws mentioned here. What does he suggest as a remedy for the trade hindrances they create?

Visit local industries that operate on an interstate basis (creamery, chain or cooperative stores, public utilities). Have they noted interferences with interstate trade? What do they suggest as remedies?

Referendes:

Interstate Trade Barriers Packet Natl. LNW Sept. 1940 35 cents
Barriers to Internal Trade in Farm Products - special report to the Secretary of Agriculture, March 1939 (on loan from State League office)
Comparative Charts of State Statutes, illustrating Barriers to Trade between States - Marketing Laws Survey, WPA (on loan from State League office)

(Facts and figures in this material are taken from the last two sources mentioned above)

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914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
Revised December 1940

Price - 1 cent

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION IN MINNESOTA

When did Minnesota's Unemployment Compensation Law go into effect? It was passed in December 1936; employers began paying the tax in January 1937, and the first benefits were paid out in January 1938.

What employers are subject to the law in Minnesota? All employers of one or more in towns of 10,000 or over; in towns of less than 10,000, only employers of eight or more are subject. Exemptions follow those in the Federal law - farm laborers, domestic service, government workers, etc.

May this coverage be changed? A bill before Congress would include agricultural labor and government workers. Between 30,000 and 40,000 workers were exempted from coverage by the 1939 state legislature by excluding employers of less than eight in towns of less than 10,000. This may be brought up again at the 1941 session.

What type of fund has Minnesota? The pooled type; that is, one fund from which all benefits are paid. However, beginning January 1941, when merit rating becomes effective, employers will pay more or less according to the amount of unemployment they have had.

How does an unemployed worker go about getting benefits? As soon as he loses his job, he should register at the local employment office. To qualify for benefits, he must register every week thereafter as long as he continues unemployed.

How much must he have earned to qualify for benefits? About \$90 in each of two three-month periods of his base period. The base period consists of the first four of the last five quarterly periods.

What benefits does he receive? About one half of his former weekly wage, with a maximum of \$15 a week and a minimum of \$3.

If partially employed, may he receive benefits? If he is not earning as much as he would be entitled to in benefits, he may receive the difference between his earnings, less \$3, and full benefits.

How much can he receive in benefits in a year? Up to sixteen times his weekly benefit amount. Partial employment may extend the time during which benefits are given beyond sixteen weeks, however.

May a worker be disqualified from receiving benefits? Yes. If he has left his job voluntarily or because of a labor dispute, or if he refuses suitable employment offered to him.

When may a worker refuse to take a job offered to him? When the employment arises by reason of a labor dispute, or when working conditions are substandard.

In case of a disputed claim, may he appeal? The law provides for an Appeal Tribunal, consisting of a referee, a second member representing employers and a third representing employees. Appeal from the decision of this tribunal may be taken to the State Director and from him to the State Supreme Court.

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President

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
December 1940

Price - 2 cents

INTERSTATE TRADE BARRIERS AFFECTING MINNESOTA
(To be used as appendix material to the National LWV packet)

A single state is affected by interstate trade barriers in two ways. Barriers erect-

Arkansas considered, though she did not pass, a 25% tax on farm products from Iowa, Washington, Wisconsin and Minnesota, because of these states' discriminations against cottonseed oil in butter substitutes.

Livestock Minnesota requires inspection of animals and poultry imported into the state. They may be detained until inspected. In 1889 Minnesota had a law that all meat sold within the State must be from animals inspected by the State's own officials 24 hours after the animals were slaughtered, but this law was declared unconstitutional as interfering with interstate trade.

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(see other side)

1. Make an appointment with the local manager and visit the nearest office of the Division of Employment and Security. Select a time when he is not too busy, so that you will get full information as to how the program is administered. Determine the number of employees and the basis on which they are selected; look over the National League of Women Voters' kit, "Watching Unemployment Compensation Work" would be most helpful in connection with these interviews. Price - 25¢

HOW DOES THIS LAW AFFECT YOUR COMMUNITY AND YOU?

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

December 5th, 1940

Dear Foreign Policy Chairman:

1941 is just around the corner. With the turn in the street, you foreign policy chairmen will have much to do in the way of educating your community on the problems of national defense, loans and credits to Britain and possible repeal of the Johnson Act. Action on all these will undoubtedly be taken by Congress. The League is authorized to support the granting of loans and credits to Great Britain as a victim of aggression. New material will be out shortly on these questions.

The latest "Foreign Policy Problem" - Cooperation with Latin-America - is now available and I suggest you purchase a copy, even if your League gets it on running account. It consists of the last Foreign Policy Association pamphlet entitled "Look at Latin America" plus a study outline and additional facts from the League. The pamphlet is easy reading, concise, simple yet factual. Write to the State Office for a copy. Price? 30¢ including the study outline. It's worth it.

Here are some of those speakers for open meetings that I promised to send you. I've divided them up under headings of special regions or topics. Please keep in mind that they should not be asked to speak before an audience of less than 50.

1. Europe and World Problems in General

- * Dr. Harold Deutsch, History Department, University of Minnesota
- * Dr. Alice F. Tyler " " " " "
- Robert Neumann, graduate student of Political Science (Viennese)

2. Latin-America

- Mrs. Harriet Webb Libby (stresses cultural relations)
- Carlyle Beyer - former Rhodes scholar, graduate student L.A. history
- * Gideon Seymour - former newspaper correspondent in South America

3. Orient and Pacific Affairs

- * Dr. Harold Quigley, Political Science Dept., University of Minnesota
- Mrs. Irvine McQuarrie (speaks on her personal experiences in China)

4. Propaganda

- * Dr. Ralph Casey, Journalism Department, University of Minnesota

5. National Defense

- Mr. E. L. Olrich, head of industrial defense for Minnesota
- Mr. Herbert J. Miller, of Minnesota Resources Commission
- Contact own local units for Army and Navy speakers

The State Office would be glad to get in touch with any of these speakers for you, if you will indicate subject, preference of speakers, and choice of dates. Those marked * wish a fee in addition to expenses.

May I add to this impressive list of speakers that I am speaking this winter, mostly on the Orient and Canadian-American relations. If you can't get some of these experts, I'll be glad to pinch hit. (Expenses only)

Why not plan a study group on Latin America? Do you have any questions? I'd like to hear from you. Meanwhile, best wishes for a happy holiday season.

Sincerely yours,
Gladys Sinclair
Gladys Sinclair, Chairman,
Dept. of Govt. and Foreign Policy

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
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HOW DOES THIS LAW AFFECT YOUR COMMUNITY AND YOU?

Dear Economic Welfare Chairman:

December 12, 1940

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In planning meetings on Interstate Trade Barriers, don't forget that speakers are available from the Extension Department of the Farm School. Your County Agent will be glad to make arrangements for you, or you can write the Agricultural School of the University of Minnesota direct.

Material on Housing Affecting Minnesota is in preparation and should be ready for you by January first.

Mrs. Thomas Wright

MINNESOTA

Volume VII. No. 1

December 18th, 1940

COLLEGE VOTER

The All-College Board Meeting was held the morning of the second day of the Conference. The need for larger membership was stressed, as well as the means to enlarge it. Carleton reported a membership of 102 and Mankato of 50. The next Board Meeting will be held the latter part of January in St. Paul.

REMINDER:

All College Leagues should send their affiliation fees of \$3.00 plus \$1.00 for the College Voter to the Minn. League office, 914 Marquette Av, Mpls, before January.

The December meeting will be in the form of a Christmas party at the home of one of the advisers, Miss Anna Larson. At this time a panel discussion on the Legislative Council will be held.

With the beginning of the Winter Quarter a membership drive will be held.

Carleton College:

The first November meeting of the Carleton League was a dinner held the night before the election for all the students in the college of voting age.

Dear Local League President:

As we have had no reports from your League of interviews with legislators, I judge you were not able to get in touch with them before December 20th, as suggested in my letter of November 22nd.

Will you make every effort to have such interviews before the opening of the legislative session on January 7th? Or if this is impossible, try to reach them some week end after the session begins? These interviews are so very important this year that we are anxious to reach as many as possible.

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

Sincerely yours,

Ruth H. Mitchell, President

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

December 26th,
1940

Dear Foreign Policy Chairman: -

I've just received a letter from Mrs. Wright, our national foreign policy chairman, in which she urges plans for an immediate one or two hour discussion of the United States' Far Eastern policy. She believes that the situation in the Far East is "becoming daily more critical."

To quote from her letter - "The recent \$100,000,000 loan to China made by the United States has emphasized once more that the policy of the United States in the Far East is primarily one of aid to China. This policy is in accord with the position taken by the League of Women Voters in advocating a 'foreign policy as a non-belligerent which permits discrimination against an aggressor and favors the victim of aggression.'" She continues, "No legislation is needed to extend financial aid to China because (1) the amount asked for can be obtained from the available funds of the Export-Import Bank and the \$2,000,000,000 stabilization fund of the Treasury, and (2) the Neutrality Act has never been invoked against China and Japan, so its financial prohibitions do not apply to the Far Eastern war."

We all know that the importance of the Far Eastern war to the United States was revealed when Japan joined the Axis powers in September 1940. Japan has already seized the opportunity of occupying parts of French Indo-China. Japanese troops have lately concentrated on the Island of Hainan, off the south coast of China, presumably with the intention of preparing to move southward. Extension of the Japanese Empire brings the United States face to face with two problems:

1. What about the Philippines and its independence in 1946?
2. What about the strategic rubber and tin supplies the United States needs?

Why should we have some serious study on this problem at once? Mrs. Wright believes that it may be necessary at any moment to increase our aid to China by sending, for example, airplanes and possibly pilots or further restricting shipments to Japan. Each one of us as League members can help by "providing an alert understanding" of the situation and being ready to act.

So I enclose a suggested reading list. There is also a new League sheet "Major Developments in the U S Policy Toward the Chinese-Japanese War" which will be sent to those Leagues having foreign policy running accounts. The price is 5¢.

May I suggest that unless you've already started your study of Latin America to take up this Far Eastern problem immediately after the holidays. This is most urgent. Work this into your foreign policy study group, board meeting, or open meeting, as soon as possible.

Please send me your conclusions after your study of this problem, and let me know in advance about any special plans that you make.

Sincerely yours,

Gladys Sinclair
Gladys Sinclair, Chairman,
Dept. of Govt. and Foreign Policy

Thank you.

12-30-40

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Recommended References on U S Far Eastern Policy

League material:

Major Developments in U S' Policy Toward the Chinese-Japanese War" Dec. 1940 5 cents
Embargo and Licensing Laws Relating to the Export of War Materials" Oct. 1940 5 cents
Foreign Policy Problem - "American Far Eastern Policy" Jan. 1940 25 cents

Periodicals:

"Our Policy in the Far East" Griswold	Harpers	Aug. 1940
"Is Japan a Threat?"	Current History	Nov. 1940
"Drift in the Pacific" - Q uigley	Atlantic	Sept. 1940
"Future of the White Man in the Orient" - Buck	Foreign Affairs	Oct. 1940
"Today's Balance in the Far East" - F Field	Vital Speeches	Nov. 1, 1940
"Dutch East Indies - Vital Resources"	Living Age	Nov. 1940
"Indo-China"	Foreign Policy Reports	Oct. 1, 1940
"Should America Police the Pacific?" - M Browne	C. S. Monitor	Sept. 21, 1940
"Burma Road" - W C Johnstone	C. S. Monitor	Nov. 2, 1940
"What We Part with the Philippines?" - Sayre	Atlantic	Nov. 1940
"Anchors Away" - H S Johnson	Sat. Eve. Post	Oct. 5, 1940
"How About the Philippines?" -	Colliers	Sept. 7, 1940
"America Accepts Japan Challenge"	Scholastic	Oct. 21, 1940
"Proposed Action for Far East" - Harvard Prof.	Atlantic	Dec. 1940

Also current issues of Time, Asia and Newsweek.

Thank you.

12-30-40

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RECOMMENDED ESSENTIALS FOR A LAW ESTABLISHING A LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Short legislative sessions and increasing complexity of governmental problems with which legislatures must deal prevent adequate consideration of all measures introduced. A Legislative Council would be a general interim committee of legislators from both houses, aided by expert research assistance, which meets periodically between legislative sessions to gather useful information on problems which will face the next legislative session.

1. Representation

The Council should proportionately represent both houses, all areas of the state in so far as possible, different points of view. A fairly large council seems advantageous because an appreciable number will more likely be re-elected and will provide informed leadership at the next session.

2. How Chosen

By presiding officers of House and Senate, subject to existing rules regarding appointment of standing committees.

3. Meetings

The Council should meet as often as necessary to perform its duties, provided, however, that it shall meet at least once in each quarter.

4. Research

Factual research has been recognized as essential to wise law making. A law should provide for the election by the Council of a research director and necessary assistants to be paid salaries determined by the Council.

5. Governor's Message

It is important that the Governor have the privilege of submitting proposals to the Council.

6. Reports

There should be provision that periodic reports be sent to all members of the legislature.

7. Compensation and appropriation

Limited experience in other states indicates the need for an appropriation of about \$25,000 a year to pay the expenses and per diem compensation of members of the Council and to provide reasonably adequate research staff.

Dear Economic Welfare Chairman: December 12, 1940

A 24 sheet on Interstate Trade Barriers Affecting Minn. as well as the revised edition of Unemployment Compensation in Minnesota is just off the mimeograph and should reach you shortly on running account.

In planning meetings on Interstate Trade Barriers, don't forget that speakers are available from the Extension Department of the Farm School. Your County Agent will be glad to make arrangements for you, or you can write the Agricultural School of the University of Minnesota direct.

Material on Housing Affecting Minnesota is in preparation and should be ready for you by January first.

Mrs. Thomas Wright

MINNESOTA

Volume VII. No. 1

December 18th, 1940

COLLEGE VOTER

The All-College Board Meeting was held the morning of the second day of the Conference. The need for larger membership was stressed, as well as the means to enlarge it. Carleton reported a membership of 102 and Mankato of 50. The next Board Meeting will be held the latter part of January in St. Paul.

REINDER:

All College Leagues should send their affiliation fees of \$3.00 plus \$1.00 for the College Voter to the Minn. League office, 914 Marquette Av, Mpls, before January.

The December meeting will be in the form of a Christmas party at the home of one of the advisers, Miss Anna Larson. At this time a panel discussion on the Legislative Council will be held.

With the beginning of the Winter Quarter a membership drive will be held.

Carleton College:

The first November meeting of the Carleton League was a dinner held the night before the election for all the students in the college of voting age.

Dear Local League President:

As we have had no reports from your League of interviews with legislators, I judge you were not able to get in touch with them before December 20th, as suggested in my letter of November 22nd.

Will you make every effort to have such interviews before the opening of the legislative session on January 7th? Or if this is impossible, try to reach them some week end after the session begins? These interviews are so very important this year that we are anxious to reach as many as possible.

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

Sincerely yours,

Ruth H. Mitchell, President

Dear Local League President:

We have had no subscriptions for the new volume of the NATIONAL NEWS LETTER from your League sent in through this office. Will you check to be sure that subscriptions are sent in soon? Or let us know if any have been sent direct to national headquarters?

Thank you.

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis

12-30-40

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MINNESOTA

Volume VII. No. 1

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COLLEGE VOTER

ST. CLOUD MINNESOTA

MEMBERS' MAGAZINE

We of the St. Cloud Teachers College League of Women Voters present the first issue of the Minnesota College Voter for 1940-1941. We have appreciated and enjoyed our task of editing the paper and thank you all for your fine cooperation.

Editor: Marcella Floren

ALL COLLEGE LEAGUE CONFERENCE

The All College Conference of the League of Women Voters was held at the Mankato Teachers College, October 18th and 19th. The Conference opened with a discussion of "Foreign Policy" by Dr. Wm. Verhage, followed by a tea given by the Mankato City League at Mrs. Sugden's home.

Dinner was served in the fiesta room of Holtun's Cafeteria. This was followed by a fireside chat, at which Mrs. Charlotte F. Luwe, of Mankato, spoke on "Equal Rights."

On Saturday Mrs. Dewey Gruenhagen of St. Paul, led a discussion on the program of work of the League.

The Conference closed with a luncheon, at which Mrs. A. B. Anderson of St. Paul, college League adviser, spoke.

BOARD MEETING

The All-College Board Meeting was held the morning of the second day of the Conference. The need for larger membership was stressed, as well as the means to enlarge it. Carleton reported a membership of 102 and Mankato of 50. The next Board meeting will be held the latter part of January in St. Paul.

REINDER:

All College Leagues should send their affiliation fees of \$3.00 plus \$1.00 for the College Voter to the Minn. League office, 914 Marquette Av, Mpls, before January.

To every College League in the country, the National League of Women Voters is sending ten copies of every monthly issue of their new publication: "The Members' Magazine." This magazine is being sent to every League member throughout the country, and is a new experiment being provided for by an increase in the budget of the Natl League.

The Minnesota League is extremely proud to see the cover of the December number featuring a picture of four of the delegates to the Mankato Conference.

University of Minnesota:

We welcome a new League - organized this fall at the University of Minnesota, of which Janet McCart is president.

Winter Quarter the University League plans to develop two study groups on academic freedom and on housing.

St. Cloud Teachers College:

The St. Cloud League sent one delegate to the Mankato Conference.

Among the meetings this fall, there have been two on the election: one a mock election to show correct procedure. Another meeting theme was Education Week.

The December meeting will be in the form of a Christmas party at the home of one of the advisers, Miss Anna Larson. At this time a panel discussion on the Legislative Council will be held.

With the beginning of the Winter Quarter a membership drive will be held.

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MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

26th

May I suggest that unless you've already started your study of Latin America to take up this Far Eastern problem immediately after the holidays. This is most urgent. Work this into your foreign policy study group, board meeting, or open meeting, as soon as possible.

Please send me your conclusions after your study of this problem, and let me know in advance about any special plans that you make.

Sincerely yours,

Gladys Sinclair
Gladys Sinclair, Chairman,
Dept. of Govt. and Foreign Policy

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
December 1940

12-26-40: 200

RECOMMENDED ESSENTIALS FOR A LAW ESTABLISHING A LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

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Mrs. Thomas Wright

Following the banquet Dr. Deen of the His-
tory Dept. and Dr. Culver presented the is-
sues of the presidential campaign as they
saw them: the merits of the Roosevelt Ad-
ministration were set forth by Miss Deen,
while Dr. Culver upheld Republican Willkie.

Miss Helen Horr, Organization Secre-
tary of the State League, spoke Nov. 25th
on the functions of the League at the leg-
islature. This activity shows how democ-
racy works though active participation of
its public spirited constituents.

The Carleton League has been trying
to sponsor more discussion meetings this
year. Dr. Weigle of the International Re-
lations Dept. led one on the subject of
national defense. With so many vital top-
ics today, there is nothing more helpful
to clarify our thinking than actual par-
ticipation in such discussions.

Our Christmas meeting will be a din-
ner meeting, at which Dt. Clark, our ad-
viser, will speak.

St. Olaf College:

The St. Olaf League of Women Voters
held an organization meeting October 8th,
at which Mrs. Jackson, president of the
Northfield League, spoke of the League's
work in influencing legislation - especi-
ally in securing the passage of the Natl.
Pure Food and Drug Act, July 1938.

Our League sent four delegates to
the Wankato Conference in October.

At our meeting, Oct. 22, two of our
members discussed the Republican and Demo-
cratic nominees for President. An open
forum followed the meeting.

Several members of the College
League attended the discussion of for-
eign affairs held by the Northfield League.

For January we have two meetings
planned: Mrs. Norem, wife of the former
ambassador to Lithuania, and Dr. Abner
Hanson of the Psychology Dept. at St. Olaf.

Winona Teachers College:

Winona sent six delegates to the
fall Conference at Wankato.

At the Nov. meeting a panel discus-
sion on "Civil Liberties" was presented.

The December meeting will be a fire-
side chat combined with a Christmas party.

College of St. Catherine:

At the last meeting the pro-
posal of a Legislative Council for
Minnesota was discussed. Much en-
thusiasm and spirited interest was
shown in this proposal.

The League has cooperated with
two other clubs at the College of St.
Catherine in purchasing a movie ma-
chine. Every Monday, a short movie
of recent news and events will be
available for students.

Macalester College:

The officers of the "Macalester
League for the year are:

President: Phyllis Jeddelloh
VicePresident: Marion Smith
Secretary: Marion Eichenlaub
Treasurer: Lucy Buck
Program Ch.: Marjorie Brown

Miss Grace Lovell May, who has
resigned as faculty adviser, was hon-
ored at a tea given for her by the
members. The new adviser is Miss
Mary Gwen Owen, of the Speech Dept.
These new officers were elected at
the October meeting.

On November 4th, the Macalester
League invited all students of the col-
lege to hear Dr. Marion W. Boggs, of
the political science department,
outline the party platforms of the
two major parties.

A Christmas tea for all girls
and faculty women will be given Dec.
18th, by the Macalester League. Be-
tween bites, guests will sing carols,
accompanied by Jean Swanson and her
accordian. Miss Owen and Marjorie
Brown will pour and all active mem-
bers will act as hostesses. If the
tea is a success, the League plans
to make it an annual event. The ar-
rangements for the tea are being made
by Phyllis Jeddelloh and Marjorie Brown,
and Lucy Buck.

A VISIT TO THE 1941 LEGISLATURE

Several Leagues have expressed a de-
sire to visit the legislature this
session. The All-College Board hopes
that this might be worked in at the
time of the January Board Meeting,
and will let you know as soon as de-
finite arrangements can be made.

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

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914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
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RECOMMENDED ESSENTIALS FOR A LAW ESTABLISHING A LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

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FOR YOUR INFORMATION

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

January 23rd, 1941

Dear Social Welfare Chairman: -

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COPY FOR YOUR INFORMATION

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
726 Jackson Place
Washington, D C

January 25, 1941

REQUEST FOR ACTION

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Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis

January 27th,
1941

LEGISLATIVE HIGHLIGHTS

Civil Service The recent ruling of the Attorney General, clarifying the civil service status of such employees as the secretary of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, the deputy commissioner of agriculture, and other similar positions in the state service, has opened the way to bills to exempt such positions. The first such bill was introduced by Representative Lee (HF 153) and would exempt the "secretary of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission and all other persons appointed by such Commission." Members of the Civil Administration Committees in House and Senate, to which civil service amendments will be referred, are:

Senate			House		
Wright, ch.	Larson, N J	Rosenmeier	Hartle, ch.	Hill	Memmer
Almen	Lommen	Stiening	Berlin, v ch	Hinderacher	Odenborg
Carley	Neumeier	Sullivan	Bennett	Huhtala	Olson
Imm	Siegel	Swenson	Campbell	Kempfer	Oraas
Kingsley	Solstad	Wahlstrand	Chilgren	Lee	Paige
			Dixon	Lenertz	Perrizo
			Erickson, G	Lindley	Peterson, E
			Erickson, R F	Lindstrom	Riley
			French	MacKinnon	Schulz
			Hanson	Mayhood	

Public Health Nursing This bill, providing for a \$1 000 grant to each county in the state which has employed one or more public health nurses the preceding year has been introduced into the Senate (SF 61) by Senator Wahlstrand, and into the House (HF 45) by Kempfer, Burnap, and Chilgren, and referred to the Public Welfare Committees. It is being actively supported by the American Legion, and the League is likewise giving it support. It has been recommended to pass by the House Public Welfare Committee, following a hearing last Friday at which the League was represented, and has now gone to the House Appropriations Committee.

County Welfare Boards A bill to increase the representation of county commissioners on these boards from three to five members (making seven-member boards, including two "lay" members) has been introduced into the Senate (SF 84) by Cashman, Imm and Oliver. Members of the Public Welfare Committee, to which this bill was referred, are listed below, and Leagues with members on this committee have already been asked to tell them of the League's interest in maintaining adequate lay representation on these boards.

Stiening, ch.	Lightner	Mullin	Tungseth
Almen	Loftsgaarden	Oliver	Weber
Cashman	Lommen	Richardson	Wolfe
Dougherty	Masek	Rockne	Wright
Julkowski	Miller	Sell	

Discriminations against women in public service A bill (HF 29) has been introduced and referred to the Civil Administration Committee, which would prohibit any person working for state, county, city or other political subdivision, whose husband or wife is gainfully employed and earns in excess of \$150 a month. The authors - all but one from St. Paul - are Schulz, Gibbon, Memmer, O'Malley and Nonnemacher. The League is opposed to discriminations in public employment based on sex or marital status, as one aspect of the general principle of appointment and retention on the basis of ability to do the work.

Common Law Marriage The legislative program of the State Bar Association includes the abolishment of such marriages. While no bill has as yet been introduced, the League stands ready to work for this long-sought improvement.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

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Minneapolis

January 23rd, 1941

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MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

January 27th,
1941

Dear Local League President:

The first bill to weaken civil service has been introduced. It is described in the enclosed Legislative Highlights. Now is the time to start writing to our legislators, pointing out that in order to have an effective merit system in our state government, there must be consistent application to all departments and non-policy-determining positions in the government service.

Further exemptions, such as proposed in the Lee bill, serve only to make available more positions which are subject to patronage. As you remember, there are already more positions exempt under our law than is desirable. (see An Evaluation of Minnesota's New Civil Service Law - May 1939).

Will you begin - especially those of you who have members serving on the Civil Administration Committees - to secure as many letters as you can to your legislators, from League members and others, on this point of exemptions? There may be other specific bills on this point introduced; therefore, letters should be made to apply to the principle of exemptions - not to this specific bill.

The accompanying reprint of an article by W. E. Elston, we hope will be useful to you. If it hasn't been reprinted or commented upon in your local paper, you might take it to your editor, and at the same time enlist his help in calling attention to attempts to weaken civil service.

If we continue to be articulate on the principle of good civil service, there is a good chance that our law will not be weakened.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth H. Mitchell
Ruth H. Mitchell,
President

Enclosures:

- Legislative Highlights
- Reprint of Elston article
- Copy of letter sent to your Social Welfare chairman
- Copy of letter from our National president, together with some explanations made of objections to HR 1776.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

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Dear Local League President:

Mrs. John Dalrymple, one of your state directors, invites you to be her guest on Monday, February 17th, when she will be hostess for our annual president's conference.

This conference will begin at ten thirty, luncheon about twelve thirty, and we will continue our discussion until about three o'clock.

As always, we will try to discuss at this meeting just the problems on which you, as a president, want some help. If you will let me know what you want to hear that other Leagues have done, what plans you have worked out which would be helpful to other presidents, what in general you want talked about - that will then be the basis for our day's discussion.

Mrs. Dalrymple's address is 2327 Pillsbury Avenue, Minneapolis (two blocks west from the Nicollet street car line). Your acceptances or regrets should be sent to this office, and we will pass them on to your hostess. We should know the number who are attending by Friday, February 14th.

I look forward to these president's conferences with great anticipation and I believe that in the past, local League presidents have gained the same real help from them as I have gained. Please make every effort to be with us on that February 17th.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth H Mitchell,
President

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

January 23rd, 1941

Dear Social Welfare Chairman: -

The Public Health Nursing Bill has been introduced into the Legislature this session (SF 61 - Wahlstrand; HF 45 - Kempfer et al) and is being actively supported by the American Legion. This bill provides for a \$1 000 grant to each county in the state which has employed one or more public health nurses the preceding year. Those working in the Legislature feel that one of the most helpful things the League could do would be to get statistics to show that the employment of a public health nurse in the county saves money. Will you immediately begin to gather this information in order that you will be prepared to interview or write your legislators when your League is notified?

Remember first of all, that the mission of a public health nurse is to prevent illness - prevention of illness will not only avert suffering and loss of life but it will lessen the need of medical care. Do you know how much your county is paying for the care of tubercular patients? The discovery of tuberculosis cases and the work the nurse does in this field alone will often save enough to pay the nurse's salary for a year. Many children fail in school because of physical defects such as poor vision and poor hearing, while others fail because of absence due to illness. Do you know that according to the State Department of Education it costs at least \$60 a year to retain a grade school pupil in a grade the second year?

Be prepared to meet the objection that a county doesn't need a public health nurse when it has a social worker. A public health nurse is trained in public health nursing; the social worker in social work. Although there should be the closest cooperation between the two, we know the social worker is no more trained to do public health nursing than the school teacher or minister.

County Welfare Boards

A bill to increase county commissioner representation on County Welfare Boards from three to five members has been introduced into the Senate by Senators Imm, Cashman and Oliver. This bill will be closely followed by our members working at the legislature, and your League will be advised when you can be of direct assistance by writing your legislators. We do know that comments from business men would be exceedingly helpful.

Although the county commissioners are not required to send the panel of five names for the appointment of a lay welfare board member in to the Division of Social Welfare before July 1, most county boards submit this panel as early as February or March. If the League's suggestions are to be of any help, they should be in early. Will your League submit its list of names at once? Be certain you know whose term is expiring. You know that one of the lay members is required by law to be a woman; if you have only one woman on the board and her term is expiring, I believe it would show you understood the local situation if you sent in only the names of women with the explanation. Otherwise, the names of both men and women who represent the county should be sent in. If the work of the lay member whose term is expiring has been satisfactory, you should include that name on the suggestions you make, or you will be accused (as one League was last year) of opposing that member.

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis

January 27th,
1941

LEGISLATIVE HIGHLIGHTS

On these boards from three to five members (making seven-member boards, including two "lay" members) has been introduced into the Senate (SF 84) by Cashman, Imm and Oliver. Members of the Public Welfare Committee, to which this bill was referred, are listed below, and Leagues with members on this committee have already been asked to tell them of the League's interest in maintaining adequate lay representation.

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

January 27th,
1941

Dear Local League President:

Sincerely yours,

Ruth H. Mitchell

Dear Local League President:

Make every effort to be with us on that February 17th.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth H. Mitchell,
President

Mr. Walter Finke made the suggestion last fall that Leagues would gain information about the work of their welfare boards if they attended the annual meeting of the board which is held in July. Many boards have open meetings while others publish annual reports. We are sure that all welfare boards would be grateful of this interest taken in their work. But, if you live in a county where visitors do not attend regularly, will you inform your executive secretary you would like to attend so that she can arrange to have cases discussed according to number and not by name?

We hope you are working with your Economic Welfare chairman in planning a study group on the Public Health packet mentioned in our letter last fall and which many of you purchased at the fall meetings.

Sincerely yours,

Virian M. Nelson

Mrs. I M Nelson, Chairman

Lois Fraser

Mrs. Everett Fraser, Co-chairman,
Dept. of Govt. and Social Welfare

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis

1-27-41 (110)
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THE ONE STATE LEAGUE TO ASK FOR THE "LAY" MEMBERS' REPRESENTATION

THE ONE STATE LEAGUE TO ASK FOR THE "LAY" MEMBERS' REPRESENTATION

1-27-41 (110)
MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

January 27th,
1941

Dear Local League President:

Sincerely yours,

Ruth H. Mitchell

Dear Local League President:

and every effort to be with us on that February 17th.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth H Mitchell,
President

January 27th,
1941

60

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis

January 27th,
1941

LEGISLATIVE HIGHLIGHTS

On these boards from three to five members (making seven-member boards, including two "lay" members) has been introduced into the Senate (SF 84) by Cashman, Imm and Oliver. Members of the Public Welfare Committee, to which this bill was referred, are listed below, and Leagues with members on this committee have already been asked to tell them of the League's interest in maintaining adequate law representa-

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Ruth H. Mitchell,
President

COPY FOR YOUR INFORMATION

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
726 Jackson Place
Washington, D C

January 25, 1941

REQUEST FOR ACTION

Dear State League President: -

I plan to keep you informed at frequent intervals about the proposed act to aid the democracies, H. R. 1776 and S. 275, hoping that you will pass my reports on to your local Leagues. In return, please give me the benefit of their ideas.

The proposal is receiving and will receive beneficial study and criticism in Congress. An incomplete list of criticisms already made is enclosed, with points made in reply. You will notice that some of them relate to risks of getting into war and others to the extent of presidential power. From the first it seemed likely that a time limit would be accepted. I prophesy that it will be incorporated in the bill before it comes up for a vote. Other proposals for changes have been made and new bills on the same subject have been introduced. We cannot know until the two committees have met in executive session and begun their conferences what amendments it will be best for the League of Women Voters to support. The House committee has closed its public hearings and Monday begins consideration of the bill. On the same day the Senate committee will begin its public hearing.

For those who are committed to the purpose of the bill, it is important that no changes should jeopardize the purpose the act is expected to serve. That purpose is in line with the League's program in all its various forms as it has been adopted by conventions throughout eighteen years of our existence.

The new phrase so familiar today, "aid short of war," meaning that what happens in the world is of importance to us and that we are therefore responsible to do some thing about it and that what we do shall not be war, but some substitute - those ideas in different phrases and applied now to vastly different situations have been of the very warp and woof of the League's program as developed throughout the past eighteen years.

Let me quote phrases and words from our programs of all these years, for they make it inevitable that the League of Women Voters should bear its part in the momentous debate over a bill to enable this country to bring to bear against aggressor nations all its unparalleled resources and to do so in time. We began in 1923 to say in our program that a policy of isolation from the world affairs is neither wise nor possible for this nation. In following years appeared program items about measures designed to effect outlawry of war, provisions for the possible use of concerted discriminatory action and the application of all embargoes in cooperation with other signatories against belligerent nations which have violated treaties. Discriminations (now without reference to cooperation) against those nations who do not observe international agreements, enabling legislation providing for the imposition of embargoes by the President on essential war materials followed, and finally, last year, discrimination against an aggressor and in favor of its victims. Thousands of members will remember studying as early as 1937 Mrs. Wright's pamphlet, "Toward a Collective Peace System," in which she explained that we need not hesitate about economic

1-27-41 (110)

LEGISLATIVE HIGHLIGHTS

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1-27-41 - (110)

January 27th,
1941

Sincerely yours,

Ruth H. Mitchell.

I hope you may make your members realize that no group in the country of any nature whatever is so steeped as the League of Women Voters has been throughout all these years, both in the practical and ideal concept of a United States responsible toward the rest of the world, yet dedicated not to war, but measures short of war, substitutes for war.

January 27th,
1941

Dear Local League President:

Dear Local League President:
 mine & my efforts to be with us on that February 17th.

Sincerely yours,

60

Very sincerely yours,

Note: Please do not put any part of this letter into print.

100 - 31-41

OBJECTIONS RAISED TO PUBLIC HOUSING PROGRAMS

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis
February 1941

House of Representatives
Committee on Public Health and Safety
Hearings on the Public Housing Program
February 1941

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
February 1941

2-6-41 (200)
2-10-41 (100)
2-26-41 (100)
Price - 2 cents
400

HOUSING PROJECTS IN MINNESOTA

Sumner Field Homes, Minneapolis

This PWA Housing project was constructed in 1936, following surveys by the City Planning Commission and findings submitted by the Mayor's Housing Committee and its sub-committees on architecture, real estate, finance, etc. Its main difference from a USHA project is that, altho the original request came from the city, it was constructed and is now managed by the Federal Government, there being no local housing authority to which it can be turned over.

It consists of 48 attractive brick buildings, containing 3-story apartments, 2-story flats and 2-story group houses, arranged to permit ample green space around them. It houses 464 families (the former district, though it seemed so crowded, housed only 340 families). For admittance, families must have an income of not over \$680 in the case of a two-person family, graduated up to \$1 250 for a six-person family. They are permitted to stay until their income exceeds five times their rentals, or six times in the case of the six-person families. Last year the average income of occupants was \$1 035. Today, 404 families have incomes less than \$1000 a year. Last year two families had to leave because their income had risen beyond the limit fixed. Rents include heat, hot water, gas and electricity, and range from \$19 for two rooms to \$32 for five. There is 100% occupancy and a waiting list.

The project cost just under 3 million dollars (\$2,909,343). Of this, around \$750,000 went for land, \$1,000,000 for labor, and \$1,000,000 for materials. This figures to something over \$1 750 per room, based on over-all cost (including land and slum clearance). The maximum per room under the present USHA program is \$1000 per room in a city the size of Minneapolis. The rents are not figured on the capital cost.

Tax-exemption As government property, the project is tax-exempt, but it pay an annual service charge of \$4554.00 to city, county and state governments; the city's share of this is around \$3600.00.

The amount the city is losing in taxes is figured in various ways. The tax levy on the former site was about \$17,400, of which a large part was delinquent. The Federal government points out that they paid about \$18 000 in back taxes when they acquired the property. They also point out that the city costs to the area are no doubt reduced. One visiting nurse, for instance, now takes the place of three formerly employed.

The Taxpayers' Association and the Real Estate Board, on the other hand, figure the appraised value at 40% of the \$3,000,000 cost, and hence claim that the city is losing \$144,000 in taxes yearly. They estimate the cost of services to the area for schools, water mains, street lighting, and so on, at \$71,000, which, with the general costs of city government and fixed debt charges added, brings the total of city services to over \$100,000. However, it should be remembered that no residential areas, except perhaps the most expensive ones, ever return taxes equal to the cost of their city services. These costs are borne by industrial and commercial properties, and by the highest taxed residential properties.

A further study is being made by the Minnesota Better Housing Association to determine the cost of the Sumner Field area to the city as compared with the cost of the area before the project was constructed. Factors to be taken into consideration will include cost of juvenile delinquency, police and fire protection costs, public health service, and public utility service.

100-31-41

OBJECTIONS RAISED TO PUBLIC HOUSING PROGRAMS

Social statistics 74% of the families are white, 25% are negro, and there are a few Indian and Phillipine families.
 169 families are receiving governmental assistance:
 15 are on direct relief
 12 receive Old Age Assistance
 24 " Aid to Dependent Children grants
 96 are on WPA
 16 have private employment supplemented by a relief grant
 6 receive miscellaneous pensions

The rent is less than that allowed in the relief budget. Of the families formerly occupying the area, only 105 made application when the project was finished. Others had died, moved out of town, lived in standard houses, or were satisfied with their present quarters. Some were ineligible for the project because their incomes were too high; others because of instability or family make-up. 63 now live on the project.

Dr. F Stuart Chapin, of the Sociology Department at the University of Minnesota, has recently completed a study designed to show whether or not the rehousing of slum families in Sumner Field had improved their condition. He compared only similar families, that is, of similar occupational class, education and income. He found that families that had been living in the project for a year were better all-round neighbors, more active in community affairs, and prouder guardians of their homes and possessions than those remaining in the more dismal slums.

Projects of the Resettlement Administration

Thief River Farms, Central Minnesota Farms at Litchfield, and 13 places near Albert Lea were built by the Resettlement Administration and then offered for sale. Duluth Homesteads provides between 5 and 10 acres apiece for 84 families; Austin Acres consists of 44 homes with from 1 to 9 acres, near Austin. The Duluth and Austin projects have each been turned over to a cooperative association composed of the occupants, who are now buying their homes through payments to the association, which in turn makes payments to the government on the purchase note, and for taxes.

These projects have all set out to demonstrate how seasonal industrial jobs can be combined with part-time farming to provide a higher standard of living and at the same time take a periodic burden off the relief rolls. Most of the occupants have had some experience with farming, and most have jobs in the nearby town.

The Beltrami Island Resettlement project is of a somewhat different type. 240 families were moved from land that was unsuitable for farming. They were paid for their farms on an appraisal value, and the land returned to forest. Each family received a loan of \$1300 to \$1900, and help in finding a better farm. In many cases they moved their old timber to construct the new buildings, or cut their own new timber. Each family had the choice of several farm sites and planned its own buildings. Thus each farm was planned about the needs of the individual family, rather than, as in the other projects, building first and then selling or renting to families suitable to the place.

The Farm Security Administration, successor to Resettlement, has 8000 outstanding Rehabilitation loans in the state, for purchase of additional equipment or repair of buildings, and 200 Tenant Purchase loans, which enable a farm tenant to buy his farm. A new program inaugurated in 1940 makes special real estate loans and grants to farmers. Although all FSA loans are made only to people unable to obtain credit elsewhere, they find all but 15% satisfactory. On all loans, family budgets are drawn up, books must be kept, and supervision is given.

110

MINNESOTA LEASES OF WILSON HOMES
 Via Marshall Avenue
 Minneapolis

NAME	ADDRESS	DATE	REMARKS
WILSON, H. V.	1234 N. 1st St.	1940	Leased for 1 year
WILSON, H. V.	1234 N. 1st St.	1941	Leased for 1 year
WILSON, H. V.	1234 N. 1st St.	1942	Leased for 1 year
WILSON, H. V.	1234 N. 1st St.	1943	Leased for 1 year
WILSON, H. V.	1234 N. 1st St.	1944	Leased for 1 year
WILSON, H. V.	1234 N. 1st St.	1945	Leased for 1 year
WILSON, H. V.	1234 N. 1st St.	1946	Leased for 1 year
WILSON, H. V.	1234 N. 1st St.	1947	Leased for 1 year
WILSON, H. V.	1234 N. 1st St.	1948	Leased for 1 year
WILSON, H. V.	1234 N. 1st St.	1949	Leased for 1 year
WILSON, H. V.	1234 N. 1st St.	1950	Leased for 1 year

WILSON, H. V. 1234 N. 1st St. 1940-1950

OBJECTIONS RAISED TO PUBLIC HOUSING PROGRAMS

100-31-41

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MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

February 1941

These figures being so, we should expect to find a large part of the people living in poor houses. And numerous surveys show it to be the case. Two thousand Minneapolis homes have been declared unfit for use; 750 in St. Paul are "totally unfit for human habitation"; 1800 in Duluth are unsafe and undesirable and should be torn down. The incomes of a large part of Minnesota's rural families are so low that they are obliged to live in substandard shelter. One out of every ten farm homes needs complete replacement; in 1 out of 4 the foundation, in 1 out of 5 the roof, and in 1 out of 6 the walls were found in poor condition; 1 out of every 8 was of log, earth or unpainted frame construction, while 9 out of 10 had no bathtubs, indoor toilets or running water.

And of even these poor houses, there are not enough to go around. Even farm homes are overcrowded. Many families live in substitute homes; trailers, boxcars, deserted out buildings and tarpaper shacks.

It is for such substandard homes as these that the largest part of relief rents are paid; \$600,000 a year in St. Paul alone. This amount is a subsidy for the upkeep of the slums, and is only the start of the government's bill. The slums are the breeding spots of expensive social evils. Bad housing hatches gangs and crime, and is the biggest customer of hospitals, clinics, court, jails, police and fire departments. Rundown, ramshackle houses are a luxury that no community can afford.

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
February 1941

Price - 3 cents

SUMMARY SHEET PUBLIC HOUSING FOR LOW INCOME GROUPS

The Problem If people are to have enough for food and other necessities, not more than one fourth, or preferably one fifth, of their income should go for rent; especially families whose income is less than \$1 000. It is impossible to rent a decent house for much less than \$20 a month. Twelve times 20 is \$240 a year, and that is one fourth of \$960. Yet even in 1929, 21% of the people of the country had incomes of less than \$1,000; in 1936 33% had less than \$750, and another 33% had between \$750 and \$1 500.

These figures being so, we should expect to find a large part of the people living in poor houses. And numerous surveys show it to be the case. Two thousand Minneapolis homes have been declared unfit for use; 750 in St. Paul are "totally unfit for human habitation"; 1800 in Duluth are unsafe and undesirable and should be torn down. The incomes of a large part of Minnesota's rural families are so low that they are obliged to live in substandard shelter. One out of every ten farm homes needs complete replacement; in 1 out of 4 the foundation, in 1 out of 5 the roof, and in 1 out of 6 the walls were found in poor condition; 1 out of every 8 was of log, earth or unpainted frame construction, while 9 out of 10 had no bathtubs, indoor toilets or running water.

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References: Housing in Minnesota, State Conference of Social Work Survey
Farm Housing Survey, U S Dept. of Agric. - Ext. Service, U of M

Remedies It is easy enough to state a problem; much harder to find a solution for it.

It is evident that there should be better zoning for our cities, more extensive planning of larger regions; without planning, neighborhoods deteriorate, land speculation is encouraged, and the public pays the bill in high land costs. In order to meet the situation, the building industry would have to be changed from a handicraft, luxury trade, equipped to do expensive houses on a custom-made basis, to a mass production industry, and cleared of both monopolies in building materials and rackets in certain labor unions. When these causal factors of the general housing problem have been eliminated, we can expect less risk in mortgages, hence lower interest rates, and that will mean lower rents. The whole tax structure needs re-examining. Lower taxes will also mean lower rents. Prefabrication may come to the rescue; in time, houses may be available to lower income groups, as automobiles are.

Can we afford to wait for these necessarily slow developments? Many feel that we cannot, with safety to the community, leave families to the squalor and degradation of the slums, whether urban or rural. If we cannot wait, government subsidies seem to be the inescapable conclusion for the large number of our people who cannot pay enough for decent shelter.

Government subsidies There are two main views on subsidies. One group claims that subsidies should be made directly to families, much as rent aid is given now to relief recipients. They believe that building should be left.

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OBJECTIONS RAISED TO PUBLIC HOUSING PROGRAMS

strictly to private enterprise. For the replanning of cities, they advocate government help in slum clearance, the rebuilding to be done by limited dividend companies. The rebuilt areas would then be used by middle income families, while the former slum dwellers would move into the acceptable second hand dwellings vacated by them. This plan does not include, however, provision for reducing rents for standard housing, either in existence or new, to within the means of low-income families.

The other group believes in public housing - that is, housing built and operated by government with subsidy paid to the project to make up the difference between the amount its low income tenants can pay as rent, and the amount needed to pay for the project. This is the program that is written into the Housing Act of 1937, which is administered by the United States Housing Authority (USHA).

References: Objections Raised to Public Housing Programs
USHA publications

The USHA Program This program is designed to be the permanent housing policy of the country, as against the emergency Housing Division of the FWA, and the experiments of the Rural and Suburban Resettlement Administrations. It is supposedly based on their experience, and on the experience gained by Great Britain and other European countries with twenty years of various types of government aid to housing. Its three main features, which are also its three main points of difference with the earlier programs, are:

- 1) Aid to public authorities only Both the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and FWA offered low-interest, long-term loans to limited dividend companies, but only 8 projects resulted. (Great Britain also turned from aid to private companies and now aids only public authorities.)
- 2) Local control The FWA and Resettlement projects were necessarily initiated by the federal government, since there were no local housing bodies then to whom the job could be given;
- 3) Annual, not lump sum, subsidies FWA supplied the funds for much the same reason that it managed the projects, because there was no other government unit to do the job. It was thought by some that this original combination of long-distance management and the fact that projects were paid for in a lump sum, led to extravagance. The USHA, therefore, has nothing to do with initiating projects; it helps only by lending money for construction, and with an annual subsidy, usually less than 3% of the value of the project, during its life.

How USHA program is put into operation The necessary steps in making the USHA program available to a community are, briefly:

- 1) Enabling legislation. This would permit any city or county to establish a local housing authority, if it should so desire. The usual form of such legislation provides for the creation of authorities of five members, appointed by the Mayor or local executive, confirmed by local governing body, to serve without compensation, and gives such an authority power to acquire property and issue bonds. Such bonds are classified as revenue bonds, so that they do not affect the debt limitations, and provision is usually made that such bonds shall be legal investments. The power of eminent domain is given the authority, and its property is declared tax-exempt, though it may make a service payment in lieu of taxes. Such acts and powers have been upheld in the Supreme Courts of twenty-seven states. All but ten states have such enabling acts; Minnesota is one of these ten.
- 2) Creation of local authorities in towns which feel a need for low-rent housing, or in country districts desiring to rebuild sub-standard dwellings.
- 3) Surveys by local communities to show that their need is real, study of desirable sites, type and size of project, and finally, detailed plans as to cost, the

110

4) Application for a USHA loan. USHA will buy not more than 90% of the bonds issued by the local authority. The other 10% must be sold locally. To have such an application accepted, the local authority must agree to (a) demolish a number of slum buildings equal to the amount of new housing; (b) pay prevailing wages; (c) keep construction costs down to a maximum of \$1,000 a room or \$4000 a dwelling (\$1250 and \$5000 in cities over 500,000); (d) limit occupancy to families whose aggregate annual income is not more than five times the annual rentals, except for families with 3 or more minor dependent children, when incomes may not be more than 6 times rental; also accept as tenants only families who have been living in substandard homes; and (e) make annual contributions equal to at least 20% of the USHA's annual contribution. This local contribution usually takes the form of tax exemption. The USHA's annual contribution may not exceed the current federal rate of interest plus 1% (of the development cost of the project). In the projects now operating, the average annual contribution is 2.8%.

6) When the project is completed, the local authorities select the tenants.

Rural Housing The USHA has always sought to encourage rural housing, and to take into consideration the different needs and living conditions in rural districts. Early in 1940 the first six projects were undertaken with USHA assistance in strictly rural areas. Under the rural housing program, four kinds of low-income families (averaging from \$300 to \$400 per year) will occupy the new homes: small farm owners, tenant farmers, share croppers and rural wage workers. Most of the rural developments will be made up of single frame dwellings built on individual sites (about one acre in size). In the rural projects that have been planned, the over-all costs will be low enough to permit a rental ranging from \$50 a year in the south to about \$75 a year in the north.

League of Women Voters' position The program of the League, adopted by the National convention, authorizes support of slum clearance and public housing for low income groups, but the League "has not yet reached conclusions on the technical aspects of a government housing program, such as rent subsidies and methods of financing loans for capital investment." It promotes interest in and support of local housing projects, but has not taken action on the USHA, and is not in a position to and has not supported federal legislation." (See Explanation of Federal Items, Natl. LWV, Sept. 1940, p. 14)

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100 - 31-41

OBJECTIONS RAISED TO PUBLIC HOUSING PROGRAMS

Statement from Herbert U. Nelson, executive vice president, National Association of Real Estate Boards, January 7, 1941.

Direct subsidies to families

"Our point of view on the matter of housing is that subsidy should not necessarily be given to projects but should in all cases be given to families. There is no more reason why the public should build houses in order to see that people are well housed than that the public should conduct stores to see that people are well fed. If a family does not receive sufficient income for decent food, it is given an allowance for that purpose. It seems to us it would be better to give a family also a shelter allowance in accord with its circumstances and size."

Segregation of special group in housing project undesirable

"From every point of view it seems to us to be bad to build public housing which can become a political football and which tends to segregate as special wards of the state a selected group of families. Moreover, such segregation of a special group of families is in itself an unwholesome thing. Neighborhood life is always best and most stimulating when it contains many types of people with different salaries, both large and small. The dead gray level of uniformity which is obtained by all of the public housing products which I know of in the United States and in foreign countries seems to me the most undesirable objective that any soci-ally minded group could strive for."

Causes of housing problem

"The basic facts in the housing problem are of such stern character that neither liberals nor socially minded persons have the courage to face them or to do anything about them. The first basic fact is that shelter in this country pays in accordance with its annual use value three times as large a tax as does business or intangible wealth. In most cities the real estate tax alone amounts to \$3 per month per room for the average family. A four or five room house figures \$15 a month in taxes alone. As long as shelter bears such a burden it cannot be low-cost. It is certainly no solution of this problem to evade it by asking for tax exemption on a few projects which can never serve more than one per cent of the people."

"Another major problem which makes for high-cost shelter lies in the enormous monopoly and the tremendous rackets now operated in the construction field. These are founded primarily on the monopolistic powers of trade unions, which have tremendous national and local political support. As a consequence, rackets flourish in the building field and building mechanics of moderate skill get two and three times the daily and hourly wages of other types of highly skilled artisans."

"Before we can have decent low-cost housing the construction industry must be converted from a high-cost industry to a low-cost industry, as has the automobile business....."

Program

"We believe that the USHA should be liquidated and that all public housing projects should be sold on any terms possible to any investors who will buy them. We believe instead in a rent subsidy direct to the families."

"We are now working on a broad program for the rebuilding of blighted areas in our cities which will go further than low-cost housing. Low-cost housing is only part of the vast problem of replanning and rebuilding our cities so as to make them pleasant and livable places where family life can flourish, where excessive commercialism will be barred, and where cultural values will once more get a break."

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
February 1941

2-6-41-(200)
2-10-41-(100)
2-26-41-(100)
Price - 2 cents
400

HOUSING PROJECTS IN MINNESOTA

Sumner Field Homes, Minneapolis

This PWA Housing project was constructed in 1936 following surveys by the City Plan-

A further study is being made by the Minnesota Better Housing Association to deter-mine the cost of the Sumner Field area to the city as compared with the cost of the area before the project was constructed. Factors to be taken into consideration will include cost of juvenile delinquency, police and fire protection costs, public health service, and public utility service.

-1-

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SUMMARY SHEET PUBLIC HOUSING FOR LOW INCOME GROUPS

Statement from the Minneapolis Real Estate Board: -

"In brief the program of the National Association of Real Estate Boards housing committee calls for:

1. Further appropriations to U S H A are opposed.
2. U S H A projects now built or contracted for should pay normal local taxes.
3. Only families unable to pay economic rents should live in USHA projects and such families should receive rent aid in the amounts necessary for decent living.
4. Slum and blighted areas should be replanned and rebuilt by private limited dividend redevelopment companies aided by the USHA, and local housing authorities in land acquisition and by long-term loans at normal rates of interest to cover the cost of such acquisitions. The redevelopment companies, however, would finance their reconstruction and new building from private sources. Redeveloped areas would be devoted primarily to housing but not exclusively so.

"It is a sane program for a long range housing venture."

"An Investment Approach to Housing" - Charles F Lewis, LLD, director of the Buhl Foundation, Pittsburgh, Pa., and member of the Planning Commission of the City of Pittsburgh, and president of the Chatham Realty Co.

"It is probably natural, even though it be unfortunate, that the reaction of a considerable part of American public opinion to the housing situation has been easy acceptance of the dictum that we cannot have good housing until the government builds it. Particularly, it is argued that the only way to attain satisfactory housing accommodations for the lowest income and non-income groups is to build government-subsidized and probably government-operated new housing for them. The acceptance of this doctrine, in either its general or its specific applications, it seems to me, is thoroughly defeatist and, moreover, unsound.

"The advocates of ambitious governmental plans of building and subsidization ordinarily preface their argument by the statement that one third of America's thirty million families live in homes below a minimum standard of decency. Whether that estimate be true or false, the fact remains that many of our people reside in quarters which, by modern standards, are unfit for human habitation. On the other hand, until recently, more than one fourth of our people were on relief rolls. Families comprising an appalling percentage are still on relief rolls and unable to pay from earnings any rent whatever. The heaviest concentration of these families is in the slums and blighted areas. We must recognize, then, that present slum dwellers on the whole are now paying no rents at all. The only way they can be housed in new housing, even by the government, therefore, is by building subsidies aggregating approximately 100%, and by continuous subsidies to cover operating expenses thereafter.

"The cost of any such large-scale building program to the taxpayers of the country staggers the imagination. No one knows how to build urban housing of acceptable standards in the large cities to rent on a sound, self-sustaining basis for less than about \$10 per room a month. For the government to attempt to provide new housing, then, sufficient to take care of all those who are said to be inadequately housed, will lead us into astronomical calculations of cost.

"Even should the government find dollars of one kind or another with which to house in new housing all present slum dwellers, its job would not be done. One

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SUMMARY SHEET PUBLIC HOUSING FOR LOW INCOME GROUPS

effect of this grandiose scheme would be a serious social maladjustment. Millions of families who do not live in slums and who manage to pay their way would find themselves not nearly so well housed as the dependent families in the lowest third of the population, who would enjoy life in the new subsidized housing. The political pressures would mount rapidly, irresistibly, and ruinously. Legislators would be called upon to provide new billions to provide new homes - by subsidy - for ever higher and higher income groups.

"The realities strongly indicate that the most which may be hoped for from the proposed governmental subsidized housing is a series of demonstrations. These demonstrations, from the standpoint of physical plan and management, may possibly leave little to be desired. From the standpoint of sound economics, however, they will prove nothing, except that, if you have new housing to give away, you can find people who will live in it.

"Because it is impractical and visionary for the government to enter upon great programs of new housing for slum dwellers, it does not follow, however, that it is impossible for the government to eliminate slums. Much confusion upon these problems arises from the fact that in many minds they seem to be inseparable. In reality, there is no essential relationship between them. The local governments may properly undertake to clear slum areas. Certainly they should provide adequate legislation and adequate enforcement to compel the razing of insanitary and unsafe dwellings, or even of whole areas in which housing is dominantly insanitary and unsafe. Such a program at this time would do much to stimulate the building by private industry of new communities, not for slum dwellers, but for persons who can afford to rent present-day low-cost housing. Into the acceptable second hand housing vacated by such persons, the dwellers in present unsafe dwellings would move, aided, if necessary, by cash payments from public funds for rent relief."

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
February 1941

2-6-41-(200)
2-10-41-(100)
2-26-41-(100)
Price - 2 cents
400

HOUSING PROJECTS IN MINNESOTA

Sumner Field Homes, Minneapolis

This PWA Housing project was constructed in 1936 following surveys by the City Plan-

A further study is being made by the Minnesota Better Housing Association to determine the cost of the Sumner Field area to the city as compared with the cost of the area before the project was constructed. Factors to be taken into consideration will include cost of juvenile delinquency, police and fire protection costs, public health service, and public utility service.

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
February 1941

2-6-41-(200)
2-10-41-(100)
2-26-41-(100)
Price - 3 cents
400

SUMMARY SHEET PUBLIC HOUSING FOR LOW INCOME GROUPS

100 - 31-41 OBJECTIONS RAISED TO PUBLIC HOUSING PROGRAMS

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

February 3rd,
1941

Dear Local League President: --

Public Health Nursing As you know, the bill providing for a \$1 000 grant to each county in the state which has employed one or more public health nurses the preceding year, has been recommended to pass by the House Public Welfare Committee (HF 45) and has been referred to the Appropriations Committee. It is to have a hearing before the Senate Public Health Committee (SF 61) tomorrow, and it is expected that it will also be recommended to pass by this committee and referred to the Senate Finance Committee. Mrs. Everett Fraser is speaking at both these hearings for the League.

If this is one of the League measures which your League has studied and feels interested in, it would be most helpful to its passage if your representatives and senator begin now to get letters from League members and others, urging its passage. This is particularly important if your League has members serving on the Finance or Appropriations Committees (listed below), but other members should also be hearing from their constituents. If you have had time to gather up the information suggested in the letter sent recently to your Social Welfare chairman, these facts should be sent your legislators; otherwise they can be sent later.

Lease-lend bill I know you will find this third letter from Miss Wells most helpful to you in your consideration and support of this measure. We shall be eagerly waiting to hear from you what you do in its behalf.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth H. Mitchell
Ruth H. Mitchell,
President

House Appropriations Committee

Allen, ch.	Hartle	MacKinnon
Hompe, v ch	Hayford	Martinson
Arnoldt	Helling	Melby
Fuze	Hering	Mickelson
Chilgren	Herseth	Omtvedt
Dammann	Hillier	Ottinger
Day	Hughes	Peterson, E L
Dorweiler	Iverson	Sawyer
Duemke	Kinzer	Teigen
Haeg	Kozlak	Terwilliger
Hagen, G	Lenertz	Thompson
Hart	Lorentz	

Senate Finance Committee

Rockne, ch.	Lightner
Adams	Mullin
Almen	Murphy
Berg	Nelsen
Bridgeman	Oliver
Carr	Orr
Dietz	Solstad
Herreid	Sullivan
Imm	Swenson
Kingsley	Wolfe
Larson H A	

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
February 1941

HOUSING PROJECTS IN MINNESOTA

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Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
February 1941

SUMMARY SHEET PUBLIC HOUSING FOR LOW INCOME GROUPS

35-
2-6-41

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis, Minnesota
February 6th, 1941

The regular meeting of the State Board will be held on the second Friday, February 14th, at the Hampshire Arms Hotel, 9th St. and 4th Ave. So., Minneapolis, beginning at ten o'clock. There are many important matters to discuss, particularly in connection with our legislative work.

Please let Mrs. Collins know by the day before whether or not you wish a luncheon reservation.

R H M

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
STATE BOARD MINUTES
January 10, 1941

35-
2-6-41

The regular meeting of the State Board will be held on the second Friday, February 14th, at the Hampshire Arms Hotel, 9th St. and 4th Ave. So., Minneapolis, beginning at ten o'clock. There are many important matters to discuss, particularly in connection with our legislative work.

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MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue,
Minneapolis

February 6th,
1941

Dear Chairman of Government and Economic Welfare:

At last the housing kit is ready; I'm sorry it has taken so long, but, believe me, a lot of thought has gone into its preparation. I hope you will find it useful.

One of the kits -- its price is 15 cents -- is going to your League on its running account. While the number of kits available is limited, extra copies of the two Minnesota LTV mimeographs included in the kit, are available at the price indicated, and I hope that many members of your League will want these two sheets.

No doubt many of you are in contact with the activities of the Minnesota Better Housing Association, which has been formed from representatives of St. Paul and Minneapolis Housing Associations, for the purpose of pushing enabling legislation, so that Minnesota may be able to set up public housing authorities, and take advantage of the United States Housing Act. They are putting out pamphlets (two are included in the kit) and I am sure they would be glad to send you more of these and others they may have if you write to them direct at 607 Third Ave. South, Minneapolis

And of course you all noted with interest the Governor's mention of the housing problem in his inaugural address. His proposal that the State appropriate one million dollars, that we "pioneer in an experimental way", through a "partial governmental subsidy in cooperation with the building trades laborers and with private enterprise and private capital" sound like something new in housing programs; we all will be watching with eager interest for more detailed development of the Governor's program.

At any rate, this legislative session seems destined to bring important developments. I hope the kit, like the National kit offered two years ago, may give us a good background knowledge against which we can set current happenings as they emerge.

One definite job I want to ask of each of you, in connection with this study; that is, to visit some substandard homes in your community. What do we mean by substandard homes, anyway? Let's find out. I suggest this method. Contact your County Welfare agent; make an appointment with him so that you will be assured of enough time to talk the thing over, and ask him about housing conditions. Is it easy to find houses for welfare clients, and if not, why not? Are the homes they find adequate, and again, if not, why not? Are the rents they have to pay commensurate with value received? (And don't forget to figure in the cost of fuel.)

Finally, ask him if you may accompany a welfare visitor on a regular trip to a family in a substandard home. That is, one which is in need of major repairs, or one in which there is serious overcrowding, more than two people to a room. As a matter of fact, the State Conference of Social Work, which made its own survey of rural housing conditions, is going to help us by writing to the County Welfare agents of each of your towns, and they will be expecting you, and more

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2-6-41

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R H M

than glad to take you on this trip. On the way to the family, you can ask the visitor the things you will want to know about their budget, the rent and fuel costs, and so on, so that once in the home, the visitor can make his regular visit and you need only observe. What are the toilet arrangements, and sleeping arrangements? These are especially important in cases of over-crowding.

I need hardly tell you how anxious we will be to get your reactions to these visits. We will surely try to put them into a composite picture of the state as a whole; so do report to the office. And let us know, too, if there is other information you feel you need, or other ways in which we can approach this study and get a real understanding of it.

Good luck to you.

Yours sincerely,

Catharine Wright

Mrs. Thomas Wright, Chairman,
Dept. of Govt. and Economic Welfare

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
STATE BOARD MINUTES
January 10, 1941

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MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue,
Minneapolis

February 6th,
1941

Dear Chairman of Government and Economic Welfare:

2-12-41
160

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

Mankato, Minnesota
February 12, 1941

Dear Chairman of Legal Status of Women:

As usual, your department letter arrives later than it should, but inasmuch as this department deals largely with feminine problems, is it maybe appropriate that I should conform to the uniform notion that women never are on time? However late it may be, it is aptly timed, for we are confronted with a legislature entering its 90day session of law making, and considering laws that directly affect our particular department, and on which you will undoubtedly be called for action. It is my intention to call attention to some of these briefly.

First, let us consider the bill just introduced into the House (HF 452 - MacKinnon) and supported by the State Bar Association, for the abolition of common law marriage. This bill has our complete approval. Its primary purpose is to gain more uniformity in marriage laws, to enhance the value and facilitate the enforcement of other regulations and restrictions pertaining to marriage. But I need say no more as to what it is - for you all have the penny sheet prepared last fall on "What Every League Member Should Know About Legislation Affecting Marriage". Get this out, brush up a bit, so that if and when a call for action comes from our state president, you will be prepared to do a good job.

At the same time, take a peak at the review on this same sheet of the five-day waiting period law. No bill has been introduced as yet for its repeal - but each session so far, with one exception, we have been confronted with its repeal, and this day when so many are looking for a chance to improve their financial well-being at the hands of government, we cannot take for granted there will be no effort for repeal. Let's hope not, but be prepared - just in case!

The most serious problem of the moment, however, is our never-ending one of attempting to avoid discriminations against women on the basis of sex or marital status in government employment. A bill was introduced into the House early in the session (HF 29) which would prohibit the employment of persons in government whose husband or wife was earning in excess of \$150 a month. Although the Civil Administration Committee in the House voted to "kill" the bill by indefinitely postponing it, a minority report was brought to the floor of the House, and defeated by a vote of 72 to 49, after a lengthy debate. Since this is an ever-recurring question, we, as chairmen, should be well informed.

The world at large is in a sorry state. On every hand we are faced with serious and profound problems, forced to make difficult decisions. In our own country, we have seen a rapid development of social legislation which has had a profound influence on our economic set-up. As a nation, too, we have, in the past few decades, reached a sort of maturity, where our problems of unemployment, unbalance in particular types of labor, dissatisfaction with our way of living, can no longer be met by "going West." We have passed beyond the pioneering stage very largely insofar as new lands within our own borders are concerned. The problem of unemployment has become trying, even to the most expert. It is no wonder then that our legislators tend to turn to any legislation that seems like a solution.

The census figures recently released show that an ever-increasing number of women are entering the field of employment. Assuming these figures to be true, would not unemployment ultimately be increased by restricting the employment of this large group? For the immediate present, it might be a temporary palliative. Practically, it is a most serious encroachment upon our so-called American way of life.

Despite the confusion of thought on many scores, it seems to me we, as Americans,

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are in one accord in our desire to maintain our democratic system of government,
based upon the right of each and every one of its citizens, be such citizens man
or woman, black or white, to develop as an individual insofar as the family welfare
will permit, and to allow to the family such a standard of living as it has the
initiative and will to provide.

To attempt to meet the problem of unemployment by limiting this standard of living
is the very thing the fascist powers have done - the very thing we are making huge
sacrifices in time, manpower, and money to avoid. It is an un-American solution,
not only because we disapprove of its fascist character - our nation is great only
because we have gone ahead, not met our problems by going back; instead of restric-
ting this right of free enterprise for the individual and family, we must solve
our problem of unemployment by going ahead - creating new opportunities for employ-
ment. Therefore, it is important that we oppose to the utmost all such proposals.

My only desire has been to point out the general danger inherent in such legisla-
tion. I have made no reference to the many arguments against such legislation,
which we have previously considered in connection with this problem. For these, I
ask that you refer to some of the sources of information listed below.

Only one detail do I desire to mention - the avowed purpose of one of the authors -
who reports that mothers working outside the home is our largest factor in juvenile
delinquency. I suggest you discuss this phase with your local Judge of Probate
(or Juvenile Court), and your social workers. I think you will find in most in-
stances that the problem here is largely a financial one in extremely small income
groups, one that the proposed bill would in no way affect - and perhaps might
seriously aggravate since it would lower the standard of living in many homes.

I have not mentioned the Equal Rights Amendment - it is a lively subject as you
have perhaps noted from newspaper accounts - keep informed, and keep educating
others. I am referring below to some additional sources of information on this.

Very sincerely yours,

Charlotte F. Luwe

Charlotte Farrish Luwe, Chairman,
Dept. of Govt. and Legal Status of Women

League publications: (These may be secured from State League office)

"Should Married Women Be Denied Employment?"	Natl. LWV	2 cents
"Equal Rights or Human Rights?"	Natl. LWV	3 cents
"Against 'Equal Rights' by Constitutional Amendment"	Natl. LWV	5 cents
"Explanations of Federal Items" pp. 1 and 8	Natl. LWV	50 cents
"Improvement in Marriage Laws"	Minn. LWV	5 cents
"What Every Member Should Know About Marriage Legislation"	Minn. LWV	1 cent

Additional references (Order direct, as indicated)

"Should Married Women Work" Public Affairs Committee, 30 Rockefeller Plaza,
New York, Pamphlet No. 49 - 10 cents
"Women in the Economy of the United States" - Women's Bureau Bulletin No. 155
(order from Supt. of Documents, Washington, D C)
"Arguments for and against the Proposed Equal Rights Amendment"
Published by American Assn. of University Women
"A Comparison of the Political and Civil Rights of Men and Women"
U S Government Printing Office, Washington, D C
"The Federation and the Equal Rights Amendment"
Published by the National Federation of Business & Prof. Women's Clubs

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2-6-41

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis, Minnesota
February 6th, 1941

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R H M

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2-6-41

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
STATE BOARD MINUTES
January 10, 1941

Present: Miss Mitchell, Miss Knudson, Dr. Boynton, Madms. Newhart, Denny, Gruenhagen, Keyes, Grahame, Cant, Workman, Fraser, Wright, Nelson, Luwe, Anderson, Bartlett, Beard, Bauman, Dalrymple, Huntley, Fleming, Musser, Miss Sinclair; also Mrs. Mathys and Mrs. Watson, Miss Britts, Miss Moskalik, Miss Horr, Mrs. Collins and Miss Struthers.

IT WAS VOTED that the treasurer's report showing a balance December 1st of \$795.33, receipts during December of \$1 633.23, disbursements of \$1 056.54, leaving a balance December 31st of \$1 372.02, with bills payable estimated at \$778.82, be accepted and the bills allowed. An analysis of the first three months of the fiscal year shows that 32.3% of pledges from local Leagues have been realized.

IT WAS VOTED that Mrs. Winter's resignation as a director be accepted with regret. After discussion, IT WAS VOTED that Mrs. Dougherty of Austin be appointed to serve as a director.

Legislative Work Miss Mitchell reported on the excellence of the interviews with legislators made by local Leagues, which are extremely helpful.

Mrs. Beard reported that she had heard no word of opposition to civil service as yet, but suggested that when complaints are made, we pin the person down to the exact details, check with her and report back. The first annual report of the Civil Service Department has been published and is available on loan at the League office, or may be secured by writing direct to the Department.

Miss Horr announced that five authors for the Legislative Council bill have been secured in the House, but in the Senate it is more or less tentative, altho it is hoped that Senators Lightner and Swenson will agree to introduce it. Attempts to determine the complete and exact cost of interim committees during the past ten years have not been successful so far, but will be continued.

Welfare Administration Mrs. Nelson reported on the recent Minnesota Public Welfare Study made by the American Public Welfare Assn., with particular reference to the recommendations that institutional and other welfare services be more closely coordinated. There was discussion as to whether the changes would be beneficial enough to make up for the confusion that would ensue for a time. Mrs. Fraser and Mrs. Nelson are to interview Mr. Finkle and other welfare workers before the next board meeting to get their reactions and report back to the board.

Mrs. Luwe reported that she had a letter from the State Bar Association, saying that the Association is to introduce bills on all the proposals on its legislative program, one of which is the abolishment of common law marriage. IT WAS VOTED that authorization be given for support of this bill when introduced.

Mrs. Nelson gave a resume of the proposed bill for state aid for public health nursing. The necessity for showing the economy of public health nursing service was discussed, and it was suggested that local Leagues get information as to what this program would save for their individual counties. Mrs. Nelson is to prepare a letter on this subject to be sent to Social Welfare chairmen. The American Legion is sponsoring this legislation. Many Leagues are ready, thru study, for support of this bill. IT WAS VOTED to authorize support of the bill.

Mrs. Wright reported on her plans for new study packet on public housing, which will be ready soon and which it is hoped will bring out all points of view.

Congressional Miss Sinclair read a letter from Miss Wells on the national policy in foreign affairs, advising that the national board will decide what proposals shall be selected for support or opposition, taking into consideration the preparedness of the League to support a given measure intelligently.

Statement by Senator Shipstead in response to inquiries from many Minnesota citizens on his stand on foreign policy was read. It was agreed that Miss Sinclair should write him that in view of his important position as a member of the Foreign Relations Committee he should be further advised on the League's stand.

Miss Mitchell read a letter from Miss Wells in which she suggested that every member of the League was working for defense merely by supporting the League and its program, and pointing out how the League can best cooperate with local defense organizations, and how the League's program already fits in with defense plans. It was agreed that the advice in this letter should be shared with local presidents.

Respectfully submitted,
Dorothy L Gruenhagen, Secretary

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MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue,
Minneapolis

February 6th,
1941

Dear Chairman of Government and Economic Welfare:

2-12-41
160

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

Mankato, Minnesota
February 12, 1941

Dear Chairman of Legal Status of Women:

employment has become trying, even to the most expert. It is no wonder that legislators tend to turn to any legislation that seems like a solution.

The census figures recently released show that an ever-increasing number of women are entering the field of employment. Assuming these figures to be true, would not unemployment ultimately be increased by restricting the employment of this large group? For the immediate present, it might be a temporary palliative. Practically, it is a most serious encroachment upon our so-called American way of life.

Despite the confusion of thought on many scores, it seems to me we, as Americans,

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2-14-41

AGENDA

STATE BOARD MEETING

February 14, 1941

Minutes

MINUTES

MINUTES - 21000 100 1000000

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis
January 1939

WHY ISN'T IT NECESSARY THAT ALL FIVE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS SERVE ON
COUNTY WELFARE BOARDS?

2-12-41
50

100

Copy of a letter from Miss Marguerite M Wells, national president, to State
League of Women Voters' presidents, January 17, 1941

Dear State League President:

Before Christmas I wrote you about our joint responsibility to help "mere"
members, that is to say inactive members, find satisfaction in the League of
Women Voters. I am writing you today about those who are not yet members, who
have never been solicited as members, but who are looking toward the League as
a possible outlet for their desire to stand up and be counted among the defenders
of democracy.

Here in Washington we are being told of women moved by the present emergency who
wish to be of use and yet are so without guidance that they write in great
numbers to "government" itself crying "tell us what to do." This is not as it
should be, or so it seems to me. Stories of what has been happening to democracy
during the past two decades makes me perhaps unduly sensitive about maintaining
the independence, resourcefulness and initiative of citizens. I do not like to
see even the symptom of that dread Fascist disease that in too many countries
began with a cry to government, "Tell us what to do."

Out of the apathy of citizens, their distrust of self, their loss of confidence,
have come the conditions in many countries that has ended either in a weak and
vanquished democracy or in a dictatorship. Americans are far from sick with that
disease. It behooves us nevertheless to recognize its symptoms and to act
accordingly. Action by the League of Women Voters means more than giving leader-
ship to its own members. It means reaching out for women who are asking, "What
can I do to help?" It means giving them the answer. I do sincerely believe that
the League of Women Voters by all that it has done the past twenty years has been
fitting itself to provide the answer. I do not doubt that we possess the courage
and faith to arouse ourselves to meet the opportunity knocking, even pounding,
at our door. But I do realize that there is nothing easy about the adjustments
to be made. Courage and faith will not be enough without imagination and adapta-
bility. We shall have to find ways to convert our great store of knowledge and
our well laid pattern of action into immediate help to the novice. We shall have
to lay aside the acquiring of much knowledge in order to devote ourselves to
teaching based on what we have acquired. We shall have to convince ourselves
that the foundations we have laid are strong enough to bear more superstructure.

All this you know as well as I. I want to ask you whether you too sense that in
your state there are women who want what we can give them. Are there many who
themselves are looking in our direction? Are there others whose attention we
should have to catch and direct?

The National Board some time ago laid plans to give help in immediate and positive
efforts to extend membership to great numbers if the growing crisis should demand
it, so today I ask whether you believe that with help from one another, we can
undertake to double the membership. Could we hope to double it before May 1942 -
the time of our next convention? Could you hope to double it in your own state
during the next sixteen months? I know that in many states you are already on
the way.....

(Signed)

Marguerite M Wells,
President

IT IS THE POLICY OF THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS TO BE OPEN TO ALL WHO ARE INTERESTED IN THE LEAGUE

2) THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS IS A NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION AND IS NOT A POLITICAL PARTY

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2-14-41

A G E N D A
STATE BOARD MEETING
February 14, 1941

Minutes

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis
January 1939

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(Signed)

Marguerite M Wells,
President

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

February 18th, 1941

Dear Local League President:

You were greatly missed yesterday at the presidents' conference. About forty were present, and we had a very helpful and a very delightful day of discussion at Mrs. Dalrymple's home.

I am getting this word to you immediately because we talked of several matters in which we need your help. First and foremost, it was decided that the League must accept a very necessary challenge if Minnesota's civil service system is to remain worthy of the reputation which it has gained throughout the country. The enclosed sheet will show you what some of the present dangers to it are. The discussion yesterday brought out the following ways in which League members can help.

- 1) Letters many of them, from men and women, to your legislators, showing interest and belief in civil service. (See enclosed sheet for points to stress and for committee members.) If you have a legislator on one of the committees, your responsibility is greater. Remember that the other organizations represented on the Civil Service Council will have members willing to write if told of the danger. Letters are important and effective.
- 2) Publicity Do get editorials or news items and then clip and send them to your legislators.
- 3) Talk civil service to other organizations and to individuals and keep public interest in it alive and expressive.
- 4) Contact your legislators when they come home for week ends and give evidence of your interest.
- 5) Analyze and study the opposition so that you can answer all questions.

If we work our hardest at the present time, we will be able to keep civil service intact and adequately financed. Are you and your members being asked questions on civil service that you cannot answer? Let us know what more help you need in the way of facts and information. Send in any specific questions you have, and we will see that you have complete and definite answers.

If you have ideas about our next year's program of work and about our annual convention - May 14th and 15th in Minneapolis - do share them with me, as the other presidents did yesterday.

There was a good deal of discussion at the conference on membership, based on the enclosed letter from Miss Wells, with its challenge for increasing our membership.

We all agreed that while the demands made upon the League at the present time make leadership more difficult and time-consuming, that the satisfaction we feel, each one of us, at having such a way to effectively serve our country makes us very glad that we are trained in League leadership. I am thankful for each and every one of you.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth H. Mitchell,
President

30-
2-14-41

A G E N D A

STATE BOARD MEETING

February 14, 1941

Mimites

Finance

Treasurer's Report
Finance Report
J G S Fund

Organization

Resignation
New College League
News Letter
Cause and Cure of War

1941 - 1942 Program of Work

Convention Plans

Policy procedures

Legislation -- State and National

New material

Discussion of membership increase

Copy of a letter from Miss Marguerite M Wells, national president, to State League of Women Voters' presidents, January 17, 1941

Dear State League President:

The National Board some time ago laid plans to give help in immediate and positive efforts to extend membership to great numbers if the growing crisis should demand it, so today I ask whether you believe that with help from one another, we can undertake to double the membership. Could we hope to double it before May 1942 - the time of our next convention? Could you hope to double it in your own state during the next sixteen months? I know that in many states you are already on the way.....

(Signed)

Marguerite M Wells,
President

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

February 18th, 1941

Dear Local League President:

The State League of Women Voters is very pleased to hear that you are planning to hold a convention in your state. This is a very important step in the development of the League and we hope that you will be able to hold a successful one. We are sending you a copy of the National Board's report on the League's progress during the past year. This report shows that the League is making good progress in many of its activities and that it is well on its way to becoming a more effective organization. We are sure that you will be able to do much to help the League in your state and we are sure that you will be able to hold a successful convention. We are sending you a copy of the National Board's report on the League's progress during the past year. This report shows that the League is making good progress in many of its activities and that it is well on its way to becoming a more effective organization. We are sure that you will be able to do much to help the League in your state and we are sure that you will be able to hold a successful convention.

Very truly yours,
Marguerite M Wells, President

2-12-4/
50

It is contended that unless the five county commissioners serve, all the districts of the county will not be represented and their needs will not be met. County Welfare Boards are not administrative, but policy-making. Therefore, the decision as to who gets relief or public assistance should be left to a trained executive secretary who deals with all cases impartially on the basis of need - not locality.

- 1) County commissioners are already overburdened with official duties which they must carry in addition to their own private affairs.
- 2) County commissioners are a tax-levying body rather than specifically a planning body. Public welfare in the broad sense of the term demands comprehensive planning of a somewhat different type from the current business administration demanded of county commissioners as a body. A welfare board should develop into an expert planning group specializing in its field.

3) County commissioners 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.

100

The National Board some time ago laid plans to give help in immediate and positive efforts to extend membership to great numbers if the growing crisis should demand it, so today I ask whether you believe that with help from one another, we can undertake to double the membership. Could we hope to double it before May 1942 - the time of our next convention? Could you hope to double it in your own state during the next sixteen months? I know that in many states you are already on the way.....

Marguerite M Wells,
President

February 18th, 1941

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
February 15, 1941

ATTACKS ON CIVIL SERVICE

TWO DANGER POINTS!

INCREASING EXEMPTIONS
CUTTING APPROPRIATION

100

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 MARQUETTE AVENUE
MINNEAPOLIS
FEBRUARY 20TH, 1941

Dear Foreign Policy Chairman: -

Your response to my previous letters has been so anandid that I shall try to keep your previous ones.

Remember to send letters to Senator Joseph H. Ball and Mr. William A. Pittenger commending them on their stand on the lease-lend bill. Mrs. A J McGuire and I are both available for expenses only if you want some one to help you explain the League's support of this bill.

Sincerely yours,
Gladys Sinclair
Gladys Sinclair, Chairman,
Dept. of Govt. and Foreign Policy

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis

2-25-41
130

Finance Report for _____ League of Women Voters
Twelve month period from April 1, 1940 to March 31, 1941
or
1940 to _____ 1941
(Local League's fiscal year)

ACTUAL INCOME

Members
Dues _____
Contributions _____
Non-members contributions _____
Finance projects (net profit) _____
All other receipts _____
Total \$ _____

ACTUAL EXPENSES

Quota for support of state
and National League _____
All other disbursements _____
Total \$ _____

CASH STATEMENT

Balance on hand at beginning of year _____
(date)
Receipts during year _____
Total _____
Disbursements during the year _____
Balance on hand at close of year _____
Total _____

MEMBERSHIP COUNT APRIL 1, 1941 _____

150

2-25, #1
130

INCREASING EXEMPTIONS
CUTTING APPROPRIATION

160 -
2-20-41

Dear Foreign Policy Chairman: -

Your response to my previous letters has been so splendid that I shall try to sum up your previous ones.

Remember to send letters to Senator Joseph H. Ball and Mr. William A. Pittenger commending them on their stand on the lease-lend bill. Mrs. A J McGuire and I are both available for expenses only if you want some one to help you explain the League's support of this bill.

Sincerely yours,

Lloyd S. Sinclair
Gladys Sinclair, Chairman,
Dept. of Govt. and Foreign Policy

Finance Report for _____ League of Women Voters

Balance on hand at close of year	
Total	

MEMBERSHIP COUNT APRIL 1, 1941 _____

February 25th,
1941

Dear Local League Treasurer:

Enclosed is a finance report form which I am asking you to fill out and return to this office by March 20th, without fail, in order that we may have an accurate and complete report on local League finances to send on to the National League.

If your year does not end until the first of April, May or June, please estimate your receipts and disbursements for the year.

Your prompt cooperation will be indeed appreciated.

Very sincerely yours,

Helen J Duff
Mrs. Philip S Duff,
Treasurer

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
February 15, 1941

ATTACKS ON CIVIL SERVICE

TWO DANGER POINTS!

INCREASING EXEMPTIONS CUTTING APPROPRIATION

The League of Women Voters is working against all amendments - good or bad - in order to give the law another two years of full operation and a fair trial; is working for an adequate appropriation

All but one of the half dozen bills introduced so far would increase the exemptions from the civil service system; one would alter the administrative set up.

Appropriation

The Governor's budget message asked for a biennial appropriation for the Civil Service Department of \$180,000.

The Civil Service Department is asking for a biennial appropriation of \$234,000 in order to carry to completion all the requirements of the law.

Effect of compensation schedule on departmental budgets

In putting into practice the concept of "equal pay for equal work", the compensation schedule recommended by the Civil Service Board to the Legislative Emergency Committee included pay increases and decreases. The total net increase was \$22,000 per year or fifteen one hundredths of one per cent of the total annual state payroll of approximately \$15,000,000.

In some instances, departmental budget requests for personal services are apparently based, not on the compensation schedule submitted by the Civil Service Board, but on the basis of the recommendations made by the Legislative Emergency Committee that provision be made that salaries of those employees with five years of service and those receiving \$150 a month or less not be cut by reason of the adoption of the salary schedule.

Also, in some instances, allowances in budget requests are made for salary increases for all or nearly all employees to the full extent allowed under the civil service law, while the rules clearly provide that salary increases are not automatic or mandatory, but are permissive.

<u>Senate Civil Administration Committee</u>			<u>House Civil Administration Committee</u>		
Wright, ch.	Larson, N J	Rosenmeier	Hartle, ch.	Hill	Memmer
Almen	Lommen	Stiening	Berlin, v ch	Hinderacher	Odenborg
Carley	Neumeier	Sullivan	Bennett	Huhtala	Olson
Imm	Siegel	Swenson	Campbell	Kempfer	Oraas
Kingsley	Solstad	Wahlstrand	Chilgren	Lee	Paige
			Dixon	Lenertz	Perrizo
			Erickson, G	Lindley	Peterson, E
			Erickson, R F	Lindstrom	Riley
			French	MacKinnon	Schulz
			Hanson	Mayhood	
<u>House Appropriations Committee</u>			<u>Senate Finance Committee</u>		
Allen, ch.	Hart	Lenertz	Teigen	Erickson, R F	Lindstrom
Hompe	Hartle	Lorentz	Thompson	French	MacKinnon
Arnoldt	Hayford	MacKinnon		Hanson	Mayhood
Boze	Helling	Martinson			
Chilgren	Hering	Melby			
Dammann	Herseth	Mickelson			
Day	Hillier	Omtvedt			
Dorweiler	Hughes	Ottinger			
Duemke	Iverson	Peterson, E L			
Haeg	Kinzer	Sawyer			
Hagen, G	Kozlak	Terwilliger			

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis

Finance Report for _____ League of Women Voters

Income during the year _____

Balance on hand at close of year _____

Total _____

MEMBERSHIP COUNT APRIL 1, 1941 _____

VELOCITY EXCHANGES

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

February 25th,
1941

Dear Local League Treasurer:

Enclosed is a statement

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
February 15, 1941

ATTACKS ON CIVIL SERVICE

TWO DANGER POINTS!

INCREASING EXEMPTIONS
CUTTING APPROPRIATION

Robert A. Brown	William A. Brown	William A. Brown	William A. Brown	William A. Brown	William A. Brown
Robert A. Brown	William A. Brown	William A. Brown	William A. Brown	William A. Brown	William A. Brown
Robert A. Brown	William A. Brown	William A. Brown	William A. Brown	William A. Brown	William A. Brown
Robert A. Brown	William A. Brown	William A. Brown	William A. Brown	William A. Brown	William A. Brown
Robert A. Brown	William A. Brown	William A. Brown	William A. Brown	William A. Brown	William A. Brown
Robert A. Brown	William A. Brown	William A. Brown	William A. Brown	William A. Brown	William A. Brown
Robert A. Brown	William A. Brown	William A. Brown	William A. Brown	William A. Brown	William A. Brown
Robert A. Brown	William A. Brown	William A. Brown	William A. Brown	William A. Brown	William A. Brown
Robert A. Brown	William A. Brown	William A. Brown	William A. Brown	William A. Brown	William A. Brown
Robert A. Brown	William A. Brown	William A. Brown	William A. Brown	William A. Brown	William A. Brown

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis
February 20th, 1941

Dear Foreign Policy Chairman: -

Your response to my previous letters has been so splendid that I shall try from now on to keep you informed monthly on developments. I hope that you are all subscribers to the National News Letter or have a copy easily available to you.

During January and February the lease-lend bill has been foremost in our activity. There has been heated debate everywhere, but I think now we all understand why the League took the stand it did. If the reasons for support are not yet clear, may I suggest you read the sheet on our "aggressor" item in the Explanations of Federal Items, and the one of the "collective peace system." These present the historical background for the National Board's decision.

This month, instead of another Problem, your League (if it has a Foreign Policy running account) will soon receive a new Foreign Policy Quiz. This will cover the essentials of foreign policy and its conduct in order to understand not only the lease-lend bill, but other measures which the changing situation may call forth. As Mrs. Wright said in her letter, "We hope to supply you with some yardstick by which you can measure proposed legislation and policies." This Quiz is planned for every member in your League, so your job as foreign policy chairman will be to help the State Board and your local League give it a one hundred per cent distribution. You should also give it to as many outside groups and individuals as possible. This is your big job for the month.

Another important detail for you to consider is whether the foreign policy program of the League of Women Voters should be changed in any way. The General Council meets in Washington on May 6th-8th and under the by-laws it can make changes in the program if it believes that circumstances have altered since the last convention, and if notice is given to the State Leagues by March 6th. Here is your chance and your League members' chance to make your ideas felt by the National Board. What changes would you like to see in the National foreign policy program? What additions would you like to suggest? If possible, please have a special meeting or general discussion on this vital question at your next meeting. If foreign policy is not the topic for the day, ask the chairman in charge to let you have some time for consideration by every one of this question. Then, when you get suggestions or wish to suggest changes, please send them in to me. They should be in not later than February 26th.

I am sure your response on this request will be as enthusiastic and prompt as your previous ones.

Remember to send letters to Senator Joseph H. Ball and Mr. William A. Pittenger commending them on their stand on the lease-lend bill. Mrs. A. J. McGuire and I are both available for expenses only if you want some one to help you explain the League's support of this bill.

Sincerely yours,

Gladys Sinclair
Gladys Sinclair, Chairman,
Dept. of Govt. and Foreign Policy

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis

Finance Report for _____ League of Women Voters

Balance on hand at close of year

Total

MEMBERSHIP COUNT APRIL 1, 1941 _____

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

February 25th,
1941

Dear Local League Treasurer:

Enclosed is a statement

200-230. *Letterheads*
295-2-28-41

Copy for your information of statement presented to Senate Finance Committee, February 25th, 1941, and House Appropriations Committee, February 28th, 1941.

When the Minnesota legislature enacted a civil service law two years ago, which has been heralded throughout the country as one of the best laws so far passed in any of the states, the Minnesota Civil Service Council urged a considerably larger appropriation than was granted. It was our belief at that time and still is that this fine law will lose much of its effectiveness unless properly financed.

We have watched with keen and critical interest the installation of the merit system in the State, and it is our conviction that an excellent job has been done to date but that the Department has been handicapped by an inadequate appropriation. If this weakness can be remedied so that all provisions of our law, many of which are not yet started, can be put into full operation, we firmly believe that the advantages, both in improved service and lowered costs, will be demonstrated.

Our eleven state-wide organizations represent an important cross section of the taxpayers of Minnesota, and we maintain that the appropriation requested by the Department is necessary to carry out in full the provisions of the law.

Respectfully submitted,

MINNESOTA CIVIL SERVICE COUNCIL

(Signed) Ruth H. Mitchell, Chairman

Organizations represented:

American Legion, Dept. of Minnesota	Minnesota Junior Chamber of Commerce
American Legion Auxiliary	Minnesota Parent-Teacher Association
Minnesota League of Women Voters	Minnesota State Conference of Social Work
Minnesota Education Association	Minnesota State Federation of Labor
Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation	Minnesota State Federation of Teachers
Minnesota Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs	

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis

March 7th, 1941

LEGISLATIVE HIGHLIGHTS

This brings you up to the minute progress on bills supported and opposed by the League, since the February issue of the Woman Voter.

Civil Service Bills affecting civil service, ranging from two outright repeal bills introduced by Senators Berg and Wing, to bills giving special consideration for specific employees, continue to appear almost daily. The recommendation of the Senate Finance Committee of a "starvation" appropriation for the Department (\$74,000 for the biennium) is the first direct legislative move. The House Appropriations Committee is continuing to give careful and thorough consideration to the budget request of the Department. All other civil service bills are still in committee. The Senate Civil Administration Committee has devoted several meetings to civil service, getting the viewpoint of department heads, including the Civil Service Department.

County Welfare Boards On Thursday, March 6th, the Senate Public Welfare Committee, by a one-vote majority, recommended to pass this bill to increase county commissioner representation on these boards (SF 84). The vote was first tied, a motion was before the committee to pass the bill out without recommendation, when one of the authors appeared, and cast his vote in favor of the bill, remarking as he did so, "even though my constituents don't want it." The voting follows:

For	Against	Not voting
Dougherty	Sell	Almen
Julkowski	Richardson	Rockne
Masek	Weber	Loftsgaarden
Miller	Mullin	Lommen
Oliver	Stiening	
Tungseth	Wright	
Wolfe	Lightner	
Cashman		

The companion bill in the House (HF 369) has had an uncertain status for some time. The committee's first vote likewise resulted in a tie, which was later broken by a comfortable majority against the bill. Because a minority report was threatened, the bill was returned to the Public Welfare Committee for further consideration and will again come up on Monday, March 10th. Representatives from six different Leagues spoke at committee hearings against this bill.

Legislative Council Following two hearings before the Civil Administration Committee of the House, when Miss Ruby Britts (formerly chairman of the League's Department of Government and Its Operation) spoke, this bill (HF 378) was recommended to pass, had its 2nd reading on Friday, February 28th, and is now on General Orders. If an amendment, now under consideration by the authors, changing the section on investigative powers of the Council, it can have the full and enthusiastic support of the League.

Common Law Marriage This bill (HF 452) had a hearing before the Judiciary Committee of the House, when Mrs. Charlotte Luwe, chairman of the League's Department of Government and Legal Status of Women, spoke in its behalf at the request of the State Bar Association. It passed the House on March 5th by a vote of 93 to 14. It has now gone to the Senate, where it will be substituted for the identical Senate bill (SF 652 - introduced by Senator Welch.)

2.-c 3c. *letter*
375-2-28-41

Copy for your information of statement presented to Senate Finance Committee, February 25th, 1941, and House Appropriations Committee, February 28th, 1941.

When the Minnesota legislature enacted a civil service law two years ago, which has been heralded throughout the country as one of the best laws so far passed in any of the states, the Minnesota Civil Service Council urged a considerably larger appropriation than was granted. It was our belief at that time and still is that this fine law will lose much of its effectiveness unless properly financed.

We have watched with keen and critical interest the installation of the merit system in the State, and it is our conviction that an excellent job has been done to date but that the Department has been handicapped by an inadequate appropriation. If this weakness can be remedied so that all provisions of our law, many of which are not yet started, can be put into full operation, we firmly believe that the advantages, both in improved service and lowered costs, will be demonstrated.

Our eleven state-wide organizations represent an important cross section of the taxpayers of Minnesota, and we maintain that the appropriation requested by the Department is necessary to carry out in full the provisions of the law.

Respectfully submitted,

MINNESOTA CIVIL SERVICE COUNCIL

(Signed) Ruth H. Mitchell, Chairman

Organizations represented:

American Legion, Dept. of Minnesota	Minnesota Junior Chamber of Commerce
American Legion Auxiliary	Minnesota Parent-Teacher Association
Minnesota League of Women Voters	Minnesota State Conference of Social Work
Minnesota Education Association	Minnesota State Federation of Labor
Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation	Minnesota State Federation of Teachers
Minnesota Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs	

[Faint, mostly illegible text from the reverse side of the page, appearing as bleed-through or a separate document fragment.]

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

March 7th, 1941

Dear Local League President:

REQUEST FOR ACTION

These many requests for action must make you realize that the success or failure of the League's program depends upon the effectiveness of the local League's activity.

First, may I sincerely commend you on the work you have already done in assuming leadership in getting public opinion in favor of civil service expressed to the legislative body direct and through the press. Your work is steadily showing results, and as one newspaper commentator said yesterday, "If such expression of public opinion can be maintained for another two weeks, civil service can be saved." Are your League members prepared to carry through such a challenge? I believe they are, and I know that the League is going to find its members much more understanding of government and much more eager to be participating citizens, as a result of the thorough work you have done. The new sheet on "Answers to Criticisms" being mailed today on your running account will be helpful.

The enclosed Legislative Highlights will give you the news that we lost in our fight to kill in committee the bill to increase county commissioner representation on County Welfare Boards. So now our first general request for action on this item goes out to you. Before this, only Leagues with members on the Public Welfare Committees have been asked to write. Now letters must go to both House and Senate members, and they must go in quantity and with real facts contained in them as to why your own county will be better served by the present welfare board set-up. This is a subject that your members know and feel strongly about, so do give them an opportunity to express their views.

If your own Senator is reported on the enclosed sheet as voting against this bill, please see that he is commended for this vote, as it took real courage with the room full of county commissioners. Such letters of commendation will help later with other requests.

The Legislative Council bill now should also receive support by means of letters both to the House and the Senate members, as it is moving along very quickly and will be under consideration by both houses very soon. Stress the points as brought out in the enclosed "Recommended Essentials."

The Common Law Marriage bill may meet more opposition in the Senate than it did in the House, so letters just to your Senators are necessary on this bill. Probably a letter from your Legal Status chairman, telling of League support for this will be enough.

Several Leagues have already had large delegations of members visiting at the Capitol, and at that time talking with their own legislators. This is most helpful and as one League member said "helps to make our interest in government less academic." Those of us at the Capitol are most aware of the effectiveness of the hard work we know you are doing.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth H. Mitchell
Ruth H. Mitchell,
President

200-CSC. ~~Butterhands~~
275 = 2-28-41

We have watched with keen and critical interest the installation of the merit system in the State, and it is our conviction that an excellent job has been done to date but that the Department has been handicapped by an inadequate appropriation. If this weakness can be remedied so that all provisions of our law, many of which are not yet started, can be put into full operation, we firmly believe that the advantages, both in improved service and lowered costs, will be demonstrated.

Respectfully submitted,
MINNESOTA CIVIL SERVICE COUNCIL
(Signed) Ruth H. Mitchell, Chairman

American Legion, Dept. of Minnesota	Minnesota Junior Chamber of Commerce
American Legion Auxiliary	Minnesota Parent-Teacher Association
Minnesota League of Women Voters	Minnesota State Conference of Social Work
Minnesota Education Association	Minnesota State Federation of Labor
Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation	Minnesota State Federation of Teachers

Minnesota Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs

We are warned that it is no longer safe to take for granted passage of the "Lend-Lease" bill. Opponents in the Senate continue to threaten that the bill is a war measure. A recent letter from the President to Miss Wells, which you may have seen in Twin City newspapers, assures us again that it is not.

Senator Shipstead should get letters urging that debate should not be uselessly long drawn out and action dangerously postponed. Persons who may not be in entire sympathy with this legislation might be willing to write such letters. Senator Ball should receive many letters commending him on his courageous stand.

I am counting on you to use your best judgment and ingenuity in making an effective effort on this request. Reports on what you are able to do will be appreciated.

Ruth H. Mitchell,
President

(Copy of this letter is being sent to your Foreign Policy chairman)

200-330 letters
275-2-28-41

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When the Minnesota legislature enacted a civil service law two years ago, which has been heralded throughout the country as one of the best laws so far passed in any of the states, the Minnesota Civil Service Council urged a considerably larger appropriation than was granted. It was our belief at that time and still is that this fine law will lose much of its effectiveness unless properly financed.

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Respectfully submitted,

MINNESOTA CIVIL SERVICE COUNCIL

(Signed) Ruth H. Mitchell, Chairman

Organizations represented:

American Legion, Dept. of Minnesota	Minnesota Junior Chamber of Commerce
American Legion Auxiliary	Minnesota Parent-Teacher Association
Minnesota League of Women Voters	Minnesota State Conference of Social Work
Minnesota Education Association	Minnesota State Federation of Labor
Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation	Minnesota State Federation of Teachers
Minnesota Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs	

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis

March 7th, 1941

LEGISLATIVE HIGHLIGHTS

The companion bill in the House (HF 305) has had an unsuccessful vote. The committee's first vote likewise resulted in a tie, which was later broken by a comfortable majority against the bill. Because a minority report was threatened, the bill was returned to the Public Welfare Committee for further consideration and will again come up on Monday, March 10th. Representatives from six different Leagues spoke at committee hearings against this bill.

Legislative Council Following two hearings before the Civil Administration Committee of the House, when Miss Ruby Britts (formerly chairman of the League's Department of Government and Its Operation) spoke, this bill (HF 378) was recommended to pass, had its 2nd reading on Friday, February 28th, and is now on General Orders. If an amendment, now under consideration by the authors, changing the section on investigative powers of the Council, it can have the full and enthusiastic support of the League.

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REQUEST FOR ACTION

Dear Local League President:

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Sincerely yours,

Ruth H. Mitchell
Ruth H. Mitchell,
President

Dear Local League President:

I am counting on you to use your best judgment and ingenuity in making an effective effort on this request. Reports on what you are able to do will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 MARQUETTE AVENUE
MINNEAPOLIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
MARCH 10, 1941
THE COMMITTEE ON CIVIL SERVICE

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis
March 1st, 1941

Dear Local League President:

SHALL CIVIL SERVICE BE GIVEN A FAIR TRIAL? IT'S UP TO US!

The time has come for the League of Women Voters to show real leadership in seeing that public opinion in favor of a merit system for Minnesota be focussed on our law makers.

Our work of the past several years in achieving and maintaining a civil service law will be lost, if this session of the legislature continues to offer weakening amendments and appropriates insufficient funds.

- Letters from in and out of the League membership must continue to go to the legislators. Letters do help.
- To Senators - protesting the "starvation" appropriation of \$74,000 for the biennium recommended by the Senate Finance Committee.
 - To members of the House Appropriation Committee - asking for consideration of a much larger amount, preferably the amount requested by the Department - \$237,000 for the biennium.
 - To all other legislators - showing interest and concern for civil service.
- If you have written once, write again. Have your husband and friends write.

Protest meetings might well be held, calling on the other organization represented on the Civil Service Council. Publicity of such meetings would be helpful.

Publicity Newspaper comment continues to be effective. Editorials should be mailed to your legislators with some constituent's name attached, and one copy mailed to this office. The enclosed copy of a statement made to the finance committees of both houses by the Civil Service Council may be of interest to your local paper. Use it in any way you wish. Radio - remember that this is another avenue for informing and arousing your public.

Talk - with your legislators when they are at home. Talk with your friends and neighbors about the danger to civil service.

A new 2¢ sheet on Answers to Criticisms of Minnesota's Civil Service System will be ready within a few days and will soon be sent on your running accounts. This should help you in answering questions and could be used in publicity.

I should advise your calling a special meeting of your League or of your board, so that you may have a carefully worked out plan for maintaining an interest in civil service until the end of this legislative session. While this is the time for a deluge of letters, the citizen's interest in civil service must continue to be demonstrated until the latter part of April when the session ends.

We can well be proud of the work which the Leagues have already done in support of our major interest, but it is not enough. Letters must go from many more men and from many more rural people. The legislators know of League support, but they have not heard from the rest of your community. Make them want to write, help them write, see that they write. Any reports of work you are doing will be interesting and helpful to those of us on action at the Capitol. Join us there and do personal work at any time that you find it possible.

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

URGE RETENTION OF PRESENT ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP

3-7-41
100

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis

March 7th, 1941

LEGISLATIVE HIGHLIGHTS

The companion bill in the house (HF 378) was later broken by the committee's first vote likewise resulted in a tie, which was later broken by a comfortable majority against the bill. Because a minority report was threatened, the bill was returned to the Public Welfare Committee for further consideration and will again come up on Monday, March 10th. Representatives from six different Leagues spoke at committee hearings against this bill.

Legislative Council Following two hearings before the Civil Administration Committee of the House, when Miss Ruby Britts (formerly chairman of the League's Department of Government and Its Operation) spoke, this bill (HF 378) was recommended to pass, had its 2nd reading on Friday, February 28th, and is now on General Orders. If an amendment, now under consideration by the authors, changing the section on investigative powers of the Council, it can have the full and enthusiastic support of the League.

Common Law Marriage This bill (HF 452) had a hearing before the Judiciary Committee of the House, when Mrs. Charlotte Luwe, chairman of the League's Department of Government and Legal Status of Women, spoke in its behalf at the request of the State Bar Association. It passed the House on March 5th by a vote of 93 to 14. It has now gone to the Senate, where it will be substituted for the identical Senate bill (SF 652 - introduced by Senator Welch.)

Dear Local League President:

REQUEST FOR ACTION

The Common Law Marriage bill may meet more opposition in the Senate than it did in the House, so letters just to your Senators are necessary on this bill. Probably a letter from your Legal Status chairman, telling of League support for this will be enough.

Several Leagues have already had large delegations of members visiting at the Capitol, and at that time talking with their own legislators. This is most helpful and as one League member said "helps to make our interest in government less academic." Those of us at the Capitol are most aware of the effectiveness of the hard work we know you are doing.

Sincerely yours,
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1941

Dear Local League President:

I am counting on you to use your best judgment and ingenuity in making an effective effort on this request. Reports on what you are able to do will be appreciated.

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MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

March 5th,
1941

Dear Board Member: --

If you want to hear some really dramatic tales of the League's work at the legislature and the progress of our measures over there, you will surely make every effort to attend the next board meeting - Friday, March 14th, at the Hampshire Arms Hotel, 9th St. and 4th Av. So., Minneapolis. We will begin promptly at ten o'clock. Reservations for luncheon should be made through this office by Thursday.

Plans are also beginning to shape up in regard to the convention, and your help will be needed in completing them.

A new letter in regard to support of the "lease-lend" bill has just come, which has not as yet been sent on to local Leagues. Instead I am asking you, as a board member, to write letters to Senator Ball and to Senator Shipstead, if you agree with the League stand on this bill.

The League is opposing the Bridges amendment for naming countries to which aid may be extended, and the Ellender amendment, to the effect that the bill does not authorize the employment or use of persons in the land or naval forces of the United States in any place beyond the limits of the western hemisphere with certain exceptions, which is not only unnecessary but dangerous to the best interests of the United States. Also debate should not be uselessly long drawn out and action dangerously postponed.

The enclosed request for action on civil service also needs your assistance.

Sincerely yours,

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MINNESOTA

Volume VII No. 2

February 28th, 1941

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and Mankato Teachers Colleges, and
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At this time Alice Melby, a senior, was elected president; Edna Pearson, a junior, vice-president; Ruth Ellingson, a junior, secretary; and Ischer Hallen, a senior, treasurer.

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914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
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STATE BOARD MINUTES MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS March 14, 1941

35-
4-4-41

Present: Miss Mitchell, Miss Knudson, Dr. Boynton, Madms. Newhart, Denny, Crounse, Gruenhagen, Duff, Stakman, Dalrymple, Gislason, Keyes, Wolf, Cant, Nelson, Anderson, Bartlett, Beard, Workman, Wright and Miss Sinclair. Also Mrs. Grahame, Miss Horr, Mrs. Collins and Miss Struthers.

Finance IT WAS VOTED that the treasurer's report, showing a balance February 1st of \$1 558.51, receipts during the month of \$808.60, disbursements of \$921.75, leaving a balance February 28th of \$1 445.36, with bills payable during March estimated at \$799.44, be accepted and the bills allowed. An addition to the JGS Fund of 30 cents from the Fergus Falls League was reported. The question was raised of the advisability of using the interest from the Fund for general expenses, or whether it should be added to the fund. To be considered by Budget Committee.

Organization Miss Struthers announced organization of a new League at Le Sueur, from a contact originally made last fall.

IT WAS VOTED that the resignation of Mrs. L L Huntley as chairman of the department of government and education be accepted with regret.

Proposed Program of Work Dr. Boynton, chairman of the committee appointed to consider recommendations with reference to the proposed program, reported that she and her committee had studied items for the program in relation to the national defense. They concluded that the program could be grouped into two major divisions, 1) continuing responsibility for civil service and the administration of welfare, and 2) emphasis on study items of public housing, social security, recreation, public health and possibly labor relations and interstate trade barriers.

Open discussion followed where it was generally agreed that this was a good approach to the program, and the suggestion agreed to that some general statement on the need for preservation of civil rights, or academic freedom, and for qualified personnel in government service be included. Attention was called to the fact that there was no mention of education which has such an important bearing on defense. It was agreed that some mention of education be included. IT WAS VOTED on motion of Dr. Boynton, that the further study of interstate trade barriers be dropped. IT WAS VOTED that the Board authorize the special committee of three considering program recommendations, to draw up the final wording of the proposed program taking into consideration the suggestions made by the Board. Mrs. Bartlett added to this committee.

State legislation Mrs. Beard reported on the many threats being received by civil service in this session, and reviewed some of the amendments that have been introduced, particularly SF 611 which would delay the classification plan until voted on by the legislature, and the Young amendment to do away with the director and the Civil Service Board.

It was agreed that more and more letters to legislators concentrated within the next ten days or two weeks might turn the tide in favor of an adequate appropriation and against amendments. Miss Mitchell reported on a meeting of the Civil Service Council with representatives of the press, and urged board members to take back to their local Leagues the suggestion that they contact their editors so that they will surely print AP and direct releases on civil service that are being planned.

Miss Horr reported on the status of the bill to increase county commissioner representation on County Welfare Boards, and said she felt it would be possible, if sufficient interest is shown and expressed to retain the present set up.

An amendment to the present minimum wage law for women and minors has been introduced which would tie the hands of the Industrial Commission in investigating wage situations. IT WAS VOTED that the League should oppose such suggested changes, at least by appearing at hearings against them.

State convention plans Miss Mitchell announced that Mrs. Musser had agreed to serve as budget chairman, with the members of the state-wide finance advisory committee to work with her. Mrs. Gruenhagen will act as chairman of the Nominating Committee. IT WAS VOTED that other members of the committee from the congressional districts as recommended be invited to serve, with alternative selections to be made by pres.

Mrs. Stakman has agreed to serve as program chairman for the convention. The tentative schedule of the program was outlined.

Suggestions were asked for persons who might attend the General Council meeting in Washington, May 6th, 7th and 8th. Proposed changes in the National program will be discussed at the April board meeting, as well as the proposed national budget.

Respectfully submitted,
Dorothy L Gruenhagen

MINNESOTA

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To the members of the Civil Administration Committee:

First of all, we want to thank you for the courteous treatment we were given
at the hearing Wednesday on proposed amendments to the minimum wage law
(HF 994). However, since there was no opportunity for us to give careful
consideration to the new amendments introduced there, may we submit some
comments on this new matter now.

We were pleased to see it made clear that the Industrial Commission would
retain its discretion to investigate wage rates; that the original definition
of a minimum wage was reinstated, that Section 6 was omitted requiring that
the chairman of a wage board should be a customer of product of the industry
under consideration; and that the section was omitted which so easily would
have thrown the determination of facts pertaining to minimum wage into the
District Courts.

We believe that the establishment of wage advisory boards for each industry
is a sound, democratic method of determining wage rates satisfactory to all.
We approve the provisions relating to the election of employer-employee
representatives on these advisory boards as under the present law. May we
recommend to your committee that it consider the addition of provisions, such
as there are in the Massachusetts law, requiring that due publicity be given
to such elections?

While we approve of separate wage boards, we wish to point out that there
is the danger that the industries might sub-divide to the extent of ob-
structing the work of the Industrial Commission by a multiplicity of boards.
Lines should be drawn between industries having similar working conditions
and problems.

We are glad that the following vague phrases in determining wage rates have
been eliminated - "in no event shall employment be curtailed", "ability of
the industry to pay", and "value of services rendered." All these factors
would naturally be considered by advisory wage boards, but we believe their
implications are too far-reaching and indefinite to be written into the
statute.

We trust that you will give careful consideration to the above comments.

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. Lois M. Fraser, Chairman,
Dept. of Govt. and Social Welfare,
Minnesota League of Women Voters

Mrs. Russell M. Duncan,
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Minneapolis Y. W. C. A.

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3-7-41
250

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

April 2nd, 1941

Dear Local League President:

This is probably the last request for action on civil service which I shall be sending you this year. I know that you have been watching closely to see how civil service is faring as the 1941 legislative session goes into its last three weeks. There are at the present time two aspects which we know present a real problem and which call for further help on your part.

Appropriation The amounts recommended by both the Senate Finance Committee and the House Appropriations Committee are below the \$180,000 for the biennium recommended in the Governor's budget message for the Civil Service Department. This \$180,000 is, from all possible investigation, absolutely the minimum upon which the Department can operate effectively. If an insufficient appropriation is made, it will be difficult for the Department to keep competent and experienced staff members. In fact, two members, educated in our State University and trained in the Department, have already left to take positions elsewhere at higher salaries than can be paid here.

There is, however, some hope that final action by the legislature will result in the appropriation of the above amount. I appreciate the correspondence most of you have had with your legislators, but anything further you can do to encourage them to work for this needed appropriation will have its effect.

Veterans' Preference A good many bills have been introduced extending the preference provisions in various ways. We believe the preference now given is extremely fair - in fact, the most liberal of any state law. Further extension would diminish the real merit aspect of the law decidedly. You may know of veterans who feel that the preference provisions should remain as they now are, for many veterans feel that the present law gives them greater advantages than they received under the old law. Letters or statements from such veterans would prove convincing to your legislators in addition to your letters.

I am looking forward to the state convention - May 14th and 15th in Minneapolis - when we can analyze together the effectiveness of the work we have all done during this past year.

Sincerely yours,

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MINNESOTA

Volume VII No. 2

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COLLEGE VOTER

NORTHFIELD

MINNESOTA

We of the St. Olaf College have enjoyed editing this issue of the Minnesota College Voter, and we thank you all for your fine cooperation.

Editor: Irene Erickson
Asst Ed: Jean Christenson

All-College League Board Meeting:

The winter Board Meeting was held at the home of Mrs. A. B. Anderson, college League adviser, in St. Paul, January 18th. Those Board members present were Betty Jane Rogers of Carleton, Jean Torrey of Hamline, Helen Holmes of St. Cloud Teachers College, Janet McCart of the University of Minnesota, and Anne Murray of St. Catherine's.

Betty Jane Rogers called the meeting to order and the minutes of the last meeting were read. The treasurer's report was given - those who have paid the affiliation fee of three dollars and the one dollar to defray expenses of the College Voter which were due January first, are: Winona Teachers College, St. Olaf College, St. Catherine's, Carleton, St. Cloud and Mankato Teachers Colleges, and Macalester College.

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It was decided as a matter of policy that presidents of college Leagues should not be elected to the Board of Officers. Representatives were asked to schedule their elections before the spring Board Meeting so as to avoid

duplications. Incoming presidents for the following year are to be invited to attend that spring Board Meeting.

As this is a legislative year-visits to the legislature were planned. Feb. 20th The University and St. Cloud visited - the latter having a representation of 32! Macalester and St. Catherine's took time out from classes to go to the Capitol Feb. 27th.

Instead of the annual contest meetings this year, there will be a competitive membership drive. Proportionate gain in membership will be measured, and the League having the largest gain will receive a prize of three dollars worth of League material. Enlarge your Leagues! - Feb. 1st to May 1st.

The state League convention will be held at the Nicollet Hotel in Mpls. May 14th and 15th. As many college League members as are able are urged to attend.

Spring Board Meeting - tentatively scheduled for Sat. May 17th, at Carleton College, in Northfield.

Bemidji State Teachers College:

We welcome another new League - the tenth in Minnesota! The Bemidji State Teachers College unit of the League of Women Voters was organized January 16th. It was decided that the group should meet the last Tuesday of every month.

At this time Alice Melby, a senior, was elected president; Edna Pearson, a junior, vice-president; Ruth Ellingson, a junior, secretary; and Ischer Hallen, a senior, treasurer.

March 26th,
1941

40 min

To the members of the Civil Administration Committee:
We trust that you will give careful consideration to the above comments.

Respectfully submitted,

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Mrs. Russell M. Duncan,
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914 Marquette Avenue
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National Defense was the topic discussed at the second meeting by Lillian Fore and Verna Barr. The group was in favor of joining the drive for new members and this will be launched at the February meeting.

University of Minnesota:

Although the chapter at the University is comparatively young, the members are active and interested. Fortnightly meetings have been held, with some excellent speakers and discussions.

On January 14th, Professor B. E. Lippincott of the U. political science department spoke on academic freedom. On January 28th, Mrs. David Shearer, chairman of the Department of Government and Economic Welfare in the Mpls League, spoke on Housing in Minnesota.

At a meeting on February 11th, Maclester, Hamline, and St. Catherine's Leagues came over to hear Miss Helen Horr, organization secretary for the Minnesota League, lead a discussion on what the League is doing at this session of the legislature.

Besides the regular group meetings, the University League has two study groups; one on academic freedom headed by Charlotte Panimon, and one on housing led by Janet Methven.

Winona State Teachers College:

For the December meeting an informal discussion on "90 Days of Lawmaking in Minnesota" was compared to the lawmaking in the U. S. Congress.

For the next meeting, Mrs. Swain of the Winona City League, is going to speak and the meeting will be combined with the Y W C A - a tea will follow the meeting.

College of St. Catherine:

On February 3rd, Mrs. Arthur E. Anderson, college League adviser, discussed the proposal of a Legislative Council for Minnesota, which the CUV is supporting at this session of the legislature.

Inaugurating the membership drive with a tea was the plan for the Feb. 17th meeting. Those interested in the social sciences from all classes were invited to come.

A round table discussion is being planned for March 3rd, on public health. Participating will be Eleanor Faricy, Grace Mary Ederer, Margaret Moudry, and Margaret Storken. The Science Club on the campus will most likely sit in on the meeting.

St. Claf College:

On February 13th, Mrs. Forum, wife of the former minister to Lithuania, gave an interesting talk on some of her experiences while living there. She appeared in native costume and brought many interesting articles and showed them to us.

For the next meeting, Abner Hanson, professor of psychology, is going to speak.

College League Library:

The Library is again in circulation! It is now at Carleton College, and may be secured by writing to Elaine Ulystad - President of the Carleton League.

Among other things it has: -
Set of recent "penny sheets"
Social Welfare, Civil Service,
Marriage Law Legislation, etc.
Civil Liberties pamphlet
Trade Barriers Packet

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The Minnesota Civil Service Law is not satisfactory and should be amended.

The law passed by the Minnesota State Legislature has been heralded throughout the country as one of the best passed by any state, and should be allowed to become fully operative before changes are considered.

Civil service is costing the State too much.

Experience in private business has proved that good personnel procedure saves money in the long run. A survey of 63 large businesses in the country shows an average expenditure of \$14 per employee per year for personnel work. The full appropriation of \$238,000 requested by the Civil Service Department for the coming biennium amounts to around \$11 per employee per year, or considerably less than 1% of the payroll.

Direct savings are effected through uniform central payroll checking of all departments, and elimination of payroll padding for political purposes; central checking of leaves of absence, vacations and sick leave; and bringing in new employees at the entrance salary for that class, instead of at the salary of the former employee, as is usually done under the spoils system.

Savings far outweighing costs can be made as has been repeatedly demonstrated in civil service systems through the elimination of wholesale employee turnover and the selection of the best man for the job through recruitment and examination procedure.

Too many employees' salaries will be cut by civil service.

In order to equalize pay for the same work, it was necessary to increase some employees and decrease others. As of January 1st, 1941, the schedule recommended by the Civil Service Board would increase 1405 and decrease 845. Most of the increases are in the lower salary brackets and for underpaid employees in institutions.

Pay roll costs of other departments will be increased if the pay schedules recommended by the Civil Service Board are put into operation.

Total increases recommended by the Civil Service Board, necessitated by equalizing pay, would amount to only \$22,000 on a \$15,000,000 annual pay roll - or, fifteen one hundredths of one per cent.

Some people are confusing the recommendations of the Civil Service Board with the recommendations of the Legislative Emergency Committee that no salaries be cut for employees with five years of service or for employees receiving \$150 a month or less. If these recommendations are adopted by the Legislature, department payrolls would be increased around \$125,000 annually.

Civil service automatically increases salaries, whether or not employees are entitled to such increases.

The civil service rules and regulations specifically provide that increases are not automatic or mandatory, but permissive, can only be made upon the recommendation of the head of the department, not oftener than once in six months, by only one salary step at a time, and only if adequate funds are available.

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40 min

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Intermittent "common" or unskilled labor should not be under civil service.

There are provisions in the civil service act for short-time, emergency appointments and for temporary appointments under certain conditions. To exempt completely such a large number of positions - about 2,000 in number - and return them to the "spoils system" would prevent any check on this type of employment. If, when the law becomes fully operative with reference to this type of employment, it is found that more flexible provisions would be advisable, this could be taken care of by making it possible to change the rules and regulations, and set up a special "labor division" to which more flexible rules would apply.

The administrative set up is wrong and should be changed.

The strongest feature of the Minnesota law is the administrative set up, providing for a three-man, policy making, quasi-judicial board, and an administrative director under civil service. 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.

Too many employees in the Civil Service Department were brought in from outside the state.

Every Minnesota applicant who had had any experience whatever in civil service was employed in the Department. It was necessary to bring in, as provisional employees, three outstanding technicians who had had previous experience in installing state-wide merit systems. The director resigned as Michigan state personnel director to come to Minnesota, after placing first in a nation-wide examination for the position, as provided in the law. All of the some 30 other employees in the department are Minnesota residents, most of whom were selected from eligible registers established by other Minnesota personnel agencies.

The increasing demand for trained and experienced public personnel workers will cause other states to look to Minnesota's Civil Service Department for trained staff members. Several staff members have already been offered positions in other states and civil service systems.

Why so many different classifications of jobs?

The classification plan merely reflects the actual kinds of work in existence. The Civil Service Board does not create positions, but only recognizes, through classification, the kinds of work actually being performed by operating departments at the time the classification is made. Minnesota has fewer classifications than other states with a comparable number of positions.

Why an outside firm to install classification?

There are only a few private organizations in the country which install governmental classification plans and all are located outside Minnesota. The Public Administration Service, a non-profit corporation, was finally chosen. Actually, several permanent members of the Civil Service Department staff, residents of Minnesota, have since the beginning, worked full time on classification matters and will continue to do so.

110
April 3, 1941

Mrs. Ellwood H. Newhart,
First vice president

Enc.
Proposed Program of Work

April 3, 1941
300
48-41-250

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis
April 1941

PROPOSED PROGRAM OF WORK

Local Leagues are urged to support local projects which are consistent with the League program.

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

160-
4-3-41
Fergus Falls, Minn.
April 3, 1941

Dear Economic Welfare Chairman:

There will be an all-department conference the first morning of convention when we will discuss the proposed program. I hope many of you will be there. And have you heard the exciting news, that Mrs. Cheek, our national chairman, is coming to our convention, where she will be a luncheon speaker and will be on hand also to meet with all of us. This should give you an added inspiration for attending the convention! She is a charming person; and she can answer any questions you bring her, I am sure.

My best wishes to you, and many thanks for the splendid work you have done this year, and for the help you are going to give us in planning next year's work.

Yours most sincerely,

Catherine Wright
Mrs. Thomas Wright, Chairman,
Dept. of Govt. and Economic Welfare

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

35-
4-4-41
April 4th,
1941

Dear Board Member:

Since the second Friday of April is Good Friday, our board meeting has been postponed to Wednesday, April 16th. It will be held at the Hampshire Arms Hotel in Minneapolis, beginning at 10 a.m. as usual. Reservations for luncheon should be made at this office.

This will be our last meeting until the pre-convention board meeting the evening before convention opens and there is a great deal which needs to have your careful consideration.

It will be the last week before the legislative session closes and undoubtedly there will be decisions to be made as to last minute action on some of our many measures which are now in the legislative hopper.

Plans for the convention seem to be progressing. It is with great delight that I can announce to you that the National League is sending Mrs. Marion A. Cheek, chairman of the department of government and economic welfare, to be with us during the convention. The proposed program of work is enclosed with this letter and should be given careful consideration before the April meeting so that you may offer any needed changes or suggestions.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth H. Mitchell
MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

April 30th, 1941

Dear Local League President:
National organizations during the coming year.

Luncheons and Dinners In addition to the Fireside Supper, there will be a luncheon each day, and a dinner Thursday evening. If possible, let us know how many of your members will want reservations for the Wednesday luncheon and the Fireside Supper. Tickets for all luncheons and dinners should be purchased upon registration.

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April 3-1941

Mrs. Ellwood H. Newhart,
First vice president

Enc.
Proposed Program of Work

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis
April 1941

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Catherine Wright

Mrs. Thomas Wright, Chairman,
Dept. of Govt. and Economic Welfare

Ruth H. Mitchell,
President

P. S. In addition to civil service, among the measures waiting final action by the legislature are three on which requests for action have been made to local presidents - increasing county commissioner representation on County Welfare Boards, establishment of a Legislative Council, and abolishing Common Law Marriages. As a board member, you should feel responsibility for having continuous expressions on these measures go to the legislators.

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

April 14, 1941

1940-41 pledge for support of State and National League _____

7/12 of above _____

Amount paid as of April 14th, 1941 _____

If amount paid is less than 7/12, please send in the difference by April 25th. _____

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April 3-1941

Mrs. Ellwood H. Newhart,
First vice president

Enc.
Proposed Program of Work

April 3, 1941

300

4-8-41--250

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis
April 1941

PROPOSED PROGRAM OF WORK

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MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
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April 3, 1941

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My best wishes to you, and many thanks for the splendid work you have done this year, and for the help you are going to give us in planning next year's work.

Yours most sincerely,

Catharine Wright
Mrs. Thomas Wright, Chairman,
Dept. of Govt. and Economic Welfare

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4-10-41
75 min

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
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4-30-41

110 min

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

April 30th, 1941

Dear Local League President:

Our convention this spring will probably be the most important one in the history of our state League - important because never has the country needed so badly the very thing which the League is equipped to give - a responsible citizenry. Knowing as we do that the aim of the League is what the country needs for a true total defense, we must analyze carefully whether our methods and our program are best suited to carry out this aim. The convention will again be a short one, so try to plan to be present for the entire two days, May 14th and 15th. The Minneapolis League is making careful plans for the success of the convention and has proved in the past what perfect convention hostesses they can be.

Credentials Enclosed are some credentials for registration. Any League member may attend as a delegate. Please send for more if you can use them. Urge those of your members who are able to go to register and attend the entire convention - not just one day. It is only in that way they can get the full value from the convention. The registration fee of 50 cents entitled them to attend all convention sessions at no cost, except the price of luncheon or dinner. Non-League members in your community who may wish to attend may register as visitors, but will not be given voting privileges. Such credentials should be marked "Visitor".

Convention Program The May issue of the Voter, which will be in the mail early next week, and the Twin City newspapers, will give you the details of the program. The entire program will be based on the League itself and will, through analyses of the work done during the past year, help us plan how to be more efficient in the future. Come prepared to tell what you have done and to hear methods used by other Leagues. We can all help each other. The formal opening of the convention will be Wednesday at noon, and it will close with the dinner Thursday night. Mrs. Cheek of the National Board will be the speaker at the first luncheon, and we hope will be present for most, if not all, of the convention.

Fireside Supper This will be on Wednesday evening at the Interlachen Country Club. It is our only "social" event, and is open only to League members registering for the convention. Each League will be asked at this time to announce what quota will be assumed for the support of the state and national organizations during the coming year.

Luncheons and Dinners In addition to the Fireside Supper, there will be a luncheon each day, and a dinner Thursday evening. If possible, let us know how many of your members will want reservations for the Wednesday luncheon and the Fireside Supper. Tickets for all luncheons and dinners should be purchased upon registration.

Presidents' Conference This will be Wednesday morning before the formal opening of the convention, when we will have an hour and a half reserved for this, so we should get a great deal done. Only you yourself as a local League president (or your president elect if you are not continuing) may attend. At the same time there will be an All-Department Conference, which other members of your League may attend. This conference is open to all delegates - not just department chairmen.

April 3-1941

Mrs. Ellwood H. Newhart,
First vice president

Enc.

Proposed Program of Work

April 3, 1941

300

4-8-41--250

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis
April 1941

PROPOSED PROGRAM OF WORK

Local Leagues are urged to support local projects which are consistent with the League program.

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

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4-3-41
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April 3, 1941

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My best wishes to you, and many thanks for the splendid work you have done this year, and for the help you are going to give us in planning next year's work.

Yours most sincerely,

Catharine Wright
Mrs. Thomas Wright, Chairman,
Dept. of Govt. and Economic Welfare

Exhibits Scrap books, posters, charts, publicity displays, membership letters, any special study material your League may have prepared - all these are of interest to other Leagues. Please appoint one of your members responsible for sending or bringing in whatever you may have. If no one can come to the convention, send your exhibit in to the State office by Monday, May 12th. Be sure it is carefully labelled. If you bring it in yourselves, please be sure to pick it up at the close of the convention.

Local Publicity Names of those attending the convention from your League, taking part in the program, serving on committees, as well as details of the program, can be used to increase interest in attending.

This letter has asked you to attend to the following:

1. Urge your members to attend and supply them with signed credentials for registration.
2. Gather together and bring to convention any exhibits you may have.
3. Arrange for local newspaper publicity.
4. Let us know approximately how many of your members will attend and will want reservations for Wednesday luncheon and the Fireside Supper.

I want above everything to have you realize how badly you, as a leader of the League, are needed at this convention. It may mean sacrifice of time and money for you to attend, but if you consider this sacrifice in relation to your willingness to contribute to the future of this country, I am sure that you will make every effort to be present for the whole two days. Looking forward to seeing you and counting on your assistance, I am

Sincerely yours,

Ruth H. Mitchell
Ruth H. Mitchell
President

April 3-1941

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

April 3rd,
1941

Dear Local League President: --

Enclosed is the Program of Work for 1941-42 as proposed for your consideration by the State Board. Will you consider the items carefully as tools with which to promote "active and intelligent participation in government"? That, as of course you know, is the first criterion by which to judge the importance and effectiveness of any League project.

Will you discuss the program at your next meeting in terms of what your League could do with each subject, and see that every member has an opportunity to express any desire to change it? If your League as a whole desires to recommend changes in the proposed program, such changes should be submitted at least seven days before the convention -- May 14th and 15th -- if you wish them to be considered by the State Board. This means your proposals will have careful consideration, even if your League is not represented at the state convention. Changes may also be made from the floor of the convention, but require a larger vote for their adoption than if they are recommended by the board. However, do come to the convention with as many of your League members as possible!

It seemed unnecessary to send additional explanation of the proposed program this year since it is a non-legislative year. Nevertheless, please write to the state office or the department chairmen if you would like to have more detailed explanation of any items before presenting these proposals to your League.

Sincerely yours,

Helen R. Newhart
Mrs. Ellwood H. Newhart,
First vice president

Enc.

Proposed Program of Work

Mrs. Thomas Wright, Chairman,
Dept. of Govt. and Economic Welfare

Ruth H. Mitchell,
President

P. S. In addition to civil service, among the measures waiting final action by the legislature are three on which requests for action have been made to local presidents -- increasing county commissioner representation on County Welfare Boards, establishment of a Legislative Council, and abolishing Common Law Marriages. As a board member, you should feel responsibility for having continuous expressions on these measures go to the legislators.

*4-10-41
75 min*

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

April 14, 1941

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*4-30-41
110 min*

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

April 30th, 1941

Dear Local League President: material for League during the coming year.

Luncheons and Dinners In addition to the Fireside Supper, there will be a luncheon each day, and a dinner Thursday evening. If possible, let us know how many of your members will want reservations for the Wednesday luncheon and the Fireside Supper. Tickets for all luncheons and dinners should be purchased upon registration.

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Enclosed please find...

LETTER FROM MINNESOTA
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

STANDARD LETTER

Enclosed please find...

to the commission...

April 3, 1941
300
48-41--250

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis
April 1941

PROPOSED PROGRAM OF WORK 1941 - 1942

The Minnesota League of Women Voters reaffirms its belief that an active and informed electorate is the best defense of democracy. In this national emergency, the League will continue to work to secure and maintain qualified personnel in government service, sound finance and structure of government, and to preserve basic civil liberties.

Therefore, during 1941-42, the State Board recommends that the League:

CONTINUE RESPONSIBILITY FOR

- Administration of Minnesota's Civil Service Law
- Administration of state and local welfare services

GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO

- Social Security Services
- Public Health Services
- Labor Relations Legislation
- Educational and public recreational services
- Public housing for low income groups

Without convention action, the Minnesota League cooperates with all other State Leagues in support of such federal measures as are selected by the National Board from the National Program of Work.

Ruth H. Mitchell,
President

P. S. In addition to civil service, among the measures waiting final action by the legislature are three on which requests for action have been made to local presidents - increasing county commissioner representation on County Welfare Boards, establishment of a Legislative Council, and abolishing Common Law Marriages. As a board member, you should feel responsibility for having continuous expressions on these measures go to the legislators.

4-10-41
75 mm

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Enclosed please find a copy of the report of the committee on the work of the League of Women Voters for the year 1940-41.

Very truly yours,
Ruth H. Mitchell,
President

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Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis
April 1941

PROPOSED PROGRAM OF WORK

Local Leagues are urged to support local projects which are consistent with the League program.

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

Fergus Falls, Minn.
April 3, 1941

Dear Economic Welfare Chairman:

In a little more than a month we will all be at convention - May 14th and 15th in Minneapolis. Let us all put our best thought on the contents of next year's program. The proposed program which the State Board has drawn up contains three topics that concern our department - public housing, labor relations legislation, and social security. Please, I do hope you will find time to go over it most thoroughly and to let us know your ideas. Have you suggestions for changes, re-wording, or additions? Perhaps you are all thinking the same thing, yet nothing will be done about it unless your ideas can be pooled; that is the only way we can plan a program that will really belong to every one of us.

As to Public Housing, our national chairman, Mrs. Marion A. Cheek, says "Our work in recent years has led to the support of public housing programs designed to eradicate slums and provide decent houses for low-income groups... Now has come the pressure of defense needs. We are in a fortunate position when we have housing agencies already established and functioning." Of course, we do not yet have such authorities in Minnesota, for the enabling act is still before the legislature. Should such an act be passed, we can work for the setting up of such authorities in our communities. In any case, we can learn what our local need is, what other solutions can be found, if we are still without power to organize public housing authorities. How would you like to study housing next year - through local surveys, more material, talking with local officials, or in what way?

Labor Relations Legislation. "Defense has brought the question of strikes into sharp focus." I hope you feel as anxious as I do to put our League minds on this question and sift out the grain of fact from the bushels of oratory and cross-accusations that abound everywhere. Has our Minnesota Labor Relations Act been successful? Are changes needed in it? Or in the National Labor Relations Act? What changes are being proposed? And which of these seem the most practical in terms of our defense needs and our democratic principles? Here, too, I would like to ask your help with suggestions as to the form and direction our study should take.

As to Social Security, the work of the United States Employment Service in finding the available labor to meet industrial demands, to aid production speed-up, the reclassification of skills, and the new program of vocational training make a fascinating study. Their bulletin service is excellent, and we can no doubt get help from our local employment office personnel, also, in this study.

There will be an all-department conference the first morning of convention when we will discuss the proposed program. I hope many of you will be there. And have you heard the exciting news, that Mrs. Cheek, our national chairman, is coming to our convention, where she will be a luncheon speaker and will be on hand also to meet with all of us. This should give you an added inspiration for attending the convention! She is a charming person; and she can answer any questions you bring her, I am sure.

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Yours most sincerely,

Catharine Wright
Mrs. Thomas Wright, Chairman,
Dept. of Govt. and Economic Welfare

Ruth H. Mitchell,
President

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7/12 of above

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STANDING RULES
to be submitted to the
State Convention
MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

Minnesota League of Women Voters
1941 State Convention

INFORMATION FOR DELEGATES

Nicollet Hotel
Richards-Treat -- 6th and Marquette
Powers Dept. Store -- 5th and Nicollet
Andrews Hotel Coffee Shop -- 4th and Hennepin

Places to stay (inexpensive)

Vendome Hotel 4th and Nicollet
Mols. Y W C A 12th and Nicollet (on bus line)

Minnesota League of Women Voters
1941 State Convention

ARE YOU ONE OF THOSE MEMBERS INTERESTED ONLY IN THE PROGRAM AND
THINKING THAT FINANCES TAKE CARE OF THEMSELVES?

OR DO YOU TAKE YOUR SHARE IN THIS RESPONSIBILITY?

Minnesota League of Women Voters

1941 State Convention

SONG SHEET

1. WAHOO!

TUNE: Wahoo

How to win friends and influence people
That's what we want to do
So give a ha ha, ha ha, wahoo-oo-oo

Who in the world but the legislature
That's who we want to woo,
So let us capture at least a few-oo-oo

And with our logic persuasive
With our good looks, charm and grace
We'll tell them straight, yes,
face to face.

So jump on our wagon, join our band
Learn our bag of tricks
And give a wahoo, wahoo, wahooooo!

2. CONVENTION SESSION

TUNE: Polly Wolly Doodle

Oh, convention's on; members all here
Having lots of jolly good fun
But it's not all social and
It's not all play
For there's business that must be done.

CHORUS:
Fare thee well - fare thee well,
Fare they well to the session just past
Oh, we'll get our inning
On the next beginning
Of a much better session than the last.

We're the League of the nation
That has tried by education
To avoid that demon "rut"
We aren't sucked in
By political persuasion
We insist on knowing what's what!

3. THE LEAGUE AT THE LEGISLATURE

In the Capitol, up the river
Working hard with might and main
Were some Minnesota Leaguers
"Keep civil service" was their aim.

Chorus:

Oh! This session! Oh! This session!
What a time it gave to us.
But it's worth the pain and patience
And proves to be a stimulus.

When a whirlwind hits the office
You will know its Helen Horr
For she's stopped in to report
Committee votes and all the gore!

Repeat chorus:

"Write a letter, pen a post card,
Go in person - send a friend."
Thus urged on we did our duty
For a great and mighty end.

Repeat chorus:

In the headlines was the banner
"Civil Service Now is Dead"
But they recked not with the Leaguers
The merit system they have yet!

Repeat chorus:

Now the Legislative Council
Onward, upward it must go
We must keep it on the fire
So that everyone will know.

Repeat chorus:

National League of Women Voters
726 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.

May 8, 1941

Defense Plan of the
League of Women Voters

The Council of the League of Women Voters, made up of representatives from the 31 state Leagues, have been discussing for the past three days the contribution the League is particularly equipped to make today. The League of Women Voters recognizes the grave threat to democracy and to American security brought about by continued aggression. Because our form of government is being so seriously challenged, the League, which has worked for twenty-one years to make democratic processes effective, is now determined to put its understanding and experience to work in defense of that democracy.

To that end the League will concentrate its efforts on an immediate campaign to arouse public demand for an all-out effort to "Win the Battle of Production."

The League of Women Voters also will emphasize the following aspects of defense which are already items on its program.

1. Taxation and defense
2. Inter-American Cooperation
3. Living costs and defense
4. School facilities and housing in defense areas
5. Relief in relation to defense
6. Collective bargaining in relation to defense
7. Civil liberties in relation to defense

In initiating a campaign the League is determined to make a success of the American policy so recently authorized by the Congress, promoted by the Executive and adopted by the people. The American people have inaugurated a plan for defending democracy by throwing its weight on the side of those who share with us common ideals of freedom and believe in the dignity of the individual. This plan can succeed only if the people recognize the emergency, and work and sacrifice with the unity of purpose hitherto characteristic of war. The League of Women Voters has faith in the American people and in their capacity to carry out the plan they have adopted. We trust our government to find a way to make our plan effective. We reject the slander that only through war can a people achieve a spirit of national unity.

STANDING RULES
to be submitted to the
State Convention
MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

Minnesota League of Women Voters
1941 State Convention

INFORMATION FOR DELEGATES

Richards-Treat - 6th and Marquette
Powers Dept. Store - 5th and Nicollet
Andrews Hotel Coffee Shop - 4th and Hennepin

Places to stay (inexpensive)

Vendome Hotel 4th and Nicollet
Mols. Y W C A 12th and Nicollet (on bus line)

Minnesota League of Women Voters
1941 State Convention

ARE YOU ONE OF THOSE MEMBERS INTERESTED ONLY IN THE PROGRAM AND
THINKING THAT FINANCES TAKE CARE OF THEMSELVES?

OR DO YOU TAKE YOUR SHARE IN THIS RESPONSIBILITY?

CONFUSION HERE, CONFUSION THERE
The session was a mess.
They didn't know who knew the facts
What could they do but guess?
The hundred hour final day
Could well have been much less
With H. R. 378.
Oh, the Legislative Council!
Push the Legislative Council!
We'll get the Legislative Council!
In nineteen forty-three!

9. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
By the League of Women Voters!
But now my fate's protected
(Change tune: Mendelssohn March)
As a legal wife or a you-know-what.
I'd get my lot
Whether or not
I had to wait for the judge to decide
Not bona fide
I was a bride
TUNE: Lohengrin Wedding March

8. GRATITUDE FROM A COMMON LAW WIFE

"You could hear them call,
"Come get out the vote
Either year or nay,
All you voters in your
Sloppy college clothes.
You must be responsible
And do your share
Unless you are aware
Of the issues broad
But beware of fraud
Have the League of Women Voters
show you how."
We'll learn to know
All the candidates who run
For we're out to show
That voting can be fun.
So the college voters
Joined the League in droves,
And our college voters
Just simply threw and threw,
As the years roll on
We still keep on
And we're getting more
Vote conscious every day.

MINNESOTA

Volume VII No. 3 May 24th, 1941

COLLEGE VOTER

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

We of the University of Minnesota have
enjoyed editing this issue of the Min-
nesota College Voter, and we thank you
all for your fine cooperation.

Editor: Carol Rees
Asst Ed: Ruth Atkins

ALL COLLEGE LEAGUE BOARD MEETING:

The final All-College Board meeting of
the year was held at Carleton College
on Saturday, May 17th. Luncheon was
served at the Carleton Tea Room and the
meeting immediately followed. Board of-
ficers elected for the year 1941-2 are:

Pres - Shirley Sifert, Carleton College
V.P. - Betty J. Fugh, Mankato T. C.
Secy - Mary Eppel, St. Catherine's
Treas - Janet McCart, University of Minn.

Mrs. Arthur Anderson, our College League
Adviser, spoke about the campaign which
the League is putting on throughout the
country at this time to win "The Battle
of Production." She also gave us some
highlights from the State Convention in
Minneapolis May 14 and 15, and explain-
ed the method by which the members make
their own program of work at this time.

The College Leagues were invited to hold
their fall Conference next year at the
St. Cloud Teachers College. The date
is tentatively set for the middle of Oct.

The Carleton College League offered to
take charge of the fall issue of the
College Voters.

Every League was represented except
Macalester and Bemidji T. C. and almost
all stayed for the Carleton May Fete.

BEMIDJI TEACHERS COLLEGE:

The newly organized unit: Bemidji State
Teachers College League of Women Voters
has increased its membership this new
year to total twenty-seven!

During the last three meetings, the
topics of the Lease-Lend Bill, pub-
lic health and child welfare in Bel-
trami County were discussed. The last
meeting of the year was a picnic on
May 13th, at the cottage of our ad-
viser, Miss Mabel Parker, when the
officers for 1941 - 1942 were elected.

ST. CLOUD TEACHERS COLLEGE:

Miss Victorina McCartney is the new
president of the St. Cloud League for
fall quarter. Plans are being made
for the League's part in Orientation
Week next fall. On Wednesday, May 7th,
the League had its spring picnic at
Talahi Lodge.

We are looking forward to entertain-
ing the College Leagues at the Con-
ference next fall. If you have any
requests for program or any new sug-
gestions, we would be so glad to have
you send them to us.

COLLEGE OF ST. CATHERINE:

The League of Women Voters at St. Ca-
therine's with the I R C sponsored a
movie at the May Fete May 21st, en-
titled "The River." In collaboration
with the I R C and Mendel Forum, the
League recently purchased a movie pre-
jector for the College, which can be
used by all the organizations.

STANDING RULE
to be submitted to
State Convention
MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN

Minnesota League of Women Voters
1941 State Convention

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Minnesota League of Women Voters
1941 State Convention

ARE YOU ONE OF THOSE MEMBERS INTERESTED ONLY IN THE PROGRAM AND
THINKING THAT FINANCES TAKE CARE OF THEMSELVES?

OR DO YOU TAKE YOUR SHARE IN THIS RESPONSIBILITY?

The retiring president, Anne Murray, will pass the constitution of the League on to the incoming president, Mary Appel, at a dinner sponsored by the college association sometime the latter part of May.

WINONA TEACHERS COLLEGE:

At the March meeting of the Winona T. C. League, Miss Binney, the librarian from the Winona Public Library, reviewed Louis Adamic's new book, "From Many Lands."

Our April meeting was a panel discussion on health in Minnesota. Three of the freshman girls who joined the League in December participated.

The League gave a tea for those who were twenty-one or over before November in honor of Citizenship Recognition Day on May 18th, which both men and women attended.

Our last meeting will be a picnic, when each member will bring one or two guests so that they will become interested and join the League next year.

CARLETON COLLEGE:

The new officers for next year of the Carleton League are: Dorothy Bodin, president; Marjorie Ludwig, secretary; and Mary Elizabeth Orr, treasurer.

The final meeting of the League was a tea May 5th, at which Mr. Robert Mattson, instructor in political science, spoke on "The Opportunities in Civil Service." Mr. Mattson gave an account of his internship in the National Institute of Public Affairs which is one of the channels through which one can get into government work. He told us an inside story of the way our country is governed in connection with some of his experiences at the nation's Capitol.

During this year we have tried to become better informed on current affairs

through discussion groups. Speakers have been chosen who were best able to acquaint with legislation and governing bodies in the hope that we will become more conscious of the political and social problems that face the voters of today. The program of the League has been quite broad this year, and there has been a keen interest in the activities as evidenced by the attendance and participation at the meetings.

ST. OLAF COLLEGE:

The St. Olaf College League of Women Voters last month sponsored a talk by Dr. Percy E. Ryberg of Buenos Aires, Argentina before the St. Olaf student body in the auditorium of the radio building. He had lived in Argentina since early childhood where he completed his study of medicine in 1935. He then went to Europe to continue his studies. In 1938 he became associated with the Mayo Clinic in Rochester. Dr. Ryberg spoke interestingly of conditions in his home country and showed slides to illustrate his talk. The meeting was open to the public and was unusually well attended.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA:

The University of Minnesota League had a luncheon meeting on April 8th at which our adviser, Professor Asher M. Christensen, spoke on "The Costs of Political Indifference." A membership drive was planned and it was decided to have the present officers carry over until next year.

On April 22nd, the League had a meeting with the campus political parties. The University League is very interested in campus politics and considers this subject well worth our thought and effort, in that we believe our study should naturally begin at home with our local college politics.

Our last meeting this year is to be a picnic to which we are inviting our adviser and his wife as well as students who might be interested next year.

STANDING RULES
to be submitted to the
State Convention
MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

1. The sessions of the League convention shall begin promptly at the hour announced in the program.
2. Every member registered for the convention may take part in discussion, introduce motions and vote. Others may participate in discussion only.
3. When addressing the chair to gain the floor, a member will first state clearly her name and the name of her League.
4. All main motions shall be in writing, signed by the mover and second. After motions have been presented, they shall be sent at once to the desk of the secretary.
5. No member, other than the maker of a motion, may speak more than once to the question, nor longer than three minutes.
6. When a request is made from the floor of the convention for change in the proposed program, without previous consideration by the Board, at least twenty-four hours must elapse between the request and action upon it. A two-thirds vote is required for the adoption of any such changes.

Minnesota League of Women Voters
1941 State Convention

INFORMATION FOR DELEGATES

Meeting Rooms (All in Nicollet Hotel unless otherwise indicated)

Minneapolis League Annual Meeting	Jr. Ball Room	Mezzanine floor
All-Department Conference	Parlor K	" "
Presidents' Conference	Parlor D	" "
Convention Business Sessions	Jr. Ball Room	" "
Luncheons - Wednesday and Thursday	Minnesota Terrace	First floor
Fireside Supper - Wednesday	Interlachen Club	
Dinner - Thursday	Main Ball Room	Mezzanine floor

Any League member may attend the All-Department Conference. Only local League presidents may attend the Presidents' Conference.

Bring your delegate's envelop with you to all sessions.

Your delegate's badge will admit you to every convention session, to come in to hear the talks following luncheon or dinner, and is absolutely necessary for admission to the Fireside Supper.

There will be a 25¢ fee for League members (and visitors) not registering for the convention, to attend single convention sessions or to come in following luncheon or dinner to hear the talks.

Tickets for all luncheons and dinners should be purchased upon registration. Tickets for Fireside Supper (open only to League members registering for the convention) must be purchased by WEDNESDAY NOON unless advance reservation has been made.

Tickets for advance reservations for opening luncheon and Fireside Supper available at special ticket table.

A retiring room for delegates is located on the mezzanine floor - Parlor C.

Transportation to the Fireside Supper to the Interlachen Club from the Nicollet Hotel will be furnished for delegates signing up at the Information Desk by 3:00 o'clock Wednesday.

Places to eat (inexpensive)

Nicollet Hotel	- Coffee Shop, Walgreen's Drug Store
Richards-Treat	- 6th and Marquette
Powers Dept. Store	- 5th and Nicollet
Andrews Hotel Coffee Shop	- 4th and Hennepin

Places to stay (inexpensive)

Vendome Hotel	4th and Nicollet
Mols. Y W C A	12th and Nicollet (on bus line)

Minnesota League of Women Voters

1941 State Convention

SONG SHEET

We aren't sucked in
By political persuasion
We insist on knowing what's what!

Repeat chorus:

National League of Women Voters
726 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.

May 8, 1941

Defense Plan of the
League of Women Voters

The Council of the League of Women Voters has inaugurated a Executive and adopted by the people. The American people have inaugurated a plan for defending democracy by throwing its weight on the side of those who share with us common ideals of freedom and believe in the dignity of the individual. This plan can succeed only if the people recognize the emergency, and work and sacrifice with the unity of purpose hitherto characteristic of war. The League of Women Voters has faith in the American people and in their capacity to carry out the plan they have adopted. We trust our government to find a way to make our plan effective. We reject the slander that only through war can a people achieve a spirit of national unity.

MINNESOTA
Volume VII No. 3
May 24th, 1941

COLLEGE VOTERS
requests for program or any new suggestions, we would be so glad to have you send them to us.

The College Leagues were invited to hold their fall Conference next year at the St. Cloud Teachers College. The date is tentatively set for the middle of Oct.

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Every League was represented except Macalester and Bemidji T C, and almost all stayed for the Carleton May Fete.

COLLEGE OF ST. CATHERINE:

The League of Women Voters at St. Catherine's with the I R C sponsored a movie at the May Fete May 21st, entitled "The River." In collaboration with the I R C and Menzel Forum, the League recently purchased a movie projector for the College, which can be used by all the organizations.

150mm
5-13-41

Minnesota League of Women Voters
1941 State Convention

ARE YOU ONE OF THOSE MEMBERS INTERESTED ONLY IN THE PROGRAM AND
THINKING THAT FINANCES TAKE CARE OF THEMSELVES?

OR DO YOU TAKE YOUR SHARE IN THIS RESPONSIBILITY?

IF YOU CAN ANSWER ALL THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS, YOU ARE A GOOD
ALL-ROUND LEAGUER.

1. What is your League's pledge toward the support of the state
and national organizations?
2. How are these pledges arrived at?
3. What is the proposed total budget for next year for the State League?
4. What are the sources of the State League's income?
5. What more would you like the State League to do if it were more
adequately financed?
6. What less do you think the State League could do if the budget
were lowered?
7. Do you believe in the League enough to ask for a contribution?
Have you ever done so?

Minnesota League of Women Voters

1941 State Convention

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By political persuasion
We insist on knowing what's what!

Repeat chorus:

National League of Women Voters
726 Jackson P. Place
Washington, D. C.

May 8, 1941

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5-27-41: 178
8-21-41: 50

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis

PROGRAM OF WORK
1941 - 1942

The Minnesota League of Women Voters reaffirms its belief that an active and informed electorate is the best defense of democracy. In this national emergency, the League will continue to work to secure and maintain qualified personnel in government service, sound finance and structure of government, and to preserve basic civil liberties.

Therefore, during 1941-42, the Leagues in Minnesota will:

CONTINUE RESPONSIBILITY FOR

Administration of Minnesota's Civil Service Law

Administration of state and local welfare services

Establishment of a Legislative Council for Minnesota

GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING ITEMS AND THEIR RELATION TO NATIONAL DEFENSE:

Taxation

Public education services

Public housing for low income groups

Administration and financing of relief

Labor relations; legislation and administration

Social Security Services

Public Health Services

Without convention action, the Minnesota League cooperates with all other State Leagues in support of such federal measures as are selected by the National Board from the National Program of Work.

Local Leagues are urged to support local projects which are consistent with the League program.

6-2-41: 500
8-21-41: 50

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
June 1941

Quiz on Natl. LWV pamphlet "The Battle of Production"

Size of the Defense Program

1. What is the approximate amount to be spent on government defense authorized to date? How allocated?
2. For what period are the various money appropriations authorized by Congress?
3. What is the goal of the Army for size?
4. What does the Navy expect to have by 1946?
5. What is the approximate amount authorized for the British?

Defense Organization

1. What is the difference between O E M, O P M? Who is head of each?
2. Which of these is the more important non-military defense agency?
3. By whom are decisions about defense needs made?
4. What is the machinery for administration of the Lease-Lend Act? Who is the responsible head?

Production Defense

1. How many individual industrial plants have been financed by government funds between June 1940 and April 1941?
2. In what fields has the greatest expansion taken place?
3. How many plants have been financed with British capital?
4. What governmental groups are aiding in increasing vocational training?
5. What is the National Defense Mediation Board and why has it been created?
6. What is being done to prevent "bottle necking"?
7. The words "priorities", "price fixing", and "commandeering" are associated with what part of the defense program?
8. What has the government done to assure adequate supplies of strategic raw materials?

Social Problems and Defense

1. Why have social problems been created because of the defense program?
2. What has been the amount appropriated by the government for housing projects? Who is the housing coordinator?
3. Has there been any private capital invested in housing projects?
4. What vital social problems are now grouped under Health and Welfare?
5. Who is the coordinator of these government agencies?
6. Has any money been appropriated for this field of national defense?

Finance

1. What are the problems confronting Congress at present as to the financing of the defense program?
2. What kind of taxes can be levied to finance this defense program?
3. What is the estimated expenditure for 41-43 for national defense? What for non-defense items?
4. Is there any limit to the amount the national debt may be increased?
5. Why is there danger of inflation?
6. Has the government done anything about controlling inflationary moves?
7. What was the national income for 1940? What is estimated income if we expand our productive capacity in the next two years?
8. Can all the defense program be financed by taxation on income?
9. What other suggestions have been made?

Demobilizing Defense Production

1. What is the serious problem which this country will face after a war is over?
2. What must the U. S. do if it wishes to avoid future wars?
3. Is the League prepared to discuss and carry on such a program?

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis

PROGRAM OF WORK
1941 - 1942

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Local Leagues are urged to support local projects which are consistent with the League program.

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

June 5th, 1941

Dear Board Member: -

On Friday, June 13th, we will hold our board meeting at the Hampshire Arms Hotel in Minneapolis (9th St. and 4th Av. So.) beginning at ten o'clock, as usual. Since we do not have a board meeting in July, this will be our last one until August, so if you can arrange to be present, it will be most helpful.

We will have reports of the progress of the campaign to "Win the Battle of Production", which is well under way throughout the entire state. Be sure to check with your president (if she is not a member of the State Board) and bring with you the latest reports of what your League is doing.

Since plans will be made for the type of material needed to support our state program of work for the coming year, it is most important that department chairmen be present - although suggestions are needed from all of you on what you think is necessary.

We will analyze our recent state convention so as to have on file suggestions for another year.

Reservations for luncheon should be in the office by Thursday, June 12th.

While the elections and appointments have not made many changes on our board, this will be the first time our new board has met and I shall look forward to seeing you there.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth H. Mitchell
Ruth H. Mitchell,
President

Encl.
Program of Work

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis

PROGRAM OF WORK
1941 - 1942

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- Public education services
- Public housing for low income groups
- Administration and financing of relief
- Labor relations; legislation and administration
- Social Security Services
- Public Health Services

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Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
June 10, 1941

CAMPAIGN HINTS

Job No. 1 - Distribution of the Pamphlet "The Battle of Production"

Arrange for free distribution, if possible, to ministers, teachers, for doctors and dentists offices, hairdressers, libraries.
Offer for sale in prominent places, such as bank or hotel lobby, book shop (A booth with someone in charge is recommended)
"Dime" tea or coffee parties, each person receiving a copy

Price - \$1.75 for 25 copies - individual copies 10¢

Job No. 2 - Distribution of the campaign dodger or flier (35¢ a 100 copies)

Display in prominent places - post office, store windows, library
Distribute at meetings of other organizations
Include in correspondence
Ask local firm to include in monthly statement or some other mailing
Use text of flier for poster or movie slide

Job No. 3 - Publicity

Reprint flier
" editorial from St. Paul Pioneer Press, June 4th
" " Mpls. Morning Tribune, June 7th
" article by Roscoe Drummond in April Members' Magazine
" by Louise Leonard Wright in June Members' Magazine
Secure comments from leading citizens on the pamphlet
Use quiz on the pamphlet
Announce local plans
Scatter campaign phrases throughout the paper (enclosed)

Job. No. 4 - Radio

Short talks, interviews based on quiz, spot announcements, forum discussions
Plan "listening" groups when special programs are announced

Job.No. 5 - Speeches

Use speech outline (enclosed)
Use Notes for Speeches (enclosed)
Use sample talk (enclosed)
Use Quiz on "Battle of Production"
Additional references (available from State League office at price indicated)
"Freedom or Fascism?" - 25¢
Wilkie's article - "Americans, Stop Being Afraid" from May 10th Colliers (Reprint - 10¢)
Talk by Hon. Joseph H. Ball, Saturday, May 17th (postage only - limited supply)
Talk by Stacy May, Chief, Bureau of Research and Statistics, O P M (postage only - limited supply)
Speech by President-Emeritus of Smith College, William Allen Neilson - 15¢

Note: There is no charge for enclosures. Additional copies may be ordered at price indicated.

SEND IN A FULL REPORT OF YOUR LOCAL PLANS AND COPIES OF ALL PUBLICITY ON CAMPAIGN APPEARING IN YOUR LOCAL NEWSPAPERS.

5-27-41: 170
8-21-41: 50

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis

PROGRAM OF WORK
1941 - 1942

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6-2-41: 500
8-21-41: 50

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
June 1941

Quiz on Natl. LWV pamphlet "The Battle of Production"

1. What kind of taxes can be levied to finance this defense program?
 2. What is the estimated expenditure for 41-43 for national defense? What for non-defense items?
 3. Is there any limit to the amount the national debt may be increased?
 4. Why is there danger of inflation?
 5. Has the government done anything about controlling inflationary moves?
 6. What was the national income for 1940? What is estimated income if we expand our productive capacity in the next two years?
 7. Can all the defense program be financed by taxation on income?
 8. What other suggestions have been made?
- Demobilizing Defense Production
1. What is the serious problem which this country will face after a war is over?
 2. What must the U. S. do if it wishes to avoid future wars?
 3. Is the League prepared to discuss and carry on such a program?

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

June 5th, 1941

Dear Board Member: --
ENCL.
Program of Work

Use Quiz on "Battle of Production"
Additional references (available from State League office at price indicated)
"Freedom or Fascism?" - 25¢
Wielke's article - "Americans, Stop Being Afraid" from May 10th Colliers
(Reprint - 10¢)
May 17th (postage only - limited supply)

RECEIPTS

DISBURSEMENTS

** Includes only contributions from persons outside the State of Minnesota or from places where there are no local Leagues.

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3. Is the League prepared to discuss and carry on such a program?

June 5th, 1941

Dear Board Member: --
ENCL.
Program of Work

Use sample talk (enclosed)
Use Quiz on "Battle of Production"
Additional references (available from State League office at price indicated)
"Freedom or Fascism?" - 25¢
Willkie's article - "Americans, Stop Being Afraid" from May 10th Colliers
(Reprint - 10¢)
Talk by Hon. Joseph H. Ball, Saturday, May 17th (postage only - limited supply)
and Statistics. O P M

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
June 10, 1941

Price - 1¢

Outline of Speech for Use in the Campaign
on the Battle of Production

Our way of life is threatened

- 1) By potential Nazi conquest of the world
 - a. German and Japanese plans for a new world order
- 2) By immediate Nazi threat to the Western Hemisphere
 - a. Nazi penetration in Latin America
(political and economic)
 - b. The narrowing Atlantic - Dakar, the Azores
- 3) Effect of a continuing gigantic armament program on our way of life.

Our way of life is worth protecting

- 1) Totalitarian versus democratic principles
- 2) Positive statements of democracy as a way of life

What each can do today

- 1) "Win the Battle of Production"
- 2) Size of effort
- 3) Need for speed
- 4) What I can do

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Av., Minneapolis
June 10, 1941

Price - 3 cents

NOTES FOR SPEECH ON BATTLE OF PRODUCTION

Much failure to support our foreign policy and defense programs is based on the belief that the Axis powers neither contemplate aggression against the United States nor could successfully threaten our security.

The immediate threat of Naziism to the United States is not that of military invasion but of economic control of Latin American countries which need European markets for their surpluses, which markets we do not supply. An official of one South American country recently said: "If England falls, Hitler doesn't have to conquer us, we automatically become an economic ally."

That a path has already been cleared for Nazi interference with United States business is evident in a report which the Rockefeller Committee has made on the representation of United States business in American Republics. It discloses the facts that "United States business is frequently represented in Central and South America by firms and individuals now known to support objectives contrary to the best interests of the American Republics." that these representatives use their advertising appropriations to force newspapers and radios to adopt anti-American editorial policies, that many employees of United States companies are known members of local Anti-American organizations, that many of these agents obtain confidential trade information which is made available to anti-American powers, that officers and employees of a number of firms representing United States businesses are officials of anti-American powers.

If economic control is achieved, political control will quickly follow for under the Nazi system economic and political systems are inseparable. Then the United States could trade with Latin America only on Nazi terms. To retain the concessions granted us we would have to abandon attacks on Nazi policies or to fight to dislodge Nazi control.

The chief military threat which exists for United States today also comes via Latin America. The Atlantic Ocean between West African ports (Dakar) and Brazil (Natal) is not more than 1500 miles wide. Aviation has made air bases of prime importance. Nazi control of Dakar and Portuguese Azores would make it possible for them to attack at will inter-American communication lanes. Thus the Nazis would be in a position to block inter-American cooperation and to prevent us from developing new sources of critical war materials which we formerly obtained in Asia.

Most Americans agree that the Panama Canal is essential for the military and economic defense of the United States. Its security demands that no enemy air bases be within striking distance, which means that we must prevent hostile control of all Caribbean countries and islands.

The best evidence that military experts believe we are vulnerable to military aggression is the arrangement for United States bases in British possessions which stretch our frontier a thousand miles into the Atlantic, the establishment of a Joint Permanent Defense Board with Canada, the decision to prevent German occupation of Greenland, and the negotiation of defense agreements with various Latin American countries, the first concluded with Mexico in April providing us with air bases in that country.

British naval domination in the eastern Atlantic has enabled us to concentrate our forces in the Pacific. The threat to the British has resulted in our plans for a "two-ocean" fleet which cannot be completed, however, until 1946. Today the United States and British navies combined are superior to those of the Axis powers - Germany

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Italy and Japan. If the French and Russian fleets were added to those of the Axis, the Axis naval strength would more nearly approximate the strength of the British and United States fleets.

Wider threats to us are found in unofficial but consistent statements of German and Japanese plans for a new world order. These would create four great regions dominated by Germany, Russia, Japan, and the United States. In their respective spheres, each Axis power is to have exclusive economic and political control, but in Latin America, in the region allotted to us, the Axis countries are to have equal economic opportunity. To further eliminate us as a world power the latest Japanese plan proposes United States-British naval parity with the Axis and that we should abandon the Philippines and dismantle our Pacific island fortifications including a reduction of those at Hawaii. Such plans give meaning to the recent words of Secretary Hull:

"It makes a difference who wins, the difference whether we stand with our backs to the wall with the other four continents hostile to us and the high seas lost... or whether we keep our place in an orderly world."

Never before in our national history have we been faced with the threat of encirclement by enemies.

* * * * *

Fascism is the antithesis of democracy. It is not compatible with the basic principles on which the development of this country has rested. Fascism destroys the freedom of the individual to develop himself in any way he chooses within the framework set by society. In its place appears a state, all-powerful, which directs the lives of the individuals and keeps them suppressed lest the exercise of individual initiative weaken the state.

* * * * *

It would seem that the people have recognized these threats to the United States. Through the Congress they have ordered a two-ocean navy; have inaugurated peacetime conscription; have voted \$42 billion to be spent on armaments; have decided that the defense of the United States includes support of countries with ideals like ours. The foundation for security has been laid; the structure is being built. If it is built in time, it will require an effort never before made by a free people except under the lash of emotion that comes when a country is fully engaged in a war.

Arguments over going to war or not going to war, dramatically and persistently dinned into the consciousness of the public, divert their energies in argument or confusion from the basic problem of producing the goods for the foreign policy program we have embarked upon. Production lags. The crucial importance of this Battle of Production is now recognized only by the relatively few who have immediate responsibility, but it cannot be won without the wholehearted support of every American. That support will be different for each, and not dramatic as would be a war effort. It may mean willingness to accept the taxes that must be levied, it may mean calling forth every bit of energy a worker has to speed a tool along the production line. It may be doing without such goods as refrigerators, new automobiles, aluminum utensils or other consumer goods. Immediate and heavy sacrifices are being made by some, such as a year of service to the army. Usual business practices will have to be changed. Labor and management must work together to avoid or compromise agreements which might lead to an interruption of work.

The job to be done is unprecedented. A few illustrations may show something of its size. The United States Maritime Commission under original plans for this program was to build from 1½ to 2 million tons of shipping over a somewhat nebulous period. It is now faced with the urgent necessity of building from 3 to 4 million tons a

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year. A 14,000% increase in ordnance manufacture is under way. Germany spent \$100 billion on armaments up to June 1940. Since that time she is spending at the rate of about \$20 billion a year. To overtake and pass German production will obviously require an even larger program than is contemplated at the moment. Yet almost 50% of the productive capacity of the United States is still not being used.

Production of many of the instruments of war started from scratch - plans weren't made, plants weren't built, trained workers and technicians were not available at the places needed. Great progress has been made, but the program has been delayed, and in great part by the lack of public recognition of the awful urgency of the situation, and the consequent attempt to maintain business and life as usual while building for defense. Until each individual puts the force of his undivided support into this program, it will fall short of meeting the need. The challenge of Hitler is the challenge of machines, of production, or assembly lines, of laboratories and ideas - the field where the United States has considered itself unequalled. This is the battle we know how to fight and win - if we will.

Other references for your speech

"The Battle of Production" - Nat'l. LWT - 10¢
"ABC of the USA" - Nat'l. LWT - 10¢
News Letter - National League of Women Voters - \$1.00 per year
"Freedom or Fascism?" published for the Connecticut League of Women Voters by Yale University Press. 25¢ (available at State League)
"Americans, Stop Being Afraid!" - by Wendell Wilkie, appearing in May 10 issue of Colliers Magazine
Editorial by Louise Leonard Wright in June issue of Members' Magazine
Speech by President-Emeritus of Smith College, William Allen Neilson, 15¢
Available from Hampshire Book Shop, Northampton, Mass.

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NOTES FOR SPEECH ON BATTLE OF PRODUCTION

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June 10, 1941

Price - 2 cents

SUGGESTED FIVE-MINUTE TALK ON BATTLE OF PRODUCTION
(Originally prepared for radio use)

It is probably a paradox to begin this talk about defense production by saying that there has already been altogether too much talk about defense production. What we as members of the League of Women Voters seek to do in the campaign now launched by our General Council is to help translate some of that talk into action. There is no partisanship in our appeal. The issue is brought to you without the label of any committee or organized pressure group. The conviction grows, instead, that it is time we forgot some of those elements dividing us and turned to the vastly more vital concerns of unity, of real production, of an emphasis that gives stress to the things we can and must do, rather than to fears concerning what defeatists say we cannot do.

We have been saying a good deal in recent years about the challenge which faces us, regardless of foreign policy - the fundamental challenge of making democracy work here at home. The prime essential in a functioning democracy is an alert, informed, yes, even an aggressive type of public opinion. Those of you familiar with the work of the League of Women Voters know that ours has been a continuing emphasis upon the moulding of that kind of opinion. We have been proud and grateful over the praise given such success as has attended efforts to lead public opinion in the direction of certain wise governmental reforms. It has been a happy privilege for us to provide a sort of schooling in the mechanics of applied democracy. There is a bigger job ahead now. Not only is the successful performance of democracy being brought seriously into question by the trend of events themselves, but even the very existence of democracy is threatened.

As a nation, and as its individual citizens sharing the responsibility, we have all been lavish in giving out free advice. Generously gifted with hindsight, we have been able to tell one power after another what it should have done. And as though the advice we give in the comfort of our detachment from the world's worst trouble zones were not enough, we have been equally free in the sending of encouraging telegrams. It's time we curbed the talking at least while our actions are given time to catch up with our ambitious words.

What can we do in remarks such as these - in talks about there being too much talking? We can glory in the freedom of speech which permits that continued discussion, but we can show at the same time that privileges such as these are not only worth preserving, but worth making some sacrifice for. They were won through sacrifice in the first instance. They can be maintained only through the same means.

The campaign of education to which the League of Women Voters now enthusiastically lends its support is that great "Battle of Production" we hear so much about. All-out performance in that battle is our immediate and our most serious test as a nation. President Roosevelt's now famous address of May 27 proclaimed an unlimited national emergency. That indicates the seriousness assigned our present situation. Urging sober thought on its various phases, we are inviting public attention not only to the need for performance in the "Battle of Production"; we are seeking to promote more thorough study of inter-American cooperation. We are emphasizing also certain major topics as linked with defense - among them, taxation, living costs, school facilities and housing in defense areas, relief, collective bargaining and civil liberties, all viewed with relation to defense.

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NOTES FOR SPEECH ON BATTLE OF PRODUCTION

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There are jobs for each of us apart from those in the assembly line or at the factory bench. Public opinion must be the propulsive force in attaining the scale of production which the current situation demands. That public opinion must not be an intolerant one. It must shun the finger-pointing technique of blanket accusations against government, against labor, or against capital. There are faults aplenty in each field. The task to which we must turn our energies is that of correcting those faults. We can and we must win this battle of production, if only to prove that the democracy we cherish is not outmoded, that it still has virile powers, that it really can function efficiently.

The program in this vital field is outlined in detail in a pamphlet just issued by the National League - "The Battle of Production". It is available.....

By every means possible, let us unite in meeting the greatest challenge our democracy has ever faced - the test of whether or not it can overcome dilatory tactics, prove its own efficiency and thereby guarantee its own survival.

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SUGGESTED PHRASES FOR USE IN CAMPAIGN

1. For Victory in the Battle of Production
2. Let's Work to Win
Sacrifice to Win
Pay to Win
Talk to Win
The Battle of Production
3. To Win the Battle of Production
Let's adjourn
Peace-time habits
Peace-time taxation
Peace-time progress
4. Pay - Work - Talk
to Win the
Battle of Production
5. More Goods for Defense;
Fewer for Ourselves
More National Income for our
Government's Effort;
Less for Ourselves.
6. Winning the Battle of Production
Demands
Uniting for Victory
7. If it Hinders Defense, Don't Do It!
8. I Pledge My Support of America's Program
of Production
To Help Stop Fascist Conquest of the World
9. Forget Your Special Interest
Remember the Threats to Freedom
Win the Battle of Production
10. To Protect Your Way of Life
Involves Sacrifices by you
of Peace-Time Progress
Peace-Time Taxation
Peace-Time Habits
Work - Sacrifice - Talk
To Win the Battle of Production
11. Unite to Win the Battle of Production
for defense at home - aid abroad
Adjourn destructive criticism
Adjourn industrial strife
Adjourn business as usual
Adjourn partisan politics
Get behind your country's battle for freedom!

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MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

June 13th, 1941

REQUEST FOR ACTION

Ruth H. Mitchell
Ruth H. Mitchell,
President

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
June 13th, 1941
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

"It is argued by some that exclusion of the National Youth Administration from the provisions of the Ramspeck Act is justified because there has as yet been no decision whether or not the agency should be made permanent. This has been used as a red herring before and presumably disposed of. Decisions of Congress to appoint government employees according to the Civil Service Act and Rules in no way affect decisions on the status of the agency in which such appointments are made. If the Congress wishes in the future to abolish the National Youth Administration, its freedom to do so will in no way be limited if in the meantime employees are appointed on a merit basis. Appointment under the terms of the Civil Service Act gives neither the employee nor the position permanent status. The position can be abolished just as easily as if the employee had been appointed without regard to civil service. This point has been discussed by the Congress on more than one occasion."

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
June 18, 1941

CAMPAIGN FLASHES

"...one of the papers gave us front page space...we decided to give away copies of the pamphlet to hand picked recipients...including presidents of the two colleges, professors known to favor the League's work, lawyers and other prominent men and women. Sent to library...Dodgers will be found at the plates of Rotary Club members when they meet this Thursday...working on a broadcast... a round table discussion covering general phases of the campaign, social implications, and defense

6-26-41 200
9-15-41 150
Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
June 1941

Price - 1 cent

THE 1941 LEGISLATIVE STORY ON CIVIL SERVICE

There were in all 32 bills affecting civil service introduced into the 1941 session of the legislature. Some of these were companion bills introduced into both houses; others appeared only in one house. These bills included 2 for repeal; 1 for reorganization; 6 increasing exemptions from civil service; 6 affecting salaries, 4 affecting veterans' preference, and a few local and minor bills.

Five bills were passed, and signed by the Governor, affecting the State civil service system:

- 1) Permitting interchange of state and county highway engineers.
- 2) Making possible systematic deductions from employees' salaries for State Employees' Credit Unions.
- 3) Clarifying status of incumbents of unclassified positions now placed in classified service.
- 4) Establishing merit plan for County Welfare Board employees.
- 5) An "omnibus" bill, covering the following:
 - A. Labor Service established
 1. Civil Service Board to determine what classes included
 2. Entirely out from classified service are special labor projects under unusual employment conditions continuing not over 5 months. Time may be extended beyond 5 months only hypermission of Civil Service Board. Covers 1200 to 1500 positions, probably close to 6,000 employees.
 3. All others in Labor Service
 - a. Entire eligible list certified to appointing officer, instead of top three.
 - b. Lay-off and re-employment at discretion of appointing authority
 - c. Temporary demotions and promotions at discretion of appointing authority.
 - d. Leaves of absence and hours of work under control of appointing authority, except that where deviate from rules, Civil Service Board must approve.
 - B. Seasonal employees in office of Secretary of State (working on issuing of licenses) exempted from classified service.
 - C. Heads of Divisions in Department of Labor and Industry (5 or 6 positions) brought into classified service.
 - D. Certain employees in liquidation unit of Banking Department (15 or 20 positions) brought into classified service.
 - E. Civil Service Act shall not be considered to apply to or to have applied to employees of University.
 - F. Leaves of absence may be granted to classified employees to take positions in unclassified service.

(see other side)

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
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June 13th, 1941

REQUEST FOR ACTION

Ruth H. Mitchell
Ruth H. Mitchell,
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Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

"It is argued by some that exclusion of the National Youth Administration from the provisions of the Ramspeck Act is justified because there has as yet been no decision whether or not the agency should be made permanent. This has been used as a red herring before and presumably disposed of. Decisions of Congress to appoint government employees according to the Civil Service Act and Rules in no way affect decisions on the status of the agency in which such appointments are made. If the Congress wishes in the future to abolish the National Youth Administration, its freedom to do so will in no way be limited if in the meantime employees are appointed on a merit basis. Appointment under the terms of the Civil Service Act gives neither the employee nor the position permanent status. The position can be abolished just as easily as if the employee had been appointed without regard to civil service. This point has been discussed by the Congress on more than one occasion."

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Bill, with provisions for referendum of the voters, were passed for the establishment of county civil service systems in Ramsey and St. Louis Counties.

\$170,000

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

June 24th, 1941

Dear Local League President or Campaign Chairman: -

From the reports which have been coming in, there is real evidence that the campaign to "Win the Battle of Production" has been most active and still is so in many places. The enclosed letters from Miss Wells carries many suggestions for a final demonstration on the campaign to be staged on the 4th of July. You will have to decide whether you wish to carry out these final suggestions in your own locality at this time.

Many Leagues have completed their campaigns, many are not completing them until much later in July. Whether the campaigns are ended or not, whether many of your members are vacationing in other places or are at home, there can be "one man" campaigns carried on. One League member talked to her seat mate on the train and sold her a copy of "The Battle of Production." Another persuaded the bell boys in her hotel to get together and talk about the production question. Try to get word to your members to continue to talk, talk - not a talk - but just talk.

If you want advice as to how to progress further in special situations, don't hesitate to write your state office and we will do our best in guiding you. Special information on defense in Minnesota will be ready soon. The Battle of Production is in its fourth edition!

It has been most gratifying to learn from many of you what your League has done, and I know that even though such service has changed summer plans, nevertheless it has given you a real opportunity to experience the compensating joys of being a responsible citizen in a democracy.

May I share with you a quotation without the author's name - "You cannot get unity by merely loud cries of unity. It is possible, however, to get not merely the emotion of unity but also the actuality of it, by the processes of reason, of compromise and of adjustment."

Sincerely yours,

Ruth H. Mitchell
Ruth H. Mitchell,
President

Enc.

Letter from Miss Wells, dated 6-20-41
and accompanying suggestions.

P. S. Can you use any small window stickers, saying "Help Win the Battle of Production", printed in red, white and blue, at 50¢ a hundred?

June 13th, 1941

REQUEST FOR ACTION

Ruth H. Mitchell,
President

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

The League objected to the rider providing that no money shall be used for salaries of employees under civil service on the ground that it is "a serious threat to the merit system policy adopted by the last Congress" and "a direct denial of the policy embodied in the Ramspeck Act." Last November the League waged a vigorous and successful nation-wide campaign for passage of the Ramspeck measure.

According to Miss Ruth H. Mitchell, St. Cloud, state president, the enactment of this Act was a "milestone in the development of American democracy; it represented in one sense the coming of age of the American people because it meant a forthright recognition of the fact that government cannot operate in the present day and age, cannot meet and solve the problems with which it is confronted unless its employees are selected for their qualifications and for no other reason. It is to us inconceivable that such a policy once accepted should be repudiated, even before there has been time to put it into effect. Yet that is the significance of this exemption in the National Youth Administration appropriation bill.

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June 24th, 1941

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and accompanying suggestions.

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CAMPAIGN FLASHES

"We have presented pamphlets to many people, outside the League membership, including all pastors and leaders of other organizations. The pamphlet and a resume of our campaign aims was presented to the Chamber of Commerce by one of their prominent members. We have also placed three copies in the public library and one copy in the CCC camp library. Our plans for the future include a meeting of the League, when all members will study and discuss the pamphlet and means of presentation, preparatory to holding a series of open meetings on unity and defense. League women will preside at these meetings, presenting the material and leading informal discussion...still considering advisability of holding an evening meeting with an outside speaker to which public would be invited."

"I enclose picture and news article appearing in our paper the day after the June 3rd meeting...Tomorrow there will be an announcement in the paper of an essay contest, open to anyone not connected in any way with the League. The essays are to be a hundred words or less and on the subject "What Can I Do to Help Win the Battle of Production." The contest will close a week from Saturday and the League is offering a five dollar prize. Judges will be the mayor, school superintendent, county agent, and a League member...As for the 1,000 dodgers, we have enlisted the help of the Boy Scouts in having them distributed from door to door."

"...distributing the flier to all organizations, placing pamphlet in library, hotel lobbies, news stands."

"..campaign plans presented to important labor leaders...plans underway to reach large industrial firms."

"Speakers bureau organized...cooperation of other organizations enlisted...husband and wife discussion meetings planned... all leading to a large public luncheon."

orders ORDERS ORDERS!!!!
 "Send two hundred more Battle of Production" - "May we have 75 more?"
 "Rush 150 Battle of Production" - "Send us immediately 100 copies!"
 This is why Minnesota ranks third in the distribution of this best-seller -
 Well on the way over the 4,000 mark - thanks to every League!

Price - 1 cent

There were in all 32 bills affecting civil service introduced into the 1941 session of the Legislature. Of these, 10 bills related to the Civil Service Commission, 10 bills related to the State Department of Public Safety, 10 bills related to the State Department of Social Welfare, and 2 bills related to the State Department of Education.

- C. Heads of Divisions in Department of Labor and Industry (5 or 6 positions) brought into classified service.
- D. Certain employees in liquidation unit of Banking Department (15 or 20 positions) brought into classified service.
- E. Civil Service Act shall not be considered to apply to or to have applied to employees of University.
- F. Leaves of absence may be granted to classified employees to take positions in unclassified service.

(see other side)

\$170,000.

June 24th, 1941

Dear Local League President or Campaign Chairman: -

Sincerely yours,

Ruth H. Mitchell
Ruth H. Mitchell,
President

Enc.

Letter from Miss Wells, dated 6-20-41
and accompanying suggestions.

P. S. Can you use any small window stickers, saying "Help Win the Battle of Production", printed in red, white and blue, at 50¢ a hundred?

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

July 11th, 1941

Dear Local League President:

There is no claim that the League of Women Voters has found either the disease or the cure. Yet such discoveries in the end can be made best by those who have acquainted themselves with the operation of government and have practiced the art of citizenship. Among these the League of Women Voters is so conspicuous that I tremble lest members be diverted to lesser tasks when so great a one awaits their doing.

"Civilian Defense programs are made partly to promote a spirit of unity and bring assuagement to women who want to be of use and have not yet learned how. I hope you and I make sure our members realize the choice they have made about how to serve their country is even more valid today than ever before."

Sincerely yours,

Lura Crounse *Margaret F. Carter*
Mrs. Robert M. Crounse Mrs. Cuthbert S. Carter
Vice Presidents

(No part of this letter should appear in publicity or in print.)

LISTEN IN

W C C O Tuesday July 15th 4:15 p.m.

Louise Leonard Wright

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
STATE BOARD MINUTES
June 13th, 1941

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

914 Marquette Avenue
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA
Atlantic 3718

July 29th,
1941

Dear Board Member: -

Since Miss Mitchell does not return until just before our August board meeting, it is my pleasant duty to send out the announcement for this meeting.

It will be held on Friday, August 8th, beginning at 10:30 at my home at Northome, Lake Minnetonka.

Please let Mrs. Collins at the office know by August 6th whether or not I may count on you for luncheon. Members from out of the city wishing transportation from the office to the lake should let Mrs. Collins know. Cars will leave at 9:45.

Hoping that I will have the pleasure of seeing you on August 8th, I am

Cordially,

Margaret F. Carter
Mrs. Cuthbert S. Carter

Directions:

Go out Minnetonka Blvd. to the Deephaven Grocery at Chowen's Corners. Keep straight ahead, take second road to right (about two blocks). Our house is the fourth, and will be marked.



Affiliated with the
National League of Women Voters

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

July 11th, 1941

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MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

914 Marquette Avenue
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA
Atlantic 3718

July 29th,
1941

Dear Board Member: -

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

August 15, 1941

Dear Local League President:

If you and your members feel as I do, you are already looking forward to our fall conferences, when we can compare notes as to what our campaign for the Battle of Production accomplished and what our next steps can be in helping people in our own communities understand the program of production of defense at home and abroad.

There is no question but that the campaign has caught the attention of the public, but whether it has yet taught them what they need to know is for us to discover. Every League member knows that public opinion is everything.

The morning hours of these fall meetings will be given over to the holding of a clinic, at which members will relate their experiences in discussing America's role in the world today. We will pool the arguments we have met, the obstacles encountered, and then if possible we will find the root of the trouble. These clinics will be more helpful if, before you come, you have a small clinic among your own League members, especially of those members who worked actively in the campaign, and analyze what the people in your community do not know or understand in order to give all-out support to our foreign policy, and then bring those findings to the larger meeting.

The afternoon discussion will center around our program items and how the work on them connects with the whole defense program. State board members will attend these meetings and help in the discussion.

Last year, every League invited to come to a conference was represented. Can we achieve that record this year, when more than ever we need the strength and inspiration that comes from the awareness that we are united in our efforts to make the kind of a world where freedom can grow.

On the back of your special issue of the Members' Magazine is a space for eighteen signatures of people who believe with you they can help win the Battle of Production. Will you see that plans are made to encourage your members to secure their eighteen signatures - or more? Additional enrollment blanks can be secured without charge from the state office. Securing of these signatures will not only have interested eighteen people, but will give the national office, to which the sheet is to be returned, signs of public sentiment of which good use may be made.

I wish I might take the time to write to each and every one of you, commenting on the originality and energy shown in the reports of the campaign, and that you might see the collection of reports. Then indeed you would realize the untold possibilities of what the League of Women Voters can do - even in hot weather!

The date and place of the fall conference for your League is given below. We hope a large proportion of your membership will be present.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth H. Mitchell
Ruth H. Mitchell, President

Place _____
Time 10:30 to 3:00

Date _____

Registration fee - \$1.00 for each League
(payable at time of meeting)

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

July 11th, 1941

Dear Local League President:

Minnesota's Defense Council is now completely set up, and call has gone out to local communities for establishment of local councils. A chart of the set up will be sent you soon.

The first project under civilian defense has already begun - the collection of aluminum scraps. While there may be members of your League who will wish to take part in this, none should do so under the illusion that she has nothing more vital or important on hand. The danger is that these specific jobs will make members lose sight of the important tasks to which they are already committed.

The following paragraphs from a letter from Miss Wells we are sure you will find helpful in facing the many decisions we know are before you.

"My concern is lest through some fault of mine or of yours or of a local League president, League members may fail to realize their own opportunity and their obligation through the League of Women Voters to serve defense now and democracy all the time. A conversation recently repeated to me impressed me as it may you with our responsibility just now toward every League member. A gentleman was speaking of the League campaign for the Battle of Production in relation to his own painful sense of the world's predicament and his own frustration in relation to it: 'If I were doing what the League of Women Voters is doing', he said, 'I should be glad to be alive today. But I have been wishing I were dead.'"

"It is still a fact, incredibly so, that no volunteer attempts have been made on a large scale to arouse the spirit of national unity behind the one and only concrete program adopted by our country to meet the emergency - none excepting that of the League of Women Voters and its campaign to win the Battle of Production. Let us therefore make sure that all our members recognize the obligation upon them to carry through to its ultimate conclusion so great a national service.

"The campaign is the concrete, the emergency, the instant demand upon us. Beyond it lies a duty no less compelling which for long the League has made peculiarly its own, to give active and intelligent attention to the government and thus to discover what ails democratic government and what might cure it. I for one make no claim that the League of Women Voters has found either the disease or the cure. Yet such discoveries in the end can be made best by those who have acquainted themselves with the operation of government and have practiced the art of citizenship. Among these the League of Women Voters is so conspicuous that I tremble lest members be diverted to lesser tasks when so great a one awaits their doing.

"Civilian Defense programs are made partly to promote a spirit of unity and bring assuagement to women who want to be of use and have not yet learned how. I hope you and I make sure our members realize the choice they have made about how to serve their country is even more valid today than ever before."

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Vice Presidents

(No part of this letter should appear in publicity or in print.)

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA
Atlantic 3718

July 29th,
1941

Dear Board Member: --

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

August 15, 1941

Dear Local League President:

signatures of people who believe with you they can help with the defense campaign. Will you see that plans are made to encourage your members to secure their eighteen signatures - or more? Additional enrollment blanks can be secured without charge from the state office. Securing of these signatures will not only have interested eighteen people, but will give the national office, to which the sheet is to be returned, signs of public sentiment of which good use may be made.

I wish I might take the time to write to each and every one of you, commenting on the originality and energy shown in the reports of the campaign, and that you might see the collection of reports. Then indeed you would realize the untold possibilities of what the League of Women Voters can do - even in hot weather!

The date and place of the fall conference for your League is given below. We hope a large proportion of your membership will be present.

Sincerely yours,

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

914 Marquette Avenue
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA
Atlantic 3718

July 29th,
1941

Dear Board Member: --

LISTEN IN

WCCO Tuesday July 15th 4:15 p.m.

Louise Leonard Wright

National Chairman, Government and Foreign Policy

on

Battle of Production

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
July 11th, 1941

(Nation-wide broadcast over
Columbia Broadcasting System)

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

August 15, 1941

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MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

914 Marquette Avenue
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA
Atlantic 3718

July 29th,
1941

Dear Board Member: -

LISTEN IN

WCCO Tuesday July 15th 4:15 p.m.

Louise Leonard Wright

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS STATE BOARD MINUTES June 13th, 1941

Present: Miss Mitchell, Msdms. Duff, Stakman, Cant, Witherstine, Keyes, Knudson, Brooks, Bartlett, Beard, Carter, Fleming, Nelson, Fraser and Luwe. Guests - Mrs. Anderson, Mpls., Mrs. Voss, California, and Miss Medalie, Ueland Fellow.

IT WAS VOTED that the treasurer's report, showing a balance May 1st of \$1 330.21, receipts during May of \$1 526.63, disbursements of \$1 255.49, leaving a balance May 31st of \$1 601.36, with bills payable for June estimated at \$856.20, be accepted and the bills allowed. A contribution from the Wabasha League to the JGS Fund, of \$5.00 was announced.

IT WAS VOTED that the following members of the board constitute the executive committee: Miss Mitchell, Mrs. McQuarrie, Mrs. Grahame, Mrs. Duff, Mrs. Crounse, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Newhart and Dr. Boynton.

A letter was read from the National League, requesting action with reference to a rider attached by the House to the NYA appropriation bill, providing that none of its money be used for salaries for employees under civil service, in direct contradiction to the Ramspeck Act. It was agreed that this request should be passed on to local Leagues, and that letters should go from the State Board to members of Congress, these communications to be given publicity.

Various board members reported, who had attended one of the six regional conferences held on June 3rd, to discuss plans for the Battle of Production campaign. There was discussion of the focus of the campaign. Difficulties encountered seemed to fall into two categories: danger of "taking sides" between capital and labor, and lack of sympathy with the principles of the lease-lend act. It was agreed that local League boards should use their own judgment as to how the campaign should be focussed in their own communities, but that emphasis should be placed on those questions that unify rather than those that separate. It was brought out that while people may divide on what should be the next step, they can unite on the Battle of Production.

Suggestions made with reference to improving the State Convention included a more suitable room for discussion for business sessions, the Fireside Supper as the closing event, and the adoption of the program of work at a morning session. It was agreed that too many important proposals for changes in the program of work were brought up at the last minute, and that written ballots at the pre-convention board meeting would be advisable. It was agreed that there might be even more careful analysis of participants in a forum, and that it was inadvisable to have the closing session of the convention deal with a controversial subject.

There was discussion of material necessary to underwrite the state Program of Work. With reference to those items under special emphasis, which dovetail with items on the 7-point program selected by the General Council, it was agreed that definite plans for state publications might in certain instances wait until it was known what new National League publications in these fields would be available, and probably supplement such material with facts particularly with reference to the local situation. It was agreed that a sheet on qualifications of county superintendents would be useful. Question sheets on social security and public health services are being planned, which will tie together past study. Further material on public housing was not felt to be necessary at present. Background material for understanding of federal, state and local coordination in financing and administration of relief was agreed upon. Material on the three continuing responsibilities will depend upon developments, with further research indicated on the subject of legislative councils.

Respectfully submitted,
Dorinne K Collins, secretary pro tem

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

August 15, 1941

Dear Local League President:

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Sincerely yours,

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
August 1941

NOTEBOOK FOR FOREIGN POLICY CHAIRMEN

8-19-41: 100
9-19-41: 50

2-18-41 = 300
9-19-41 = 90
10-3-41 = 100
11-28-41 = 375
Insert for "Strikes and the Citizen" - prepared by Minnesota LWV - August 1941
Minnesota has been quite successful in substituting the "conference table for the picket line." Its Act uses a modification of the "cooling-off" period of the Railway Labor Act. Ten days' voluntary negotiation must precede notice of strike or lockout, and ten more days must elapse before a strike or lockout may be called. Upon notice of strike or lockout, or at request of either party, the Labor Conciliator arranges conferences, both sides attending and attempting to reach a settlement. In industries "affecting the public interest" - and no doubt defense industries would be so classified - the "cooling-off" period is thirty days, and a fact-finding commission, appointed by the Governor, must make a written report. Occasionally where conciliation is not successful, and both sides agree, the dispute is submitted to arbitration.

The following disposition was made of notices during the period July 1, 1940 to May 31st, 1941:

314	Settled by Conciliation	24,130	employees involved
68	" without Conciliation	2,034	" "
17	" by arbitration	138	" "
28	Strikes	2,975	" "
3	Lockouts	1,233	" "
73	Bargaining Agent certified	4,960	" "
75	Miscellaneous	998	" "
40	Pending	5,935	" "
618		42,403	

Reference: Labor Relations Legislation Affecting Minn. Minn. LWV 1939 24

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Av., Minneapolis
August 1941

PROGRAM SCHEDULES FOR FALL CONFERENCES

Date	Place
10:30	Conference opens Welcome from president of hostess League and introduction of presiding officer
10:40	MORNING SESSION
to	Clinic on Findings of the Battle of Production Campaign and Future Plans
12:00	Discussion leader:
12:30	LUNCHEON
1:15	AFTERNOON SESSION
to	How to Use the League Program
3:00	Discussion leaders:

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
August 1941

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Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Av., Minneapolis
August 1941

PROGRAM SCHEDULES FOR FALL CONFERENCES

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. R 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 - 1939	
	Mrs. J H McCaffrey, Wabasha	1939	1940
	Miss Gladys Sinclair, Minneapolis	1940	(Mrs. F. L. Freeman)

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 on international questions; the publication in the Woman Voter of articles on developments in the field of international cooperation. A speaker on an international question 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 of Minnesota, 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:

- 1920 - Led the public demand in Minnesota for calling the Washington Conference, the first League petition numbering 3500 names.
- 1923 - Conducted an active and successful sale of Law-Not War stamps in the state.
- 1925 - Promoted the sale of World Peace Christmas cards through local Leagues.
- 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 Court for exhibition at county fairs and a doll model for exhibition at

Minnesota
914 Marquette
August 1941

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.

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.

1930 - Secured signatures to a memorial to the London Conference on Naval Reduction.

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..

1934 - In March of this year 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.

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

1935 - In January, the League again supported ratification of the World Court Protocol by the Senate, which was defeated by a vote of 52 to 36 (7 votes less than the two thirds majority needed - 52 For and 36 Against)

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

1936 - Supported final appropriations for the Senate Munitions Investigation.

In February, supported the "Administration" Neutrality bill. A modified measure was passed. Supported the London Naval Treaty which was approved by the Senate in May 1936.

1937 - Supported extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, which was passed. Urged discretionary provisions in neutrality legislation which would provide for consultation with other nations to prevent wars in which the United States might become involved.

1939 - Supported revisions of the Neutrality Act to provide, at the discretion of the President, for embargoes on essential war materials, and for the application of embargoes, in cooperation with other nations, against treaty violators.

68	
17	
28	Str
3	Lockout
73	Bargaining
75	Miscellaneous
40	Pending
618	

Reference: Labor Relations Legislation Act

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Av., Minneapolis
August 1941

PROGRAM SCHEDULES FOR FALL CONFERENCES

1939 - In September and October, supported repeal of the arms embargo in the Neutrality Act and the substitution of a general cash and carry policy for all trade with European belligerents as the best means of protecting the United States from involvement in war and protecting the real interests of this country. Revision passed.

1940 - Supported extension of Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act for three years. Passed.

1941 - Supported passage of the "lease-lend" act under the program item "A foreign policy as a non-belligerent which permits discrimination against an aggressor." A nation-wide campaign for national unity necessary for the success of the production program resulting from the passage of this Act was carried on during the summer and fall.

17
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Bargain
Miscellaneous
Pending

Reference: Labor Relations Legislation

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Av., Minneapolis
August 1941

PROGRAM SCHEDULES FOR FALL CONFERENCES

Suggestions for Foreign Policy Chairmen

1. Be informed on all the items on the National Program of Work in your department. Be familiar with all the current League publications in this field, and supplement your reading with other references.
2. When a position is taken by the League, review all the arguments in its behalf, and be ready to answer all arguments presented by an opposing point of view.
3. Some chairmen have made certain members of their committee responsible for certain phases of foreign policy. They are prepared and ready to answer questions on those topics. This is a good way to get more people participating.
4. Try to make your meetings and discussions lively and interesting by preparing them far enough ahead of time. Study of any foreign policy problem may be made exciting and interesting with a little planning and more people participating.
5. Don't try to cover too many subjects during the year. A few well learned will be more beneficial.
6. Don't hesitate to write your state chairman or the state office for information or help.
7. Get acquainted with international relations chairmen of other organizations in your community, and know where their interests coincide with ours. Maybe you will be working on a project or having a speaker in which they would be interested. Some of these groups are the A A U W, Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Federated Clubs, and Y W C A.
8. Many groups have found that meeting after meeting with the same kind of program becomes a bit monotonous. Vary your programs with --
 - a. A round table discussion
 - b. An international quiz program with prizes for correct answers
 - c. An excellent out of town speaker(Speakers' list available on request)
9. Some members may wish more thorough study of foreign policy questions than can be offered in general meetings. Special study groups should then be arranged.
10. Be ready to cooperate with your president when she receives requests for action on subjects falling within your department.

Minn. LWV
8/41

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Local
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Miscellaneous
Pending

Reference: Labor Relations Legislation

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Av., Minneapolis
August 1941

PROGRAM SCHEDULES FOR FALL CONFERENCES

SUGGESTED TOPICS AND BIBLIOGRAPHIES

I. Problems of the Western World (Inter-American Cooperation)

Books

1. War in the Americas, J. V. Garland - New York: H W Wilson Co., 1941
2. South America Primer - Katherine Carr, 1937
3. New Roads to Riches - Edward Tomlinson, 1939
4. Americas to the South - John Whitaker, 1939
5. All-American Front - Duncan Aikman, 1940
6. South American Roundabout - Agnes Rothery, 1940
7. America South - Carleton Beals, 1937
8. South America - Its Place in World Life - Samuel Inman, 1939

pamphlets and bulletins

1. Foreign Policy Reports
 - a. Results of Lima Conference - Vol. 14, No. 23, Feb. 13, 1939
 - b. Progress of Pan American Cooperation - Vol. 15, No. 23, Feb. 15, 1940
 - c. Economic Defense of Americas - Vol. 16, No. 10, Aug. 1, 1940
 - d. Canada at War - Vol. 16, No. 12, Sept. 1, 1940
2. Foreign Policy Headline Books
 - a. Challenge to Americas - J B McCoullough, No. 26, Oct. 1940
(Most complete short analysis of problems raised by hemisphere solidarity)
 - b. Look at Latin America - Josh Raushenbush, No. 27, Nov. 1940
(available with special LWV outline)
3. Pan-American Union
 - a. Inter-American Highlights, 1890-1940
 - b. Monthly bulletin
4. Foreign Affairs
 - a. Wings for the Trojan Horse - M Hall and W Peck, Jan. 1941
 - b. What is the Western Hemisphere? - V Stefansson, Jan. 1941
 - c. The Myth of the Continents - Eugene Staley, April 1941
5. Congressional Digest
 - a. Financial Aid to Latin America - Dec. 1940 - 50¢
 - b. Military Defense of the Americas - Jan. 1941 - 50¢
 - c. Should the American Republics Form a Permanent Union? - Feb. 1941 - 50¢
6. America in a World at War Series (Farrar & Rinehart, Inc., New York)
 - "The Monroe Doctrine Today" - Grayson Kirk - 10¢
7. Pan-American News (bi-weekly) Washington Office, Foreign Policy Assn.
8. Bulletins from Division of Cultural Relations, State Department, Washington

Periodicals

- Harpers: "Outpost No. 1: New Foundland" - Malcolm H Clark, Feb. 1941
 "Outpost No. 2: The West Indies" - L and S Martin, Mar. 1941
 Survey Graphic: "The Americas; South and North" - March 1941

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Reference: Labor Relations Legis

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Av., Minneapolis
August 1941

PROGRAM SCHEDULES FOR FALL CONFERENCES

II. Peace After the War

Books

1. Union Now - Clarence Streit
2. United States of Europe - Alfred Bingham
3. America and New World Order - Crame T Howard

Pamphlets

1. Study Courses Based on Recommendations of Committee to Study Organization of Peace 1940
2. Non-Political Achievements of the League of Nations - Foreign Affairs, Oct./
3. International Conciliation
"Causes of Peace Failure" - Oct. 1940
"Intellectual Cooperation" - April 1941
4. Foundations of a Durable Peace - Annals of American Academy, July 1940
5. Union of English Speaking Democracies - Readers Digest, July 1941
6. European Plans for World Order - American Academy
(available with special LWV outline)

III. America's Stake in Far East

Books

1. The U. S. and Japan's New Order - Wm. C Johnstone, 1941
2. Prerequisites to Peace in Far East - N. Pepper, Institute of Pacific Relations
3. News Is My Job - Edna Lee Booker
4. China Shall Rise Again - Chiang Kai-Shek
5. American Diplomacy in Far East - Whitney Griswold

Pamphlets and periodicals

1. European Factors in Far Eastern Diplomacy - Foreign Affairs, Jan. 1941
2. American Dilemma in Far East - Foreign Policy Reports, July 1940
3. Showdown in Pacific - Edgar Snow - Asia, June 1941
4. America and Japan - Annals of American Academy, May 1941

IV. America's Problem of Defense

Books

1. The Ramparts We Watch - George Fielding Eliot - 1938
2. Our Maginot Line - Hartley Livingston - 1939
3. Raw Materials in Peace and War - Eugene Staley, - 1937
4. United We Stand - Hanson Baldwin - 1941

Pamphlets and Periodicals

1. America's Defense Policies - Foreign Policy Reports, May 1939
2. Letter to Americans - C A Lindbergh, Colliers, March 29, 1941
3. Americans Stop Being Afraid - Wendell Willkie, Colliers, May 10, 1941
4. America's Problem of National Defense - Harold Sprout
(available with special LWV outline)
5. Memorandum on the "Purpose of the Armed Forces" - National Policy Committee, National Press Bldg., Washington, D C
6. America Holds the Balance in the Far East - Institute of Pacific Relations
(available with special LWV outline)

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Reference: Labor Relations Legis.

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Av., Minneapolis
August 1941

PROGRAM SCHEDULES FOR FALL CONFERENCES

V. The United States and the International Labor Organization

Books

1. The International Labor Organization -- Harold Butler -- 1939

Pamphlets

1. The United States and World Organization during 1939
International Conciliation, No. 361, June 1940
2. International Labor Organization -- What Is It? -- Carnegie Endowment
3. Labor and International Peace -- Ethel M Johnson, International Labor Office
4. After Twenty Years -- International Labor Office

VI. Foreign Trade Problems

Books

1. Changing Pattern of International Economic Affairs -- Herbert Feis, 1940
2. Protection of American Export Trade -- Francis B Sayre

Pamphlets and periodicals

1. Six Years of American Tariff Bargaining -- Foreign Policy Reports, Apr. 15, 1940
2. Our Foreign Commerce in Peace and War -- Annals of Am. Academy, Sept. 1940
3. Exit Exports, Enter Boom -- Harpers, Sept. 1940
4. Good Neighbor, Good Customer -- Nation, July 6, 1940
5. Can Europe Feed Herself? -- Atlantic Monthly, August 1940

VII. American Foreign Policy and the Wars in Europe

Books

1. Beyond German Victory -- Herbert Agar
2. For What Do We Fight? -- Norman Angell (analysis of British policy)
3. A Foreign Policy for America -- Charles A Beard (isolationist viewpoint)
4. Isolated America -- R. Leslie Buell
5. The Wave of the Future -- Anne Morrow Lindbergh
6. Canada -- America's Problem -- John Macormac

Pamphlets and periodicals

1. America's Choice Today -- World Affairs pamphlet
(available with special LWV outline)
2. Iceland and Greenland; An American Problem -- Foreign Affairs, July 1940
3. The Middle West Looks Abroad -- Foreign Affairs, April 1940
4. Why Hitler Wins -- Harpers -- 1940
5. America and the New World -- Nation, August 17, 1940
6. America's Dilemma -- William Allan Neilson -- Hampshire Bookshop,
Northampton, Mass -- 15¢

No League of Women Voters publications are listed in the foregoing. Those with special LWV outline may be secured through State League office; all others must be ordered direct from the publisher indicated.

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Reference: Labor Relations Legisla

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Av., Minneapolis
August 1941

PROGRAM SCHEDULES FOR FALL CONFERENCES

Addresses of organizations publishing pamphlets and bulletins listed in the bibliography and other publications

Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science
5437 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 403 W 117th St., New York City
(publisher of International Conciliation)

Council of Foreign Relations, 45 E 65th Street, New York City
(publisher of Foreign Affairs)

Foreign Policy Assn., 22 E 38th Street, New York City
(publisher of Headline Books, Reports and Bulletins)

Committee to Study Organization of Peace, 8 West 40th Street, New York City

League of Nations Association, 8 West 40th St., New York City

Public Affairs Committee, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City

Institute of Pacific Relations, 129 E 52nd St., New York City

Pan American Union, Washington, D C

Congressional Digest, 2131 LeRoy Place, Washington, D C

International Labor Office, 734 Jackson Place, Washington, D C

Suggested magazines and newspapers for current reading:

Christian Science Monitor	New York Times (especially Sunday edition)
Foreign Affairs (monthly)	Saturday Evening Post
Asia	New Republic
Scribners-Commentator	Nation
Harpers	Time
Atlantic Monthly	Newsweek

Minn. LHV
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Reference: Labor Relations Legis.

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Av., Minneapolis
August 1941

PROGRAM SCHEDULES FOR FALL CONFERENCES

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
August 1941

THIS YEAR'S RESPONSIBILITY

The Minnesota League of Women Voters reaffirms its belief that an active and informed electorate is the best defense of democracy. In this national emergency, the League will continue to work to secure and maintain qualified personnel in government service, sound finance and structure of government, and to preserve basic civil liberties.

Therefore, during 1941-42, the Leagues in Minnesota will:

CONTINUE RESPONSIBILITY FOR

Administration of Minnesota's Civil Service Law

Administration of state and local welfare services

Establishment of a Legislative Council for Minnesota

GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING
IN RELATION TO NATIONAL DEFENSE

IN THE STATE

Taxation

Public education services

Public housing for low income groups

Administration and financing of relief

Labor relations

Social Security Services

Public Health Services

IN THE NATION

Taxation

School facilities in defense areas

Housing in defense areas

Relief

Collective bargaining

Inter-American Cooperation

Living costs

Civil liberties

Without convention action, the Minnesota League cooperates with all other State Leagues in support of such federal measures as are selected by the National Board from the National Program of Work.

Local Leagues are urged to support local projects which are consistent with the League program.

HELP WIN THE BATTLE OF PRODUCTION

8-28-41 = 5.00
9-8-41 = 3.00
10-11-41 = 3.00
10-27 2.00
11-24 1.00

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

September 5, 1941

Dear Local League President:

At our last Presidents' Conference, we discussed for some time the request made by our national president that we double our membership before the national convention next spring. The decision arrived at by the conference was that while it might be difficult to promise that our membership would be doubled, still we would make every effort to come as near that goal as possible. This was to be done in two ways:

- 1) By attempting to form as many new Leagues as possible
- 2) By setting aside a definite two week period during the fall when every League member would be urged to talk to at least one person about the League, inviting her to join.

The first way has already made great progress. Eight new Leagues have been started during the past year and contacts have already been made for many more.

The second plan now remains to be carried out and that responsibility is yours and your membership chairman's. The period between September 15th and October 1st is being named as the time for this intensive search for new members. Will you please cooperate and utilize all the ingenuity you have in arousing your members to the necessity for this increase. If these two weeks are impossible for your membership work, then do it as soon after as possible, but the publicity and impetus gained by all working at the same time will be of inestimable value.

The enclosed "Membership Axioms" prepared for your use by our new vice president, Mrs. O S Jackson, of Northfield, will be of tremendous help to you, I know. Other helpful material you may want is listed at the end of this letter. I need not remind you that good publicity about the League in your local papers will help prepare the way for the individual interviews.

The League of Women Voters, as never before, has the opportunity to help lead the nation toward a unity of purpose so essential in times of emergency, but so hard to attain. To do this it must have a large and active membership. The old members must sell the League to new and potential members. We are selfish if we do not share with others the gratification we have felt in learning how to be the kind of citizens which a democracy needs.

I wish that I might be at all the fall conferences, so as to talk with each and every one of you, but at several my vice presidents will take my place, and I hope you will take the occasion to get as well acquainted with them as you can during the short day's session. They will want your help.

You will also find enclosed the program of work for the Minnesota League as voted at the convention, combined with the 7-point defense program of the National League. This combination will form our year's work. Publicity can be given to these in your local papers.

Also enclosed is a list of the present State Board membership for your Presidents' Handbook.

-1-

Minn. LWV
9/41

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
August 1941

THIS YEAR'S RESPONSIBILITY

The Minnesota League of Women Voters reaffirms its belief that an active and informed electorate is the best defense of democracy. In this national emergency, the League will continue to work to secure and maintain qualified personnel in government service, sound finance and structure of government, and to preserve basic civil liberties.

Therefore, during 1941-42, the Leagues in Minnesota will:

CONTINUE RESPONSIBILITY FOR

Administration of Minnesota's Civil Service Law
Administration of state and local welfare services
Establishment of a Legislative Council for Minnesota

GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING
IN RELATION TO NATIONAL DEFENSE

IN THE STATE

Taxation
Public education services
Public housing for low income groups
Administration and financing of relief
Labor relations
Social Security Services
Public Health Services

IN THE NATION

Taxation
School facilities in defense areas
Housing in defense areas
Relief
Collective bargaining
Inter-American Cooperation
Living costs
Civil liberties

Without convention action, the Minnesota League cooperates with all other State Leagues in support of such federal measures as are selected by the National Board from the National Program of Work.

Local Leagues are urged to support local projects which are consistent with the League program.

HELP WIN THE BATTLE OF PRODUCTION

8-28-41 = 5.00
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10-11-41 = 3.00
10-27 2.00
11-24 1.00

Wishing you strength and good spirits for the speeding up of League work in September and for the increasing of your membership, I am

Sincerely yours,

Ruth H. Mitchell
Ruth H. Mitchell,
President

Publications useful in membership work

Portrait of the League of Women Voters - Marguerite M Wells - 15¢
Know Your League - 10¢
Facts about the League of Women Voters (brand-new) - 5¢
Learning by Doing - 20 years achievements of the Minnesota League - 10¢
Orientation Course for New League Members - 5¢
In preparation by the National League - a new folder for prospective members

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August 1941

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GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING
IN RELATION TO NATIONAL DEFENSE

IN THE STATE	IN THE NATION
Taxation	Taxation
Public education services	School facilities in defense areas
Public housing for low income groups	Housing in defense areas
Administration and financing of relief	Relief
Labor relations	Collective bargaining
Social Security Services	Inter-American Cooperation
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HELP WIN THE BATTLE OF PRODUCTION

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

September 5, 1941

Dear Local League President:

MEMBERSHIP AXIOMS

WHY GET NEW MEMBERS

For the members it means -
an outlet for their desire to be of service in these trying times
a certain confidence that comes through knowledge of a subject
a chance to begin to see their way through the confusion and maze of
conflicting claims that tend to undermine our democracy

For the League it means -
new untapped sources of leadership
the prestige that comes through numbers
more money to carry on its work
an opportunity to hand on to newcomers the findings of over twenty years
of study and action
a challenge to pierce through the apathy and unthinking prejudice of many women

HOW TO GET MEMBERS

1. Best results come from individual contacts
2. Contact new women coming to town, before other organizations do
3. Call upon prospective members - especially if they are new to the town
4. Have each old member try to interest one person in the League
5. Many may be reached through their husband's interest
6. Make an effort to have an especially attractive and informative membership meeting, early in the year
7. Issue public invitations through the newspapers, radio, etc. Advertise your League
8. Have occasional guest days when non-members are especially invited
9. See that good prospects are urged to attend open meetings. The telephone is helpful here.
10. Invite anyone interested to attend study group meetings. If not over-persuaded, these people almost invariably become members

HOW TO KEEP MEMBERS

1. Have an orientation course for new members
2. Have each "old" member individually responsible for one new member - to see that she comes to meetings, and to help her understand the background of discussions
3. Some women want to be put to work immediately; others may want to wait a while or may never wish to take active responsibility. Learn the interests and abilities of your new members, and provide a suitable outlet for their energies. Some like to prepare programs; others prefer the mechanics of organization - raising money, telephoning, etc. Give each the work she likes and does best
4. Keep meetings snappy. Start on time. Stop on time. Have variety in the programs with many different people sharing in the planning as well as the carrying out of the program
5. Don't make a one-year rule for your officers. If you have a good one, keep her in office if you can.
6. Telephone the membership to remind them of each meeting
7. Special study groups for those interested in a certain subject are particularly helpful in Leagues with a membership of more than 25
8. If the membership is 50 or over, it is advisable to have the unit plan of organization. Small groups stimulate interest and discussion.

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
August 1941

THIS YEAR'S RESPONSIBILITY

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Therefore, during 1941-42, the Leagues in Minnesota will:

CONTINUE RESPONSIBILITY FOR

- Administration of Minnesota's Civil Service Law
- Administration of state and local welfare services
- Establishment of a Legislative Council for Minnesota

GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING IN RELATION TO NATIONAL DEFENSE

IN THE STATE

- Taxation
- Public education services
- Public housing for low income groups
- Administration and financing of relief
- Labor relations
- Social Security Services
- Public Health Services

IN THE NATION

- Taxation
- School facilities in defense areas
- Housing in defense areas
- Relief
- Collective bargaining
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- Living costs
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Local Leagues are urged to support local projects which are consistent with the League program.

HELP WIN THE BATTLE OF PRODUCTION

8-28-41 = 500
9-8-41 = 300
10-11-41 = 300
10-27 = 200
11-24 = 100

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

September 5, 1941

Dear Local League President:

MEMBERSHIP AXIOMS

WHY GET NEW MEMBERS

For the members it means -

- an outlet for their desire to be of service in these trying times
- a certain confidence that comes through knowledge of a subject
- a chance to begin to see their way through the confusion and maze of conflicting claims that tend to undermine our democracy
- for their energies. Some like to prepare programs; others prefer the mechanics of organization - raising money, telephoning, etc. Give each the work she likes and does best
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Minn. LWV
9/41

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
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August 1941

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8-28-41 = 500
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10-27 200
11-24 100

HERE ARE THE DUTIES OF ASSOCIATION

The League of Women Voters is a national organization of women who are interested in the government and who are working for the improvement of the government. The League of Women Voters is a national organization of women who are interested in the government and who are working for the improvement of the government.

STAFF POSITION
BOARD MEMBER RELATIONS
PUBLIC RELATIONS RELATIONS
LOCAL RELATIONS
ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCIAL RELATIONS

September 3rd,
1941

Dear Board Member: -

The plans for the fall conferences worked out by Board members at the August meeting are carrying thru so successfully that I am eager for the September Board Meeting so that more plans may be made for future work.

The meeting will be Friday, September 12th, at 10 a. m. at the Hampshire Arms Hotel. I will not attempt to tell you of the various points which will need your consideration, but I can assure you that you are needed there.

The September "Voter" carries the list of fall conferences - I trust that every Board member will attend at least one conference - more if possible, and participate whether or not you are given a special part in the program.

Sincerely,

Ruth H. Mitchell

Ruth H. Mitchell
President

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

September 5, 1941

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Minn. L.W.
9/41

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
1941 - 1942

Fifth District
Sixth District
Seventh District
Eighth District
Ninth District

Mrs. Irvine McQuarrie, Minneapolis
Miss Charlotte Knudson, St. Cloud
Mrs. W. G. Workman, Tracy
Mrs. E. C. Congdon, Duluth
Mrs. Wayne Peterson, Moorhead

Honorary members

Miss Marguerite M Wells
Mrs. C. M. Denny

* Send all mail in care of the Minnesota League office

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
September 1941

Price - 1 cent

SO YOU WANT A DISCUSSION GROUP?

Reprinted by
Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
September 1941

Price - 5 cents

Following is a text of the address delivered by Rear-Admiral Richard E. Byrd,
U. S. N. (retired) at the National Emergency Rally, held by the Council
for Democracy at Madison Square Garden, New York, on August 19, 1941

Not very many months ago, I was in the waters of the Antarctic, near the South Pole, on the Navy's ice breaker, the Bear. We were fighting a full gale during the polar night. There were icebergs around us, and rocks and shoals uncharted on our maps. The night was black and long, and there was no lighthouse to show the way. We sailed alone, with none to rescue us should we hit the rocks.

Not a man on that ship had any thought but of the safety of all. On the bridge Captain Cruzen and his staff of navigators guided the vessel through the dangerous seas. Each member of the crew manned his station with courage and faith.

We knew that we had a common destiny that night, and in that knowledge we did not stop to quarrel about petty differences. We set no personal interests above the interests of all of us.

On a much greater scale, we as a nation today face the same kind of crisis that the crew of the Bear faced in the icy South Polar waters. We as a nation will survive this crisis, or we will perish; we will come out of it with freedom and self-respect, or we will come out of it as slaves - the outcome depends on us. And if we hit the rocks, there will be none to rescue us.

Like the crew of that ship, I have no personal axe to grind tonight. There are no strings tied to me. I speak for no group, no party, no public officials. I have no political ambitions. I have not consulted with the Administration about what I shall say. I speak under the auspices of the Council For Democracy, whose only partisanship is for democracy. I have but one interest - to tell as an American, the truth as I see it, with neither malice nor mud-slinging.

Let us face the first truth boldly.

This is a war between two ideas. This is the age-old struggle between democracy and tyranny, between freedom and slavery, between good and evil. This is everybody's war. This time the fight is to the death. And, so far, as we all know, tyranny has won. Fifteen nations have gone down like torpedoed ships and the first to be invaded by Hitler's slave-idea was Germany itself. The score is going very heavily against the free people of the world.

Adolph Hitler has declared that the world is not large enough for both Nazism and democracy. He believes that the easy-going people of a free nation cannot compete with a force of a super-efficient dictatorship. He considers citizens of the democracies too selfish, too ignorant, too wilful, to be able to govern themselves. He substitutes might for right, force for freedom. For God he has substituted himself and the worship of a soulless mechanical efficiency. That is the picture of one of the two worlds in conflict as we meet tonight. What of the other?

Well, we of the democracies believe in the dignity and equality of man. We believe that reason and truth and compassion can be, in the end, weapons mightier than any bombing plane. We know that even from the purely mechanical standpoint, we are more efficient than the Nazi system, but in the direction of peace and freedom. It was our peacetime efficiency that invented and developed the very machines that

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
1941 - 1942

Fifth District Mrs. Irvine McQuarrie, Minneapolis
Sixth District Miss Charlotte Knudson, St. Cloud
Seventh District Mrs. W. G. Workman, Tracy
Eighth District Mrs. E. C. Congdon, Duluth
Ninth District Mrs. Wayne Peterson, Moorhead

Honorary members
Miss Marguerite M Wells
Mrs. C. M. Denny

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Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
September 1941

Price - 1 cent

SO YOU WANT A DISCUSSION GROUP?

9-4-41

Hitler has turned into hideous mechanized units to destroy free men. Our citizens are equal to those of any dictatorship in intellect, knowledge, and potentialities. If this nation had worked for nine years with no idea other than that of wholesale conquest of its neighbors, no one could have equaled, in destructiveness our mechanized units, our airplanes and war machines. No, there is no Nazi superiority other than a temporary capacity to destroy human beings. Only Hitler himself and a few thousand of his more fanatical followers believe in this exploded myth of a German super-race.

That is the difference between us - the free world and the slave world.

But there is a second great truth that we must face with equal courage. In comparatively recent times, the world has shrunk in size. No one realizes that more than I do. In our own day, however, there are Americans who don't realize what this high speed transportation and communication mean. They deny that on this planet two billion human beings hurtle through space together. They deny that catastrophe, or disease, or war, erupting in one region, affects all other regions. They believe we can hide in our own little cabin in the wilderness and let the forest fire rage around us. They do not face the truth that the Atlantic ocean, even with Hitler bitterly engaged, is not wide enough to isolate the Nazi fifth column from South America. Even our founding fathers realized, back in those sailing ship days, that the Atlantic ocean would not isolate us from Europe. A false feeling of security may play into the hands of Hitler's agents whose master dreams - not only of European conquest - but of world conquest, whose master is as interested in the wheat fields of Iowa as he is in the oil of Baku, for which he has invaded Russia.

If Hitler won, those of us who still dream of security in isolation would experience a rude awakening.

But even when Hitler loses this war, whether we shall have fought him or not, we shall have to face this great and solemn fact: that the United States is an integral and responsible part of the entire world, and that we can never again shirk our duty as inhabitants of this planet.

Unless we recognize the dangers that lie before us, unless we move immediately to cope with them before they close in upon us, we face so tremendous a dislocation of the trade structure of this nation and the rest of the world that economic chaos will settle upon all humanity, whether we have war or not. Chaos is poisonous soil for the democracies, but the most fertile of all soils for the growth of tyranny. Therefore, no matter what may be the outcome of this war, we are headed straight for dictatorship unless we wake up before it is too late.

Let us review the facts that now stand out. First of all, we know that, in this world-wide war of ideas, we cannot stand aside. We may find ourselves forced into war with the whole dictator world.

Secondly, we know that America faces the grave threat of economic chaos whether we have war or not.

Thirdly, we know that complete economic chaos would inevitably result, as it did in Italy, Germany and Spain, in dictatorship for a dis-United States of America.

We know these things. Why, in God's name, is this country unwilling to face them? We are potentially the strongest nation on earth. But today we are soft, still unprepared for the tough kind of crisis we face. We have in our democracy, the greatest workable idea any nation ever had. But today we still quarrel among ourselves, we are smug and lethargic, we take our freedom for granted, we suffer from

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SO YOU WANT A DISCUSSION GROUP?

the enfolding disease of apathy. I tell you the blunt truth because I want to awaken you.

We must bestir ourselves now, at once, before it is too late, to a spontaneous re-awakening of all the people, determined on dynamic unity and sweat and sacrifice, exactly as if we were fighting a shooting war for our national self-preservation against the dictator world.

Since we have voluntarily assumed the responsibilities of a nation at war, I for one believe that we should live up to those responsibilities. That is, I submit, the best and only possible way to prevent a shooting war.

Battles, whether they be economic or shooting, are won by planning and preparation in time of peace. Not by a "business as usual" attitude. Let us make no mistake about this. The destiny of this nation will be decided by what we do in the next eight months. Either we become the citadel of liberty, or we lose the last hope of liberty.

If we rise today in all our might, with the single purpose of doing our utmost to save our freedom what on the face of the earth would we need fear? What dictator would dare to fight us? What economic disaster could possibly lick us? We would be doing today what most democracies put off till too late. We would expose the lie that free men cannot equal the efficiency of Hitler's slaves. We would once again prove to the world that democracy, backed by unity and sweat and sacrifice, is the most potent idea in the history of mankind.

Surely the bitterest opponents of our involvement in this war should be the strongest backers of this proposal. Surely every loyal citizen will agree with this effort to build a mighty defense machine. We may disagree on the proper strategy to defend democracy against tyranny as personified by Hitler, but we cannot disagree that democracy must be defended.

Thus, be you an interventionist or a non-interventionist; be you for peace or for war; be you of English descent or German or Italian or French or Irish; be you Republican or Democrat; a Catholic or Jew or Protestant or non-believer; a rich man or a poor man; whether you like Roosevelt or whether you don't; whether you are a farmer, laborer, or business man; whether you are a white man or a Negro - you are, if you still think freedom is better than slavery, if you still believe in our way of life, an American first.

There lies our common denominator. There lies our kinship of brotherhood that, in the face of national danger, puts aside bitterness and family quarrels. There lies the common bond of faith in an idea that stands above our place of birth or ancestry, our varying creeds, the color of our skins, the amount of money we make each year - an idea that makes the United States more important than any part of it.

On this brotherhood depends our nation's potential strength and unity, a challenge to all who hate our way of life. As a democracy counts unity, we have achieved under our strong and courageous President even more unity than could ordinarily be expected. But, in a world that has changed so quickly and incredibly, our usual unity is not enough. It is under attack. The agents of Adolph Hitler are trying to divide the people of America, to set us one against the other, to foster and exploit religious and class suspicions, to set labor against capital, Protestant against Catholic, Christian against Jew, the Middle West against the East. They have used this method of "divide and conquer" because they have seen it work as a prelude to easy military victory in Europe. But it will not, it shall not, work here.

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We must never see repeated in America the tragic story of schools and churches made a mockery, women dishonored, of spies everywhere in our midst, of firing squads, of that ultimate in degradation - fathers denounced to a Gestapo by their own sons - all the ancient earmarks of the so-called New Order that the Nazi tyranny would force upon a horrified world.

It is not enough to demand unity, sweat and sacrifice. We must know what to unite on, what work to undertake, what sacrifice to make.

I say to you very frankly that, to meet the needs of the hour, we must modify our way of life, at least for the moment. Some of us have not allowed this crisis to change our habits of unrestrained speech and action. Except for the draftees and some of the defense industrial workers and a few dollar-a-year men, we have not changed our usual routine.

We still work short hours, riding the turtle while Hitler lashes his subjects into a furious Blitz tempo. Labor and business quarrel between themselves as though they did not realize that both would be ruthlessly smashed under a tyrant. Five million man-hours have been lost by strikes. Every plant closed is a battle lost. Prices and rents - even in the vicinity of the Army camps - are forced up steadily; certainly that is the opposite of sacrifice. Some politicians are still playing at politics at the expense of our defense effort. Can we be proud of the fact that the recent Congressional vote on extension of military service was divided more along partisan lines than anything else? The philosophy of ease and comfort and pleasure has not changed.

Can we compete with Nazism that way? Nazism, that has for years bludgeoned sacrifice and discipline out of the German people? Do we deserve freedom that way?

Let us be honest with ourselves and recognize that, to deserve liberty, we must adjust our concept of it to the realities of 1941. This means that the people of America will have to subject themselves to voluntary self-restraint in the exercise of their cherished rights. It means that we must create a new and long overdue feeling of individual and group responsibility and accept those responsibilities quickly and willingly. It seems that we must end the disgraceful time lag between our knowledge of crisis and our willingness to do something about it.

If there be those who will cry that such a program involves the destruction of democracy in the effort to preserve it, I say that there is a difference between the spirit of democracy and the institutional gadgets by which it works. When a foreign power threatens America, whether by military attack or by propaganda invasion, this democracy is elastic enough to adjust the gadgets to fit the crisis. Are we any the less democratic because we have taken realistic steps to cope with impending danger by adopting the Selective Service Law? Are we less democratic because we are ready to defend democracy? Are we less democratic because we choose to observe self-restraint in time of peril?

The restraints are simple. They must not be enforced by law. That would be dictatorship. Therefore, they must be enforced by public opinion. Let us agree that free speech shall not be exploited by those who prefer other political systems in which all our civil liberties would be destroyed. Let us agree that we shall not do anything, by word or deed, to comfort Hitler or to interfere with our defense effort. That effort is the will of the majority. If we must criticize a course decided upon by the majority, let us agree to do so with fairness and moderation. Democracy guarantees debate, yes, but after the debate comes the decision by the will of the majority - and, as such, it should be respected, and immediately acted upon.

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7-4-41 100

Nor does this mean that we must stifle the honest debate and loyal constructive criticism that springs from the rights of freedom. No man, whether he be President of the United States, member of Congress, or private citizen, is ever infallible, any more than unity is a one-way street. That mistakes must be made in every department of our activities is in the very nature of human affairs. I do not merely affirm this fact. I urge you to do your part in criticizing, suggesting, expressing your opinion to our legislators and executives. That is the way of free people. Honest debate of many minds arrives in the end at more accurate judgment than is possible for one mind. Therein lies the superiority of democracies over the Nazi idea.

As an American, I affirm the right of any man to say that he does not want to see this country go to war. But we must never again point our finger at one patriotic group and say "Warmonger" or at another sincere group and say "Traitor." When our neighbor's home is threatened, we will defend it whether he be Jew or Christian, Democrat or Republican, worker or businessman, isolationist or interventionist. That was the principle on which we worked that night on the ice breaker Bear. Because the principle is sound I am alive to speak to you now.

And, incidentally, Captain Cruzen of the Bear is of German descent, and his second in command, Lieutenant Niemo, is of Italian descent, both good Americans. There are millions of Cruzens and Niemos in this country who, like Wendell Willkie, are anxious to do their part to help preserve American democracy if they are given the chance. Because this is true, we must guard against the injustice of distrusting fellow-Americans simply because their names have a foreign quality, or because they speak with a foreign accent, or their customs are different from ours.

I have said that the ordinary habits of individuals and groups in normal times are inadequate to meet this crisis. It is true of the citizenry of America, and it is true of our Government. American democracy has always met dangers with leadership. At such moments quick decisive action must be taken by the Commander-in-Chief on matters that ordinarily would be decided through slower processes. Our danger does not lie in action, but in indecision.

And as I discuss leadership from this platform I find myself again back in spirit near the South Pole standing on the bridge of that Polar ship in the darkness and the storm with the rocks around us.

Without a leader this Republic would be like that ship without the captain on the bridge. Just as the Captain on that ship must be able to act quickly to avoid the rocks, our Commander-in-Chief often must act quickly to steer our Ship of State safely through the storm that has hit the world.

I believe that history will say that President Roosevelt has had to contend with graver responsibilities than ever before faced a Chief Executive of this nation. Lincoln was faced with the threat of losing a dozen states from the Union. Roosevelt is faced with the threat of losing all forty-eight. Lincoln had the task of abolishing the enslavement of five per cent of the population. This Administration has the task of preventing the enslavement of all the people - and again let me remind you that this can come to pass without invasion by a foreign power.

By the orderly process of a free people, we have placed a great burden on the shoulders of the President and his associates, including especially that great statesman, Cordell Hull: on the shoulders of our representatives in Congress. The Government cannot bear this burden alone. It is the solemn duty of every loyal American to share that burden with our President and the rest of the government.

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The President has been accused of trying to get this nation into war. I can give you my personal word that Roosevelt, the man, has a deep hatred for war - deeper perhaps than many who have made this criticism. Roosevelt, the President, has the task of carrying American democracy forward under God against any resistance, and it is his duty to do that above all things. If he can do it without war he will do it. But there are things infinitely worse than war, and the worst of these is slavery.

Firmness, courage, strength, and more strength - that is the need of the hour. Our President has demonstrated all of these qualities in this emergency. This is a world, half of which has already been driven back to a primitive state; a world where the weak and the timid are quickly wiped out; where animal-eats animal; where betrayal, ambush and murder are the rule.

Defeatism, appeasement, timidity - they have no place in our defense against this savage kind of world. There can be no division of opinion about that. But there is, as I have said, a division of opinion as to how we shall defend ourselves. Some believe in positive action and others in passive defense. This is partly a military matter, and certainly it is a military fallacy to think it possible to defend ourselves by standing guard at our frontiers and awaiting for the attack, with the enemy free to choose his own time and our weakest point.

In all history nothing but disaster has come from a passive attitude towards organized violence.

I have tried to tell you our duty in hard-boiled realistic terms. I rest my case on those terms. But there is something in this crisis which transcends hard-boiled realism. I am thinking of the "terrible silence of the gagged millions of Europe." Isn't there a moral issue here, an issue that I cannot help but believe means something to most of us. It is the issue between human decency, common kindness and sympathy, on the one side, and inhuman brutality on the other.

We know that the lust for world conquest, the brutal persecution of innocent human beings, the degradation of the human spirit, we know that these things are wrong. We know that we stand on trial today before the eyes of our Maker and before the generations of the years ahead, with this greatest of all choices. At the end of one choice lies Hell. At the end of the other lies the peace and freedom in which all men may repeat with the Psalmist: "Behold how good and pleasant it is for brethren to live together in unity."

Here at Madison Square Garden tonight we are enjoying the four freedoms of our Bill of Rights. There is your free press. Here on this platform is your free speech. You who listen to me worship as you please. And here, in this meeting place, is your free assembly.

What are we going to do to repay Democracy for these freedoms? Are we going to sit back and enjoy them as though no one had ever fought and died for them? or are we going to make our personal sacrifice every day so that our defense effort may be furthered? Are we going to divide our national house against itself through dissension - or are we going to stand united behind the President as if at war with an unconquerable morale? Americans, what is your answer?

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If the trip is made at the invitation of a local League, expenses are to be paid by such League.

If the trip is planned by the State League, the expenses shall be met out of the state budget.

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Hotel room if it is necessary to remain overnight and other accommodations cannot be arranged for.

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SO YOU WANT A DISCUSSION GROUP?

The secret of a good discussion is a good leader. Some are born good; others can be trained

A leader

must be alert, open minded and flexible
must have poise and self-restraint
need not be an expert, but
must make careful preparation, such as
a sample outline of points that may be brought out
leading questions for use if necessary
and must practice - practice - practice

In conducting a discussion, the leader must

see that the issues are clearly before the group
get every person into the discussion
bring out ideas - make them think
keep the discussion to the point, and moving from point to point,
but be quick to recognize an interesting by-path
summarize from time to time
be sure that the discussion ends at some constructive conclusion

Now - choose a subject for discussion - a nice easy one to start with

Everybody read up on the subject
Be prepared to throw in your contribution to the discussion
Somebody prime herself on all objections
Another try to know all the answers - or maybe several of you
You could get an expert - but he'd probably make a speech!

Go to it!

Speak up - voice your opinion or experiences or quote someone else
It's the leader's job to keep you talking - one at a time -
not too long - on the subject
Make it peppy - interrupt
Thresh out the objections and points of view
Be amicable and reasonable - don't get mad!

Everybody make the most of this opportunity to learn by discussing rather than by listening.

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Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
September 18th, 1941

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It is being recommended this year that all Leagues receive material on the 7-point defense program adopted by the General Council last spring. Therefore, even though your League may not have already been asked if you wish this service, we are enclosing the quizzes already published by the National League on five of these subjects. Others will be equally inexpensive and necessary to your study this year.

Also enclosed is a sheet of suggestions for discussion group meetings. There is no charge for this copy. Others may be ordered at the price indicated.

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SPECIAL OFFER ON DEFENSE QUIZZES

25 copies of any quiz for 75¢

Minn. LWV
Sept., 1941

165

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

Fergus Falls, Minn.
Sept. 25th, 1941

Dear Economic Welfare Chairman: --

Events are streaming by us at such a rate that anything like a letter to outline a year's work seems terribly and helplessly static. But what an opportunity we have, now that we have won the right to citizenship, to show that we are ready for its responsibilities as well. Our country needs us, in these harsh days - needs our woman's point of view in its counsels, needs us as enlightened citizens, even more than as aluminum gatherers or Red Cross knitters, though dear knows it needs our bit there too.

Our General Council last spring selected a seven-point program, of subjects on which we are already prepared by past study, so that we can move ahead to the topic of the house - defense, and how each subject relates to it. Were you as proud as I was when you read in the last Members' Magazine the article on these seven points by our chairman, Mrs. Cheek? Three of these points fall within our department: 1) Collective bargaining and defense, 2) Housing in defense areas, and 3) Living costs and defense. The first two are emphasized by our state program as well; the third is so timely and touches all our lives so closely that I know we will want to cover it too.

"Quizzes" on each of these three, prepared by the National League, are now ready, and a copy of each has gone to your League on running account. They are simple introductions to new situations created by defense conditions, not exhaustive studies of the subjects. Use them as summary sheets, for general distribution, and for discussion.

Collective Bargaining "Strikes and the Citizen", printed in an attractive folder, gives sane answers to the questions we are all asking about strikes in defense industries, and I have prepared for us in Minnesota a short, short insert on our own labor relations law. I hope most of your members will want copies of this pamphlet; your husband will enjoy it too.

Housing, our good old friend, wears a new dress this year. We are concerned with the shortages that will be felt in defense centers, the mushroom houses that will spring up to sell for fancy prices unless careful plans are laid before the situation becomes acute, the rent increases that will accompany shortages.

Will you all familiarize your Leagues with the housing material prepared last spring, if you have not yet done so, and so be ready to take off on this new phase, housing and defense. The quiz on this subject covers federal aid, past progress and future housing needs. This is a situation where "something new" is constantly being added. Read the News Letter. It will be our best and most up to date source of information on nation-wide developments.

Developments in Minnesota so far do not warrant a special insert for the quiz. However, I shall keep you informed through the Voter, by letter, or by special material later. In the meantime, will you share with your members the fact that the Twin Cities Metropolitan District has recently been declared a defense area, which means (1) that private building will be aided, by making larger FHA loans available (90% as against 80% in non-defense areas), and by giving building materials for this section priorities, and (2) that rent controls will be established, and (3) if the shortage warrants it, the government may construct homes.

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SPECIAL OFFER ON DEFENSE QUIZZES

25 copies of any quiz for 75¢

Minn. LWV
Sept., 1941

Living Costs and Defense The quiz, titled "Prices and Inflation", includes why
and how much the cost of living is increased by the defense program, what steps
that federal government has taken to keep prices down, whether inflation can be
prevented by price control, what sacrifices must be made if inflation is to be
prevented. No special insert will be prepared as this question applies to the
country over very much the same.

We also have available from the League office a Public Affairs pamphlet on
"Defense and the Consumer" that will be of further help to you. It suggests many
follow-ups that we can make, and many things that we can do about living costs.
Here, too, I feel events will move so rapidly that the News Letter will be our
best source on developments. Have you followed its reports of the price-fixing
bill?

So let me hear from you and tell me how I can be helpful. Here's to a splendid
year for you.

Cordially yours,

Catharine Wright

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

References mentioned in this letter (available from State League office)

Strikes and the Citizen	Natl. LWV	5 cents
Housing and Defense	Natl. LWV	5 cents
Prices and Inflation	Natl. LWV	5 cents
(Special offer - 25 copies of any one quiz - 75 cents)		

Summary Sheet on Housing	Minn. LWV	3 cents
Housing Projects in Minnesota	Minn. LWV	2 cents

Defense and the Consumer	Public Affairs Com.	10 cents
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Other material:

Labor Relations Legislation in Minn.	Minn. LWV	2 cents (1939)
(and other League material on collective bargaining)		
Can Inflation Be Prevented? - talk by George B Leonard (loan copies available)		

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25 copies of any quiz for 75¢

Minn. LWV
Sept. 1941

165

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

Fergus Falls, Minn.
Sept. 25th, 1941

Dear Economic Welfare Chairman: --

Events are streaming by us at such a rate that anything like a letter to outline a

Housing, our good old friend, wears a new dress this year. We are concerned with the shortages that will be felt in defense centers, the mushroom houses that will spring up to sell for fancy prices unless careful plans are laid before the situation becomes acute, the rent increases that will accompany shortages.

Will you all familiarize your Leagues with the housing material prepared last spring, if you have not yet done so, and so be ready to take off on this new phase, housing and defense. The quiz on this subject covers federal aid, past progress and future housing needs. This is a situation where "something new" is constantly being added. Read the News Letter. It will be our best and most up to date source of information on nation-wide developments.

Developments in Minnesota so far do not warrant a special insert for the quiz. However, I shall keep you informed through the Voter, by letter, or by special material later. In the meantime, will you share with your members the fact that the Twin Cities Metropolitan District has recently been declared a defense area, which means (1) that private building will be aided, by making larger FHA loans available (90% as against 80% in non-defense areas), and by giving building materials for this section priorities, and (2) that rent controls will be established, and (3) if the shortage warrants it, the government may construct homes.

-1-

9-17-41

20

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
September 25th, 1941

Enclosed is a letter to one of your department chairmen. As we do not have her name on our records, will you see that it is passed on to her immediately? Also if the names of other chairmen have not been reported, can they be sent in soon as other department letters will be going out?

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

Dear Foreign Policy Chairman: -

September 29th, 1941

foreign policy program is flexible enough to prepare for sudden change or urgent request for action. Mrs. Wright says she "hopes to follow these proposals" and also asks you "to remember that they are subject to change without notice."

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Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis

NOTICE OF STATE BOARD MEETING

Date - Friday, October 10th
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(note new telephone number)

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10-1-41

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
STATE BOARD MINUTES
Sept. 12th, 1941

Present: Miss Mitchell, Madms. Denny, Carter, Crounse, Gruenhagen, Duff, Stakman, Cant, Keyes, Grahame, McQuarrie, Newhart, Nelson, Brooks, Beard, Bartlett, Workman, Jackson, Witherstine, Fleming, Gislason, Peterson, Fraser, Dalrymple, Dr. Boynton, Miss Knudson.

Finance IT WAS VOTED that the treasurer's report showing a balance August 1st of \$942.43, receipts during August of \$443.10, disbursements of \$629.44, leaving a balance August 31st of \$756.09, with bills payable during September estimated at \$780.06, be accepted and the bills allowed. No increase in the Jane Grey Swisshelm Fund was reported. It was announced that the Duluth League had started its finance drive and seem to be well organized.

IT WAS VOTED that the following policy (see attached) with reference to League officers going to local Leagues on official business, be adopted. It was pointed out that anyone wishing to "contribute" her expenses for such trips, as so many have done in the past, might still do so, but that this system would show on the books the real cost of such trips.

Organization IT WAS VOTED that Mrs. Musser's resignation as finance chairman be accepted with regret. In considering appointment of such chairman, the following points were made as to what such a chairman should attempt to do, in order to make a closer contact with local finance chairmen: 1) make local Leagues realize the "fun" of getting contributions; 2) keep finance active and in front of Leagues all the time rather than at only certain time of the year; 3) help local Leagues by going with their members on finance calls. After discussion, IT WAS VOTED that the appointment of a finance chairman be left to the executive committee.

In the endeavor to increase League membership, eight new Leagues have been formed during the past year. At the presidents' conference last May it was decided to set aside two weeks, preferably Sept. 15th to Oct. 1st, for definite and concentrated attempt to secure new members. A letter has gone to local Leagues, including some "membership axioms" drawn up by Mrs. Jackson. Special newspaper and radio publicity during this period was advised, with local Leagues to take responsibility for radio programs.

Fall Conferences Two fall conferences have been held, and there was discussion as to wherein techniques could be improved. At these two there had been plenty of discussion and great interest shown. Discussion on the "battle of production" brought up many questions as to the "interventionist" versus the "isolationist" points of view, and the fact that it was not always possible to meet on common ground. It was felt that we must impress our members with the urgency of standing behind the government's task of the moment - to produce. It was agreed that the talk by Admiral Byrd be reproduced and distributed.

It was reported that the afternoon discussions on using the program of work were interesting, though not controversial, and there were several suggestions made for improvement, including a round-up of all points as a finale so that members would go back with concrete ideas.

Defense Bonds It was the consensus that the Leagues should be informed and arouse interest in these, but had no responsibility for the actual selling of them.

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
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Equal Rights Amendment A letter was read from Miss Wells, asking for action on the Equal Rights Amendment, which has been reported favorably by the sub-committee to the Senate Judiciary Committee, where it is expected action will be taken this fall. It was agreed that this request should be passed on to local Leagues. There was discussion as to the type of letters League members should write, and it was agreed such letters should be thoughtful and give reasons for opposition to the amendment, not just a request for opposition such as are sent by pressure groups. Inasmuch as Mrs. Luwe has had some correspondence with Senator Ball on this question, it was suggested that she be asked to summarize the most effective arguments, to be sent on to local Leagues for their assistance in writing such letters.

There was discussion of board planning, following a letter from Miss Wells asking that special care be taken in planning the year's work so that it will reach all members, rather than just a few doing all the work and study. The ultimate aim of a good board should be to reach the individual. The convention decides what the League shall do during the year, and the board puts that plan into action. Department chairmen were urged to bring before the board their plans for material and discuss its type and timing.

After luncheon, Miss Wells led discussion on foreign policy and the battle of production. She said the fundamental difficulty in securing national unity is lack of realization of the seriousness of the situation, that it is hard to convince people who believe that we can still get on if Hitler dominates the world. She said that if we cannot prove to these people that economically we would have no life at all, that businesses would have to close, that every person would be affected, then explain that the whole world is at a cross roads - either progressive civilization exists or Hitler's brutality will prevail.

In reply to the inquiry as to how much League members should impose their ideas on other people, she replied that we should never impose our opinion, but that the world is faced with the worst danger ever encountered, that no past experience counts, that we must feel the urgency to convince people of the dangers and then let them act accordingly - try to make everyone we come in contact with conscious of the broader aspects - that it is never smooth to turn from one way of life to another. Americans have a real responsibility to the world for its future as neverbefore; are we going to let Hitler and his ideals stand and ours fall, or are we going to attempt, by getting behind the government on its present program, perhaps to avert the war in our own country. Miss Wells maintained again that the lease-lend policy can be a substitute for war for this country, if we can do our part through production. As long as it is possible to meet the situation without going to war, it should be done. Our biggest job now is to produce, and if we do it as planned, we have done a big task, perhaps even harder than jumping into war.

A united people on the present program is what is needed at this time, rather than debate on going to war versus not going to war. Regardless of any criticism one might feel as to the President and his actions, she called attention to the fact that he was elected in a democratic way, that he is there for four years, and we must get behind him and support the program for our own good and for the good of our country. With reference to the question of freedom of speech which might hinder the defense production program, she said she wouldn't do anything to prevent such freedom of speech, but would be very careful of what she said herself, and that undoubtedly wholesome changes in the defense organization set up have resulted from thoughtful criticism.

Respectfully submitted,

Dorothy L Gruenhagen, Secretary

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Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
September 1941

Price - 5 cents

MINNESOTA STREAMLINED

Financial Structure

Expenditures

Since the passage of the Reorganization Act in 1939, the government of the State of Minnesota functions through a new set up, designed to centralize authority.

The Governor is directly responsible for the policies of the eighteen departments whose chiefs he appoints. He manages the finances of the State through the Commissioner of Administration.

This Commissioner is the business manager of the state. He is appointed by the Governor for a term of two years, the same term as that of the Governor. He controls all state expenditures except those of the University. Under his direction are three divisions: 1) budgets, 2) purchasing, and 3) public property.

The Division of Budgets allocates to each department every quarter the funds that may be spent. This apportionment cannot be exceeded. Therefore the State should not have deficits in the future. No department may purchase anything, not even office supplies, without the approval of the Purchasing Division. Bids are required for purchases over certain amounts, and very strict procedure is laid down in the law. Furthermore, all expenditures must be approved by the State Auditor (elected for a four year term) who checks all requests as to 1) legality, and 2) availability of funds. The Public Property Division is the custodian of the Capitol and all state buildings, responsible for maintenance and repairs, and for an inventory of all state property.

The Public Examiner is appointed by the Governor for a six year term and is considered a non-political officer. He audits all expenditures after they are made. He also audits the accounts of all departments, the counties, and first class cities. Upon request he may audit the accounts of any city and other local unit.

The Civil Service Department is important in the new organization as it checks all pay rolls to see that the department heads are obeying the civil service requirements. It also sets up classification and compensation schedules which are essential to efficient state government.

Receipts

Money for the state expenditures comes from four sources: taxes, loans, fees and fines, and the federal government. The State Treasurer, an elected official, is the official recipient of all state funds, and all state vouchers (checks) must be signed by him.

All taxes, except motor vehicle licenses, are collected by the Department of Taxation. This department is under one Commissioner instead of three as formerly. The work is divided into three sections: income tax, gas tax, and inheritance and gift tax. Appeal and judicial functions are performed by a part-time board of three members.

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State Expenditures for Current Governmental Costs

As shown in the accompanying table (Table A), the greatest expenditures of the state in the past year were for welfare, highways and education.

The general welfare expenses were for prisons, hospitals for the insane, old soldiers' home, schools for the blind and deaf. These costs have increased only about \$1 million in the past eight years. The great burden is for carrying out the Social Security program, listed as "Aids to Other Governmental Units." This represents county aid for old age assistance (over \$13,800,000), aid to dependent children (over \$2,300,000) and \$278,000 for aid to the blind. Prior to 1936 the state did not give such aid. For the most part these expenditures have been met from current revenues, although about \$2 million was borrowed in 1937 and \$1 million in 1939. The State has, however, issued bonds to the amount of \$42 million for direct relief, and seed loans since 1932.

Expenses for highways were the second highest item in 1940. The total amount spent was lower, however, than for any year since 1936. A reduction of over \$3,600,000 was made in 1940 over the previous year in cost of the State Highway Department operations. Aids to Other Governmental Units represents in part the distribution to the counties of one third of the gasoline taxes and proceeds of the property tax levy of one mill "roads and bridges." Through these two aids the State in 1940 contributed 54% more to counties for highway purposes than in 1932. The roads and bridges levy was repealed in 1941. Bonds have been issued to construct the highways in accordance with the "Babcock Amendment"; interest and debt charges are met by the annual license fees on automobiles. The State has also secured large funds from the federal government for road building.

Education costs include the support of the state teachers' colleges, the University, State Historical Society, Law Library, State Department of Education and state aid to local districts. These costs have increased about \$8 million in the past nine years, chiefly because of the additional state aid paid to local units. Almost no increase in support has been given to the University, state teachers' colleges and state schools for the blind and deaf.

State Receipts

The State receives income from the Federal Government in the form of grants in aid, from its citizens in the form of taxes, from fines, fees, department earnings, interest on trust funds, and from borrowed money. (See Table B)

Since 1932 federal grants have increased from \$5,766,000 to \$16,684,000, nearly three fold. In the earlier years most of the money was for highways. As these grants reached their peak, the Social Security program started. Both the highway aids and Social Security aids require a contribution by the State. The table of receipts (Table B) does not show the millions of dollars contributed by the federal government for work relief (WPA) and grants to agriculture, food surplus stamps and for many other purposes - funds that do not pass through the state treasury.

The most important tax for local units is the general property tax, but since 1937 the state has restricted itself to a small millage. It is still one of the largest single sources of state tax revenue. In 1940 the gasoline tax produced the most. The other important taxes are the income tax and motor vehicle licenses.

Departmental earnings, licenses, fees and permits are from grain and oil inspection, game and fish licenses, and from the insurance department.

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State Debt

In addition to the costs of government financed by current funds as shown in the table of expenditures (Table A), many of the departments have had deficits in the past. The state has also undertaken large capital ventures.

Bonds have been issued for the construction of buildings such as for the state offices, teachers' colleges and University. The State has taken over county bonds issued for drainage ditches in the northern part of the state and for establishing game preserves.

State highway construction has been financed by borrowing. Mention has been made of the loans made for relief expenses.

Large amounts of bonds are outstanding for the payment of the Rural Credits venture, an attempt to help the local banks and the farmers by making them easy loans.

In 1940, 94.1% of total expenditures were made from current revenues, 5.9% from borrowed money. The state debt as of January 1st, 1941, was as follows:

Rural Credits	58,640,000
Relief and Aids	20,132,000
Highways	35,745,757
Other (buildings, hospitals, game preserves, Teachers' Retirement)	4,465,017
Total	118,982,774

Where Are We Going?

What is the trend in Minnesota finances? In 1940 the total expenditures declined more than \$6 million from the previous year, and \$7 million from 1938. Relief expenditures were slightly less than in 1938. The biggest reduction came because of reduced borrowing for highways.

The costs of general government, protection to persons and property, health and conservation were all less in 1940 than in the preceding year. A slight increase was made in the expenditures for education.

A reduction of almost \$3 million was made in the debt. The trend therefore seems to be in the right direction. The biggest problem is the financing of old age assistance.

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- Howard's Outlines in Civil Government.

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CURRENT GOVERNMENTAL COSTS 1/
Expenditures financed from revenue receipts
Fiscal Year July 1, 1939 to June 30, 1940
(In thousands of dollars - 000)

TABLE A

Function		Totals	Per cent of total
<u>General Government</u>			
General 2/	2 328		
Debt Service 3/		2 328	2.4
<u>Protection of Persons and Property</u>			
General	2 939		
Debt Service	50	2 989	3.0
<u>Health and Sanitation</u>			
General	1 067		
Aids to other governmental units	419	1 486	1.5
<u>Natural Resources</u>			
General	4 205		
Debt Service	172	4 377	4.4
<u>Highways</u>			
General	16 019		
Aids to other governmental units	7 624		
Debt Service	4 848	28 491	28.8
<u>Welfare</u>			
General	7 869		
Aids to other governmental units	16 505		
Debt Service	7 190	31 564	31.9
<u>Education</u>			
General	8 602		
Aids to other governmental units	17 978		
Debt Service	159	26 739	27.0
<u>Miscellaneous</u>			
General	67		
Aids to other governmental units	755		
Debt Service	115	937	1.0
Grand Total			
General	43 095		
Aids to other governmental units	43 283		
Debt Service	12 533		
Total for all functions	98 911	98 911	

1/ Minnesota Institute for Governmental Research, Bulletin 11, "An Analysis of Minnesota State Fiscal Operations 1932-1940"

2/ "General" - current costs

3/ "Debt Service" - represents amount spent for interest and payment of debt previously incurred, not deficits incurred in the current year.

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REVENUE RECEIPTS 1/
(In thousands of dollars - 000)

TABLE B

	1931-1932	Percent of total	1939-1940	Percent of total
<u>Tax Revenues</u>				
Property	11 663	19.1	12 390	12.2
Gross earnings	5 886	9.7	7 048	6.9
Inheritance and gift	1 820	3.0	1 199	1.2
Income	.....	...	11 065	10.9
Liquor	.....	...	6 085	6.0
Insurance	1 894	3.1	1 965	1.9
Ore Occupational and Royalty	1 324	2.2	3 305	3.3
Gasoline	11 707	19.2	21 095	20.7
Motor Vehicle	10 293	16.9	9 745	9.6
All other taxes	114	.2	233	.2
Total	44 701		74 130	
<u>Non-Tax Revenues (other than US Aids)</u>				
Licenses, Fees, Permits	2 597	4.3	3 796	3.7
Departmental Earnings	3 244	5.3	3 620	3.5
Trust Fund Income to General				
School Fund	2 637	4.3	1 679	1.7
Other Income from Trust Funds	427	.7	503	.5
Miscellaneous Revenues	1 539	2.5	1 315	1.3
Total	10 444		10 913	
<u>United States Aid</u>				
For Highways	5 051	8.3	3 170	3.1
For Social Security	.....	...	10 536	10.4
Unemployment Comp. Administration	.....	...	818	.8
For Education	273	.5	1 301	1.3
Others	442	.7	859	.8
Total	5 766		16 684	
Grand Total, Revenue Receipts	60 911	100.0	101 727	100.0

1/ Minnesota Institute for Governmental Research, Bulletin 11, "An Analysis of Minnesota State Fiscal Operations 1932-1940."

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September 29th, 1941

Have you had time to catch your breath, what with the "Battle of Production" still going at whirlwind pace, with no signs of letup? I managed to take five weeks' vacation in Southern California and it was truly relaxing. I read little, slept and talked much. Now I'm back ready and refreshed to begin another fall as your state foreign policy chairman. I hope you, too, had a few weeks or days of total relaxation so you are ready to start out on your fall activities.

Inter-American Cooperation, one of the seven points on the League's program selected for emphasis by the General Council in May, will be the subject of a "quiz" expected very soon from the National League. Latin-American policy in relation to a total picture of American foreign policy is brought out in this quiz, "The Americas and Defense" through sifting such questions as: What is the Monroe Doctrine? What is the inter-American program for defense? What is the Nazi threat to South America? Is Canada included in an inter-American program?

Your first responsibility will be to see that the quiz is not confined to study groups alone, but used by your entire League's membership. As supplemental material, the National League is preparing a Foreign Policy study problem, "The Economic Defense of Latin America". This will probably be out shortly after the 1st of October.

There is also much other good material on Latin America. I hope you will find the bibliography given in the Notebook for Foreign Policy chairman helpful. If you want to carry your study further, you might write to Mary Winslow, Committee on Latin American Relations, Commerce Bldg., Washington, D C, and see what an extensive bibliography the Rockefeller Committee has already under way. The South Americans are also interested in knowing more about this country. I do wish you could have met a most charming Chilean woman, Senora Mandujano, who was visiting in this city for several days. She was anxious to know more about the League of Women Voters. She had heard about us down in Santiago. You see, by studying South America you will learn more of the politics, economics and social customs of the countries.

Our National Foreign Policy chairman, Mrs. Louise Leonard Wright, also believes that subsequent material will be out this fall on "Defense Outposts - Our Strategic Possessions" and "United States-Canadian Relationships." However, the foreign policy program is flexible enough to prepare for sudden change or urgent request for action. Mrs. Wright says she "hopes to follow these proposals" and also asks you "to remember that they are subject to change without notice."

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STATE BOARD MINUTES
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MINNESOTA STREAMLINED

requirements. It also sets up classification and compensation schedules which are essential to efficient state government.

Receipts

Money for the state expenditures comes from four sources: taxes, loans, fees and fines, and the federal government. The State Treasurer, an elected official, is the official recipient of all state funds, and all state vouchers (checks) must be signed by him.

All taxes, except motor vehicle licenses, are collected by the Department of Taxation. This department is under one Commissioner instead of three as formerly. The work is divided into three sections: income tax, gas tax, and inheritance and gift tax. Appeal and judicial functions are performed by a part-time board of three members.

-1-

If you are not already a subscriber to the National News Letter, be sure you see copies of it this fall, and I hope you will all plan to subscribe to the new volume beginning January 1st (\$1.00 for the year) as it is so extremely valuable in keeping us up to date on developments. For instance, the last two issues had excellent articles on Japan and South America.

And I hope you will not forget, along with all these other things, our responsibility for working for national unity behind the defense production program. Try to tie as much of your study and discussion during the coming months with continued interest in the "Battle of Production."

Do write me if you need further help.

Sincerely,

Gladys Sinclair Brooks
Mrs. Wright Brooks, Chairman,
Dept. of Govt. and Foreign Policy

New material available from State League office:

"The Americas and Defense" (25 copies for 75 cents)	Nat'l. LWV	5 cents
Notebook for Foreign Policy Chairmen	Minn. LWV	10 cents
Talk by Louise Leonard Wright	Natl. LWV	5 cents
Talk by Admiral Byrd	Minn. LWV	5 cents

Ready soon:

Foreign Policy Problem "Economic Defense of Latin-America" Natl. LWV

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
STATE BOARD MINUTES
Sept. 12th, 1941

brought up many questions as to the "interventionist" versus the "isolationist" points of view, and the fact that it was not always possible to meet on common ground. It was felt that we must impress our members with the urgency of standing behind the government's task of the moment - to produce. It was agreed that the talk by Admiral Byrd be reproduced and distributed.

It was reported that the afternoon discussions on using the program of work were interesting, though not controversial, and there were several suggestions made for improvement, including a round-up of all points as a finale so that members would go back with concrete ideas.

Defense Bonds It was the consensus that the Leagues should be informed and arouse interest in these, but had no responsibility for the actual selling of them.

-1-

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
September 1941

Price - 5 cents

MINNESOTA STREAMLINED

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MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

October 8th, 1941

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For your own library of reference material on League subjects, I enclose a little pamphlet "Citizens Without Votes" on suffrage for the District of Columbia.

Let's make this a lively year in the League. In maintaining an alert and sound thinking citizenry at home lies much of the basic strength of our democracy. Please write for any further information or assistance that you desire.

Sincerely yours,

Helen B. Newhart
Mrs. Ellwood H. Newhart, Chairman,
Dept. of Government and Its Operation

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Ave.,
Minneapolis

Albert Lea, Minn.
October 21, 1941

Dear Chairman of Government and Education:

"School Facilities in Defense Areas" is one of the series of eight items selected by the General Council for nation-wide emphasis. The U. S. Office of Education estimated that the number of children to be accommodated in September 1941 in the defense areas would be about a quarter of a million! "Schools in Defense Areas", a recently published quiz by the National League (5¢) is available. Because the Twin City area has recently been designated a defense housing area, it may be that the school situation will also become critical. However, as no information is available as yet on this situation in Minnesota, the insert planned for this quiz will have to be postponed. I hope you will make wide use of the quiz.

Best wishes for a successful year, and don't forget that an "active and informed electorate is the best defense of democracy."

Sincerely yours,

Richard W. Morin
Mrs. Richard W. Morin, Chairman,
Dept. of Govt. and Education

Pamphlets mentioned in this letter
are available at State League office.

MINNESOTA

November 7th, 1941

Vol. VIII, No. 1

COLLEGE VOTER

NORTHFIELD

MINNESOTA

We of the Carleton College League of Women Voters present the first issue of the MINNESOTA COLLEGE VOTER for 1941-42. We have enjoyed the work of editing the paper and thank all of you for your fine cooperation.

Harriet Starin, Editor

ALL COLLEGE LEAGUE CONFERENCE

"Winning the Battle of Production" formed the central theme of the eleventh annual College League Conference which met at St. Cloud State Teachers' College, Oct. 24th and 25th.

The delegates were jolted into a realization of this issue at the first meeting of the group on Friday afternoon following registration and an informal coffee hour. Mrs. Kurt Stai of the St. Cloud League and college members from the schools represented - St. Cloud, Mankato and Winona Teachers' Colleges, St. Catharines and Carleton - participated in a panel discussion of the issues involved in America's defense program.

Following dinner Friday evening in Shoemaker Hall, Mr. O J Jerde of the St. Cloud faculty led the fireside discussion concerning the topic "Do Emergencies Throttle Democracy?" Shirley Seifried, president of the All-College Board, presided at the dinner.

While the majority of the conference delegates were conducted through the St. Cloud Orphanage, the members of the Board convened Saturday morning, at which time the following matters were discussed: All Leagues are to pay affiliation dues of three dollars, plus one dollar for the cost of publishing the College Voter.

It was suggested that each College League build up its own library of League publications; arrangements were made for the circulation of the present "traveling" library. The constitution was amended so that it now provides for only three board meetings and three issues of the College Voter each year. The League at the University of Minnesota will have the next board meeting there January 12.

Miss Helen M. Horr, the dynamic field secretary of the State League, discussed the state program of work, and the history and action on foreign policy, leading to the present stand on repeal of the Neutrality Act. Mrs. A B Anderson, adviser of the College Leagues, presided over this discussion Saturday morning, when suggestions were made for college programs for the year.

Miss Ruth H. Mitchell, president of the Minnesota League, addressed the delegates at noon on "The Place of College League Members in the Defense Program" which climaxed the conference.

The success of the meeting was due in a large part to the excellent planning and to the hospitality of the St. Cloud League. The entire conference was as stimulating as a Vitamin B pill, especially in making the delegates conscious of their responsibility in the present crisis.

MEMBERS' MAGAZINE

Winona Teachers' College

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MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
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Sincerely yours,

Delores W. Morin
Mrs. Richard W. Morin, Chairman,
Dept. of Govt. and Education

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are available at State League office.

A dessert meeting was held in Ogden Hall. The officers presented an original radio skit giving a preview of the year's work on the theme of national defense. The members were divided into committees, to take turns presenting the social part of the meetings.

A report will be given in the form of a mock conference at the November meeting which will be a resume of the conference. Members of the Winona LNV will be present.

Bemidji Teachers' College

At the September meeting the old members described the purpose and meaning of the League of Women Voters. The year's program suggested by the State League will be followed. Rachel Peterson summarized the booklet "The Battle of Production."

Mankato Teachers' College

The Mankato State Teachers' College has found three interesting speakers who are glad to offer their services.

The first is Miss Laura Hegstad, state nurse of five counties, who is well versed on the subject of welfare.

Judge Klaseus, Judge of the Probate Court of Blue Earth County, is an authority on juvenile delinquency.

The third speaker is Dwight Early, Mankato Director of Recreation. He has a good background and much information concerning recreational programs.

St. Cloud Teachers' College

During the Orientation Program, the League at the college held a tea for all the women of the college. Those interested in finding out what a League meeting was like signed a list and special invitations were sent to them to attend.

When Miss Mary Craig McGeachy, the only woman member of the British Embassy in Washington, D C, was in St. Cloud to talk at the College Women's Club, the League of Women Voters and the International Relations Club invited her to discuss the

living conditions in England at this time. The joint meeting was held in Lawrence Hall and was very well attended by both faculty and students.

The subject of the next meeting will first be a discussion of Robert's Rules of Order and of parliamentary procedure. It may be worked out by having a demonstration with comments by a critic.

Carleton

The first League meeting was held at the home of Mrs. L A Headley, president of the Northfield LNV. She spoke on the proposed program of the year for the Northfield League and suggestions were made as to possible ways in which the town and college leagues might cooperate.

The theme for the year will be "Democracy and How We Can Maintain It."

This year the League at Carleton is the largest ever, with 141 members.

University of Minnesota

At a meeting on October 21, Betty Roth, of Switzerland, now a student in the Library School at the University, spoke of the movement for woman suffrage in Switzerland.

COLLEGE LEAGUE PRESIDENTS

Carleton	Dorothy Bodin
St. Catherine's	Mary Eppel
St. Cloud T C	Victorine McCartney
Mankato T C	Dorothy McKinney
Bemidji T C	Ruth Ellingson
Univ. of Minn.	Janet McCart

On October 19, President Cowling led a discussion on "The War Issue."

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Albert R. Newhart
Mrs. Ellwood H. Newhart, Chairman,
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ELEVENTH

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are available at State League office.

FRIDAY October twenty-fourth

3:00 Registration Carol Hall
and Coffee Hour

4:00 Carol Hall
"Winning the Battle of Production"
- Mrs. Kurt Stai, St. Cloud
League, and members of Carleton,
St. Catherine's, Univ. of Minn.,
Mankato TC, Winona TC, St. Cloud
TC College Leagues

6:00 DINNER Lawrence Hall
Presiding Shirley Seifried
Welcome Victorine McCartney
Response Mary Eppel

8:00 FIRESIDE EVENING Carol Hall
"Do Emergencies Throttle
Democracy?"
- Discussion led by Mr. O J Jerde,
St. Cloud Teachers' College

SATURDAY October twenty-fifth

8:45 All-College Carol Hall
Board Meeting

8:45 Trip to orphanage
(Courtesy cars furnished by
the St. Cloud LWV)

10:00 Presentation and Carol Hall
Discussion of year's
work
- Mrs. A B Anderson, College
League Adviser
- Miss Helen M Horr, state
organization secretary

12:00 LUNCHEON Shoemaker Hall
Presiding Janet McCart
"The Place of College League
Members in the Defense Program"
- Miss Ruth H. Mitchell,
Pres., Minn. LWV

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
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October 8th, 1941

Dear Chairman of Government and Its Operation:

I hope that you are looking forward with as much pleasure as I am to carrying out the responsibilities of our Department this year. Probably to many of you, as it is to me, the structure of government and how it works in the interests of the people whom it serves, is a subject of never failing interest.

Two of the seven items selected for emphasis this year by the General Council are under our department. They are "Taxation and Defense" and "Civil Liberties in relation to defense."

Taxation The quiz sheet, "Taxes: 1942 and After", which has been sent to your League on running account, should provide the basis for an interesting and timely discussion meeting. Background reading or previous study is essential to successful use of the quizzes. In this connection you will find useful the last section of the "Battle of Production" which many of your members no doubt have, as well as material in the September 19th News Letter. (Encourage your members to subscribe to the News Letter. This year it is most important to League study. Since changes are taking place so rapidly, the News Letter will serve the purpose on many occasions of new material on program items.) Supplementary references are attached -- some available from the League office

Taxation also is an item for special emphasis on the state program. In order that we may understand better our state taxes, Gladys Blakey has prepared for the State League a summary entitled "Minnesota Streamlined." This might well offer an opportunity for some of you to make up a quiz based on this material for use at your own meetings. Refer, for wider study, to material suggested in the bibliography at the end of the sheet.

Civil Liberties The quiz prepared by the National League "Civil Liberties and Democracy" has already been sent to your League. A wide distribution of this should be sought. In view of defense pressures, this is a subject which needs frequent attention on the part of citizens. Certainly this will provide basis for a stimulating meeting. Most of you have the pamphlet "Safeguarding Civil Liberties" published last year, parts of which can be reviewed now. I hope you can find in your libraries and make use of some of the supplementary reading on this subject, suggested on the attached sheet.

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Christian Science
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Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis

Oct. 1941

Suggested References

Taxation

*Taxes: 1942 and After (special offer: 25 copies for 75¢)	Natl. LWV (1941)	5 cents
*Minnesota Streamlined	Minn. LWV (1941)	5 cents
*Guns, Planes and Your Pocketbook	Public Affairs (1941)	10 cents
**Taxation vs. Inflation	National Economy League	no charge
*Battle of Production	Natl. LWV (1941)	10 cents
*How Should Government Be Financed?	Natl. LWV (1939)	25 cents
*Taxes and Tax Trends	Natl. LWV (1935)	50 cents

Living By Deficit - Harold M. Fleming - Atlantic Monthly, February 1941
Billions for Defense - Annals of the American Academy of Political and
Social Science - March 1941
Financing Defense - Council for Democracy, 285 Madison Av., New York - 10 cents
Financing National Defense - Robt. S. Ford - University of Michigan Press,
Ann Arbor - 10 cents
You Are a Taxpayer - Mabel Newcomer - Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N Y - 35 ¢

Civil Liberties

*Civil Liberties and Democracy	Natl. LWV (1941)	5 cents
*Safeguarding our Civil Liberties	Natl. LWV (1940)	10 cents

Shall Not Ferish from the Earth - Ralph Barton Perry - Vanguard Press, 1940
Freedom and Discipline in a Vital Democracy - G A Borgese - Journal of
Adult Education, June 1940
Education for World Unity - Hans Kohn - Journal of Adult Education, June 1940
Limits of Free Expression - Grenville Clark - U S Law Review, July 1939
Character and Opinion in the United States - George Santayana - 1924
(Chapter on "English Liberty in America")
Civil Liberties in War Emergencies - Buel W Patch - Editorial Research
Reports, 1013 13th St. N W, Washington, D C - \$1.00

Civil Service

*The 1941 Legislative Story of Civil Service	Minn. LWV 1941	1 cent
First Annual Report of the Civil Service Department		
*The Awkward Age in Civil Service	Natl. LWV 1940	40 cents
*What Every League Member Should Know About Civil Service	Minn. LWV 1940	1 cent

Legislative Council

*What Every League Member Should Know	Minn. LWV 1940	1 cent
*The Legislative Council and Other Technical Aids to Legislators	Minn. LWV 1939	10 cents
*90 Days of Law Making	Univ. of Minn. Press 1939	10 cents

* Available from State League office

** Limited supply available. One copy already sent to each League

Those not starred may be secured at your library or ordered direct as indicated

MINNESOTA

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Albert Lea, Minn.
October 21, 1941

Dear Chairman of Government and Education:

It was good to meet with so many of you last month in Austin at the regional conference and to exchange ideas with you. But, for the benefit of those who were not at this conference, I am going to tell you briefly what we discussed during the time on the program allotted to the Department of Government and Education, and how it can be made usable during the coming League year. There were four -

- 1) Trained Superintendent in Rural Schools
- 2) Library Service in Minnesota
- 3) Know Your School System
- 4) School Facilities in Defense Areas

1) There will be released shortly from the state League office, a 1¢ sheet on some facts relative to superintendents in rural schools. As you know, this is an elective office, voted on at elections along with other officials and for which office the candidate needs no special qualification, save the ability to get votes.

2) In March, 1940, the Minnesota League published a 5¢ sheet on "Development of Library Services in Minnesota", and enclosed is "Facts and Figures" by the Minnesota Library Association, which gives a graphic picture of the library situation in our state. Though this question is not on our state program this year, I know that many of you are much interested in it and working on it locally.

3) And, now, for real laboratory work; something tangible; something to "get your teeth into"; something important and extremely interesting - a study of "Know Your School System" (10¢), published by the National League last year, and already used by a few Leagues. I am convinced that a thorough study of the suggestions made in this pamphlet will bring you knowledge of, and into personal contact with, situations and persons useful not only to each League member, but will lead to a broader interest in the whole system of public education throughout the country. A supplementary study outline to be used with this pamphlet is in preparation. Don't overlook the selected references on the inside back cover of this pamphlet.

4) The only item added to our National Program by the General Council, meeting in Washington last spring (this Council is authorized to make changes in the program necessary to meet altered conditions) was "Federal aid to public education for the defense emergency."

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MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
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1941

REQUEST FOR ACTION

Dear Local League President:

Ruth H. Mitchell

Ruth H. Mitchell,
President

Enclosures for your assistance:

- Record of the League positions in relation to so-called Neutrality Act
- Statement filed by League with Senate Committee on Foreign Relations

NOTE: Please do not put any part of this letter into print.
Copy is being sent to your Foreign Policy chairman

November 4th,
1941

Dear Board Member:

President

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. R 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 - 1939
	Mrs. J H McCaffrey, Wabasha	1939 - 1940
	Miss Gladys Sinclair, Minneapolis	1940 (Mrs. Wm Ht Proctor)

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 on international questions; the publication in the Woman Voter of articles on developments in the field of international cooperation. A speaker on an international question 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 of Minnesota, 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:

- 1920 - Led the public demand in Minnesota for calling the Washington Conference, the first League petition numbering 3500 names.
- 1923 - Conducted an active and successful sale of Law-Not War stamps in the state.
- 1925 - Promoted the sale of World Peace Christmas cards through local Leagues.
- 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 Court for exhibition at county fairs and a doll model for exhibition at

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

October 24th,
1941

REQUEST FOR ACTION

Dear Local League President:

Ruth H. Mitchell
Ruth H. Mitchell,
President

Enclosures for your assistance:

1. Record of the League positions in relation to so-called Neutrality Act
2. Statement filed by League with Senate Committee on Foreign Relations

NOTE: Please do not put any part of this letter into print.

Copy is being sent to your Foreign Policy chairman

November 4th,
1941

Dear Board Member:

President

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.

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.

1930 - Secured signatures to a memorial to the London Conference on Naval Reduction.

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..

1934 - In March of this year 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.

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

1935 - In January, the League again supported ratification of the World Court Protocol by the Senate, which was defeated by a vote of 52 to 36 (7 votes less than the two thirds majority needed - 52 For and 36 Against)

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

1936 - Supported final appropriations for the Senate Munitions Investigation.

In February, supported the "Administration" Neutrality bill. A modified measure was passed. Supported the London Naval Treaty which was approved by the Senate in May 1936.

1937 - Supported extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, which was passed. Urged discretionary provisions in neutrality legislation which would provide for consultation with other nations to prevent wars in which the United States might become involved.

1939 - Supported revisions of the Neutrality Act to provide, at the discretion of the President, for embargoes on essential war materials, and for the application of embargoes, in cooperation with other nations, against treaty violators.

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1939 - In September and October, supported repeal of the arms embargo in the Neutrality Act and the substitution of a general cash and carry policy for all trade with European belligerents as the best means of protecting the United States from involvement in war and protecting the real interests of this country. Revision passed.

1940 - Supported extension of Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act for three years. Passed.

1941 - Supported passage of the "lease-lend" act under the program item "A foreign policy as a non-belligerent which permits discrimination against an aggressor." A nation-wide campaign for national unity necessary for the success of the production program resulting from the passage of this Act was carried on during the summer and fall.

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DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND FOREIGN POLICY

60 11-22-41
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11-4-41
November 4th,
1941

Dear Foreign Policy Chairman: -

The State Board of the Minnesota League of Women Voters invites you, in your capacity as a foreign policy chairman, to meet Senora Ana Rosa de Martinez-Guerrero of Buenos Aires, Friday afternoon, November 14th, Hampshire Arms Hotel, Ninth Street and Fourth Avenue South, Minneapolis, between two thirty and five o'clock.

Sra. de Martinez-Guerrero is the chairman of the Inter-American Commission of Women, and her visits to metropolitan centers in the United States are under the sponsorship of the National League of Women Voters.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth H. Mitchell,
President

R S V P

Mrs. Wright Brooks, Chairman,
Dept. of Government and
Foreign Policy

P. S. We trust that you are doing your utmost to comply with the request made to your president to have letters go to our two Senators in regard to repeal of the Neutrality Act. Letters should be from men as well as women.

165
MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
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October 24th,
1941

REQUEST FOR ACTION

Dear Local League President:

Outright repeal of the Neutrality Act is now before the Congress in the form of an amendment to the Administration's bill which asks repeal of Section 6 (prohibiting the arming of merchant ships) and which gives authorization to the President to proceed with arming merchant ships. The amendment to the Administration's bill is sponsored by Senators Bridges of New Hampshire, Gurney of South Dakota, and Austin of Vermont, all Republicans, and calls for outright repeal of the existing Neutrality Act.

Your National Board interprets this amendment as consonant with the League's program in doing away with a measure whose effect has always been to prevent discrimination between aggressor and victims of aggression. One section only of the Neutrality Act has ever been specifically approved by the League of Women Voters - the section providing for a National Munitions Control Board. This provision, proponents of the outright repeal amendment expect, will be exempt from the repealer or immediately re-enacted.

The proposed amendment as it stands offers Leagues the opportunity we have so often given evidence of seeking. Will you -

- 1) Send air mail letters to Senator Henrik Shipstead and Senator Joseph H. Ball, from your League, informing them of our point of view.
- 2) Have many of your members write individually, but as members of the League
- 3) Give publicity to this action of the League and your efforts

I know you are glad that the League program permits us to take part in this attempt to make an end of the illusory Neutrality Act. If we work hard and fast, we may be effective.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth H. Mitchell

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History of
DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND FOREIGN POLICY

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Dear Board Member:

I am especially urging you to come to the next board meeting, which will be held on Friday, November 14th, at the Hampshire Arms Hotel, as usual. The morning meeting, beginning at ten o'clock, will be most important, and then in the afternoon, between the hours of 2:30 and 5:00, the State Board is acting as hostess to a number of invited guests to meet Senora Ana Rosa de Martinez-Guerrero of Buenos Aires.

Among the guests invited are the foreign policy chairmen of all the local Leagues, the junior foreign policy chairmen of the St. Paul and Minneapolis groups, and the past state chairmen of that same department.

Your reservation for luncheon should be in this office by Thursday, November 13th, and we should also like to know whether you can remain for all or part of the afternoon.

Sincerely yours,

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President

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History of
DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND ITS OPERATION
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.
- 1936 - Promotion of civil service in local communities by many Leagues.

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.

GIO 4/40

History of
DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND THE LEGAL STATUS OF WOMEN
themselves and their community in exercising their privileges

The Equal Rights Bill

The major portion of the Department's work in opposition to the Equal Rights Bill has been of a national character. However, our state League through this Department and the Department of Women in Industry strenuously and successfully opposed an Equal Rights Bill sponsored by the Woman's Party in our own state in 1923.

It has always been the opinion and judgment of this Department that a blanket equal rights bill would result in discriminations rather than remove them, and that real accomplishment in the removal of discriminations can come only gradually through specific legislation.

Marriage Laws

The Department has striven constantly for an improvement in our marriage laws, having been actively interested in the presentation of a Uniform Marriage Bill in 1925 and in 1927. Although a uniform law has not passed, the League has taken Leg.St.

History of
DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND CHILD WELFARE
(Changed to Govt. and Social Welfare - 1940)

Chairmen:	Mrs. James G Swan,	1919-1920
	Mrs. W H Gemmell, Brainerd	1920
	Mrs. Eugene Dieudonne,	
	Janesville	1920 - 1926
	Mrs. Myra Griswold, Mpls.	1926 - 1927
	Mrs. D L Grannis, So. St.	
	Paul	1927 - 1932
	Dr. Ruth E Boynton, Mpls.	1932 - 1937
	Mrs. I M Nelson, Gaylord	1937 -

The Department of Government and Child Welfare has included in its program for study and support several outstanding measures for the protection of the health and welfare of the children of the state. With its help and direction, the League of Women Voters supported the following legislation:

1921 - A measure enabling the state to qualify for federal funds for Maternity and Infancy work under the Sheppard-Towner Act. Passed.

A bill to increase maximum Mothers' Allowance. Passed.

A bill to regulate employment of children in street trades. Passed.

1923 - An appropriation bill of \$30,000 for the biennium to match federal funds for Maternity and Infancy work. Passed.

1925 - A resolution to ratify the Child Labor Amendment. Defeated.

A bill increasing appropriation for Maternity and Infancy to \$42,000 for the biennium. Passed.

1927 - A bill appropriating funds to reimburse counties of one-third of their expenditures under Mothers' Pension Law. Passed.

Appropriation for Maternity and Infancy of \$42,000 for the biennium. Passed.

1929 - Child State bill which prohibited the employment of children under ten years of age on the stage. Passed.

A bill to increase Maternity and Infancy appropriation to \$66,000 (Federal aid was withdrawn) and to appropriate \$20,000 for Indian health work. Passed.

1931 - An appropriation bill of \$67,800 for Maternity and Infancy and \$20,000 for Indian health. Passed.

1933 - An amendment to the Street Trades Law. Passed.

In cooperation with the Minnesota Federation of Labor, a bill to ratify the Child Labor Amendment. Defeated.

An appropriation of \$56,000 for the biennium for Maternity and Infancy. Passed.

A resolution, in special session of legislature, to ratify the Child Labor Amendment. Passed.

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DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND ITS OPERATION
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GIO 4/40

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DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND THE LEGAL STATUS OF WOMEN
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1935 - An appropriation bill of \$44,000 for Maternity and Infancy work. (A cut to \$30,000 was prevented by the League.) Passed.

A bill for revision of the administrative features of the Mothers' Aid Law. Passed.

Renewal of federal aid for state Maternity and Infancy work as embodied in the Social Security Act. Passed.

1937 - A bill to establish County Welfare Boards, with two lay members, one a woman. Passed.

1939 - Bills increasing the county commissioner representation on County Welfare Boards, opposed by the League. Defeated.

An appropriation bill for supplemental state aid to distress counties for Aid to Dependent Children failed to pass.

A bill to establish county public health nursing service on a permanent state-wide basis failed to pass.

Two amendments to the federal Social Security Act, sponsored by the League, were adopted by the 76th Congress - providing that the federal government share equally with the states in the care of dependent children (ADC) and authorizing the Social Security Board to insist that state personnel carrying out the assistance programs be chosen under a state merit system.

1940 - A broadening in scope and a re-naming of the department to Government and Social Welfare, brought increased responsibilities within this department.

1941 - Unsuccessfully opposed a bill in the legislature to increase county commissioner representation on County Welfare Boards from three to five members. Bill to secure state aid for public health nursing, supported by the League, failed to secure an appropriation. Followed carefully the bill to establish the merit system for county personnel, under the amendment to the Social Security Act.

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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.

CHAIRMEN

<u>Dept. of Living Costs</u>		<u>Dept. of Women in Industry</u>	
Mrs. Bertha Dahl Laws, Appleton	1920-26	Mrs. Gerhard Dietrichson, Mpls.	1919-25
Miss Martha Botsford, Winona	1926-28	Miss Alice Kercher, Mpls.	1925-33
Mrs. George H Spear, Duluth	1928-31	Mrs. R S Towler, Mpls.	1933-34
Mrs. B 7 Musser, Wells	1931-34		

	<u>Department of Government and Economic Welfare</u>	
Co-chairmen:	Mrs. R S Towler, Minneapolis	1934-36
	Mrs. Thomas Wright, Fergus Falls	1934 -
	Mrs. H G Zavoral, St. Paul	1936-38
	Mrs. Everett Fraser, Minneapolis	1938 -

This department inherited from the Department of Women in Industry fifteen 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. With the reinstatement of Minnesota's minimum wage law in 1937 by a U S Supreme Court decision, the establishment of new wage orders has been closely followed by the League. In the 1939 session of the legislature the League opposed a bill to amend the present law. Opposition was based on numerous grounds, particularly because it was felt the law, having been so recently reinstated, should be given an adequate opportunity to prove its effectiveness before being amended.

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. Before the passage of Minnesota's Unemployment Compensation Act in 1936, study material

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was prepared. Study material to help follow the operation of Old Age Assistance and Unemployment Compensation was prepared in 1937-38.

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, was ready to support "Integration of state and local welfare administration."

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 drug law. It secured letters to Congressmen, conducted a state-wide canned foods survey showing the need for grade labelling. A new federal food, drug and cosmetic act was passed in 1938.

In the 1937 session of the state legislature, the League supported, under the direction of this department and the Child Welfare department, the establishment of county welfare boards throughout the state, with two lay members, one a woman. An attempt to increase county commissioner representation on these boards was proposed in the 1939 session, was opposed by the League, and was defeated. The League has followed closely the administration of welfare in the state, since the passage of the Reorganization Act by the 1939 session which established a Division of Social Welfare.

In 1940, certain previous responsibilities of this department, relating particularly to problems of social welfare (Old Age Assistance and relief) were transferred to the newly named Social Welfare Department (formerly Child Welfare).

Since that time study in this department has included public housing for low income groups, interstate trade barriers, collective bargaining.

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DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND THE LEGAL STATUS OF WOMEN

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History of DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND EDUCATION

The League committee which later developed into the Committee on Education and in
1932 into the Department of Education, took form in Minnesota in 1919 as the Com-
mittee on American Citizenship. When the 1934 National Convention changed the
name of this department to Government and Education, the Minnesota League auto-
matically adopted the change.

Chairmen:	Miss Hope McDonald, Minneapolis	1919-1920	Mrs. R. Merin,
	Miss Elizabeth Hall, Minneapolis	1920-1921	Albert Lea, 1921 -
	Mrs. Walter Thorp, Minneapolis	1921-1923	
	Miss Isabel Lawrence, St. Cloud	1923-1929	
	Mrs. William Pearce, Red Wing	1929-1940	
	Mrs. L. L. Huntley, Grand Rapids	1940-1941	

Since 1920, the Minnesota League of Women Voters has made some notable accomplish-
ments in the educational field.

- 1) It supported a measure to increase the school term from six to eight months
which passed in 1921.
- 2) It supported a measure to secure physical education in all schools which passed
in 1923. (During these early years, the League through its Education Committee
kept up a constant education on the subject of military training versus physi-
cal education in the schools. It also studied and in 1923 supported a bill for
"part-time" or "continuation" schools.)
- 3) It supported a measure for supplemental aid to poorer school districts and
amendments representing an improvement in the method of distribution of this
aid. An amendment adopted by the 1923 legislature provided that when a local
tax rate of 20 mills did not produce an income of \$40 per pupil, the state
will make up the difference, basing its grant upon the number of pupils in
attendance at least 40 days. The 1925 legislature provided by appropriation
for funds to pay the supplemental aid in full for the biennium period of 1925-
1927 but failed to pass a deficiency appropriation to pay the loss to some
districts in the previous biennium period caused by a pro-rating provision
which was unfortunately included in the supplemental aid law of 1923. The
1927 legislature raised the amount of money to be raised per child by the 20
mill tax from \$40 to \$45.
- 4) It supported a teacher tenure measure which was enacted into law in 1927 for
cities of the first class. Attempts to weaken this law by amendments were
opposed by the League in 1929, 1931, 1933, and 1937. The amendments failed
of passage.
- 5) It supported an amendment to make easier the enforcement of the compulsory
school attendance laws which passed in 1921.
- 6) It supported measures from 1925 to 1931 to set up a Teachers Retirement Fund
and revisions to put the fund on a sound basis, which were enacted in 1931.
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History of DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND ITS OPERATION

1933 - Recommendation was made by the convention
county consolidation as permitted by re-

1934 - County Surveys were conducted in
port of county reorganization

1936 - Promotion of civil service

Nominating Methods with

from its beginning
in the direction
back to the

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1. tures filed of passage. No bill was introduced in the 1939 session.

2) The League of Women Voters with fifteen other organizations of citizens and the University of Minnesota and the State Department of Education sponsored a citizens meeting held in the Northrop Auditorium on March 30, 1934. The purpose of this meeting was to awaken "socially minded citizens to the crisis in education in order that they would organize their forces in behalf of this great social enterprise."

A result of this meeting a permanent Council on Education was organized. There have been three meetings of this Council, the League being represented at each meeting. To date the accomplishments have been:

1. The defining of the educational problems that call for public attention. (Ten such problems were presented)
2. A meeting on organization in order that a complete membership of citizens as well as educators might be developed.
3. Apportioning of the problems to various committees for investigation, the committee to report their findings to the Council during the winter of 1934-35. The League chairman of Government and Education is a member of a committee of nine to study the possible economies through administrative re-arrangements: a. Larger administrative district; b. Other possible economies.
- 10) Four bills providing for the Revision of State Aid for schools were passed by the 1935 legislature with League support. The League, as a member of the Citizens' Committee on Public School Finance, also supported a bill for increased emergency state aid in the 1935 legislature.
- 11) Protection of academic freedom as basic to sound education was put on the State League program for support in 1936-37.
- 12) In 1938-39 there was continued study of reorganization of school units, and the effect of transportation aids; retirement funds; and public school finance. Also, by vote of the 1938 National Convention, there was special study of federal aid to education.
- 13) Study of library services in Minnesota in 1939-40 and 41 led to activity by many Leagues in extending and improving local library service.

History of
DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND ITS OPERATION

<u>Chairmen</u>	Miss Gladys Harrison, Mpls. (acting)	1921
	Mrs. W J Marcle, Minneapolis	1921 - 1923
	Mrs. F W Wittich, Minneapolis	1923 - 1930
	Mrs. Pierce Atwater, St. Paul	1930 - 1931
	Mrs. W B Richards, St. Cloud	1932 - 1937
	Miss Ruby E Britts, Duluth	1937 - 1941
	Mrs. Edward H. Nowland, Mpls.	1941 -

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, provided the Digest of Election Laws in Minnesota, which has been revised at intervals and was widely distributed and used among officials, teachers, and others in the state.

When the National League at the 1934 convention changed the department to the Department of Government and Its Operation, the Minnesota League also changed.

The Minnesota League, under the direction of the Department, has given thoughtful and active attention to many subjects, among which the most outstanding are: local government, nominating methods with special reference to the direct primary, state administration with special reference to the budget and reorganization of state departments, taxation, vigorous support of the Lane Duck Amendment to the Federal Constitution, extension and improvement of the federal merit system, and civil service for the State of Minnesota.

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 large city Leagues in state.
- 1923-24 - 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.
- 1936 - Promotion of civil service in local communities by many Leagues.

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.

History of
DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND ECONOMIC WELFARE

This department was the first to study 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. Before the passage of Minnesota's Unemployment Compensation Act in 1936, study material

History of
DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT AND EDUCATION

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1920 - 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 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 - Fostered participation in party caucuses and a study was made of the results, also on the operation of the primary in Minnesota. 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

1923 - 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, 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.

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

Taxation

This subject began to occupy the League's attention as early as 1922. Much attention was given to the question of taxation at the Institutes of Government held in 1923, 1925 and 1929, with the 1929 Institute devoted entirely to it. Various tax reforms have been recommended for study by state conventions, and the question has been discussed in some form at almost every convention.

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In 1933 a bill for county tax assessors was supported and an Advisory Council organized to formulate standards for income tax legislation. Study of Minnesota's tax system was again recommended to the convention. During 1934 there was continued study of county tax assessors looking forward to active legislative support, and in 1936 an assessment questionnaire was sent to all local Leagues. Material on tax limitation proposals was prepared and given wide distribution.

In 1938, public spending in relation to business recovery and welfare was the subject of a three day conference sponsored by the League at the Center for Continuation Study at the University of Minnesota.

Lame Duck Amendment The Minnesota League gave constant, active support to the Lame Duck Amendment, studying it in local Leagues and interviewing and writing 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.

Qualified Personnel in Public Service In 1934, the League began a nation-wide campaign to promote interest in qualified personnel. The Minnesota League cooperated with other state Leagues in supporting federal legislation to extend and improve the federal merit system, namely, civil service for postmasters of the first, second and third classes; which was secured, and extension of federal civil service to departments previously exempted by statute.

The Minnesota League concentrated, beginning in 1936, in securing a state civil service law. In this year a Civil Service Council was organized, at the invitation of the Minnesota League, consisting of representatives of all state-wide organizations endorsing the merit principle. Organizations represented: PTA, MEA, Bus. and Prof. Women, Fed. of Labor, Legion and Legion Auxiliary, and LTV. A civil service bill was drafted by a committee chosen by the Council, and supported in the 1937 session of the legislature by the majority of the organizations represented on the Council. While passage of this bill was not secured, a bill which would not have given a real merit system was successfully opposed.

Previous to the 1939 session, the League continued in its efforts to arouse public interest. The most notable effort was a large public dinner, arranged by the Minneapolis League, attended by over one thousand persons.

In 1939 the Civil Service Council was again called together, with three additional organizations represented: Farm Bureau, Federation of Teachers, and Jr. Chamber of Commerce. A civil service bill was again proposed to the legislature, with the support of most of the organizations on the Council. After consideration during the entire session, a bill was finally passed on the last day, which included many of the provisions recommended by the Council.

Following passage of the law, the League continued and intensified its interest, to insure proper understanding of its administration. Many local Leagues sponsored large public meetings, the most successful being held in Duluth and Rochester, which were attended by approximately five hundred persons.

During the 1941 session, certain amendments to the law were opposed, particularly those affecting the basic principles and increasing exemptions. Also supported an adequate appropriation. No serious amendments made; fairly adequate appropriation granted.

Legislative Council Study of the operation and functioning of the state legislature led to support in 1941 of a bill to establish a legislative council for Minnesota. Passed House; failed to pass Senate.

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This was known as the Committee on Uniform Laws Concerning Women until April 1924 when it became the Committee on Legal Status of Women. At the 1932 National Convention it was made a department and at the 1934 Convention the present title was adopted. There have been four state chairmen of this Department from its beginning, namely:

The outstanding League proceedings and accomplishments fostered by the Department in Minnesota from its inception include the following:

Supported passage in 1921 of legislative measure (Laws 1921, Chapter 365) making women eligible for jury service.

Successfully opposed a proposed amendment in 1923 to provide for excusing of women jurors from service on "salacious" cases.

Conducted a similar survey in 1927, and a third survey in 1930. Each survey revealed a decided increase in the number of counties listing women and in the number of women serving.

The Equal Rights Bill

It has always been the opinion and judgment of this Department that a blanket equal rights bill would result in discriminations rather than remove them, and that real accomplishment in the removal of discriminations can come only gradually through specific legislation.

The Department has striven constantly for an improvement in our marriage laws, having been actively interested in the presentation of a Uniform Marriage Bill in 1925 and in 1927. Although a uniform law has not passed, the League has taken

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active interest in certain worthwhile measures intended to remedy the present marriage laws.

COMMON LAW MARRIAGE: Unsuccessfully supported measures for abolition of Common Law marriage in 1925, 1927 and in 1933. In 1941, such legislation was passed, with League support.

MARRIAGEABLE AGE: Successfully supported a bill (Laws 1927, Chas. 166) raising the marriageable age of females from 15 to 16 years, except with the approval of Juvenile Court Judge.

FIVE-DAY WAITING PERIOD: Continuously worked for a bill establishing a waiting period of five days between the application for the marriage license and its issuance, and finally secured its passage in 1931. In 1933, 1935 and 1936, opposed successfully proposed amendments for change of law to weaken its effect, or abolish the waiting period entirely.

Women in Public Office

The Department has promoted the interest of women generally in the holding of public office, and has endeavored to keep an active list of women holding public office in our state. A particular effort has been made over a period of years to secure the appointment of women to state boards, particularly the State Industrial Commission, the work of which commission involves in a large measure the women and children of our state. Its efforts have been unsuccessful so far as the Industrial Commission is concerned, but have been helpful in securing the appointment of women on other State Boards.

Right of Married Women to Paid Public Employment without Discrimination

The Department has actively supported from year to year the right of married women, including public school teachers, to paid public employment without discrimination, and particular emphasis has been laid upon this branch of the department's work during the past few years of depressed financial conditions. In 1933 particular League opposition was directed to resolutions proposed in the legislature designed to bar women from appointment to public office, and the resolutions were not brought to a vote. Bills were introduced in the 1939 legislature that would have barred practically all married women from public employment - state, county, city, school districts. Opposed by the League and failed of passage. Similar bills were introduced in the 1941 session, and were successfully opposed by the League.

"The object of this department is to remove the discriminations which preclude women from sharing an equal opportunity and a true equality with men before the law."

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PRIMER ON FINANCE

By Helen M. Horr

Revised 8/40

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"The League of Women Voters is an experiment in political education to promote the responsible participation of women in government" -- Belle Sherwin

8/40

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
November 1941

Price - 1 cent

TRAINED SUPERINTENDENT IN RURAL SCHOOLS

Trained personnel in public schools - What qualifications are required?

"Trained personnel" has become a familiar expression these days. Most men and women seeking positions or jobs of various types know they must satisfy their employer concerning their qualifications and fitness for the work they wish to do. However, there is one important field of work in the Minnesota public school system where the employee may get a position without meeting any particular qualifications. This field of work is the county superintendency. What shall we do about it?

Personnel standards in graded and high schools - Are they high or low or average?

Minnesota's public school system ranks high. This is especially true of our high and graded schools. The children in these schools are housed in attractive, sanitary buildings that have modern equipment with facilities for the handicapped and for special types of work. These schools with their splendid and varied courses of study are under the direction of teachers, special supervisors and superintendents who are trained for their specific duties. Each is selected because he has the qualifications required for the position. The educational standards for these schools have been raised again and again. We can be truly proud of the work done in the large majority of high and graded schools in Minnesota.

Personnel standards in ungraded schools - How high do they rank?

We have another group of public schools in this state where the standards are somewhat lower. These are the ungraded one-or-two-teacher schools located in the rural districts. Great progress has been made in buildings, sanitation, equipment, and educational requirements for the teachers of these schools during the past decade or two. Special training is now required of all teachers in rural schools. Standards for rural schools have reached a high level, but there is one great need at the present time, and that is - better supervision.

Training requirements of county superintendents - What are they, if any?

The county superintendent is the one supervisor of the ordinary rural school. He is chosen by popular vote along with other county officers. Any person who can command the majority of votes becomes the superintendent of county schools regardless of his fitness for such a position. It has been necessary, at times past, for the state commissioner of education to send a member of the staff to help the new county superintendent get started in his new field. If an assistant superintendent is needed in a county, that person must meet certain educational requirements.

Need of trained county superintendents - Do you think it important?

The time has come to improve rural supervision of schools. Do you think that expert supervision for the ungraded school is just as important and necessary as it is for the graded school? That this position should be taken out of politics? If so, then we must devise a better system of hiring the county superintendent, and also demand that this officer be trained for his work. In order to do so, it will be necessary to arrange the proper agency for the interviewing and selecting of the candidate.

(see other side)

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of the rural schools under their direction is outstanding? Should we not have the same type of worker in every county?

QUESTIONS

1. What is the best method of establishing professional qualifications for the county superintendency?

a. Constitutional amendment?

b. Establishment of a board authorized to appoint?

c. Authority vested in county commissioners or other existing body to appoint?

2. Is the best method of providing supervision to raise the qualifications of county superintendents or to provide full-time supervisors? (County superintendents must spend most of time on administrative problems in any case.)

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

November 25th,
1941

Dear Local League President:

* Letter. It is an absolutely reliable and unique news service for only one *
* dollar a year. All members should be interested in subscribing for it, and *
* department chairmen cannot get along without it, particularly this year when *
* we must rely upon it for accurate, up-to-the-minute news on our eight point *
* defense program. *
* Attached is your list of present subscribers. No quotas are being set this *
* year; we are counting on you to do a real job in promoting the News Letter *
* among your members and other citizens. Let's triple our subscription list! *
* * * * *

We appreciate your cooperation - do write either one of us if we can be of help at any time.

Sincerely yours,

Helen M. Horr, Organization Secretary

Corinne K. Collins, Executive Secretary

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"The League of Women Voters is an experiment in political education to promote the responsible participation of women in government"

Belle Sherwin

8/40

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
November 1941

Price - 1 cent

LESS OF HIS FUTURE SUPERINTENDENT IN RURAL SCHOOLS
for the state commissioner of education to send a member of the staff to help the new county superintendent get started in his new field. If an assistant superintendent is needed in a county, that person must meet certain educational requirements.

Need of trained county superintendents - Do you think it important?

The time has come to improve rural supervision of schools. Do you think that expert supervision for the ungraded school is just as important and necessary as it is for the graded school? That this position should be taken out of politics? If so, then we must devise a better system of hiring the county superintendent, and also demand that this officer be trained for his work. In order to do so, it will be necessary to arrange the proper agency for the interviewing and selecting of the candidate.

(see other side)

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

November 25th,
1941

Dear Local League President:

We are writing early this year, giving you a picture of your League from the records here in the office. If there is anything shown from our report that needs improvement, do discuss it with your board.

Woman Voter Subscriptions

The Voter (and the Members' Magazine) is now going to _____ in your League. _____ subscriptions have been sent in this fall.

_____ have not yet been renewed. Those expiring this fall will be dropped soon.

It is a great help when your Voter lists are sent in alphabetically, and even more helpful if a complete list of your members is sent at the same time, adding new members as they join. Many Leagues are now doing this.

Department Chairmen The names of all your chairmen are in, except _____

Running Account Enclosed is the statement for material sent your League.

Reports of Meetings

We have reports of _____ meetings held by your League. Is this complete, including board meetings? Do you have any special study groups? If so, please report, giving subject and number of meetings planned.

Quota

Our records show _____ credited on your pledge for the support of the state and national Leagues of _____ for this year. Please report if this does not agree with your understanding. Pledges must be paid before April 25, 1941.

Membership

The enclosed graph gives you a picture of your League membership during the past few years. Have your board members analyze it carefully. If your membership does not show a steady, normal growth, your board will want to discuss ways of meeting this problem.

* Now is the time to send in to this office subscriptions to the National News Letter. It is an absolutely reliable and unique news service for only one dollar a year. All members should be interested in subscribing for it, and department chairmen cannot get along without it, particularly this year when we must rely upon it for accurate, up-to-the-minute news on our eight point defense program.
* Attached is your list of present subscribers. No quotas are being set this year; we are counting on you to do a real job in promoting the News Letter among your members and other citizens. Let's triple our subscription list!

We appreciate your cooperation - do write either one of us if we can be of help at any time.

Sincerely yours,

Helen M. Horr, Organization Secretary

Corinne K. Collins, Executive Secretary

PRIMER ON FINANCE
By Helen M Horr

Revised 8/40

11-41 = 60

Revised

1. What does it cost to maintain the State League?

1941-1942

1

365.

The budget for the year 1941-1942, adopted by the 19 convention, is \$10, . . .

2. Where does this money come from?

Quotas from local Leagues, "extra quota" contributions from local Leagues, interest on the Jane Grey Swisshelm Fund, and contributions. These contributions are from friends of the League who believe in its work of education in government and wish to support it.

3. How is this money spent?

Organization (travelling to build new Leagues, visit and help old ones); maintaining the state headquarters; postage; travelling expenses to national meetings; salaries and Social Security taxes; pledge to the National League. (The printing and mailing costs for the Woman Voter and for Educational material are met by the receipts. The annual convention is financed by registration fees.)

4. What does it cost to maintain the National League?

The budget adopted at the 1940 convention is . \$82,245.

5. Where does this money come from?

Pledges from State Leagues, publications, News Letter, endowments, convention fees.

6. How is this money spent?

For general administration and for direct services to state Leagues, including promotion travel expenses, biennial convention, and an every-member magazine which goes to all League members at no cost.

7. How much does Minnesota pledge to the National League?

Our pledge for the coming biennium is \$4,000 per year. The strength of the League lies in the fact that it is nation-wide. It is a concentrated effort of the women of the United States to secure better understanding of governmental problems. As a single group, you would be ineffective. Membership in a local League means membership in the State and National League. You are the League of Women Voters.

8. 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, and they are under considerable expense, not only for monthly board meetings, but other trips to the Twin Cities.

9. Does the League charge what it costs to edit and publish the printed and mimeographed material?

No, it charges only what it costs to print or mimeograph such material. The full cost is not charged because fewer people would have access to them. League material is accurate, non-partisan and condensed - the sort of thing the public is eager to have.

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
November 1941

Price - 1 cent

LESS OF HIS PROPOSED SUBSTITUTION IN RURAL SCHOOLS
for the state commissioner of education to send a member of the staff to help the new county superintendent get started in his new field. If an assistant superintendent is needed in a county, that person must meet certain educational requirements.

Need of trained county superintendents - Do you think it important?

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* * * * *

We appreciate your cooperation - do write either one of us if we can be of help at any time.

Sincerely yours,

Helen M. Horr, Organization Secretary
Corinne K. Collins, Executive Secretary

10. What is the Jane Grey Swisshelm Fund?

This is a permanent fund of the State League, the interest from which will help in furthering our work for promoting intelligent participation in government. The original sum of the fund was given in recognition of the spirit and work of Jane Grey Swisshelm.

YOUR PART

1. How are quotas from local Leagues to the State League determined?

Quotas are based on the rate of \$10 per thousand population, according to the 1920 census, with a minimum 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 Leagues 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. Does your League pay its quota?

The number of Leagues paying their quota has tripled in the last ten years, with over two thirds of the 55 Leagues in the state on the "honor roll." Well-organized Leagues have no difficulty in paying their quota.

4. What are "extra quota" contributions?

As population since 1920 has increased in many places, and Leagues have grown in strength, contributions in addition to quota have been made by several Leagues. All Leagues paying full quota are now being asked to pledge an additional 25%; Leagues not paying full quota are expected to make every effort to do so.

5. How can you meet your budget?

1) Membership Dues. All Leagues in towns of 1,000 population and over must have at least \$1.00 dues, 75¢ is paid to the State League for the Woman Voter. Some Leagues have dues of \$2.00 and \$2.50 a year. It costs each member of the Minnesota League approximately \$3.50 to maintain the State and National Leagues.

2) Sustaining dues. These are \$5.00.

3) Contributions of \$5.00 and up from men as well as women are secured by many Leagues. The League is for the betterment of the community, works in the interests of the public welfare; therefore, the community may be asked to help support the League.

4) Money-raising activities. If your budget cannot be met by membership dues and contributions, you may wish to plan for benefit movies and other entertainments, such as speakers, rummage sales, silver teas, bake sales, card parties, luncheons, etc.

6. Jane Grey Swisshelm Fund.

By every means of which we can all conceive, this fund should be constantly increased - by gifts large and small. This Fund has been added to every month except one since it was started.

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
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We appreciate your cooperation - do write either one of us if we can be of help at any time.

Sincerely yours,

Helen M. Horr, Organization Secretary
Corinne K. Collins, Executive Secretary

Price - 1 cent

Need of trained county superintendents -- Do you think it important?

(see other side)

0141 - 62

Seven women, outstanding in as many fields of public work, were invited by Mrs. Catt to head up seven committees and to prepare for each a program of proposed legislation. Owing to figures about illiteracy brought out by the draft during the war, the removal of illiteracy seemed to the leaders of that day the first essential to an improvement in American political life and was correspondingly emphasized by Mrs. Catt.

Under Mrs. Park's leadership, a large membership was swiftly achieved and those high standards for support of legislation, which have always characterized the League of Women Voters, were set up.

In 1924, Belle Sherwin became president. Under her leadership the League came to understand better than anyone understood at the beginning, both the purposes for which the League was formed and the difficulties in the way of their accomplishment. In order to unite a national membership in a common understanding of a brand-new experiment in political education and to focus it on similar undertakings, national, state and local, it was necessary to build up an unusual organization. Most organizations with a strong national structure do not develop strong state organizations and vice versa. The League has had to be strongly organized nationally, state and locally. It was Miss Sherwin's task to develop procedure and methods to meet the unusual problems involved in such organization.

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Helen M. Horr, Organization Secretary
Corinne K. Collins, Executive Secretary

180 coffee

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

November 26th,
1941

Dear Social Welfare Chairman:
of employables. Also the transient problem with the
workers in the nation have already left their homes to find defense jobs, thereby
losing rights to benefits based on local residence. Congress is holding hearings
on this problem now.

Federal Responsibility for Public Health (and Health Insurance)
The last national convention voted special study in this field, and every League
in the United States should study it before the convention next April. At that
time the convention must vote whether or not to place such an item on the National
program for support, or to drop it entirely -- it will not be kept on longer for
study. Unless your League studied the National packet on "Public Health" last
year, do make plans with your Economic Welfare chairman (who is responsible for
the study of Health Insurance) to have a study group on this most interesting and
controversial subject, and report your findings to us. Some additional refer-
ences are on loan from the office.

Public Health Services

We have in the past studied, and supported, only certain phases of this field --
such as maternal and child health, and public health nursing. This year we are

-1-

110

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

November 28th,
1941

Dear Local League President:
running accounts. It's price is one cent. Please copy and
ordered, if you wish this material at once.

110 -

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

December 4th,
1941

Dear Local League President:

I wonder if you will help us work out a plan which will give our state department
chairmen an opportunity to become more aware of the work which their local chair-
men are doing. From the regular reports from your secretary (which are to be con-
tinued), we get some realization of the scope of League work throughout the state.
From your occasional letters to me and others in the office, and from newspaper
clippings, we get a clearer picture of how you are using the program. However,
we know that many exceptional meetings are reported only briefly by your secretary --
as they should be -- and it is the "extra bits" that we so eagerly read and so often
wish our department chairmen could know in more detail.

Attached is a list of the state department chairmen with their addresses. Will
you ask your own chairmen to agree to write directly to their respective state
chairmen, whenever they have anything especially interesting to report pertaining
to that department -- any meetings, special study groups, or local project under
consideration or under way. Let her know how the meeting was developed, what
material was used, whether it was sufficient or wherein it failed, what was the
trend of the discussion, were any original aids prepared, such as charts, maps,
etc. In this way our state department chairmen not only can be closer and there-
fore more helpful to their local chairmen, but can also share this information
with the state board every month and pass some of it on to national chairmen.

At the next state board meeting on December 12th, Miss Horr is going to give us a
bird's eye view of some of the excellent local department chairmen throughout the
state and the work they are doing. If some story of outstanding value about the
work of one or more of your department chairmen in the past comes to your mind,
will you kindly write me about it immediately, so that the activity of your chair-
men may be incorporated in her story.

In a state as large as this and with so many local Leagues, it is becoming more
and more necessary to work out ways in which we can keep in closer touch with
each other and be of more mutual help. I shall greatly appreciate all you can do
in helping with both these requests, and I am sure that your efforts will bring
you a real return in thus building up your own department chairmen.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth H. Mitchell
Ruth H. Mitchell,
President

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NEW VOLUME OF THE NATIONAL NEWS LETTER
BEGINNING JANUARY FIRST ARE NOW DUE. SEND ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS
IN TO THE STATE OFFICE SOON SO THAT OLD SUBSCRIBERS WILL MISS
NO ISSUES AND NEW SUBSCRIBERS WILL RECEIVE THEIRS WITHOUT DELAY.

lost tooth positions.

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

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914 Marquette Avenue
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Dear Local League President:

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Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
December 4th, 1941

STATE PROGRAM DEPARTMENT CHAIRMEN

Government and Its Operation	Mrs. Ellwood H. Newhart, 914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
Government and Education	Mrs. Richard W Morin, Shoreland Heights, Albert Lea
Government and Social Welfare	Mrs. I M Nelson, Gaylord Mrs. Everett Fraser (co-chairman) 914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
Government and Economic Welfare	Mrs. Thomas Wright, Fergus Falls, Minnesota
Government and Foreign Policy	Mrs. Wright Brooks, 914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
Government and Legal Status of Women	Mrs. Charlotte Farrish Luwe, Mankato

November 14, 1941

Present: Miss Mitchell, Dr. Boynton, Miss Knudson, Msdms. Carter, Duff, Stakman, Cant,
Fleming, McQuarrie, Workman, Fraser, Wright, Bartlett, Beard, Denny, Keyes, Luwe,
Graham and Peterson. Also Miss Horr and Mrs. Collins.

Finance IT WAS VOTED that the treasurer's report, showing a balance October 1st of
\$451.29, receipts during October of \$2 077.81, disbursements of \$1 566.68, leaving
where was discussion of the financial report. It was brought out
that the National League, in preparing the quiz sheets on the 8-point defense pro-
gram was this year furnishing "every member" material as has been done in the past
through state penny sheets. The value of the News Letter, and the necessity for
using the Woman Voter for supplying current information was brought out, particu-
larly because of the difficulty of preparing material that would be valuable for
any period of time, as events are changing so rapidly. Suggestions were made for
using material through preparation of maps and graphs, skits and dialogs. It
was agreed that material on the pros and cons of health insurance be prepared, to
aid in the wider study of this question before the next national convention. It
was agreed that the plan of supplying special material on the quiz subjects, in the
form of penny sheets, Voter articles or reference lists be continued.

Mrs. Beard reported on civil service developments. The regular civil service exam-
ination schedule is being held up because of the examinations being given to
county welfare employees, which must be completed by a certain date. Inasmuch
as the Attorney General has ruled that the Civil Service Board has no authority
to change salary schedules for any classification, many good employees are being
lost to other positions.

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
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Finance IT WAS VOTED that the treasurer's report, showing a balance October 1st of \$455.29, receipts during October of \$2 077.81, disbursements of \$1 566.68, leaving a balance October 31st of \$962.42, with bills payable during November estimated at \$785.57, be accepted and the bills allowed.

Mrs. Duff reported on the status of the deductibility of contributions to the League in computing state income tax. A letter from the State Income Tax Division has rescinded the previous ruling made by the Division in June 1938 that such contribution were deductible. This new ruling is retroactive.

Mrs. Grouse, Mrs. Carter and Mrs. Duff were asked to submit suggestions to the executive committee or the December board to fill the vacancy in the finance chairmanship.

Miss Mitchell reported on the request for cooperation by the League with the group sponsoring a mass meeting on national unity. IT WAS VOTED that the League so cooperate.

Mrs. Collins reported on the complimentary enrollment offered to the League for the Conference on Consumer Credit at the Continuation Center of the Univ. of Minn. IT WAS VOTED that the League officially accept such enrollments.

Miss Mitchell reported on a letter from Senator Almen, chairman of the Interim Committee on Education, asking the League's advice and suggestions on certain problems confronting the Committee. A special committee to answer this request was appointed, consisting of Miss Knudson, chairman, Mrs. Morin, Mrs. Bartlett, Mrs. Pearce and Mrs. Stanley Peterson.

Mrs. McQuarrie spoke on the question of the appointment of the Minneapolis superintendent of schools, and letters sent by the Minneapolis League to the Board of Education on the subject of the appointment. Action was taken by the Minneapolis League under its program item on qualified personnel. She reported that the protest was made before the appointment had been accepted, on the ground that it would not inspire public confidence, following the first letter from the League.

Mrs. Bartlett spoke to the importance of the written or printed word in relation to the public's interpretation of our policy as to support of candidates for any office. The importance of postponing action until the heat of argument is past, and the need for restraint and self-discipline was brought out. It was reiterated that the name of the League must be kept out of any support or opposition to a specific candidate, and that primary League officers wishing to take part in any political campaign should resign from their League office. As League members we must visualize ourselves as we appear to the public.

Miss Horr reported on the status of League organization through the state, selecting various Leagues as examples of problems met. She said that of the 61 Leagues in the state, only 19, including Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth - less than one third - were in towns of over 5,000 population; that 33 Leagues were in towns of from 1 to 5 thousand, and that of those 33, 11 were under 2 thousand; and that 9 were in communities of less than 1 thousand. About 60% of the total membership in the state is outside the three large cities. She reported on the large increase during the past nine years in the number of Leagues paying full or more than full quota.

It was requested by Miss Mitchell that every board member attend the meeting of one League other than her own during the year - as an observer not a speaker - that members coming from small Leagues visit larger Leagues, and vice versa.

There was discussion of the demand for more study material. It was brought out that the National League, in preparing the quiz sheets on the 8-point defense program was this year furnishing "every member" material as has been done in the past through state penny sheets. The value of the News Letter, and the necessity for using the Woman Voter for supplying current information was brought out, particularly because of the difficulty of preparing material that would be valuable for any period of time, as events are changing so rapidly. Suggestions were made for using material through preparation of maps and graphs, skits and dialogs. It was agreed that material on the pros and cons of health insurance be prepared, to aid in the wider study of this question before the next national convention. It was agreed that the plan of supplying special material on the quiz subjects, in the form of penny sheets, Voter articles or reference lists be continued.

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180 copies

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

Dear Social Welfare Chairman:

November 26th,
1941

There has never been a time when the work of this department has been so inter-related with the other departments than this year, for it is impossible to consider social welfare without considering it in relation, for instance, to taxes, to housing, to living costs, to health and to education.

We believe that we have a real challenge to meet this year - not only to make democracy work in this defense emergency but to retain and strengthen our present social welfare gains in order that democracy will work after the emergency is over.

Because events are changing so rapidly, we must rely on contemporary material to a large extent. Subscribe to the News Letter, read newspapers and magazines, and keep a loose leaf notebook of clippings of your reading.

Relief and Defense

One of the National League quiz sheets on the eight-point defense program "intended to orient the reader in the present social, economic and political scene" deals with this subject.

By September the defense boom reduced Minnesota relief rolls to 21,573 cases, which is 31.5% below the previous September. In the same period, the WPA load was reduced from 33,327 to 25,644. Find out what is taking place in your community and how near general relief rolls are reduced to the unemployables, and whether budgets have been revised to meet rising living costs.

Aid to Dependent Children and Old Age Assistance are now financed in a stable manner through a coordinated federal, state and county program, while localities receive no federal aid for relief, and state aid is varying. Should general relief, recognized as a permanent program, be integrated with these Social Security aids? Do you believe that federal grants-in-aid diminish or stimulate local responsibility?

Owing to defense priorities, scarcity of materials may cause further unemployment of employables. Also the transient problem will be intensified. Three million workers in the nation have already left their homes to find defense jobs, thereby losing rights to benefits based on local residence. Congress is holding hearings on this problem now.

Federal Responsibility for Public Health (and Health Insurance)

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Dear Local League President:

In a state as large as this and with so many local Leagues, it is becoming more and more necessary to work out ways in which we can keep in closer touch with each other and be of more mutual help. I shall greatly appreciate all you can do in helping with both these requests, and I am sure that your efforts will bring you a real return in thus building up your own department chairmen.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth H. Mitchell
Ruth H. Mitchell,
President

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NEW VOLUME OF THE NATIONAL NEWS LETTER BEGINNING JANUARY FIRST ARE NOW DUE. SEND ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS IN TO THE STATE OFFICE SOON SO THAT OLD SUBSCRIBERS WILL MISS NO ISSUES AND NEW SUBSCRIBERS WILL RECEIVE THEIRS WITHOUT DELAY.

November 14, 1941

Present: Miss Mitchell, Dr. Boynton, Miss Knudson, Msdms. Carter, Duff, Stakman, Cant, Fleming, McQuarrie, Workman, Fraser, Wright, Bartlett, Beard, Denny, Keyes, Lawe, Grahame and Peterson. Also Miss Horr and Mrs. Collins.

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to look at public health as a whole. "Public Health in Your Community" -- a study project -- will be ready for distribution in January.

Social Security Services

With attention centered on defense, we should be alert to any changes that would weaken services to the needy, the aged, and the helpless.

Administration of state and local welfare services

Take an active interest in the work of your county welfare board. Learn to know personally your staff and welfare board members. They will welcome a true interest in and appreciation of their work. If you make friendly contacts with your commissioners this year, you will be more able to approach them during the next legislative session, when attempts will no doubt be made to weaken the County Welfare Board law. A skit on "County Welfare Board's Disposition of an Old Age Assistance Case" will be ready for loan from the state office by December.

We should enjoy hearing from you during the year, and let us know if there is any way in which we can assist you in making your leadership effective.

Sincerely yours,

Ivian M. Nelson
Mrs. I M Nelson, Chairman

Eris M. Fraser
Mrs. Everett Fraser, Co-Chairman
Department of Government
and Social Welfare

References to League material:

Relief and Defense	Natl. LWV	Sept. 1941	5 cents
Public Health Packet	Natl. LWV	Aug. 1940	\$1.00
Relief in My Town - packet	Natl. LWV	Oct. 1940	75 cents
Public Health in Your Community	Minn. LWV	in preparation	
Skit on O A A case	Minn. LWV	in preparation	
Old Age Assistance	Minn. LWV	Sept. 1940	1 cent
Aid to Dependent Children	Minn. LWV	Sept. 1940	1 cent
Maternal and Child Health Services	Minn. LWV	Sept. 1940	1 cent
Child Welfare Services	Minn. LWV	Sept. 1940	1 cent

Other references:

Annual Report of the State Division of Social Welfare
"Social Welfare Review", published monthly by the State Division of Social Welfare
(These can probably be borrowed from your County Welfare office)

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minnneapolis

December 4th,
1941

Dear Local League President:

In a state as large as this and with so many local Leagues, it is becoming more and more necessary to work out ways in which we can keep in closer touch with each other and be of more mutual help. I shall greatly appreciate all you can do in helping with both these requests, and I am sure that your efforts will bring you a real return in thus building up your own department chairmen.

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Ruth H. Mitchell,
President

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MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

November 28th,
1941

Dear Local League President:

This kit seems to me like an answer to the desire expressed by so many League members. Following our fall conferences, we were questioned again and again as to whether the points brought out in the discussion on the lags in public opinion would be available in printed form. At that time I did not know that the National League was planning to prepare this helpful packet.

In a letter to state presidents, Miss Wells requests that every local League have a copy of this packet. One copy is now being sent to each League president, charged to the League's running account. Leagues needing additional copies may order through this office at 25 cents.

The use this material is put to will need careful planning by your board. While you may wish to turn to your foreign policy chairman for leadership, do remember that the building of public opinion is the responsibility of every League member. The approaches suggested may stimulate your own ideas of how to follow up the value of our fall discussion of this question. Do share with us the ways in which you make use of this new help.

From your letters and your reports, it would seem that our Minnesota Leagues are assuming real leadership in their communities. It will give you an added feeling of strength to know that several more new Leagues are being started.

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

P. S. The promised "penny sheet" on the question of Trained Superintendent in Rural Schools is now ready, and will be sent out soon on running accounts. It's price is one-cent. Advance copies may be ordered, if you wish this material at once.

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

December 4th,
1941

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MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

December 23rd,
1941

Dear Local League President: -
that the public will understand that the League has its own war-time activities and cannot for that reason contribute to others. Such requests have often been turned down by the larger city Leagues and they have still maintained friendly relations. As an organization, we have our own and a very important responsibility, not only to our members but to those citizens who have, because of their belief in the importance of our task, contributed generously to our support.

I assure you that your state board and state office stand ready to increase their help to you if you need it. May I ask that you write even more frequently of your work and your problems. Our interdependence in itself will prove a strength to us. May the holiday season give you the spirit to "carry on" in the year 1942.

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

Dear Foreign Policy Chairman: -

REPORT OF LOCAL LEAGUE MEETING
Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis

500 12-29-41
200 1-14-42

Note: This report should be filled out and mailed to the state office immediately after each meeting. 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 the League auspices during the year.

Name of League _____ Date of Meeting _____

Place of meeting _____ Open to public _____

Number attending: members _____ non-members _____

Program: How planned; by Board? _____ by dept. chairman? _____

Subjects and speakers (or leaders of discussion) : -

Remarks: _____

Please report on reverse side:

(signed)

1. Changes in officers or dept. chairmen
2. Organization of any study groups to study a specific subject, giving number of meetings planned and subject.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR LOCAL LEAGUES

1. At least 15 members in towns over 2,000 population, and every member a Voter subscriber. At least 10 members in smaller towns.
2. \$1.00 per year dues, 1,000 population or over.
3. \$10.00 minimum quota for support of the state and national Leagues.
4. Eight meetings a year, plus one meeting open to the public.
5. At least 3 board meetings a year for Leagues over 25 members.
6. New 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, presidents' conference, district meeting.

1-8-41

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

December 23rd,
1941

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Ruth H. Mitchell
Ruth H. Mitchell, President

60 copies

Dear Foreign Policy Chairman: -

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

January 2nd,
1941

Dear Board Member: -

Our next board meeting will be postponed one week and will be held on the third Friday, January 16th, instead of the second Friday. This is being done in order to bring to you the conclusions arrived at by the special meeting of the General Council which Miss Wells has called for January 7th and 8th in Indianapolis. I shall attend this meeting and shall take Helen Horr as the other delegate. It would be impossible for us to be back here in time to share any of our information with you on the 9th, and it seems inadvisable to delay sharing it with you until the February meeting.

Our meeting will be held as usual at the Hampshire Arms beginning at ten o'clock. It would be most helpful if many of you can plan to attend, for it will need all of our best thinking together to put into execution the plans which will doubtless come from the Council meeting.

I trust the holidays gave you some rest. With best wishes for a New Year full of hope and determination to create a better world based on the principles of freedom, I am

Sincerely yours,

Ruth H. Mitchell
Ruth H. Mitchell,
President

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

110
December 23rd,
1941

Dear Local League President: -

Many times since war was declared I have thought of you, for I know that you have realized, as I have, that this situation makes our leadership in the League of Women Voters even more important than ever. Your December Voter brought you some of the discussion held at the December state board meeting. We carefully analyzed our program of work - the eight-point defense program as well as our state program.

"Total defense" for our country means more than men and munitions - it means helping a democracy to function in time of war - keeping civil liberties alive, upholding standards of education, housing, etc., good-neighbor relations - in short, our eight-point program.

A new direction, a new tempo, are asked of the League by a country at war. The League must stop hoarding its experience and knowledge within its membership. It must share this experience and knowledge with the general public. The General Council has been called to meet in extraordinary session January 7th and 8th in Indianapolis, and I hope to arrange to attend. Definite plans will come at that time but this one might be passed on to you now.

Organize a speakers' bureau and enlist your members for this service - to be ready to speak before any and all groups on problems facing government today; such as taxation and defense, civil liberties, living costs, Inter-American cooperation - all subjects on the eight-point program. One member should serve as chairman to contact other groups to arrange for speakers and to make general plans for your League to be effective throughout your city and county. This plan is already under way in some Leagues.

We are conferring with the Governor and with the University to see where the experience of the League can best be used.

The League can render its greatest service in war time by pursuit of its long-time purpose - intelligent attention to government. We must recognize that many League members should and probably will take part in special war time activities outside our organization. This in turn means that these other activities need not and should not be brought within the organization itself.

There will be demands on the League for financial support of various war time activities, and these must be met with a careful explanation of the League's purpose so that the public will understand that the League has its own war-time activity and cannot for that reason contribute to others. Such requests have often been turned down by the larger city Leagues and they have still maintained friendly relations. As an organization, we have our own and a very important responsibility, not only to our members but to those citizens who have, because of their belief in the importance of our task, contributed generously to our support.

I assure you that your state board and state office stand ready to increase their help to you if you need it. May I ask that you write even more frequently of your work and your problems. Our interdependence in itself will prove a strength to us. May the holiday season give you the spirit to "carry on" in the year 1942.

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Ruth H. Mitchell, President

500 12-29-41
200 1-14-42
REPORT OF LOCAL LEAGUE MEETING
Minnesota League of Women Voters

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7. Attending of one member at one out of the three following meetings: state convention, presidents' conference, district meeting.

1-9-41

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

January 2nd,
1941

Dear Board Member: -

and the political situation here has been...
and the political situation here has been...
and the political situation here has been...

importance of our work...
importance of our work...
importance of our work...

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and the political situation here has been...
and the political situation here has been...
and the political situation here has been...

60 copies

Dear Foreign Policy Chairman: -

Very timely study material on "Crisis in U S-Japanese Relations" has come from the National League and has already been sent out to all Leagues having a running account for foreign policy publications. If yours is one of the few Leagues in the state that does not receive such publications automatically, we are sure you will wish to order it - 30 cents for two pamphlets and a discussion outline.

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis

12-11-41

500 12-29-41
200 1-14-42

REPORT OF LOCAL LEAGUE MEETING
Minnesota League of Women Voters

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1-9-41

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

January 2nd,
1941

Dear Board Member: -

Subscriptions for the new volume of the National News Letter have not been received in the numbers they should be, considering the extreme value of this publication in keeping us all informed on important national developments.

_____ subscriptions have come in from your League to this office. Have any been sent direct to the National League? Have you made some one person responsible for following up all possibilities for subscriptions - from schools and libraries - from individuals, League members and others?

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis

Dec. 30, 1941

Dear Local League President:

The University of Minnesota is presenting a series of 17 lectures on "War Comes to America" towards giving an understanding of America's place in the war. These lectures will be broadcast over WLB (770 on your dial) every Wednesday and Friday at 3:30, beginning Friday, January 9th, and continuing through March 6th.

Can you give this series publicity in your local newspaper? arrange listening parties of League members and others?

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis

Jan. 3, 1941

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
January 1941

Price - 3 cents

SKIT ON CONSIDERATION OF OLD AGE ASSISTANCE GRANT

Cast: County Welfare Board
(Five County Commissioners, two lay members,
one a woman)
Staff member - Miss Smith

Chairman: The minutes have been approved as read. If there is no further discussion, we will proceed with the Old Age Assistance cases. Miss Smith, do you have any new applications for us to consider today?

Miss Smith: Yes. The first is the application of Mrs. Hilda Schultz. She is living in her own home in the village of Woodstock. She has been living there for the last five years and before that lived for twenty-one years in the township of Barkley. The house is an old, two-story frame building. It is comfortably furnished and very clean.

Mrs. Schultz and her son, Fred, live in the home. Fred is apparently feeble-minded and is unable to earn his own living. Mrs. Schultz rents out one room for \$8.00 a month. She has only a life estate in the home. Her only income is the \$8.00 a month rent from the roomer.

She has a life insurance policy for \$1,000 with the R N Lodge. She is unable to cash in on this policy until she is 70 years of age.

Mrs. Schultz and her husband lived on a farm until they moved into town five years ago. They sold their farm to their son, Henry, and got \$2,500 in cash. They bought the house in town for \$1,200 and have been living on the remainder. Mr. Schultz was able to do some work the first few years they lived in town. He died a year ago. His funeral expenses were high and as a result, Mrs. Schultz has but \$285 left in the bank. After investigation, it has been found that she is eligible for Old Age Assistance.

Board Member: How old is Mrs. Schultz?

Miss S: She was 65 on September 21st. We have verified her birth date from the record given in her life insurance policy and also saw her baptism certificate, which is written in German.

Board Member: Is she a citizen?

Miss S: No, Mrs. Schultz is not a citizen but she has lived in the United States for over 25 years. We have verified this by affidavits from reliable persons who have known her for that length of time. In proving the fact that she has been in the United States for over 25 years, her residence of five years in the state and one year in this county has also been verified.

Board Member: As she has \$285 in the bank and some life insurance, couldn't she get along for a while without Old Age Assistance?

Miss S: Yes, very likely she could - but she cannot borrow anything on the life insurance until she is 70 years old. We have a letter from the insurance

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Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis

Jan. 3, 1941

company to verify this fact. Regulations in Minnesota are that a single person may have \$300 in liquid assets and a husband and wife may have \$450.

Board member: Isn't it true that she should not be allowed to have that much insurance?

Miss S: This application perhaps could be reconsidered when Mrs. Schultz becomes 70 years of age and at which time she can cash in on her life insurance. If she should drop the insurance now, she would then stand to lose considerably as she has carried the policy since she was 25 years old and has been paying 30¢ a month. The insurance company is increasing the rate to 60¢ a month now that she is 65 years old.

Board member: Will the county have a lien on her property and be able to collect anything if anything should happen to her?

Miss S: No, she has only a life estate in the property. She has no equity in it after her death. She has no other property at this time. However, a lien is filed with the Register of Deeds and the Judge of Probate, and if she should inherit any property in the future, then the lien would apply on that property. The home has an assessed valuation of \$1 350, which is much less than the \$5 000 allowed in this state. However, she has only a life estate in the home.

Board member: You said that the son who is living at home is apparently feeble-minded. Mrs. Schultz can therefore expect no help from him -- but are there other children who might help?

Miss S: Yes, there are three children, and we have relative statements signed by each of them. Henry, the oldest son, is living on the old home farm. He bought the place from his parents at the time they moved into town. He bought the farm of 120 acres for \$50.00 an acre or \$6,000. In buying it, he assumed the mortgage of \$2 500, and paid his parents \$2 500 in cash -- the additional \$1 000 covered a note which Henry held and which he claimed his father owed him for wages for the many years when he was employed on the farm and received no regular amount of money. We checked the transfer of property in the register of deeds' office and verified the fact that there was no support contract. We also saw the cancelled note -- and checked at the bank to verify the fact that that was all Mr. and Mrs. Schultz actually received for the farm. We checked the records in the Judge of Probate's office and verified the fact that Mrs. Schultz received only a life estate in the home at the time her husband's estate was probated.

Board member: Couldn't Henry help his mother a little -- that was a small amount of money to pay for a farm in this county?

County Comm. Well, that is a good farm. I know that farm well and Henry is my neighbor. The land is good and the buildings also are good but they are small. I have talked with Henry about it and he feels that he should not have to help any more at home -- as his younger brother was given a college education by the parents while he stayed at home and helped on the farm all the time. Then, too, when he bought the place, he had to put another mortgage on the farm so he could pay his parents off in cash.

Board member: I should think he could at least bring in some products from the farm once in a while.

... of the National News Letter
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Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis

Dec. 30, 1941

1-3-42
(4)

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Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis

Jan. 3, 1941

County
Comm.

He did tell me that he has been taking in some eggs, vegetables and pota-
toes to his mother and probably would give her all these supplies she
needed. How about that fellow that went to college - can he help?

Miss S: The son is living in New York. He is a chemical engineer and earns \$400 a
month. He has a wife and one child. He is buying his home through the
F H A. He has agreed to send \$10 a month to his mother. Mrs. Schultz
also has one daughter. This daughter is married and has three young chil-
dren. Her husband is a well to do farmer but he refuses to help Mrs.
Schultz and there is no way that a son in law can be forced to contribute.
The wife has no separate income of her own.

Board
Member: Miss Smith, what do you think Mrs. Schultz should have a month?

Miss S: My recommendation would be \$22.50 per month. Her taxes and insurance on the
home come to \$48 or \$4 a month. She has a small furnace and last year
spent \$84 or \$7 a month for fuel. The house is two story and is construc-
ted so that it would be impossible for her to shut part of it off. She
has electric lights, which average \$1.50 a month for the year. She uses
a kitchen range and burns mostly corn cobs in it and a little coal. The
coal that she uses is included in the heating cost so the only allowance
here would be for corn cobs or about 50¢ a month. We allow \$2 for the house-
hold incidentals. Her household expenses would therefore come to \$15 a
month and her share would be \$7.50.

The new October budget allows \$8.06 for food not including milk for a moder-
ately active woman in a household of two members. With the 15 quarts of
milk at 9¢, the total for food would come to \$9.41. Deducting 58¢ for eggs
and potatoes, that Henry has agreed to furnish his mother, would leave
\$8.83 for food. In addition to this, \$3.00 a month is allowed for clothing,
\$2.00 for personal incidentals and \$1.00 for medical care, or a total of
\$22.33. My recommendation would therefore be \$22.50 a month.

The \$1.00 medical allowance is made for laxatives, liniments and an occa-
sional visit to the doctor. She is fairly well and is not under a doctor's
care regularly.

County
Comm. Should she get that much if she has an income of \$18.00 a month - \$8.00
from the rent of a room and \$10 from the son in New York?

Miss S: It is true that she has this income of \$18.00 but her son, Fred, is depend-
ent upon her for his support. Her income therefore need not be deducted
from her budget but may be used for Fred's care.

County
Comm. Mrs. Schultz asked me to tell the board she received the notice of the hear-
ing but preferred not to come to the meeting.

Chairman: Are there any further questions?

Board
member: I move that we grant Mrs. Schultz \$22.50 a month to begin next month.

Board
member: I second the motion.

Chairman: The motion has been made and seconded that we grant Mrs. Schultz \$22.50
a month. All in favor, says "Aye".....Motion carried. Miss Smith, will
you proceed with the next case?

Subscriptions for the new volume of the National News Letter have not been received in the numbers they should be, considering the extreme value of this publication in keeping us all informed on important national developments.

_____ subscriptions have come in from your League to this office. Have any been sent direct to the National League? Have you made some one person responsible for following up all possibilities for subscriptions -- from schools and libraries -- from individuals, League members and others?

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis

Dec. 30, 1941

1-3-42
(4)

Dear Local League President:

The University of Minnesota is presenting a series of 17 lectures on "War Comes to America" towards giving an understanding of America's place in the war. These lectures will be broadcast over WLB (770 on your dial) every Wednesday and Friday at 3:30, beginning Friday, January 9th, and continuing through March 6th.

Can you give this series publicity in your local newspaper? arrange listening parties of League members and others?

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis

Jan. 3, 1941

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

110
January 21st,
1942

Dear Local League President: -

The January issue of the Voter, just in the mail, brings to you the conclusions arrived at by the emergency General Council. Your state board, meeting last Friday, discussed how to put these conclusions into concrete plans. Now it is your local board's responsibility to put these plans into action.

You will find enclosed a suggested organization plan. A more detailed plan for larger Leagues, prepared by the National League, is available for 5¢. It will need your imagination and leadership to add further to these plans in order to make your members realize it is a war-time service to keep citizens alert about government, and that, once pledged, the hours of service must be faithfully given.

Every League is being asked to attempt to get this plan under way the first week in February. At this time will you give publicity to your local plans? The "Declaration" (enclosed) if taken to your newspaper, might be the basis of editorial comment. Your representatives at the President's Conference would be good local news.

The mid-winter President's Conference will be held on Tuesday, February 3rd, at the Hampshire Arms Hotel, 9th St. and 4th Av. So., Minneapolis, beginning at 10:30 and lasting until about 3:00. It is being held in a hotel this year, rather than a private home, so that you may bring with you one additional League member, preferably the person appointed as War-Time Service Chairman. If it is absolutely impossible for you to attend yourself, please secure a proxy so that your League may benefit from this vitally important discussion. Luncheon will be 60¢ and reservations are to be made through the League office by Friday, January 30th; please also give us the name of your additional delegate. How to apply this new work of the League in all communities will be discussed.

Miss Wells asks us to emphasize what the conviction was that gave impetus to the Council's adopting of the plan: "recognition that while winning a war to make democracy possible, danger 'threatens our national existence as a self-governing people'; recognition that as government takes possession of almost our whole national life for a total war-time effort, the citizen loses sight of government and of what government is doing, who is doing it, how it is being done. Thus the citizen becomes inattentive to all but headline news of government; becomes passive; remains a spectator. Thus has freedom recently been lost in many countries; thus it might be lost here."

Sincerely yours,

Ruth H. Mitchell
Ruth H. Mitchell,
President

Enclosures:

Organization for War-Time Service
Enrollment blank
Sample broadside -- "Why Buy Defense Bonds?"
Declaration of LWV War-Time Service

Price - 1¢

DECLARATION OF THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS' WAR-TIME SERVICE
The League expresses the conviction that the work of the women's government, whose importance is often underrated even in normal times and whose functions are eclipsed in public attention during war-time, lies a task of special importance.

Indianapolis

January 8, 1942

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
January 1942

Trends replacing National News Letter. Subscriptions entered monthly.

Suggested activities for enrolled members

1. talk to at least ten individuals/^{each week}about the subject matter of the broadsides
2. talk to small social groups about the subject
3. make a speech before a large group
4. distribute the broadsides to friends, small social groups, in personal mail
5. help with radio work
6. get subscriptions for "Trends"
7. develop pictorial methods, such as window exhibits.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

I will give (indicate number of hours) to this service: 2, 4, 6 or 8 hours weekly

I will give (indicate number of hours) to this service: 2, 4, 6 or 8 hours weekly

Minn. LHV
1/42

150
National League of Women Voters,
726 Jackson Place,
Washington, D C

Price - 1¢

DECLARATION OF THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS' WAR-TIME SERVICE
The League expresses the conviction that the government, whose importance is often underrated even in normal times and whose functions are eclipsed in public attention during war-time, lies a task of special importance.

The League of Women Voters will devise ways and means to see that a Congress is elected in November 1942, which is capable of dealing with the problems it will face, particularly that of post-war organization for peace. For upon this next Congress may well hang the fate of that kind of civilization for which we are now pledging our all.

Indianapolis

January 8, 1942

Minn. LWV
1/2

150
Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
January 1942

ORGANIZATION FOR WAR-TIME SERVICE
Trends replacing National News Letter. Subscriptions entered monthly.

Other League publications, particularly the "quizzes" on the 8-point program.

Suggested activities for enrolled members

1. talk to at least ten individuals/each week about the subject matter of the broadsides
2. talk to small social groups about the subject
3. make a speech before a large group
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150
REGISTRATION FOR WAR-TIME SERVICE
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

Minn. LWV
1/42

1/22/42 125
Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis

MEMORANDUM

To _____ Date _____
From _____

150
National League of Women Voters,
726 Jackson Place,
Washington, D C

Price - 1¢

DECLARATION OF THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS' WAR-TIME SERVICE

The Emergency Council of the League of Women Voters meeting one month after the United States entered the second world war - the greatest in extent and the gravest in issue that ever faced a civilized world - recognizes that danger threatens, not only our physical territory, but in a more far-reaching and menacing way, threatens our national existence as a self-governing, free people. It recognizes that in the most literal sense of the word the future of government, resting on the consent of men, is at stake in this war. The mechanization of modern life has taxed the social ingenuity of men almost to the breaking point and sapped the fervor of their belief in self-government. The Council moreover appreciates that even to have the opportunity to develop a democratic future, the war itself has to be won.

In this knowledge the League looks to itself and asks not just what it may do better or differently, but asks whether it shall continue to exist. Had it a reason for being, sufficient to justify it in times when every non-essential commodity and activity are being sacrificed?

Approaching our situation in that mood, the League Council votes unanimous conviction that if an organization having the purpose of the League of Women Voters did not exist today, it should be created. That no grant of executive power in a war emergency, however great, lessens the importance of an alert, understanding, critical body of citizens, active continuously in relation to the functioning of government. Without this the people would become passive and democracy, at its very roots, die.

So in a real sense the League feels it should be reborn to do some of the tasks in some of the ways it has known before, in teaching both itself and others an understanding of government, but adjusted to the new requirements of winning the war, and winning the peace thereafter.

With that rebirth, the League commits itself to reaching a larger public than ever in its history, reaching them face to face with new methods including special enrollment and instruction of its members, and with a new determination.

The League expresses the conviction that at the level of local government, whose importance is often underrated even in normal times and whose functions are eclipsed in public attention during war-time, lies a task of special importance.

The League of Women Voters will devise ways and means to see that a Congress is elected in November 1942, which is capable of dealing with the problems it will face, particularly that of post-war organization for peace. For upon this next Congress may well hang the fate of that kind of civilization for which we are now pledging our all.

Indianapolis

January 8, 1942

Minn. LWV
1/2

150
REGISTRATION FOR WAR-TIME SERVICE
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

Minn. LWV
1/42

11/22/42 125
Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis

MEMORANDUM

To _____ Date _____
From _____

150
National League of Women Voters,
726 Jackson Place,
Washington, D C

Price - 1¢

~~DECLARATION OF THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS' WAR-TIME SERVICE~~
The League expresses the conviction that the government, whose importance is often underrated even in normal times and whose functions are eclipsed in public attention during war-time, lies a task of special importance.

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Indianapolis

January 8, 1942

Minn. LVV
1/2

150
Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
January 1942

ORGANIZATION FOR WAR-TIME SERVICE

Appoint a War-Time Service (or Public Information) Chairman, who would serve on your local board, and who would appoint whatever assistants she finds necessary, (such as radio and press, speakers' bureau.)

Duties

- 1) Register members to give a certain number of hours weekly. Attached is an enrollment blank for this purpose; additional blanks on request. Leagues wishing to use registration cards, instead of this blank, may secure them through the state office at minimum cost.
- 2) Organize registered members into units, with a leader for each. Leagues with small membership may not find this necessary. Leagues with the unit plan of organization may wish to carry out this service through their regular units. It is advisable for other larger Leagues to divide enrolled members into units of 10 to 20 members, with a leader for each unit.
- 3) Instruct members or unit leaders on how to use and interpret material. Regular meetings should be planned. It is suggested that the "Declaration" be read at the first meeting.

Material

Broadsides

National: prepared by the National office.

See attached copy of "Why Buy Defense Bonds?" as example of brief material making a point which the public needs to understand. Others will be published at frequent intervals.

Price - 75¢ a hundred - 1¢ each.

State: The State League will continue to publish "penny sheets" on problems in state government.

Local: It is suggested that similar material on local problems, selected by your local board, be prepared by your appropriate chairmen. Specific suggestions for preparing such material will be available soon.

Trends replacing National News Letter. Subscriptions now entered monthly.

Other League publications, particularly the "quizzes" on the 8-point program.

Suggested activities for enrolled members

1. talk to at least ten individuals/each week about the subject matter of the broadsides
2. talk to small social groups about the subject
3. make a speech before a large group
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150
REGISTRATION FOR WAR-TIME SERVICE
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

Minn. LVV
1/42

1/22/42 125
Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis

MEMORANDUM

To _____ Date _____
From _____

100

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
February 2nd, 1942

POLICY ON PREPARATION OF LEAGUE MATERIAL

What is the purpose of such material?

1. To give information on some aspect of government currently presenting a problem
2. To create public opinion

What is the procedure to be followed?

1. Local League board analyzes the need and authorizes the preparation of material on specified subjects.
2. Preparation
 - a. Gather facts, through reading, consultation with experts and administrators.
 - b. Put facts into simple form
 - c. Submit proposed material to a reading committee of League members, who would, among them, comment on it from the point of view of policy, clarity, adequacy (whether it meets the need), and simplicity of presentation.
 - d. Submit to two or more experts (either those originally consulted or others)

What subjects may be selected for local material?

A local League is free to prepare material on any subject dealing with government on the local level. If a local League feels the need for additional material on the state or national levels of government, this should be reported to the State Board for decision, or to be passed on to the National Board. A local League should submit to the State Board the subject, or subjects, they select for local preparation. Before publication, the material should again be submitted to the State Board, or executive committee, for final approval.

110

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

February 7th,
1942

Dear Local League President:

Ever since our Presidents' Conference, I have wished that I might sit down with each one of you and help you gather up all the ideas which have been stimulated and adjust them to fit the needs of your own community, and the size and power of your Leagues. Since this is impossible, I should like to at least pass on to you some of the points which have clarified themselves in my mind, since our interesting discussion.

Over half of our Leagues were represented (37) with a total attendance of 70. Since Miss Wells spent the entire day with us, I sincerely regret that all of you could not have had the stimulation of her clear-cut analysis of our opportunity for war-time service. Some of you went home, I know, wondering if you would ever create a definite working plan from all the ideas given, but I am sure that by now your plans are formulating - especially if you have re-read my last letter with the written suggestions for war-time service, and if you have re-read the last two Voters and the Members' Magazine.

The change we are making in our League work is really a very decided one. Never before have we, as League members, thought first of what we could give to the public and how we could give it. We have studied, we have trained ourselves how to be intelligent participants in government. We have gone to the public for help in achieving some of our desired ends. BUT now - we forget ourselves except as a channel to the public, we turn our efforts outward instead of inward. We will try to make the public more aware of current governmental problems, whether or not we have a solution.

In our League work, our war-time service work comes first; if we have some time and leadership left over, then we will go on with our old pattern of studying for ourselves. The enclosed chart will help you see the relationship of this new work to your former League pattern.

The second number of Trends will give you reassurance that you will have enough important subject matter to purvey to others, even while you wait for more broad-sides to come. Don't feel disturbed or hurried about the idea of preparing broad-sides on local questions, for gradually the need will arise and you will see how to meet it.

Will you write me of any special problems which you may encounter in enrolling your members and starting them training for this work of the League? Will you also write of your successful plans so we may share them with others. If you feel that you need and would like the help of some state board member in making your members aware of this war time service work of the League, let us know and we will, without expense to you, try to arrange for some board member living near your town to come.

I have real understanding of the new challenge to your leadership in shifting from the member-emphasis to the public-emphasis. There is such enthusiasm for this new work, such original and practical ideas being worked out, that I know we will gain in strength and number of members even during the time we aren't thinking of our members.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth H. Mitchell
Ruth H. Mitchell,
President

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
February 2nd, 1942

POLICY ON PREPARATION OF LEAGUE MATERIAL

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MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

February 16th,
1942

Dear Local League President:

Proposed National Program of Work

Enclosed you will find a copy of the proposed program which will be voted upon by the delegates at the National League convention in Chicago, April 28th to May 1st. Will you talk this over with your board or your entire membership so that they will understand the decided change which is being made in the form of the program this year. Additional copies can be secured through this office, at no charge except for postage.

I am sure that you will find the new form and nature of the program not only adapted to changed times, but also the fact that the platform is stated in terms of principles of democratic government should help to give your members, both old and new, a clearer understanding of just what democratic government is. The Active List represents the focus of attention which so many of us urged after our successful experience with the eight-point defense items. Comments and questions I will be glad to receive from all League members and pass on to the National League. Then I hope that many of you can go to the Chicago convention and actually vote on the program. At the president's conference, it was felt that this new national program could be of great help in interesting new members and also contributors in the work of the League.

War-Time Service

So many of your letters show that you are well under way in carrying to completion your plans for the new war-time service of the League. From reports already in, enrollment is running high - well over 90 per cent. The enclosed sheet will give you further information as to broadsides. Please immediately send in the order sheet indicating the number of broadsides to be regularly sent you. Always you can order additional copies when needed.

If you quickly send in your plans and your problems, these will be incorporated soon in a letter to you, sharing with you how other Leagues are working out the various phases of the plan. I know that the unlimited possibilities of this service are already flashing across your minds.

Continuation Course

Plans for this League-sponsored course at the University, scheduled for March 12th, 13th and 14th, have been abandoned, because of conflict with another course, covering similar subject matter, to be offered in Minneapolis, Friday and Saturday, March 13th and 14th, at the Leamington Hotel. Further information on this course, which will be open to the public, may be secured through this office.

Very sincerely yours,

Ruth H. Mitchell
Ruth H. Mitchell,
President

Enc.
Proposed Program
Information on Broad-sides

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

February 5th,
1942

Dear Board Member: -

Our next board meeting will be held on Friday, February 13th, at the Hampshire Arms hotel, as usual, beginning at ten o'clock. At this meeting, we will consider not only the National League Proposed Program for the coming two years but also our state proposed program of work which must soon be sent out to local Leagues.

If you cannot attend the board meeting, please consider carefully the enclosed copy of the National Proposed Program and send me your comments or suggestions for changes. I would also greatly appreciate your writing me in regard to suggestions for our state work for the next year. In the light of our new war-time service program, it would seem wise to have our state program as short and definite as consistent with the responsibilities which we must assume.

Thirty-seven Leagues were represented at the President's Conference on February 3rd and further plans were discussed as to our war-time service activities. There is a real need for a state broadside to be ready very soon and we will discuss how to best fill this need. Your advice will be needed on this as well as the above.

We are not sending out the minutes of the last meeting as board attendance was so large that the discussion was obtained first hand by most of you.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth H Mitchell

Ruth H Mitchell,
President

Enc.
National Proposed Program

2-5-42
35

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

February 5th,
1942

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue

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Very sincerely yours,

Ruth H. Mitchell
Ruth H. Mitchell,
President

Enc.
Proposed Program
Information on Broadside

115 mm

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
February 16, 1942

115 mm
INFORMATION ON BROADSIDES

Please place our standing order for 10, 25, 50 or 100 (indicate what number) of each broadside as published, priced at 75¢ a hundred, 1¢ each.

Our War-Time Service Chairman is _____
(if not already reported)

Number of members enrolled to date for War-Time Service is _____

Date _____ (Signed) _____

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

February 23rd,
1942

Dear Foreign Policy Chairman:

(and we all should, may I suggest you place a page in your file. The annual America - for Pan-American Day is April 14th. Both the Pan-American Union and the Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs (Nelson Rockefeller's office) have an enormous amount of material they will send you upon request. If you have any native South Americans in your town, bring them into the program; try serving an "all-American" dinner featuring songs of Latin-America; make a map of South America showing where various products come from. Have someone report on the Rio Conference

For you who are eager to get started considering post-war reconstruction, why not start keeping articles and clippings among your own group? If you are to be in Minneapolis March 13th or 14th, a group of Minneapolis citizens are sponsoring a two-day conference on "Problems of Post-War Reconstruction." Enclosed is a folder on details.

Sincerely yours,

Gladys S. Brooks
Mrs. Wright Brooks, Chairman,
Dept. of Govt. and Foreign Policy

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
February 1942

125 mm
2-16-42
Price - 5 cents

PUBLIC HEALTH IN YOUR COMMUNITY

Setting - Living room of Mrs. Schmidt in _____

Time - Nine o'clock Monday morning, January 26, 1942

Characters: Mrs. August Schmidt, housewife and member of _____ LWV
Mrs. Ralph Thompson, housewife from neighboring town of _____
Mrs. James McCarthy, housewife and member of _____ LWV

(Mrs. Schmidt is busy dusting the living room. As the door bell rings, she hastily shoves a pile of League pamphlets into a desk drawer. Mrs. Thompson enters. Insert exchange of greetings, removal of wraps, etc.)

Mrs. S: I can't get over what a surprise it is to have you drive over from _____ on such a cold morning.

Mrs. T: (looking very worried) I hope you don't mind my coming so early, but I need some help.

Mrs. S: You know I'd do anything I could to help you. I hope it is nothing serious.

Mrs. T: Last night, the president of our PTA announced that at the next meeting I was to give a thirty minute talk on Public Health. I objected but it did didn't do any good. Why, I don't know anything about public health, and I have never given a talk that long. I was so worried that I don't believe I slept two hours last night. This morning when my husband saw how upset I was, he said, 'Now, you just take the car and drive down to see Mrs. Schmidt. She is a member of the League of Women Voters, and I am sure she will be able to help you. So in spite of the cold weather, here I am.

Mrs. S: (with a sigh of relief) Oh, I was afraid some member of your family was ill. I am sure I can help you. The League of Women Voters has been interested in public health since its organization in 1921, and I have several League publications here in my desk. I'll get my material right now.

Mrs. T: You can't imagine how relieved I am. It is a blessing to have a friend like you.

Mrs. S: (spreading League pamphlets out on table before her) Public health! Don't you think that is too large a field to try and cover in a half hour?

Mrs. T: Yes, I suppose it is. What would you recommend?

Mrs. S: I am preparing a meeting on "Public Health in Your Community" and I am planning to show how each division of the State Department of Health functions in the community. Why couldn't you do the same thing?

Mrs. T: Well, I don't think we have any public health in our town at all.

Mrs. S: Oh, yes, you have, Mrs. Thompson. And besides I think you have a real opportunity to be of service to the parents of your community. During the war there is going to be an ever increasing shortage of nurses and doctors. Now if you can do nothing but interest the citizens in your community in

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
February 16, 1942

INFORMATION ON BROADSIDES

Please place our standing order for 10, 25, 50 or 100 (indicate what number) of
each broadside as published, priced at 75¢ a hundred, 1¢ each.

Our War-Time Service Chairman is _____
(if not already reported)

Number of members enrolled to date for War-Time Service is _____

Date _____ (Signed) _____

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

February 23rd,
1942

Dear Foreign Policy Chairman:

(and we all should), may I suggest you place a page in your paper for Pan-American Day is April 14th. Both the Pan-American Union and the Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs (Nelson Rockefeller's office) have an enormous amount of material they will send you upon request. If you have any native South Americans in your town, bring them into the program; try serving an "all-American" dinner featuring songs of Latin-America; make a map of South America showing where various products come from. Have someone report on the Rio Conference

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Sincerely yours,

Gladys S. Brooks

Mrs. Wright Brooks, Chairman,
Dept. of Govt. and Foreign Policy

the prevention and control of disease, you will be doing something worth while in this emergency.

Mrs. T: Yes, I believe you are right. If we can learn methods of controlling and preventing disease, we'll not only save our children suffering but enable the doctors to care for those who are ill now. Now just how should I begin?

Mrs. S: I think you should first explain something about public health organization in Minnesota. This pamphlet - "Minnesota's Health Department" - published by the League in 1940 (handing it to Mrs. T) shows that the official state health agency is the State Board of Health of nine members appointed by the Governor. This board carries out its duties through the seven divisions of the State Department of Health and helps the local health agencies in the solution of their health problems.

Mrs. T: What are the local health agencies you mentioned?

Mrs. S: The law provides for three levels of local health boards, and you will see from page three that at its annual meeting the Board of County Commissioners appoints two of its members and one resident physician to act as the County Board of Health. At the annual meeting in January, _____ and Dr. _____ were named as our County Board of Health. The law provides also that every village may and every city shall provide for a board of health - at least one member shall be a physician who shall act as the health officer. In the township, the town board is the Board of Health with the chairman acting as the health officer. However, the town board is required bylaw to appoint a physician to act as a medical health officer.

Mrs. T: What are the duties of these local health boards?

Mrs. S: They make the investigations and reports required by the State Board of Health, but their specific duty is the actual enforcement of health laws and regulations.

Mrs. T: I never realized before that the enforcement of health laws was the duty of any group in my community. I don't even know the names of the men on our board. I'll certainly find that out when I go home. Now, how should I bring in those divisions of the State Department you mentioned?

Mrs. S: It would be my suggestion that you briefly explain all of the divisions except Communicable Diseases, which I believe will be of the most help to the parents. If you will turn to the first page of that penny sheet I gave you, you will find the divisions listed.

Mrs. T: How can the Division of Administration apply to a town way out here?

Mrs. S: In the first place, it is the business office and central filing and book-keeping office for the Department of Health. Did you know that when your school carries on a smallpox or diphtheria immunization program, it is this Division of Administration that distributes the vaccine free of charge? It administers the Embalmer's License Law, Plumber's License Law, and the Uniform Narcotic Law. I had an interesting interview with our funeral director, Mr. _____. I discovered that every undertaker has to be a licensed embalmer. A funeral director can direct a funeral with a director's license, but he cannot embalm. I also talked to some of our plumbers and discovered that here in _____ the plumbers are (or are not) licenses.

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
February 16, 1942

INFORMATION ON BROADSIDES

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MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

February 23rd,
1942

Dear Foreign Policy Chairman:

(and we all should), may I suggest you plan to prepare a program for Pan-American Day is April 14th. Both the Pan-American Union and the Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs (Nelson Rockefeller's office) have an enormous amount of material they will send you upon request. If you have any native South Americans in your town, bring them into the program; try serving an "all-American" dinner featuring songs of Latin-America; make a map of South America showing where various products come from. Have someone report on the Rio Conference

For you who are eager to get started considering post-war reconstruction, why not start keeping articles and clippings among your own group? If you are to be in Minneapolis March 13th or 14th, a group of Minneapolis citizens are sponsoring a two-day conference on "Problems of Post-War Reconstruction." Enclosed is a folder on details.

Sincerely yours,

Gladys S. Brooks

Mrs. Wright Brooks, Chairman,
Dept. of Govt. and Foreign Policy

Mrs. T: What do you mean here by Public Health Education?

Mrs. S: Although Public Health Education is performed by all the divisions, it has been centralized under a director since 1937, and is administered through the Division of Administration. Accurate information is available particularly to those engaged in public health activities in rural communities and municipalities. The educational program includes preparation of literature, organization of classes, exhibits, and furnishing of speakers to talk on any special fields of public health.

Mrs. T: If I had known that speakers were available, I should have suggested that instead of promising to give this talk. Next time, I'll know better. The next thing mentioned here is a Health Unit. I have never understood what that term meant.

Mrs. S: A Health Unit is simply a branch office of the State Department of Health, including from three to eight counties, and staffed by a physician-director, a sanitary engineer, a public health nurse supervisor, and a clerk-stenographer. Our county is (is not) a part of a health unit. For instance, if we belonged to a Health Unit, the Sanitary Engineer would give supervisory service in water supplies and sewage systems free of charge. However, during the war, the health units are not able to be as active, as many engineers and physicians have gone into service. One of the valuable services is the distribution of pneumonia serums which have become so important in the last few years. You will notice too the Division of Administration administers the Industrial Hygiene which endeavors to make changes in industry which expose workers to industrial poisoning or other injury.

Mrs. T: Of course, I have heard about vital statistics, but I never realized that was a part of the Public Health Department.

Mrs. S: Oh, yes. The executive secretary of the State Board of Health is the state registrar. Then in the county, the clerk of the town board is the township registrar; the clerk of the village is the village registrar, and the health officer of the city is the city registrar. A physician or midwife attending the birth of a child, must within five days subscribe and file with the local registrar a certificate of birth giving specific information. Before the fifth of each month, each registrar transcribes original birth certificate in his records and sends original to the state registrar. Then in the case of a death, the procedure is more complicated. The undertaker is required to obtain and file with the local registrar of the district in which the death occurs a certificate of death, containing (a) name, race, age, etc., obtained from the family; (b) medical certificate signed by attending physician giving information as to death and illness or by coroner if investigated by him; (c) statement showing place and date of burial signed by undertaker. When the proper certificate of death is filed with the registrar, he issues a burial permit to the person in charge of the burial. Then the person in charge of the burial presents this permit to the person in charge of the cemetery where the burial takes place. Before the tenth of each month, the registrar is required to transcribe the death certificate in his record book and send the original death certificate to the state registrar.

Mrs. T: Well, I never dreamed a birth or death required that much book work! Why aren't births and deaths recorded in the county where they occur?

Mrs. S: Oh, but they are. Annually on April 1st, the state registrar (except in cities of more than 100,000) sends to the Clerk of Court a certified

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
February 16, 1942

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INFORMATION ON BROADSIDES

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Our War-Time Service Chairman is _____
(if not already reported)

Number of members enrolled to date for War-Time Service is _____

(Signed) _____

Date _____

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

February 23rd,
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copy of the deaths and births in his county. After the clerk files, indexes and preserves this copy, he issues to each local registrar a voucher for the amount (25¢ for each death or birth) due him. The registrar then presents the voucher to the County Auditor and the warrant is issued.

Mrs. T: I notice that the next division is that of Hotel Inspection. That certainly doesn't apply to our community, for we don't even have a hotel.

Mrs. S: Oh, yes, it does, for this division not only inspects the sanitary features, (plumbing, lighting, ventilation, cleanliness) of hotels but also of restaurants, lodging places, places of refreshment, resort and tourist camps. This division cooperates with the Division of Sanitation, and the compliance with the law is the determining factor in issuing the license. I talked with _____ and she explained that the inspector checked on _____ when he came here.

Mrs. T: Just what is the work of the Division of Sanitation?

Mrs. S: This Division assists your community in dealing with environmental problems which may affect health. It is concerned with such things as milk production and water supply. In our community, the water is tested _____ and our milk supply is (or is not) made safe by _____.

Mrs. T: Division of Child Hygiene! That sounds familiar. Doesn't that name occur on the Maternity and Infancy literature?

Mrs. S: Yes, you are right. The main objective of this department is to reduce maternal and infant mortality by giving out information that will improve maternal and child health. There is a 1940 pamphlet on "Maternal and Child Health Services in Minnesota" that you can look over. There are correspondence courses, literature, classes in maternity and infancy, exhibits and demonstrations. Recently this division has been doing a great deal for the premature infant. A nurse skilled in premature care is sent out (upon request of the physician) anywhere in the state to teach those in charge how to care for the baby. Nutrition and Dental Health have also been added to this division.

Mrs. T: What do you think the parents would like to know about Public Health Nursing?

Mrs. S: This division gives professional service and technical advice to all the public health nurses in the state through public health advisory nurses. At the present time, this division is cooperating with the Civilian Defense Council in organizing twelve week courses in home nursing throughout the state. The American Red Cross text book on "Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick" is used. This course can be taught by any graduate nurse under the supervision of a key nurse in each county. I understand here in _____ County we are to have _____ classes.

Mrs. T: Strange that I didn't think the Health Department applied to our community before!

Mrs. S: Wait until we discuss the Division of Preventable Diseases which is concerned with reducing sickness and death due to communicable diseases, and then you will realize how much depends on the cooperation of the local health boards.

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MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
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Mrs. Wright Brooks, Chairman,
Dept. of Govt. and Foreign Policy

Mrs. T: There is your door bell.

Mrs. S: Excuse me, please, while I go to the door (Opening door) Come in, Beth. I should like to have you meet Mrs. Thompson. She came all the way from _____ on this cold morning to talk to me on health.

Mrs. McC: What a coincidence. I hope you haven't discussed preventable diseases yet. I came to have you look over my report for the next League meeting. I got a copy of the 1938 "Minnesota Public Health Laws" from the health officer, Dr. _____ and then had a very interesting interview with him this morning.

Mrs. T: Do let me ask you some questions - there are so many things I want to know about communicable diseases. We were just ready to discuss this when you came.

Mrs. McC: I'll be glad to tell you what I can, but I am sure Mrs. Schmidt will have to help me.

Mrs. T: I have always wondered how diseases are reported. Can you tell me that?

Mrs. McC: Yes. There are two methods used. Section 300 states that within 24 hours, the attending physician must report by telephone or telegraph to the State Board of Health when called to a case or suggested case in Group 1 - including such diseases as Botulism, Septic Sore Throat, Epidemic Encephalitis, Psittacosis, Yellow Fever - or when a death occurs from any disease in Group 2 - including such diseases as Tularemia, Undulant Fever, Leprosy, Amebic or Bacillary Dysentery. Section 301 states that within 24 hours the attending physician must report on the regular postcard or special blank to the local health officer each case or suspected case of specified diseases, including smallpox, diphtheria, measles, pneumonia, tuberculosis, whooping cough, scarlet fever, anterior poliomyelitis. The health officer within 24 hours is required to transcribe in a permanent record all the information on the case and then send the original to the State Board of Health giving the sanitary measures taken. Any physician diagnosing or giving treatment for venereal disease reports directly to the State Board of Health, and occupational diseases, such as lead or arsenic poisoning, are reported to the Minn. Industrial Commission.

Mrs. T: That certainly is enlightening, but I'd like to know what you meant by the sanitary measures taken in connection with these diseases.

Mrs. McC: That, of course, refers to quarantine or restrictions. Quarantine means the confinement of persons, animals, or things within a designated area, and the exclusion from such area of all persons, animals or things except the physicians and state and local health officers. This applies, as you know, to such diseases as scarlet fever, diphtheria, smallpox, and cerebro-spinal meningitis. Minor restrictions mean that the affected persons and children in same household are restricted to the home premises, but that adult members of the household are not restricted except under designated regulations. This type of sanitary measure applies to such diseases as measles, whooping cough, tuberculosis, chicken pox. Observation places a restriction on a person pending diagnosis or termination of incubation period in a person exposed to a communicable disease.

Mrs. T: If a family is quarantined, how do they get their supplies if no one is permitted to enter the premises?

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MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

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1942

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Mrs. S: I believe I can answer that. Of course, groceries can be left outside. But I was interested to find that milk must be delivered in containers that can be burned or emptied into covered containers which are left outside the door. In other words, no bottles can be picked up until after quarantine is raised and the bottles properly sterilized.

Mrs. McC: I was also interested to find that owners or managers of creameries, dairies, or milk stations are required to report to the local health officer concerning any person affected with a communicable disease. Then the local health officer must report at once to the State Board of Health giving this information and the names of localities where the dairy products are delivered.

Mrs. T: Before we leave this subject of quarantine, I'd like to know how the sign gets posted.

Mrs. McC: The local health officer orders the house to be quarantined or placarded. Here in _____, Mr. _____, the _____, puts up the cards. The municipality or township is liable for all expenses incurred in establishing, enforcing and releasing quarantine - half of which may be recovered from the county.

Mrs. T: I have been thinking how much better the citizens would cooperate if they only knew these facts.

Mrs. S: And I have been thinking how many epidemics could be prevented if parents would only realize the importance of calling a physician and obeying the quarantine measures. So often a parent tries to cover up a light case of a contagious disease, not realizing that oftentimes a child, for instance, may take scarlet fever from a light case, so often called scarletina or scarlet rash, and may have the disease so seriously he may die.

Mrs. T: Are there any laws preventing diseased persons handling foods?

Mrs. McC: Yes, there is a law which states that it is unlawful for diseased person (contagious, infectious, or venereal) to work in or about any place where fruit, food, or dairy products are handled and likely to be eaten without cooking. I am afraid this is one of the laws that is not enforced. At least, I could find no evidence of it here when I talked to the proprietors of these businesses. The State Dairy and Food Commission must report to the State Board of Health any person suspected to be dangerous to public health and to immediately exclude such person from employment if such person is certified to the State Board of Health to be dangerous to public health.

Mrs. S: I think, Mrs. Thompson, you should give some time to prevention of communicable diseases in the school since you are to talk to parents.

Mrs. T: Yes, I do too, for I know the majority of parents are no better informed than I.

Mrs. McC: The law states definitely in Section 318 that the teacher shall refer to the head of the school at once any pupil who (a) returns to school after an illness of unknown cause, (b) appears to be in ill health, (c) shows signs of communicable disease, (d) or has lice or vermin. All should be reported to the school physician for examination (unless condition is such they should be sent home immediately). Then the health officer

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should be notified immediately by the head of the school. Of course, many schools have neither physicians or nurses, but exclusion from school is not only a safeguard to the child but to others as well.

Mrs. T: What are some of the diseases for which children should be excluded from school?

Mrs. McC: The law states that any person having a communicable disease (Section 300 and 30) or any other transmissible infection such as tonsillitis, mumps, impetigo, itch, ring worm, or a parasitic infection, or a person residing in a house in which such disease exists or has recently existed shall be excluded from attending school, or any public or private gathering whatsoever, until the health officer has given his permission to attend.

Mrs. T: Well, I am certainly glad to know that. Do you know that children with impetigo are attending school right now?

Mrs. S: As soon as the parents learn of these health laws, they will gradually see the benefit in having them enforced and we'll have less illness among our children.

Mrs. T: You don't know how grateful I am to both of you for all the help you have given me. I have just had an idea. Why couldn't you and Mrs. McCarthy come up to _____ and help me present this information to our PTA?

Mrs. S: I am sure we should be glad to, for now during the emergency, the League members are trying wherever they can to give the public the benefit of the information they have. Why couldn't you interview us? That would be a little different from a talk.

Mrs. T: Oh, thank you. I only wish I had the opportunity to belong to the League. I must go now, for my children will expect me home for lunch.

(Mrs. Schmidt gets Mrs. Thompson's wraps and she leaves with the usual farewells)

Mrs. S: Now, I think we had better plan that interview right now, don't you? You stay for lunch and we'll get right at it.

115 run

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
February 16, 1942

INFORMATION ON BROADSIDES

Distribution

In order to facilitate prompt distribution of all broadsides as they are published, please indicate on the order blank below how many of each broadside you wish sent to you. All such orders will be charged to your League's running account. Because of the expense involved, individual copies of each broadside will not be sent out automatically. PLEASE PLACE YOUR ORDER SOON.

Supply

Your February Members' Magazine reports the latest broadside published by the National League, "Taxes Are Taxes." A supply will be in our office soon. The State Board last week made plans for three contemplated broadsides on current governmental problems in our state, covering the effect of the defense program on state personnel, the maintenance of qualifications in the teaching field, and the state civilian defense set-up and its relationship to local government.

Preparation

Three simple rules to assist you in preparing broadsides on local problems on which you wish to spread information to the public:

- 1) Ascertain what has happened in your local government that has happened because of war conditions;
 - 2) State the problem
 - 3) State issues involved and possible solutions.
- Give an objective and disinterested picture. Draw a conclusion if you wish. Refer to the recent sheet giving Recommended Policy in Preparation of League material.

League of Women Voters

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125 run
2-16-42

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
February 1942

Price - 5 cents

PUBLIC HEALTH IN YOUR COMMUNITY

Setting - Living room of Mrs. Schmidt in _____

Time - Nine o'clock Monday morning, January 26, 1942

Characters: Mrs. August Schmidt, housewife and member of _____ LWV
Mrs. Ralph Thompson, housewife from neighboring town of _____
Mrs. James McCarthy, housewife and member of _____ LWV

(Mrs. Schmidt is busy dusting the living room. As the door bell rings, she hastily shoves a pile of League pamphlets into a desk drawer. Mrs. Thompson enters. Insert exchange of greetings, removal of wraps, etc.)

Mrs. S: I can't get over what a surprise it is to have you drive over from _____ on such a cold morning.

Mrs. T: (looking very worried) I hope you don't mind my coming so early, but I need some help.

Mrs. S: You know I'd do anything I could to help you. I hope it is nothing serious.

Mrs. T: Last night, the president of our PTA announced that at the next meeting I was to give a thirty minute talk on Public Health. I objected but it did didn't do any good. Why, I don't know anything about public health, and I have never given a talk that long. I was so worried that I don't believe I slept two hours last night. This morning when my husband saw how upset I was, he said, 'Now, you just take the car and drive down to see Mrs. Schmidt. She is a member of the League of Women Voters, and I am sure she will be able to help you. So in spite of the cold weather, here I am.

Mrs. S: (with a sigh of relief) Oh, I was afraid some member of your family was ill. I am sure I can help you. The League of Women Voters has been interested in public health since its organization in 1921, and I have several League publications here in my desk. I'll get my material right now.

Mrs. T: You can't imagine how relieved I am. It is a blessing to have a friend like you.

Mrs. S: (spreading League pamphlets out on table before her) Public health! Don't you think that is too large a field to try and cover in a half hour?

Mrs. T: Yes, I suppose it is. What would you recommend?

Mrs. S: I am preparing a meeting on "Public Health in Your Community" and I am planning to show how each division of the State Department of Health functions in the community. Why couldn't you do the same thing?

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MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis
February 23rd,
1942

Dear Foreign Policy Chairman:

May I talk informally to you just a few minutes about foreign policy? For surely foreign policy must enter into your conversation hourly. I am confident that you can be of much help to your friends now with the background material the League has sent out from time to time. Are you urging your friends to read it?

A recent letter from Mrs. Wright, our national chairman, reveals that the National League will continue to send out material on foreign policy, but of a type designed to meet the requirements of the new "purveyor" plan. She says, "There will be broadsides on specific subjects from time to time, interpretive articles in TRENDS and news reporting in the Members' Magazine. There will be no more foreign policy 'problems' in the immediate future. The pamphlet on American outposts (The Growth of the American Empire) is to be published by the University of Chicago Press the middle of March." If you are interested, I'll be glad to send you its price listing.

Another excellent channel of information is the new little sheet TRENDS, published bi-monthly by the National League. It will give you news that seldom reaches the crowded front pages. It is just such a sheet which will help you "purvey" information on national and international problems. Yearly subscription price is \$1.00.

Are you and your friends listening to the broadcasts over WLB each Wednesday and Friday at 3:30 in the series "War Comes to America"? Did you know that WCCO and KDAB also have a condensed 15 minute program of this series Wednesday and Friday evenings at 10:45? If you can't listen in on this series, the University is now publishing the lectures, and they can be purchased from the University - 17 lectures for \$1.00. To me this series certainly brings out the fact, as President Coffey said in introduction, "belief cannot be a substitute for action. But it can be all the more effective if based not on hysteria, hearsay, distortion or fragmentary information, but on a clear understanding of the ideas and traditions that form the basis of contention between ourselves and the enemy." These lectures are full of interesting facts you'll want to pass on to your friends.

To you who are still planning to devote some time to the study of Latin America, (and we all should), may I suggest you plan a program for April built around Pan-America - for Pan-American Day is April 14th. Both the Pan-American Union and the Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs (Nelson Rockefeller's office) have an enormous amount of material they will send you upon request. If you have any native South Americans in your town, bring them into the program; try serving an "all-American" dinner featuring songs of Latin-America; make a map of South America showing where various products come from. Have someone report on the Rio Conference.

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14 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
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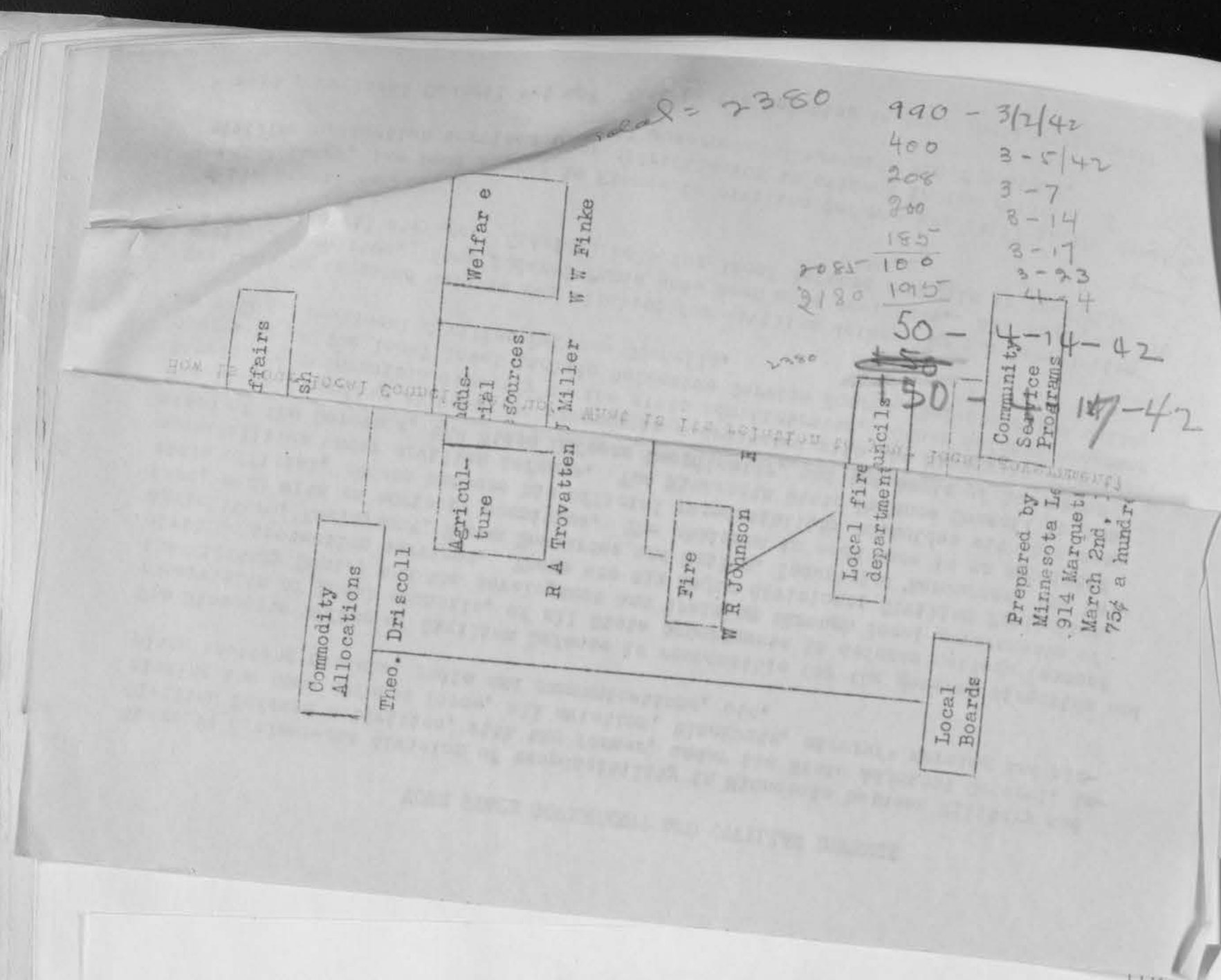
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MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

March 18th,
1942

Dear Local League President:

State Proposed Program of Work This is the time of year when consideration

Ruth H Mitchell
Ruth H Mitchell,
President

Enc.
State Proposed Program of Work
National convention program
Speakers' List

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
March 1942

3/18 1000
3/23 500

PROPOSED PROGRAM OF WORK

1942 - 1943

PURPOSE - To help make the kind of citizens democracy needs

METHOD - Through the years, the League has developed a technique of meeting problems of government. It has learned how to divide its fields of interest and its activities into small enough tasks for any individual to undertake but large enough, in the aggregate, to contribute materially to the maintenance of that democracy for which we are fighting.

SPECIFIC AIMS: EMPHASIZING THE FOUR RESPONSIBILITIES OF CITIZENSHIP -

HELPING TO DEVELOP INFORMED PUBLIC OPINION

The League commits itself to reaching a larger public than ever before with information on matters of vital importance in federal, state and local government.

VOTING INTELLIGENTLY

The League will stimulate citizens to realize the necessity for the election to office of persons who are capable of dealing with the problems which will arise.

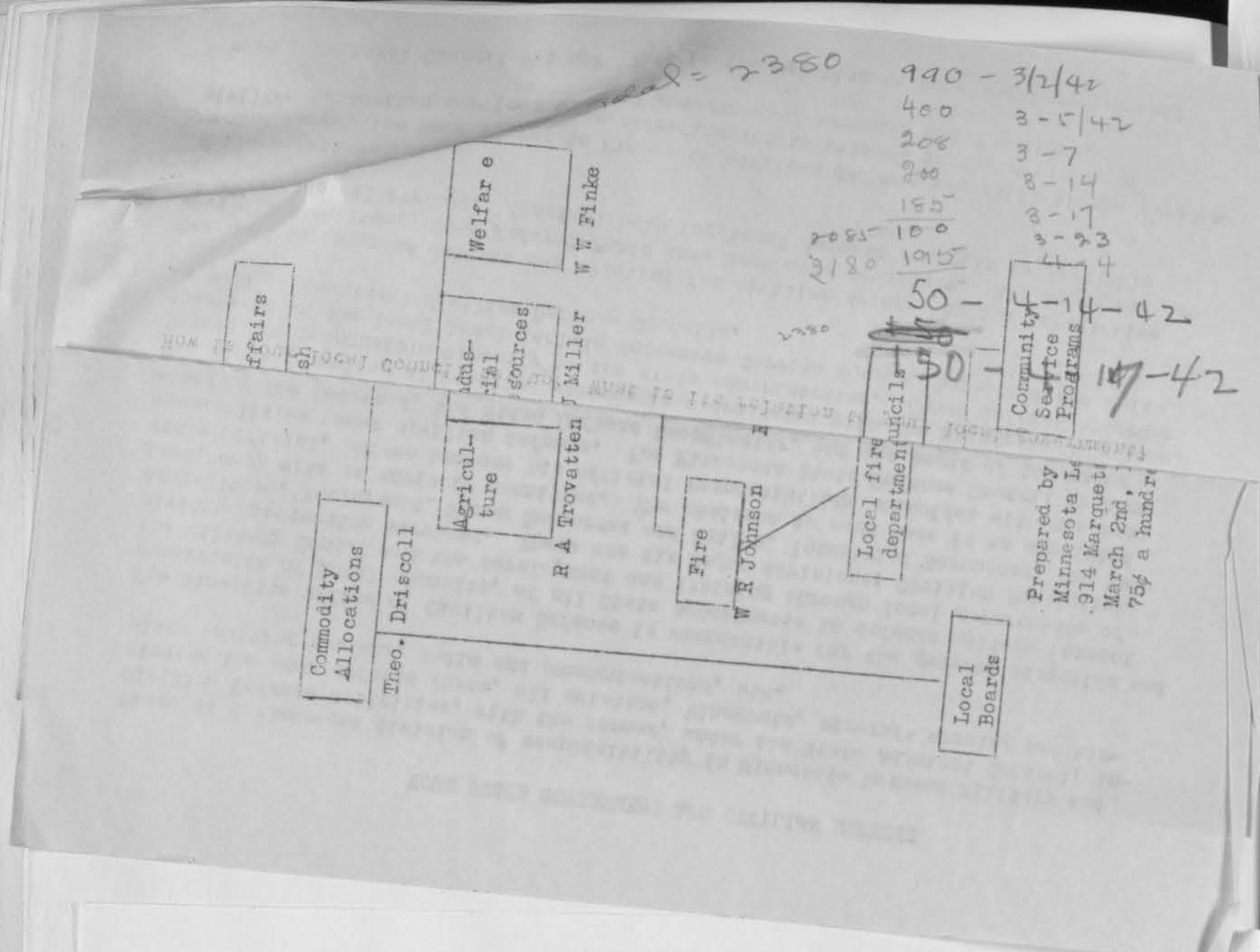
OBSERVING ADMINISTRATIVE PRACTICES

In such fields as public health, welfare, education, particularly to see that principles of qualified personnel, high standards of service, and sound finance are maintained.

SUPPORTING LEGISLATION

Federal measures which are selected by the National Board from the National program of work.

State measures, such as civil service, legislative council, county assessor system, enabling legislation for housing, larger units of school administration, as well as measures, related to the program, arising from the war emergency, when authorized by the State Board.



MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

March 18th,
1942

Dear Local League President:

State Proposed Program of Work This is the time of year when consideration

Ruth H Mitchell
Ruth H Mitchell,
President

Enc.
State Proposed Program of Work
National convention program
Speakers' List

MINNESOTA

VOL. VIII, No. 2

COLLEGE VOTER

WINONA MINNESOTA

LEAGUE BOARD MEETING

The All-College League Board met in the Coffman Memorial Union at the University of Minnesota January 17. After luncheon, the girls discussed the types of meetings and activities each League had been having. Various plans for recognizing "new voters" were given. Each League should make all eligible voters be registered for the primary elections.

Miss Helen M. Horr, field secretary of the Minnesota League of Women Voters, discussed the General Council meeting of the senior League in Indianapolis, and their program of work in regard to the war. She gave many valuable suggestions for the College Leagues, emphasizing the values and future benefits of creating an informed public opinion. Knitting and selling defense stamps, etc., are of service, but girls in the College Leagues, because of their careful study, should be able to clarify the thinking of the voting public. The Leagues should carry on an opinion-making campaign.

The spring All-College Board meeting will be held at St. Catherine's College. No definite date was set.

The board members who were present were: Shirley Seifried, Mary Eppel, Janet McCart, Dorothy Bodin, Betty Pugh, Patricia O'Laughlin, Dorothy McKinney, Victorine McCartney, Tose Foote, and Ruth Swendiman. They represented the following colleges: University of Minnesota, St. Catherine's, Carleton, and the Mankato, St. Cloud and Winona State Teachers Colleges.

THE BOARD PRESIDENT SAYS:

"Since the senior League has adopted such a widespread effort in War-Time Service work, we should certainly begin some similar work on our campuses. It is obvious that not only our existence as a nation is at stake in this war, but the very life of government by the people. This is the time for us to concentrate more than ever on preserving belief in and practice of self-government."

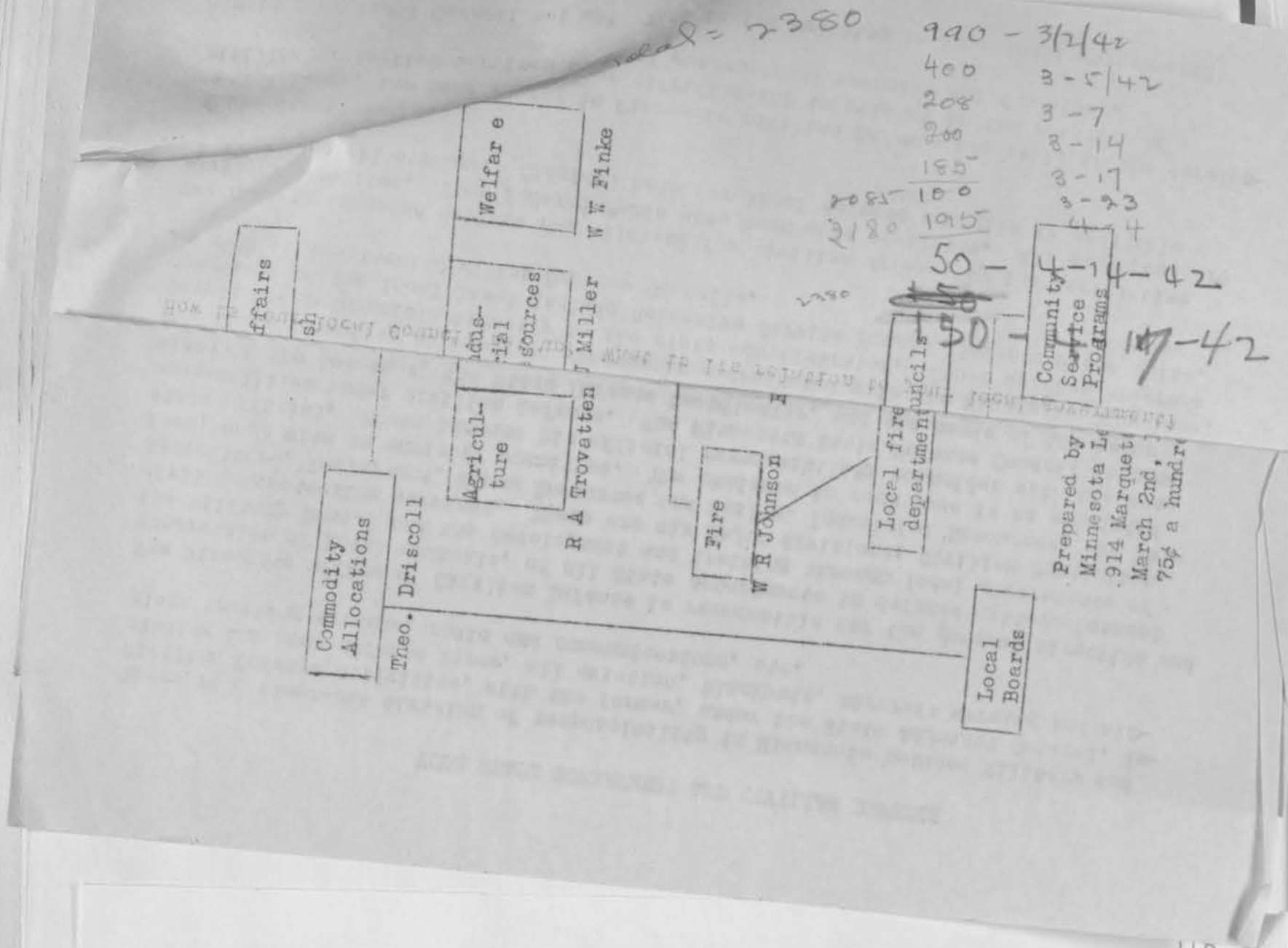
"Although this has always been the purpose of the League, now in the face of great need we are turning our efforts outward. We have been educating ourselves to the values and machinery of democracy; now we are attempting to awaken public interest in the crisis our nation is facing. College Leagues have frequently expressed a desire to do something practical, not just studying. This is our chance to begin such a program."
- Shirley Seifried

WELCOME

The College Leagues welcome Miss Tose Foote, who is the new president of the League at the University of Minnesota.

Epitaph on Hitler's grave: "This is definitely my last territorial demand."

There is rightly no history - only biography.



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AROUND THE COLLEGES

CARLETON COLLEGE

Miss Helen Horr, field secretary of the Minnesota League of Women Voters, was the speaker at the Carleton League meeting held in Margaret Evans parlors on Monday, December 8th. Miss Horr very interestingly led a discussion on the problems brought about by the great defense production. Because this was the day on which President Roosevelt recognized that a state of war exists between the United States and Japan, many questions along this line were discussed. Miss Horr reminded the League members that this is the first war through which the League of Women Voters has existed. Tea was served in a beautiful Christmas theme. Elizabeth Clarke poured and Margaret Headley was in charge of all arrangements.

ST. CLOUD STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

On December 18, the Leaguers had a very delightful time at the traditional Christmas party at the home of Miss Agnes Larson one of the League advisers. At the League meeting on January 7, Mr. D S Brainard of the faculty gave a very interesting talk on "Propaganda." A panel discussion on civil liberties was given by five members of the League at the meeting on January 21.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

The University League is regaining its feet on a small discussion group basis. So far, under our new set up, we have studied and discussed the price control bill, taxation, and war work on the campus. We really learn something, and we are "arming ourselves with facts" which we can carry over to other problems and discuss with other people.

We feel that these small groups of interested people discussing these problems alone and with experts in the various fields are most essential. We are planning to do some such work this spring with the Student War Effort Coordinating Committee. Two of our members submitted an editorial on "Why Buy Bonds?" to the Minnesota Daily.

WINONA STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

The topic of discussion at the January meeting was Inter-American Relations. After a panel discussion on the various social aspects, Rodrigo Rodriguez, a student from Costa Rica attending WSTC talked about these relations from the viewpoint of a Central American. He stressed the fact that Central and South America wished to develop a spirit of friendliness with the United States - especially the youth of the countries.

At the February meeting, Mrs. George Kissling, president of the Winona League, was the guest speaker. Mrs. Kissling reported on the new plan to be carried out by the League which was discussed at a meeting of League presidents in Minneapolis on February 3. She emphasized especially the plans which could be carried out by the College Leagues.

Our League is sponsoring a series of educational lectures by Mrs. W W Remington, widely known speaker and traveler.

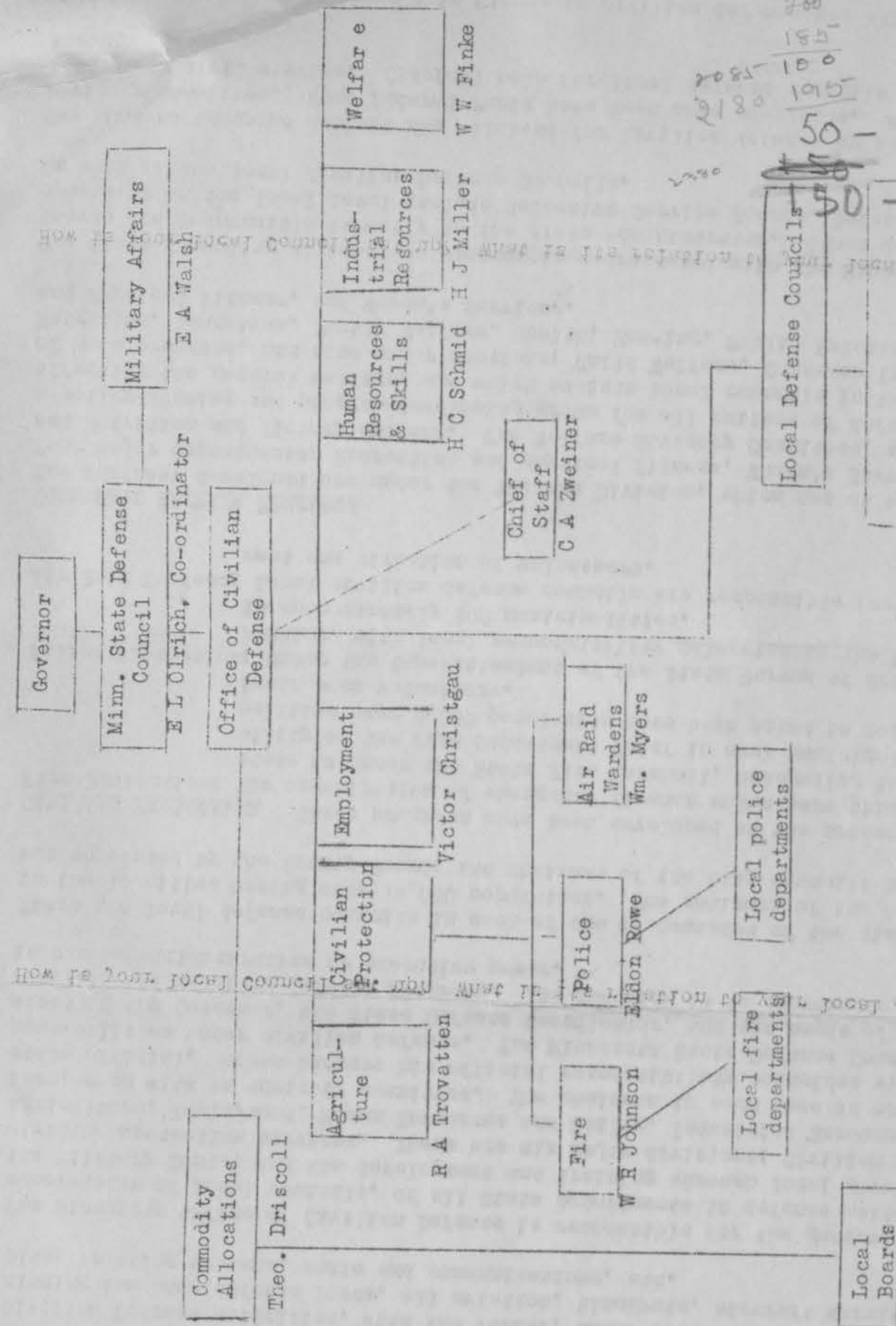
COLLEGE OF ST. CATHERINE

On the 12th of February, the League sponsored the second annual "First Voters Dinner" to which all college students who will vote for the first time this spring were invited. Sister Teresa, the League adviser, and other members of the faculty in the social science department spoke.

MANKATO STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

The meetings of the League held on November 25 and December 9 were given over to informal discussions on taxation - the rates, deductions, and other aspects of the state, federal and local taxes. Both discussions were led by Margaret Regnier, and all members came ready to enter into the program.

On January 13, a very interesting and timely talk on Civil Liberties was given by Mr. C H Russell, editor and columnist of the Mankato Free Press. After the talk, an informal discussion was held.



Prepared by
Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Mpls.
March 2nd, 1942
754 a hundred - 14 each

Total = 2380 940 - 3/2/42

400 3-5/42
208 3-7
200 2-14
185 2-17
100 2-23
180 195 4-4

50-4-14-42

Community Service Programs 14-42

Since 1942, the State of Minnesota has been a member of the United Nations, and as such, it has the honor of being one of the few states in the world which have been able to maintain a high standard of living and a high level of education for all its citizens.

The State of Minnesota has a long and proud history of being a leader in the field of education. It has been one of the first states to establish a public school system, and it has been one of the first states to establish a system of higher education.

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There is a clear-cut division of responsibility in Minnesota between Military and Civilian Defense activities, with the former, under the State Adjutant General, including the home defense force, all aviation, blackouts, aircraft warning and airplane spotting systems, radio and communications, etc.

There are local defense councils in each of the 87 counties of the state as well as in the 15 cities having over 10,000 population. The chairman of the county councils was appointed by the County Board; the chairman of the city councils by the mayor.

Civilian Protection Three programs have been developed at the present time:

Fire Protection: The organization of emergency firemen volunteers throughout the state is under the State Fire Marshall, delegating local responsibility to the Fire Department Chief in each municipality. Municipalities over 5,000 population have been asked to recruit and train such volunteers.

Police Protection: Under the Superintendent of the State Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, with local responsibility delegated to the Police Chief

March 18th,
1942

Dear Local League President:

State Proposed Program of Work This is the time of year when consideration must be given to the program of work to be adopted at our state convention in St. Paul, Thursday and Friday, May 7th and 8th. It goes to you as recommended by your State Board, the required six weeks ahead of the convention, so you will have time to have a good discussion of it by your members. While the form you will see is different, the content is basically the same, though adapted to our War-Time Service emphasis. If you have suggestions or changes, please write us about them, as well as come prepared to talk about them at the convention. A supply is enclosed; additional copies may be had if you need them, without charge.

National Convention Chicago, April 28th to May 1st

The enclosed advance program will, I hope, interest you in going. We haven't had a national convention as near as Chicago since the organization of the League. We are permitted about thirty voting delegates; we may have credentials for as many visitors as desired. Do encourage your most responsible members to attend this convention, and let us know as soon as you can who is considering going.

Speakers' List The enclosed list from the University will suggest many subjects closely related to our League program, which you may wish to follow up for your open meetings. I would suggest that you keep this list as a source of suggestions when other organizations consult you as to available speakers. May I caution you again not to arrange for this type of speaker unless you are sure of at least 50 attendance.

State Convention - Lowry Hotel, St. Paul, May 7th and 8th

If there is certain help or information which you hope the convention will offer you and your members, do let us know immediately as plans are now being made. In this crucial year, how wonderful it would be if every local League were represented at the convention! Begin now to try and make that possibility a reality. We need the help which we can give each other and we all need the steadying effect of the League itself.

Very sincerely yours,

Very sincerely yours,
Ruth H Mitchell
Ruth H Mitchell,
President

Enc.
State Proposed Program of Work
National convention program
Speakers' List

University of Minnesota,
Carleton, and the Mankato, St. Cloud,
Winona State Teachers Colleges.

biography-

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

March 23rd,
1942

Dear Local League President:

914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

March 23rd,
1942

Dear Finance Chairman: --

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The amount is not large, when shared by the 62 Leagues in Minnesota. It might appeal to some of you to meet your increased pledge by raising money at a public meeting, called on some subject on the League's defense program. Some may feel it significant that every member give an increased amount towards the League's increasingly important work. Many may find their best method of in-

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
STATE BOARD MINUTES
March 13, 1942

Present: Miss Mitchell, Msdms. Crounse, Gruenhagen, Duff, Dalrymple, Stakman, Gale, Keyes, Grahame, McQuarrie, Newhart, Wright, Brooks, Bartlett, Beard, Denny, Fraser, Cant, Workman, Gislason, Nelson, Dr. Boynton, Miss Knudson. Staff - Miss Horr and Mrs. Collins. Guest - Mrs. Lippincott of Bemidji.

Finance

IT WAS VOTED that the treasurer's report be accepted, showing a balance February 1st of \$1,244.94, receipts during the month of \$1,082.62, disbursements of \$808.35, leaving a balance February 28 of \$1,519.21. The treasurer reported that outstanding bills for March were estimated at \$797.28, including the final payment on the pledge to the National League.

Mrs. Cant briefly analyzed the budget recommended for 1942-43 for the National League, which proposes an increase of \$7,105 more than the past year's budget, due principally to the expenses of a non-resident president, increased provision for field work, salaries and the Convention, and reported that the Minnesota League had been asked to increase its annual pledge from \$4,000 to \$4,200. There was discussion of ways of meeting this additional amount, and it was agreed that a letter be sent to all local League finance chairmen, with copy to the president, explaining the budget and reasons for increase, with suggestions of methods for raising the money.

National Convention

It was reported that the Minnesota League would be entitled to its full delegation of 11 delegates and 11 alternates, with additional delegates' credentials for department chairmen. While there is no limit on the number of visitor's credentials, the National League has requested an estimate on these before the end of March. Mrs. Stakman agreed to accept the responsibility of stimulating attendance at the convention, especially among long-time League members. The determination of delegates' and alternates' credentials will be taken up at the April meeting.

State Convention

Miss Mitchell received the board's permission to appoint Dr. Boynton, Mrs. Gale and Mrs. Workman as a special committee to give suggestions for the convention program to the executive committee.

There was some discussion of possible speakers and subjects. It was felt by the board that a subject not too definite, but that would point to the citizen's responsibility along our own war-time service would be best choice.

It was suggested that as an economy the usual dinner meeting, open to the public, might be omitted, and small meetings for League members substituted. Two luncheon meetings would be held, with the Fireside Supper as the final event on Friday.

National Proposed Program of Work

Mrs. McQuarrie read a summary of the reactions of the Minneapolis League board on this program. After much discussion it was decided that while the "Active List" might sound a little vague, it could not be made too definite because no one could foretell the future and the League does not want to find its hands tied in an emergency.

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March 23rd,
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It was agreed that some better wording for "Active List" might be found, such as "List for Activity."

It was agreed that the footnote explaining the focus of the Active List should be placed before the List, and emphasized in some way.

It was agreed that there should be some method worked out to show relationship between the Platform and the Active List.

There followed discussion of specific items. IT WAS VOTED that the State Board recommend to the National Board that Maintenance of Essential Civilian Services be added to the Active List. It was also suggested that in the first item on the Active List, "non-essential" might be substituted for "non-defense."

IT WAS VOTED that the State Board recommend that some change be made in the wording of the statement on qualified personnel in the Platform, in order to emphasize it more and not qualify it, and that the possibility of placing it on the Active List be considered.

Mrs. Fraser and Mrs. Wright brought up the question of separating public health and public welfare, and including "federal" under the latter, as well as the removal of "coordinated responsibility" in the relief item. After discussion it was agreed that they should write to the National Department chairman concerned on these points.

State Convention

The members who have accepted to serve on the Nominating and Budget Committees were reported. Mrs. Beard, as chairman of the Nominating Committee, analyzed vacancies which will arise on the board this year and asked for suggestions for her committee. Miss Mitchell announced her intention to resign as president.

State Proposed Program of Work

Mrs. Duff presented some suggestions for changes in the proposed program of work as it had been sent out to board members, which were recommended by herself, Mrs. Newhart and Dr. Boynton. These included some changes in wording to make statements more clear, particularly the statement under "Voting Intelligently"; the addition of "high standards of service" in the statement on "Observing Administrative Practices"; the addition of enabling legislation for housing among the state measures listed under "Supporting Legislation," and the inclusion under this same division of a statement which would permit action on critical problems of legislation having to do with the war and consequent increase in government. After discussion, IT WAS VOTED that these changes be accepted, and the proposed program be sent out to local Leagues for consideration and suggestions.

War-Time Service

Miss Horr gave a short resume of the progress of the War-Time Service plan throughout the state. She reported that so far 31 Leagues had standing orders for broadsides as they are published. Plans in progress in Minneapolis and St. Paul were reported. There was some discussion of how to secure subscriptions to Trends. There was discussion of further use of the radio, particularly in the Twin Cities, where it was requested that the Minneapolis and Ramsey County Leagues take this responsibility, after clearing with each other.

Respectfully submitted,

Dorothy L Gruenhagen, Secretary

112

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
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Minneapolis

March 23rd,
1942

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40

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

April 1st,
1942

Dear State Board Member:

Our next board meeting will come on Friday, April 10th. We will meet at the Hampshire Arms at ten o'clock, as usual. While I appreciate that it may be difficult for some of you to come to this board meeting if you are planning on going to the National Convention the end of the month, still for that very reason it is important that you be here, for we will be discussing the proposed changes in the National by-laws to be voted upon at the convention, as well as several other matters vitally connected with it.

Are you going to be able to go to the National Convention? I do hope so, for there is no telling when one will be as near to us as this one is, and certainly there will be no year in the League's history quite as crucial. Let me know soon if you can go; if you wish to be considered as a passenger in a chartered bus (round trip fare less than \$11); if you wish a single room hotel reservation, use the enclosed card. If you wish to room with someone, let me know.

Plans for our own state convention must be completed at this meeting. To make it a success, we should have suggestions from every board member as to some details of the convention. Sendsyours in.

There has just come from the National League the first suggestions and plans of how we can work for that final sentence in the Declaration - "The League of Women Voters will devise ways and means to see that a Congress is elected in November 1942 which is capable of dealing with the problems it will face, particularly that of post-war organization for peace." These are most stimulating and will need careful board planning as to how they can be most effectively carried out in Minnesota.

May I make one request of each and every one of you to be carried to completion before our board meeting? Will you do your very best to secure at least one subscription to TRENDS, preferably from a non-League person - man or woman, library or school. Then report your success or failure and analyze for us the reasons. We can be more helpful at the National and State conventions in planning for an increased subscription list if we have each tried this face-to-face salesmanship. Twenty-seven out of the 32 members on the State Board are themselves subscribers. Are you? Can we make this 100% before the National Convention? Twenty-six issues for \$1, and subscriptions can begin at any time, or, if preferred, they may begin as of January and back copies will be sent.

Each day I become more and more impressed with what the Leagues in Minnesota are doing with the War Time Service plan. You will be given a partial picture of this at the April 10th meeting and will be told of the new League we have and the reorganization of others.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth H. Mitchell,
President

Please make your luncheon reservation with the office by Thursday, April 9th. (Atlantic 0941)

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

March 23rd,
1942

Dear Local League President:

You will find enclosed copy of a letter sent to the finance chairmen of the local Leagues. If in your League you have no finance chairman, will you either appoint one now to take over this responsibility, or carry it yourself?

We very much hope that you will find just the person to appoint as your finance chairman. It is a real responsibility and is a great help to the president.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Harold G Cant,
Finance Chairman

Enc.
Letter to
Finance Chairmen

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Dear Finance Chairman: -

This important title means, of course, that you are the representative in your League of the State and National Departments of Finance. As your new Minnesota Finance Chairman, I am writing you some of the ideas of your duties that I have discussed with the State Board.

One of the first duties of all chairmen is to give to each of the League members the awareness that she belongs to the State and National Leagues. The chairman interprets to them the needs of the League on the three different levels, and she discusses with her group the best ways each League member can help meet these needs.

The State Budget Committee is now working on your finance plan for the next year - a legislative year. However, before the formal adoption of our budget by the delegates to the State Convention in St. Paul, May 7th and 8th, the Minnesota delegates to the National convention late in April must be prepared to pledge Minnesota's share in the National budget.

It is reasonable to expect that the League on all levels will need larger budgets next year. Our membership is growing; we are asked to spread out to the community in a wider field; we will need more leadership in field work, and in "broad-sides." We know that costs are rising.

Under the new integrated finance plan (which means that all the financing of the National League comes through state League pledges, with no direct contributions to the National League as in the past), the Minnesota League, for the past two years, has sent \$4,000 as her share to the National League. This was an increase of nearly \$2,000, of which \$1,350 was met by voluntary increased pledges from local Leagues in Minnesota. This year we are asked to include in our state budget an increased pledge of \$200, making a total of \$4,200. The total budget proposed for the National League is \$7,105 more than the past year's budget, due principally to the expenses of a non-resident president, increased provision for field work, salaries and the Convention.

Can we assume this additional \$200? How shall it best be raised? Because of the importance of the League's War-Time Service, it should be an effort that each League member would want to support, and which should be shared proportionately by each League. Will you discuss this matter with your League? Some Leagues which are not yet able to meet their full quota (based on \$10 per thousand population according to the 1920 census) may feel they can now reach this goal or near to it. Others that are paying full quota may feel they can assume the 25% additional assumed now by 38 Leagues. Some already paying this 25% increased pledge may feel they can assume an additional amount, as is already being done by three Leagues.

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President

Please make your luncheon reservation
with the office by Thursday, April 9th.
(Atlantic 0941)

creasing their revenue is to ask contributions of men and women in their communities.

It would greatly help if you could write in to express your willingness, not only to continue your present pledge, but an additional amount, to meet this request that has come from the National League. We also are most interested to know to what extent you are planning to check reactions of your community to the League's war time effort by asking community leaders - men and women - for contributions. We would very much like hearing from your League soon.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Harold G Cant,
Finance Chairman

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