



League of Women Voters of Minnesota Records

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NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

UNIFORM LAWS CONCERNING WOMEN

WIFE AND HUSBAND AS GUARDIANS

Twentieth century laws make a wife and a husband joint and equal guardians of their children with equal powers, concerning their custody, nurture, tuition, welfare, services and earnings. In case of the death or incapacity of either parent, the surviving parent succeeds to these rights and duties. Indiana and Vermont passed equal guardianship laws in 1921. Twenty-five States and the District of Columbia thus recognize the parents' equality.

California, Civil Code, 1915, Sec. 197.

Colorado, Revised Statutes, 1908, Sec. 2912.

Connecticut, General Statutes, 1902, Sec. 206.

District of Columbia, Code 1911, Sec. 1123.

Idaho, Compiled Statutes, 1919, Sec. 4681.

Illinois, Revised Statutes, 1919, Chapter 64, Sec. 4.

Indiana, Session Laws, 1921.

Iowa, Annotated Code, 1897, Sec. 3192.

Kansas, General Statutes, 1909, Sec 3966.

Kentucky, Acts 1910, Page 93.

Maine, Revised Statutes 1903, Page 617, Chapter 69, Sec. 2.

Massachusetts, Supplement, 1902-1908, Page 1277, Chapter 145.

Minnesota, Revised Laws, 1905, Sec. 2834.

Missouri, Session Laws, 1913, Page 92, Sec. 1.

Montana, Laws 1915, Page 90.

Nebraska, Cabbby's Compiled Statutes, 1909, Sec. 5376.

Nevada, Session Laws, 1913, Page 27, Sec. 6153 and 6154.

New Hampshire, Laws, 1911, Page 110, Chapter 104.

New York, Wadham's Constitutional Laws 1909, Page 550, Sec. 81.

Oregon, Married Woman's Act, 1880, Sec. 2.

Pennsylvania, P. and L. Digest, 1907, Page 4875, Sec. 23 qualified by
Session Laws, 1917 and 1919, Page 445.

Utah, Compiled Laws, 1917, Sec. 7815.

Vermont, Session Laws, 1921

Virginia, Acts, 1916, Chapter 417.

Washington, R. and B's. Code, Volume 2, Sec. 5932.

Wyoming, Compiled Statutes, 1920, Chapter 446, Sec. 7015.

There are eighteen other States which have, to a less degree, recognized the wife's power by making her the guardian of her child after the death of her husband. This takes away the husband's ancient right to select the child's guardian by deed or will.

Among these partially modern States are:

Alabama, Code 1907, Sec. 4339, child under fourteen.
Arizona, Revised Statute, 1901, Section 1958.
Arkansas, Kirby's Digest, 1916, Chapter 81, Sec. 4196.
Louisiana, Revised Civil Code, Article 216, Page 2189.
Michigan, Statutes, Volume 4, 1913, Sec. 11557.
Mississippi, Code 1917, Sec. 2401, by implication.
New Jersey, Compiled Statutes, 1910, Page 2810, Sec. 21.
New Mexico, Compiled Laws, 1915, Sec. 2557 and 2559.
North Carolina, Constitutional Statutes, 1919, Sec. 2157.
North Dakota, Compiled Laws, 1913, Sec. 4424.
Ohio, General Code 1912, Sec. 10928.
Oklahoma, Revised Laws, 1910, Sec. 3326.
Rhode Island, General Laws, 1909, Page 1170, Sec. 5.
South Dakota, Revised Code, 1918, Sec. 184.
South Carolina, Code 1912, Sec. 3783.
Texas, Civil Statutes, 1914, Sec. 4068.
West Virginia, Code 1913, Sec. 2947.
Wisconsin, Revised Statutes, 1919, Sec. 3964.

In all of the forty-eight States, in case of litigation, courts consult "the best interests of the child" and can remove an unworthy or incapable parent from the guardianship.

There are five States which continue the guardianship laws inherited from the dark ages which allow a husband absolute power. Under unusual circumstances some partial modification occurs in only a few instances.

Delaware, Code 1915, Sec. 3916, "The father may by deed or will name a guardian for his child."

Florida has a similar provision, Revised Statutes 1920, Sec. 3964.

Georgia, Park's Civil Code 1914, Volume 2, Section 3021 and 3033, "He may appoint by will." Other sections are somewhat obscure.

Maryland, Bagby's Annotated Code 1912, Volume 2, Page 2092, Sec. 179 and Page 2081, Sec. 146 and 148.

Tennessee, Annotated Code 1917, Sec. 4258, "The husband may appoint by deed or will . . . unless he has abandoned his wife without lawful cause."

The only explanation for such laws in this century may be this, that most husbands in these five States have been much more kind and just than the law and thus, few wives ever discovered how cruel their husbands might have been. Only strict adherence to truth necessitates holding up, so ungenerously, these five States as "horrid examples". Their very next Legislatures may place them in the first rank with States having modern guardianship laws.

CATHARINE WAUGH McCULLOCH.

*For extra copies write Mrs. C. W. McCulloch
112 West Adams Street, Chicago*

Suggestion for a Model Guardianship Law

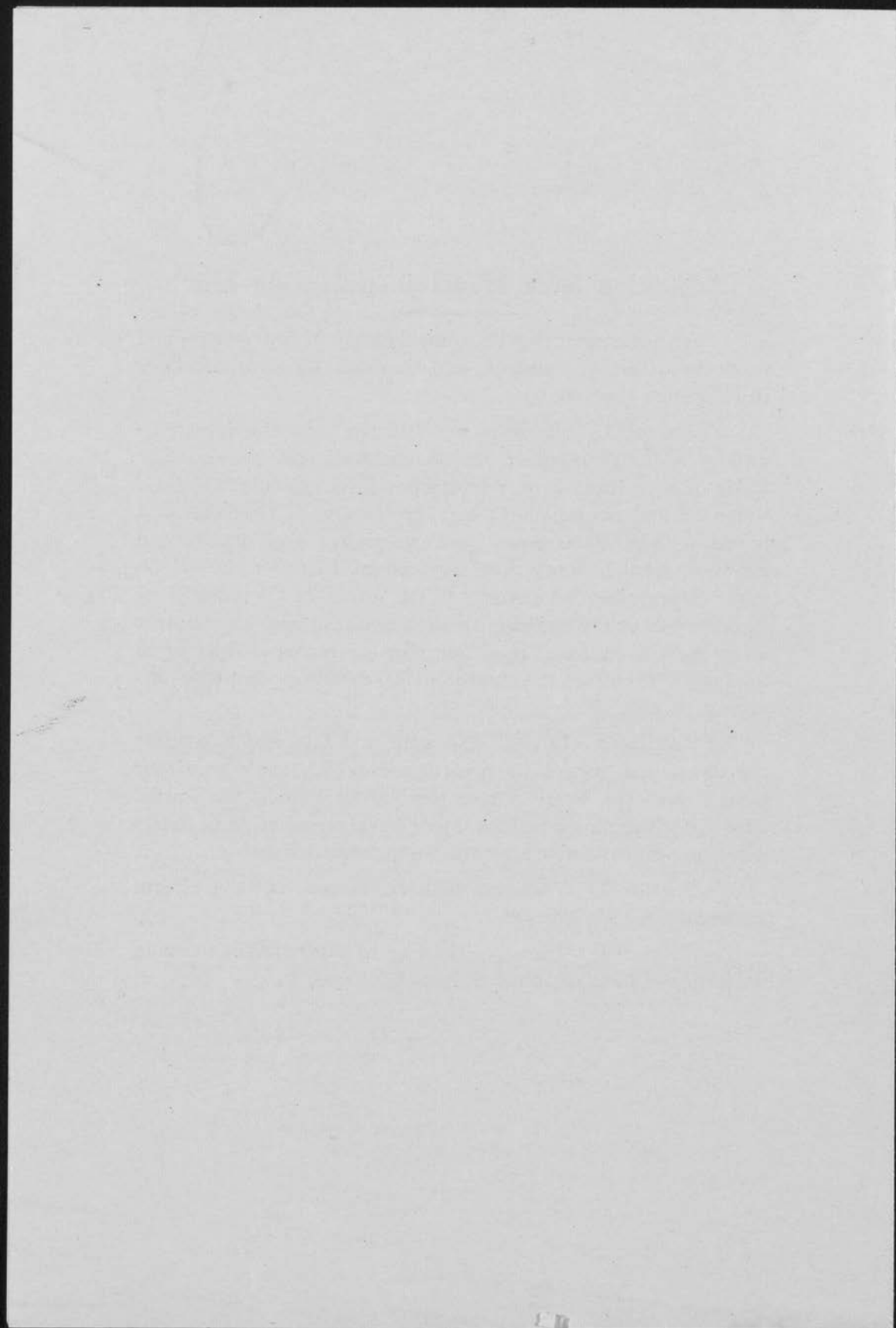
An act concerning the guardianship of the persons and property of minor children, and to make uniform the laws in reference thereto.

Section 1. The wife and husband are the joint natural guardians of their minor children and are equally charged with their care, nurture, welfare and education and the care and management of their estates. The wife and husband shall have equal powers, rights and duties, and neither parent has any right paramount to the right of the other concerning the custody of the minor or the control of the services or the earnings of such minor or any other matter affecting the minor. If either wife or husband dies or is incapable of acting, the guardianship devolves upon the surviving parent.

Section 2. In case the wife and husband live apart the court may award the guardianship of a minor to either parent, and the State where the parent having the lawful custody of the minor resides, shall have jurisdiction to determine questions concerning the minor's guardianship.

Section 3. This act shall be known as the Uniform Parental Guardianship Act.

Section 4. This Act shall be so construed as to make uniform the laws of those States that enact it.



Judge E. F. Waite
Court House
Minneapolis,
Minn.

Dear Judge Waite:

I must begin by telling you how disappointed I was to learn, at our last meeting of Social Legislation, that you had resigned. Please let me say that I do not think your place can be filled, and that to my mind no subject has ever been adequately considered until you have expressed an opinion upon it.

Now I am going to ask you to give a little of your precious time to something for me, as follows:

The League of Women Voters held meetings of its eight committees on Social Legislation in Chicago a month ago, and each section formulated a program. These programs are general, covering both state and federal legislation, and consist sometimes in specific recommendations, and at other times a sort of general program of principles. It is expected that each state shall follow pretty closely the program that was prepared and accepted there in Chicago, but I have no doubt that we will find it expedient sometimes to modify, and even perhaps postpone action. It would assist us very greatly in making a general policy if we could have the opinion of a few people like you on our program. I am not asking this of you in an official capacity, but simply for my own personal help.

What I propose to do is to send you the programs of the eight committees, and to ask you to run your eye over the various recommendations. In case any one of them strikes you as being particularly apt to the present situation in Minnesota I should be glad to have you indicate that fact; and on the other hand if any of them seem inexpedient to urge at the present time, I should be

(Judge Waite, #2)

equally glad to have you point out that fact.

I should like also to have you express an opinion on the general character of the programs - whether they seem to you pretty conservative, or pretty progressive, or in any case too radical. Please notice particularly the program of the committee on Protection of Women in Industries. And I should be very glad to have you say whether or not you think our first recommendation, concerning the general principle of collective bargaining through trade unions, is one that should be either accepted or pushed. I did ask this question informally of some of the committee on Social Legislation the other evening.

I am sending you these programs and these requests by mail rather than asking to see you on the subject simply to save your time, and in order not to appear too importunate, but I assure you all I want is a very informal expression of opinion, and if you prefer to give it to me verbally rather than to write, I shall be very glad to come to see you after you have looked over these programs, and at any time you may indicate.

Thanking you in advance, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Mr O. M. Davis,
Assn. of Charities

Mr Wm. Hodson,
2218 Dayton Ave., St. Paul

Mr O. M. Sullivan
1596 Hewitt Ave., St. Paul

E. G. Steger, St. Paul, Wilder Bldg.

Mr J. F. Bruno
Associated Charities
611 Kasota Bldg.,
Minneapolis,
Minn.

Dear Mr Bruno:

Although I had the programs of all the committees of the League of Women Voters with me the other night when we left, I knew that I could not engage your attention long enough to ask you to glance over them as a whole. I am, therefore, sending them to you now, and I assure you it would be of great personal assistance to me if you would glance them over and express an opinion of them.

I should like very much to know, for instance, what parts of them you feel are especially appropriate to be pushed here in this state at once, and what if any part of them should not expediently be pushed at present. In fact, I want advice upon them in general and in particular, and as this is a personal request from me to you, I hope you will not hesitate to be frank about it. Just tell me anything that comes into your head on the subject.

I am making this request by mail to save time, but I should be very glad to meet you, if you prefer, after you have looked over the programs.

Very sincerely yours,

The League of Women Voters

Bulletin of the Social Hygiene Committee

Published by the

National American Woman Suffrage Association

171 Madison Avenue, New York, New York

OCTOBER 1, 1919

No more important legislative task and opportunity awaits the woman citizen than that of making and enforcing laws which look to the protection of family life and parenthood. It was in recognition of the imperative nature of this task that the National League of Women Voters created the Committee on Social Hygiene, and the first duty of this Committee is to make a study of the work that lies before it.

During the war the menace of venereal disease to the lives and welfare of the soldiers and its result in decreased efficiency of the army and navy was clearly recognized. Our Government stands as the first in history to formulate and carry into effect a program for the protection of the morals of our fighters, as a means of shielding them from venereal infection, and of preventing the spread of these diseases in the community after the war. That there were certain weaknesses in the Government Program was inevitable. It is for the citizens of the United States to recognize and continue all that was good in it and to strengthen the weak places and remedy the mistakes.

In the program of work, which the Social Hygiene Committee is desirous to put before the women citizens, first place is given to law enforcement, because of laws already in existence without the delay attendant on the formulation of new laws and their enactment by the various legislatures. "The law is our school-master to bring us to Christ," and by steady enforcement of the law certain standards are created in the popular mind. The creation of such standards of moral conduct is the first object to be aimed at in our program of work. Law enforcement also aims at:—

(a) Creating a sense of individual responsibility in regard to the sexual evil.

(b) Promoting chastity of both sexes—chastity being the best and indeed the only sure preventive of venereal disease and its many evil consequences.

(c) Making marriage, or some other social convention recognized by the State, the sole condition on which the State will tolerate sex relations and the procreation of children.

There is a great lack of uniformity in the laws affecting social hygiene in the different states. In some there are many good laws, in others legislation has lagged. But in no state is the legislation all that the women citizens will desire, nor does it anywhere fulfill all the conditions that a careful study of the needs of the country leads us to lay down.

The underlying and essential factor that must be recognized in dealing with immorality is the desire for sex gratification. If the man should cease to be willing to pay for this gratification commercialized prostitution would

immediately disappear. As long as he is willing to pay there is a market for girls, and no matter how many may be "rescued" or segregated by the authorities, there will be others forthcoming.

The sex desire of men, moreover, is exploited, not only by the professional prostitute herself, but by a whole army of men and women who prey upon her and her male companions. These are the pimps and procurers, the taxi-drivers who look for an illegitimate but lucrative business; the real estate owners and renters who close their eyes to everything but profits; the hotels and rooming houses which are willing to accommodate this traffic, and the dealers in drygoods and other commodities who find among the prostitutes their best customers.

The young man who, left to himself, might be able to keep his sexual instincts in check, is weakened morally by the use of alcohol and his desire is stimulated by solicitation in the streets, by adroit advertising, by licentious literature and by the immoral stories and examples of his associates. After he has indulged he is scared by quack doctors, and induced to spend his money and risk his health in efforts after "sure cures."

The program of Law Enforcement of the Social Hygiene Committee must therefore aim at:—

I. THE ABOLITION OF COMMERCIALIZED PROSTITUTION.

- (a) The abolition of all segregated or protected vice districts.
- (b) Strict enforcement of penalties in cases of white slavery or white slave traffic, and increase of penalties in States where laws against white slavery are insufficient.
- (c) Elimination of houses used for vicious purposes by means of Injunction and Abatement Law or other methods.
- (d) Punishment of frequenters of disorderly houses, (ordinance or law should be passed if necessary defining "frequenters") thus equalizing the law against men and women engaged in prostitution.
- (e) Provision for reformatory sentences where probation is undesirable for women convicted of offences under prostitution laws, instead of infliction of fines.
- (f) Heavy penalties for pimps, panderers and procurers.
- (g) Strict enforcement of laws against alcohol and drug trades.
- (h) Prevention of solicitation in streets and public places by men or women.

- (i) Suppression of circulation of licentious literature and pictures, carefully guarded so as not to interfere with legitimate propaganda or real art.

II. VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL.

- (a) Classification of venereal disease as contagious.
- (b) The examination of a person to determine presence of infectious disease including venereal diseases, is one that belongs solely to the discretion of the health authorities, and to be decided by their decision as to whether the individual has or has not probably been exposed to infection.
- (c) Distribution of free salvarsan as a remedy through State Boards of Health.
- (d) Public laboratories for diagnosis.
- (e) Public clinics and hospitals for treatment of venereal diseases, with free treatment whenever necessary, without searching enquiry into means of patient.
- (f) Examination and treatment of all persons committed as dependent or delinquent. No person to be released from jail or other penal institution in an actively infectious condition.
- (g) Detention hospitals for men or women who refuse to conform with regulations concerning treatment or whose manner of life in the opinion of the health officer, makes them a public danger.
- (h) Eugenic certificates for applicants for marriage licenses. Feeble mindedness, insanity, epilepsy and venereal disease being a bar to marriage.
- (i) Penalization of advertising of a vicious character, or advertising offering "sure cures" for venereal disease.
- (j) Protection against quack doctors and sale of venereal disease remedies by druggists without prescription of regular physician.

Until the world shall have reached a very different level from that on which we now stand, we shall have to deal constantly and vigilantly with the problem of venereal disease. The program of law enforcement must therefore also deal with this problem.

The law enforcement program will not be sufficient unless it takes cognizance of the fact that there are in all our communities many people who either because of age, or because of mental undevelopment or instability are incapable of caring for themselves. The unmarried mother and her child should be provided with opportunity for obtaining a foothold in the community without heavy handicaps. Protection must be extended to all these weaker members of society.

1. MINORS AND MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

- (a) Legal age of consent to be not less than 18, and laws to include protection of boys under 18 as well as of girls.
- (b) Permanent custodial care of the mentally unfit in self-supporting colonies.

2. INSTITUTIONAL.

- (a) Reformatory Farms for men and women.
- (b) Industrial Farm Schools for boys and girls.

(These institutions to provide for the investigation of case histories; mental and physical examinations; classification of cases; moral agencies for character development; vocational training; indeterminate sentences, with provisions for parole.) These institutions should be self-supporting and have trained officers.

- (c) Protective Homes for girls in all cities.
- (d) Detention quarters for women and separate quarters for children awaiting trial.
- (e) Women on governing boards of all charitable and penal institutions.
- (f) Women as probation and parole officers; as state and local police; as protective officers; as court officials; as jurors; and as physicians in institutions for women and children.
- (g) Juvenile and domestic relations or family courts.
- (h) Travelers Aid agents in all large railroad stations and travelers aid organizations accessible to travelers everywhere.

III. ILLEGITIMACY.

- (a) Strengthening of Bastardy Law to insure support of child.
- (b) Agencies for pre-natal care of mother.
- (c) Hospital or Professional care of mother during confinement.
- (d) Post-natal care of mother during nursing period.
- (e) Agency for disposition of future of mother and child.

The United States Government, early in its campaign against venereal disease in the army, recognized the need of a wide-spread campaign of social hygiene education. In this campaign several public organizations are now engaged, including: United States Public Health Service, Interdepartmental Board of Social Hygiene; State Boards of Health; the Social Morality Committee of the National Y. W. C. A.; the American Social Hygiene Society, and State Societies of Social Hygiene.

The foundation of the work of the Social Hygiene Committee must be laid on a basis of sound education concerning the facts of life, and the nature of the conditions and dangers that surround our young people. The work of the Social Hygiene Committee therefore includes:

IV. SOCIAL HYGIENE EDUCATION.

- (a) Promotion of introduction of social hygiene education in elementary and high schools, normal schools, colleges and universities—the ideal being the co-ordination of botany, biology and physiology in such a way as to give a comprehensive foundation for the understanding of life and personal health, this course to begin in the elementary grades.
- (b) Support of authorized agencies and organizations engaged in social hygiene education.
- (c) Establishment of such agencies and organizations in States where they are not already at work.
- (d) Establishment or support of agencies for training parents in principles of imparting proper information concerning facts of re-production to their children.

Finally it must be recognized that no Social Hygiene work can be effective that fails to take cognizance of the need of outlet for the natural emotions of youth. In a study of "Why our young people—boys and girls—go wrong" emphasis must always be laid on the monotony of working day life, on the strength of the natural sex desires and feelings implanted in every normal human being but often denied normal expression, and on opportunities for recreation which instead of being carefully and skilfully supervised and thus rendered safe by directing the life forces into proper channels, are surrounded by many temptations and dangers, and in fact sometimes serve as traps for the unwary. The program of the Social Hygiene Committee therefore should include:—

V. RECREATION.

- (a) Investigation by trained experts of existing facilities for recreation, especially commercial facilities such as dance halls, movie theatres, amusement parks or beaches, and skating rinks.
- (b) Legislation empowering towns and cities to provide playgrounds, dance platforms, and recreation halls and to secure trained and skilled supervisors and directors of recreation.
- (c) Co-operation with organizations or agencies engaged in promoting the association of young people in club groups.

The National Playground and Recreation Association, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, is an established agency equipped to advise and co-operate in improving recreational facilities.

One of the questions which is constantly being put to the Chairman of the Social Hygiene Committee is, "What will be the duties of the Chairman from each of the States, who will form the central committee?" As a partial answer to this question the following outline of work is suggested:—

DUTIES OF CHAIRMAN OF STATE COMMITTEES.

1. To attend the Social Hygiene Conference in New York, October 17-24 to consider a program of Social Hygiene to be presented at the Annual Convention of the National League of Women Voters. Sessions 8.15 P. M., Park Avenue Hotel, Park Avenue and 33rd Street.
2. To secure a strong committee in her own State to study existing social hygiene laws and their enforcement.
3. To secure publicity concerning any laxity, or sex or race discrimination in the enforcement of social hygiene laws.
4. To decide what amendments or additions are needed to these laws.
5. To secure publicity and the support of the voters for such additions and amendments.
6. To determine how far existing organizations are covering the field in regard to social hygiene education.
7. To promote publicity in support of social hygiene education carried on by duly qualified agencies.
8. To secure speakers on social hygiene education until qualified agencies undertake this work.
9. To secure pledges from candidates for office as to their support of social hygiene legislation and law enforcement.
10. To secure popular opposition to all measures aiming at official tolerance of moral laxity, such as:—the segregation of prostitution, and venereal disease prophylaxis, or so-called "early treatment."
11. To secure investigations of present recreational facilities public and commercial, and their supervision; to give encouragement and co-operation to organizations engaged in public recreational work.
12. To aid in the establishment of local and state recreational agencies, and the provision of increased, trained supervision of public recreational facilities.

Both the program of legislation and of other activities outlined for the Social Hygiene Committee and the suggestions for the work of the State Chairmen are here offered only tentatively. The whole subject will be considered and discussed by the State Representatives of

the Social Hygiene Committee at the Conference in New York on October 17-24. After discussion a more permanent program will be drawn up ready for presentation to the National League of Women Voters at its next Annual Convention.

The general chairman of the committee is: *Dr. Valeria H. Parker*, 42 High St., Hartford, Conn.

The State chairmen already appointed are:

Arkansas: *Mrs. Jennie Erickson* (Chief Probation Officer), Little Rock, Ark.

California: *Mrs. J. B. Stearns*, 2632 Monmouth Ave., Los Angeles, California.

Connecticut: *Miss Emily H. Whitney*, 227 Church St., New Haven, Conn.

Idaho: *Dr. Emma Drake*, Fayette, Idaho.

Illinois: *Dr. Rachelle Yarros*, 800 So. Halstead St., Chicago, Illinois.

Illinois: *Mrs. Harold Ickes*, Winnetka, Illinois.

Iowa: *Dr. Margaret Mills*, Ottumwa, Iowa.

Kentucky: *Mrs. M. H. de Rodee*, 407 Trust Bldg., Lexington, Kentucky.

Maryland: *Miss Margaret Borgden*, Head of the Social Service Department, Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland.

Massachusetts: *Mrs. Evelyn Beverley Coe*, 552 Little Bldg., Boston, Mass.

Massachusetts: *Miss Alice Stone Blackwell*, 3 Monadnock St., Dorchester, Mass.

Michigan: *Dr. Blanche M. Haines*, 119 Main St., Three Rivers, Michigan.

Minnesota: *Dr. Mabel Simis Ulrich*, 1718 Oliver St., So., Minneapolis, Minn.

Mississippi: *Mrs. Lily May Hardy*, Gulfport, Mississippi.

Nebraska: *Dr. Jennie Callfas*, 903 Mercer Park Blvd., Omaha, Nebraska.

New Hampshire: *Dr. Marion L. Bugbee*, South St., Concord, New Hampshire.

New York City: *Mrs. Mary E. Paddon*, 105 East 22nd St., New York City.

North Carolina: *Mrs. Clarence A. Johnson*, Raleigh, North Carolina.

North Dakota: *Mrs. J. A. Poppler*, Grand Forks, North Dakota.

Oregon: *Miss A. Murphy*, 2175 Hassalo St., Portland, Oregon.

Rhode Island: *Dr. Elizabeth M. Gardiner*, R. 307, State House, Providence, R. I. (Office of Division of Child Welfare, State Board of Health).

South Dakota: *Dr. Keutnewsky*, Redfield, South Dakota.

Vermont: *Dr. Grace W. Sherwood*, St. Albans, Vermont.

Wisconsin: *Dr. Ida L. Schell*, 500 Goldsmith Bldg., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Wyoming: *Mrs. Emma Howell Knight*, Dean of Women, Wyoming State University, Laramie, Wyoming.

Oct 1919

The League of Women Voters

Bulletin Published by
THE NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN
SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

171 Madison Avenue, New York

MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, President

Chairman League of Women Voters - - - MRS. C. H. BROOKS
Secretary - - - - - MISS KATHERINE PIERCE

Our Purpose:

A country in which all voters speak English, read
their own ballots and honor the American flag.



Representing Oklahoma Ratification Committee:

Oklahoma: Dr. Leila Andrews, 405 Colcord Bldg.,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Oklahoma: Dr. Ruth Gay, 303 Patterson Bldg.,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

State Suffrage Organizations and State Leagues of
Women Voters that have not appointed chairman for So-
cial Hygiene are urged to do so immediately.

RECOMMENDED LITERATURE.

*An incomplete list, the literature on the subject being
extensive. Additional lists can be procured from Public
Health Agencies, Social Hygiene Associations and Re-
creation Associations.*

SOCIAL HYGIENE EDUCATION.

Rational Sex Life for Men.....M. J. Exner, M. D.
The Social Disease and How to Fight it..Louise Creighton
Towards Racial Health.....Norah March
The Way Life Begins.....Bertha C. and Vernon Cady
The Three Gifts of Life.....Nellie M. Smith, A. M.
From Youth to Manhood..Winfield S. Hall, Ph. D., M. D.
Sex Education.....Maurice Bigelow, Ph. D.

PROSTITUTION.

Prostitution in Europe.....Abraham Flexner
Commercialized Prostitution in New York

George J. Kneeland.

A New Conscience and an Ancient Evil.....Jane Addams

The Slavery of Prostitution.....Maude E. Miner
Josephine Butler, An Autobiographical Memoir

G. W. and L. A. Johnson

Recollections of a Great Crusade.....Josephine Butler

DELINQUENCY AND FEEBLE-MINDEDNESS.

Feeble-Mindedness: Its Causes and Consequences.

Henry M. Goddard, Ph. D.

Mental Conflicts and Misconduct.

William Healy, A. B., M. D.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Social Diseases and Marriage..Prince A. Morrow, M. D.
Hygiene and Morality.....Lavinia A. Dock
Damaged GoodsBrieux

RECREATION.

The Spirit of Youth and the City Streets..Jane Addams

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Power of Womanhood.....Ellice Hopkins

LECTURES (suggested topics.)

Fundamentals of Sex Education.

Physiology and Psychology of the Reproductive Forces.

Social Hygiene and Reconstruction.

Nature and Prevalence of Venereal Diseases.

Need of State Care for Delinquent Women.

Life of Josephine Butler, Pioneer in Abolition of State
Regulation of Vice.

Prostitution and the Double Standard of Morals.

Venereal Prophylaxis as a Civilian Menace.

The Spirit of Youth—Recreation as an Emotional Outlet.

Segregation of the Mentally Unfit.

Speakers may be secured through:—

Interdepartmental Board of Social Hygiene.

American Social Hygiene Association, 105 West 40th St.,
New York City.

Local Social Hygiene Societies.

U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

Social Morality Committee, National Y. W. C. A., 600
Lexington Ave., New York City.

Mental Conflicts and Misconduct..William Healy, A. B.,

(ditto)

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP COMMITTEE
Mrs Frederick P. Bagley, Chairman
(Adopted February 17)

- A. Endorsement of the
1. Smith Towner bill *Burns "pink"*
 2. Kenyon bill
 3. House bill 10404 on naturalization
- B.
1. Compulsory education which shall include adequate training in citizenship in every state, for all children between six and sixteen nine months of each year.
 2. Education of adults by extension classes of the public schools.
 3. English made the basic language of instruction in the common school branches both public and private.
 4. Specific qualifications for citizenship and more impressive ceremonies for naturalization.
 5. Direct citizenship for women, not citizenship through marriage, as a qualification for the vote. *Burns "pink"*
 6. Naturalization for married women made possible.
 7. Printed citizenship instructions in the foreign languages, for the use of the foreign born, as a function of the Federal Government.
 8. Schools of citizenship in conjunction with the public schools, a certificate from such schools to be a qualification for the educational test for naturalization.
 9. An educational qualification for the vote in all states after a definite date to be determined.

RESOLVED BY THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS:

First: That the principles and purposes of the Kenyon-Kendrick-Anderson Bills now pending in Congress for the regulation of the meat packing industry be endorsed for prompt and effective enactment into law; and that this declaration be brought to the attention of the leading political parties, both in advance and at the time of their respective national conventions, with an urgent request for corresponding and unqualified platform pledges.

Second: That the Food Supply and Demand Committee be authorized to keep in touch with the progress of the proposed legislation and to cooperate with the National Consumers' League; the American Live Stock Association; the Farmers' National Council; and other organizations of like policy, in an effort to promote, through legislation, the realization of such principles and purposes. Furthermore, that the Committee in Food Supply and Demand be authorized to confer with the Department of Agriculture in regard to the extension of its service, with a view to establishing long distance information to enable shippers and producers to know daily the supplies and demands of the food market

Third: That the early enactment of improved state and federal laws to prevent food profiteering, waste and improper hoarding is urged, and the strict enforcement of all such present laws is demanded.

Fourth: That the various State Leagues of Women Voters are requested to consider the advisability of establishing public markets, abattoirs, milk depots, and other terminal facilities.

Fifth: That aid be extended to all branches of the League of Women Voters in spreading knowledge of the methods and benefits of legitimate Cooperative Associations, and that endorsement be given to suitable national and state legislation favoring their organization and use.

*Paul
Pust*

*Sullivan
"Levare"*

*Sumo
"Punk"*

*Sullivan
"Levare"*

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOOD SUPPLY AND DEMAND

Mrs Edw. P. Costigan, Chairman

(Adopted February 16)

WHEREAS, in addition to the results of inflated currency due to the war, the high cost of living in the United States is increased and the production of necessary food supplies diminished by unduly restrictive private control of the channels of commerce, or markets and other distributing facilities, by large food organizations and combinations, and

WHEREAS, if our civilization is to fulfill its promise, it is vital that nourishing food be brought and kept within the reach of every home, and especially of all the growing children of the Nation:

PROPOSED PROGRAM OF SOCIAL HYGIENE REFORMATION

Adopted February 16/

Dr Valeria Parker, Chairman

I. The Abolition of Commercialized Prostitution.

(a) The abolition of all segregated or protected vice districts, and the elimination of houses used for vicious purposes.

(b) Punishment of frequenters of disorderly houses (ordinance or law should be passed if necessary defining "frequenters") and penalization of the payment of money for prostitution as well as its receipt, thus equalizing the law against men and women engaged in prostitution.

(c) Heavy penalties for pimps, panderers, procurers and go-betweens.

(d) Prevention of solicitation in streets and public places by men and women.

(e) Elimination of system of petty fine and establishment of indeterminate sentences. *Burns for*

(f) Strict enforcement of laws against alcohol and drug trades.

II. Venereal Disease Control

(a) Classification of venereal disease as communicable

(b) A law providing for administrative machinery in local and state boards of health to hold hearings and make determinations concerning exposure to venereal disease infection, as a basis for examination, treatment or quarantine of diseased persons. The authorities, however, should not be given power to institute periodical examination of prostitutes.

(c) Distribution of free therapeutic agents for venereal disease, through state boards of health.

(d) Public laboratories for diagnosis. *Burns for*

(e) Public clinics and hospitals for treatment of venereal disease, with free treatment whenever necessary. *Burns for*

(f) Physical and mental examination and treatment of all persons committed as dependent or delinquent. No person to be released from jail or other penal institution in an actively infectious condition.

(g) Detention hospitals for men and women who refuse to conform with regulations concerning treatment or whose manner of life, in the opinion of the health officer, makes them a public danger. *Burns for*

(h) Suppression of circulation of licentious literature, pictures, motion pictures, songs.

(i) Penalization of advertising of a vicious character or advertising offering "sure cures" for venereal disease. Protection against quacks and sale of venereal disease remedies by druggists without prescription of regular physician.

III. Delinquents, Minors and Defectives.

(a) Legal age of consent to be not less than 18 and laws to include protection of boys under 18 as well as of girls. *Burns "past"*

(b) Mental examination and diagnosis of all children, registration, registration of abnormal cases, education suited to their possibilities; supervision during and after school age; custodial care for those unable to adjust to a normal environment.

(c) Reformatory farms for delinquent men and women. *3? continue this to men with offenders.*

(d) Industrial farm schools for boys and girls.

(These institutions to provide for the investigation of case histories; mental and physical examinations; classification of cases; moral agencies for character development; vocational training; indeterminate sentences, with provision for parole. The institutions should have trained officers.)

(e) Women on governing boards of all charitable and penal institutions; women as probation and parole officers; as state and local police; as protective officers; as court officials, as jurors; as physicians in institutions for women and on all boards of health.

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UNIFORMITY OF LAWS --- LEGAL STATUS OF WOMEN

(Adopted February 17)

Sullivan push

The Committee on this subject recommends:

- ✓ Independent citizenship for married women. Burns push
- ✓ Equal interest of spouses in each other's real estate.
- ✓ The married woman's wages under her sole control.
- ✓ Just civil service laws to be established in all cities and states now under the spoils system. Amendments to existing civil service laws to enable men and women to have equal rights in examinations and appointments. Elmer
- ✓ Mothers' pensions with a minimum amount adequate and definite; the maximum amount left to the discretion of the administering court, and the benefits of all such laws extended to necessitous cases above the age specified in the law, at the discretion of the administering body, and that residence qualifications be required. Burns
- ✓ The minimum age of consent shall be eighteen years. Burns
- ✓ Equal guardianship by both parents of the persons and the property of children, the Utah law being a model. Burns
- ✓ Legal workers should read a book published by the United States Department of Labor entitled "Illegitimacy Laws of the United States."
- ✓ A court should be established having original exclusive jurisdiction over all affairs pertaining to the child and his interests.
- ✓ The marriage age for women should be eighteen years; for men twenty-one years. The state should require health certificates before issuing marriage licenses. There should be Federal legislation on marriage and divorce, and statutes prohibiting the evasion of marriage laws. Burns
- ✓ Laws should provide that women be subject to jury service and the unit vote of jurors in civil cases should be abolished. "Learn to State"
- ✓ Our committee women should not wish use their connection with the League of Women Voters to assist any political party. Burns

By Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt - Chairman

- (3) That the National Board compile a bibliography on Efficient Government;
- (4) That each state League of Women Voters secure a set of these books and keep them going as a travelling library;
- (5) That each local league place as many of these books in local libraries as possible.

III. LEGISLATION

- (1) No immediate legislation is recommended.
- (2) Since each state has a separate and distinct political development, it is impossible to recommend uniform procedure for the several states. The Committee therefore recommends that each State League shall study and investigate the law or method that presents the most pressing need; and lend its influence in support of the most needed reform.
- (3) The Committee, however, urges that the utmost influence of the League be exerted in opposition to any attempted repeal of State Primary Laws and that support be given to proposed amendments which tend to make nominations more representative of the masses of voters.

Write approval ✓ done? Do not know Lundy about (-)
Sullivan push for thing with much appropriation [1920]

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE COMMITTEE ON AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP TO THE
NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
Mrs Frederick P. Bagley, Chairman

1. Compulsory education which shall include adequate training in citizenship in every state for all children between six and sixteen nine months of each year.
- ✓ 2. Education of adults by extension classes of the public schools.
- ✓ 3. English made the basic language of instruction in the common school branches in all schools public and private.
- ✓ 4. Specific qualifications for citizenship and impressive ceremonies for naturalization.
- ✓ 5. Direct citizenship for women, not citizenship through marriage, as a qualification for the vote.
- ✓ 6. Naturalization for married women made possible.
- ✓ 7. Printed citizenship instruction in the foreign languages, for the use of the foreign born, as a function of the Federal Government.
8. Schools of citizenship in conjunction with the public schools, a certificate from such schools to be a qualification for the educational test for naturalization.

Foot note ---Understand that the naturalization tests are to remain as they are now.

- ✓ 9. An educational qualification for the vote in all states, after a definite date to be determined.

Federal Bills Endorsed by National League of Women Voters, Feb. 17
1920 at request of Committee on American Citizenship

1. Kenyon-Americanization bill. S 3315
6 1/2 million dollars available for instruction of adults in English language and citizenship.
Federal amount to equal sum raised by state.
- ✓ 2. Smith-Towner bill, H. R. -7
A department of education with its secretary in Cabinet
\$100,000,000.00 distributed as follows:
7 1/2 million dollars for instruction of illiterates
7 1/2 million dollars for instruction of foreign-born
50 million dollars for equalizing educational privileges
15 million dollars for training teachers
20 million dollars for health and recreation.

Smith-Towner bill has been endorsed by
American Federation of Labor
General Federation of Women's Clubs
American Teachers Association
American Library Association
Minnesota Educational Association
Dean L. D. Coffman, College of Education University of Minn.

3. Naturalization bill, H. R. 10404
Improved regulations
Citizenship for women in own right

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Burns "push"

Sullivan

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REPORT. [1920]

The Women in Industry Department of the National League of Women Voters calls attention to the fact that the admission of women to full citizenship comes at a time when the problems of industrial relationship and the standardization of working conditions can no longer be ignored in any country in the world. Because of this fact the Department has given special thought to the drafting of its report. It proposes nothing new or radical. The principles and the legislation which it recommends have been tested by experience both in the U. S. and Europe. The presence of technically qualified women on industrial boards and commissions and in administrative offices has everywhere been found necessary for intelligent and sympathetic consideration of the problems of working women and the effective enforcement of legislation designed for their protection. The Women in Industry Department therefore, makes the following report:

I. We reaffirm our belief in the right of the workers to bargain collectively through trade unions and regard the organization of working women as especially important because of the peculiar handicaps from which they suffer in the labor market. *Burns "push"*

II. We call attention to the fact that it is still necessary for us to urge that wages should be paid on the basis of occupation and not on sex.

III. We recommend to Congress and the Federal Government: *Sullivan "push"*

(1) The establishment, in the U.S. Department of Labor, of a permanent Women's Bureau, with a woman as Chief and an appropriation adequate for the investigation of all matters pertaining to wage earning women and the determination of standards and policies which will promote their welfare, improve their working conditions, and increase their efficiency.

(2) The appointment of women in the Mediation and Conciliation Service of the U. S. Department of Labor and on any industrial commission or tribunal which may hereafter be created.

(3) The establishment of a joint Federal and State Employment Service with women's departments under the direction of technically qualified women. *Burns "push"*

(4) The adoption of a constitutional amendment giving to Congress the power to establish minimum labor standards, and the enactment by Congress of a child labor law extending the application of the present child labor tax laws, raising the age minimum for general employment from 14 to 16 years and the age for employment at night to 18 years. *Burns against*

(5) Recognizing the importance of a world-wide standardization of industry we favor the participation of the U. S. in the International Labor Conference and the appointment of a woman delegate to the next Conference. *Burns against*

IV. We recommend to the State legislative provision for

(1) The limitation of the hours of work for wage earning women in industrial undertakings, to not more than 8 hours in any one day, or 44 hours in any one week, and the granting of one day rest in seven. *Burns for*

(2) The prohibition of night work for women in industrial undertakings.

(3) The compulsory payment of a minimum wage to be fixed by a Minimum Wage Commission at an amount which will insure to the working woman a proper standard of health, comfort and efficiency.

(4) Adequate appropriations for the enforcement of labor laws, the appointment of technically qualified women as factory inspectors and as heads of Women in Industry Divisions of the State Factory Inspection Departments.

V. We urge upon the Federal Board of Vocational Education and upon State and local Boards or Commissioners of Education, the necessity of giving to girls and women full opportunity for education along industrial lines and further recommend the appointment of women familiar with the problems of women in industry as members and agents of the Federal Board of Vocational Education and of similar state and local Boards.

VI. Recognizing that the Federal, state and local governments are the largest employers of labor in the United States, we urge

(a) an actual merit system of appointment and promotion based on qualifications for the work to be performed; these qualifications to be determined in open competition, free from special privilege or preference of any kind and especially from discrimination on the grounds of sex;

(b) a reclassification of the present federal civil service upon this basis with a wage or salary scale determined by the skill and training required for the work to be performed and not on the basis of sex;

(c) a minimum wage in federal, state and local civil service which shall not be less than the cost of living as determined by official investigations;

(d) provisions for an equitable retirement system for superannuated public employees;

(e) enlarging of Federal and State civil service Commissions so as to include 3 groups in which men and women shall be equally represented; namely, representatives of the administrative officials of the employees, and of the general public, and

(f) the delegating to such commissions of full power and responsibility for the maintenance of an impartial, non-political and efficient administration.

VII. Finally the Department recommends that the League of Women Voters shall keep in touch with the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, securing information as to the success or failure of protective legislation in this and other countries, as to standards that are being discussed and adopted, and as to the results of investigations that are made.

Respectfully submitted

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

Miss Grace Abbott, Chairman
Miss Ethel M. Smith
Mrs Emma J. Wolfe,
Mrs W. E. Barkley,

Unanimously adopted, February 14, 1920, Miss Helen A. Goldsmith
by Committee on Protection of Women in
Industry of the League of Women Voters,
Mrs Raymond Robins, Chairman.

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Respectfully submitted

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

Miss Grace Abbott, Chairman
Miss Ethel M. Smith
Miss Lura J. Wolfe
Miss W. H. Barstow

Unanimously adopted, February 14, 1920, Miss Helen A. Goldsmith

by Committee on Resolution of Women in
Industry of the League of Women Voters
Miss Raymond Boston, Chairman

General Platform of Social Hygiene Committee of the
National League of Women Voters
Adopted Chicago, Illinois, February 16, 1920

WHEREAS: The United States Government during the World War, established a program of protection of moral and physical health which recognized continence as the best possible means of such protection.

Be It Resolved: That the members of the Social Hygiene Committee of the National League of Women Voters desiring to assist in the permanent establishment of a program of moral and physical protection hereby declares itself to be in favor of the following principles:—

A. That we urge the impartial administration of all laws and regulations, since when they are enforced more vigorously towards women than towards men, it seems to give governmental sanction to the double standard, and also fails adequately to protect the health of women, who constitute one-half of the entire public.

B. That some form of law requiring physical and mental fitness for marriage as a requisite for procuring marriage license be recommended, form of such law to be recommended after careful study by the Committee.

C. That uniform marriage and divorce laws should maintain throughout the United States, the respective standards to be recommended after careful study by the Committee.

D. That the Social Hygiene Committee of the National League of Women Voters believes in the right of the individual to knowledge of laws of physical, mental and racial health, and stands ready to lend its support to public appropriations for agencies qualified to disseminate such education.

E. That the Social Hygiene Committee of the National League of Women Voters shall co-operate with all recognized agencies established for the purpose of promoting the Social Hygiene program by means of educational, reactionary, remedial and legislative effort.

National Chairman of Social Hygiene Committee,
DR. VALERIA H. PARKER,
353 Church Street, Hartford, Connecticut.

Programme of Social Hygiene Legislation
of the National League of
Women Voters.

I. THE ABOLITION OF COMMERCIALIZED PROSTITUTION.

- (a) The abolition of all segregated or protected vice districts and the elimination of houses used for vicious purposes.
- (b) Punishment of all frequenters of disorderly houses, (ordinance or law should be passed if necessary defining 'frequenters') and penalization of the payment of money for prostitution as well as its receipt, thus equalizing the law against men and women engaged in prostitution.
- (c) Heavy penalties for pimps, panderers, procurers and go-betweens.
- (d) Prevention of solicitation in streets and public places by men and women.
- (e) Elimination of system of petty fines and establishment of indeterminate sentences.
- (f) Strict enforcement of laws against alcohol and drug trades.

II. VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL.

- (a) Classification of venereal disease as communicable.
- (b) A law providing for administrative machinery in local and state boards of health to hold hearings and make determinations concerning exposure to venereal disease infection, as a basis for orders for examination, treatment or quarantine of diseased persons. The authorities, however, should not be given power to institute periodic examinations of prostitutes.

- (c) Distribution of free therapeutic agents for venereal disease, through state boards of health.
- (d) Public Laboratories for diagnosis.
- (e) Public clinics and hospitals for treatment of venereal disease, with free treatment whenever necessary.
- (f) Physical and mental examination and treatment of all persons committed as dependent or delinquent. No person to be released from jail or other penal institution in an actively infectious condition.
- (g) Detention hospitals for men and women who refuse to conform with regulations concerning treatment or whose manner of life in the opinion of the health officer, makes them a public danger.
- (h) Suppression of circulation of licentious literature, picture, motion pictures, theatrical performances and songs.
- (i) Penalization of advertising of a vicious character, or advertising offering "sure cures" for venereal disease. Protection against quacks, and sale of venereal disease remedies by druggists without prescriptions of regular physician.

III. DELINQUENTS, MINORS and DEFECTIVES:

- (a) Legal age of consent to be not less than 18 and laws to include protection of boys under 18 as well as of girls.
- (b) A method of trying cases involving sex offenses in chancery courts instead of in criminal courts is advocated.
- (c) Provision for mental examination and diagnosis of all children: registration of abnormal cases; education suitable to their possibilities; supervision during and after school age; custodial care for those unable to adjust to a normal environment.

- (d) Reformatory farms for delinquent men and women.
- (e) Industrial farm schools for delinquent boys and girls: (Those institutions to provide for the investigation of case histories; mental and physical examinations; classification of cases; moral agencies for character development; vocational training; indeterminate sentences, with provisions for parole.) The institutions should have trained officers.
- (f) Women on governing boards of all charitable and penal institutions; women as probation and parole officers; as state and local police; as protective officers; as court officials; as jurors; and as physicians in institutions for women and children and on all State and local Boards of Health.

The Committee recommends the establishment of local protective homes for girls in all larger cities, proper detention quarters for women awaiting trial, and separate detention quarters for juvenile offenders, as well as Travelers Aid Agents at all large railroad stations and steamship embarkation points.

Federal Legislation Endorsed

Senate Bill 3259 — (Sheppard-Towner Bill).
Providing for the public protection of maternity and infancy.

Proposed Congressional Appropriation of
\$2,500,000 for Interdepartmental Board of Social Hygiene and
\$328,000 for Committee on Venereal Disease Control, U. S. Public
Health Service.

you at your convenience.

Sincerely,
Yours,

Edward F. Waite

DISTRICT COURT
EDWARD F. WAITE, JUDGE

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

March 28, 1920.

My dear Miss Wells:

First let me acknowledge with much appreciation your friendly reference to my service on the Committee on Social Legislation. I was very sorry to conclude that I ought to retire from so pleasant an association.

You sent me five instead of eight reports & programs. But I suspect that the lesser number tax my capacity to make useful suggestions quite to the limit, if not beyond it. I find myself much interested, & grateful to the League of Women Voters for entering so promptly & earnestly upon a construction

program. In general this program does not seem to me at all radical. I note that much of it looks to the collection of information and the diffusion of education, leaving ultimate purposes to be worked out later. The items I have checked (✓) in the margin meet my cordial approval, both in themselves & as proper immediate objectives for the League. Those marked with a dash (-) I do not know enough about to have an opinion worth expressing. Doubt as to concurrence is noted by a question mark...

The recommendations of the Child Welfare Committee seem rather meagre in comparison with the field. But I fancy other recommendations have been made heretofore, or will be made before the program is completed.

I approve the declaration as to collective bargaining, but in my judgment that is only one

side of the shield. The other should contain a plan for enforcing bargains against each party. (Whether incorporation of labor unions is one of the proper methods I am not clear.) The declaration without the corollary will doubtless scandalize certain estimable employers, but the sooner they realize that the procession has left them in the rear the better for all concerned.

We are so progressive in Minnesota that I do not readily select any items of the program as calling for legislation here. What seems to me of most importance in Minneapolis & in the state is to secure appropriations which will enable us to do the fine things our laws permit.

It would be a pleasure to discuss any of these matters with

March 30, 1920.

Judge E. F. Waite,
2009 Queen Avenue South,
Minneapolis, Minn.
My dear Judge Waite:-

Thank you so much for your letter and annotations on the ~~the~~ ^{my} League programs. Evidently I sent you two copies of ^{my} the program by mistake instead of a program of the Unification of Laws for Women, which I enclose herewith. In the hope you will mark as you did the others:- with checks for approbations, dashes to show neutrality on the subject, and questions for doubt.

I think that in my first letter I asked this as a personal favor but I am sure you will have no objections to ^{my} passing over to the chairman of the Legislative Committee (when we have one) the correspondence on the subject.

Very sincerely yours,

W-2

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March 30, 1920.

Miss Margaret Wells,
325 Groveland Avenue,
City.

My dear Miss Wells:-

After looking over the program of the League of Women Voters and consulting with Miss Bedford and one or two others, it occurred to me that by writing a reply I should be forced to state more carefully and with greater precision just what my reactions were.

As you have given me blanket instructions as to what you want, I am going to take the liberty of commenting upon the program in two fashions; first, as it appears to a disinterested outsider, if there is any such person, and second, what I should feel it were practicable at this time to push and what it would be well to postpone.

Commenting on the first matter, it seems to me the League of Women Voters will create an opposition for itself if it emphasizes so strongly women's rights as contrasted with men's rights. In particular, why should women try to secure through legislation a standard of pay which men have secured through organization? Would it not be sounder economically for women to organize and through organization to secure the very best rate possible? Equal pay for equal work is a shibboleth that has degenerated almost into a superstition. Economically it would be hard to defend in the interest of high wages and sociologically, it would be hard to defend in the interest of the family. But by compact industrial organization which would aim to secure efficiency from its members, it would be possible to secure a standard of wages at least as just as men have secured by the same means.

In protective legislation also, I wonder whether a saner promotion would not be along the line of protective legislation for all workers rather than for women alone. I believe on such a program the League of Women Voters could draw their forces into the liberal element of the community without creating the unnecessary opposition of those who would resent a plea in behalf of women. I wonder whether the stronger women themselves would not resent public favors quite as much as men occasionally do. That, of course, is not necess-

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arily an argument against it but in the interest of conserving the resources of the League, it seems to me it might well be taken into consideration.

This does not apply to the insistence which I believe is legitimate; namely, that in boards of arbitration, investigation and administration women should be represented when the interests of women are involved.

My other consideration in this first part is that there is some suggested material here which seems to me in the nature of a sop to popularity. It may be that there is a strong demand for extension of Mothers' Pensions and of Americanization programs or the physical examination of candidates for marriage licenses. They appear superfluous to me, however, and in their very nature are so profuse and so much loose thinking has been done about them that they endanger the more serious and sincere part of the program.

As to the second part of my suggestion, it seems to me I should push matters somewhat in the following order:

1. Reform of laws regarding the legal status of women, particularly independent citizenship for married women, and equal guardianship by both parents of their children.

2. Next in order of importance would be the establishment of a just age of consent. That brings up the question of federal jurisdiction of marriage and divorce administration. In view of the difficulty experienced in the past twenty-five years in getting anything approaching uniformity between the states in laws relating to domestic relations I believe this would be a peculiarly dangerous project for the National legislature to attempt. Such progress as Minnesota made recently and we hope will make in the near future, could very well be the object of effort of the League in its state's legislative program, but to try to transfer the authority from the state to the nation in matters connected with marriage, divorce, illegitimacy, inheritance and similar domestic questions, would I believe pull down the general level of such legislation nearer the lower standards than enable us to make any progress within the immediate future.

3. My next group, I believe, would be to get back of the Smith Towner Bill. I confess it sounds overwhelmingly large and somewhat professional in the narrow sense, but after all it represents the best thought of our educators at the present time. It is a liberal educational program and it is based upon ascertained facts.

4. The practical thing I believe ahead of us in the Food Supply and Demand Committee is the extension of knowledge and experiments in Cooperative Associations and the enactment of legislation making possible their organization and development.

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5. With regard to the report of the Industry Department, I am not so certain. In the first place I do not believe we ought to have a constitutional amendment to prevent child labor or give Congress power to establish minimum labor standards. I do believe there ought to be a federal and state employment service with a women's department and I think the League of Women Voters might well grit its teeth and settle down to a good fight on that subject.

6. With regard to the International Conference it seems to me the League might well agitate for our participation in such conferences and not becloud the issue by insisting upon women representation. There is no better way to divide one's friends and unite one's enemies than to join two such wholly separate objects in one effort. If women are taking an important place in industry, are well organized and have a body of experience and are leaders, they will be represented.

7. I think Recommendation IV. of the Department of Industry, ought to be accepted and worked for as a whole; that is, the State Legislative program.

8. With regard to Collective Bargaining, I confess to have mixed sentiments. There is no question about its justice. I am merely wondering whether the League is strong enough just now to back it. If the League centers its efforts on urging organization of women workers I rather suspect it will have done about all it can at the present moment to promote Collective Bargaining.

9. I am rather surprised nothing is said in this report regarding social insurance, with two exceptions, that of the Mothers' Pensions, which is inaccurately termed "insurance" and provision for old age. A program that attempts to be thorough going in its effort to understand the causes which require adjustment must sooner or later accept the challenge of those promoting social insurance; that is, either adopt it as a means of rectifying inequalities or provide a means by which the sufferings now caused by inequalities of fortune, circumstance, or equipment may not rest crushingly upon their victims.

10. On the matter of Social Hygiene my judgment would not be worth much. Some of the recommendations are so obvious as it would be waste of time to promote unless it would be in some of the southern states. Some of it appears to be very good, such as I.e, II.d,e. and g, and III.c.and d.

The League has certainly bit off a huge program and the great danger which I know you will appreciate, is that it will dissipate the energies of the League and probably consolidate its enemies unless very skillfully guided.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Burns
General Secretary

FJB/M



JAMES M. McCONNELL,
COMMISSIONER
P. C. TONNING,
DEPUTY

State of Minnesota

Department of Education

Saint Paul

RE-EDUCATION OF INJURED PERSONS
OSCAR M. SULLIVAN, DIRECTOR
JOHN O'DONNELL, PLACEMENT OFFICER

April first,
1 9 2 0 .

Miss Marguerite M. Wells,
325 Groveland Avenue,
Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Dear Miss Wells:

Your letter of March twenty-third arrived while I was out of the city and I have only recently been able to give any attention to it. I have gone over the reports of the various committees, however, and I will tell you candidly what I think of them. You inquire particularly what parts of them are especially appropriate to be pushed in this state at once and what parts should not expediently be pushed at present.

In my opinion, the parts that can be pushed with most chances of success during the present year are those regarding the legal status of women. I do not believe you will fall foul of any particular interests in pushing these and, with the question naturally in the foreground owing to the national action on suffrage, it should be possible to get considerable done.

Regarding the program for social hygiene legislation, I am unable to make much comment as I have not studied this subject very extensively. Minnesota has already done a good deal along this line and it is possible that a few additional measures could be passed at the next session.

In regard to women in industry, it would seem to me that continued pressure for a permanent federal division of this sort could well be carried on. Miss Evans can tell you better than I whether an hour law is necessary in this state since the Supreme Court has upheld the action of the minimum wage commission in fixing the hours to which the minimum wage applies.

In regard to the Americanization and educational program, it would seem to me that the special attempt should be made to get those laws enacted which will not call for additional federal appropriation. The federal department of education bill is also a good one and it would be worth passing even if it does not carry as large an appropriation as has been recommended. The principle would be established and adequate maintenance

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could be secured at a later date.

In general, I believe your organization would do well in the coming year or two to be careful about committing itself too strongly to programs which call for large expenditures of public funds for the reason that an economic crisis is likely to be precipitated if governmental expenditure is pushed much higher. I think you should also approach with extreme care propositions for extending the sphere of the federal government, such as federal control of marriage and divorce. The best students of political science feel that the functions of the federal government should be kept practically within its present scope, except that it may properly undertake to standardize and stimulate desirable activities in the states through subsidies as has been done in the matter of vocational education. Even here it is probable that it will be necessary to go slow for some years because of the reason just touched upon.

It is also desirable to keep clear of propositions looking toward the nationalization or ~~or~~ socialization of any branches of industry. While they may be very desirable, they are fields in which there are great and justifiable differences of opinion and the whole matter happens to be something on which the public is very sensitive at present. I have in mind in particular the recommendations of the committee on food supply and demand favoring the establishment of public markets, abattoirs, milk depots and terminal facilities; also the encouragement of cooperative associations.

I know you will not consider me ultra-conservative in my advice. It is simply the fact that experience has taught me that one must keep expediency in mind when considering what legislation to offer.

I shall be glad to talk over any of these recommendations with you further at any time.

Sincerely yours,

Oscar M. Sullivan

Director.

2

DISTRICT COURT
EDWARD F. WAITE, JUDGE

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. April 3, 1920

Miss Marguerite M. Wells,
325 Groveland Avenue,
Minneapolis;

My dear Miss Wells:

I inclose the program on Uniformity of Laws
etc. Here I find that checking does not quite answer
my purpose, and I shall have to make some comments.

(1) This assumes continued administration of moth-
ers' pensions by a court. I do not concur, holding
the view that this method is inappropriate and cumber-
some. An administrative group, carefully chosen, seems
to me much better. - Some states have this. - I think
a fixed minimum would be impractical and an unlimited
maximum extremely unwise, - at least until we get to
the point of giving all outdoor relief through allow-
ances of this sort. I fancy few are ready to go to
that length yet. - I should be afraid of extending
the benefits of these laws to "necessitous cases" be-
yond a specified age, until the general experiment is
older. - I think some "residence qualifications" are
and must be always required. I do not know what the
expression means here.

(1) Academic = 1/4 term
Appropriation of State to Co. : : has not been available
(Chargé maximum) but good deal covered up,
type appropriate

(2) I suppose this means what is called the "domestic relations" court. I am inclined to favor it, - (for somebody else to conduct; it is a judge-killer.)

(3) I suppose the ages 18 and 21 refer to competence irrespective of consent of parents or guardians. The present ages in Minnesota are 15 and 18. I should favor the proposal if some way can be worked out to provide for exceptional cases. - I doubt the advisability of health certificates in the present state of public opinion. The experiment in Wisconsin was a farce. If it has been successful anywhere in this country I do not happen to know it. I am inclined to think an entering wedge such as was proposed by the Minnesota Child Welfare Commission of 1916-'17, would be better. Bill No. 5, Report, page 32. In such delicate matters we must move slowly. - There could hardly be federal legislation in regard to marriage and divorce without a constitutional amendment, and I am slow to commit myself to that. But at least practical uniformity of state laws is most desirable. - I do not know what is meant by "statutes prohibiting the evasion of marriage laws." - One most important matter is not covered here. The so-called "common law marriage" which is recognized in Minnesota and some other states should be abolished.

(4) If what is meant by "the unit vote of jurors in civil cases" is the requirement of unanimity I am in favor of it as we have it in Minnesota. Here a verdict of

five-sixths may be returned after twelve hours' deliberation has failed to secure unanimous agreement. Perhaps this might be liberalized somewhat.

I can hardly think my notions as communicated to you are of any special value; but you are at liberty to use them as you suggest.

Sincerely yours,

E. P. White

R. W. WHELOCK, CHAIRMAN
CHAS. E. VASALY
C. J. SWENDSEN
DOWNER MULLEN, SECRETARY

State of Minnesota
State Board of Control
Children's Bureau
St. Paul

WILLIAM W. HODSON,
DIRECTOR

April 5, 1920.

Miss Marguerite M. Wells,
Vice President,
Minnesota League of Women Voters,
321-323 Meyers Arcade,
Minneapolis, Minn.

My dear Miss Wells:

I am enclosing herewith recommendations which I have made to the Board of Control with reference to child welfare matters which need legislative attention. It will be some time before the Board can take final action in the matter, so I am sending them on in advance as you request.

I have not as yet made a careful study of the various programs which you submitted to me. On looking over them hastily, it occurred to me that some of the suggestions are already incorporated in our laws. Perhaps we can confer further on this matter.

Very sincerely yours,

William W. Hodson
Director

wh-fd

Miss Wells

MEMORANDUM OF LEGISLATION NEEDED FOR THE FURTHER
PROTECTION OF CHILDREN.

Hrdm

1. The present law with reference to county allowances - so called "mothers' pensions" - provides a maximum of \$15.00 for the first child and \$10.00 for the other children. It is the universal experience of all juvenile courts in this state that these amounts are grossly inadequate and must be increased. It is difficult to say at this time just what the amount of increase, so far as it relates to the maximum, should be. The conditions which exist at the time the legislature meets would constitute a fairer index than conditions at this time. The county allowance law further provides that the state shall return to the counties one-third of the amounts expended by the counties, and the return of this one-third is made conditional upon the approval of the State Board of Control of the methods used in the administration of the law by the various counties. The state has never appropriated any money to fulfil the obligation thus expressed in the law. It is only fair to the counties that the state should share with them the burden of raising good citizens. The principle of state supervision has already been demonstrated to be a necessary provision. Experience has shown that the county allowance law has been administered in various counties in a loose way without due regard to the purpose of the law or its express requirements. If county allowances are to accomplish their purpose, they must be properly supervised, and the state alone is in a position to provide this supervision.

2. Under our present law the judge does not have the express power to clear the court room while cases involving sex matters are being heard. This is frequently a gross injustice to young girls. There can be no justification for permitting idle curiosity-seekers the privilege of wasting their time in court rooms listening to such matters. The law should expressly give the judge who has jurisdiction of a case involving sex matters the power to hear the case in private.

3. Minnesota does not have a law relating to so called "Street Trades". Small boys of any age are permitted to sell newspapers on the streets at all times without restraint, so far as the state law is concerned. The recommendations of the Child Welfare Commission with reference to the Street Trades Law should be adopted.

4. The experience of Minnesota and other states has demonstrated the need for a court of domestic relations which shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction of all matters involving the child and his family relations. Juvenile court matters, desertion, non-support, the establishment of paternity, etc., all require a court of socialized experience and equipment. A court of domestic relations is clearly needed in this state. It is not likely, however, that such a court could be obtained until sufficient propaganda has been undertaken to educate the public thoroughly as to the need.

5. Under our present laws there is no power in the State Board of Education to assist in the enforcement of the compulsory education law, though some power in this regard has been conferred upon the State Department of Labor and Industries. The State Board of Education is the logical board to be charged with the enforcement of the law by means

Inf. ed. law

Recommendation
1674

Money
in
Inc.

Inf. ed. law

Am. ed.

of its distribution of state aid, which is a strategic weapon to bring about the proper administration of the law. The present power of the Department of Labor and Industries should not in any way be interfered with, but the Department of Education should be given broad powers and should be given a proper appropriation for the establishment of the department to enforce this law.

6. Further plans must be made with reference to the care of the feeble-minded, but such plans must await a further consideration of the need by the Board of Control.

7. Under the present law it is possible to commit children to the guardianship of the State Board of Control where they are dependent, neglected, delinquent, or defective. Very frequently children are so committed to the Board where they are not proper subjects for admission to any of the state institutions. There is now no place where such infants and children can be received. The Board of Control should have an appropriation for the purpose of erecting in the Twin Cities a receiving home for all children who cannot be placed in family homes or in existing state institutions. This receiving home should be equipped with proper hospital facilities for the treatment of temporary diseases as well as those of a chronic nature. It is probable that children received in such a home and of school age could be sent to the public schools. This home should also be equipped with a thoroughly modern nursery.

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MRS. H. B. SWEETSER
VICE-PRESIDENT

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COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

OFFICE: BUILDERS EXCHANGE
609 SECOND AVENUE SOUTH

TELEPHONE: N. W. MAIN 7520
AUTOMATIC 35383

1920 COMMUNITY FUND
THE TOWN TEA-KETTLE

FINANCE COMMITTEE

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L. E. WAKEFIELD (EX-OFFICIO)

April 7th, 1920

Miss Marguerite Wells
321 - 323 Meyers Arcade
Minneapolis Minn.

Dear MissWells:

I have spent considerable time going over the programs which you sent me of the Committees of the League of Women Voters. It was almost like a liberal education.

I find that I have o.k.'d pretty nearly every thing on the programs except those about which I am too ignorant to express an opinion. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the details of the Bills mentioned in the recommendation of the Child Welfare Committee to speak intelligently. I do hope that the League will see that the Children's Bureau receives an adequate appropriation. The Smith- Towner Bill seems to me to be one of very great importance.

You ask what are especially appropriate to be pushed here in the State at once. Being conservative I think I should like to see the League of Women Voters start out by paying a good deal of attention to things closer at home. I suspect there are some matters in our schools and I am sure there are some in the departments under the Board of Public Welfare which need the close and intelligent attention your members might give.

As to the State. If the minimum wage in Minnesota is not being properly or adequately enforced certainly it ought to be or else repealed. The eight hour day seems to me less important. In fact, I think I would rather see emphasis placed upon securing one days rest in seven not only for women but for all toilers.

Important as it is that Miss Lathrop's Bureau, as we have come to call it, should have an adequate appropriation, it is scarcely less important that our own State Welfare Bureau should have adequate support.

AGENCIES PARTICIPATING IN THE 1920 TOWN TEA-KETTLE FUND:

| | |
|--|--|
| ANIMAL RESCUE LEAGUE | PILLSBURY SETTLEMENT HOUSE |
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| ARMY AND NAVY CLUB | SALVATION ARMY RELIEF DEPARTMENT |
| ASSOCIATED CHARITIES | *SALVATION ARMY RESCUE HOME |
| ASSOCIATED JEWISH CHARITIES | *SCANDINAVIAN HOME OF SHELTER |
| AUGUSTANA MISSION COTTAGE | SETON GUILD |
| BETHANY HOME | *SHELTERING ARMS |
| BETHESDA SICK BENEFIT SOCIETY | SOCIETY FOR THE BLIND |
| BOY SCOUTS | SOCIETY FOR THE FRIENDLESS |
| CAMP FIRE GIRLS | SOUTH TOWN CHILDREN'S CLINIC |
| *CATHOLIC INFANT HOME | TALMUD TORAH SOCIAL SERVICE DEPT. |
| CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE OF THE PARENTS AND TEACHERS COUNCIL | *TWIN CITY LINNEA SOCIETY |
| CHILDREN'S GOSPEL MISSION | UNION CITY MISSION SOCIAL SERVICE DEPT. |
| *CHILDREN'S HOME SOCIETY OF MINNESOTA | UNITY SETTLEMENT HOUSE |
| CHILDREN'S PROTECTIVE SOCIETY | UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL SOCIAL SERVICE DEPT. |
| CITIZENS' COMMITTEE ON READJUSTMENT | VISITING NURSE ASSOCIATION |
| COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES | WASHINGTON NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE |
| CONCORDIA SOCIETY | WELLS MEMORIAL HOUSE |
| *EBENEZER HOME | WOMEN'S AUXILIARY OF FAIRVIEW HOSPITAL |
| *ELIM OLD PEOPLE'S HOME | WOMAN'S COMMUNITY COUNCIL |
| GIRL SCOUTS | WOMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE |
| INFANT WELFARE SOCIETY | WOMAN'S OCCUPATIONAL BUREAU |
| INTERNATIONAL SUNSHINE SOCIETY, OUTING WORK | WOMEN'S WELFARE LEAGUE |
| JONES HARRISON HOME | WORKING BOYS' BAND ASSOCIATION |
| LEAGUE OF CATHOLIC WOMEN, CLUB ROOMS | Y. M. C. A., LOCAL |
| *LUTHERAN INNER MISSION SOCIETY | *Y. M. C. A., STATE |
| *LYNGBLOMSTEN SOCIETY | Y. W. C. A., LOCAL |
| MARGARET BARRY HOUSE | *Y. W. C. A., NORTH CENTRAL FIELD COM. |
| MATERNITY HOSPITAL | Y. W. C. A. UNIVERSITY BRANCH |
| MINNEAPOLIS COUNCIL OF AMERICANIZATION | |
| NORTH EAST NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE | NATIONAL RELIEF FUNDS: |
| *NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN RESCUE HOME | ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF |
| | JEWISH WAR RELIEF |

**Minneapolis proportion only.*

Page 2 contd.

It is attempting to do a lot of things named in your various programs. You can scarcely further those things more than by seeing that the Bureau is given the wherewithal to do it's work.

One of your recommendations relates to women on governing Boards of all charitable and penal institutions. This, I approve, but would like to sound a word of caution as to it's local application. There will doubtless be an effort made to secure the appointment of a woman on the Board of Control. I see no objection if this is done by enlarging the Board. I think, however, it would be a real disaster which the women of the State should seek to avoid, if their efforts to secure representation on this Board should result in the failure to reappoint Mr. Vasaly whose term is the next to expire.

I think I hardly need to tell you that Mr. Vasaly is just the kind of a person you women would want to keep there. He is so invaluable that the very thought of his not being reappointed causes one to shudder. The State of Minnesota needs him there; the unfortunates who crowd our institutions need him there. You and I, and every one else who is interested in progressive legislation and proper care of the State's unfortunates, need him there. His arm is mighty and strong in behalf of every good proposition. I emphasize this least in the zeal to secure representation a possible large harm would be done to those we really wish to help.

I hope that on our return from the National Conference the programs may be made a subject for an evening's conference among the members of the State Committee on Social Legislation.

Cordially yours,

Clara D. Davis
Secretary.

OWD*D



JAMES M. MCCONNELL,
COMMISSIONER
P. C. TONNING,
DEPUTY

State of Minnesota

Department of Education

Saint Paul

RE-EDUCATION OF INJURED PERSONS

OSCAR M. SULLIVAN, DIRECTOR
JOHN O'DONNELL, PLACEMENT OFFICER

April twelfth
1920.

Miss Marguerite M. Wells,
325 Groveland Avenue,
Minneapolis, Minnesota.

My dear Miss Wells:

As I promised, I have given further consideration to the report of the women in industry department of the National League of Women Voters and I have also discussed with others the bearing of the recent Supreme Court decision on the question of hours of work for women. I believe that an hour law will still be necessary in spite of the fact that the minimum wage commission has the power to fix a basic week. It has no power to penalize for hours above that basic week, simply requiring additional pay on an hourly basis. A simple hour law without very many additional regulations would probably stand the best chances of passage. It should be remembered that each additional frill that is added to such a law makes additional enemies. Once the hour law is passed, plans can be made for further legislation at the next session.

It might be possible to prohibit night work also, but if this measure imperils the hour law, it ought to be withdrawn. If the Federation of Labor is unable to get through a general "one day of rest in seven" law, it might be desirable to make such a law for women only.

Sub-divisions three and four under Roman numeral four of the recommendations of the state legislative program are fairly well covered at present in this state. *3 minutes* *4 minutes*

Recommendations under Roman numerals five, six and seven, of course, can be urged without much danger of hurting any other part of the program.

Trusting this covers what you have in mind, I am

Cordially yours,

Oscar M. Sullivan

Director.

*League Statement
of Food Program*

May, 1920.

Legislative Program for State Food Committees of the
League of Women Voters.

1. Support of the principles and purposes of the Kendrick-Kenyon-Anderson bills now before Congress to regulate the meat-packing industry, including Government regulation, the separation of the packers from the control of the stock-yards; making refrigerator and other special equipment cars part of the common carrier transportation system of the country, and assuring properly regulated live stock and other food markets open alike to producers and consumers.

2. Investigation and reports on state laws to prevent profiteering and the waste of food products, and to encourage cooperative associations and public markets.

(Note: Among constructive suggestions for state legislation is the recommendation of state trade commissions, authorized to prevent unfair trade practices and competition within states, and empowered to supplement the work of the Federal Trade Commission.

In many states the law under which the cooperative associations must incorporate is bad. We wish to know in what states cooperative associations are encouraged and where unfavorable legislation exists.)

1920

PROGRAM FOR STATE LEGISLATION - 1920

The Minnesota League of Women Voters
321 Meyer's Arcade, Minneapolis.

On recommendation of the Legislative Council and the Executive Board, these proposed measures have been submitted to the Minnesota League of Women Voters in convention assembled to be presented to the 1921 session of the State Legislature and to receive the active support of the members of the League.

Recommendations of the Women in Industry Committee -

1. Increase in the appropriation for the Minimum Wage Commission from the very inadequate sum of \$10,000 for a two-year period to \$25,000 for the same period.
2. Increase or readjustment of the appropriation for the State Labor Department so as to give a more adequate budget to the Bureau of Women and Children, basing the amount on the principle of equal pay for equal work for the women inspectors as compared with the men and providing for the addition of at least one woman inspector.
3. Amendment of the laws regulating the hours of labor so as to provide for an eight-hour day, a 48-hour week and one day's rest in seven for women employed outside the home.

Recommendations of the Committee on American Citizenship -

1. Enactment of bills contained in the report of the State Board of Education on the revision of state aid, (substantially as printed.)
2. Amendment to the existing school laws increasing the minimum school term to eight months. *in Hall's supplementary amendment; who introduced? School Laws Ch. 11 Sec. 262; Minn. Hall*
3. Enactment of a bill for compulsory school attendance. *Ch. 6 Sec. 169*

Recommendation of the Committee on Uniform Laws Concerning Women.

1. Amendment of the law relating to qualifications of jurors so that women will be eligible for jury service.

Recommendations of the Committee on Child Welfare.

1. (a) Increase in the maximum allowed under the present county allowance or Mothers Pension law.
(b) Appropriation as already provided for by law for state aid to counties accepting the supervision of the Board of Control in the administration of the Mothers' Pension law.
2. Enactment of a bill for the regulation of street trades to prevent the employment of children. *Drawn by Fed. Clubs; intro. by J*

Members of The Legislative Council

Mrs. Andreas Ueland, chairman

Miss Marguerite Wells, President of the League of Women Voters, ex-officio.

Chairmen of Standing Committees of the League of Women Voters, as follows:

Mrs. Gerhard Dietrichson

Mrs. Eugene Dieudonne

Miss Florence Monahan

Miss Elizabeth Hall

Dr. Mabel Ulrich

Miss Alta Hanson

Women in Industry

Child Welfare

Uniform Laws Concerning Women

American Citizenship

Social Hygiene & Public Health

Research

Official representatives of other organizations having legislative committees, as follows:

Catholic Women's League

Minnesota Federation of Women's Clubs

College Women's Club

Federation of Fraternal Women

Hennepin County Nurses Assn.

Jewish Women's Council

Mpls. Committee National Women's Trade

Union League

State Board of Education

W.C.T.U.

Woman's Club of Minneapolis

Women's Co-operative Alliance

Minnesota Committee on Social Legislation

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Mrs. Albert Scriber

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Mrs. Thomas S. Roberts

Mrs. Henry Weiskopf

Mrs. Joan Dorr O'Brien

Mr. James M. McConnell

Mrs. Chas. LaDu

Mrs. F. L. Fridley

Mrs. Virginia B. Blythe

Mr. F. J. Bruno

COPY

2 May 8, 1920

Miss Hope McDonald,
Chairman Americanization Committee,
Woman's Community Council,
1254 McKnight Bldg. Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Miss McDonald:

1. Replying to your letter of the 11th inst., I beg to say that Section 3 of the act of Congress of March 2, 1907 reads as follows:

"That any American woman who marries a foreigner shall take the nationality of her husband. At the termination of the marital relation, she may resume her American citizenship, if abroad, by registering as an American citizen within one year, with a Consul of the United States, or by returning to reside in the United States, or if residing in the United States at the termination of the marital relation, by continuing to reside therein."

2. You will therefore observe that if an American born woman loses her citizenship by marrying a foreigner, and when the marital relation thereto terminates, she is residing in the United States, she automatically resumes her American citizenship, without any action being taken by a court.

Yours very sincerely,

Roberts S. Coleman

RSC*EK

Chief Naturalization Examiner

Extracts from letter written May 8, 1920.

7. Under the heading, "WOMEN AND CITIZENSHIP", I am inclined to feel that too little information is given. If you have sufficient space therefore, I would suggest that you state that any female child born in the United States thereby becomes a citizen of the United States, the same as a male child; that if any foreign-born woman becomes the wife of a citizen of the United States, she thereby becomes a citizen; that if an American female citizen marries an alien, she thereby loses her American citizenship and takes the nationality of her husband, but on the termination of the marital relation, she resumes her American citizenship, if she resides in this country; that an unmarried woman who ~~who~~ is an alien must, in order to procure citizenship, take out citizenship papers in her own name, and in the same way as a male applicant for citizenship.

8. I doubt that it is wise to make a statement in the booklet that a married woman, whose husband is applying for citizenship, need not go to court. While that is strictly true

under the law as it now stands, I do not think it should be emphasized, because in all probability the law and the rules of the court will be so changed in the near future, as to provide otherwise. I may state here for your information that there are at present a number of pending bills in Congress relating to certain amendments of the naturalization law, and some of these bills deal particularly with the status of women in this connection. It is quite possible that at the present session of Congress the law will be so changed as to repeal the present provision whereby an American woman loses her citizenship by marrying an alien, and by also providing that the naturalization of a male alien does not necessarily confer citizenship on his wife.

9. I feel fairly confident that either at this session of Congress or the next session, that there will be such a change in the naturalization law as to make it necessary for a woman to demonstrate her preparedness therefor, before being made a citizen, either through application for citizenship in her own name, or through becoming a citizen by the naturalization of her husband. In other words, I am inclined to feel that before long the law will require educational fitness for admission to citizenship on the part of women as well as men, regardless as to whether they are married or not. The good reason for this will, of course be obvious to you, in view of the conferring of the right to vote on women. In fact, it would not surprise me if within the next year or so Congress should so change the law as to make every woman stand on her own individual footing as to citizenship, regardless as to her marital status. When an alien is admitted to citizenship, his or her children who are under twenty-one years of age, and who are residing in this country, become citizens of the United States by virtue of the parent's citizenship. If such minor children are not residing in this country at the time of admission to citizenship of the parent, if they thereafter come to this country and take up residence here before they are twenty-one years of age, citizenship, by virtue of the parent's citizenship, attaches to them at the time they take up residence here.

10. There is also a proposed change of the law pending in Congress, requiring that children who thus become citizens of this country through the naturalization of their parent, will, in order to retain such citizenship, be required on attaining their majority, to take an oath of allegiance to the United States.

13. In conclusion I desire to call your particular attention to the fact that under the law as it now stands, if the alien arrived in this country after the passage of the act of Congress of June 29th, 1906, it is necessary, under the terms of that act, that before he actually files his petition for second paper in the office of the clerk of the court, that he must procure from the Bureau of Naturalization at Washington, a certificate of his arrival in this country, and said certificate must be in the hands of the clerk of the court and attached to and made a part of the petition for second paper on the day said petition is filed.

14. This application to our Bureau for certificate of arrival in this country, is made out by the alien or some one in his behalf, on a form that the Government furnishes to every clerk of court for use in this connection. Therefore, under the law as it now stands, if the alien arrived in this country after June 29, 1906, and if he is about to file his petition for second paper, the first thing for him to do is to go to the office of the clerk of court and state his wishes, and the clerk will furnish him with one of these forms to be made out by him, which form is then sent to the Commissioner of Naturalization in Washington. Then the alien waits until he receives a notice from the Government that the certificate of his arrival has been sent to the clerk of court; Then he should take his witnesses and his first paper to the office of the clerk of court and proceed to file his petition for second paper.

15. These certificates of arrival are procured by our Bureau from the Immigration records at the port of entry where the alien came into this country, and in the application for certificate of arrival, the alien gives the information relative to his arrival in this country on which to base the search of the immigration for record thereof.

Robert S. Coleman

Chairman Naturalization Examiner

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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
611 KASOTA BLDG., MINNEAPOLIS

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Minneapolis

□

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Associated Charities
Humane Society
St. Anthony's Guild
St. Luke's Hospital
Temple Aid Society
Young Women's Christian Association

MINNEAPOLIS:

Anti-Tuberculosis Committee
Associated Charities
Associated Jewish Charities
Boy Scouts of America
Business Woman's Club
Children's Protective Society
Children's Hospital Mission
Civic & Commerce Association
Fifth District, Women's Clubs
Florence E. Crittenden Home
Infant Welfare Association
Home for Children and Aged Women
League of Catholic Women
Legal Aid Society
Pillsbury House
Seton Guild
Society for the Friendless
Unity House
Woman's Club
Women's Co-operative Alliance
Women's Mission Association
Women's Welfare League
Young Men's Christian Association

ST. PAUL:

Baby Welfare Association
Children's Home Society
City and County Hospital
Jewish Charities of St. Paul
Jewish Home for Aged
League of Protestant Women
Minn. Public Health Association
Protestant Orphan Asylum
St. Joseph's German Catholic Orphan Society
Society for Prevention of Cruelty
Women's Welfare League
Young Women's Christian Association
Young Men's Christian Association

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DR. W. J. MARCLEY, Minneapolis
C. W. PFEIFFER, St. Paul
EMIL G. STEGER, St. Paul
O. M. SULLIVAN, St. Paul
FRED WARD, Duluth

Remarks

July 17, 1920.

Miss Marguerite Wells,
321 Meyers Arcade,
City.

My dear Miss Wells:-

Thank you for your letter of the fifteenth outlining your feeling with regard to the relationship between the Legislative Council of the League and the Minnesota Committee.

You are doubtless sending a copy of your letter to Mrs. Ueland. If it is sent to her she then can take it up with the committee at its next meeting which probably will be early in September and pass on the matter.

Your plan appeals to me as having the merit of simplicity and workableness and as I have nothing of this sort to offer, in fact have been in the receptive rather than a creative mood on this question, it receives my entire approval. We shall want to think a little over the question of whether it would be better to have one person represent the Committee on the Council or different people at different times. My own preference would be for one person in the interest of the value of the acquaintance and experience which would be gained by continued service. That, however, is a snap judgment and is not at all fixed.

I trust you may have a very pleasant and altogether restful vacation, free from cares of the number of responsibilities which you have been carrying the last two or three years.

Very sincerely yours,

Frank J. Bruno
CHAIRMAN.

FJB/M

Copy given Mrs. Ueland
G.H.

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

918 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

July 30, 1920.

CONFIDENTIAL - CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE

My dear Chairman:

This is the first of a series of confidential letters relating to national legislation which will be sent from this office. I will mail a copy of each letter to the State Chairmen as well as to the Chairmen of the committee under consideration. The letters are forwarded in the hope that both state and committee chairmen will distribute the information contained therein between now and the opening of Congress next December, among those who later on can be called upon for important and intelligent assistance.

First, let me say that we can only send out a limited number of copies of bills, as only a small number are printed in excess of those needed for Congress. But, where practicable, we shall have bills summarized or mimeographed and copies available for distribution. In the case of short bills, the entire bill can be mimeographed, such as for instance, the Sheppard-Towner Bill, a copy of which is enclosed.

Sheppard-Towner Maternity and Infancy Bill

Enclosed is a copy of a recent letter sent by Mrs. Park to the State Chairmen giving information about the maternity bill, the first item on the program of national legislation for the Child Welfare Committee. A copy of the bill is enclosed and more copies can be secured by writing to this office. Hearings were held before the Senate Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine, May 12th. The Sheppard Bill was favorably reported by the Committee and is now on the Senate Calendar. Because of the agreement in the House that no further bills which would involve the expenditure of more money were to be taken up before June 5th, House hearings were postponed until autumn. Meanwhile the summer wave of infant mortality has started and babies and mothers all over the country are dying because the simplest knowledge and aid for their care is not at hand. As Mrs. Florence Kelley, General Secretary of the National Consumers' League, said at the Senate Hearing, "Why does Congress wish these mothers and children to die?"

A Bill for Physical Education

While the League endorsed the principles of physical education, when hearings were held on the Capper-Fess Bill now before two committees of Congress, Mrs. Maud Wood Park appeared and spoke in opposition to Sections 9 and 10, for two reasons:

- "First, because they imply a duplication in the government service, and we think all duplications of board and division and bureau work are undesirable; and,
- Secondly, because the particular duplication that those two sections would create in the Federal work of the Government is a duplication which would seriously handicap the children's bureau, and the women of this country feel that the children's bureau has been the most effective agency ever created by the Government for the welfare of children."

The sections referred to by Mrs. Park are as follows:

Sec. 9, That there is hereby established in the Bureau of Public Health Division of Child Hygiene to be under the charge of a commissioned officer of the United States Public Health Service, detailed by the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, which officer, while thus serving, shall be an Assistant Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, subject to the provisions of law applicable to assistant surgeons general in charge of administrative divisions in the District of Columbia of the Bureau of the Public Health Service. There shall be in such divisions such assistants, clerks, and other employees as may be necessary for the performance of its duties and as may be provided for by law.

Sec. 10. That the functions of the Division of Child Hygiene of the Bureau of the Public Health Service shall be to study and investigate the problems of child hygiene, to cooperate with State boards of health in

medical research, field studies, and practical administrative demonstrations relating to the health of infants and children and child bearing, and to cooperate with the Bureau of Education, the Children's Bureau and other recognized agencies dealing with matters related to the health conservation of children and mothers.

There is undoubtedly a well laid plan to cripple the Children's Bureau either by merging it with the Public Health Service, or by giving the Public Health Service funds for Child Welfare which should go to the Children's Bureau. A vain effort was made to secure by direct action of Congress what is attempted in a side-wise fashion by the sections given above. Also there is a further proposal that the Public Health Service should have charge of the maternity and infancy work upon the passage of the Sheppard-Towner Bill. The following candid statement of the Public Health Service shows the plan which is being attempted:

Hearing before Subcommittee of House Committee on Appropriations
Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill.

(The child welfare work of the Children's Bureau is under discussion.)

Cong. Byrns of Tenn.: Is not the Public Health Service better equipped to take care of work of that kind that the Children's Bureau?

Dr. Schereschewsky, Ass't Surgeon General of Public Health Service: Yes, sir: I think so.

The Chairman (Cong. Good of Iowa): Then, you would abolish the Children's Bureau?

Dr. Schereschewsky: No, sir.

The Chairman: What would you do with it?

Dr. Schereschewsky: I might consolidate with them.

The Children's Bureau was directed by law "to investigate and report upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of children and child life among all classes of our people." This is sweeping and unmistakable authority given by Congress and the Children's Bureau has interpreted it so as to cooperate in the fields of education, public health, industry, and social welfare. It is to the interest of women that this work should be continued by women and that the Children's Bureau should not be merged with education, as has been requested, or maimed by the Public Health Service as is now being attempted. That there should be some organized co-ordination between the different bureaus has been proven. It is not known when the time will come to urge action on this, but for the immediate future our program will be to continue to support the Children's Bureau as outlined in Chicago. Therefore, it is well to have in mind the whole situation so as not to be misled by such proposals as those contained in Sections 9 and 10 of the Physical Education Bill.

Adequate Appropriation for the Children's Bureau.

Because of the situation described above, the matter of appropriation for the Children's Bureau should receive the special attention of the National League of Women Voters. Last year, the Bureau asked for \$472,220, feeling that this was the most conservative possible estimate in view of the increasing demand for "investigations of various types, surveys, children's health conferences and other demonstrations, - all work of a constructive character and in the highest degree important," as is stated in the annual report for 1919. The appropriation asked for contemplated no new line of investigation and should rather have been augmented to develop new lines of work, but instead the appropriation granted was only \$271,040, as against the \$472,220 which was requested. With the increased interest in the Bureau's work which the new women voters will bring, any such inadequate appropriation can be viewed only with alarm by women voters. One of our tasks for the coming winter is to make Congress aware that the women of the country want the Children's Bureau to be properly financed.

The Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee is Cong. James W. Good of Iowa; The other members of the Committee are: Davis, of Minn., Vare of Penn., Cannon of Ill., Slomp of Va., Wood of Ind., Crampton of Mich., Wason of N. H., Magee of New York, Tinkham of Mass., French of Idaho., Shreve of Pa., Ogden of Ken., Byrne of Tenn., Sisson of Miss., McAndrews of Ill., Evans of Mont., Eagan of N. J., Buchanan of Texas, Gallivan of Mass., and Byrnes of S. C. All appropriations originate on the House side, so that while the Senate Appropriations Committee will be approached later on, it is important to communicate with the House members first.

Curtis-Gard Child Labor Bill for the District of Columbia.

That the District of Columbia, the Capitol of the Nation, should be kept abreast of the states in the protection of children, is not debatable. In addition, legislation for the District gains prestige in that it is passed by the National Congress and signed by the President. Enclosed is a leaflet containing a brief survey of the present child labor law in the District, and a summary of the Curtis-Gard bill which was drawn by Miss Pauline Goldmark, a recognized authority on child labor legislation. The bill is now before the Senate and House District Committees. Senator Wellsey Jones of the state of Washington is Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee having the bill in charge, and Cong. Stuart F. Reed of West Virginia is Chairman of the Sub-Committee of the House to which the bill has been referred. In as much as both political parties have given unqualified endorsement to the principle of child labor legislation, there should not be serious opposition to the Curtis-Gard Bill, but it is uphill work to interest Congress in legislation for the District. The attention of Senators and Congressmen to this bill should be called while Congress is not in session for this will save much of the legislative work which would have to be done when Congress convenes. More copies of the leaflet can be secured at a reasonable cost from the office of the National Consumers' League, 44 East 23rd Street, New York City.

A letter from the acting chairman of the Child Welfare Committee, Mrs. LaRue Brown, will be sent out very soon to the State Child Welfare Chairmen, with a copy to the State Chairmen, giving more material on the Sheppard-Towner bill, and suggestions as to publicity and educational work which can be done in the several states before Congress reassembles.

If you desire further information relating to the legislative program on child welfare, I trust you will not hesitate to write me. I hope you are having a splendid rest during the summer months so as to be ready for the inspiring, but difficult work which is ahead of the League this winter.

Faithfully yours,

Jessie R. Haver

Legislative Secretary.

3 encls.

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS.

918 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

August 17, 1920.

CONFIDENTIAL - COMMITTEE ON FOOD SUPPLY AND DEMAND

My dear Chairman:

This is the second confidential letter relating to national legislation which has been sent from this office. Letters are to be sent for each committee which has endorsed bills before the national congress in order that chairmen may acquaint important people in their states with the facts contained therein and so be ready for the right kind of assistance when Congress meets in December. A copy of each letter will go to the State Chairman for their information and additional copies can be obtained from this office.

First, let me say that we can only send out a limited number of copies of bills, as a very small number are printed in excess of those needed for Congress. Where practicable, we shall have bills summarized or mimeographed and copies available for distribution. In the case of short bills, this can be done, but because of our limited finances and restricted office assistance, it is almost impossible to mimeograph long bills.

Because of the importance of legislation relating to the meat packing industry and knowing your desire to be well informed, we have made a special effort to have the Gronna Bill (combined Kenyon-Kendrick Bills) sent you, and additional copies can be secured from this office.

Since the resolution which led to the creation of the Committee on Food Supply and Demand had to do with the Federal Trade Commission, this letter will take up the Food Committee program relating to the meat packing industry from two angles,

1. That having to do with legislation.
2. That having to do with the Federal Trade Commission.

Legislation Relating to the Meat Packing Industry.

The Kenyon-Kendrick bills endorsed by the League in February, were merged during the last Congress into the Gronna Bill, a copy of which is inclosed, and this bill was made the unfinished business before the Senate when that body adjourned last June. Senators Kenyon and Kendrick together with other Senators lead a determined fight to have the Gronna Bill enacted into law before adjournment, but there was powerful resistance to this and undoubtedly much is hoped for by the packers because of the delay caused by the adjournment. The Bill calls for the creation of a Live Stock Commission of three members who shall make rules and regulations governing the live stock industry. The Commission is given the same powers for investigation as those now held by the Federal Trade Commission and would take over the Bureau of Markets of the Department of Agriculture. Those engaged in the buying and selling of live stock are enjoined from making combinations, agreements, or conspiracies in restraint of trade and the Commission is empowered to enforce rulings, subpoena witness and inspect books. The packers engaged in interstate commerce are required to dispose of their interest in stockyards within two years of the passage of the bill and there are provisions for penalties in case of violations. The final section has to do with encouragement by the Department of Agriculture of the establishment of local markets, abattoirs and storage warehouses. It is a permissive feature and depends upon the initiative of local communities for its fulfillment.

Many of those who have studied most thoroughly the need for legislation on the subject of the production and distribution of food, agree that in the final section of the Gronna Bill is the germ of the idea which will eventually be the solution of the whole question. Governmental regulation is palliative for it does not alter the fundamental conditions which have produced the trouble. Whether the solution is to be thru city and state owned facilities or whether the cooperative movement, which is rapidly becoming such a factor in Europe and is being extended in this country, will furnish the way out, remains to be seen.

Meanwhile, if the League of Women Voters uses its broad political influence to help to bring about regulative legislation on the part of Congress, those who travel on the "Highway of Life" may have free access to the "River of Commerce" and the way will be open for whatever solution seems the best to develop itself.

The Anderson Bill, which corresponds to the Kenyon Bill on the Senate side was before the House Agriculture committee from June 23, 1919 to June 3, 1920.

During that time there were almost continuous hearings when packers and those who were in favor of some kind of legislation were heard. The hearings were daily attended by the packers' high salaried and expert attorneys and publicity agents, but Mrs. Costigan and I were about the only persons present who directly represented the interests of the consumers. It is safe to say that those Congressmen who were honestly attempting to solve this question keenly appreciated our interest and support.

On June 3rd. Cong. Anderson introduced into Congress a re-drafted bill, which the Agriculture Committee refused to report out before adjournment. The following six members dissented against the decision of the Committee and were in favor of reporting the bill out: Cong. Haugen of Iowa, Anderson of Minn., Tinscher of Kansas, Voight of Wisc., McLaughlin of Neb. and Rubey of Missouri.

Since the new Anderson Bill will probably be the basis of legislation on the House side, a summary is given below. All legislation which is passed by the Senate and House in differing forms is harmonized by a Conference Committee made up of ranking members from each side of Congress from the Committee having the bill in charge. Conference Committees have been known to change the entire purpose and intent of legislation thru compromise, and the evil of this kind of legislation has grown rapidly during the last few years. In the case of the packer legislation, the altered form of the bills has been inevitable because of the complex questions involved.

The new Anderson Bill is more satisfactory to many because it does not take away the powers of the Federal Trade Commission in the meat packing industry, as does the Gronna Bill, but gives the Federal Trade Commission jurisdiction over the industry and so avoids creating a new commission. There are seven clauses in the bill which define unlawful practices and court procedure and penalties follow. Unlike any previous bills, the new Anderson Bill does not require the separation of the stock yards from the packers. Instead it provides for strict regulation by the Interstate Commerce Commission which is given powers to publish rates and charges. The Commission can, upon complaint, change rules which fix rates, and make rules and regulations for services. Penalties are provided in case of violations. Many have maintained that the handling of the stock yards hinges upon the handling of the transportation problem since stock yards are terminal facilities of railroads comparable to freight depots. If this contention is correct, the new Anderson Bill may be a step in the right direction.

While the feature of the new Anderson Bill which gives the jurisdiction of the packing industry to the Federal Trade Commission is more satisfactory, it was a disappointment that the voluntary marketing feature was omitted. This section of the bill was bitterly opposed by the packers. They contend that legislation providing for marketing under registration may be the forerunner of an all inclusive federal licensing system. The original Kenyon-Anderson Bill had a licensing provision as the means for bringing about government regulation with the provision that a license could be taken away if a firm or corporation did not obey the rules and regulations. It was urged that this was too much power to give to a governmental body.

To conclude. The combined Kenyon-Kendrick Bills are now before the Senate in what is known as the Gronna Bill and will be taken up when Congress convenes in December or in case there should be a special session. The Anderson Bill (the same as the Kenyon Bill on the Senate side) after being before the House Agriculture Committee for nearly a year has been re-drafted into a new bill which is summarized above and which is still before the House Agriculture Committee. The National League of Women Voters endorsed the "principles and purposes of the Kenyon-Kendrick-Anderson Bills" (this means the original bills) therefore our purpose will be to urge the prompt enactment by Congress of packer legislation as nearly along the lines of the original bills as possible.

The U. S. Federal Trade Commission.

At the annual convention of the League in St. Louis in 1919, the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved: That the League of Women Voters support the Federal Trade Commission in its efforts to secure remedial legislation in the meat packing industry."

As a result of the report made by the U. S. Federal Trade Commission on the meat packing industry, the food committee of the League was formed. The League, therefore, has every reason to be interested in that governmental agency which has served every housewife in the country by presenting with fearlessness the facts bearing on this vital industry. Without such facts, it would be difficult to find remedies for the conditions which were revealed. In fact, the need for continuous and consecutive facts is an additional argument for further legislation. But by thus serving the public in a way that every Commission should serve those for whom it was created, the Federal Trade Commission has made some powerful enemies who seem bent upon either hedging it about with court injunction or upon changing the organic law by which it was created. What will happen when Mr. William B. Colver, one of the commissioners is re-appointed in September, remains to be seen.

The pronouncements of the two leading political parties in their platform planks is worth study in connection with the future of the Commission. They are as follows:

Republican Party - Regulation of Industry and Commerce.

"We approve in general the existing Federal legislation against monopoly and combinations in restraint of trade, but since the known certainty of a law is the safety of all, we advocate such amendment as will provide American business men with better means of determining in advance whether a proposed combination is or is not, unlawful. The Federal Trade Commission, under a Democratic administration, has not accomplished the purpose for which it was created. This Commission properly organized and its duties efficiently administered should afford protection to the public and legitimate business interests. There should be no persecution of honest business, but to the extent that circumstances warrant we pledge ourselves to strengthen the law against unfair practices."

Democratic Party - The Trade Commission

"The Democratic party heartily endorses the creation and work of the Federal Trade Commission in establishing a fair field for competitive business, free from restraints of trade and monopoly and recommends amplification of the statutes governing its activities/as^{so} to grant it authority to prevent the unfair use of patents in restraint of trade."

In creating the Federal Trade Commission, Congress summed up the ideals of American business in the following words: "Unfair methods of competition in commerce are hereby declared unlawful." This Commission is empowered by Congress to decide what constitutes "unfair methods of competition" and in doing this it follows carefully the procedure laid down by Congress. It recognizes that keen competition is the breath of business, but it knows that there must not be trickery or chicanery or that there must not be a rule of might as opposed to right. Our experiences at the hands of the profiteers during and since the war indicates that there is need of a new standardization of business methods where the motive of service becomes equally important with the motive of profits.

What happened to the Interstate Commerce Commission is now beginning to happen to the Federal Trade Commission. The Interstate Commerce Commission was created in 1889 but found its organic law inadequate to bring about a real reasonableness of rates until after nearly 20 years when the Hepburn amendment was passed. In the case of the Federal Trade Commission the Commission has already found its organic powers inadequate and recommendations to the Judiciary Committee of the House have been made pointing out specific things that need to be added to the law in order to enable the Commission to fulfill the purpose for which it was created. In addition, the coal and steel interests have attacked the Commission, claiming that Congress has no authority to grant it such powers as it has. This is in connection with reports required by the Commission on the cost of production of coal and steel. Ever since the beginning of Roosevelt's time in the early nineteen hundreds, publicity as to corporation affairs has been held out by the representatives of the corporations themselves as a better protection to the American public than laws against monopolies, regulations, etc. Now when nearly after 20 years, the Federal Trade Commission has actually put into operation a system of current monthly publicity on prices, costs, and profits in the basic industries of coal and steel, with the plan to extend the work to the lumber, cotton, meat and other basic industries,^a halt has been recently called by Justice Bailey of the District of Columbia Supreme Court and the Commission has been told that to secure this information is unconstitutional.

This section of the letter cannot be closed without a word about the Consent Decree between the Department of Justice and the Packers. Mrs. Edward P. Costigan, Chairman of the Food Committee in her Bulletin of February, pointed out

certain substantial defects in the Consent Decree entered into between the U. S. Department of Justice and the Packers, in December, 1919. This week, Mrs. Costigan, Mrs. Boyd and the Legislative Secretary called on the Department of Justice to ascertain what results, if any, had accrued from the apparent surrender of the packers to the government. They found that whereas the decree stipulates that the packers are to have 90 days in which to bring to the Department of Justice a plan of procedure for the disposal of the stock yards, this period has been extended 60 days, and a request for a further extension is now in, but may not be granted. The Committee was told that there had been no immediate drop in prices because of the decree, but that ultimately after an extended period of years, there might be such a drop. It is conceded as was prophesied by your Chairman when the decree was entered, that there is not sufficient facility for enforcement and the committee is agreed that the food program of the League should not be in any way altered because of the consent decree, but that legislation enforced through executive supervision ~~is~~ is sounder and more permanent than government by injunction.

Meanwhile the contention of the Federal Trade Commission that the big packers are rapidly absorbing the little ones would seem to be verified by the fact that Thomas B. Wilson & Co. this summer purchased D. B. Martin & Co., an independent packing concern of Philadelphia. The Department of Justice representative pointed out that the consent decree had no jurisdiction nor was there at present any legislation to prevent this constant and growing absorption. This is another argument why some form of Federal supervision is necessary.

Increased Federal Support for Vocational Training in Home Economics.

The Food Committee has added to its program support of the Kenyon-Fess Bill to amend the Vocational Education Act so as to make more adequate provision for vocational training in home economics, a copy of which is enclosed. This bill was endorsed among the general resolutions by the League and was presented with the platform planks to the political conventions. As you will see, it appropriates half a million dollars yearly for ten years to co-operation with the States in the preparation of teachers of Home Economics, and thereafter three millions annually; parts of the allotments being also available for purposes directly related to the promotion of better home-making, of Americanization thru Home Economics teaching, and for administrative purposes incidental therein. As yet there have been no hearings, but Cong. Fess expects to take the bill ^{up} at the beginning of the second session in December at which time you will undoubtedly hear further from us.

I trust you do not feel overwhelmed by the length of this letter. I hope it contains information which you can use for some time to come thru speaking, writing, etc. We have always been told that we should not be concerned with business, but it is becoming painfully clear that business methods concern the home very intimately and therefore women voters will need to be informed if they are to urge needed remedies. As a matter of fact, I suspect that it is all very simple when once understood.

If I have failed to make any points clear, I shall be glad to answer questions as far as possible. More copies of the enclosed bills can be secured by writing to this office.

Faithfully yours,

Jessie R. Haver
Legislative Secretary.

P. S. Please keep this letter on file for reference next winter.

2 encls.

KENYON-FESS BILL

T O

PROMOTE VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

Senate 4133

H. R. 12078

A B I L L

To amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the promotion of vocational education; to provide for cooperation with the States in the promotion of such education in agriculture and the trades and industries; to provide for cooperation with the States in the preparation of teachers of vocational subjects; and to appropriate money and regulate its expenditure," approved February 23, 1917.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United

States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the promotion of vocational education; to provide for cooperation with the States in the promotion of such education in agriculture and the trades and industries; to provide for cooperation with the States in the preparation of teachers of vocational subjects; and to appropriate money and regulate its expenditure," approved February 23, 1917, be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding thereto the following sections:

SEC. 19. That for the purpose of cooperating with the States in paying the salaries of teachers, supervisors, or directors of home economics subjects, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the use of the States, subject to the provisions of this section, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, the sum of \$500,000 and annually thereafter for nine years an amount for each year equal to the amount appropriated for the year preceding increased by \$250,000, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, and annually thereafter, the sum of \$3,000,000; such appropriations to be in lieu of the appropriations for cooperation with the States in the payment of the salaries of teachers of home economics subjects provided by section 3, and to be allotted and paid to the States in the same manner and upon the same terms and conditions, except as herein otherwise prescribed, as the funds provided by said section 3; the acceptance by any State of the benefits of the Vocational Education Act, approved February 23, 1917, being deemed an acceptance of the benefits of the appropriations for home economics authorized by this section and entitling such State, upon compliance with the terms and conditions prescribed hereby, to its allotment of the appropriations herein authorized: Provided, however, That the appropriations provided by said section 3 shall hereafter be available solely for the purpose of cooperating with the States in payment of salaries of teachers of trade and industrial subjects, except that if for any reason it is impossible for any State to meet the conditions prescribed for the use of its allotment of the appropriations for home economics authorized by this section such State may continue to use its allotment of the appropriations contained in section 3 for home economics education as heretofore, subject to the conditions thereby prescribed. That the appropriations hereby authorized shall be allotted to the States in the proportion which their population bears to the total population of the United States, not including outlying possessions, according to the preceding United States census: Provided, That the allotment of funds to any State shall be not less than a minimum of \$5,000 for any fiscal year prior to and including the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, nor less than \$10,000 for any fiscal year thereafter. And there is hereby authorized to be appropriated annually the sum of \$50,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary, which shall be used for the purpose of providing the minimum allotment to the States provided for in this section. That of the moneys authorized to be appropriated as provided by this section 5 per centum may be deducted and used for the purpose of making or cooperating in

making studies and reports to aid the States in the organization and conduct of home economics education, such studies and reports to include home-making pursuits, economics in the home in the provision of food, clothing, and shelter and the organization of home economics material to assist in the Americanization program, and for administrative expenses incident to performing the duties imposed by this Act, including salaries of such employees in the District of Columbia or elsewhere as the board may deem necessary; actual traveling and other necessary expenses incurred by the members of the board and its employees under its orders, including attendance at meetings of educational associations and other organizations; rent and equipment of quarters in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase of books of reference, law books, and periodicals; typewriters, and exchange thereof; miscellaneous supplies; postage on foreign mail; and all other necessary expenses.

"SEC. 20. That in order for any State to secure the benefits of the appropriations authorized by section 19 of this Act, the State Board for Vocational Education of the State, created or designated in accordance with the provisions of section 5, shall prepare plans showing the kinds of home economics education for which it is proposed that the appropriation shall be used. Such plans shall be submitted by the State board to the Federal Board for Vocational Education, and if the Federal board finds the same to be in conformity with the provisions and purposes of this Act, the same shall be approved; that any State may use the sums allotted to it under the provisions of section 19, or any part thereof, for the salaries of teachers of home economics subjects in schools or classes or for the salaries of supervisors or directors of the same. The State board of any State shall also provide in its plans for home economics education that such education shall be conducted in schools or classes which are under public supervision or control; that the controlling purpose of such education shall be to fit for useful employment in the home or other occupation in the field of home economics; that such education shall be of less than college grade and shall be designed to meet the needs of persons over fourteen years of age who have entered upon or are preparing to enter upon the work of the home or other occupation in the field of home economics; that the State or local community, or both, shall provide the necessary plant or equipment to be determined upon by the State Board with the approval of the Federal Board for Vocational Education as the minimum required in such State for education in home economics subjects; that the total amount expended for the maintenance of such education in any school or classes receiving the benefit of allotments for home economics education shall be not less annually than the amount fixed by the State board with the approval of the Federal board as the minimum of such schools or classes in the State; that at least one-third of the sum allotted to any State for the salaries of teachers, supervisors, or directors of home economics subjects shall, if expended, be applied to part-time schools or evening classes for workers over fourteen years of age who have entered upon employment; and that the teachers, supervisors, and directors of home economics subjects in any State shall have at least the minimum qualifications for teachers, supervisors, and directors, to be determined upon for such State by the State board with the approval of the Federal Board for Vocational Education. The provisions of this section shall be in lieu of the provisions of section 11 in so far as the same relate to home economics."

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

REGIONAL DIRECTORS

First Region
MISS KATHARINE LUDINGTON
55 PRATT STREET, HARTFORD, CONN.

Second Region
MRS. F. LOUIS SLADE
37 W. 39TH STREET, NEW YORK

Third Region
MISS DELLA DORTCH
NEWSTEAD APTS., NASHVILLE, TENN.

Fourth Region
MISS ELIZABETH J. HAUSER
GIRARD, OHIO

Fifth Region
MRS. JAMES PAIGE
420 OAK GROVE ST., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Seventh Region
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41

to Rec'd
Read by

C. U. HEADQUARTERS

918 MUNSEY BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Headquarters Secretary
MISS CAROLINE I. REILLY

Legislative Secretary
MISS JESSIE R. HAVER

Publicity Secretary

TELEPHONE MAIN 6700

September 3, 1920

CHAIRMEN STANDING COMMITTEES.

American Citizenship
MRS. FREDERICK P. BAGLEY
68 BEACON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Women in Industry
MISS MARY McDOWELL
UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT
4630 GROSS AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

Child Welfare
MRS. PERCY V. PENNYBACKER
2606 WHITIS AVE., AUSTIN, TEX.

Secretary
MRS. LARUE BROWN
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Election Laws and Methods
MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT
171 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK

Social Hygiene
DR. VALERIA H. PARKER
42 HIGH ST., HARTFORD, CONN.

Uniform Laws Concerning Women
MRS. CATHARINE WAUGH McCULLOCH
112 W. ADAMS ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Food Supply and Demand
MRS. EDWARD P. COSTIGAN
2123 CALIFORNIA ST., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Research
MRS. MARY SUMNER BOYD
918 MUNSEY BLDG., WASHINGTON, D. C.

My dear State Chairman:-

I send you suggestions for a legislative program which the convention instructed this office to send to all states. A duplicate set, broken up into the parts, has been sent to the members in your state of the American Citizenship, Food, Child Welfare, Industry, Social Hygiene and Uniform Laws Committees.

If you need help on checking up the laws under these programs, I feel sure that your state member of the Research Committee will be glad to be called on.

This program is, as I hope you understand, simply to be taken as suggestions that may be helpful in choosing the measures which you may decide to push in 1921. Some states have not asked for this help, but a great many have.

The letter E on the programs represents enclosures, which are sent under separate cover.

Yours very sincerely,

M S Boyd

Chairman of Research.

Dear Mr. Deland, This is in answer to your letter. The programs have been delayed because the chairmen here slow to send their recommendations in

MINNESOTA

Proposed Social Hygiene Legislative Program

1. Vice Repressive law

Note: The above law should be pressed, as under the present statutes, solicitation by men is not covered nor is the act of prostitution an offense. The passage of a model vice repressive law would make it possible to cover offenses against morality committed in taxi cabs.

MINNESOTA

American

Citizenship. Compulsory School Law. (See Child Welfare).

Night Schools. Minnesota has a permissive law, but state aid is given to the amount of half ^{of} teachers' salaries.

Does this law meet the demand for night schools, or would a mandatory law with more state aid be better? Present law reads: "School boards may maintain evening classes for persons over 16 years of age. One half of teachers' salaries paid by state." (See E).

Americanization. Classes for foreigners should be either mandatory on the application of a certain number (e.g., 15 persons) or should be partly supported by the state. A class to train Americanization teachers should be offered by the normal school. (See E).

MINNESOTA

Child Welfare. Owing to the fact that Minnesota had one of the best Children's Code Commissions, it stands well in most of the specific laws recommended by the Child Welfare Committee for immediate action. To a state which has such a record as this, study of the Children's Bureau Minimum Standards is especially recommended, as a basis for even more advanced legislation. Certain outstanding subjects for legislation under the standards are roughly represented in the enclosed spreads of child welfare maps.

A Bureau of Child Hygiene was established in 1918. No appropriation was, however, made by the legislature of 1919 and the Bureau is only kept alive by Red Cross money and other voluntary gifts. A state appropriation should be secured in 1921. Compulsory School and Child Labor Law.

- 1) Raise school attendance and work permit age to 16 (14-16, vacation work permits) and start school attendance at 6 years.

- 2) 8-hour day, 48-hour week, 16-18 years.

An alternative recommendation to the above would be to make a study of the actual enforcement of your child labor and school law as it stands to-day, with a view to deciding whether appropriations should be increased or enforcement provisions strengthened before age and other standards are raised.

MINNESOTA

Uniform Laws. Jury Duty. To secure women in this right, after ratification of the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment, an amendment to the jury law should be pushed, eliminating the word male. (See E). (Study of the status of women under your state and local civil service is recommended. A good book on this is Mrs. May Upshaw's study. (New York City Civil Service Commission, Municipal Building, New York City).)

INDUSTRY COMMITTEE

The chairman of this committee feels that the state representative of her committee can best decide what laws in this field should be stressed. She believes, however, that hour and night work legislation should be brought up to standard first. She urges, also, that as a logical complement to the Sheppard-Towner Maternity Bill, which her committee is supporting in Congress, all state Industry committeemen should see that they have on their statute books a provision protecting the health of pregnant working women by requiring a period of rest both before and after childbirth. Help in framing the latter legislation can be obtained from Mrs. Irene Osgood Andrews, American Association for Labor Legislation, 131 East 23rd Street, New York City.

FOOD COMMITTEE

This Committee recommends no program of state legislation for 1921, but investigation and reports on state laws and their operation:

- 1) to prevent profiteering or fix prices; 2)
- to prevent waste of food products; and 3) to
- encourage cooperative associations.

The state food chairman is urged in beginning this investigation to send two copies of each of these three classes of laws to the Research Committee Chairman, at 918 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

No State chairman appointed

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FILE COPY

THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

313 Meyers Arcade

Minneapolis, Minn.

December 1, 1921.

PROGRAM GUIDE 1921-1922

This outline is intended primarily for the use of local chairmen of the League of Women Voters to enable them to draw up a well-balanced program of meetings and activities for the year.

Because conditions vary so greatly in the county, city and township units in which the League is organized no attempt has been made to give a fixed schedule of meetings for all to follow. The attempt here is simply to indicate the broad outlines of the work the League has set itself to do, to suggest methods, and to show how state headquarters is prepared to help in carrying them out.

Please save this outline for reference.

INTERNATIONAL REDUCTION OF ARMAMENT

(Mrs. Andreas Ueland, Chairman)

Give this question first place on your regular bi-weekly or monthly meetings throughout the period of the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armament.

The Need for Limitation of Armament

The facts which underlie the disarmament movement are clear, simple and easily available. Every League member should be familiar with them.

Use Will Irwin's book "The Next War" as a simple text.

Leaflets, pamphlets, bibliographies, posters and exhibit material always available at headquarters.

The Progress of the Washington Conference

Bi-weekly bulletins, with helpful study suggestions, will be sent to each local League as a basis for regular programs. These bulletins will present very simply the work of the Conference in more or less the following order:

- Limitation of Naval Armament.
- Rules for Control of New Agencies of Warfare.
- Limitation of Land Armament.
- Questions Relating to China.
- The Islands of the Pacific.
- Progress Toward the Establishment of Machinery for Permanent Peace.

The League should stimulate in every way intelligent public discussion of the work of the Conference. Headquarters will co-operate in arranging programs and securing speakers for short Schools on International Relations, acting in co-operation with the Extension Division of the University.

EFFICIENCY IN GOVERNMENT

(Mrs. Walter J. Marcley, Chairman)

Municipal government is the problem that has been chosen for critical study and attention by this new department. This study should be made a major part of this year's program by each local League, second in importance only to educational work for limitation of armament.

Know Your Own Government

The very first step in this work is getting acquainted with your own government, not as described in text books, but as it is at work in your own community.

Arrange a visit, or series of visits, to the city hall. Invite your local officials to explain briefly their various duties and problems.

Organize carefully selected committees to attend all the sessions of the City Council and its various standing committees, also of each of the various Boards.

Have these committees report back to general or ward meetings of the League. Invite your aldermen or other officials to some of these meetings to take part in the discussion. Have these meetings open to all. The idea at this stage is simply to take the city's business back to the people without comment or criticism.

Make your officials feel that the League is making this study in a spirit of friendly co-operation. Conscientious officials know that they can never hope for appreciation until the people know what they are trying to do.

Make It Better

As you become familiar with your local government, you will sometimes find conditions which are hampering its efficiency. Sometimes these can be corrected simply by creating a more intelligent interest on the part of the citizens. If they are technical in nature they will require intensive study, and the experience of other municipalities with similar problems should be consulted.

To make expert service available to our municipalities is the work of the League of Minnesota Municipalities, an organization of cities acting through their elected officials, and of the Municipal Research Bureau of the State University. The League of Women Voters will work closely with these two organizations which welcome our co-operation in creating popular interest in problems which too often suffer from indifference.

Report your special problems to headquarters, which will help you to find the best available material. "Problems of Municipal Government" (an excellent outline for practical study published by the University), charts on the various forms of city government, pamphlets on the city manager plan, etc., now at headquarters.

LEGISLATION—NATIONAL

Between January 1st and April 1st recommendations for federal legislation will be before the membership for consideration. There will probably be not more than five or six of these in all, and concise and popular educational material on each measure will be available. Each League is asked to give these careful consideration and study, reporting results to headquarters, so that Minnesota's delegates to the annual convention of the League in Baltimore next April may be guided by the known sentiments of our membership.

Study material at headquarters on the work of our national committees, as follows:

- Child Welfare.
- Food Supply and Demand.
- American Citizenship.
- Women in Industry.
- Uniform Laws Concerning Women.
- Social Hygiene.

Special material on the following:

Sheppard-Towner Bill.

Lehlbach Bill (for reclassification of the civil service).

Federal regulation of the meat packing industry.

Federal aid for education, and national department of education.

Fess Amendment to Smith-Hughes Act (for increased federal aid for training in home economics).

LEGISLATION—STATE

There will be no regular session of the State Legislature in 1922. This is therefore a year for program-building—for careful investigation, study and discussion, which must begin in the local units in order that the final program shall rest squarely on the intelligent support of our membership throughout the state. Our first responsibility is to the enforcement of laws on last year's program which were passed. Our second is to the measures on last year's program which failed or succeeded only in part,—to revise them if they were faulty, to work for them with renewed energy if they were sound and right. Our third responsibility is to investigate any new needs which may require legislative action.

Devote at least half the program of one regular meeting to each of our state legislative committees. Base this program as far as possible on investigation of local conditions carried out by well-selected committees.

Send any recommendations on legislative matters to headquarters for the attention of the Legislation Council. This Council, of which Mrs. Ueland is chairman, is composed of representatives of more than fifteen organizations interested in social legislation. Its recommendations will be submitted to the annual convention of the League next fall for adoption as a working program for 1923.

Child Welfare

(Mrs. Eugene Dieudonne, Chairman)

A bill to increase the maximum allowed under the county allowance law passed at the last session; a bill to carry out the state refund provisions of the law failed.

Ask your probate judge or members of your child welfare board to talk to you on the administration of the county allowance.

A new Political Education Leaflet (No. 6) dealing with the county allowance law is now ready at headquarters.

A bill was also passed prohibiting the employment of children in street trades in first, second, and third class cities.

Is this law enforced in your city? Consult the school attendance officers.

Education

(Mrs. Walter H. Thorp, Chairman)

A bill to increase the minimum school term to eight months, amended to seven months, was defeated in the House at the last session of the Legislature. Ask your representative to tell you why.

Bills for the revision of state aid to schools received very unsatisfactory treatment. Ask your senators and representatives to tell you why.

An Interim Committee on Education has been appointed from House and Senate to make general recommendations for revision in our school laws to the next Legislature. It has asked us to co-operate by submitting facts relating to school conditions based on first-hand investigation.

Will you not help by making a careful study of such matters as school attendance, length of school term, school consolidation, transportation of pupils, teacher training and supervision, school equipment, effect of state aid in raising standards, etc., and forward your findings to headquarters. This work is especially recommended for Leagues in rural communities.

Women in Industry

(Mrs. Gerhard Dietrichson, Chairman)

A bill to limit the hours of women employed outside the home to 48 hours a week, amended to 56 hours, failed at the last session to become law.

In cities of the first and second class, no woman may be employed more than 58 hours per week in mercantile establishments or restaurants, or more than 54 hours per week in mechanical, manufacturing, telephone or telegraph establishments. Outside first and second class cities, no woman may be employed more than 58 hours per week in any mercantile, mechanical or manufacturing establishment. But, except in these occupations, there is no legal limit to the number of hours women may be employed in our smaller cities and towns.

Should there be any legal limitation of the hours women may be employed?

Is it right that there should be careful regulation in the larger cities, and no protection at all for the woman worker in the smaller community?

Is it right that there should be careful regulation of hours in certain occupations, and none at all in others?

Is there any limit which can reasonably be fixed to cover all types of communities and occupations? If so, what?

Do you know how long women are employed per day in your community in stores?—restaurants?—laundries?—hotels?—telephone establishments?—factories?

Do you know to what extent women are employed for night work?

Is the minimum wage law being enforced in your community?

This study is especially recommended for Leagues in the smaller cities. Headquarters will assist in securing speakers trained in industrial investigation. Statistics on Minnesota conditions, pamphlets on minimum wage laws, limitation of hours, relation of working hours to health, etc., available at headquarters.

Uniform Laws Concerning Women

(Miss Florence Monahan, Chairman)

Bills making women eligible for jury service were passed at the last session. Ask women who have served on grand or petit juries in your district to talk on the jury system as observed from first-hand experience.

Last year a so-called "blanket" law was passed in Wisconsin to remove all the remaining legal disabilities of women. Is there any need for such a law in Minnesota? How would it affect protective legislation now in effect, such as the minimum wage?

An excellent questionnaire on laws concerning women is available at headquarters, and it is suggested that you invite an able lawyer to answer each question according to the Minnesota law. You will find this a very interesting talk, and a valuable guide in judging proposed legislation affecting women.

Food Supply and Demand

(Mrs. Bertha Dahl Laws, Chairman)

Simple study programs on various phases of the food problem in their relation to the home, the community and the state are being prepared by this committee. The programs will be arranged with regard to their seasonal interest and will appear in The Woman Voter beginning in January or February.

Food inspection laws and co-operative marketing will receive special attention.

Social Hygiene and Public Health

(Dr. Mabel Ulrich, Chairman)

A brief summary of our state laws relating to social hygiene is being prepared, and the work under this committee will be largely directed to law enforcement.

Because of their important bearing on public health, this committee will work with that on Food Supply and Demand to secure adequate food inspection laws and their enforcement. Local Leagues are urged to interest themselves to see that health officers are appointed on the basis of fitness and training and to see that health laws are enforced with the adequate support of public opinion.

ELECTION ACTIVITIES

Is the League of Women Voters effective in your community? The answer to this question may be found in the percentage of the women qualified to vote who actually do vote in general, municipal and special elections.

Individual membership in the League is primarily a pledge to cast a well-considered vote at each election, and at election time it is the first business of every local organization of the League to interest voters in the issues of the election and "to get out the vote."

An unpartisan organization, the League in its election-time activities has great opportunity and great responsibility. Here are a few tested rules worth remembering:

1. **The League of Women Voters as an organization is for or against no candidate—but**, by stimulating interest in government affairs throughout the year and making public officials feel that they will receive intelligent support in the faithful discharge of their duties, it will automatically encourage candidates of ability and character to run for office.

2. **The League as an organization has no party—but** its members, belonging to all parties, will work within their parties for the elimination of political trickery, for making the principles which are incorporated in political platforms effective in actual practice, and for the nomination and election of candidates devoted to the public interest.

3. **The League stands for absolute fair play.** When it invites candidates for any office to speak on the issues of the election, it invites all the candidates for that office, and assures to each a courteous hearing.

4. **The League when it works "to get out the vote" works to get out the whole vote**, without regard to class, locality or party lines. Ours should be a government by all of the people, not by those who happen to agree with us politically.

5. **League literature should be strictly educational in character** and so accurate that it can with propriety be distributed in public schools and libraries.

Devote one meeting to a thorough discussion of election laws. (Material at headquarters). It is very desirable that League members should train themselves so serve as judges or clerks of election. Invite your city clerk to talk of the duties of election officials, and see that polling places are situated in clean, well-lighted buildings suitable for the dignified and orderly discharge of a civic duty.

Have special classes for newly naturalized citizens and for young men and women qualified to vote for the first time, explaining the process of voting and outlining the offices to be filled and the special duties pertaining to each.

General Political Education

There are many subjects, not on our specific program for the year, but of interest and importance in training for effective citizenship.

These include:

Constitution of the United States.
The Federal Government in Operation.
History of Political Parties.
Government of Minnesota.
Election Machinery.
County and Local Government.
Parliamentary Law.
Public Speaking.

It is recommended that these be dealt with in special study groups or lecture classes open to all and not this year made a part of the program for business meetings. Helpful material on all of these is available at headquarters, including a general study course "Lessons in the Study of Citizenship" prepared by the National League of Women Voters and priced at 50 cents a copy.

Do not forget that The Woman Voter will carry interesting and timely program material to your individual members every month. Send subscriptions to headquarters—25c a year (in Minneapolis 40c).

1921
RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FOOD SUPPLY AND DEMAND
COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

Mrs. Edward P. Costigan, Chairman

- - - - -

The Food Supply and Demand Committee, as a result of its investigations, is convinced;

THAT the high cost of living is in large measure caused by unorganized and wasteful methods in the distribution and use of food;

THAT unfair manipulation and private control by large food organizations and combinations of markets and the facilities for trade and distribution are discouraging production and increasing prices to consumers, and

THAT our nation is morally obligated to make it possible for nourishing food to be brought and kept within reach of every home and especially all growing children.

Therefore the Committee recommends:

NATIONAL PROGRAM

- 1 - The continued endorsement of prompt and effective legislation by Congress providing federal regulation for the meat packing industry.
- 2 - The endorsement of legislation for the acquisition of stockyards by the railroads.
- 3 - That the government be urged to take the necessary steps to increase the production of nitrates and other necessary chemical elements needed in agriculture by the completion and utilization of plants already in process of construction.
- 4--The continued support of the Federal Trade Commission as a highly important governmental agency for the discovery and prevention of unfair trade practices.
5. - Support of the Fess Bill giving enlarged appropriations for vocational education in Home Economics.
- 6 -- Co-operation with all federal agencies to secure the proper production, distribution and use of food.

STATE PROGRAM

- 7 - The enactment of State Laws forbidding profiteering and the improper hoarding and waste of food; also to prevent any unfair manipulations resulting in increased food prices.
- 8 - That State Leagues further consider the advisability of establishing public markets, abattoirs, milk depots and other terminal facilities.
- 9 - That the organization of legitimate co-operative associations be encouraged, and, wherever necessary, laws favorable to such associations be enacted.
- 10 - That Home Demonstration work in conjunction with the State Relation Service of the Department of Agriculture be approved and supported, and that increased appropriations be urged for the extension of these activities.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF PROTECTIVE
STANDARDS BY THE COMMITTEE ON
WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

1921
Miss Mary McDowell, Chairman.

NATIONAL PROGRAM

I. We urge upon Congress and the Federal Government:

- (1) Adequate appropriations for the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor and for the full development of its work.
- (2) Appointment of qualified women in all public agencies, commissions, or tribunals Federal, State, and Local, dealing with the interests of women.
- (3) Establishment of a federal employment service in the Department of Labor with an adequate appropriation, with a woman as associate director (or in a position at least equal in authority according to the plan of organization of the service).
- (4) Recognizing the importance of a world-wide standardization of industry we favor the participation of the U.S. in the International Labor Conference and the appointment of a woman delegate to the next Congress.

II. We urge upon the Federal Board of Vocational Education and upon State and local Boards of Commissioners of Education, the necessity of giving to girls and women full opportunity for education along industrial lines and further recommend the appointment of women familiar with the problems of women in industry as members and agents of the Federal Boards of Vocational Education and of similar state and local boards.

III. Recognizing that the Federal, State and Local Governments are the largest employers of labor in the United States, we urge

- (1) An actual merit system of appointment and promotion based on qualifications for the work to be performed, those qualifications to be determined in open competition, free from special privilege or preference of any kind and especially from discrimination on the grounds of sex;
- (2) A reclassification of the present Federal Civil Service upon this basis with a wage or salary scale determined by the skill and training required for the work to be performed and not on the basis of sex.
- (3) A minimum wage in Federal, State and Local service which shall be adequate for the cost of living as determined by official investigation;
- (4) Enlarging of Federal and State Civil Service Commissions so as to include three groups in which men and women shall be equally represented; namely, representatives of the administrative officials, of the employees, and of the general public, and
- (5) The delegating to such commissions of full power and responsibility for the maintenance of an impartial, non-political and efficient.

State Program

IV. We recommend to the State legislative provision for

(1) The limitation of the hours of work for wage earning women in industrial undertakings to not more than 8 hours in any one day, or 44 hours in any one week, and one day's rest in seven.

(2) The prohibition of night work for women in industrial occupations.

(3) The establishment by law of a Minimum Wage Commission with power to fix and enforce minimum wages which will insure to the working women a proper standard of health, comfort and efficiency.

(4) Adequate appropriations for the endorsement of labor laws.

(5) The prohibition of the employment of women six weeks before and six week after child birth.

V. We affirm our belief in the right of the workers to bargain collectively through trade unions and regard the organization of working women as especially important because of the peculiar handicaps from which they suffer in the labor market.

VI. Wages should be paid on the basis of occupation and not on sex.

VII. Finally the Department recommends that the League of Women Voters shall keep in touch with the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor securing information as to the results of investigations that are made.

RESOLUTIONS FROM WOMEN IN INDUSTRY COMMITTEE
To be presented to the Convention.

Whereas, Bills are now pending in Congress to provide for the reclassification of the Federal Civil Service; be it

RESOLVED that telegrams be sent to the Chairmen of the Senate and House Committees on Civil Service transmitting the declaration of this Convention in favor of reclassification of the federal Civil Service on a strictly merit basis, and without discrimination on grounds of sex.

WHEREAS, Bills introduced in the last session of Congress proposed to transfer the Woman's Bureau, Department of Labor to the proposed new Department of Public Welfare, and

WHEREAS, the purposes and functions of the Woman's Bureau have to do with the economic problems of wage earning women from the same standpoint that calls for the consideration of similar problems of wage earning men by the Department of Labor, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that we protest against the proposed transfer of the Woman's Bureau to any other Department and urge that it be retained in its present position as a Bureau of the United States Department of Labor.

RESOLVED, further that copies of this resolution be sent to the Secretary of Labor and to Senator Reed Smoot of Utah, Chairman of the Joint Congressional Commission on Re-organization of the Executive Departments of the Government.

WHEREAS, the problems of the Woman's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor are of vast scope and importance to the entire country and the appropriation allowed by Congress is this year only \$75,000, which is $\frac{13}{10,000}$ of one cent for every dollar allowed by Congress for every other Federal purpose; therefore be it

RESOLVED that we call upon Congress at its next session to increase the appropriation for the Woman's Bureau to an adequate figure.

RESOLVED- further, that copies of this resolution be sent to the Secretary of Labor and to the Chairmen of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees.

Whereas, the Woman's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor is a fact-finding and advisory agency created to serve the interests of the twelve million women wage-earners of the United States and as such is dependent for its usefulness upon the highest order of expert knowledge and technical training for its investigational work; and

WHEREAS, further this limitation brings the salaries of the women experts of the Bureau's staff below the rates allowed by Congress to men doing comparable work in other Bureaus and is lower than the salary limitation for any other Bureau doing comparable work, and

WHEREAS, by this act Congress has written into law a fundamental distinction between the standards of pay for women and men doing comparable work; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the National League of Women Voters protest the handicap thus imposed upon the Woman's Bureau and the discrimination against women as to the standards of their pay, and call upon Congress to remove the limitation as to salaries.

RESOLVED, further, that copies of this resolution be sent to the Secretary of Labor and to the Chairmen of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees.

WHEREAS Congress by reducing the salaries of the expert staff of the Woman's Bureau through a limitation imposed upon the appropriations has placed a handicap upon the Bureau's effectiveness; and

1921

PROGRAM OF SOCIAL HYGIENE LEGISLATION
OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

I. THE ABOLITION OF COMMERCIALIZED PROSTITUTION.

- (a) The abolition of all segregated or protected vice districts and the elimination of houses used for vicious purposes.
- (b) Punishment of all frequenters of disorderly houses, (ordinance or law should be passed if necessary defining ('frequenters') and penalization of the payment of money for prostitution as well as its receipt, thus equalizing the law against men and women engaged in prostitution.
- (c) Heavy penalties for pimps, panderers, procurers and go-betweens.
- (d) Prevention of solicitation in streets and public places by men and women.
- (e) Elimination of system of petty fines and establishment of indeterminate sentences.
- (f) Strict enforcement of laws prohibiting and manufacture and sale of alcohol for beverage purposes and of laws prohibiting the sale of habit-forming drugs without prescription.
- (g) Laws penalizing fornication.

II. VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL

- (a) Classification of venereal disease as communicable.
- (b) A law providing for administrative machinery in local and state boards of health to hold hearings and make determinations concerning exposure to venereal disease infection, as a basis for orders for examination, treatment or quarantine of diseased persons. The authorities, however, should not be given power to institute periodic examinations of prostitutes.
- (c) Distribution of free therapeutic agents for venereal disease, through state boards of health.
- (d) Public Laboratories for diagnosis.
- (e) Inclusion in public clinics and hospitals provision for treatment of venereal diseases, with free treatment wherever necessary.
- (f) Physical and mental examination and treatment of all persons committed as dependent of delinquent. No person to be released from jail or other penal institution without notification to the health authorities.
- (g) Detention hospitals for men and women who refuse to conform with regulations concerning treatment or whose manner of life in the opinion of the health officer, makes them a public danger.
- (h) Suppression of circulation of licentious literature,

II. VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL (Cont.)

picture, motion pictures, theatrical performances and songs.

- (i) Penalization of advertising of a vicious character, or advertising offering "sure cures" for venereal disease. Protection against quacks, and sale of venereal disease remedies by druggists without prescriptions of regular physician.

III. DELINQUENTS, MINORS and DEFECTIVES.

- (a) A method of trying cases involving sex offenses in chancery courts instead of in criminal courts is advocated.
- (b) Provision for mental examination and diagnosis of all children; registration of abnormal cases; education suitable to their possibilities; supervision during and after school age; custodial care for those unable to adjust to a normal environment.
- (c) Reformatory farms for delinquent men and women.
- (d) Industrial farm schools for delinquent boys and girls. (Those institutions to provide for the investigation of case histories; mental and physical examinations; classification of cases; moral agencies for character development; vocational training; indeterminate sentences, with provisions for parole.) The institution should have trained officers.
- (e) Women on governing boards of all charitable and penal institutions; women as probation and parole officers; as court officials; as jurors; and as physicians in institutions for women and children & on all State and local Boards of Health.

FEDERAL LEGISLATION ENDORSED.

(a) WHEREAS the control of venereal diseases and the consequent protection of the life of the home and community is a vital national obligation and cannot be met by the states alone; and

WHEREAS the Federal program of scientific and educational research and protective social measures has already demonstrated its value under the Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board;

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED that the National League of Women Voters, in annual convention assembled, hereby urgently requests the United States Congress, in special session assembled, to make adequate the Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board for Federal fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1921.

(b) "Recognizing the great importance of physical education and supervised play in a Social Hygiene program, the League of Women Voters in convention assembled endorses the giving of Federal aid to the states for the purpose of stimulating physical education and supervised play."

(c) Federal laws forbidding interstate travel for the purpose of prostitution providing these laws provide equal penalties for men and women.

Program of Social Hygiene Legislation
of the National League of Women Voters

WHEREAS, The United States Government during the World War, established a program of protection of moral and physical health which recognized continence as the best possible means of such protection.

BE IT RESOLVED: That the members of the Social Hygiene Committee of the National League of Women Voters desiring to assist in the permanent establishment of a program of moral and physical protection hereby declares itself to be in favor of the following principles:

(A.) That we urge the impartial administration of all laws and regulations, since when they are enforced more vigorously towards women than towards men, it seems to give governmental sanction to the double standard, and also fails adequately to protect the health of women, who constitute one-half of the entire public.

(B) That we recommend the establishment of local protective homes for girls in all larger cities, proper detention quarters for women awaiting trial, and separate detention quarters for juvenile offenders, as well as Travelers Aid Agents at all large railroad stations and steamship embarkation points.

(C) That the Social Hygiene COMMITTEE of the National League of Women Voters believes in the right of the individual to ~~xxx~~ knowledge of laws of physical, mental and racial health, and stands ready to lend its support to public appropriations for agencies qualified to disseminate such education.

(E) That the Social Hygiene Committee of the National League of Women Voters shall cooperate with all recognized agencies established for the ~~xxx~~ purpose of promoting the Social Hygiene program by means of educational, reactional, remedial and legislative effort.

DR. VALERIA H. PARKER

National Chairman of Social Hygiene
Committee.

THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

313 Meyers Arcade

Minneapolis, Minn.

December 1, 1921.

FILE COPY

PROGRAM GUIDE

1921-1922

This outline is intended primarily for the use of local chairmen of the League of Women Voters to enable them to draw up a well-balanced program of meetings and activities for the year.

Because conditions vary so greatly in the county, city and township units in which the League is organized no attempt has been made to give a fixed schedule of meetings for all to follow. The attempt here is simply to indicate the broad outlines of the work the League has set itself to do, to suggest methods, and to show how state headquarters is prepared to help in carrying them out.

Please save this outline for reference.

INTERNATIONAL REDUCTION OF ARMAMENT

(Mrs. Andreas Ueland, Chairman)

Give this question first place on your regular bi-weekly or monthly meetings throughout the period of the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armament.

The Need for Limitation of Armament

The facts which underlie the disarmament movement are clear, simple and easily available. Every League member should be familiar with them.

Use Will Irwin's book "The Next War" as a simple text.

Leaflets, pamphlets, bibliographies, posters and exhibit material always available at headquarters.

The Progress of the Washington Conference

Bi-weekly bulletins, with helpful study suggestions, will be sent to each local League as a basis for regular programs. These bulletins will present very simply the work of the Conference in more or less the following order:

Limitation of Naval Armament.

Rules for Control of New Agencies of Warfare.

Limitation of Land Armament.

Questions Relating to China.

The Islands of the Pacific.

Progress Toward the Establishment of Machinery for Permanent Peace.

The League should stimulate in every way intelligent public discussion of the work of the Conference. Headquarters will co-operate in arranging programs and securing speakers for short Schools on International Relations, acting in co-operation with the Extension Division of the University.

EFFICIENCY IN GOVERNMENT

(Mrs. Walter J. Marcley, Chairman)

Municipal government is the problem that has been chosen for critical study and attention by this new department. This study should be made a major part of this year's program by each local League, second in importance only to educational work for limitation of armament.

Know Your Own Government

The very first step in this work is getting acquainted with your own government, not as described in text books, but as it is at work in your own community.

Arrange a visit, or series of visits, to the city hall. Invite your local officials to explain briefly their various duties and problems.

Organize carefully selected committees to attend all the sessions of the City Council and its various standing committees, also of each of the various Boards.

Have these committees report back to general or ward meetings of the League. Invite your aldermen or other officials to some of these meetings to take part in the discussion. Have these meetings open to all. The idea at this stage is simply to take the city's business back to the people without comment or criticism.

Make your officials feel that the League is making this study in a spirit of friendly co-operation. Conscientious officials know that they can never hope for appreciation until the people know what they are trying to do.

Make It Better

As you become familiar with your local government, you will sometimes find conditions which are hampering its efficiency. Sometimes these can be corrected simply by creating a more intelligent interest on the part of the citizens. If they are technical in nature they will require intensive study, and the experience of other municipalities with similar problems should be consulted.

To make expert service available to our municipalities is the work of the League of Minnesota Municipalities, an organization of cities acting through their elected officials, and of the Municipal Research Bureau of the State University. The League of Women Voters will work closely with these two organizations which welcome our co-operation in creating popular interest in problems which too often suffer from indifference.

Report your special problems to headquarters, which will help you to find the best available material. "Problems of Municipal Government" (an excellent outline for practical study published by the University), charts on the various forms of city government, pamphlets on the city manager plan, etc., now at headquarters.

LEGISLATION—NATIONAL

Between January 1st and April 1st recommendations for federal legislation will be before the membership for consideration. There will probably be not more than five or six of these in all, and concise and popular educational material on each measure will be available. Each League is asked to give these careful consideration and study, reporting results to headquarters, so that Minnesota's delegates to the annual convention of the League in Baltimore next April may be guided by the known sentiments of our membership.

Study material at headquarters on the work of our national committees, as follows:

Child Welfare.

Food Supply and Demand.

American Citizenship.

Women in Industry.

Uniform Laws Concerning Women.

Social Hygiene.

Special material on the following:

Sheppard-Towner Bill.

Lehlbach Bill (for reclassification of the civil service).

Federal regulation of the meat packing industry.

Federal aid for education, and national department of education.

Fess Amendment to Smith-Hughes Act (for increased federal aid for training in home economics).

LEGISLATION—STATE

There will be no regular session of the State Legislature in 1922. This is therefore a year for program-building—for careful investigation, study and discussion, which must begin in the local units in order that the final program shall rest squarely on the intelligent support of our membership throughout the state. Our first responsibility is to the enforcement of laws on last year's program which were passed. Our second is to the measures on last year's program which failed or succeeded only in part,—to revise them if they were faulty, to work for them with renewed energy if they were sound and right. Our third responsibility is to investigate any new needs which may require legislative action.

Devote at least half the program of one regular meeting to each of our state legislative committees. Base this program as far as possible on investigation of local conditions carried out by well-selected committees.

Send any recommendations on legislative matters to headquarters for the attention of the Legislation Council. This Council, of which Mrs. Ueland is chairman, is composed of representatives of more than fifteen organizations interested in social legislation. Its recommendations will be submitted to the annual convention of the League next fall for adoption as a working program for 1923.

Child Welfare

(Mrs. Eugene Dieudonne, Chairman)

A bill to increase the maximum allowed under the county allowance law passed at the last session; a bill to carry out the state refund provisions of the law failed.

Ask your probate judge or members of your child welfare board to talk to you on the administration of the county allowance.

A new Political Education Leaflet (No. 6) dealing with the county allowance law is now ready at headquarters.

A bill was also passed prohibiting the employment of children in street trades in first, second, and third class cities.

Is this law enforced in your city? Consult the school attendance officers.

Education

(Mrs. Walter H. Thorp, Chairman)

A bill to increase the minimum school term to eight months, amended to seven months, was defeated in the House at the last session of the Legislature. Ask your representative to tell you why.

Bills for the revision of state aid to schools received very unsatisfactory treatment. Ask your senators and representatives to tell you why.

An Interim Committee on Education has been appointed from House and Senate to make general recommendations for revision in our school laws to the next Legislature. It has asked us to co-operate by submitting facts relating to school conditions based on first-hand investigation.

Will you not help by making a careful study of such matters as school attendance, length of school term, school consolidation, transportation of pupils, teacher training and supervision, school equipment, effect of state aid in raising standards, etc., and forward your findings to headquarters. This work is especially recommended for Leagues in rural communities.

Women in Industry

(Mrs. Gerhard Dietrichson, Chairman)

A bill to limit the hours of women employed outside the home to 48 hours a week, amended to 56 hours, failed at the last session to become law.

In cities of the first and second class, no woman may be employed more than 58 hours per week in mercantile establishments or restaurants, or more than 54 hours per week in mechanical, manufacturing, telephone or telegraph establishments. Outside first and second class cities, no woman may be employed more than 58 hours per week in any mercantile, mechanical or manufacturing establishment. But, except in these occupations, there is no legal limit to the number of hours women may be employed in our smaller cities and towns.

Should there be any legal limitation of the hours women may be employed?

Is it right that there should be careful regulation in the larger cities, and no protection at all for the woman worker in the smaller community?

Is it right that there should be careful regulation of hours in certain occupations, and none at all in others?

Is there any limit which can reasonably be fixed to cover all types of communities and occupations? If so, what?

Do you know how long women are employed per day in your community in stores?—restaurants?—laundries?—hotels?—telephone establishments?—factories?

Do you know to what extent women are employed for night work?

Is the minimum wage law being enforced in your community?

This study is especially recommended for Leagues in the smaller cities. Headquarters will assist in securing speakers trained in industrial investigation. Statistics on Minnesota conditions, pamphlets on minimum wage laws, limitation of hours, relation of working hours to health, etc., available at headquarters.

Uniform Laws Concerning Women

(Miss Florence Monahan, Chairman)

Bills making women eligible for jury service were passed at the last session. Ask women who have served on grand or petit juries in your district to talk on the jury system as observed from first-hand experience.

Last year a so-called "blanket" law was passed in Wisconsin to remove all the remaining legal disabilities of women. Is there any need for such a law in Minnesota? How would it affect protective legislation now in effect, such as the minimum wage?

An excellent questionnaire on laws concerning women is available at headquarters, and it is suggested that you invite an able lawyer to answer each question according to the Minnesota law. You will find this a very interesting talk, and a valuable guide in judging proposed legislation affecting women.

Food Supply and Demand

(Mrs. Bertha Dahl Laws, Chairman)

Simple study programs on various phases of the food problem in their relation to the home, the community and the state are being prepared by this committee. The programs will be arranged with regard to their seasonal interest and will appear in The Woman Voter beginning in January or February.

Food inspection laws and co-operative marketing will receive special attention.

Social Hygiene and Public Health

(Dr. Mabel Ulrich, Chairman)

A brief summary of our state laws relating to social hygiene is being prepared, and the work under this committee will be largely directed to law enforcement.

Because of their important bearing on public health, this committee will work with that on Food Supply and Demand to secure adequate food inspection laws and their enforcement. Local Leagues are urged to interest themselves to see that health officers are appointed on the basis of fitness and training and to see that health laws are enforced with the adequate support of public opinion.

ELECTION ACTIVITIES

Is the League of Women Voters effective in your community? The answer to this question may be found in the percentage of the women qualified to vote who actually do vote in general, municipal and special elections.

Individual membership in the League is primarily a pledge to cast a well-considered vote at each election, and at election time it is the first business of every local organization of the League to interest voters in the issues of the election and "to get out the vote."

An unpartisan organization, the League in its election-time activities has great opportunity and great responsibility. Here are a few tested rules worth remembering:

1. **The League of Women Voters as an organization is for or against no candidate—but**, by stimulating interest in government affairs throughout the year and making public officials feel that they will receive intelligent support in the faithful discharge of their duties, it will automatically encourage candidates of ability and character to run for office.

2. **The League as an organization has no party—but** its members, belonging to all parties, will work within their parties for the elimination of political trickery, for making the principles which are incorporated in political platforms effective in actual practice, and for the nomination and election of candidates devoted to the public interest.

3. **The League stands for absolute fair play.** When it invites candidates for any office to speak on the issues of the election, it invites all the candidates for that office, and assures to each a courteous hearing.

4. **The League when it works "to get out the vote" works to get out the whole vote**, without regard to class, locality or party lines. Ours should be a government by all of the people, not by those who happen to agree with us politically.

5. **League literature should be strictly educational in character** and so accurate that it can with propriety be distributed in public schools and libraries.

Devote one meeting to a thorough discussion of election laws. (Material at headquarters). It is very desirable that League members should train themselves so serve as judges or clerks of election. Invite your city clerk to talk of the duties of election officials, and see that polling places are situated in clean, well-lighted buildings suitable for the dignified and orderly discharge of a civic duty.

Have special classes for newly naturalized citizens and for young men and women qualified to vote for the first time, explaining the process of voting and outlining the offices to be filled and the special duties pertaining to each.

General Political Education

There are many subjects, not on our specific program for the year, but of interest and importance in training for effective citizenship.

These include:

Constitution of the United States.
The Federal Government in Operation.
History of Political Parties.
Government of Minnesota.
Election Machinery.
County and Local Government.
Parliamentary Law.
Public Speaking.

It is recommended that these be dealt with in special study groups or lecture classes open to all and not this year made a part of the program for business meetings. Helpful material on all of these is available at headquarters, including a general study course "Lessons in the Study of Citizenship" prepared by the National League of Women Voters and priced at 50 cents a copy.

Do not forget that The Woman Voter will carry interesting and timely program material to your individual members every month. Send subscriptions to headquarters—25c a year (in Minneapolis 40c).

On recommendation of the Legislative Council and the Executive Board, these proposed measures have been submitted to the Minnesota League of Women Voters in convention assembled to be presented to the 1921 session of the State Legislature and to receive the active support of the members of the League.

Recommendations of the Women in Industry Committee

1. Increase in the appropriation for the Minimum Wage Commission from the very inadequate sum of \$10,000 for a two-year period to \$25,000 for the same period.
2. Increase or readjustment of the appropriation for the State Labor Department so as to give a more adequate budget to the Bureau of Women and Children, basing the amount on the principle of equal pay for equal work for the women inspectors as compared with the men and providing for the addition of at least one woman inspector.
3. Amendment of the laws regulating the hours of labor so as to provide for an eight-hour day, a 48-hour week and one day's rest in seven for women employed outside the home.

Recommendations of the Committee on American Citizenship

1. Enactment of bills contained in the report of the State Board of Education on the revision of state aid, substantially as printed.
2. Amendment to the existing school laws increasing the minimum school term to eight months.
3. Enactment of a bill for compulsory school attendance.

Recommendation of the Committee on Uniform Laws Concerning Women

1. Amendment of the law relating to qualifications of jurors so that women will be eligible for jury service.

Recommendations of the Committee on Child Welfare.

1. (a) Increase in the maximum allowed under the present county allowance or Mothers' Pension law.
(b) Appropriation as already provided for by law for state aid to counties accepting the supervision of the Board of Control in the administration of the Mothers' Pension Law.
2. Enactment of a bill for the regulation of street trades to prevent the employment of children.

----- Members of the Legislative Council

Mrs. Andreas Ueland, Chairman

Miss Marguerite Wells, President of the League of Women Voters, ex-officio.

Chairmen of Standing Committees of the League of Women Voters, as follows:

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Mrs. Gerhard Dietrichson | Women in Industry |
| Mrs. Eugene Dieudonne | Child Welfare |
| Miss Florence Monahan | Uniform Laws Concerning Women |
| Miss Elizabeth Hall | American Citizenship |
| Dr. Mabel Ulrich | Social Hygiene & Public Health |
| Miss Alta Hanson | Research |

Official representatives from the following organizations:

Minnesota Division of National Women's Catholic Council
Minnesota Federation of Women's Clubs
Minnesota Federation of Fraternal Women
State Board of Education
Minnesota W.C.T.U.
Minnesota Committee on Social Legislation
Minnesota Federation of Business and Professional Women
College Women's Club of Minneapolis
Visiting Nurses Association.
Jewish Women's Council
Minneapolis Committee National Women's Trade Union League
Woman's Club of Minneapolis
Women's Co-operative Alliance of Minneapolis
Women's Welfare League of Minneapolis

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP
COMMITTEE - Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Presiding.

NAME

The name of this Committee shall continue to be "THE AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP COMMITTEE".

PURPOSE

The Improvement of the Electorate of the United States Through Education and By -

- a. Political Education
 - b. Preparation of Aliens for Citizenship
 - c. Federal and State Legislation in support of the Above.
- Citizenship schools*

PLATFORM

- (1) Compulsory education in every state for all children between six and sixteen, nine months of each year.
- (2) Education of adults by extension classes of the public schools, colleges and universities.
- (3) English made the national language by making it compulsory in all public and private schools where courses in general education are conducted.
- (4) Standardized qualifications for citizenship, and more sympathetic and impressive ceremonies for naturalization.
- (5) The independent citizenship of women, to the end that no American citizen shall lose her citizenship by marrying an alien, and that no alien woman shall acquire American citizenship by marrying an American citizen. The choice of citizenship resting with the individual woman as it rests with the individual man in the present law.
- (6) Training for citizenship in conjunction with the public schools, colleges and universities.
- (7) We urge that each state work for an educational qualification for voting.

RECOMMENDED LEGISLATION

- (1) A separate bill for the independent citizenship of women, in accordance with Section 5 of the above platform. Said bill not to include a general revision, which would tend to delay its passage in Congress.
- (2) We recommend the appointment of a committee chosen from The American Citizenship Committee be appointed to study and present recommendations to Congress for the General revision of the naturalization law.
- (3) Inasmuch as the Smith-Towner Bill of the last session of Congress died in that session, and inasmuch as the new bill now known as the "Towner-House Bill" was introduced into the special session of Congress at Washington on April 11th, we recommend to the Convention that the National League of Women Voters endorse and support this new measure.

ADOPTED PROGRAM COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL HYGIENE

MRS. ANN WEBSTER, Chairman

I. EDUCATIONAL MEASURES:

1. Education from childhood up in correct attitude, ideals, standards and behavior in respect to sex in its broadest sense.
2. Education of adults in the means of making a wholesome environment.

II. RECREATIONAL MEASURES:

1. Provision for wholesome recreation for the young and for adults in every community.

III. LAW ENFORCEMENT:

1. Study of existing laws relating to social hygiene.
2. Stimulation of interest in the enforcement of existing laws.

IV. LEGISLATIVE MEASURES:

1. **Federal and District of Columbia (Active):**
 - (a) Continued support for adequate appropriation for the continuance of all the activities of the U. S. Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board.
2. **State and District of Columbia (Active):**
 - (a) Anti-prostitution laws that embody all the following points:
 - (t) To keep, set up, maintain, or operate any place, structure, or conveyance for purposes of prostitution, assignation or lewdness.
 - (u) To occupy any such place for such purpose or to permit such a place to be so used.
 - (v) To receive, or offer or agree to receive, any persons into such place for such a purpose, or to permit them to remain therein for such a purpose.
 - (w) To direct, take, transport, or agree or offer to do so, any person to any such place with knowledge or reason to know that the purpose of such directing, etc., is prostitution, assignation or lewdness.
 - (x) To procure, or solicit, or offer to do so for such purpose.
 - (y) To reside, enter, or remain, in any such place for such purpose.
 - (z) To engage in assignation, lewdness or prostitution, or to aid or abet therein.

(NOTE:—Prostitution should be defined to include the giving or receiving of the body for hire, or the giving or receiving of the body for indiscriminate sexual intercourse with or without hire.)

- (b) The Injunction and Abatement Law, permitting individual citizens to close by injunction, houses used in whole or in part for purposes of lewdness, assignation or prostitution.
- (c) The Ouster Law, providing for the expeditious removal of any official who neglects or refuses to enforce the law.

3. State and District of Columbia (Reserve):

- (a) Venereal disease control measures that embody the following points:
 - (w) Classification of venereal disease as communicable.
 - (x) Provision for administrative machinery in boards of health for holding hearings and making determinations concerning exposure to venereal disease infection, as a basis for orders for examination, treatment and quarantine. The authorities should not have the power to order periodical examination of women prostitutes. The authorities should not be empowered to compel women to undergo examination for venereal disease on suspicion before conviction.
 - (y) Provision for the legal restriction of extravagant and unwarranted claims in diagnosis, treatment and cure of venereal disease.
 - (z) Adequate appropriations for state health departments for the carrying on of broad venereal disease programs.

4. Local:

- (a) An ordinance licensing dance halls, motion picture theatres, skating rinks, taxicabs, and all other forms of commercial amusement, and providing for supervision and revocation of license, where such taxicabs or places are used for places of assignation, prostitution or lewdness.

V. PREVENTIVE AND REMEDIAL MEASURES:

1. The appointment of women on governing boards of all charitable and penal institutions; women as probation and parole officers; as police and protective officers; as court officials; as jurors; and as physicians in institutions for women and children, and on boards of health.
2. Provision for examination and diagnosis of subnormal

children; education suitable for their possibilities; supervision during and after school age; custodial care for those unable to adjust themselves to normal environment.

3. The establishment of local protective agencies for girls in all large cities; proper detention quarters for women awaiting trial; separate detention quarters for juveniles awaiting trial. These agencies should have facilities for mental and physical examinations, and case work.
4. Industrial farm schools for delinquent girls and boys, with facilities for classification of patients and vocational training; indeterminate sentences, with provision for parole, and institutions equipped with trained officers.
5. Reformatory farms for delinquent men and women.

VI. MEDICAL MEASURES:

1. Public laboratories for diagnosis.
2. Provision in clinics and hospitals for treatment of venereal disease, with free treatment and hospitalization when necessary.
3. The appointment on state and local boards of health of trained social workers to investigate the known or suspected cases of venereal disease, to determine the source of infection and exposures to the same and to assist in developing plans for individual family and community constructive work.
4. Provision for adequate treatment for the venereally infected in custodial institutions of all types. A more liberal use of municipal hospitals for men and women who refuse to conform to regulations concerning treatment, and whose manner of life, in the opinion of the health officer, makes for a public danger.
5. Distribution of free therapeutic agents for venereal disease through state boards of health.
6. Condemnation of public advertisements, free distribution and sale of commercial prophylactic packets; and especially the use of public money through boards of health for such purposes.

Adopted at Baltimore, April, 1922,

By

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

(Send to Organization Department, 25 Traction Building, Peru, Indiana, for extra copies, \$1.00 per 100, including postage.)

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

adopted by the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL of the MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

for recommendation to the
FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION
St. Paul, October 5-7, 1922.

Committee on Education (Mrs. Walter Thorp, Chairman)

1. A minimum school term of not less than eight months.
2. Strengthening the compulsory attendance law by having a supervisor of school attendance in the State Department of Education.
3. Provision for part-time continuation schools.
4. An effective program of physical education encouraged by state aid.
5. Increased provision for teacher helpers in rural districts.
6. A county board of education to be elected by the county, with power to appoint qualified superintendents and county truant officers

Committee on Social Hygiene (Dr. Mabel Ulrich, Chairman)

1. Legislation tending to eliminate travelling street carnivals.

Committee on Women in Industry (Mrs. Gerhard Dietrichson, Chairman)

1. A forty-eight hour week, eight-hour day, and one day's rest in seven for women employed in gainful occupations, provided domestics employed within the home and nurses shall be excluded from the provisions of the bill.
2. Appointment of a woman member on the Industrial Commission.
3. Amending the minimum wage law to hold employers accountable for violations of rulings of the Commission after published notice has been duly given.

Committee on Child Welfare (Mrs. Eugene Dieudonne, Chairman)

1. State appropriation to meet the federal aid offered by the Sheppard-Towner Act for protection of maternity and infancy.
2. Appropriation for the refund by the state of one-third the amount expended by the counties for allowances to mothers, as provided by the county allowance law.

Special sub-committee of the Council (Mrs. John M. Guise, Chairman)

1. Legislation permitting the establishment of a family court, a division of the district court, in the cities of the first class only.
2. Indorsement of the principle of the indeterminate sentence, opposition to any effort to repeal the law, and support of such amendments as give fuller recognition to the principle of the indeterminate sentence than the present law provides.

Committee on Legal Status of Women (Miss Florence Monahan, Chairman)

1. Indorsement of the policy that any discriminations or inequalities which women suffer under the laws of this state be remedied by specific statutory measures.

RESOLUTIONS TO BE RECOMMENDED TO THE STATE CONVENTION OF THE

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

Submitted by the Committee on Efficiency in Government.

BUDGET

- WHEREAS, Reduction in the great burden of taxation can come only through reduction in the cost of government by means of economy and efficiency, and
- WHEREAS All leading governments of the world including the government of the United States and that of forty-six of our forty-eight states have adopted some form of budget making as an economical and safe device for the collection and disbursement of public money, and
- WHEREAS Sound budget procedure is fundamentally dependent upon a strong coordinated form of government,
- BE IT RESOLVED, That we favor,
1. Such legislation looking to reorganization of our state administrative departments as is necessary to carry out the provisions of our present budget law as set forth in Chapter 356, Session Laws of 1915,
 2. Such additional legislation bearing on the administration of public finance as is necessary to bring Minnesota up to modern standards in budget procedure.

CIVIL SERVICE

- BE IT RESOLVED, That the utmost influence of the Minnesota League of Women Voters be exerted in opposition to any attempt to undermine the Merit System in our federal administrative service, and that every effort be supported looking to the establishment of the same in our state administrative departments.

DIRECT PRIMARY

- WHEREAS, The League of Women Voters is organized in the belief that the democratic ideals upon which our government is founded may be realized only through the active and intelligent participation of all its citizens in all the processes of popular election, and
- WHEREAS The direct primary affords an opportunity for such direct participation in the selection of candidates for all elective offices,
- BE IT RESOLVED, That the Minnesota League of Women Voters affirm its support of the direct primary, and that, in case new legislation is proposed, support be given only to amendments tending to make nominations more representative of the masses of voters.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

- WHEREAS, A representative form of government can function properly only when the minority as well as the majority secure their fair share of representation in the legislative body which acts in the name of the people, and
- WHEREAS Under the election system in general use in American municipalities, the voters are divided into winners and losers, thus depriving the minority of representation,
- BE IT RESOLVED, That the Minnesota League of Women Voters indorse the principle of proportional representation as set forth in the Hare system of voting, which has demonstrated through actual use in many countries and in three American cities, that no vote is ineffective in an election by proportional representation methods.

WOMAN'S BUREAU, EXTENSION DIVISION, UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

- WHEREAS, Minnesota women have been granted suffrage at a period when social, industrial and political problems are more difficult to understand than ever before, and
- WHEREAS These problems can be solved only through intelligent cooperation of private citizens and public officials, and
- WHEREAS Intelligent cooperation is impossible without,
1. A thorough understanding of our complicated machinery of government.
 2. An accurate knowledge of actual results which have been and are being obtained through our government,
 3. Reliable information concerning the multitude of remedies for acknowledged defects in our government, which are being brought forward.
- BE IT RESOLVED, That the Minnesota League of Women Voters respectfully request the University of Minnesota to make available to the new women voters of the state its wealth of material bearing on these fundamental requisites for citizenship, by establishing a Women's Bureau in the Extension Division which was created for the purpose of taking the University to the adult population of the state.

ADOPTED PROGRAM
COMMITTEE ON WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

MISS MARY McDOWELL, Chairman

I. LEGISLATIVE MEASURES:

1. Federal (Active):

- (a) Adequate appropriation for Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor.
- (b) Legislation for reclassification of Federal Civil Service without discrimination on the ground of sex.

2. Federal (Reserve):

- (a) Appointment of qualified women in all public agencies, commissions, or tribunals, Federal, State and local, dealing with the interests of women.
- (b) Establishment of a Federal employment service in the Department of Labor with an adequate appropriation, with a woman as associate director (or in a position at least equal in authority according to the plan of organization of the service).
- (c) Enlarging of Federal and State Civil Service Commissions so as to include three groups in which men and women shall be equally represented; namely, representatives of the administrative officials, of the employees, and of the general public, and the delegating to such commissions of full power and responsibility for the maintenance of an impartial, non-political and efficient administration.

3. State:

- (a) The limitation of the hours of work for wage-earning women in industrial undertakings to not more than 8 hours in any one day, or 44 hours in any one week, and one day's rest in seven.
- (b) The prohibition of night work for women in industrial occupations.
- (c) The establishment by law of a Minimum Wage Commission with power to fix and enforce minimum wages which will insure to the working women a proper standard of health, comfort and efficiency.
- (d) Adequate appropriations for the enforcement of labor laws.
- (e) The prohibition of the employment of women six weeks before and after child birth.

Adopted at Baltimore, April, 1922,

By

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

(Send to Organization Department, 25 Traction Building, Peru, Indiana for extra copies, 50c per 100, including postage.)

ADOPTED PROGRAM
COMMITTEE ON UNIFORM LAWS CONCERNING
WOMEN.

MRS. CATHARINE WAUGH McCULLOCH, Chairman

I. LEGISLATIVE MEASURES:

1. Federal:

- (a) Active support of the principle of independent citizenship for married women, through such legislative measures as shall be determined by the National Board.
- (b) Continued support of the Sterling-Lehlbach bill for reclassification of civil service.

2. State:

- (a) Continued survey of the legal and political status of women in the several states.
- (b) Active work for such of the following measures as are needed in the several states:—
 - 1. Removal of all common law disabilities of married women.
 - 2. Equal guardianship by both parents of the persons and property of the children.
 - 3. Eligibility of women for jury service with exemption for mothers of young children in addition to the usual exemptions allowed men; abolition of unit vote of jurors in civil cases.
 - 4. Just civil service laws in all municipalities and states now under the spoils system, and improvement of existing laws to provide a strict merit system of appointment and promotion without regard to sex.
 - 5. Abolition of common law marriages; minimum marriage age for women, without consent of guardian, to be 18 years, for men, 21 years; health certificates to be required; causes for divorce to be the same for men and women; statutes to prohibit the evasion of marriage laws in other states.
 - 6. Minimum age of consent 18 years.
 - 7. Mothers' pensions with minimum amount adequate and definite; the maximum amount left to the discretion of the administering court and the benefits of all such laws extended to necessitous cases above the age specified in the law at the discretion of the administering body.
 - 8. Abandonment of wife and child to be made a criminal offense for which extradition may be demanded.

(OVER)

9. Removal from women of all legal disabilities such as inability to hold office, to be notaries, or to sign legal petitions.

II. METHODS:

1. Women voters should be adequately represented at all party conventions, and on all partisan committees and boards elected by the voters.
2. The National League of Women Voters having secured within the two years of its existence the enactment of more than 60 measures in 28 states materially improving the legal and civil status of women, the continuance of its programme of securing separate specific legislation to remedy legal discriminations against women is declared to be the policy of the League. Blanket legislation on these subjects is disapproved.

Adopted at Baltimore, April, 1922,

By

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

(Send to Organization Department, 25 Traction Building, Peru, Indiana, for extra copies, 50c per 100, including postage.)

ADOPTED PROGRAM
COMMITTEE ON CHILD WELFARE

MRS. DOROTHY KIRCHWEY BROWN, Chairman

I. LEGISLATIVE MEASURES:

1. **Federal (Active):**
 - (a) Adequate appropriations for the Children's Bureau.
2. **Federal (Reserve):**
 - (a) Federal aid to the States to promote physical education in the schools.
3. **State:**
 - (a) Immediate acceptance of the Sheppard-Towner Act by all the States which have not yet accepted it; matching by all the States of their share of the Federal appropriation; and formal ratification by the State legislatures in which the acceptance has been made by the Governor only.
 - (b) State school attendance and child labor laws that embody the standards included in the "Minimum Standards for Child Welfare," particularly raising the age of compulsory school attendance to 16 and providing for proper physical examinations for children entering employment.
 - (c) Adequate provision for detecting children in need of special care and legislation necessary for the better protection of these children (dependent, defective and delinquent children), in accordance with the provisions of the "Minimum Standards."

II. STANDARDS OF CHILD WELFARE:

The "Minimum Standards for Child Welfare," adopted by the Children's Bureau Conference of 1919, were endorsed by the National League of Women Voters at its Convention in 1921. The Standards include every phase of child life and the protection which should be given to it by modern civilization. They cover the subjects of Children entering Employment, Public Protection of the Health of Mothers and Children, (Maternity, Infants and Pre-School Children, School Children, Adolescent Children), Children in Need of Special Care, Recreation, and Child Welfare Legislation. They form a complete program toward which every State

(OVER)

should work and by which it should measure its progress toward adequate care of its children.

We therefore recommend that the League again endorse the "Minimum Standards," and that these Standards be used as a guide in formulating and administering legislation.

- III. RESOLVED, That the Committee on Child Welfare recommend to the State Leagues the study of the scientific work being done in the laboratories of the country for the saving of child life.
-

Adopted at Baltimore, April, 1922,

By

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

(Send to Organization Department, 25 Traction Building, Peru, Indiana, for extra copies, 50c per 100, including postage.)

SELECTED WORKING PROGRAM
DEPARTMENT OF EFFICIENCY IN GOVERNMENT

1922-1923

MISS BELLE SHERWIN, Chairman.

- I. **Continue own State Program**
Or Begin it by Conference in November.
- II. **Prepare popular digest of State Election Laws and make practical use of it by sending to each local league**
 1. **Before the Direct Primary**
 - a. Easily read and apprehended statement of the State Primary Law.
 - b. Definite detailed plan to get the women to vote in the Primary with information on candidates.
 2. **Before the General Election, November seventh,**
 - a. Brief, easily read and attractive form of state Election Laws.
 - b. Outline of study for October programs in comparison with principles of model election system.
- III. **Study of Merit System in Civil Service.**
After the General Election, according to a plan furnished by the State or National Department (ready in October.)

SELECTED WORKING PROGRAM
COMMITTEE ON CHILD WELFARE

1922-1923

MRS. LARUE BROWN, Chairman

I. Active Federal Legislation:

- a. Adequate appropriations for Children's Bureau.

II. State Legislation:

- a. Immediate acceptance of the Sheppard-Towner Act by all the States which have not yet accepted it; matching by all the States of their share of the Federal appropriation; and formal ratification by the State legislatures in which the acceptance has been made by the Governor only.
- b. State school attendance and child labor laws that embody the standards included in the "Minimum Standards for Child Welfare," particularly raising the age of compulsory school attendance to 16 and providing for proper physical examinations for children entering employment.

**ADOPTED PROGRAM
COMMITTEE ON LIVING COSTS**

MRS. EDWARD P. COSTIGAN, Chairman

I. LEGISLATIVE MEASURES:

1. Federal (Active):

- (a) **Co-Operative Associations.**—The support of Federal legislation removing all legal restrictions which hamper the effectiveness of co-operative associations organized and conducted in accordance with Rochdale principles.
- (b) **Home Economics.**—The support of legislation giving enlarged appropriations for vocational education in Home Economics.

2. Federal (Reserve):

- (a) **Markets.**—The enactment by Congress of a law in aid of local markets giving such markets the benefits of scientific information, government inspection, certification of products, and the use of railroad terminal facilities.
- (b) **Agricultural Fertilizers.**—That the Government be urged to take the necessary steps to increase the production of nitrates and other necessary chemical elements needed in agriculture by the completion and utilization of plants already in process of construction, and that in the event of the refusal of Congress to approve such government operation the government be urged to accept the offer which best safeguards this great asset still owned by the people.
- (c) **Support of Governmental Agencies.**—That continued support be given to the Federal Trade Commission, also to all effective work of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Justice, tending to prevent unfair acts by combinations, including open price associations, which unduly increase the cost of living.
- (d) Endorsement of a thorough governmental investigation of the costs of producing and distributing coal in the United States and the publishing of the reports of such investigation.

3. Enforcement:

- (a) **Packer Control.**—That the operation of the judicial de-

cree of 1920 issued under the agreement between the United States Attorney General and the "Packers;" also the effectiveness of the law regulating the Packers, enacted by Congress in 1921, be treated as subjects for continued investigation and report.

4. **State (Active):**

- (a) Encouraging genuine co-operative associations.
- (b) Aiding municipalities in securing adequate facilities for markets, slaughter houses, milk depots, and other necessary terminals.
- (c) Tending to eliminate profiteering.
- (d) Forbidding waste and improper hoarding of food.
- (e) Regulating the time foodstuffs may be kept in cold storage.
- (f) Preventing manipulation and other unfair practices which result in unjustifiable increases in the prices of necessities.
- (g) Establishing efficient Market Bureaus.

5. **State (Reserve):**

- (a) The support of state and Federal legislation which will prohibit the manufacture and sale of filled milk.
- (b) That home demonstration work, in conjunction with the States Relations Service of the Department of Agriculture, be approved and supported, and increased appropriations urged for the extension of these activities.
- (c) That provision be made in State Agricultural Colleges for experimentation in Home Economics.

EXPLANATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The Living Costs Committee, as a result of its investigations, has found:

THAT the high cost of living is in large measure caused by unorganized and wasteful methods in the distribution and use of food;

THAT the unfair manipulation and private control, by large food organizations and combinations, of markets and the facilities for trade and distribution, are discouraging production and increasing prices to consumers;

THAT open price associations, recently condemned by the Supreme Court of the United States, have resulted in detrimental practices, are preventing the natural decline in prices

to normal competitive levels, and are thereby adding to the consumer's burdens.

Open Price Associations.

"Open Price Associations" distribute to members information in regard to costs, prices, production and available supply and demand. The tendency of this practice is to bring about uniform prices and to maintain them at artificially high levels by curtailing production and supply.

Rochdale Co-Operative Principles.

The basic Rochdale principles are:

- 1. One vote for each member, regardless of the number of shares held.
- 2. Unrestricted membership with shares of low denomination.
- 3. Invested capital to receive not more than a low rate of fixed interest.
- 4. Goods to be sold at prevailing market price.
- 5. Savings represented by the difference between cost and selling price to be returned to members in proportion to their patronage after providing suitable reserves.

Adopted at Baltimore, April, 1922,

By

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

(Send to Organization Department, 25 Traction Building, Peru, Indiana, for extra copies, \$1.00 per 100, including postage.)

ADOPTED PROGRAM
DEPARTMENT OF EFFICIENCY IN GOVERNMENT

MISS BEILE SHERWIN, Chairman

EDUCATION:

- I. Development of individual state programs of study adapted to the particular political and governmental problems in each state.
 1. By Conferences of men and women interested and informed as to those problems, selecting for study those most pressing or fundamental to needed reform.
 2. By state Schools or Institutes of several sessions presenting authoritative and practical discussions of the problems selected for study and the remedies proposed.
 3. By arranging with each local league for one program in the year as a part of a state program.
- II. Publication of a popular digest of the Election Laws of each state, where such is not already in use, as the basis of a state-wide study of the Election System. It is urged that this study go forward as rapidly as possible.
- III. Study of the Short Ballot, the Merit System, Budget Making, fundamental to efficient government in any political unit. Wherever practicable it is desirable to include all three subjects, but it is urged that place be given to the study of the principles of the Merit System and the methods of employment management applicable to it.

LEGISLATION:

No immediate legislation is recommended. Each state has a distinct political development, and uniform procedure is not possible. It is recommended that each State League after study of the law most needed, lend its influence in support of it.

It is, however, urged that the utmost influence of the League be exerted.

1. In opposition to any attempted repeal of the state Primary Laws and that support to be given to proposed amendments which tend to make nominations

(OVER)

- more representative of masses of the people.
2. In opposition to any undermining of the Merit System in our Civil Service and that support be given to measures which will make its operation more efficient.

Adopted at Baltimore, April, 1922,

By

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

(Send to Organization Department, 25 Traction Building, Peru, Indiana, for extra copies, 50c per 100, including postage.)

ADOPTED PROGRAM
COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

MRS. WALTER DUBOIS BROOKINGS, *Chairman*

I. LEGISLATIVE MEASURES:

1. Federal (Active):

- (a) Federal Department of Education.

2. Federal (Reserve):

- (a) Adequate financing of public education.

3. State:

- (a) Qualified women on every Board of Education in the United States.

- (b) Adequate financing of public education.

- (c) Compulsory education for all children between 6 and 16, nine months yearly.

- (d) Consolidated rural schools.

- (e) Public school adult extension classes (including classes for aliens.)

- (f) Trained teachers in all schools.

- (g) English the basic language in all schools where courses in general education are conducted.

Adopted at Baltimore, April, 1922,

By

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

(Send to Organization Department, 25 Traction Building, Peru, Indiana, for extra copies, 50c per 100, including postage.)

SELECTED WORKING PROGRAM
COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

1922-1923

MRS. WALTER DUBOIS BROOKINGS, Chairman

MRS. ERNEST J. MOTT, Vice-Chairman

2808 Vallejo St., San Francisco.

I. Active Federal Legislation:

- a. Federal Department of Education.

II. State Legislation:

- a. Qualified women on every Board of Education in the United States.
- b. Adequate financing of public education.

SELECTED WORKING PROGRAM
COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL HYGIENE

1922-1923

MRS. ANN WEBSTER, Chairman

I. Active Federal Legislation:

- a. Support of bill transferring work of Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board to the Department of Justice.

II. State Legislation:

- a. The three state laws:
 - Anti-Prostitution Law
 - Injunction and Abatement Law
 - Ouster Law.

NOTE—Recommendations as to legislation in each state will be mailed to each Committee Chairman, fitting proposed legislation to the State Laws already enacted.

SELECTED WORKING PROGRAM
COMMITTEE ON UNIFORM LAWS CONCERNING
WOMEN

1922-1923

MRS. CATHARINE WAUGH McCULLOCH, Chairman

I. Active Federal Legislation:

- a. Independent Citizenship for Married Women.
- b. Sterling-Lehlbach bill for re-classification of Civil Service.

II. State Legislation:

Continued survey of the legal and political status of women. The Vice-Chairman will put the matter before each state immediately.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

adopted by the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL of the MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

for recommendation to the
FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION
St. Paul, October 5-7, 1922.

Committee on Education (Mrs. Walter Thorp, Chairman)

1. A minimum school term of not less than eight months.
2. Strengthening the compulsory attendance law by having a supervisor of school attendance in the State Department of Education.
3. Provision for part-time continuation schools.
4. An effective program of physical education encouraged by state aid.
5. Increased provision for teacher helpers in rural districts.
6. A county board of education to be elected by the county, with power to appoint qualified superintendents and county truant officers.

Committee on Social Hygiene (Dr. Mabel Ulrich, Chairman)

1. Legislation tending to eliminate travelling street carnivals.

Committee on Women in Industry (Mrs. Gerhard Dietrichson, Chairman)

1. A forty-eight hour week, eight-hour day, and one day's rest in seven for women employed in gainful occupations, provided domestics employed within the home and nurses shall be excluded from the provisions of the bill.
2. Appointment of a woman member on the Industrial Commission.
3. Amending the minimum wage law to hold employers accountable for violations of rulings of the Commission after published notice has been duly given.

Committee on Child Welfare (Mrs. Eugene Dieudonne, Chairman)

1. State appropriation to meet the federal aid offered by the Sheppard-Towner Act for protection of maternity and infancy.
2. Appropriation for the refund by the state of one-third the amount expended by the counties for allowances to mothers, as provided by the county allowance law.

Special a b-committee of the Council (Mrs. John M. Guise, Chairman)

1. Legislation permitting the establishment of a family court, a division of the district court, in the cities of the first class only.
2. Indorsement of the principle of the indeterminate sentence, opposition to any effort to repeal the law, and support of such amendments as give fuller recognition to the principle of the indeterminate sentence than the present law provides.

Committee on Legal Status of Women (Miss Florence Monahan, Chairman)

1. Indorsement of the policy that any discriminations or inequalities which women suffer under the laws of this state be remedied by specific statutory measures.

RESOLUTIONS TO BE RECOMMENDED TO THE LEGISLATURE

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

Submitted by the Committee on Efficiency in Government.

BUDGET

- WHEREAS, Reduction in the great burden of taxation can come only through reduction in the cost of government by means of economy and efficiency, and
- WHEREAS All leading governments of the world including the government of the United States and that of forty-six of our forty-eight states have adopted some form of budget making as an economical and safe device for the collection and disbursement of public money, and
- WHEREAS Sound budget procedure is fundamentally dependent upon a strong coordinated form of government,
- BE IT RESOLVED, That we favor,
1. Such legislation looking to reorganization of our state administrative departments as is necessary to carry out the provisions of our present budget law as set forth in Chapter 356, Session Laws of 1915,
 2. Such additional legislation bearing on the administration of public finance as is necessary to bring Minnesota up to modern standards in budget procedure.

CIVIL SERVICE

- BE IT RESOLVED, That the utmost influence of the Minnesota League of Women Voters be exerted in opposition to any attempt to undermine the Merit System in our federal administrative service, and that every effort be supported looking to the establishment of the same in our state administrative departments.

DIRECT PRIMARY

- WHEREAS, The League of Women Voters is organized in the belief that the democratic ideals upon which our government is founded may be realized only through the active and intelligent participation of all its citizens in all the processes of popular election, and
- WHEREAS The direct primary affords an opportunity for such direct participation in the selection of candidates for all elective offices,
- BE IT RESOLVED, That the Minnesota League of Women Voters affirm its support of the direct primary, and that, in case new legislation is proposed, support be given only to amendments tending to make nominations more representative of the masses of voters.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

- WHEREAS, A representative form of government can function properly only when the minority as well as the majority secure their fair share of representation in the legislative body which acts in the name of the people, and
- WHEREAS Under the election system in general use in American municipalities, the voters are divided into winners and losers, thus depriving the minority of representation,
- BE IT RESOLVED, That the Minnesota League of Women Voters indorse the principle of proportional representation as set forth in the Hare system of voting, which has demonstrated through actual use in many countries and in three American cities, that no vote is ineffective in an election by proportional representation methods.

WOMAN'S BUREAU, EXTENSION DIVISION, UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

- WHEREAS, Minnesota women have been granted suffrage at a period when social, industrial and political problems are more difficult to understand than ever before, and
- WHEREAS These problems can be solved only through intelligent cooperation of private citizens and public officials, and
- WHEREAS Intelligent cooperation is impossible without,
1. A thorough understanding of our complicated machinery of government.
 2. An accurate knowledge of actual results which have been and are being obtained through our government,
 3. Reliable information concerning the multitude of remedies for acknowledged defects in our government, which are being brought forward,
- BE IT RESOLVED, That the Minnesota League of Women Voters respectfully request the University of Minnesota to make available to the new women voters of the state its wealth of material bearing on these fundamental requisites for citizenship, by establishing a Women's Bureau in the Extension Division which was created for the purpose of taking the University to the adult population of the state.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

to the Fourth Annual Convention

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS.

That the Legislative Council shall have the rank of a Standing Committee and that its chairman shall be ex-officio a member of the Executive Board.

That the Board shall be empowered to appoint a chairman for a Committee on International Co-operation to Prevent War. This Committee shall have rank as a regular Standing Committee and its chairman shall be ex-officio a member of the Executive Board.

That the quota for each local League for the support of the general state work in the year 1922-23 shall be on the basis of \$10 per 1000 inhabitants in the community in which it is organized, and that the minimum quota shall be \$10.

That each local League shall be urged to raise not less than \$12.50 per 1000 inhabitants in order that a portion of the amount raised may be retained in the local treasury.

That local Leagues having a quota of \$10 be urged to complete their payments to state headquarters before January 1st and that all others be urged to send in payments quarterly in advance.

That all pledges made at the convention except by members of the Fourth and Fifth Districts shall be collected by the State office, and that in no case shall the contribution of a single individual be counted as paying off more than 50% of the quota of any local League.

That every local League of Women Voters to be entitled to receive headquarters' bulletins and other service may be required to adopt the name and the aims of the League of Women Voters, to have a responsible chairman, to adopt a constitution providing for the regular election of officers, and to assume the quota voted by the state convention for the support of the state organization. That the Executive Board shall have power to drop from the rolls local Leagues which fail to comply with these requirements.

That the facilities of state headquarters, up to the limit of its resources and under the direction of the Executive Board, shall be at the service of local Leagues throughout the state. That it co-operate with other organizations in every way consistent with carrying out the ends for which the League is organized but that in supplying speakers, data, literature and other assistance at the request of other organizations not affiliated with the League and therefore not contributing financially to its support, it be empowered to charge an appropriate service fee.

That it shall be the first responsibility of every local organization of the League of Women Voters to stimulate an intelligent interest in government among voters regardless of their party affiliation, and, as a definite goal that each League find out the actual number of votes cast in its community at the last general election, make an educational campaign to increase this number by not less than 10% at the coming November election, and report on the actual result to state headquarters.

1922- FILE COPY

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR 1923
adopted by the Fourth Annual Convention of
THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
on recommendation of the Legislative Council

Committee on Education (Miss Isabel Lawrence, Chairman)

1. A minimum school term of not less than eight months.
2. Strengthening the compulsory attendance law by having a supervisor of school attendance in the State Department of Education.
3. Provision for part-time continuation schools.
4. An effective program of physical education encouraged by state aid.
5. Increased provision for teacher helpers in rural districts.
6. A county board of education to be elected by the county, with power to appoint qualified superintendents and county truant officers.

Committee on Social Hygiene (Dr. Mabel Ulrich, Chairman)

1. Legislation tending to eliminate travelling street carnivals.
2. Legislation for the effective regulation of public dance halls.

Committee on Women in Industry (Mrs. Gerhard Dietrichson, Chairman)

1. A forty-eight hour week, eight-hour day, and one day's rest in seven for women employed in gainful occupations, provided domestics employed within the home and nurses shall be excluded from the provisions of the bill.
2. Appointment of a woman member on the Industrial Commission.
3. Amending the minimum wage law so as to make adequate publication of orders conclusive as to service on employers.

Committee on Child Welfare (Mrs. Eugene Dieudonne, Chairman)

1. State appropriation to meet the federal aid offered by the Sheppard-Towner Act for protection of maternity and infancy.
2. Appropriation for the refund by the state of one-third the amount expended by the counties for allowances to mothers, as provided by the county allowance law.

Special Sub-Committee of the Legislative Council (Mrs. John M. Guise, Chairman)

1. Legislation permitting the establishment of a family court, a division of the district court, in the cities of the first class only.
2. Indorsement of the principle of the indeterminate sentence, opposition to any effort to repeal the law, and support of such amendments as give fuller recognition to the principle of the indeterminate sentence than the present law provides.

Committee on Legal Status of Women (Miss Florence Monahan, Chairman)

1. Indorsement of the policy that any discriminations or inequalities which women suffer under the laws of this state be remedied by specific statutory measures.

RESOLUTIONS

adopted by the Convention on recommendation of the
EFFICIENCY IN GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE

(Mrs. Walter J. Marcley, Chairman)

BUDGET

WHEREAS, Reduction in the great burden of taxation can come only through reduction in the cost of government by means of economy and efficiency, and

WHEREAS, All leading governments of the world including the government of the United States and that of forty-six of our forty-eight states have adopted some form of budget making as an economical and safe device for the collection and disbursement of public money, and

WHEREAS, Sound budget procedure is fundamentally dependent upon a strong co-ordinated form of government,

BE IT RESOLVED, That we favor,

1. Such legislation looking to reorganization of our state administrative departments as is necessary to carry out the provisions of our present budget law as set forth in Chapter 356, Session Laws of 1915,

2. Such additional legislation bearing on the administration of public finance as is necessary to bring Minnesota up to modern standards in budget procedure.

CIVIL SERVICE

BE IT RESOLVED, That the utmost influence of the Minnesota League of Women Voters be exerted in opposition to any attempt to undermine the Merit System in our federal administrative service, and that every effort be supported looking to the establishment of the same in our state administrative departments.

DIRECT PRIMARY

WHEREAS, The League of Women Voters is organized in the belief that the democratic ideals upon which our government is founded may be realized only through the active and intelligent participation of all its citizens in all the processes of popular election, and

WHEREAS, The direct primary affords an opportunity for such direct participation in the selection of candidates for all elective offices.

BE IT RESOLVED, That the Minnesota League of Women Voters affirm its support of the direct primary, and that, in case new legislation is proposed, support be given only to amendments tending to make nominations more representative of the masses of voters.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

WHEREAS, A representative form of government can function properly only when the minority as well as the majority secure their fair share of representation in the legislative body which acts in the name of the people, and

WHEREAS, Under the election system in general use in American municipalities, the voters are divided into winners and losers, thus depriving the minority of representation,

BE IT RESOLVED, That the Minnesota League of Women Voters indorse the principle of proportional representation as set forth in the Hare system of voting, which has demonstrated through actual use in many countries and in three American cities, that no vote is ineffective in an election by proportional representation methods.

WOMAN'S BUREAU, EXTENSION DIVISION, UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

WHEREAS, Minnesota women have been granted suffrage at a period when social, industrial and political problems are more difficult to understand than ever before, and

WHEREAS, These problems can be solved only through intelligent co-operation of private citizens and public officials, and

WHEREAS, Intelligent co-operation is impossible without,

1. A thorough understanding of our complicated machinery of government.
2. An accurate knowledge of actual results which have been and are being obtained through our government,
3. Reliable information concerning the multitude of remedies for acknowledged defects in our government, which are being brought forward.

BE IT RESOLVED, That the Minnesota League of Women Voters respectfully request the University of Minnesota to make available to the new women voters of the state its wealth of material bearing on these fundamental requisites for citizenship, by establishing a Women's Bureau in the Extension Division which was created for the purpose of taking the University to the adult population of the state.

For information or material concerning this program address

THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

313 Meyers Arcade

Minneapolis, Minn.

FILE COPY

The Woman Voter

Vol.2, No. 1

Minneapolis, Minn., January 4, 1922

Entered as second-class matter February 15, 1921, at the postoffice at Minneapolis, Minnesota, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

TENTATIVE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM FOR 1923 LEGISLATURE

Much of the interest of the State League of Women Voters will center from January, 1922, until the Legislature meets in January, 1923, on the deliberations and work of the Interim Legislative Committee on Education which was appointed largely at the instigation of the League at the last session of the Legislature. This Commission upon which sit members of both house and senate headed by Hon. W. I. Nolan, Speaker of the House of Representatives, is now considering and will soon begin public hearings upon what are conceived to be the most pressing educational needs of the State. The occasion for such a Commission was, of course, the mangled condition in which the General School bill presented in 1921 was finally passed. The very fact that this bill was so badly mutilated has caused a wave of ardor in regard to educational improvement to flow through the educational bodies of the state. The program considered and adopted by the Minnesota Educational Association has never before been so complete or so well considered and the League is glad to be able to back with enthusiasm much of this program. The American Legion, both National and State, is also standing sponsor for a fine educational program, but it is the business of this League, closely in touch as it is with the mothers of the state, to ascertain what are the crying educational needs of the state and to select a few of these as a definite goal of accomplishment in 1923.

These definite needs of the Schools as we see them, must be embodied in the report of the Interim Commission to be effective. The Educational Committee of the League believes that it is good judgment to recognize and endorse the larger programs of the Legion and the M. E. A. but for itself to definitely push toward the incorporation of a few important things.

A survey of the situation leads the Committee to present for the consideration of the League members throughout the State and to lay before the Interim Commission the following tentative program from which to select measures toward which to direct effort during the coming year with a view to legislative results.

1. A minimum school term of not less than eight months.
2. Raising the standards of school attendance by (a) Increasing from 40 to 60 the number of days attendance required per pupil per year in calculating state aid. (b) Strengthening the provisions of the present school attendance laws. (c) Providing more adequate machinery for enforcement.
3. Provision for part time continuation schools.
4. An effective program of physical education encouraged by state aid.
5. Increased provision for teacher helpers in rural districts.
6. Provision for county boards of education with power to appoint qualified superintendents.



Mrs. Walter H. Thorp
Chairman of the League's State Committee on Education

The League will also probably specially endorse the following recommendations of the Minnesota Educational Association:

1. Provision for adequate clerical service in office of county superintendent.
2. Increased provision for extension of consolidation of rural schools with state transportation of pupils and homes for teachers.
3. Larger appropriations for library service and a university course for the training of librarians.

It is of interest to note that the State Department of Education which prepared last year's school bill will ask the Interim Commission to incorporate three measures in the new school bill. These are:

1. Health work, large enough in scope to put all the children of the State under competent care.
2. Teacher Helpers. Expert teachers to assist the teachers in the one room rural schools.
3. County Libraries. Under our present educational system the county library is made the important unit instead of the school library. The measure to make the necessary revision in the county library law failed of passage at the last legislature and should be again considered.

It is not to be understood that these are all the changes considered necessary by the Department but merely that it is concentrating on these three things at this time with recommendations also in regard to the length of the school term which is part of the League's tentative program.

THE WOMAN VOTER
Published Monthly by the
MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
MISS MARGUERITE WELLS, President

313 MeJers Arcade, Minneapolis

Yearly subscription price in city of publication.....40 cents
In other places.....25 cents
VIVIAN S. THORP.....Editor
GLADYS HARRISON.....Business Manager

THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE AND PUBLIC OPINION

It is generally conceded that the calling of the Washington Conference was due to pressure of public opinion. During the progress of the Conference itself there has been more than one attempt to ascertain public opinion. It is therefore of the highest importance that public opinion should be informed and that it should make itself heard. This is difficult. It is difficult to guard ourselves on the one hand, from cynicism and distrust; on the other from easy optimism, a disposition to accept promise for fulfillment. Therefore, the particular obligation upon thinking people such as readers of the Woman Voter to follow negotiations carefully.

Pressure for this conference may be said to have come from three sources. One source—financiers, business men. These saw that the existing competition in armament must lead to universal bankruptcy. They urged that something be done in the interest of economy. Has their demand been met? Probably yes. By the ten year naval holiday and the limitation on capital ships. A second source—those who realize the threat of almost immediate war in the situation in the East. Has the demand that something be done to avert this been met? Probably yes,—by the Four Power Pact to take the place of the old Anglo-Japanese Alliance (unless differences in the interpretation of that treaty lead to its defeat in the Senate). A third source—the great popular demand that a way be found by which wars, all wars, may be prevented. Has this been met? This is a more complicated question. The Four Power Pact may help to meet it. The settlements with China may help to meet it.

The Four Power Pact appears to be a much better sort of alliance than the familiar war breeding balances of power of the past. It is better in that (1) it was arrived at with comparative publicity and received the viva voce approval of nine other nations; (2) it consists of widely separated countries not so likely to combine against the rest of the world for some local advantage; (3) Above all it does not provide for force but does provide for conference and discussion in case of threatened trouble.

If such a pact could have included China its superiority over alliances of the past would have been much more obvious. To have included a weak nation like China would have been to emphasize its purpose to arrive at settlements by international justice, not by a combination of strength for selfish purpose.

Justice to China may, however, be secured by this Conference by other methods. Whether or not it is so secured will be one of the tests by which to judge the actual achievements of the Conference.

China has presented the Conference with a Bill of Rights—ten points by common consent just and fair. Root has reduced them to form resolutions. These Japan has accepted "in principle." To accept "in principle" may mean

everything or nothing, depending upon the application that is made on details. Recently Mr. Hughes has asked one of the nations what it meant by the term "accept in principle." The question is an example of common sense, rather ruthless puncturing of diplomatic nonsense that makes Americans delight in their Secretary of State. To learn what Japan means by "accepting in principle" the four resolutions in favor of China, watch what she consents to do about the Shantung railway, about tariff, about Manchuria.

Equally the Naval Disarmament Program may help to meet the popular demand for a way to prevent wars, if it really means disarmament and consequently giving up of reliance on warfare in favor of reliance upon conference and understanding between nations. Does it?

Not if warfare by capital ships is merely to be given up in favor of warfare by more modern naval engines of war. Not if submarines are to be allowed to multiply and consequently other auxiliary ships in defense against them. If this is to be the result of the Washington Conference it will make a painful impression upon the popular mind. The danger now is that in order to allay popular disappointment and disapproval our delegates might be tempted to do some complicated trading and obtain some sort of an agreement about ratios of tonnage that would be meaningless and useless. They might work for a set of rules and regulations about submarine warfare though regulations of methods of warfare made in peace time do not hold in war time. Those of the Hague Conferences went by the board as soon as the great war came. Warfare cannot be made civilized.

No, if there is to be a bad end to the Conference, it is hoped that it will not be disguised from the people. It need not be, if the people will seek to be understanding. It can not be, if they are well enough informed to know the shadow from the substance. What thinking people of this country really want is not a spectacular diplomatic performance and a great "Hurrah" over the success of "Our Conference." What they really want is the beginning of a plan by which eventually war itself may be outlawed. In line with this sober reasoned demand of thinking people is the recent suggestion ascribed to President Harding that the whole submarine question be left to another conference of more nations to be called in the near future.

To do so would serve a double purpose: (1) It would give France, who is the stumbling block in making plans for peace, a chance to come to her senses; (2) It would inaugurate a series of conferences, and establish a habit of settling international difficulties by understanding. It might naturally grow into organization of the world for peace to take the place of the familiar organization of the world for war.

M. M. W.

OUR NEXT NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Independent citizenship for married women will be the next matter to receive the active support of the League of Women Voters. This was a plank of the League's first platform and was also incorporated in the platforms of both major political parties at their last election. An Independent Citizenship bill has already been introduced in the Senate and a similar bill will be presented in the House at an early date probably incorporated in the House Naturalization bill. Full information in regard to the terms of the bill and its status in Congress will be given in the next Voter.

Plan of Work for 1923-1924

As Adopted By

The Fifth Annual Convention

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

Minneapolis, November, 1923

FOR IMMEDIATE SUPPORT—FEDERAL LEGISLATION

The Permanent Court of International Justice.

Motion—That we go on record at this time in support of the proposal made by President Harding to Congress last February that the United States become a member of the Permanent Court of International Justice, and that we urge the speedy consent of the Senate to the participation of our government in this tribunal. Vote unanimous.

The Children's Amendment.

Motion—That we support the federal child labor amendment as recommended by the National League of Women Voters. Vote unanimous.

GENERAL POLITICAL EDUCATION

Institutes of Government to be arranged in connection with Congressional District meetings.

Formation of Study Leagues and Round Tables for the study of political science and government, and for discussion of controversial political questions.

Broadcasting of weekly lectures by radio.

Educational exhibits in libraries, and in county and state fairs.

Offering of prizes for best papers based on the "Know Your Own Town" and "Know Your Own Party" questionnaires, on international co-operation, and on "How to Get Out the Vote."

"Birthday Parties for New Voters" (as suggested by the National League).

Before the presidential election, CLASSES FOR VOTERS IN EVERY ELECTION DISTRICT.

DIRECT POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

To increase the participation of women as delegates in the conventions of all the political parties, by the following means:

- a. That the League undertake a census of the number of women elected as delegates to county and other political conventions preceding the national party conventions.
- b. That League deputations wait upon the party committees to present the League's attitude concerning adequate representation of women in political conventions, and to confer concerning methods of accomplishing it.
- c. That the several party committees be invited to send speakers to meetings of local Leagues to speak on the methods of securing greater representation in political conventions.
- d. That the members of the League be urged to attend party mass meetings, caucuses and conventions in their voting districts and participate in the selection of the committee men and committee women of their respective parties.
- e. That the League publish and interpret state laws and party regulations on the subject of party primaries and conventions for the instruction of women voters.

To stress emphatically through local Leagues the necessity of well-qualified women running for office, by the following means:

- a. Discussion in League meetings.
- b. Publicity through newspapers, radio, and The Woman Voter.
- c. Honoring by especial attention all women who have been elected to public office and have made good.

To aid the voter in securing information by which to judge the qualifications of candidates, by the following means:

- a. Sending of questionnaires to candidates, and publication of returns.
- b. Publication of such information about candidates as is a matter of official record.
- c. Holding of candidates' meetings at which all candidates are invited to speak.

To set up as the chief object of the year's work, A CAMPAIGN TO GET OUT 75 PER CENT OF THE POSSIBLE VOTE IN THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION TO PREVENT WAR

Active support of America's entry into the Permanent Court of International Justice, by the following means among others:

- a. Completion of petition.
- b. Deputations to senators.

Study of

- a. Proposed plans for the outlawry of war.
- b. Existing and proposed agencies of international co-operation.
- c. Particular problems, such as the Monroe Doctrine and Reparations.

General campaign of publicity and education to promote the idea of international co-operation, and of the substitution of law for war as a means of settling international differences.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Creation of a state committee on law enforcement.

Selection of three measures, one federal, one state, and one local, for close study by each local League.

Measures suggested: Federal—Sheppard-Towner; state, revision of state school aid (survey of every county to see how many districts vote the 20 mill tax), physical education law, compulsory school attendance law, dance hall and carnival laws, minimum wage, street trades law; local—to be selected.

NEW LEGISLATION

Consideration of new measures, and reconsideration of measures supported in 1923 but not passed, by the Legislative Council.

Appointment of an Advisory Committee to represent rural needs.

EFFICIENCY IN GOVERNMENT

Support of proposal for reorganization of state departments.

Organization of state committees to visit meetings of State Board of Education and Board of Control.

Organization of committees by local Leagues to visit meetings of council, school board, board of county commissioners, etc., for purposes of information and for the sake of constructive co-operation with local officials wherever possible. In the case of Leagues not located where meetings of the board of county commissioners are held, the official published reports of the meetings should be secured and studied.

Study the following, as recommended by the National League:

- Presidential primaries.
- Budget and Taxation.
- Legislative Bodies, etc.

ADDRESS OF THE STATE PRESIDENT

Miss Marguerite M. Wells
at the

Fifth Annual Convention, Minnesota League of Women Voters
November 7, 1923

Impatience—eagerness to press forward—prevents me from stopping long over congratulations to you upon the work of the year just closing. It has been a year of steady activity and some solid achievements. I think you know how happy it makes me to be able to say, as you have enabled me to say, that in my opinion the Minnesota League of Women Voters is stronger today than it ever has been before.

LEGISLATION

Now let us press forward. When we meet again a year from now, the Legislature will be close upon convening. We shall then have a program of measures which we wish to urge upon their attention. It is true that this program must, in the last resort, be assembled, adjusted, worked out, by a small group of people, but we shall not be justified in presenting it to the Convention for your support, nor to the Legislature if it is not the embodiment of the very earnest desires of the women of every part of this state. "Are you, even yet, satisfied with the Minnesota schools? Do you want better teachers and a longer school year?" Are you satisfied that county superintendents should be selected, as even the best of them now must be, for their vote-getting qualities, or do you wish them to be appointed for their qualifications, by a board?" "Are you satisfied that the lawmakers of this state having ordained that the state, recognizing the importance of keeping the home intact, shall assist the locality in giving aid to families bereft of the father—are you satisfied that this law should be frustrated by the refusal of one man or a group of men to give the Legislature opportunity to vote the appropriation without which it cannot be carried into effect?" "Are you satisfied with this situation or are you profoundly dissatisfied?" These questions and others like them ought to be asked during the coming year of women in every county in the state. They ought to be asked and answered.

REORGANIZATION OF STATE DEPARTMENTS

During the coming year the Interim Committee will make public its report on the reorganization of state departments. The departments through which the state does the public's business are not now efficient or adequate. Many functions have been put upon the state since these departments were created. They need to be made over to meet the situation. This is a matter of great importance to the public, but they do not express themselves upon the subject. They neglect it. They do not know how to make themselves heard. Meantime, there are always a few people whose interest, whose convenience, and whose prejudices have become so involved in the present system that they oppose change. They do express themselves. They

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Adopted by the

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

for recommendation to the
SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION
St. Paul, October 2 - 4, 1924

EDUCATIONAL MEASURES

County Board of Education

A bill providing for the appointment of the county superintendents of schools by county boards of education was introduced into the last session of the Legislature but failed to pass. The proposal is that there shall be a county board of education of five members in each county elected by the district school officers assembled in annual convention. This board shall take over all educational matters now handled by the board of county commissioners and in addition shall appoint the superintendent.

The advantages to be looked for under this plan are that the county superintendent would be relieved from the necessity of conducting a campaign for election every two years. This results in his having to divert time and attention from school affairs and in his becoming politically involved in ways that handicap him in the performance of his official duties. **This proposed plan assures the county superintendent the advice and help of a board devoted to the educational interests of the county.** It makes possible the choice of able, professional educators irrespective of their residence in the county. It means little or no extra cost to the tax payer.

Teacher's Retirement Fund

The present law governing the payment of pensions to teachers was enacted in 1915. It was prepared in response to a demand for some form of pension plan for teachers throughout the state. Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth had already established systems applying to their own teachers. The theory of a teacher's insurance and retirement fund supported jointly by payments from teachers and from the state, is based upon the value to the state of attracting able individuals to its teaching positions and of holding them in the profession as one offering an assured future. 34 states now have such funds for pensioning.

In Minnesota the pensions of \$500 a year provided for by law have never been paid in full. The fund is insolvent owing to inadequate provisions in the law to supply the necessary income. It has been possible to pay only 40 per cent of the amounts due to retired teachers. To remedy this situation, a bill was introduced into the 1923 Legislature to make the fund solvent. The bill was prepared by the pension board administering the fund, with the advice of an expert employed upon authorization from the 1921 Legislature. The bill failed of passage and will be re-introduced in the coming session of the Legislature with certain minor modifications.

The details of the Minnesota pension plan including the proposals to make it solvent are as follows: The cost is borne fifty-fifty by the state and the teacher. The pension is \$500 a year providing a teacher has given 30 years of service and has reached 50 years of age. Retirement at 50 is optional, not obligatory. Any teacher who leaves the state, withdraws from teaching or is discharged may draw out all she paid into the fund with interest at 4%. This provision meets the objections of young teachers who do not intend to qualify for a pension and yet are asked to pay into the fund. The payment by teachers is at the rate of \$65 a year. The fund virtually provides a savings account for such teachers as do not remain in state teaching positions and assures to those who fulfill the requirement of 30 years of service, an annuity for which the state bears half the cost.

To secure the funds necessary to make the fund solvent an increase of from 1/20 to 5/20 of a mill in the tax levy is proposed. It is considered that the insolvent state of the fund results in opposition to it among the teachers themselves. A sound teacher's retirement system is in line with the practice adopted by large industrial and commercial concerns and by the federal government in providing retirement allowances for their employees.

CHILD WELFARE MEASURES

Children's Amendment

The Children's Amendment of Child Labor Amendment to the constitution of the United States proposed by Congress for ratification by the several states, is an enabling act to permit Congress to pass a federal child labor law. Two laws passed by Congress, one in 1916 and one in 1919, were declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. It was therefore recognized that a constitutional amendment was necessary to assure Congress the power to legislate to set a minimum standard for the protection of children in industry to which all states must conform. Certain of the states already have progressive child labor laws and would not be affected by a federal law.

The text of the amendment is as follows: -

"Section 1. The Congress shall have power to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under eighteen years of age.

"Section 2. The power of the several States is unimpaired by this article except that the operation of state laws shall be suspended to the extent necessary to give effect to legislation enacted by the Congress."

The National League of Women Voters together with other national organizations such as the American Association of University Women, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, National Congress of Parents and Teachers, the National Council of Jewish Women, the National Education Association, the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, the Young Women's Christian Association, the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Service Star Legion, have taken action in favor of the amendment in their national conventions. It now remains for the state organizations to support the ratification of the amendment in the state legislature. Favorable action by the legislatures of 36 of the 48 states is the requirement for ratification.

Mothers' Pensions Appropriation

The law providing that the state shall refund to counties one-third of the expenditures for mothers' pensions under the so-called County Allowance Law, was enacted in the legislature of 1917. Succeeding legislatures have failed to provide the necessary appropriations to permit the refund to counties according to law. The total payments by counties for mothers' pensions in the year 1918 amounted to \$315,475.57. This total has increased with each successive year due to the increasing operation of the law in the various counties of the state.

A request will be presented to the next legislature for an appropriation to cover only a refund to counties of one-third of the amount expended during the biennial period 1923 and 1924. This amounts to \$562,795.79.

Infancy and Maternity Appropriation

The Federal Sheppard-Towner Act passed by Congress in November 1921, provided federal aid to states on the basis of population, to match appropriations for infancy and maternity work. In addition it provided for an outright gift of \$5,000 to states accepting the provisions of the act. Funds were provided by Congress for aid to states over a five year period from June 30, 1922 to June 30, 1926.

Minnesota was one of the first states to accept the offer of federal aid. The legislature appropriated \$41,070 in 1921 and \$30,000 in 1923 for infancy and maternity work administered by the State Board of Health through its Division of Child Hygiene. A request will be made in the coming session of the legislature for a total appropriation of \$42,000 for the biennial period, 1925-26. This amount will secure the total allotment available from the federal government under the Sheppard-Towner Act and will permit the financing of the program of infancy and maternity work already underway in the state.

Amendment to Adultery Law

An amendment to the adultery law is proposed to remove a specific legal discrimination against women existing in our Minnesota laws. The present law provides that the man is guilty of adultery only if the woman is married, regardless of whether or not he is married. A change in the wording of the law to make it apply equally to men and women is suggested.

Marriage Bill

The proposed bill contains important changes from the present marriage bill which are briefly these: -

The abolition for the future of common law marriages, by requiring a license and a celebration for all valid marriages. Seventeen states have already abolished common law marriages. It is one of the provisions recommended for legislation by the Committee on Legal Status of Women of the National League of Women Voters.

The consent of parents or guardian must be given to males under twenty one and females under eighteen. This section also provides that no woman under sixteen and ~~no~~ man under eighteen shall be capable of contracting marriage with or without consent. This is the same as the present Minnesota law except that the age for women is now fifteen instead of sixteen as proposed. Thirteen states now fix sixteen as the age of consent to marriage for women.

Under the present Minnesota law epileptic, feeble-minded and insane persons are not permitted to marry. To these the new bill adds (1) Habitual drunkards, a provision found in laws of Washington, North Dakota and Iowa; (2) Persons afflicted with venereal disease, a provision found in laws of at least fourteen states; (3) **Persons using narcotic drugs, a new provision, although several states bar issuance of licenses to persons under influence of drugs when making application.**

Application for license shall be made at least five days before the license is issued. This section is new to the Minnesota law. A waiting period is provided for in the laws of at least eight states - among others Maine, Massachusetts and Wisconsin.

The new law requires that both parties to the marriage must appear before the license officer at some time before the license is issued. One of the parties must appear in person at the time of application for license. The present Minnesota law requires only one applicant to appear.

Family Court

The Family Court or Court of Domestic Relations is a device to unite into one court all actions concerning the family which are now tried in various courts. At the present time court action in which the welfare of the family is concerned may be taken in any one of a number of different courts and be heard before judges who have no special training or experience in that aspect of the law. Most court actions with respect to the family fall definitely within the field of preventive justice. The procedure of the court should be adapted to the of the situations involved as is the case at present with the Juvenile

Cities such as New York and Chicago maintain separate courts for such cases. The proposed bill for Minnesota provides only for an extension of the function of the Juvenile Court, where the district court judges deem it advisable, to cases immediately involving the marital relation and the welfare of children. Since Juvenile Courts exist only in counties having a population of 33000 or more, the law would apply only in the counties of Ramsey, Hennepin, St. Louis, Winona, Stearns, Polk, Ottertail. It would mean a saving of duplication and cost in the handling of cases and would enable the Juvenile Court judge to have the assistance of probation officers and medical or psychiatric advisors now attached to Juvenile Courts.

FILE COPY

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR 1925
adopted by
The Minnesota League of Women Voters
at the
Sixth Annual Convention
in
St. Paul

EDUCATIONAL MEASURES

County Board of Education:

A bill providing for the appointment of county superintendents of schools by county board of education was introduced at the last session of the legislature but failed to pass.

The proposed bill provides for:

1. County board of education of five members in each county elected by the district school officers in annual convention.
2. The county board of education to take over all educational matters now handled by the board of county commissioners.
3. Appointment of county superintendent of schools by county board of education.

Teachers' Retirement Fund:

The present law providing for the payment of teachers' pensions of \$500 a year in the state outside the three cities was enacted in 1915. Because of inadequate funds, it has been possible to pay only 40 per cent of the amounts due to retired teachers. To remedy this situation, a bill to make the fund solvent was introduced into the 1923 legislature, which failed to pass. It will be introduced again in 1925.

The proposed bill provides that:

1. The cost is to be shared equally by the state and the teacher. Payment by teachers is at the rate of \$64 a year.
2. The pension is \$500 a year, providing a teacher has given 30 years of service and has reached 50 years of age.
3. Retirement at 50 is optional. Teachers retiring before 50 or leaving the state may draw out all they have paid into the fund with 4 per cent interest.

CHILD WELFARE MEASURES

Children's Amendment:

This amendment to the federal constitution is submitted by Congress for ratification by the several states--ratification by 36 states being necessary to make it an amendment. Two laws passed by Congress, one in 1916 and one in 1918, were declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. It was therefore recognized that a constitutional amendment was necessary to assure Congress the power to legislate to set a minimum standard for the protection of children in industry in all states.

The text of the amendment provides:

Section 1. The Congress shall have power to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age.

Section 2. The power of the several states is unimpaired by this article except that the operation of state laws shall be suspended to the extent necessary to give effect to legislation enacted by the Congress.

Mothers' Pensions Appropriation:

The law providing that the state shall refund to counties one-third of the expenditures for mothers' pensions under the so-called County Allowance Law, was enacted in the 1917 legislature. Succeeding legislatures have failed to provide the appropriations necessary to permit the refund.

The request in 1925 will be for an appropriation of \$562,795.00 to cover only the refund to counties of one-third of the total expenditures during the biennial period 1923-24.

Infancy and Maternity Appropriation

The Federal Sheppard-Towner Act passed by Congress in 1921 provided for federal aid to states on the basis of population, to match appropriations made by states for infancy and maternity work. It provided for an outright gift of \$5,000 to states accepting the provisions of the act. Congress provided funds for payment to states over a five-year period from June 30, 1922 to June 30, 1926. The Minnesota legislature appropriated \$41,070 in 1921 and \$30,000 in 1923. The Division of Child Hygiene of the State Board of Health administers the fund.

The request of the 1925 legislature will be for \$42,000 for 1925-26--the sum necessary to secure the total allotment of aid available from the federal government under the Sheppard-Towner Act, and to permit the financing of the program of infancy and maternity work already under way in the state.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Amendment to Adultery Law

The present law provides that the man is guilty of adultery only if the woman is married, regardless of whether he is married or not.

An amendment to the adultery law will be proposed changing the working of the law to make it apply equally to men and women--thus removing a specific legal discrimination against women.

Marriage Bill

In Minnesota the age for women is now 15 instead of 16 as proposed. Epileptics, feeble-minded and insane persons are now not permitted to marry. Only one applicant must appear before the license is granted.

The proposed bill will provide:

1. That in future common law marriages be abolished by requiring a license and a celebration for all valid marriages. Seventeen states already have abolished common law marriages.
2. The consent of parents or guardian must be given to males under 21 and females under 18. No woman under 16 or man under 18 shall be capable of contracting marriage with or without consent.
3. Habitual drunkards, persons afflicted with venereal diseases, persons using narcotic drugs, shall be added to list of people not permitted to marry.
4. Application for licenses shall be made at least five days before license is issued.
5. Both parties must appear before license officer at some time before the license is issued, one party appearing in person at the time of application.

EFFICIENCY IN GOVERNMENT MEASURES

Recognizing three outstanding problems to be solved by a reorganization of Minnesota's administrative departments, the Department of Efficiency in Government presented the following recommendations as standards for action by the convention. They were accepted as follows:

A General Consolidation Bill:

To effect consolidation and simplification of the ninety-three administrative departments into fewer divisions determined on a functional basis.

To avoid waste and duplication of effort and personnel among departments administering similar functions.

To produce a visible government and focus public attention upon public business by making clear the responsibility of the governor for departments over which he has appointive power.

Executive Budget Bill:

That will make the governor responsible for the preparation of a budget for legislative scrutiny and action.

That will provide adequate facilities for technical staff assistance to the governor for the preparation of such a budget.

That will vest in the governor the power of administering the provisions of the budget as adopted by the legislature.

Bill for Salary Standardization:

That will standardize salaries according to the principle of equal pay for equal work.

That will provide standardized titles based upon the actual duties of the various positions in the public service.

~~Bill~~

Bill for Administration of Public Personnel:

To guarantee recruitment and promotion through merit in line with the best personnel standards of public and private employment.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR 1925

adopted by

THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

at the

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To produce a visible government and focus public attention upon public business by making clear the responsibility of the governor for departments over which he has appointive power.

Executive Budget Bill:

That will make the governor responsible for the preparation of a budget for legislative scrutiny and action.

That will provide adequate facilities for technical staff assistance to the governor for the preparation of such a budget.

That will vest in the governor the power of administering the provisions of the budget as adopted by the legislature.

Bill for Salary Standardization:

That will standardize salaries according to the principle of equal pay for equal work.

That will provide standardized titles based upon the actual duties of the various positions in the public service.

Bill for Administration of Public Personnel:

To guarantee recruitment and promotion through merit in line with the best personnel standards of public and private employment.

*Additional copies of this program may be obtained from headquarters of
The Minnesota League of Women Voters
1639 Hennepin Ave.,
Minneapolis, Minn.*

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

adopted by ~~the~~

~~LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF~~ THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

~~Recommended to the~~

EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

Duluth, October 7-9, 1926

Public Welfare in Government

EDUCATIONAL MEASURES

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In Minnesota the pensions of five hundred dollars a year provided for by the 1915 law have never been paid in full. The fund is insolvent owing to inadequate provisions in the law to supply the necessary income. It has been possible to pay only 40% of the amounts due to retired teachers. To remedy this situation, a bill was introduced in the 1923 legislature and again in the 1925 legislature providing for certain changes in the law and for an increase in the tax levy to secure the necessary funds. The bill failed of passage and will probably be re-introduced in substantially the same form in the coming session of the legislature.

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A bill to increase the legal term in the public schools of the state from six to seven months was introduced into the 1923 legislature, with the support of the League of Women Voters, and became a law. The good results of this increase in the school term have been marked. Only 3.6 per cent of pupils in the public schools of the state are in schools maintained for seven months only; 76 per cent have a nine months' or more school term and the remainder have an eight months' term. Some twenty thousand children in the state are represented in the 3.6 per cent of pupils in schools with a seven months' term. It is this group that will be benefited by the proposed change in aid that will tend to lengthen the school year by increasing aid to schools with a longer term and withholding certain aid from shorter term schools.

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To improve further the administration of state aid in the interest of equalizing the educational opportunity for children in the poorer school districts, certain amendments are proposed for support in the coming legislature. Their adoption will constitute recognition of the responsibility of the state to provide equal educational opportunities for its children.

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The federal Sheppard-Towner Act passed by Congress in November 1921, provided for federal aid to states, apportioned on the basis of population, to match appropriations made by states for infancy and maternity work. In addition it provided for an outright gift of \$5000 to states supporting the provisions of the act. Funds were provided by Congress for aid to states over a five-year period from June 30, 1922 to June 30, 1927.

A bill to extend the federal appropriation for an additional two years' period passed the House April 5, 1926, but was not voted upon in the Senate. The bill retains its place on the Senate calendar for the re-convened session of Congress on December 6, and it is hoped that favorable action will then be taken.

Minnesota was one of the first states to accept the offer of federal aid. The state program of work under the act dates from July 1, 1922, federal funds having become available in March of the same year. The legislature of 1923 appropriated \$15,000 a year for 1923-1924, an amount insufficient to secure the maximum federal aid available to Minnesota. The 1925 legislature raised the appropriation to \$21,000 a year, thus securing the maximum federal allotment. Minnesota has also had the federal gift of \$5000 each year provided to states accepting the act.

It is important to note that the fund for Sheppard-Towner work is the smallest item in the total budget of more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars received by Minnesota in federal aid during the year 1925. The federal aid for infancy and maternity work amounted to .6% of the total federal aid in comparison with 67.5% received for highways; 22% for national guard; 9.2% for education; and .7% for forests and fire prevention.

An appropriation to assure the continuance of the excellent work administered by the Department of Child Hygiene of the Minnesota State Board of Health will be asked from the 1927 legislature.

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The purpose of the refund provision is to make it possible for the state to recommend standards to be observed by all counties in the state operating under the law, to assure the best use of local and state funds made available for this purpose and to equalize the opportunity of children throughout the state. The intent of the law in this respect is seriously hampered by failure of legislatures meeting since 1917 to provide the necessary appropriations to permit the refund to counties according to law.

A request will be presented to the next legislature for an appropriation to cover only a refund to counties of one-third of the amount expended during the past biennium (1925-26).

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A proposed marriage code containing important changes from the existing Marriage Law was introduced into the 1925 legislature but failed of passage. A bill or bills to bring the Minnesota Marriage Law up to date and make it conform to progressive standards for this type of legislation will be introduced again into the 1927 legislature.

Changes incorporated in the bill as presented in the last legislature, some or all of which will be presented to the 1927 legislature, are:

- 1) the abolition for the future of common law marriages by requiring a licensing and celebration for all valid marriages.
- 2) provision for raising the age at which women shall be capable of contracting marriage, with or without consent of parents, from 15 to 16 years.
- 3) requirement that both parties to the license must appear before the license officer at some time before the license is issued.
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Amendment to Minimum Wage Law

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An amendment to the Minimum Wage Law is recommended to provide that the word "minor" in the law shall be defined to be a person under 21 years of age. Such an amendment would give women workers protection for three additional years and would serve to remove one of the legal discriminations against women which still remain on the statutes. It would make the age of majority for women under this law the same as for men.

Minnesota League of Women Voters
1639 Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis
October, 1926

EFFICIENCY IN GOVERNMENT

I

Reaffirming its belief in the simplification of state administrative departments, the Department of Efficiency in Government recommends the support of further legislation to strengthen the existing law within the standards adopted by the Minnesota League of Women Voters' Convention in 1924.

1. Legislation that will effect further consolidation of state departments in order to eliminate waste and duplication and to make clearer the responsibility of the governor for departments over which he has appointive power.
2. Legislation that will strengthen the executive budget procedure now in operation.
3. Legislation that will make possible improved personnel administration so that:
 - a. There will be standardized titles based upon the actual duties of the various positions in the public service;
 - b. There will be equal pay for equal work;
 - c. There will be a guarantee of recruitment and promotion through merit in line with the best personnel standards of public and private employment.

II

Believing that the Direct Primary is the most representative method of nominating candidates to office yet devised, the Efficiency in Government Department recommends that the convention vote to:

1. Oppose any legislation that would abolish the Direct Primary;
2. Favor legislation providing for improvement of the existing primary law.
3. Oppose any legislation that would reestablish the former convention system of nominating candidates to office.

CHIEF COPY

PROPOSED LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

For Action at the Annual State Convention
MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
October 7-9, 1926

EDUCATIONAL MEASURES

Appointment of the County Superintendent of Schools by a County Board of Education to be elected by district school officers

Revision of the Teachers' Retirement Fund Law to place it on a sound financial basis

Increase of the legal school term from seven to eight months

Changes to improve the Supplemental Aid Law

Provision for Teachers' Tenure

CHILD WELFARE MEASURES

Reaffirming support of the Child Labor Amendment

Support of an appropriation to assure the continuance of maternity and infancy work

Support of an appropriation to provide for a refund to counties of one-third of the amount expended under the Mothers' Pension Law, for allowances to mothers in the last biennium (July 1, 1925 to June 30, 1927)

MARRIAGE LEGISLATION

Changes to improve the Marriage Law

LOCAL LEAGUES!

BE SURE TO SEND A REPRESENTATIVE TO DULUTH TO VOTE UPON THIS PROGRAM

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

adopted by

THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION
Duluth, October 7-9, 1926

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Minnesota League of Women Voters
PROGRAM OF WORK
1927-28

"The League of Women Voters is making a creative attack upon indifference and ignorance through training in citizenship and by supporting needed legislation. The League believes in a program of education which prepares for action."

The coming year is a presidential election year (occurring every four years) and the year of the General Election (occurring every two years) in which state and county officers are chosen. It is not a year in which the biennium meeting of the state legislature is held. The Program of work proposed for adoption by the state League at the convention session on December 2, therefore represents a program of activities especially planned for the year ending October 31, 1928.

PRE-ELECTION ACTIVITIES

Such as:

Surveys of Voting Habits - Candidates' Meetings

Encouraging participation of qualified voters in every step of the process by which public officials are nominated and elected, including caucuses, primaries, conventions, elections

Encouraging the service of qualified women in public office

PUBLIC WELFARE IN GOVERNMENT

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Work to assure inclusion of women's names in local jury panels in counties where, for various reasons, women have not been listed for jury service

Work to interest women in accepting service as jurors

Study of hydro-electric power in its relation to the public welfare

EFFICIENCY IN GOVERNMENT

Continued study of

a) Administration of Minnesota state government

b) Operation of nomination and election procedure

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO PREVENT WAR

Study and support of measures:

Providing for the settlement of international difficulties by arbitration and

Permitting the United States to take part in international reduction of armaments

Support of the entry of the United States into the World Court

METHODS OF WORK

One-Day Schools for Voters

Discussion Method

Study Groups

Training speakers to present facts

The Minnesota WOMAN VOTER

Vol. 7

December 1927

No. 12



MRS. L. C. WEEKS, Detroit Lakes
Chairman Department of Public Welfare in Government

Published Monthly by
THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

1928 PROGRAM OF WORK
Adopted by the Annual State Convention
Minneapolis, December 3, 1927

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Training speakers to present facts.

Note: The coming year is a presidential election year as well as the year in which state and county officers are chosen. It is not a year in which the biennium meeting of the state legislature is held. The Program of Work adopted by the state convention on December 3 represents a program of activities planned for the state League year which ends October 31, 1928.

Minutes of Committee on 1929 Program of Work
for report to State Board
August 10, 1928

The group of department and committee chairmen met at the home of Mrs. Wittich on Thursday, August 9, at 2:30 P.M. with Miss Wells presiding and Miss Child acting as secretary.

There were present Mrs. Wittich, Mrs. McGuire, Miss Lawrence, Miss Kercher, Mrs. Spear, Mrs. Colby, Miss Wells and Miss Child.

DEPARTMENT OF EFFICIENCY IN GOVERNMENT - The program of this department being under consideration, Mrs. Wittich suggested that the program for 1929 include a restatement of the standards under which legislation affecting the Reorganization Act shall have League support. She will prepare such a statement based upon similar statements in the program for 1925 and 1927.

Opposition to changes that would weaken the direct primary law and support of desirable changes in this law was also made a part of the recommendations for the program of this department. Mrs. Wittich suggested the possibility of working for an interim committee on election laws, especially in connection with primary law changes, if this should prove advisable.

Mrs. Wittich presented the suggestion that provision for improved counting of ballots in first-class cities - perhaps also in second-class cities - be included as a new subject in the department program.

PUBLIC WELFARE IN GOVERNMENT - The history of League support of the two educational measures providing for appointment of the county superintendent of schools by a county board of education and revision of the Teachers' Retirement Fund to place it on a sound financial basis was reviewed. The first of these bills was not introduced in the last legislature by the Minnesota Education Association since it was feared it would ~~prejudice~~ ^{conflict with} another of their bills providing clerical assistance for county superintendents. Miss Lawrence further explained that the League has always cooperated with the M.E.A. and the State Department of Education in supporting these measures and has found that the county board of education bill is changed as to its provisions by its friends in ways which do not seem wise to her. Miss Child reminded the committee that the replies from candidates for the 1927 questionnaire indicated that this measure was the most unpopular measure in our program, thus necessitating an intensive piece of educational work in the state in order to ^{change} ~~train~~ the attitude of legislators to it. It was therefore agreed by the committee that, until the League can concentrate its energies upon this measure as one that it will introduce and prepare the way for itself, it remain among the less active items in our legislative program.

The Teachers' Retirement Fund was also recommended for classification among the less active measures. Mrs. Wittich suggested the danger of having the law repealed entirely if too great pressure is brought upon the legislature to increase the appropriation.

The Child Welfare measures recommended for inclusion in the program were the maternity and infancy appropriation and ~~the ratification~~ ^{the} ratification of the Child Labor Amendment. Mrs. Wittich explained that an appropriation adequate to continue the program of maternity and infancy work in the state will be asked for subject to the condition that, if federal aid is forthcoming, the amount will be reduced by the sum received from the federal government. The question of introducing the Child Labor Amendment will not be decided in advance of the meeting of the legislature.

One of the two amendments to the marriage law supported in previous legislatures was recommended for active work this year, namely the 5-day waiting period in the application for a marriage license. The amendment providing for the abolishment of common law marriage will, it was agreed, require a long-time program of education and although it will be carried in our program, it was not considered by the committee desirable to provide for its introduction in the 1929 legislature.

The two measures providing for the protection of women in industry that appeared in our program two years ago were recommended for inclusion among active measures in our 1929 program. These are 1) amendment of the minimum wage law to make the age of majority the same for girls and boys, 2) a measure embodying the standards of the 1923 law limiting hours of work for women in industry.

Miss Kercher reviewed the facts about the latter measure and advised that the League prepare the bill which it will support, omitting the "emergency exemption" clause included by the Industrial Commission in the bill introduced after conference with interested groups in 1927. Miss Kercher also spoke in favor of blanket provisions in the bill so that it may apply to all occupations not specifically named and to all parts of the state alike. She explained that Minnesota, with its present 1909 and 1913 laws, is classed in the group of states with a 58 hour limitation of weekly working hours for women and is therefore among the states having the poorer laws in this field.

General Recommendations

- I. That in case any of the legislative measures supported by the League in past legislatures are threatened by new legislation proposed, active work in their behalf shall be undertaken.
- II. That if measures embodying standards defined in the National League program are attacked, such measures shall be defended by the League as part of its legislative work.

Grouping of League Measures according to Emphasis in 1929

The question of publishing our legislative program with the measures listed under captions indicating what type of support and activity will be undertaken for them in the 1929 legislature was discussed at some length. In this connection the possibility of omitting certain measures supported in the past was considered. The committee was decidedly opposed to both proposals. It was, however, decided that it would be well for the state board to arrive at an agreement as to which measures should be given special emphasis in the 1929 legislative program, it being understood that such decision would be subject to revision from time to time by the state board if conditions affecting it should change. The decisions as to the handling of special measures that are recorded in these minutes were made in the form of recommendations to the state board in this connection.

Mrs. Wittich suggested the desirability of doing away with the phrase "legislative program" and using instead the caption "plan of work" as being expressive of the policy of continuing our educational work for measures ~~xxxx~~ to which the League has committed itself in the past, without considering it necessary to introduce and do active work for ~~them~~ each of them in every legislature. She thought that this decision as to legislative support should be based upon an inquiry into the attitude of legislators toward the measure, the ability of the League to do effective work for it with the personnel available, etc.

PROPOSED LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM
For Consideration by Local Leagues and Submission to the
STATE CONVENTION
St. Cloud, October 4-6

- State appropriation for maternity and infancy work
To assure continuance of work already started.
- Amendment of minimum wage law
To make it apply to girls, as well as boys, under 21.
- Re-enactment of the standards of the 1923 hour law for women in industry
To provide for a 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ hour day and a 54 hour week.
- Amendment of the marriage law
To provide for a five-day waiting period in the issuance of marriage licenses.
- Support of the direct primary law
By opposing legislation that would weaken it and supporting changes to improve it.
- Amendment of election law
To improve provisions for counting ballots in first-class cities. (May be extended to include second class cities).
- Revision of teachers' retirement fund law
To place it on a sound financial basis.
- Appointment of county superintendents of schools by an elected county board of education.
- Abolishment of common law marriage in Minnesota.
- Support of legislation relating to state reorganization
If in accordance with standards adopted by the League at its 1924 and 1926 state conventions.

Support of ratification of Child Labor Amendment

General Policy Recommended by the State Board

- 1) That in case any of the legislative measures enacted into law with the support of the League are threatened by new legislation proposed in the 1929 legislature, active work in their behalf shall be undertaken:
- 2) That if laws embodying standards defined in the National League program should be attacked by new legislation, such measures shall be defended by the League as part of its legislative work in the 1929 session.

Minnesota League of Women Voters

October 1928

PROPOSED LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM
for submission to
THE TENTH ANNUAL STATE CONVENTION

PUBLIC WELFARE IN GOVERNMENT

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Child Welfare | Support of state appropriation to assure continuance of maternity and infancy work already started |
| | Continued support of ratification of the Child Labor Amendment |
| Women in Industry | Amendment of the minimum wage law to make it apply to girls as it now does to boys under the age of 21 |
| | Re-enactment of the standards of the 1923 hour law for women, to provide for a 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ hour day and a 54 hour week |
| Legal Status of Women | Amendment of the marriage law to provide for a five-day waiting period in the issuance of a marriage license |
| | Amendment of the marriage law to abolish common law marriage |
| Education | Revision of the teachers retirement fund to place it on a sound financial basis |
| | Appointment of the county superintendent of schools by an elected county board of education |

EFFICIENCY IN GOVERNMENT

- Support of the direct primary law and of legislation to improve it
- Support of legislation relating to organization of state government in accordance with standards adopted by the League in 1924 and 1926
- Improvement in methods of counting ballots

RECOMMENDED POLICY

- 1) That in case any of the legislative measures enacted into law with the support of the League are threatened by new legislation proposed in the 1929 legislature, active work in their behalf shall be undertaken;
- 2) That if laws embodying standards defined in the National League program should be attacked by new legislation, such measures shall be defended by the League as part of its legislative work in the 1929 session;
- 3) That to the state board shall be left the decision as to when the measures, adopted in principle by the convention, shall be made subjects for active legislative work.

CONGRESSIONAL MEASURES

(Designated by the National League Convention for active support in 1928-29)

- Support of a Child Welfare Extension Service to assure continuance of work begun under the Sheppard-Towner Maternity and Infancy Act of 1921
- Support of government operation of Muscle Shoals
- Support of the "Lame Duck" Amendment to the United States constitution
- Support of international agreements to renounce war as an instrument of public policy and substitute arbitration as a means of settling international differences
- Support of proposals leading to the entry of the United States into the World Court

November 20, 1928

Notes on Certain Measures in the
1929 LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

STATE APPROPRIATION FOR MATERNITY AND INFANCY WORK: The Sheppard-Towner Act will come to an end July 1, 1929. This means that we shall no longer have the 50-50 grant of federal aid to supplement state funds in carrying on the excellent work now underway in Minnesota. Unless the legislature, in the 1929 session, provides an increased appropriation for the work administered by the Child Hygiene Division of the State Department of Health, our state work will be seriously crippled by the withdrawal of federal assistance.

Appropriations of \$21,000 a year were made by the legislatures of 1925 and 1927, thus entitling Minnesota to receive an equal amount from the federal treasury in addition to an outright grant of \$5,000 a year, the gift to states accepting the Sheppard-Towner Act. An appropriation request sufficient to maintain the work at its present level, without federal assistance, has been submitted by the Department of Health for inclusion in the executive budget to be submitted to the legislature by the governor. Every legislator should fully understand the importance of this work in saving the lives and protecting the health of mothers and babies.

AMENDMENT OF MINIMUM WAGE LAW: Our minimum wage law, as enacted in 1913, applied to adult women and minors. Minors were defined by the law to be girls under eighteen and boys under twenty-one. When the law, as applied to adult women became inoperative because of a decision of our United States Supreme Court holding a similar law unconstitutional so far as it related to adult women, we were left in the peculiar situation of extending greater protection to the boys than to the girls. Such was never the intent of the legislature. In no state having a minimum wage law is there extended a greater protection to one group than to the other. The amendment proposed simply removes this discrimination and defines a minor to be a person under twenty-one, thus extending the same protection to each.

LIMITING HOURS OF WORK FOR WOMEN IN INDUSTRY: A law limiting hours of work for women employed in industry to 9½ hours a day or 54 hours a week was adopted by the 1923 legislature after some four years of consistent work by women's groups. It was declared unenforceable in 1926, when a technical error in its passage was brought to light in connection with the prosecution of an employer under the law. The attempt to secure its re-enactment failed in the 1927 legislature. Old laws of 1909 and 1913 are now in operation. These establish different hour limits for different groups of workers and for cities of the first, second and third class. They are confusing and difficult of enforcement.

More than half the states have established by statute higher standards than those existing at present in Minnesota. We must take some legislative action, if we are not to lag far behind other progressive states that have learned that it is good business to protect both its women workers and a large group of employers that maintains good hour standards in competition with less enlightened employers.

REQUIREMENTS FOR MARRIAGE LICENSE: In the last two legislatures the League has supported a bill to require a five-day waiting period and the appearance of both applicants at some time between the application for and the issuance of a marriage license. This proposal has the unqualified approval of judges and of all those who see the results of hasty marriage in our own and other states. Judge Sabath of Chicago says, "A statute requiring a few days to elapse between the application and the issuance of a marriage license would reduce the number of divorces at least 50 per cent."

Miss Colcord of the Minneapolis Family Welfare Association, points out that "there is ground for anxiety on the part of all parents of attractive and headstrong children" in states which have no period of delay between the application for and the granting of a marriage license. The waiting period is important also in the prevention of "illegal marriages and those contrary to the best interests of the individuals or of society." Misrepresentation of facts as to age and competence to marry cannot be checked by the license clerk under our present system requiring the personal appearance of only one applicant and providing for the immediate issuance of the license.

Minnesota League of Women Voters
1639 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis

Action of the 1927 Legislature on Certain League Bills
(From Report Published in Minnesota Woman Voter for April 1927)

AMENDMENT OF MARRIAGE LAW (defining requirements for marriage license)

The bill providing for a five-day waiting period and appearance of both parties before the license clerk before the issuance of a marriage license was amended by the Senate to eliminate all but the one provision that both applicants for the license shall appear before the clerk in person at some time before the license is issued. The Senate then passed the amended bill by a vote of 34 to 19.

Nays, 19 -

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------|----------|----------------|
| Adams | | McCubrey | Rosenmeier |
| Bonniwell | | Nordlin | Sharpe |
| Brooks | Frost | Peterson | Steen |
| Carley | Hanson | Ribenack | Sullivan, G.H. |
| | MacKenzie | Roecke | Sullivan, J.D. |
| | | | Traxler |
| | | | Widell |

The bill was also amended in the House and defeated by a vote of 46 to 51.

Nays, 51 -

| | | | |
|------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| Arvik | Gehan | Lewer | Quinn |
| Blum | Glende | Long | Renick |
| Campbell | Greer | Lundeen | Rohne |
| Chilgren | Hart | McDonough | Salmonson |
| Dahl | Hastings | Mayman | Schneider, W. |
| Dahle | Hill | Merritt | Scribner |
| Dammann | Hofstad | Moser | Smith |
| Davidson | Johnson, G.W. | Munn | Therrien |
| Day | Johnson, H.J. | Nelson, J.M. | Thorkelson |
| Dilley | Jordahl | O'Brien | Veigel |
| Fabel | Keeler | Payne | Youngdahl |
| Farmer | Knudsen | Peick | Zimmerman |
| Fredriksen | Kozlak | Pratt | |

AMENDMENT TO MINIMUM WAGE LAW (to make it apply to girls as well as to boys up to 21)

The bill was defeated in the House by a vote of 40 to 63.

Yeas, 40 -

| | | | |
|----------------|---------------|-----------|--------------|
| Aldrich | Hastings | Lord | Paige |
| Anderson, G.A. | Hitchcock | Lundeen | Peterson |
| Atwood | Holm | McDonough | Pratt |
| Berg | Hulbert | McKnight | Samec |
| Cullum | Johnson, G.W. | Masek | Scallon |
| Davis | Kempfer | Merritt | Snyder, J.P. |
| Day | Kinneberg | Munn | Starkey |
| Erickson | Kozlak | Nellermoe | Wilson, L.W. |
| Graham | Lagerstedt | O'Brien | Wright |
| Greer | Lodin | Olson | Youngdahl |

Nays, 63

| | | | |
|----------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| Adams | Fredriksen | Lewer | Renick |
| Anderson, T.E. | Hart | Long | Rohne |
| Arvik | Hazel | Mayman | Rosetter |
| Barsness | Herfindahl | Melby | Salmonson |
| Blodgett | Holstad | Moser | Schneider, W. |
| Blum | Holladay | Naylor | Scribner |
| Christenson | Holmquist | Nelson, J.M. | Smith |
| Connell | Hompe | Nelson, N.J. | Spelbrink |
| Dahl | Johnson, H.J. | Neuman | Spindler |
| Dahle | Johnson, R. G. | Nordine | Swenson |
| Dalager | Jordahl | Odegard | Therrien |
| Davidson | Keeler | Parks | Undlin |
| Dunn | Kern | Payne | Veigel |
| Escher | Knudsen | Peick | Wilson, D.W. |
| Fabel | Kolshorn | Quinlivan | Zimmerman |
| Farmer | Kramer | Quinn | |

RE-ENACTMENT OF 1923 HOUR LAW FOR WOMEN

The bill providing for re-enactment, in modified form, of the 1923 law limiting hours of work for women to 54 hours a week or 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours a day did not come to a vote in the Senate owing to active opposition. A motion to make the bill a special order in the House was defeated by a vote of 50 to 43.

Yeas, 50 -

Anderson, G.A.
Atwood
Barsness
Borg
Chilgren
Davis
Emerson
Enstrom
Erickson
Finstuen
Graham
Greer

Hastings
Herfindahl
Hill
Hitchcock
Johnson, G.W.
Johnson, H.A.
Johnson, H.J.
Jordahl
Kennedy
Kinneberg
Kozlak
Kramer

Lagerstedt
Lightner
Lodin
Lord
Lundeen
McDonough
McKnight
Munn
Nollermoe
Nelson, H.S.
Nelson, J.M.
Nordine
Norton

O'Brien
Olson
Peterson
Pratt
Quinlivan
Rosetter
Samec
Spelbrink
Spindler
Thorkelson
Wilson, L.W.
Wright
Youngdahl

Nays, 43 -

Anderson, T.E.
Arvik
Christenson
Cullum
Dahl
Dalager
Dammann
Davidson
Dunn
Farmer

Glende
Green
Hart
Hazel
Hofstad
Holladay
Holmquist
Hompe
Hulbert
Iverson
Kolshorn

Lewer
Long
Mayman
Merritt
Morton
Mosor
Naylor
Nelson, N.J.
Neuman
Odegard
Parks

Peick
Renick
Rohne
Salmonson
Scallon
Schneider, W.
Scribner
Therrein
Undlin
Veigel
Wilson, D.W.

sep 3

THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

MRS. ANDREAS UELAND, *Honorary President*

1639 Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Telephone: Atlantic 3718

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Mrs. R. N. Marble, Duluth
Mrs. Walter R. Ramsey, St. Paul

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Mrs. Edward Ringstad, Northfield, Third District
Miss Cornelia Lusk, St. Paul, Fourth District
Mrs. S. T. McKnight, Minneapolis, Fifth District
Mrs. Kurt Stai, St. Cloud, Sixth District
Mrs. M. J. Dowling, Olivia, Seventh District
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Executive Secretary
Miss Emily Child
November 19
1 9 2 8

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Protection of Women in Industry
Miss Isabel Lawrence, Education
Mrs. D. L. Grannis, Child Welfare
Mrs. George H. Spear, Living Costs
Mrs. Woodard Colby,
Public Health and Social Hygiene
Miss Florence Monahan, Legal Status of Women

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International Co-operation to Prevent War
Mrs. Frederick W. Wittich,
Efficiency in Government
Mrs. L. C. Weeks,
Public Welfare in Government

Office Secretary
Miss Anita Hampe

Dear Local League President:

There are four legislative measures that the executive committee is going to recommend to the board to be introduced into the legislature when it opens, to be followed right up with the hope of early action upon them. Upon these four measures you, or others as well suited to this task, should see your legislator at once if possible. These are: a state appropriation for infancy-maternity work that will make it possible to go on with the good work that has been done before; a five-day waiting period between application for a marriage license and its granting; a 9½ hour working day for women in industry; making the minimum wage law for minors apply to girls as well as to boys from 18 to 21 years of age.

The success of these measures will depend upon your interview with your legislators more than upon anything else. Of course we all realize that for the first time we are not to be represented at the Capitol by Mrs. Ueland. I am sure I express your thoughts when I say we are all going to try as far as possible to make up for our loss and to do as much as we can for the humane measures to which she always devoted herself.

Refer to the October Voter for your legislators' reply to the questionnaire on these measures. Enclosed is the vote upon them in the last legislature, and a short statement about them. You will be sure, will you not, that those who call upon the legislators are thoroughly informed upon the subject? Try to find a direct, concrete way to make him understand them in relation to his own district. We owe that much to the men who represent us.

Prepare for Next Meeting: ^{must} Write your representative to come and address you on the legislature - its organization and procedure. Have a few women prepare themselves for discussion by study of the pamphlet we are sending you under separate cover - "Federal and State Law-Making Bodies".

Material for Future Meetings: A suggested outline for your winter meetings will be sent soon; also material. The November Voter is to contain helpful articles and later you will receive printed and mimeographed study material on all our federal and state legislative measures.

Please let me know about your interviews with your representatives as soon as you have them; also about having them as speakers for your meeting before they go to Saint Paul for the session. Please! It means much to us.

With very best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Marguerite M. Wells

2 enclosures

step 1

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM
~~adopted by~~
THE TENTH ANNUAL STATE CONVENTION

first sent to local leagues last *currently*

PUBLIC WELFARE IN GOVERNMENT

Child
Welfare

Support of state appropriation to assure continuance of maternity and infancy work already started

Continued support of ratification of the Child Labor Amendment

Women in
Industry

Amendment of the minimum wage law to make it apply to girls as it now does to boys under the age of 21

Re-enactment of the standards of the 1923 hour law for women, to provide for a $9\frac{1}{2}$ hour day and a 54 hour week

Legal Status
of Women

Amendment of the marriage law to provide for a five-day waiting period in the issuance of a marriage license

Amendment of the marriage law to abolish common law marriage

Education

Revision of the teachers retirement fund to place it on a sound financial basis

Appointment of the county superintendent of schools by an elected county board of education

EFFICIENCY IN GOVERNMENT

Support of the direct primary law and of legislation to improve it

Support of legislation relating to organization of state government in accordance with standards adopted by the League in 1924 and 1926

Improvement in methods of counting ballots

RECOMMENDED POLICY

- 1) That in case any of the legislative measures enacted into law with the support of the League are threatened by new legislation proposed in the 1929 legislature, active work in their behalf shall be undertaken;
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CONGRESSIONAL MEASURES

(Designated by the National League Convention for active support in 1928-29)

Support of a Child Welfare Extension Service to assure continuance of work begun under the Sheppard-Towner Maternity and Infancy Act of 1921

Support of government operation of Muscle Shoals

Support of the "Lame Duck" Amendment to the United States constitution

Support of international agreements to renounce war as an instrument of public policy and substitute arbitration as a means of settling international differences

Support of proposals leading to the entry of the United States into the World Court

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM
adopted by
THE TENTH ANNUAL STATE CONVENTION

PUBLIC WELFARE IN GOVERNMENT

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
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Step 2

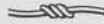
MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

1929 LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

adopted by

THE TENTH ANNUAL STATE CONVENTION

Saint Cloud, October 6, 1928



PUBLIC WELFARE IN GOVERNMENT

Child
Welfare

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Continued support of ratification of the Child Labor Amendment.

Women in
Industry

Amendment of the minimum wage law to make it apply to girls as it now does to boys under the age of 21.

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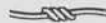
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Appointment of the county superintendent of schools by an elected county board of education.

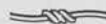


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CONGRESSIONAL MEASURES

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Support of international agreements to renounce war as an instrument of public policy and substitute arbitration as a means of settling international differences.

Support of proposals leading to the entry of the United States into the World Court.

Note: These measures were not voted upon at St. Cloud but were designated by the National League Convention for active support in 1928-29.

PROPOSED PLAN OF WORK FOR 1929-30
approved by the State Board
for submission to Eleventh Annual State Convention

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Citizenship Schools

Election activities

(Candidates' meetings, vote surveys, information headquarters, etc.)

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO PREVENT WAR

Support of

*Pan-American Arbitration Treaty

*Root Proposal for the World Court

*International Reduction of Armaments

DEPARTMENT OF EFFICIENCY IN GOVERNMENT

Support of

Organization of State Government in accordance with standards
adopted by the Minnesota League of Women Voters

*The Lame Duck Amendment to the federal Constitution

Study of

Reorganization of federal departments

Taxation

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE IN GOVERNMENT

Women in Industry

The working woman in Minnesota

Study of conditions affecting wages and hours

Legal Status of Women

Promotion of the service of women on juries

Study of laws and customs relating to marriage

Living Costs

*Support of the development of Muscle Shoals as a national asset

Study of the tariff

Child Welfare and Education

The child in Minnesota

Study of state laws affecting Minnesota children
(Maternity and infancy, compulsory education, child labor)

Study of administration of these laws under -
U. S. Children's Bureau, State Children's Bureau, Division
of Child Hygiene of the State Department of Health, State
Industrial Commission, State Department of Education

*Support of proposed federal maternity and infancy legislation

Note: Federal legislative measures adopted for active support by the National League of Women Voters are incorporated in this proposed program and marked by a star.

PLAN OF WORK
1929 - 1930
Adopted by the Eleventh Annual Convention
Minnesota League of Women Voters

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Citizenship Schools

Election activities

(Candidates' meetings, vote surveys, information headquarters, etc.)

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of Child Hygiene of the State Department of Health, State
Industrial Commission, State Department of Education

* Support of proposed federal maternity and infancy legislation

* Indicates federal legislative measures adopted for active support by the National League of Women Voters and therefore included in the state League program.

Indicates subjects for study in the National League Program selected for inclusion also in the state League program. The League has taken no action on these subjects.

The Minnesota WOMAN VOTER

Vol. 9

November 1929

No. 10



*Professor Maria Sanford, Dr. Ethel E. Hurd, Mrs. H. G. Harrison
from a group photographed at the last American Suffrage
Association Convention in Chicago in 1920.*

Published Monthly by
THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

Plan of Work 1929-1930

adopted by

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL STATE CONVENTION

Saint Paul, November 2, 1929

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Citizenship Schools

Election activities

(Candidates' meetings, vote surveys, information headquarters, etc.)

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO PREVENT WAR

Support of

*Pan-American Arbitration Treaty

*Root Proposal for the World Court

*International Reduction of Armaments

EFFICIENCY IN GOVERNMENT

Support of

Organization of state government in accordance with standards adopted by the Minnesota League of Women Voters

*The Lame Duck Amendment to the federal constitution

Study of

†Reorganization of federal departments

†Taxation

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*Support of the development of Muscle Shoals as a national asset

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Child Welfare and Education

The child in Minnesota

Study of state laws affecting Minnesota children

(Maternity and infancy, compulsory education, child labor)

Study of the administration of these laws under—

U. S. Children's Bureau, State Children's Bureau, Division of Child Hygiene of the State Department of Health, State Industrial Commission, State Department of Education

*Support of proposed federal maternity and infancy legislation

The Plan of Work printed here has been sent to each president of a local League in the state, together with detailed supplementary suggestions (mimeographed) from Miss Wells on

Planning the year's work,

What every League should do during the year,

What the agenda for a League meeting should include and

A month by month calendar for local Leagues.

Miss Florence Harrison, who is visiting California as a representative of the National League of Women Voters, is quoted in the California League Bulletin as saying, "If you go to a convention and adopt a definite program of work, don't all go home and busy yourselves doing something else."

Miss Wells' suggestions are issued as a help to local Leagues in making plans to carry out the program adopted. Even the most unsophisticated League officer need not go astray in the conduct of local League work with these suggestions at hand.

*Indicates federal legislative measures adopted for active support by the National League of Women Voters and therefore included in the state League program.

†Indicates subjects for study in the National League Program selected for inclusion also in the state League program. The League has taken no action on these subjects.

November 1929

P L A N O F W O R K
1929 - 1930

Adopted by the Eleventh Annual Convention
Minnesota League of Women Voters

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Citizenship Schools

Election activities

(Candidates' meetings, vote surveys, information headquarters, etc.)

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO PREVENT WAR

Support of

* Pan-American Arbitration Treaty

* Root Proposal for the World Court

* International Reduction of Armaments

DEPARTMENT OF EFFICIENCY IN GOVERNMENT

Support of

Organization of state government in accordance with standards
adopted by the Minnesota League of Women Voters

* The Lame Duck Amendment to the federal Constitution

Study of

Reorganization of federal departments

Taxation

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE IN GOVERNMENT

Women in Industry

The working woman in Minnesota

Study of conditions affecting wages and hours

Legal Status of Women

Promotion of the service of women on juries

Study of laws and customs relating to marriage

Living Costs

* Support of the development of Muscle Shoals as a national asset

Study of the tariff

Child Welfare and Education

The child in Minnesota

Study of state laws affecting Minnesota children
(Maternity and infancy, compulsory education, child labor)Study of the administration of these laws under -
U. S. Children's Bureau, State Children's Bureau, Division
of Child Hygiene of the State Department of Health, State
Industrial Commission, State Department of Education

* Support of proposed federal maternity and infancy legislation

* Indicates federal legislative measures adopted for active support by the National League of Women Voters and therefore included in the state League program.

Indicates subjects for study in the National League Program selected for inclusion also in the state League program. The League has taken no action on these subjects.

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Some Achievements
of
The First Ten Years
of the
Minnesota League of
Women Voters
1919-1929

1639 Hennepin Avenue

The Minnesota League of Women Voters

First Year, 1919-20—

Prepared women for their first vote and laid a foundation for future work of the League of Women Voters by: a citizenship school in cooperation with the University of Minnesota at which 700 women registered; 53 schools of one to five days each and 72 lectures throughout the state; distributing 258,950 pieces of printed material of political education; holding 8 conventions in 8 congressional districts led by from five to eight speakers, the attendance for which was promoted by visits of officers to 66 towns.

Conducted the first get-out-the-vote campaign following the final enfranchisement of women, August, 1920, including every device used in later campaigns with the addition of more instruction in the mechanics of voting and of election laws. It included

The first all-party candidates' meeting ever held in the state and the first state and county fair booths of non-partisan political information—at state fair and county fairs.

Second Year, 1920-21—

Inaugurated the Woman Voter, a monthly bulletin of political education on League of Women Voters measures.

Led the public demand for calling the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armaments, the first League petition numbering 3500 names.

Supported among other successful legislative measures, one making women eligible for jury service.

Supported the acceptance by the legislature of the Sheppard-Towner Maternity and Infancy Act and the state's later cooperation with the federal government in organizing the work under the Act.

Third Year, 1921-22—

Prepared and distributed the first state Digest of Election Laws which is still in use by public officials, teachers of civics in the public schools, and the general public.

Fourth Year, 1922-23—

Supported the act by which the legislature appointed an interim committee on reorganization of the state departments. Without this committee for which the League of Women Voters was primarily responsible, reorganization, the most important governmental change in the state in recent years, might not have occurred or have been long delayed.

Inaugurated a radio service of unpartisan political education that has never since been discontinued.

Held the First Institute of Government in cooperation with the University of Minnesota. Such an Institute has since been held every other year.

Fifth Year, 1923-24—

Gathered and carried to Washington a mile of signatures in behalf of the United States' adherence to the World Court—perhaps the most spectacular demonstration ever made in behalf of the World Court.

Held 34 one-day schools in 19 communities, with an attendance of 38000, as one part of an extensive get-out-the-vote campaign.

Sixth Year, 1924-25—

Ended the get-out-the-vote campaign with the Passing-The-Torch tour from the Canadian to the Iowa border, 1,160 miles, with the final ceremony on the steps of the Capitol where it was met by the governor.

Carried on an intensive educational campaign in behalf of reorganization of state departments and in support of the bill which was passed by the legislature. Previous attempts at reorganization which had been supported by no such education of the public had failed.

Seventh Year, 1925-26—

Inaugurated candidates' meetings by radio, all the candidates for governor speaking.

Prepared, published, and distributed for use in study groups 8,000 primers on "Current Questions in Government."

Eighth Year, 1926-27—

Conducted a new kind of Survey of Voting Habits based upon a study of 8 elections over a period of four years in 12 voting districts.

Ninth Year, 1927-28—

Conducted a second state-wide survey of jury service by women, to promote the inclusion of women in the jury panel in every county of the state.

Organized listening-in groups for the radio Voters' Service of the National League of Women Voters and the National Broadcasting Company as a part of an extensive get-out-the-vote campaign.

Tenth Year, 1928-29—

Supported the act under which the legislature appropriated \$43,000 a year for infancy-maternity work, nearly compensating for withdrawal of federal aid.



These listed achievements are only illustrations from a large number of similar accomplishments of the League of Women Voters during 120 months of continuous day-by-day activity in behalf of good government and political education. They do not include 15 laws enacted with the support of the League, nor do they include a vast output of publications of political education. They do not include the accomplishments of Local Leagues such as support of city charter amendments and similar improvements in local governments; nor a multitude of devices for interesting and informing the voters at election time; nor constant observance of and reports on public boards and departments; nor do they include hundreds of study groups on government and politics throughout the state.