

League of Women Voters of Minnesota Records

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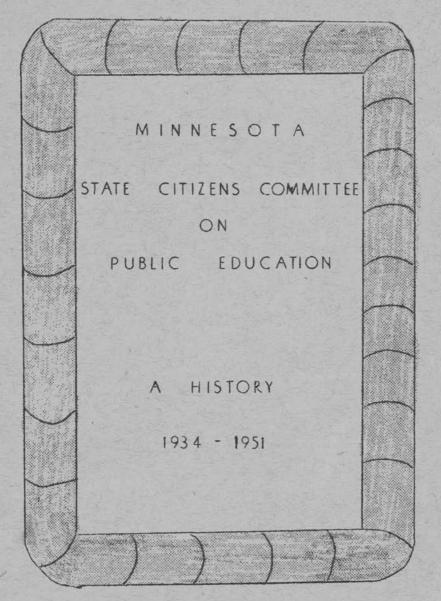
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November 15. 1950 Mrs. H. K. Painter State Citizens Committee on Public Education 4817 Fremont Avenue South Minneapolis, Minnesota Dear Mrs. Painter: The League Board does not have another meeting until the first week in December, but I have discussed with Mrs. T. O. Everson, our Civil Service Chairman, the request of the State Citizens Committee on Public Education that the League make a study of salaries under Civil Service of the professional staff in the Department of Education. The League's work for Civil Service was first for the acceptance of the merit principle, then for an adequate law well administered. I question that such a study as your committee suggests is within our scope. It seems to me that it would require job analysis for which we are not technically equipped. If salary schedules and job classifications, which are the responsibility of the Civil Service Department, need study as they apply to the Department of Education they may need it, also, for others. The League this year is working for an improved Civil Service system in Minnesota and we have been reconsidering the provisions of the present law and preparing for the legislation which will be introduced during the 1951 session. We shall, of course, be very such interested in the reports made by the Committee on Veterans Preference in Public Employment and the Efficiency in Government Commission. Mrs. Everson will bring this matter before the Civil Service Council and you will hear from us again. Sincerely. Mrs. Malcolm Hargraves President

State Citizens Committee on Public Education MINNESOTA Chairman Mrs. H. K. Painter Mrs. H. R. Painter
4817 Fremont Avenue South Minneapolis, Minnesota Vice Chairman Morris Bye Minneapolis, Minnesota Anoka, Minnesota November 2, 1950. Secretary-Treasurer Mrs. Ursula Christofferson 421 White Bear Avenue White Bear Lake, Minnesota Dear Mrs. Hargreaves: At its August meeting, the State Citizens' Committee voted to ask the Minnesota League of Women Voters whether it would be willing to make a study of the salaries, under Civil Service, of the professional staff of the Department of ducation. It was felt by all that the League was the ideal group to make such a study, because of its outstanding work in connection with Civil Service. There seems to be dissatisfaction with the ratings as now made. It was indicated at our meeting, that the Council of School Executives could be called upon for help in gathering statistics and in the study, of the League wished such help. Mrs. Partridge was authorized to transfer the Committee's request to the League. I know she has done so, but it may be that you would like a written request for your files. I do hope the League can see its way to making this study, for it seems to be really needed. Cordially yours, Claus S. Va and his the greater of (Mrs. H.K. Painter) 100000

State Citizens Committee on Public Education MINNESOTA Chairman Mrs. H. K. Painter 4817 Fremont Avenue South Minneapolis, Minnesota Vice Chairman Morris Bye Anoka, Minnesota Secretary-Treasurer Mrs. Ursula Christofferson October 21, 1950 421 White Bear Avenue White Bear Lake, Minnesota Mrs. M. Hargreaves, President Minnesota League of Women Voters 716 Fourth Street S. W. Rochester, Minnesota Dear Mrs. Hargreaves: In 1946 your organization was one of eighteen organizations which signed a letter of transmittal in a booklet describing the proposed new state aid program for schools in Minnesota. The purpose of the booklet, you may remember, was to give the citizens some information on which to base their opinions on the new state aids. It did not commit an organization to the program, but merely to the idea of giving voters information. This year the MEA in cooperation with the officers of the State Citizens Committee has prepared a booklet on the history and use of the income tax, together with the reasons why many friends of education believe that the income tax should be held for schools, at least until such time as the whole question of all dedicated funds is thoroughly explored. The booklet is an interesting one with charts and graphs. Would your organization be willing to attach its name to the accompanying letter of transmittal to the citizens of Minnesota? Again, such a letter is not intended to commit your organization to a position, but merely to give informatory material to the citizens. The price of the booklet depends, of course, in part on the number ordered. The MEA is placing the order. If you can indicate whether your organization will take copies for distribution, together with the approximate number needed, the MEA can order to better advantage. The price will be approximately ten cents a copy. Will you be kind enough to reply by returning the enclosed postcard, within the week, please, and let me know whether your organization will authorize the use of its name on the booklet? There is no cost involved. If you have questions, or wish to see the booklet, please let me know too. The booklet is not yet in final form, but rough copies can give you an idea of content if you wish to examine it. Cordially yours, Clara S. Fainte, 100000 Mrs. H. K. Painter

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL To the Citizens of Minnesota: The use of income tax funds is currently under discussion. Some people see a "surplus" lying idle; others see merely a working reserve to be kept for schools, in order to insure payments of state aids to education. The MEA has prepared this bulletin in cooperation with the State Department of Education and the officers of the State Citizens Committee as a convenient handbook on the income tax. It explains why friends of education ask that the income tax be held for schools until such time as the whole question of state finances and dedicated funds has been thoroughly explored and a satisfactory tax system worked out. We think you would like to read the school side of the case and give it consideration before you make up your mind on the distribution of the income tax. For that reason we ask that you read it thoughtfully, and discuss it with your friends and neighbors. Sincerely yours, (Names of organizations to be listed here)



MINNESOTA

STATE CITIZENS COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC EDUCATION

A History

1934-1951

Written by

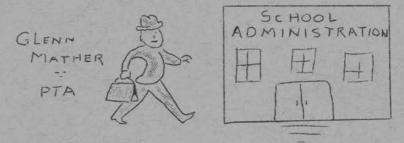
Mrs. H. K. Painter Minneapclis, Minnesota January, 1952 The rocts of the State Citizens
Committee on Public Education go
back into cooperative attempts by
the Parent-Teacher Association, the
Minneapolis Branch, American
Association of University Women,
and the Minneapolis League of Women.
Voters to pool their information
and efforts in matters involving
schools.

The organization of a Citizens Committee actually took place in Minneapolis early in 1934 after extensive preliminary discussion during the preceding year.

In 1942, two separate committees - a Citizens Committee on Public Education in Minneapolis, and a State Citizens Committee on Public Education - developed from the earlier committee. Until 1942, the history of the two committees is identical. The division into two committees is a natural one, since some problems are purely local, others are statewide.

1934

By 1934, the effects of the depression had presented a serious threat to schools. Reduced property valuations, tax delinquency, and rising high school enrolments cut deeply into available school funds. At the same time, more pupils were remaining in high school because fewer jobs were available because of economic conditions. This combination of shrinking income and increased high school costs made the school situation desperate and parents became alarmed.



When Glenn Mather of the Minneapolis Council
Parent-Teacher Associations, Inc. went to the school
authorities for advice, Newton Hegel, Director of
Research, referred him to a group from the
Minneapolis Branch, American Association of
University Women (then called the Minneapolis
College Women's Club) which had been studying the
threat to schools. From this suggestions, there
emerged a call for a meeting to discuss public
school finance.

In January, 1934, the PTA Central Council sent cut a letter to a group of about twenty people, mostly organization representatives. The list also included professional leaders from the local school administration, and from the University of Minnesota, both education and tax experts.

COME A POLICE PLACENT TEACHER We invite you to come to a meeting We invite you be come to a mercute, to discuss. to discuss there is available enough

(a) whether the formation of a program

(a) whether the formation of a program a) Whether there is available enough the data for the formation for cities of the catalog at least lead data for the formation of a program cities of the last legislation for cities of the first class in himnesota, and first class in himnesota, Dear (b) whether tax program for schools, and, if so, necessation.

(b) whether tax program could do the and, if so, necessation.

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ground work legislation. Passage of Legislation.

On Monday, evening, February 5, 1934, the first meeting was held in the Citizens Aid Building Minneapolis. Present were representatives of:

Minneapolis Council, Parent-Teacher Ason
Minneapolis Branch, American Association
of University Jomen
Minneapolis League of Women Voters
Minneapolis Section, National Council of
Jewish Jomen
Woman's Club of Minneapolis
Minneapolis Junior Chamber of Commerce
Junior Taxpayers Association
Minneapolis and St. Paul Public Schools.

A letter from the Duluth superintendent of schools indicated active interest in the Committee. Dr. Fred Englehardt, College of Education, University of Minnesota; Dr. Roy Blakey, University of Minnesota Tax authority; and Nathan Harris, research man for the Minneapolis city government, were present as advisors.

Glenn Mather, who at that time was serving as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee for the Minneapolis Central Council Parent-Teacher Association, presided and was named chairman.

He appointed Mrs. H. K. Painter of the Minneapolis Branch, AAUW, as secretary.



WELCOME!

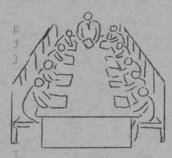
The Committee first took the name of the Citizens Committee on Public School Finance, since it was the financial emergency which focused attention on school problems.

At this meeting plans were developed for formulating a temporary and a long-range program

Homeowners pay a tax based on 25% of the first \$4,000 of the real and true value of their property as shown on the tax rolls, and 40% -- normal assessment rate -- on the balance

threatened an estimated shortage of two million dollars in school funds for Minneapolis. St. Paul reported a similar situation. Improved tax collections was stressed as an immediate measure to bring relief.

The February meeting was the first in a series of bi-monthly evening meetings at which lay citizens and various experts sat around the table to discuss and define the school problem and ways in which it might be met.



The Rifth District, Minnesota Federation of Tomen's Clubs; the Fifth District, American Legion and Auxiliary; Phi Delta Kappa (national honorary educational fraternity); and the Minnesota Education Association soon joined the original group. (A list of the present membership is on the back cover.)

In March, 1934, a pamphlet, "What about the Cost of Education," was published by a joint Committee of the Minneapolis Branch, American Association of University Women; and the Minneapolis League of Women Voters. (A copy is filed with this history.)

The factual information in this pamphlet was designed to inform people on various aspects of public education. The publishing was financed by the Central Council of Teacher Organizations of Minneapolis, which felt that such an interpretation made by lay groups was sufficiently valuable to warrant paying the cost. The pamphlet was widely distributed throughout the city.

At the April meeting, a subcommittee was appointed to study tax delinquency in Minneapolis, as well as subcommittees on publicity and public relations.

Announced also was a letter from President Coffman of the University of Minnesota, suggesting the need for a state committee to formulate issues and clarify school problems. The local committee took steps to cooperate in President Coffman's plan. A mass meeting on Educational Recovery was held under the auspices of "The Friends of Education" at Northrop Auditorium on the campus of the University of Minnesota.

Also by April, 1934, the Committee was ready to announce a program for suggested relief for the schools.

(A copy is filed with this history.)



PLAN FOR SCHOOL RELIEF
Proposed by

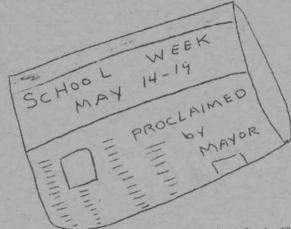
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CITIZENS COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE

 Larger units of school administration in the state for efficiency, economy, and greater educational opportunity for children...

- 2. Improvement in teachers' salaries since teachers had born the brunt of lack of money in the school budget, with salary reductions up to 20 per cent...
- 3. Reduction of tax delinquency through publicity and changes in tax delinquency laws...
- 4. Improvement in assessment practices in the state...
- 5. Securing of new sources of revenue to equalize the burden now carried by real estate and property. As a means of increasing revenue in the emergency, a retail sales tax on all commodities except staple foods and clothing for a two-year trial period was suggested as a means of avoiding deterioration of the public schools...

The Committee then undertook sponsorship of a School Week to be held in May. The school administration, the press, and practically all civic groups cooperated in this enterprise to focus public attention on school needs.



Leaflets were prepared explaining briefly and simply that:

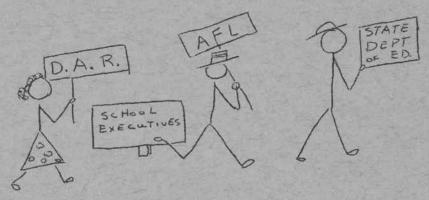
- 1) Children who formerly left high school were now staying in school.
- 2) Reduced tax collections and increasing cost of high schools due to larger enrolments, and modern needs for education in an urban society, all made a critical situation for schools.

The Committee also stated its program for relief of the schools. Thousands of one-page sheets, printed in various colors, were distributed; speakers were trained to address all possible groups in the city; and the Mayor proclaimed the week of May 14-19 as School Week.

The Minnesota Education Association in the

meanwhile had adopted a program for school relief similar to that suggested by the Citizens Committee. The newly created Minnesota Council on Education sponsored by President Coffman adopted substantially the same program.

The Daughters of the American Revolution, the AFL State Federation of Labor, State Department of Education, and the state Council of School Executives joined with the group which was obviously coming to have a state-wide character.



It became evident that the local representatives of state organizations were reporting to their state organizations and stimulating further state-wide interest. Branches of the American Association of University Women throughout the state were reported as becoming active in support of better schools.

Steps were taken to encourage inclusion of school relief measures in state organizational programs so that they would be prepared to take action in the coming legislative session of 1935.

Attempts were made to reach all candidates for the legislature to learn their position on school matters .

Phi Delta Kappa gave financial support. The local group of the Minnesota Education Association had paid the cost of the auditorium rental during school week.

Committee activity increased with the formation of:

- 1) a finance committee
- 2) a committee to make contacts with governmental authorities (under Dr. Englehardt, College of Education, University of Minnesota
- 3) an action committee composed of representatives from each local PTA unit in Minneapolis

The Minnesota Council of School Executives became an important means of enlisting education support for citizen activities throughout the state.

Glenn Mather, Chairman, Citizens Committee on Public School Finance, was authorized to work with Dr. Lotus C. Coffman, President, University of Minnesota, to make sure that there was no conflict between this committee and the Minnesota Council on Education. The state Council was defined as withing not to be active nor to endorse actively



J. G. Umstadt, also of the College of Education went to work reaching editors throughout the state in order to get their cooperation in giving the public school information. In October, 1934, careful research work was carried on by the tax delinquency subcommittee, sampling and analyzing tax delinquency in various parts of the city.

The Committee welcomed the formation by President Coffman of a committee of the Minnesota Council on Education to study legislative needs of cities of the first class.

At the same time, the work to stimulate state-wide organizational interest bore fruit in the announcement that several state organizations, namely the American Association of University Women, American Legion and Auxiliary, Minnesota Congress of Parents and Teachers, and the Minnesota Federation of Women's Clubs, had adopted all or part of the Committee's program.

At the same time, the work to stimulate with a state organizational interest bore fruit in the announcement that several state organizational interest bore fruit in the announcement that several state organizational interest bore fruit in the announcement that several state organizational interest bore fruit in the announcement that several state organizational interest bore fruit in the announcement that several state organizational interest bore fruit in the announcement that several state organizational interest bore fruit in the announcement that several state organizational interest bore fruit in the announcement that several state organizational interest bore fruit in the announcement that several state organizational interest bore fruit in the announcement that several state organizational interest bore fruit in the announcement of the several state organization of University in the several state organization org

Equally important was the appointment by Governor Floyd B. Olson of a Tax Delinquency , Committee on which Glenn Mather served. This committee proceeded to prepare legislation to improve tax collections. (Their proposals were finally enacted into law.)

A legislative committee was set up with the object of getting sponsors on a state-wide basis for needed school legislation.

Controversy developed throughout the state as to the method of taxation to be advocated for schools. Because the division took place along political lines, the Committee decided to emphasize the fact that schools must have money, and that the method of taxation, which was

political, must be made by legislative decision. The Committee then concentrated on presenting the financial needs of schools throughout the state.

1935



From 1935, until
the end of the
legislative session
in 1937, the
secretary of the
Committee had a
desk in the school
administration offices
in Minneapolis, and
worked daily, on a
volunteer basis, on
the preparation of
materials.

The school administration gave office help, but expenses for paper and mailing were paid by the Committee.

A series of bulletins was sent cut during this period. (A complete file of bulletins, state press releases, correspondence and records are now filed in the offices of the Minneapolis Public Schools. An incomplete file of the early records and material is also available at the headquarters of the Minneapolis Citizens Committee on Public Education.)

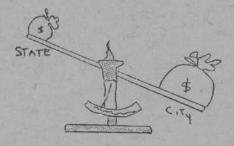
In general, the material issued covered information on financial needs of schools, on experiences of other state (46 states took some kind of legislative action to improve school finances), the backfiring of tax limitation

and the fact that education was a state responsibility and that local communities must adopt a state-wide outlook even for the solution of their local problems.

By the time the 1935 legislative session began, the program had become defined as follows:

- 1. Reorganization of school districts.
- 2. Revision of tax delinquency laws.
- 3. Search for new sources of revenue with the indication that a limited form of sales tax might be the most hopeful way of securing the needed funds.
- 4. With increased study, it also became clear that the whole system of state aids needed to be overhauled, since it was complicated, unwieldly, and open to extensive abuse.

The entire state aid for schools at that time amounted to approximately \$12,000,000 annually. The cities received about 13 per cent of their operating costs from state aid.



Per pupil costs in the state averaged about \$100 per pupil in the cities and \$80 in the rural areas.

Hope for a state aid system which would spend about fifty million dollars annually (as the state did in 1950) seemed entirely visionary.

A modest suggestion for a state aid of \$25 per pupil was chvicusly impractical under the existing system of state aids.

In January, 1935,
the Committee of the
Minnesota Council on Education, which was studying
the needs of cities of the first class, issued
its report. In general, it stated that special
problems existed in the cities because of
industrial activity, and that the state must
recognize those needs. More would be gained,
they believed, by working to raise standards and
aids throughout the state, than by letting the
cities reduce their standards.

Economies sufficient to offset loss of revenue resulting from economic conditions were out of the question. The cities must have more state aid to survive. The school population of the three cities of the first class was approximately one—third of the entire school population. What affected them adversely would lower standards in the entire state.

The state might well lock forward to paying roughly cne-half of the costs of education, and such aid would have the added value of relieving the local burden on property.

Revision of state aids was recommended as well as larger units of administration and better assessment procedure. The report definitely stated that rural areas must not continue to maintain inefficient units of administration in the name of local self-government since all share in the costs of state aids.

SCIENTIFICAT INTERNATIONAL MORE STATE

Bills were introduced in the legislature in 1935 recommending larger units of administration, scientific assessment of property on a state-wide basis, revision of tax delinquency laws, and a plan for 50/50 support of education by state and locality with state funds coming from some source other than the property tax. Half of the school costs were estimated to require appropriations of \$50,000,000 annually.

Because the Minnesota Council on Education was inactive, the burden of reaching state citizens

with information on the program fell on the Citizens Committee

PTAS

AAUW

AM. LEGION - etc.

Mailings of the bulletins outlining the program went to 3000 key people in the state. The Committee also supported a proposal to permit cities of the first class to use income tax money for current expenses, if revenue otherwise obtainable fell short of \$90 per pupil.

The existing law required income tax money to go first to debt reduction of schools.

This proposal was passed by the legislature first on a temporary basis. Later the cities gained permanent permission to use the income tax for current expenses.

In the face of conflicts over taxes in the legislature, the full Committee authorized the Executive committee to support whatever tax proposals for revenue were politically feasible. This left the Committee free from having to promote any particular method and able to support whatever measure the legislature agreed upon.

The Committee worked actively through member organizations in support of a bill to increase state aid by \$\\$\limes\limes\limes\limes\limes\limes\limes\rimes

A pamphlet was widely circulated giving the facts about school needs and the proposed bill.

Schools NEED MONEY

The Committee employed a worker at the legislature and used radic broadcasts to publicize the facts.

Minneapolis organized
thoroughly all PTA units in
the city. Each PTA sent
in letters ranging from
40 in one group to
1000 in another.
There was widespread

There was widespread public interest throughout the state. All agreed that the legislature was more education conscious than it had ever been.

A new revenue bill was prepared which provided for more state aid, though not to the amount of the 50/50 sharing hoped for by the Committee. A doubling of the income tax earmarked for schools was recommended.

Governor Floyd B. Olson and the legislature, however, could not agree on the omnibus tax measure designed to meet all state revenue needs (doubling of the income tax was a part of the omnibus bill), so the bill failed to become law.

However, some state aids were increased and provisions were made for more efficient administration of school units.

In October, 1935,
Mr. J. G. Umstadt, College
of Education, University of
Minnescta, became acting
chairman of the Committee, in
the absence of Glenn Mather.
Mr. Umstadt had been serving
as legislative
chairman.



FULL SPEED AHEAD!

Nork redcubled in the fall of 1935, with an impending special session of the legislature. The regular session had changed methods of apportionment to average daily attendance — a step forward — had revised taxes on agricultural land, and revised the system of giving supplemental aid to poorer districts.

Approximately \$14,000,000 a year was available in state aids, but distribution remained on the old inequitable system, and some aids were paid in full, others pro-rated, when appropriations failed to equal the amount needed for full payment.

The Committee decided to work hard to hold the income tax for school use, to ask for payment of state aids in full, and for encouragement of larger units of school administration.



The Governor proposed an increase in income taxes in order to assure payment of state aids in full.

The Committee stressed payments of aids in full, educating the public on this point since the amount spent for schools by the state

had decreased from 54 million dollars in 1930 to 40 million dollars in 1934.

The PTAs and the American Legion and Auxiliary were active in supporting an income tax increase earmarked for public schools.

In October, 1936, Vern Mikkelson (PTA) became chairman of the Committee, and Ernest Hansen, (American Legion) of New Ulm, replaced J. G. Umstadt as legislative chairman, when the later moved from the state.

The Committee urged the formation of local citizens committees throughout the state and pointed to effective local groups in St. Cloud and Rochester.

ST. Cloud

MINNEAPH'S

Rochester

The Committee reaffirmed its state-wide outlook, the importance of holding the income tax, not only to give money to schools, but also to relieve the tax burden on real estate.

1937

During the 1937 legislative session, the Committee continued its emphasis on the need for more money, leaving the method of taxation to legislative decision. The State Editorial Association cooperated in giving information on this subject and on the need for larger units and better assessment practices.

At that time, the income tax was distributed on a \$10 per pupil basis, according to the school census. The Committee asked for the use of the income tax to secure revenue up to \$100 per pupil and for its further use to pay state aids in full.

It also asked permission for cities to make high local levies.

The Minnesota Farm Bureau and the State School Board Association also became interested in the program of the Committee.

1938

By 1938, the amount of state aid had increased to \$17,500,000 a year, or 26 per cent of costs.





LOCAL

STATE

By this time, various attempts by the legislature to revise and improve the system of state aids had not succeeded, and the Committee favored a thorough study of state aids.

Many people felt that state aids should not be further irreased until needed reforms in the system could be made, since further increases might perpetuate present abuses and not give aid to districts badly in need of more state help.

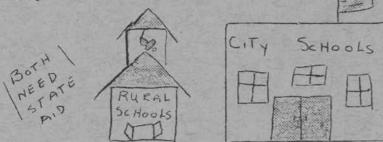
The Committee took the position that every attempt should be made to unite rural and urban areas in behalf of better education instead of permitting continued rivalry between these areas over each other's share in inadequate appropriations. Such a united approach might mobilize public support for better schools. Rural and urban areas have common problems which they must face together.

In 1939, Mrs. H. K. Painter, who had served continuously as secretary, became chairman, and Dr. E. T. W. Boquist (American Legion) became secretary.

An interim committee created by the 1939 legislature came cut with proposals for the revision of state aids. The proposals were largely one of redistribution of present funds in favor of poorer districts, and ran contrary to the thinking of the Citizens Committee.

It did not include reforms which the Committee thought necessary as a preliminary to granting further supplemental aid, and in no way recognized the needs of urban areas to equalize the tax burden and relieve schools.

The interim committee based its report on the assumption that no more money would be available for schools, while the Citizens Committee felt the basis for any approach to revision of state aids should be the educational needs of the children of the state.



It also pointed out that any program, if is to be adopted, must meet urban needs as well as those of the rural areas.

The Minnescta Council of School Executive helped finance the distribution of material by urging widespread subscription to the bulletins.

1 9 4 2

The Committee then was inactive until 1942, when two separate committees:

Minneapolis Citizens Committee on Public Education

AND

State Citizens Committee on Public Education

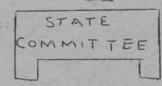
developed from the earlier committee. The organization of the two committees was the same as the earlier one, but the new name indicated that the committees! interests were no longer confined to finance. The division into the two committees is a natural one, since some problems are purely local, others are statewide. Cooperation exists between the two committees.

In 1942, Lloyd P. Johnson became chairman of the reactivated local group in Minneapolis, which was facing a local crisis known as "The Schoonmaker Affair." In August, 1944, the state group was reactivated as a clearing house for legislative activities on school matters. Representation included state-wide organizations interested in education. Present at the meeting in August were representatives of:

Minnesota Council of School Executives
Minnesota Congress of Parents and Teachers
American Association of University Women
College of Education - University of
Minnesota

Minnesota Education Association Farm Bureau State School Board Association AFL Teachers Federation

> CLEARING HOUSE FOR SCHOOL LEGISLATION



Mrs. D. A. Munro (PTA) was named chairman, and Mrs. H. K. Painter (AAUW) secretary.

Plans were made to reach the Railroad Brotherhood, CIO, and Veterans of Foreign Wars.





On October 17, an all day meeting with a program arranged by Dr. Wesley E. Peik,

Dean, College of Education, University of Minnesota, was held. The morning session was devoted to a discussion of the need for federal aid.

In December, 1944, the Committee arranged for panels of speakers to cover the state explaining the need for revising cur system of state aid, and reporting on the work of the Interim Committee to be presented to the 1945 legislature. On each of two teams were represented the Minnesota Congress of Parents and Teachers, American Association of University Jomen. Council of School Executives, County Superintendents, and State School Board Association, and State Department of Education. The importance of local committees was stressed.



The interim bill as ready for the legislature was a modification of the original report and reconciled some of the conflicts which had arisen over the original report which had served mainly to redistribute present revenues rather than to plan an educational program. Steps were taken to secure the continued cooperation of the press.

1 9 4 5

The proposed changes in state aid were not accomplished in the 1945 legislature. Following this session, the Committee asked Governor Thye to appoint a state-wide non-political committee to study the whole question of reorganization of state aids.

The committee was appointed and headed by Dr. J. C. Christianson of the Farm Campus, University of Minnesota. It met during 1946 and came up with a completely modernized plan for state aids.

The State Citizens Committee -- several of whose members had served on the Governor's Committee -- sponsored the publication of a booklet explaining the proposed new system.

1947

Member organizations were active in their local groups, and the legislature of 1947, after discussion and action by citizens, passed a bill embodying the essential features of the proposals of the Governor's Committee.

1948

Morris Bye, (MEA) succeeded Mrs. Munro as chairman.

1950

He was succeeded by Mrs. H. K. Painter, who had served continuously as secretary. F. E. Heineman, State Department of Education, became secretary, but resigned shortly thereafter because of pressure of work, and was replaced by Mrs. Ursula Christofferson (State School Board Association) as secretary-treasurer.

Financial support came from member organiza- 2) tions, and much of the impetus came from the Gouncil of School Executives. The Committee voted to elect individuals to membership to develop continuity and to gain additional workers.

Since passage of the state aid bill, the State Committee, through the member organizations, has worked each session to strengthen and improve its provisions and to increase the amount of state aid.

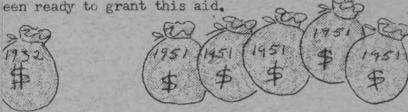
1951

In 1951, an economy minded legislature . was persuaded to increase the basic aid to \$70 per pupil unit and other aids in varying degrees, at an estimated cost of sixty-one to sixty-three mildion dollars a year for the next biennium. . This accomplishment has increased state aids and brought them nearer to the goal of the 50/50 sharing between the state and local communities advocated by the Committee in its early years.

l Each legislative session has seen improvements in assessment practices and progress in reorganization of school districts.

t The Committee, recognizing the impertance of kindergartens in the I education program has worked to increase the per pupil allocation for kindergartens from 1/4 per pupil as established by the legislature to 1/2 per pupil unit as advocated by Governor Thye's Committee on the Revision of State Aids.

The Committee also supported state aid for unior colleges but the legislature so far has not een ready to grant this aid.



Since the early days when the income tax rought in less than ten million dollars annually, eccipts have increased from that source to 53,010,962 in 1951. So far, only that portion f receipts authorized by the legislature is ctually spent.

The legislature has not appropriated all vailable income tax money to meet school needs. or example, state aids have not increased so hat there is the desired 50/50 sharing between tate and local communities, and does not include upport of junior colleges.

Because the legislature has failed to ppropriate enough money from income tax receipts o meet all school needs, there exists a reserve und of roughly \$50,000,000

In 1950, the State Citizens Committee ponsored a publication by the Minnesota Education sscciation called, "Protecting Minnesota's nvestment in Human Resources." This pamphlet hows that the so-called "surplus" is rather a ushion, the existence of which guarantees to ach local school district that the money ppropriated by the legislature is on hand not that they may make their budgets without lear of the old and dreaded pro-rating of aids.

Because there is tremendous pressure to tap the unappropriated balance, the Committee has the task — still unfinished — of protecting income tax receipts against raids for other purposes. Twice in recent years, such raids have been made — once to finance higher education and once, 1949, to add six million dollars to the general revenue fund.

The Committee has taken the position that schools are in real need of all income tax receipts and if all needs were really met, even the cushion would be depleted.

During the last two years the Committee has taken on some special studies, one on the needs of early childhood, another on necessary adjustments in civil service ratings and pay scales as they affect professional employes of the State Department of Education. It is ready currently



to have a study made of the report of the Little Hoover Commission as it affects education.

It also has requested the Commissioner of Education to request the State Committee on Higher and Vocational Education to make a study on teacher education in Minnesota. By way of summary of the events of the past twenty years, in general the State Committee has remained a clearing house for school legislation, though it has during the past year added some special committees for study.

It is fair to say that the Committee has stimulated interest in the problems of our schools, that it has coordinated the efforts of those wanting to work for better schools, and that it has increased public understanding of education.

Its greatest single achievement has been the revision of the basic state aid law. (It made the request for a Governor's Committee for the Revision of State Aids and broadcast the findings of the committee to the citizens.

In addition, it has helped to further recrganization of school districts, better assessment practices, recognition of the importance of early childhood education, vocational education, and post high school education at the junior college level.

Its continuous method of work has been the circulation of information, the stimulating of crganizations to support better schools in their state programs and coordinating their legislative efforts.

In all these endeavors, the Committee has worked with the State Department of Education and has depended on the Department for advice, and for help of many kinds, and for encouragement. The Department has been cooperative to the highest degree.

The one lesson to be learned may well be that study is fundamental but that teamwork of lay and professional organizations and the duly consituted education authorities is essential if education is to move forward

MINNESOTA

STATE CITIZENS COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC EDUCATION

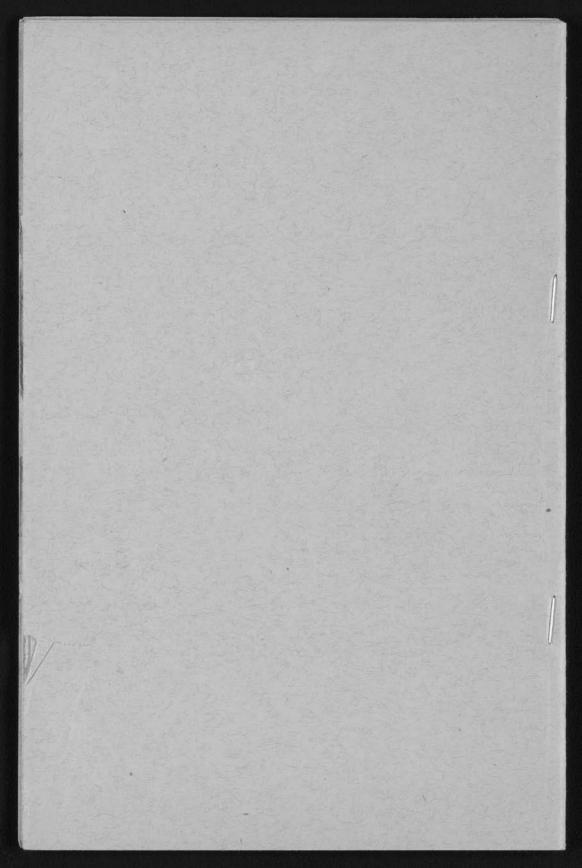
tate organizations currently on the mailing list of the State Committee:

Finnescta Education Association innesota League of Women Voters innesota Division, American Association of University Women linnesota Department of Education innesota Association of School Adminstrators 'innesota State Federation of Teachers finnesota Association of County Superintendents finnesota School Board Association Minnesota Congress of Parents and Teachers Minnesota Association of School Business Officials Finnesota Federation of Labor Imerican Legion and Auxiliary Farm Bureau and Auxiliary College of Education, University of Minnesota Minnesota Grange rederated Women's Clubs innesota Association of Commercial Club Secretaries innesota Jaycees Sinnesota Business and Professional Women Annesota Division of the National Council of Jewish Women tailway Brotherhoods Farmers Union Veterans of Foreign Wars Tinnesota Department of Conservation Tinnesota Association for Childhood Education innesota Vocational Association Phi Delta Kappa Tinnesota State CIO Council innesota Association of Visiting Teachers

Commission on Vocational and Higher Education

State Committee mailing list cont'd

Delta Kappa Gamma
Minnesota Association of Junior Colleges
Minnesota Nutrition Council
Minnesota Teachers Colleges
National Polio Foundation
Industrial Relations Center
Governor's Advisory Committee for the Handicapped
Minnesota Society for Crippled Children and Adults
Minnesota Society for the Prevention of Blindness
Minnesota Speech Clinicians
Legislative Research Council
Minnesota Home Economists
American Education Fellowship
Minnesota State Council of Agencies for the Blind



National Citizens Commission for the Public Schools

2 WEST 45TH STREET . NEW YORK 36, N.Y.

MURRAY HILL 7-1535

January 21, 1952

Mrs. E. H. Newstrom
Executive Secretary
League of Women Voters of Minnesota
84 South Tenth Street
Room 417
Minneapolis 2, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Newstrom:

We were delighted to have your letter of November sixteenth, enclosing information on what the League of Women Voters is doing for the public schools in Minnesota.

With the thought that you will be interested in seeing Mrs. Sheppard's picture in our roundup of citizen activity in Minnesota, I am enclosing five copies of the January issue of our news bulletin, "Citizens and their Schools." As soon as the photograph comes back from the printer I'll see that it's sent to you.

I hope you will keep us up to date on your activities and will let us know whenever we may be of assistance.

Sincerely,

Kay Stanley. 13 rows

Kay Stanley-Brown Editor, "Citizens and their Schools"

Members of the National Citizens Commission for the Public Schools

MRS. BARRY BINGHAM	Vice President, Louisville Courier-Journal and Times	Louisville, Ky.
JAMES F. BROWNLEE, Vice Chm	Chairman of Business-Education Committee, Committee for Economic Develop't	Fairfield, Conn.
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LEO PERLIS, Secretary	National Director, National CIO Community Services Committee, 1776 Broadway	New York 19, N. Y.
VICTOR G. REUTHER	Director, Education Department, UAW-CIO, 7310 Woodward Avenue	Detroit 2, Mich.
O. H. ROBERTS, JR.	Partner, Roberts & Roberts, 718 Citizens National Bank Building	Evansville 17, Ind.
RAYMOND RUBICAM	P. O. Box 416	Scottsdale, Ariz.
BEARDSLEY RUML	630 Fifth Avenue	New York 20, N. Y.
HARRY SCHERMAN	Book-of-the-Month Club, 1∞ Sixth Avenue	New York 13, N. Y.
LOUIS B. SELTZER	Editor, The Cleveland Press	Cleveland, Ohio
RICHARD JOYCE SMITH	Partner, Whitman, Ransom, Coulson & Goetz, 40 Wall Street	New York 5, N. Y.
FRANK STANTON	President, Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., 485 Madison Avenue	New York 22, N. Y.
CHARLES ALLEN THOMAS	President, Monsanto Chemical Company	
JUDGE CHARLES E. WYZANSKI, JR.	U. S. District Judge for Massachusetts, U. S. Court	St. Louis 4, Mo.
P. BERNARD YOUNG, JR.	Editor, Norfolk Journal and Guide	Boston, Mass.
	HENRY TOY, JR.—Executive Director	Norfolk, Va.

National Citizens Commission for the Public Schools 2 WEST 45TH STREET • NEW YORK 19, N.Y. MURRAY HILL 7-1535 Copy to Mrs. Newstrom January 21, 1952 Mrs. Fred T. Sheppard, President

Mrs. Fred T. Sheppard, President St. Paul League of Women Voters 1335 Beechwood Avenue St. Paul, Minnesota

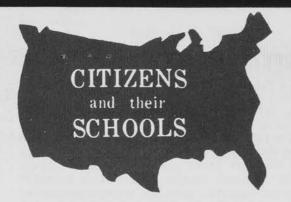
Dear Mrs. Sheppard:

We were delighted to have the opportunity of reproducing your photograph in the January issue of our markhly news bulletin, "Citizens and their Schools." Mrs. E. H. Newstrom, Executive Secretary of the League in Minneapolis, was good enough to send us the picture for use in our rounder of citizen activity for better schools in Minnesota. I am enclosing five copies of the issue for your information.

Please Vet us know whenever we may be of assistance to you in your school improvement program.

Sincerely,

Kay Stanley-Brown Editor, "Citizens and their Schools"



News for people working for better schools in their communities

JANUARY 1952

Volume 2, No. 5

WEST VIRGINIA FORMS GROUP

"Unless we give more attention to schools and the future generation, we are liable to find the city, state and nation deteriorating."

With those words, Governor Okey L. Patteson addressed the first meeting of the West Virginia Citizens Commission for Public Education.

Purpose of the newly-formed statewide group is to bring about an improved public understanding of educational problems and bring the public closer to the schools. Membership reflects a geographical representation of the Panhandle State. Chairman is John D. Hoblitzell of Parkersburg.

Besides working to encourage the formation of local citizens' committees and county groups (several are already formed), the statewide committee has selected five school problems to tackle. Subcommittees will look into financing of schools, qualification of county boards of education and other personnel, development of citizen concern for schools, teaching of moral values and legislation for the betterment of the state educational system.

Governor Patteson, himself a member of the new commission, says that he considers the organization "one of the most worthwhile groups to be set up in the state in a long time."

MANY SMALL VOICES

"IF EACH PARENT OF A SCHOOL CHILD WOULD LEND HIS 'SMALL' VOICE TO A HUGE CHORUS OF BETTERMENT FOR OUR SCHOOL SYSTEMS, WE COULD SET IN MOTION AN AVALANCHE WHICH WOULD EVENTUALLY SWEEP A GREATER NUMBER OF QUALIFIED MEN AND WOMEN INTO THE POSITION OF LEADERSHIP IN OUR SCHOOLS."

CARBIDE NEWS, HOUSE ORGAN FOR UNION CARBIDE AND CARBON CORPORATION, SOUTH CHARLESTON, W. VIRGINIA, DIVISION.

NATIONAL JAYCEES LAUNCH PROJECT

In the new operations kit issued from the national headquarters of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, Ernest Stockton, National Public Education Chairman, urges the 2,000 local Jaycee presidents to conduct workshop conferences in their communities around the important topic of school improvement.

Mr. Stockton's recommendation stated in part:
"Our thinking behind endorsing this project is that
good schools are everybody's business. The entire
community should accept the responsibility for public
school education. No single organization should be
more vitally concerned about the quality of our
schools than the Jaycees."

NCCPS will serve as consultant for any local Jaycee chapter wanting to conduct a workshop conference. The Commission will also provide case histories and other materials to help make these meetings around the country successful.



James G. K. McClure, Chairman, Citizens Committee for Better Schools, Asheville-Buncombe County, North Carolina, and NCCP'S member.

Among the eleven winners,
Asheville-Buncombe County,
North Carolina, and Kalamazoo, Michigan, are included for their contributions to school improvement.
In both communities, citizens! committees were active.

Further information about the two school improvement groups is available from NCCPS clearinghouse library. See page 4 for brief digest of the Kalamazoo citizens' group recent activities.

ALL AMERICAN CITIES FOR 1951

At the National Conference on Government held in Cincinnati November 26-28, sponsored by the National Municipal League and the Minneapolis Tribune, eleven All American Cities for 1951 were chosen. The annual award is given to communities where there has been noteworthy civic action of a constructive nature involving vigorous and fairly broad citizen participation.

Henry Ford, Jr., Chairman, Kalamazoo Citizens Committee on Public Schools, Kalamazoo, Michigan



NEW PUBLICATION ANNOUNCED

A new public relations newsletter for classroom teachers which the National School Public Relations Association will publish monthly goes out to subscribers this month.

"The enthusiasm for 'It Starts in the Classroom,' the public relations handbook for teachers, convinced the officers of NSPRA that a newsletter to report the latest and best ideas in this field as they are developed each month will be a real service to every classroom teacher, " said Roy K. Wilson, Executive Secretary of NSPRA.

Subscription rates and further information can be obtained from NSPRA, I201 Sixteenth St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.



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File Copy State Citizens Committee on Public Education that

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Agent Market State Sta Chairman Mrs. H. K. Painter 4817 Fremont Avenue South Minneapolis, Minnesota Vice Chairman Morris Bve Anoka, Minnesota Secretary-Treasurer Mrs. Ursula Christofferson 421 White Bear Avenue July 7, 1952 White Bear Lake, Minnesota Dear Member: We had a good meeting on June the 17th and we covered a lot of ground. You will receive the minutes later in the summer, before we call the fall meeting, but I am sending this now so as to give those of you who were not present some of the information we gathered. This information will be found in enclosures one, two and three. ENCLOSURE 1. True to our function as a clearinghouse of information on education legislation, we are sending a digest of proposals coming from the State Department of Education. Please note especially two of the proposals which are extremely important. We hope your organization will study and support them. One proposal deals with the increase of the basic state aid, and other aids proportionately. If we are to keep pace with proper state support of costs, in line with increased inflationary costs of public schools, action must be taken at the next session. One hundred dollars per pupil unit for the basic aid is the figure being discussed. Roughly, that would keep things about as they are, with the state paying 45% of the cost up to a unit cost of 220.00. The second proposal aims to clarify the authority of the State Department to set standards for the granting of state aids. The Little Hoover Report stresses the need for legislation defining the powers and responsibilities of the Department. Proposal number 1 on the first page will be the necessary clarification of authority. You may get additional information from the Department of Education in St. Paul. ENCLOSURE 2. This is the carefully studied report of our subcommittee on those parts of the Little Hoover Report dealing with our public schools. Again we hope you will study this report carefully, and that your organization may be prepared to act. ENCLOSURE 3. This is our history. We think it will be valuable in explaining the work of this committee to members of your organization, interested citizens and legislators. Additional copies of all these materials may be secured if you need them. We remind you once more that we are not a pressure group, but that we hope again this session to make available to legislators a chart showing just which organizations support which pieces of legislation. We hope also to be able to help you in your legislative work by giving you information and coordinating your efforts. 1110

-2-For these reasons we ask that you be prepared, if you can, to let us know (when we meet in the late summer or early fall) just what the legislative program of your organization will be on items affecting the public schools; and your stand, if any, on the use of the income tax. Many of our members favor holding the income tax for the schools. If your organization can make a small financial contribution to help pay for paper and mailing costs, we shall be most grateful. Our new secretary-treasurer is Mrs. Fred Paul, 864 Sherwood Avenue, St. Paul. She will be glad to hear from you. A good vacation to you! Cordially yours, Clara S. Painter Mrs. H. K. Painter Chairman - State Citizens Committee on Public Education

May, 1952 STATE CITIZENS COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC EDUCATION Minnesota REPORT OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE LITTLE HOOVER REPORT RELATING TO EDUCATION RECOMMENDATIONS INTRODUCTION In 1951, the State Citizens Committee authorized the appointment of a subcommittee to study that part of the Little Hoover Report which deals with education. Members of the subcommittee are members of three state organizations which have worked with the Citizens Committee, and which have demonstrated interest in good government and in education. . American Association of University Women, League of Women Voters and State School Board Association. However, the members served as individuals, not as official representatives of these organizations and the report made by this subcommittee in no way implicates the organizations mentioned. Any support or rejection of this report must be acted upon by the organizations according to their regular procedures before there can be any relationship between this report and any organization. The members of the subcommittee realize the need for strengthening and improving education in the state, and for creating the most efficient organization possible. The subcommittee endorses the goals of the Little Hoover Commission and approves a large number of its recommendations. We shall proceed to take up the recommendations separately, trying to state clearly our objections when it is not possible for us to accept a recommendation. I LEGISLATIVE ADVISORY COMMISSION Recommendation of the Little Hoover Report: Establish a five-member legislative advisory commission on higher education composed of the President of the University, the Commissioner of Education, two lay members and a full-time executive director appointed by the Legislature. The executive director should be a professional educator of high standing. The Commission should have no administrative authority or power but should report to the Legislature as to whether the programs for which the institutions request appropriations are in conformity with its recommendations and free from expensive and competitive duplication. Recommendation of our Committee: We do not accept this recommendation. There exists a Commission on Higher and Vocational Education authorized by the legislature " for the purpose of studying higher education and making a report to the commissioner of Education". This body serves to coordinate work done in post high school education, should be continued and can perform a real service. The legislature has the responsibility for examining requests for appropriations. The President of the University and the Commissioner of Education are responsible officers paid to do a professional job. We question the wisdom of adding a third paid professional to be part of a board without

-2-I. Legislative ADVISORY COMMISSION Recommendation of our Committee continued: power but apparently to perform a duty which is a duplication of the duty of the legislature itself. The present commission can serve the purpose of avoiding excessive duplication without adding another paid professional. The two heads of the department of education and the university can be held responsible for the performance of their duties without the addition of a "third wheel." 2. BOARD OF EDUCATION Recommendation of Little Hoover Report: Enact into law a guide for the policies of the State Board of Education, charging the board with responsibility of establishing educational policy to the end that: (1) All children of school age in the State shall be provided with opportunities for the basic education needed by a literate and intelligent citizenry necessary to the continuance of democracy, and (2) So far as may be done under the laws of the State, all children, youths and adults shall be provided the opportunity for vocational training to meet the legitimate vocational needs of such persons and to assist them to become useful and productive citizens. Recommendation of our Committee: The objective of this recommendation is sound, but we question the basic assumption of this recommendation, namely that there is nothing at present in the laws defining the powers and duties of the board. What is needed is a unification and clarification of present laws. Plans are already underway for legislation to clarify Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 120, in present laws and to amend conflicting provisions in other chapters. We believe clarification of present laws is vitally needed in the next session in order to carry out the objectives of the recommendations. 3. ADDITIONAL FUNCTIONS Recommendation of the Little Hoover Report: Transfer to the Department of Education the functions now performed by the Teachers! College Board, the School for the Deaf and the Braille and Sight-Saving School. The Department of Education should retain its present functions. Recommendation of our Committee: This recommendation falls into two parts which should be considered separately. (1) The recommendation on the Teachers! Colleges has merit. There

3. ADDITIONAL FUNCTIONS continued Recommendation of our Committee continued: exists no valid reason for the existence of two state boards dealing with two levels of education. The present composition of the Teachers! College Board, whereby the five resident directors make a board majority tends to promote regional competition rather than a pulling together for the good of education in all of Minnesota. Obviously unified budgetary control would have advantages in that money would be spent under a single objective plan for the entire state rather than according to five unrelated budgets from five competing institutions. (2) The recommendations on the School for the Deaf and the Braille Sight-Saving are not entirely acceptable. We do need supervision by the Department for the educational program in these schools, just as all other schools are supervised for the granting of state aids. However, the Department of Education is not equipped to take on the operation of the institutions in toto. Institutional management is a newly suggested function for the Department. We see no reason for making such an addition to the duties of the Commissioner of Education and school board. At the present time, the State Division of Institutions and the Department of Education realize that they have a joint responsibility in these institutions and are trying to work out the problems cooperatively. We recommend that time be given for the two divisions to try out cooperative efforts before any legislation is passed. If their cooperation proves successful, legislation making it mandatory instead of voluntary might be in order. L. POLICY-MAKING BOARD Recommendation of Little Hoover Report: (1) Place at the head of the Department of Education a nine-member policymaking board, appointed by the Legislature for six-year overlapping terms and in a manner similar to appointment of members of the Board of Regents. (2) The functions of the board should be policy-making within limits definitely fixed by the Legislature. It should confine its activities to those of an advisory and legislative nature, including such specific matters as approval of the budget, annual report and departmental rules, regulations and standards. (3) The Board of Education should employ an executive to be designated Commissioner of Education, to have complete administrative control of the department. (4) The Commissioner of Education should have power to appoint all department employees, including the teachers college presidents whose appointments should be subject to approval of the Board of Education. Recommendation of our Committee: We accept (2) (3) and (4) but reject (1). (1) The founding fathers of our nation were realistic: they understood the dangers inherent in concentrating authority. Accordingly they

-11-POLICY-MAKING BOARD Recommendation of our Committee continued: established a government of checks and balances which has served to keep a reasonably fair balance between executive and legislative powers. We believe that appointment of a board by the executive with approval by the Senate, and the control through appropriations by the legislature is a good system. We do not believe that the board should be completely controlled by the legislative branch. Our present system was established some years ago, has met with nation-wide approval, and has been copied by other states. The 1951 legislature improved the structure by requiring a seven-man board with staggered terms instead of a five-man board. We feel that to give this appointing power to the legislature would tend to make the position of board members "honorary" rather than policy-making. It might also lead to political interference. We strongly oppose this recommendation. The present system should be kept. (2) (3) and (4) In order to implement these recommendations, the laws should be clarified as proposed by the Department in its legislative proposals for the next session. We believe, also, that the board should be given the power to fix the salary of the Commissioner within the budget as approved by the legislature. The present method of having the legislature determine the salary as well as the budget is undesirable. Procedures for employment of staff should be uniform, if the Teachers' Colleges are transferred to the state board. At present, professional staff members of the department are classified civil service, while professional staff members of the Teachers' Colleges are unclassified. Duties and qualifications are similar and a single procedure should be followed for all. We suggest a change of emphasis in (4) by omitting "including Teachers! College presidents whose appointment should be", and adding a second sentence "The State Board should appoint the Teachers! College presidents on recommendation of the commissioner." 5. STAFF, TECHINICAL AND INSPECTION SERVICES Recommendation of Little Hoover Report: These recommendations cover two pages of very detailed suggestions for reorganization of the Department of Education. (For this reason we are not re-stating them here.) Recommendation of our Committee: We do not entirely accept these recommendations, though we agree with the objectives. We favor increase of research within the Department as indicated in the recommendation. The proposals for separating the experts from the field workers looks well on paper, but would raise difficulties. The experts have highly specialized fields covering a wide range of problems. The field wants direct help from the expert in that area in which help is needed. It is not possible to secure field workers who would be equally competent in all the technical problems involved. The separation

5. STAFF, TECHINICAL AND INSPECTION SERVICES Recommendation of our Committee continued: of the experts from the field workers tends to set up bureaucratic "ivory tower" experts dissociated from field experience. The experts need continual field contacts to keep aware of changing needs. The department is now in process of reorganization under the direction of the commissioner in consultation with civil service. The organization of the Department for the performance of its functions or any additional ones which might be added, should not be enacted into law, but should be continued as the responsibility of the Commissioner under the authority of the board of education. 6. COUNTY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS Recommendation of the Little Hoover Report: Authorize Boards of County Commissioners to appoint County Superintendents of Schools, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Education. The County Superintendent should be required to hold a teaching certificate equivalent of that required of the administrative or supervisory assistant for the public schools. County Superintendents should perform such services as the Department of Education requires. Recommendation of our Committee: We do not accept these recommendations in toto though we agree with objective. We agree that the present system of election of county superintendents is bad. Superintendents should have educational qualifications but under our state constitution no qualifications can be set for elective officials. We believe, therefore, that county superintendents should be appointed. However, we would not give the appointive power to the county commissioners. We suggest that school boards within a county elect a specified number among their members to serve on a county school board to appoint the superintendent. This keeps the principle of placing responsibility on duly elected school board members. Service on such a county board could be added to the duties of school board members at no additional cost to the state. Details as to size of board, method of election and duties require further study as a basis for legisla-We agree that superintendents should be required to hold proper certificates, but suggest that during the transition such certificates be granted incumbents and that the requirements set up should apply only to new superintendents.

-6-7. EQUALIZATION AIDS Recommendation of the Little Hoover Report: Pay no equalization aid to any school district until the Commissioner of Revenue shall have certified to the Department of Education that the ratio of assessed value to true value in the district is in conformity with the ratios prevailing throughout the State. Any State expense incurred by the Department of Revenue in furtherance of this recommendation should be paid out of the Income Tax Fund. Recommendation of our Committee: We agree with the objectives of these recommendations. The 1951 legislature set up a review committee consisting of the Commissioners of Education, Taxation, and Administration. This commission has made a good beginning and should be able to accomplish satisfactorily the purposes of the recommendation. We go further, however, and ask for a mandatory county assessor law. We also suggest a study be made of other possible yardsticks for determining ability to pay, to be used in conjunction with assessed valuations, for the purpose of granting equalization aid. 8. VOCATIONAL TRAINING Recommendation of the Little Hoover Report: Re-direct the program of the public schools so as to provide vocational training which will prepare the youth of the State to engage in the employment opportunities which are offered in the State. Recommendation of our Committee: We disagree with the need for such a recommendation. The following facts indicate that the basis underlying this recommendation is contrary to fact: "During the last quarter of a century there has been a steady growth in: (a) the number of schools offering vocational courses; (b) the number and a variety of vocational courses offered; (c) the number of vocational teachers employed; (d) the number of students enrolled in vocational courses; (e) The amount of money provided and expended by local communities for vocational education; (f) The amount of money appropriated by the legislature and distributed to local school districts for vocational education; and (g) the size of staff in the State Department of Education for the direction and supervision of vocational education. The appropriation for this purpose for the present biennium is close to two million dollars." There is evidence that this recommendation was not adequately studied by the committee. We believe that support for vocational education should continue, but that it should be related to a total

VOCATIONAL TRAINING CONTINUED Recommendation of our Committee continued: program of education and to the needs of a modern state. There should be a proper balance between vocational education and other aspects of education. The suggested extension of research could well take up the relationship of vocational education to the overall program. 9. LOCAL SCHOOL SYSTEMS. Recommendations of the Little Hoover Report: Encourage establishment of schools large enough for efficient and economical operation, yet not so large that children are removed from the influence of the home for too much of the day. Action should be by local decision but the State must eventually reduce or stop State support of uneconomic schools. Recommendation of our Committee: We accept these recommendations. We go further to suggest that they be implemented specifically by re-enactment of the present district re-organization law with such improvements as experience has indicated to be desirable. We suggest establishment of a minimum number of pupils in average daily attendance as a requirement for receiving state aid. We suggest further experimentation in types of school and school organization. TAXATION The subcommittee also considered those changes suggested under the chapter on taxation which affect schools. DEDICATED FUNDS Recommendation of the Little Hoover Report: That the Legislature recognize that all dedicated funds are unsound as a governmental tax policy and that the Legislature take the steps necessary to discontinue the present dedication of funds and to prevent further dedication of funds. Recommendation of our Committee: Discussion of the controversial question of dedicated funds seems beyond the scope of this subcommittee. It may be pointed out, however, that the founders of the republic, who were keenly aware of the unique function of education in a democracy, dedicated funds for education in establishing the northwest territory. It is doubtful whether the state could undedicate funds made available through grants of the federal government for a specific purpose. There are indications that the United States might question the diversion of funds originally granted for educational purposes. We cannot accept this recommendation.

Recommendation of Little Hoover Report:

Provide a county assessor for each county, to be appointed by the Board of County Commissioners with approval of the Commissioners of Revenue and subject to removal by the County Board, or by the Commissioner of Revenue.

Recommendation of our Committee:

We accept this recommendation as indicated above (#7 under "Education")

6. STATE AIDS

Recommendation of Little Hoover Report:

State Aids should be paid to counties upon an ability to pay formula or some other basis which will eliminate tendencies toward inadequate assessments, rather than upon the basis of assessed valuations, as at present. To facilitate administration, it is suggested that aids be distributed among local units of governments within counties according to assessed valuation.

Recommendation of our Committee:

We qualify this recommendation.

Does the first part of the recommendation refer to all state aids or merely to the equalization aid? Ability to pay cannot be the sole measure of state aid to public schools. since under our constitution education is a state responsibility. The basic state aid recognizes the right of every locality to receive some aid for educational costs from the state as well as the need for state aid to equalize the tax load. If such basic aid is not given, local communities must rely almost entirely on the property tax. If this recommendation applies to the equalization aid only, then we refer to our previous statement under equalization aid in the chapter on education. (#7 under "Education".)

Respectfully submitted.

Mrs. J. R. McNamara, Chairman

Mrs. Donald Bagley

Mrs. W. M. Beadie Mrs. J. W. Butcher

Mrs. F. N. Christofferson

Mrs. Raymond M. Gould Mrs. Charles Hymes

Mrs. Ed W. Johnson

Mrs. C. H. Luther

Mrs. Lucille J. Osborne

Mrs. H. K. Painter, ex-officio

Mr. Cecil Hartung, Regional Director, National Citizens Commission for the Public Schools, ex-officio.

Mrs. John Mitchell

March 4, 1952 LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS REPORTED FOR 1953 The following items have been reported to this office as problems that should be considered as school legislation for 1953: 1. M.S. 1949, Chapter 120. Section 120.11, Subdivision 7. This subdivision is apparently in conflict with Section 131.01 as the law now reads. The two laws should be harmonized. 2. M.S. 1949, Chapter 122. (a) Section 122.05 should be amended so that it does not apply to reorganized districts. (b) Sections 122.40 to 122.57 relating to school district reorganization. The law expires July 1, 1953. It is proposed that a reorganization law be enacted. 3. M.S. 1949, Section 125.06, Subdivision 15. Relates to control of school and quasi-school activities. It has been suggested that school boards should be required to take over all quasi-school activities and be authorized to pay for these activities from regular school funds and deposit all receipts to the regular school fund. 4. M.S. 1949, Chapter 127. Section 127.05 which relates to the agricultural land law. Proposals have been reported both for and against the present agricultural land law. Therefore, a careful study of the proposals should be made. 5. M.S.A. 1949, Chapter 128. The following sections of this chapter will need to be given consideration: (a) Section 128.07 1. Subdivision 1 relates to transportation of consolidated schools. The \$60 rate expires at the close of this biennium. 2. Subdivision 5. Nonresident secondary school transportation reimbursement at \$47.50. This rate expires at the close of this biennium. It is proposed that the rate be changed to \$48. If section 131.01 is amended, then this subdivision should also be amended as provided in section 131.01.

(b) Section 128.081. 1. Subdivision 1 (4). It is proposed for this subdivision to read, "in junior colleges one and one-half pupil units." 2. Subdivision 3. The basic aid of \$70 expires at the end of this biennium. (c) Section 128.082 1. Subdivision 1. Relating to equalization aid schedule, expires at the end of this biennium. 2. Subdivision 6. The educational costs have increased for the last school year to \$177 per pupil unit. It is proposed that this subdivision be amended to meet the state's proportionate share of increased cost of education. 3. Subdivision 8. If subdivision 6 is amended, then the \$140 in Subdivision 8 should probably be given consideration. 4. Subdivision 9. When a school district employs a teacher that does not hold a certificate or is not qualified to teach in the field that she is assigned, state aid shall be withheld in the proportion that the number of such teachers is to the total number of teachers employed by the district. (d) Section 128.085. This section indicates when state aids shall be paid. There are proposals to pay them only twice a year, either on current information, which would require another report from the schools of the state, or twice a year on information for the previous year. (e) M.S.A. Section 128.088 1. Subdivision 1. If section 131.01 is amended, then subdivision 1 should be amended as provided in section 131.01. 2. Subdivision 4. This subdivision should be clarified in order to avoid the present misunderstanding of the preceding school year. Aids are now paid on a current basis. The appropriation of \$162,500 to relieve certain counties expires at the end of this biennium. 6. A revision of M.S. 1949, Section 131.01. The purpose of the revision is to clarify the definitions and to harmonize the particular section with other sections of the law. Definitions are at the present time inadequate, and as a result are causing misunderstanding in their administration. 7. M.S. 1949, Section 131.21. - 2 -

It is proposed to amend this law so that school may be held on Saturday to make up days lost because of epidemics, storms or road conditions. 8. M.S. 1949, Section 132.05, relates to the compulsory education law. (a) Ages and term. 1. Subdivision 1. The proposal is to change subdivision 1, which now reads eight to 16, to six to 16. 2. Subdivision 3. Legitimate exemptions. Change (2) which now reads, "that such child has already completed the studies ordinarily required in the eighth grade," to ninth grade. 9. M.S. 1949, Chapter 135. Relates to Teacher Retirement outside of the three cities of the first class. There are several proposals which have been prepared in detail by a committee. 10. Question of work scholarships for worthy and needy students who wish to enter college including those who wish to become elementary teachers. 11. The question of school building aid. Many school districts have more pupils than they can house, and these districts have already reached the maximum bonding power for their districts. 12. A proposal has been suggested to make it possible to require qualifications for the office of county superintendent. This would relate to M.S. 1949, Section 121.01, or the State Constitution, depending upon which method is used. 13. A proposal for setting up pilot schools in which the type of organization of schools could be tested out. -3-

Chairman -Vice Chairman Secretary-Treasurer Mrs. H. K. Painter Morris Bye Mrs. Fred L. Paul 4817 Fremont Avenue South Anoka 864 Sherwood Avenue Minneapolis, Minnesota Minnesota St. Paul, Minnesota April 2, 1953 Dear Member: Possibly you have been disturbed over statements and estimates which have indicated that the payment of \$100 basic aid per pupil unit would result in a deficit in the income tax fund by 1955. A word of explanation seems necessary. Figures, you well know, can be used to prove almost anything. The figures being quoted recently were given for the information of the education committees in the legislature. They represent the situation as it might possibly be under the most extreme conditions. They are "iffy" figures which would be true if a lot of other things turned out to be statements of fact. They were intended to give the committees information to which they were entitled, but they were not intended for publication without explanation. We shall, therefore, try to give you this brief but necessary explanation of the situation and the reasons why we feel justified in asking for \$100 basic aid per pupil unit. Part I School costs have increased greatly, largely because of inflation. They will increase still more with rising enrollments. The basic question is this. Shall the necessary money come from an increase in local property taxes or from a substantial increase in state aid? The Citizens Committee has maintained for twenty years that a fifty-fifty sharing of average maintenance costs, by state and local community offers a reasonable equalization of the tax load. The reason for this is simple. Local support comes almost entirely from the property tax. State support comes from other than the property tax (currently from the income tax.) According to present figures of median per pupil unit maintenance costs in the state, \$100 basic aid per pupil unit represents approximately a fifty-fifty sharing. The schools need the money, and as a matter of principle, we believe that the state should carry one half the costs of maintenance. Local communities carry, in addition to their share, the capital outlay costs. As friends of education, we present the needs of education in Minnesota. The legislature must decide to what extent it will meet the need. The need exists whether or not there is a "surplus" or a deficit in the income tax fund. The legislature will decide how much it wishes to spend for education. Public attitudes necessarily play a large part in their decisions. You, therefore, should decide from which source, state or local, you wish the additional money to come. Part II Estimates on receipts and expenditures are variables. Estimates, in other words, are careful guesses. They vary according to the point of view of the person making the estimates. They involve many additional variables. The statements showing the large deficit represent the most conservative estimates of receipts and the greater possible estimate of probable expenditures. As indicated above, they give the

STATE CITIZENS COMMITTEE ON FUBLIC EDUCATION MINNESOTA

- 2 legislative committees information alout the worst that could be expected. In other words, you need further information about the variables involved in the estimateand a "middle of the road" estimate. Below are variables which must be taken into account in guessing whether or not we have a deficit at the end of the biennium. At the end of this letter is an estimate which is neither the most pessimistic nor the most optimistic. A. Variables 1. Estimates of income tax receipts vary by several million dollars. During the years, receipts have always run well in advance of estimates. We cannot tell whether they will continue to do so. Estimates vary from fifty-six to fiftynine million dollars for this year. Some people have guessed sixty millions. If federal taxes decrease, the state "take" of taxes will increase. No one knows whether or not federal taxes will be cut. If they are, the result will favor us. The threatended deficit was based on receipts of fifty-six millions for the year. 2. Estimates of enrollment vary. Enrollment estimates, however, are probably the most accurate of any of the estimates. 3. It is estimated that there will be an unexpended balance in the fund of several million dollars at the year's end. We can't tell now, but it may run as high as four million dollars or more. This was not counted in the "deficit estimate". 4. The "deficit estimate" was based on an increase in equalization aid proportionate to the increase in the basic aid. Most people do not feel any such increase is needed. Many people believe that the increase in basic aid, which goes, of course, to all districts, will not necessarily require any great increase in equalization aid. 5. Proposals are now being made for withholding the state income tax under a plan similar to that used for withholding the federal income tax. It is estimated that an additional seven to fifteen million dollars could be brought in by withholding the state income tax. In other words, some people are not reporting their incomes. There is a leak which a withholding tax would mend. 6. Some money now being taken from the income tax receipts as aids are not education aids. These are replacement aids, such as aids to Gross Earnings Tax Towns, and to districts with tax-exempt land. They are not proper charges against the income tax as part of the state aid system. Gross Earnings, for example, replaces property taxes of railroads which are exempt from local taxes because of the state gross earnings tax on railroads. We believe the money should come out of the gross earnings tax itself. B. Proportion of State Support The state's share in maintenance costs has risen slowly, while inflation has increased school costs at a greater rate. Percentage of total maintenance cost for use by the state for all public schools since 1940 have been as follows: Year Per Cent Per Cent Year 38.3 39.3 40.6 39.1 33.3 35.3 31.4 1940 1949 1945 1950 1948 38.1

- 3 -C. "Middle of the road" estimate of Receipts and Expenditures for the 1953-55 Biennium. Understanding that any variable may change at any time, we believe that a "middle of the road" estimate would be: Revenue: 1. Receipts - 1953-54 \$58,000,000* 1954-55 59,000,000* \$117,000,000 2. Estimated Free Balance as of June 30, 1953 51,442,044 (Reported - Feb. 28, 1953) Balance - Prior Years 4,525,654 \$172,967,698 *These estimates are slightly higher than the Dept. of Taxation predictions. Expenditures 1. Estimated Basic Aid at \$80 per pupil unit 82,736,800 \$100 per pupil unit 117,796,000 2. Equalization Aid at present rate including county equalization aid 15,650,000 3. Other school aids - not replacement aids 29,868,800 4. Instructional costs for children in state institutions calculated at present basis 1,000,000 Total, including Basic at \$ 80 129,255,600 100 164,314,800 Estimated balance in the fund at end of biennium Basic at \$ 80 43,711,098 8,652,898 100

The above figures are based on an estimated enrollment of 1,252,960 pupil units in average daily attendance for the 1953-55 biennium.

These balances do not take into account expenses of the Department of Taxation in making income tax collections, the appropriation for the Department of Education nor miscellaneous appropriations which amounted to approximately \$3,500,000 per year for the last biennium.

These figures do not include major increases in receipts such as might follow federal tax reduction, nor decrease which would follow any considerable business recession. They are based on a continuation of present situations. The above figures do not include possible saving from a "proviso" supported by the State Board of Education and many organizations. This "proviso" would scale down basic aid in districts not eligible for equalization aid so that no district would receive more in state aid than it collected from local taxes for school maintenance. This "proviso" remedies one of the few weak spots in the state aid program, but it is impossible to estimate how extensive the savings might be. In conclusion, we remind you that the children are here now in unprecedented numbers. Their need to be educated must be faced now, whether or not a "surplus" in the income tax fund may or may not exist two years from now. Sincerely, Class of Painter Chairman

ADDITIONAL FACTS

- 1) The state sets standards for schools regardless of the amount of its financial support. A combination of local and state support of schools divides the tax load between property taxes (local) and other than property taxes (state).
- 2) The average per pupil unit maintenance cost of education in the state for 1952-53 for graded elementary and high schools was \$190; for 1952-53 it ran from \$140 to \$312; and for ungraded schools in 1951-52 from \$81 to \$954.

In other words, the highest per pupil costs are in the one-room schools where the number of pupils per teacher is low and where educational services are limited. Attempts are being made to cut down the number of one-room schools. They have been reduced from 5,676 in 1943 to 3,199 in 1953.

3) The number of school districts has been reduced from 7,606 in 1947 to 5,298 in 1953 through consolidation and reorganization.

State Citizens Committee on Public Education

(Minnesota)

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The ABC's of State Aids

What They Are
How They Are Financed
How They Are Distributed

Public Education in Minnesota is a primary responsibility of the State.

"the stability of a republican form of government depending mainly upon the intelligence of the people, it shall be the duty of the Legislature to establish a general and uniform system of public schools."

> ARTICLE VIII, SECTION 1, STATE CONSTITUTION

Prepared and Published by

State Citizens Committee on Public Education (Minnesota)

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MINUTES OF THE MEETING of the STATE CITIZENS COMMITTEE ON PUPLIC EDUCATION October 7, 1953 A meeting of the State Citizens Committee on Public Education was held on Wednesday, October 7, 1953 at 10:00 a.m. in the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner's Room, State Office Building, St. Paul, Minnesota. Mrs. H. K. Painter, Chairman, presided. There were thirty-three members and guests present. List of those present attached to original minutes. The minutes of the meeting held on May 21st were approved as submitted to the members by mail. The following treasurer's report was given: .422.25 Balance -- May 21, 1953 Receipts -- Minnesota Farm Bureau -- 100 5.00 copies of APC's 1427.25 Total Receipts Disbursements -- Mrs. Fred L. Paul --- 35.80 Legislative expenses 391.45 Balance -- October 21, 1953 Mrs. Witson moved that the treasurer's report be filed for auditing. Motion seconded and carried. Mrs. Painter requested the representatives of the member organizations to send the names and addresses of their new officers to the secretary as soon as possible so as to correct our mailing list. She also asked for recommendations for future members for our Committee. A communication was read from Mr. L. M. Pennock, President, Minnesota Elementary Principals Association, requesting our Committee to make a study of the Minnesota Teachers Retirement Fund. Since this study is included in the purview undertaken by the Coordinating Committee on Education the Secretary was instructed to advise Mr. Pennock of this fact. The Chairman then spoke of the need for a Citizens Committee on Public Education in Hennepin County and suggested that the Education Committee of the Minneapolis branch of the AAUW might be asked to take the initiative in this regard. Mrs. Parker moved that a letter be written to the chairman of the Education Committee of the Minneapolis branch of the AAUW requesting their cooperation in encouraging the development of a Citizens Committee on Public Education in Hennepin County. Motion seconded and carried. In the absence of Miss Lucille Osborne, Publicity Chairman, Mrs. Alfred Partridge, reported that notices had been given all papers relative to the meeting on October 7th. She also reported that steps were being taken to revise the ABC's of State Aids booklet. Following a general discussion of this

matter Mrs. Partridge moved that the Chairman be empowered to authorize the expenditure of the necessary funds to print a revised edition of the ABC's booklet and that they be re-sold at a nominal price. Motion seconded and carried. By general consent it was agreed that the price be set at 10¢ per single copy and 5¢ for 10 or more copies. Mrs. Charles Hymes reported for Miss Lucille Osborne on a Workshop on State Citizens Committees on Public Education sponsored by the National Commission for the Public Schools which Mrs. Osborne attended. It was held on September 24th and 25th in the Roosevelt Hotel, New York City, New York. There were 18 people from 18 states in attendance in addition to Mr. Henry Toy, Jr., the Commission Director, and the 6 regional directors, including Mr. Cecil Hartung, Director of the Midwest Region. The purpose of the workshop was to secure the assistance of a representative lay group of state delegates in the preparation of a working guide on state citizens committees on public education. There are 21 state citizens committees at present and several more in the formative stages. It was pointed out that it was all the more important for state committees to be in operation since the National Citizens Commission will dissolve in 1955, plus the fact that state committees should be strengthened in order to better prepare to meet increasing responsibilities. (Complete report attached to original minutes.) After some discussion of our financial status Mrs. Charles Hymes moved that the budget committee consider a system of dues for organizations and members at large with the proviso that the Executive Committee be authorized to review and make adjustments in individual cases. Motion seconded. Mr. Hartung moved to amend the motion by requesting that the budget committee make this review and report same to the entire Committee for its consideration. Amendment seconded and carried. The motion as amended was then carried. Mrs. Painter reported on the formation of the Coordinating Committee on Education, composed of representatives from the major organizations in the state interested in public education which is making a comprehensive study of the needs of public education state-wide with the view of presenting same before the 1954-1955 Legislature. Mr. W. A. Wettergren, Chairman of the Coordinating Committee, then gave a progress report stating that three meetings of the Committee had been held to date. He distributed copies of the 18 points the committee had undertaken to study to the members present. Commissioner Schweickhard elaborated further on the 18 areas for study. He also recommended the reading of the book "Let's Talk Sense About Our Schools", by Paul Woodring, published by McGraw-Hill. Mrs. Painter informed the Committee of a group which had concerned itself with the needs of nursery schools headed by Mrs. Gripps. Mrs. Witson moved that this group be included in our membership. Motion seconded and carried. Mrs. Painter called attention to an article entitled "Economic Aspects of Public Education" appearing in the September issue of the "State Governments" magazine. She was requested to summarize the same and include with the minutes. (Copy included). Mrs. Alfred Partridge moved that a letter under the signature of the Chairman be sent to the editors of the daily and weekly papers of the state and

. to the managers of the radio and TV stations in the state informing them of the function and activities of the State Citizens Committee on Public Education and also include information regarding releases and advertising campaign of the National Advertising Council for Better Schools. Motion seconded and carried. Mr. Wettergren moved that a bill for \$2.00 be paid the Secretary for postage. Seconded and carried. In the absence of Mr. Myron Clark, Chairman, Mr. W. A. Wettergren gave the following report from the nominating committee: OFFICERS President - Mrs. H. K. Painter, 4817 Fremont Avenue South, Minneapolis 9, Minnesota Secretary-Treasurer - Mrs. Fred Paul, Board of Education, 864 Sherwood Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE Mr. Phil Duff - State Senator and Publisher, Red Wing, Minnesota Mr. William Wettergren - Executive Secretary, Minnesota School Boards Association, St. Peter, Minnesota Mr. Vinton Burt - General Manager, American Yearbook Company, Owatonna, Minnesota Mr. Erling Johnson - Minnesota Association of School /dministration, Superintendent of Schools, Mankato, Minnesota Mr. Carl Moen - Conservation Department, 633 State Office Building, St. Paul 1, Mrs. Fred Paul - Board of Education, 864 Sherwood Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota Mrs. H. K. Painter - 4817 Fremont Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minnesota Mr. John Butler - Dunwoody Institute, 816 Wayzata Roulevard, Minneapolis 9, Minnesota Mr. Myron W. Clark - 515 State Office Building, St. Paul 1, Minnesota Mrs. Henry G. Kramer - 1760 Portland Avenue, St. Paul 5, Minnesota Mr. L. E. Wermager - Minnesota Education Association, Superintendent of Schools, Fergus Falls, Minnesota Mr. L. O. Jacob - Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation, Anoka, Minnesota Mr. H. K. Bluhm - County Superintendents Association, Wadena, Minnesota Mrs. Painter requested Mrs. Charles Hymes to take the chair. Further nominations from the floor were requested; there being none, the chair declared nominations closed. Mr. Wettergren moved that the slate of officers and members of the Executive Committee be accepted as submitted and duly elected. Motion seconded and carried. Mr. Wettergren then stated that the nominating committee recommended that Mr. Paul W. Mielke, of St. Paul, be elected to serve as Vice-Chairman, if he would accept the office. Mrs. Herbert Parker moved that Mr. Mielke be requested to serve as Vice-Chairman, and if he consents, should be considered duly elected. Motion seconded and carried. (Mr. Mielke has consented to serve in this capacity.)

The Secretary asked to be excused at 12:00 noon and Mrs. Alfred Partridge was asked to serve as secretary pro tem. Commissioner Schweickhard expressed concern over what might happen to the whole question of vocational rehabilitation. The Federal government is now seeking to reduce the contribution on the assumption that the State Department will supply the reduced amount. This will have its effect on salaries. Action by Congress can represent serious cuts before legislatures have time to meet. Mr. Ben R. Brainerd, Director of the Department of Rehabilitation, explained the work and problems of his department. Individual direct service is given rather than only consultative assistance. He gave figures to show that those receiving rehabilitation aid pay back in income tax the cost of their training where otherwise they would be non-productive. The rider to the appropriations act would prove disastrous to the current program. Mr. Brainerd urged that the Citizens Committee on Education consider: 1. Do we want the service cut out? 2. Should there be a reduction in service? 3. If we want the service continued should it be on a State basis or by Federal grant? Indications are that all Federal grants in this area will be ended by 1956. We now have a million dollar state aid program for handicapped children in elementary and high school. What happens to them after they leave Mr. Brainerd gave out copies of the report of his department just published. There being no further business, the meeting adjourned. Respectfully submitted, Mrs. Fred L. Paul Secretary-Treasurer Mrs. Alfred Partridge Secretary Pro tem F.S. Enclosed is a complimentary copy of The ABC's of State /ids. For additional copies write to Mrs. Fred L. Paul, 864 Sherwood Avenue, St. Paul or Lucille J. Osborne, 749 Midland Bank Building, Minneapolis, or call Lincoln 6650. Additional single copies of this pamphlet are 10¢ each, or 5¢ each in orders of 10 or more.

ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF PUBLIC EDUCATION A SUMMARY OF AN ARTICLE BY PROCTOR THOMPSON IN THE SEPTEMBER ISSUE OF STATE GOVERNMENTS In 1951 six billion dollars, or 2% of a net national income of two hundred seventy six billion dollars, was spent for elementary and high school education. This money provided education for twenty one million elementary pupils and seven million secondary school pupils. All told a total of nine billion serving thirty million students with one and a fourth million teachers and administrators make up the gross dimensions of formal education, public and private, in the United States. The American system of public education contrasts sharply with the European system. European systems are dual systems in which the children are divided at about the age of twelve into two sharply divided systems of education. This tends to perpetuate class distinctions. In the United States children are not set apart but attend the same schools through high school. This encourages mobility and fluidity in society. American education also is locally controlled and administered and for the most part has been locally financed. This too contrasts with European systems where a large share of the costs are borne by a central government. In England and Wales the central government provides two thirds of the cost, while administration remains under local control. In France the government provides the same proportionate amount but policy decisions are made by the central government.

Local support and control have raised certain problems in the United States. It is generally agreed that the local school district is the optimum sized unit for administration, but the state or the federal government is the optimum unit for taxation and collection of revenues. In brief, we have found that local units can administer but they lack funds -- their administrative capacity exceeds their financial capacity. Of late years there has been a sharp increase in the amount of state support given by the state. (The local community depends largely on the property tax, 80%.) In 1939-40 local support was 68%, state support 30.3%, federal 1.7%. In 1951 the local had dropped to 55.4%, the state increased to 42.7%, federal 1.9%. The tendency is to move to a fifty-fifty sharing of costs between state and local, because although locals can administer effectively they cannot support adequately.

STATE GOVERNMENTS is issued by the Council of State Governments.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING of the STATE CITIZENS COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC EDUCATION May 19. 1954 A meeting of the State Citizens Committee on Public Education was held on Wednesday, May 19, 1954, at 10:00 a.m. in the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner's Room, State Office Building, St. Paul, Minnesota. Mrs. H. K. Painter, Chairman, presided. There were 42 members and one guest present. List of those present is attached to minutes. Superintendent Erling Johnson moved that the minutes of the October 7, 1953 meeting be approved as submitted to the members by mail. Motion seconded and carried. The following treasurer's report was given: Balance -- Oct. 7. 1953 Receipts: Minn. School Board Association (Contribution) 100.00 Minn. Council of School Executives (Contribution) 100.00 Proceeds from sale of ABC's booklet 139.88 Mrs. O. I. Borton - (Contribution) 3.00 342.88 Total Receipts 734.33 Disbursements: Lund Press, Inc. -- ABC printing 450.00 Lund Press, Inc. -- Stationery printing 37.50 14.00 Postage Mrs. Painter -- Expenses, Gov's Conference 3.00 Mrs. Fred Paul -- Gift for Miss Frederick 8.00 Mrs. Kramer -- Expenses re: TV Conference 4.60 Total Disbursements 517.10 Balance -- May 19. 1954 Mr. Wermager moved, seconded by Mr. Duff, that the treasurer's report be filed for auditing. Motion carried. Mr. Chester B. Wilson, Commissioner of Conservation, stressed the importance of increased conservation education being taught in our schools so as to help preserve our natural resources for a continuing good economy. He distributed copies of an address he had given at the North American Wildlife Conference, Washington D.C., on March 11, 1953, entitled "Conservation Education -- Price of Survival". Lucille Osborne, Publicity Chairman, reported that 10,000 copies of the Revised ABC's of State Aids had been printed as a result of action taken at the last meeting, the cost of which was \$450.00. To date 3,642 copies had been sold or distributed, and 6,638 copies were on hand; with total receipts for copies sold of \$139.88. She urged members to promote interest in the pamphlet, and stated that an order blank for the same would be included with the minutes of this meeting.

She called attention to the five "Working Guides" booklets published by the National Citizens Commission to date, namely: 1. "How Can Citizens Help Their Schools?" 2. "How Can "ie Organize for Better Schools?" 3. "How Can We Discuss School Problems?" 4. "How Have Our Schools Developed?" 5. "What Can We Do to Get Enough Good Teachers?" The first 4 booklets sell for 25¢ a single copy, the 5th for 30¢ a single copy. Orders can be sent to Mrs. Osborne for the same. She reported briefly on the 5th Annual Dinner Meeting of the National Citizens Commission for the Public Schools held March 19th at San Francisco, California, and had available for sale at 10¢ a copy, to members present, copies of two addresses given at that time: "Financing The Public Schools" by Beardsley Ruml "Education for Leadership" by Walter Lippmann She also stated that the film "Fight for Better Schools", produced under the auspices of the National Commission, is available for use. She further discussed the need for a simple fact sheet about our Committee, its formation and function, which could be used in answer to inquiries directed to the National Commission from our own state, also for the use of members of our Committee. By common consent, it was agreed that Mrs. Osborne and her committee be authorized to compile a simple fact sheet within the limits of our budget. Mr. Gallop, chairman of the committee studying civil service salaries, reported that his committee met with the Governor the morning of January 27th, and with the Interim Committee studying civil services in the afternoon of that date to discuss the over-all problem. He stated that this committee has some recommendations which he hopes can be drafted into a bill and presented to our Committee for consideration at a future meeting in the event the Interim Commission fails to draft such a bill. Commissioner Schweickhard stated that the Public Administrative Service of Chicago had been requested to make a complete study of salaries in the state of Minnesota, the cost of same to be assumed by the various departments based on the number of employees in each department. Mrs. Painter gave a brief review of the activities this past year, stating that 3 major activities were undertaken in this off-legislative year, namely: 1. Revision of the booklet "ABC's of State Aids". 2. Development of Citizen Committees in Hennepin County. 3. Participation in the Coordinating Committee on Public Education. She further listed a number of assignments she had fulfilled in her capacity of Chairman of our Committee. Mrs. Ed. W. Johnson, Chairman of the Orono Community Council on Public Education, reported on the work done in Hennepin County for helping citizens help their schools by forming citizens committees. She stated that the County at present had 3 functioning committees, with a 4th soon to be added; 3 semi-active committees, and 2 groups exploring the possibility of forming the same. She reported that a county-wide luncheon is to be held on May 27th at the Lafayette - 2 -

Club in Minneapolis at which time Mr. Henry Toy, Director of the National Citizens Commission is to be the speaker. To date there were 60 reservations for the luncheon, which gives a clear indication of the interest prevalent in the county in this type of activity. Mrs. Johnson offered to give assistance to any group interested in forming similar committees. Her address is Route #6. ayzata, Minnesota. Mr. Cecil Hartung, Regional Director, National Citizens Commission, introduced Mrs. Harvey Tower from Spokane, ashington to the group. Mrs. Tower stated that she was an interested observer at our meeting, since Washington hopes to organize a state-wide citizens group in the near future. Attention of the Committee was called to a 13-week radio series on the ABC network, Monday evenings, at 8:30 p.m., called "Doorway to the Future"; the script written under the auspices of the National Citizens Commission. Four of the programs have already been given and have given rise to much favorable comment. Lucille Osborne moved that a letter of commendation be written to the President of the ABC radio network for giving the time for such a program. Motion seconded and unanimously adopted. Mrs. Painter announced the appointment by the Executive Board of the following members to serve on the Nominating Committee: Mr. Myron Clark, Chairman, St. Paul Mrs. O. I. Borton, Minneapolis Mrs. Henry G. Kramer, St. Paul Mr. Philip Duff, Red Wing Mr. Erling Johnson, Supt. of Schools, Mankato Mr. W. A. Wettergren, St. Peter Mr. Tettergren, Chairman of the Coordinating Committee on Public Education. gave a progress report on the work of the Committee to date. At the outset he again explained the structure and operation of the committee. It has representation from the State Citizens Committee, Minnesota School Boards Association, Minnesota Congress of Parents and Teachers, Minnesota Education Association, Minnesota Council of School Executives, Minnesota County Superintendents Association, Department of Education, and members from both Houses of the Legislature, this number being kept small enough so as not to become unwieldy. The first public release from the Committee concerned itself with the amount to be recommended for basic aid for the next biennium. \$92 is the recommended figure, based on the fact that costs of education have risen 10.6% annually the past five years. On this basis, basic aid for 1956 would be \$88, and for 1957 \$96, which established the \$92 figure as a medium which would maintain state support of public education at its present percentage. He emphasized the fact that this was a factual figure, and not a bargaining one. The Coordinating Committee, he said, recognized that additional sources of revenues would have to be forthcoming, since the estimated balance in the income tax fund at the end of this biennium would be about twenty million dollars. In its release, the Committee stated that if revenues as yet unknown were not found. an increase in the income tax rates would be favored. - 3 -

He then brought out the fact that the pupil units in Minnesota had risen from a total of 559,922 in 1933-34 to an estimated number of 673,214 pupil units in 1956-57. He stated that in the past years eighteen million dollars had been "diverted" from the income tax fund for purposes other than elementary and secondary school use by the legislature. In this regard he said the Coordinating Committee had reaffirmed the principle of dedicating the income tax fund for elementary and secondary education, and further recommended that this tax be on a withholding basis. The Committee also recommended that the permanent trust funds remain inviolate. He stated that currently Minnesota ranks 34th in total State support of the public schools. If building aid is excluded (which is given in some states) Minnesota ranks 21st in the nation. He reported that the Committee is currently working on the equalization aid, and are concerned that this aid might in some way be attached to a basic minimum foundation program state-wide. He said that both the teacher college and junior college representatives had presented their problems before the committee and consideration would be given them at future meetings, also that the county superintendents bill had been drafted and would be considered at the June 8th meeting of the Committee. Reorganization of school districts has also been studied. One recommendation the Committee has already made in this regard was that all school districts which have been closed for a period of two years or longer be automatically dissolved and set into other districts. At this point Mr. Bluhm raised the question of transportation for children in closed areas should this recommendation become law, stating that this would inflict hardships since no provision for transportation is made in unconsolidated districts. In reply to the question Commissioner Schweickhard stated that the transportation aids were being studied with the view of "streamlining" same. Following a question period Mr. Lettergren concluded his report by stating that a series of public releases was being planned, with factual material relative to the forthcoming recommendations of the Coordinating Committee contained therein, and would be available to all organizations interested in same. He urged all present to bring this report to the attention of the members of their various organizations. He stated that a series of 16 workshops was to be held this fall sponsored by the Minnesota School Board Association, to which legislators, board members, PTA's, and all interested citizens would be invited to discuss school needs and legislation. Miss Doretta McManus, reporting for Mrs. Margaret Gripps from the Twin City Nursery School Association, and Laura Page from the A.C.E., said that a till was being drawn which would transfer the supervision and licensing of nursery schools from the Social Welfare Department to the Department of Education of Minnesota. This bill will be presented to the Coordinating Committee at its June meeting. She stated that those interested in the problem are anxious that this bill be presented with other educational legislation at the next legislative session. Mr. Robert Simonds, (Minnesota Library Association) stated that his organization is working toward the objective of spreading library services throughout the state, and are drafting a bill to that effect, and urged support of same. - 4 -

He extended an invitation to the members to attend the convention of the American Library Association in Minneapolis beginning June 20th. He stated that a pamphlet entitled "Plight of the Libraries" is available by requesting it from the Minnesota Library Association, in care of the Minneapolis Public Library. Commissioner Schweickhard called attention to a pamphlet written by Dr. Otto Domian, College of Education, University of Minnesota, entitled "Reorganization in Minnesota", which can be had by requesting same from the College of Education, University of Minnesota. The meeting adjourned at 12:00 noon. Respectfully submitted, Mrs. Fred L. Paul Secretary-Treasurer

Attendance at the Meeting of the State Citizens Committee on Public Education Held on May 19, 1954.

Name	Address	Organization
Miss Lucille Osborne	749 Midland Bank Eldg., Minneapolis	Mpls. Citizens Committee on Public Education
Mr. W. A. Wettergren	319 W. Swift, St. Peter	Minn. School Board Assoc.
Mr. Robert Simonds	Mpls. Public Library, Minneapolis	Minn. Library Association
Mrs. Lloyd Lobb	Route 5, Excelsior	Minnetonka Citizens Committee
Mr. A. G. Mereness	420 Commerce Bldg. St. Paul	Minnesota Farm Bureau
Mr. Paul 7. Mielke	181 W. 4th St., St. Paul	St. Paul Board of Education
Mr. Harry R. Meyering	State Teachers College Mankato	
Mr. Erling O. Johnson	Mankato	Minn. Assoc. of School Administrators
Mr. L. E. Wermager	Fergus Falls	
Mr. Phil S. Duff	Red Wing	
Mr. H. K. Bluhm	Wadena	Co. Superintendents Assoc.
Mrs. Hildur S. Archer	501 Ridgewood, Mpls.	State Grange
Mrs. S. E. Struble	Wyoming	State P.T.A.
Mrs. S. E. Struble Miss Ella Rose	Wyoming University Farm Campus, St. Paul	State P.T.A.
	University Farm Campus,	State P.T.A. Minn. Vocational Association
Miss Ella Rose	University Farm Campus, St. Paul University Farm Campus,	
Miss Ella Rose Miss Roxana Ford	University Farm Campus, St. Paul University Farm Campus, St. Paul 1364 Hewitt Avenue,	Minn. Vocational Association Minn. Congress of Parents &
Miss Ella Rose Miss Roxana Ford Mrs. T. V. Price	University Farm Campus, St. Paul University Farm Campus, St. Paul 1364 Hewitt Avenue, St. Paul 2028 Fremont Avenue,	Minn. Vocational Association Minn. Congress of Parents & Teachers Legislative Committee,
Miss Ella Rose Miss Roxana Ford Mrs. T. V. Price Mrs. D. D. Reid	University Farm Campus, St. Paul University Farm Campus, St. Paul 1364 Hewitt Avenue, St. Paul 2028 Fremont Avenue, St. Paul	Minn. Vocational Association Minn. Congress of Parents & Teachers Legislative Committee, P.T.A. Council
Miss Ella Rose Miss Roxana Ford Mrs. T. V. Price Mrs. D. D. Reid Mrs. Willis L. Whitson	University Farm Campus, St. Paul University Farm Campus, St. Paul 1364 Hewitt Avenue, St. Paul 2028 Fremont Avenue, St. Paul 4841 Harriet Ave., Mpls. 4119 Beard Ave., So.,	Minn. Vocational Association Minn. Congress of Parents & Teachers Legislative Committee, P.T.A. Council Federated Nomens Clubs 7th District P.T.A.
Miss Ella Rose Miss Roxana Ford Mrs. T. V. Price Mrs. D. D. Reid Mrs. Willis L. Whitson Mrs. William Henry	University Farm Campus, St. Paul University Farm Campus, St. Paul 1364 Hewitt Avenue, St. Paul 2028 Fremont Avenue, St. Paul 4841 Harriet Ave., Mpls. 4119 Beard Ave., So., Minneapolis	Minn. Vocational Association Minn. Congress of Parents & Teachers Legislative Committee, P.T.A. Council Federated Nomens Clubs 7th District P.T.A.

Name	Address	Organization
Mrs. Alfred W. Partridge	1290 Ford Parkway, St. Paul	
Mrs. L. Vernon Moen	701 Mt. Curve Blvd., St. Paul	League of Tomen Voters
Mr. Walter Gustafson	807 N.E. Broadway, Mpls.	Minneapolis Public Schools
Mr. A. I. Heggerston	807 N.E. Broadway, Mpls.	Minneapolis Public Schools
Mrs. G. E. Miniclier	1965 Laurel Ave., St. Paul	Inter-Club Council
Mrs. Caroline J. Dock	515 City Hall, St. Paul	St. Paul Public Schools
Mr. Harvey L. Otterson	2723 N.E. Ulysses, Mpls.	Minn. Federation of Teachers
Mr. S. K. Wick	488 Wabahsa St., St. Paul	State Dept. of Education
Mr. Carl W. Moen	3615 No. Snelling, St. Paul	State Conservation Dept.
Mr. F. R. Adams	301 State Office Bldg., St. Paul	State Dept. of Education
Mr. A. L. Gallop	2429 University Ave., St. Paul	Minn. Education Association
Mr. Dean M. Schweickhard	301 State Office Bldg. St. Paul	State Dept. of Education
Mr. A. L. Almen	2429 University Ave., St. Paul	Minn. Education Association
Mrs. Harvey Tower	E-3304 - 30th Spokane, Washington	P.T.A.
Mr. Cecil Hartung	645 Midland Bank Bldg., Minneapolis	National Citizens Commission for the Public Schools
Mrs. M. L. Mansfield	408 E. 33rd St., Mpls.	P.T.A.
Mrs. Donald Dunshee	4641 Stevens Ave., Mpls.	P.T.A.
Mrs. Ed. W. Johnson	Route 6, Tayzata	Am. Assoc. of Univ. Women
Miss Bernice Gestie	2429 University Ave., St. Paul	Minn. Education Association
Mrs. J. Kettleson	2025 Randolph Ave., St. Paul	St. Paul P.T.A. Council
Mrs. H. K. Painter	4817 Fremont Ave. So., Minneapolis	
Mrs. Fred L. Paul	864 Sherwood Ave., St. Pau	1

STATE CITIZENS COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC EDUCATION Suggested Bylaws December 8, 1954 Article I - NAME The name of this organization shall be "The Minnesota State Citizens Committee on Public Education". Article II - PURPOSE OF COMMITTEE The purpose of this committee shall be to develop cooperative efforts of organizations and individuals in behalf of the public schools and to collect and disseminate factual information to help member organizations in their work for the continued improvement of our schools. Article III - MEMBERSHIP 1 - Statewide organizations, lay or professional, with an interest in education as all or a part of their program, may become members. A - Statewide organization shall hold the voting control of the committee. B - Statewide organization shall have two voting delegates or their alternates. 2 - Local citizens' committees for public education may become members with one voting delegate. 3 - Individuals with a dominant interest in education may become members. A - Each individual member shall have one vote. B - The number of individual members shall not exceed one-half the number of statewide voting delegates. 4 - Should the combined number of voting delegates of individuals and local organization reach a number greater than that of voting delegates of the statewide organizations, the board of directors shall /over 7

Suggested Bylaws, State Citizens Committee on Public Education Page 2 increase the number of voting delegates for statewide organizations so that the provisions of these bylaws for voting control may be maintained. 5 - At any meeting of the committee upon the request of three delegates, each from different statewide organizations, a roll call vote of statewide organization voting delegates present shall be taken and shall control. The request for such a roll call must be made prior to a vote on the issue by the committee. Article IV - MEETINGS 1 - There shall be four regular meetings held on the second Wednesday of October, December, February, and April. 2 - The date of a regular meeting may be changed by vote of the elected officers. 3 - The time and place of meetings shall be determined by the Executive Board. 4 - Special meetings may be called by the Executive Board or the Chair with the approval of the elected officers. 5 - The Executive Board shall meet the same day prior to the regular meeting. 6 - Notices of meetings shall be issued at least one week before regular meetings of the committee and of the Executive Board. Notices of cancelation or changing of the regular meeting date shall also be issued at least one week before the meeting date affected. Article V - OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE BOARD 1 - Officers shall consist of a chairman, a vice chairman, a secretarytreasurer, and such other officers as the committee may deem necessary to carry on the work of the committee. / Over 7

Suggested Bylaws, State Citizens Committee on Public Education Page 3 2 - The Executive Board shall consist of: A - The elected officers B - Chairman of standing committees C - Not fewer than five of the voting members elected by the committee Article VI - ELECTIONS 1 - Officers shall be elected for a two-year term. 2 - The Executive Board shall elect a nominating committee of five, to be announced at the February meeting in the odd numbered years. 3 - At the following April meeting, the nominating committee shall present a slate of officers and executive board members for election. Nominations may be made from the floor, provided that consent of the nominees has been given. 4 - The elections shall also be held at the April meeting in the odd numbered years. A majority vote shall be required for election. 5 - Officers and board members shall take office upon election and hold office until their successors are elected. Article VII - FINANCE There shall be no membership dues. The committee may solicit and accept contributions. Article VIII - COMMITTEES There shall be such standing and special committees as the members may determine. Chairmen of standing committees may be named by the Chair after consultation with and approval of the Executive Board. Special committees may also be named by the Chair after approval by the Executive Board. The Chair may appoint a temporary committee. / Over 7

Suggested Bylaws, State Citizens Committee on Public Education Page 4

Article IX - FUNCTION

The committee is essentially a fact-finding and coordinating body. As such, it may authorize special studies and cooperate with other organizations studying school matters. It may issue factual information on school and related matters, and recommend action to its members when the matter is noncontroversial with the members of the committee. Recommendations of the committee do not in any way bind any member organization.

The government of the committee rests with its voting members, but the Executive Board may act for the committee in the interval between meetings if the calling of a special meeting is not necessary or is impracticable.

Article X - AMENDMENTS

These bylaws may be amended at any regular meeting of the committee by a three-fourths vote, provided notice of the proposed changes or additions have been sent to the voting members at least three weeks before the meeting at which the voting takes place, or if the suggested changes have been announced at the regular meeting previous to the meeting at which the voting takes place.

Article XI - PARLIAMENTARY AUTHORITY

The committee shall be governed by Robert's Rules of Order (revised) in all cases where they are applicable and are not inconsistent with these bylaws.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING of the STATE CITIZENS COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC EDUCATION December 8, 1954 A meeting of the State Citizens Committee on Public Education was held on Wednesday, December 8, 1954 at 10:00 a.m. in the Securities Commission Hearing Room, State Office Building, St. Paul, Minnesota with Mrs. H. K. Painter, Chairman, presiding. There were 35 members and one guest present. A list of those present is attached to the minutes. The minutes of the October 8, 1954 meeting were approved as submitted to the members by mail, by motion of Mr. Englund, which was seconded by Mr. Bluhm and carried.

The following treasurer's report was given:

Balance October 8, 1954	bd. or moralmo-	WA 17 (18
Receipts: Proceeds from ABC sales Total Receipts:	BUSELLA	79.25 \$496.33
The separationed of the feeture from the an		
Disbursements:	manage destroy	
Postage and stencils	5.34	
Lund Press Inc Printing of booklet		
"Better Education"	51.11	
First National Bank Printing checks	1.40	
Transfer to convention fund account		
(meal receipts)	44.00	
Total Disbursements:		101.85
Balance December 8, 1954		\$394.48

Miss Osborne moved, seconded by Mrs. Kramer, that the treasurer's report be filed for auditing. Motion carried.

Mrs. Painter introduced Mr. George Selke to the group. Mr. Selke is serving as Advisor on Educational Affairs to Governor-elect Freeman.

Mr. Paul Mielke, Chairman of the Planning Committee for the State Conference of the Citizens Committee held on October 8th and 9th, gave a brief report on same, stating that about 80 had been in attendance and from all reports the entire program, including speakers and the workshops, was deemed very helpful and informative by the delegates.

Mrs. Kramer moved that a resolution be drawn expressing thanks to the National Citizens Commission for the financial grant which made the conference possible, and also state the value of same. Motion seconded by Dr. Cook and approved.

Commissioner Schweickhard reported on plans for the Minnesota White House Conference to be held in May, 1955. Conferences of this type will be held in all

of the states during the coming months and culminate in a White House Conference on Education in November, 1955. This will be a result of Public Law 530 passed by Congress which appropriated \$700,000 to be divided among the states for the purpose of financing state conferences. Minnesota was allotted \$12.311. The only federal restriction on the expending of these funds is that no people can be hired. He said an over-all planning committee of 16 members had already been appointed, all of whom had accepted the appointment. Mr. Myron Clark, Commissioner of Agriculture, has been named State Chairman and Dean Forrest Morse of the University of Minnesota has been named Co-Chairman. The over-all areas to be explored by the Conference are: 1. Over-all purposes of education. 2. Teacher supply. 3. School buildings and equipment. 4. Financing 5. Reorganization He further stated that the record of accomplishments in three of the areas already studied, namely: teacher supply, school buildings, and reorganization, would be transmitted to the Committee. The tentative plans call for a state conference of about 100 delegates, at which time all findings will be considered, condensed, and then submitted to the White House Conference. Mrs. Painter announced the appointment of the By-Laws Committee as follows: Mrs. Henry Kramer, Chairman; Mr. Paul W. Mielke; Commissioner Schweickhard; and herself as ex-officio. Copies of the tentative by-laws were distributed to members present and Mrs. Kramer reviewed them for the Committee. A number of suggestions were made and noted by the Chairman to be included for approval at the next meeting. The members were urged to give careful consideration to the by-laws and come prepared to vote on same at the next meeting. Miss Lucille Osborne, Publicity Chairman, gave a detailed report on the activities of her committee since the last meeting. (Copy attached to original minutes) She reported that about 1,000 copies of the pamphlet "Better Education for Minnesota's Children" were on hand and that 2,425 copies of the ABC's booklet were on hand. (10,000 originally) Miss Osborne moved that Mrs. Painter be authorized to order more ABC's printed if deemed necessary. Motion seconded by Mr. Jedlicka and carried. Miss Osborne requested authorization to engage secretarial help when necessary to get detailed work involved in getting publicity work done. Mr. Jedlicka moved that this authorization be given Miss Osborne, seconded by Mrs. Stameshkin and carried. Miss Osborne moved that in order to facilitate proper coordination between our Committee and the Coordinating Committee "publicity-wise" that a committee

made up of Mrs. Painter; Mrs. Paul, as secretary; and Mrs. Partridge, Legislative Chairman and the Publicity Chairman, work with the Publicity Committee of the Coordinating Committee. Motion seconded and carried.

Miss Osborne moved that letters of appreciation be sent to the press and other media for assistance during the Laymen's Conference and also to the program participants. Motion seconded by Mrs. Tallgren and carried.

Mr. Wettergren moved that Mr. Phil Duff of Red Wing serve as consultant to the Publicity Committee. Seconded by Mrs. Stameshkin and carried. Mrs. Ed Johnson reviewed the work done in organizing local citizens committees in Hennepin County, stating that 10 suburbs now have organizations. As Coordinator for local committees she offered assistance to communities throughout the state interested in forming citizens committees. Miss Laura Page, representing the Association for Childhood Education. brought to the attention of the Committee two problems being considered by her group, namely: 1. Changing the entrance age of children, and cited some of the problems of the very young children entering kindergarten. 2. Reducing the class size per teacher. She was requested to bring further information regarding these questions to the next meeting. Mr. Gallop, Chairman of the Committee Studying Civil Service, reported that he would have specific proposals to bring to the next meeting which should be helpful in correcting some of the basic weaknesses in the civil service structure affecting all groups. Mr. Bluhm, County Superintendent, called attention to several bills being drawn by his group for which he solicited support, namely: 1. County Superintendents' Qualification Bill, and providing for that office to be an appointive one rather than elective. 2. Establishing broader duties for the county superintendents. 3. Educational assistance to the handicapped child. Mr. vettergren. Chairman of the Coordinating Committee, reported that approval had already been given to the Qualification Bill and that the other bills of the county superintendents were being studied by the Coordinating Committee. He reported the action taken by the Coordinating Committee on the Per Capita Tax-Limitation Law: 1. That capital outlay and debt service be outside the limitation. 2. Eliminate the pre-publication of the budget. 3. That the local school board be given authorization to take an up-to-date school census. (The law provides that the last federal census be used for computation.) He further stated that more information is being sought in regard to this entire question and said that some groups were advocating outright repeal of the law. He reported that school insurance, nonresident tuition, and transportation aids were to be discussed at the December 20th meeting of the Committee. He stated that a booklet was in the process of being printed which would contain all of the public releases of the Coordinating Committee to date, as well as the recommendations of the Committee, and would sell for 10¢ per copy.

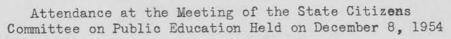
Mr. Jedlicka stressed the need for legislation which would allow school districts to provide liability insurance for school children.

The next meeting of the Committee is to be held Wednesday, January 12, 1955.

The meeting adjourned at 12:25 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. Fred L. Paul Secretary-Treasurer



Name	Address	Organization
Miss Lucille Osborne	749 Midland Bank Bldg. Minneapolis	Mpls. Citizens Committee on Public Education
Mrs. Henry Kramer	1760 Portland Avenue, St. Paul	State P.T.A. Congress
Mr. Bill Wettergren	St. Peter	Minn. School Board Ass'n.
Mr. Phil Duff	Red Wing	
Mrs. Caroline Dock	272 Johnson Parkway, St. Paul	St. Paul Public Schools
Mr. W. R. Salmi	Proctor	Proctor Public Schools
Mr. A. I. Jedlicka	Proctor	Gross Earnings Schools
Mr. N. C. Kearney	Department of Education, City Hall, St. Paul	St. Paul Public Schools
Mr. Walter W. Cook	204 Burton Hall, College of Education, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis	University of Minnesota
Mr. George Budd	State Teachers College, St. Cloud	State Teachers College
Mr. H. K. Bluhm	Wadena	County Supt's Ass'n.
Mr. T. J. Berning	301 State Office Bldg., St. Paul	State Dept. of Education
Mrs. G. E. Miniclier	1965 Laurel Avenue, St. Paul	Inter-Club Council
Mr. R. A. Horton	Lindstrom	Minn. School Board Ass'n.
Mrs. L. V. Moen	701 Mt. Curve Blvd., St. Paul	League of Women Voters
Mr. A. L. Gallop	2429 University Avenue, St. Paul	Minn. Education Ass'n.
Mrs. J. M. Wallgren	2231 No. Hamline Avenue, St. Paul	Rural Ramsey County P.T.A.
Mr. Carl Moen	633 State Office Bldg., St. Paul	State Conservation Dept.
Miss Laura Page	5337 Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis	Minn. Ass'n. for Childhood Education

Name	Address	Organization
Mrs. Ed W. Johnson	Route 2, Box 345, Wayzata	American Ass'n. of University Women
Mrs. Douglas Reid	2028 Fremont Avenue, St. Paul	St. Paul P.T.A. Council
Mrs. J. R. Horswill	2815 W. 45th Street, Minneapolis	American Ass'n. of University Women
Mr. Dean M. Schweickhard	301 State Office Bldg., St. Paul	State Dept. of Education
Mr. George Selke	Minneapolis	Section 1. 1915
Mr. Paul W. Mielke	181 W. 4th Street, St. Paul	St. Paul Board of Education
Mr. Henry Winkels	Newport	Federation of Teachers
Mr. C. J. Swedberg	South St. Paul High School, South St. Paul	Minn. Ass'n. of School Business Officials
Mrs. E. K. Komarek	729 - 5th Avenue S.E., St. Cloud	American Assin. of University Women
Mrs. O. S. Savig	1245 - 8th Avenue No., St. Cloud	Minn. Congress of Parents and Teachers
Mr. valter Englund	2429 University Avenue, St. Paul	Minn. Education Ass'n.
Mrs. E. Van Poperin	628 Stryker Avenue, St. Paul	Minn. Federated Tomens
Mr. A. I. Heggerston	807 N.E. Broadway, Minneapolis	Minneapolis Public Schools
Mrs. Sam Stameshkin	415 So. Pascal, St. Paul	P.T.A. Council
Mr. F. R. Adams	301 State Office Bldg., St. Paul	State Dept. of Education
Mrs. H. K. Painter	4817 Fremont Avenue So., Minneapolis	State Citizens Committee
Mrs. Fred L. Paul	864 Sherwood Avenue, St. Paul	Minn. School Board Ass'n.

State Citizens Committee on Public Education MINNESOTA Chairman Mrs. H. K. Painter 4817 Fremont Avenue South Minneapolis, Minnesota Vice Chairman Paul Mielke 1550 Branston St. Paul, Minnesota Secretary-Treasurer Mrs. Fred L. Paul 864 Sherwood Avenue St. Paul, Minnesota Call to Meeting on Wednesday, January 12, 1955 Dear Member: The next meeting of the State Citizens Committee on Public Education will be held on Wednesday, January 12, 1955 at 10:00 a.m. in the Securities Commission Hearing Room (434), State Office Building, St. Paul. On the agenda will be the final approval of the by-laws for our Committee and a further report on proposed legislation. Time will be given to member organizations to report on legislative actions taken by their groups to date. We sincerely hope it will be possible for you to attend this important meeting. Sincerely yours, Mrs. Fred L. Paul Secretary-Treasurer P.S. - Executive Board Members - The Executive Board will meet at 9:00 a.m. preceding the general meeting. 10000000

STATE CITIZENS COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC EDUCATION

Survey of Organizational Support

of

Proposed Educational Legislation for the 1955 Legislature

Organization

	erson replying
Date	
position summary o position Wellesley	ons: The State Citizens Committee on Public Education should know the of each of the represented organizations on the items in the enclosed f major proposed legislation. Please indicate your organization's on each item on the check list and send it to Mrs. Richard Russell, 1671 Avenue, St. Paul 5, Minnesota, Legislative Chairman of the Committee. and by return mail if possible.
sent to y your stud	nation of the items please refer to the material in the packet which was ou following the October 8th and 9th Laymen's Conference. We ask for y and possible action on legislation to achieve a needed revision of the a tax limitation law.
Place an Place an	X on the line before the items your organization supports. O on the line before the items your organization has not taken action on.
1.	a. Increasing state basic aid so the present percentage of state support can be maintained.
	b. Suggested new formula for equalization aid.
	c. Junior Colleges to receive $\frac{1}{4}$ of average per pupil cost not to exceed \$225,000 each year of the biennium, to be financed from general revenue.
2.	Re-enact and strengthen the law for the reorganization of school districts
3.	Improvements in aids to gross earnings tax towns.
4.	Establishment of qualifications for county superintendents and their appointment.
5.	State support of public libraries from general revenues.
6.	Continuing the dedication of state income tax revenues and trust funds for elementary and secondary education.
7.	Establishment of educational standards for nursery schools.
8.	Continue and improve the nurses scholarship aid program.
9.	Increased appropriation for the State Department of Education.
10.	Adjustment of salaries under civil service for professional employees of the State Department of Education.
11.	Do you favor state income tax on a withholding basis to increase revenue from this source.
Other me	jor legislation (not listed above) your organization indorses.

State Citizens Committee on Public Education

MINNESOTA

Chairman
Mrs. H. K. Painter
4817 Fremont Avenue South
Minneapolis, Minnesota

February 15, 1955

Vice Chairman
Paul Mielke
1550 Branston
St. Paul, Minnesota

URGENT:

Secretary-Treasurer

St. Paul, Minnesota
Secretary-Treasurer
Mrs. Fred L. Paul
864 Sherwood Avenue
St. Paul, Minnesota

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Dear Member:

This is a most urgent plea to you to fill out the questionnaire on legislation sent to you early in January, and return it to me AT ONCE!

The legislative session is well under way and if the State Citizens Committee on Public Education is to be effective and of value to its members, and if I am to be effective as your legislative chairman, I must know how each member organization stands on the legislation included in the questionnaire.

When you are in the Twin Cities, I urge you to take time to attend meetings of the Education Committees of both the Senate and the House. You will find them interesting and informative. The times and places are:

Senate Education Committee Every Tuesday, 9 AM - Room 236 Every Thursday, 1:15 PM - Room 236

House Education Committee Every Wednesday, 7:30 PM - Room 304 Every Thursday, 9:30 AM - Room 304

It is also important to contact your own legislators by letter, at the Capitol; or when they are at home on weekends or holidays. Let them know of the support of these measures by your organization.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Richard H. Russell 1671 Wellesley Avenue

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P.S. "Thank you" to those who have already sent in the questionnaire.

I am enclosing a copy in case the original has been mislaid or did not reach you.