



League of Women Voters of Minnesota Records

Copyright Notice:

This material may be protected by copyright law (U.S. Code, Title 17). Researchers are liable for any infringement. For more information, visit www.mnhs.org/copyright.

League of Women Voters of Minnesota
84 South Tenth Street, Room 406
Minneapolis 3, Minnesota
May 23, 1951

1.

Additional copies - 15¢

1951 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

This report of League-sponsored legislation has been written to bring you some understanding of the 1951 Legislature. We have in the office more details of the session which we will give to you if you care to communicate with any of the legislative committee. While most of the League legislation was defeated, it was a profitable session for us in other ways. Four women were assigned to each of the committees in the Legislature and were faithful in carrying out their assignments. This gave us the opportunity to learn much about the legislators, their reasonings and prejudices: the ones who were protecting special interest groups and those who were merely following the leader; and those who did not attend committee hearings when an important bill was to be voted upon; the ones who loudly proclaimed a stand for good principles and then worked to defeat the implementation of these principles with subtle amending and parliamentary tricks and those who were trying to represent their constituents. We developed a profound admiration for many of the legislators who voted out of conviction and worked for the welfare of the state as a whole. Our conclusion is that some of us are being well-represented in the Legislature and others of us need to look for better representation.

There were approximately 3,300 bills introduced in both houses. 729 bills were passed. About one-third of them were local bills. There were 27 bills introduced calling for amendments to the constitution. Only four of these passed. A sound bill for reapportionment of the state was defeated. Basic school aids, which are included in this report, were raised and some increased aid for retarded children was granted.

CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION

H.F. 22 (Authors: Holmquist, Christie, P.K. Peterson, Cina, Forbes)
S.F. 10 (Authors: Iullin, Rosenmeier)

House Action

Again the Legislature has denied the people the opportunity to vote on calling a constitutional convention. This session the measure lost ground. In 1949, 8 additional favorable votes would have made up the 2/3 vote needed for passage of this bill. In 1951, 35 additional favorable votes were needed.

Before the November election, legislators were asked this question by the Governor's Advisory Committee on Constitutional Revision, "Will you support the following proposal? - At the general election to be held in November, 1952, the following proposal shall be submitted to the electors for decision: 'Shall there be a convention to revise the state constitution, such revised constitution to be submitted to the voters for approval or rejection?'"

The answers of Representatives are printed on the following pages together with their vote on H.F. 22 and their vote on the 1949 bill proposing a constitutional convention. If your legislator changed his mind, what was his reason?

H.F. 22 had two questions to be voted upon:

1. Shall a constitutional convention be called?
2. The revised constitution to be submitted to the electors for approval or rejection?

It provided that if the majority of the voters voting at the election voted for a convention, the Legislature at its next session succeeding this election would provide for calling a convention.

The bill was referred to the Committee on General Legislation. Proponents for the bill were heard at two meetings. Judge Matson, Dr. Lloyd Short and representatives from the Republican Workshop, Governor's Advisory Committee on Constitutional Revision, Citizens Committee for a Constitutional Convention, Good Government Group, League of Women Voters, A. F. L., Republican Party, Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party, Grange and other groups urged the passage of the bill.

At a third meeting the opponents spoke. Principal opponents of the bill were Representative George French and the attorney for the railroads.

At a fourth meeting there was committee discussion and the vote. The vote to recommend passage of the bill was 10 yeas - 9 nays.

On February 28, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole to consider H.F. 22. In this Committee, votes are taken on measures but are not recorded. As the Committee of the Whole, the House recommended that H.F. 22 be indefinitely postponed. Mr. Holmquist moved to amend the Committee's recommendation by striking out "to be indefinitely postponed" and substituting "to pass". This amendment permitted a recorded vote. There were 53 yeas - 63 nays, 15 not voting. A vote against this amendment is, in effect, a vote against H.F. 22 and indicated your representative's stand on Constitutional Convention.

KEY	
Y	- Yes
N	- No
NV	- Not Voting
NR	- No Reply
*	- Not a member of 1949 Legislature

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

<u>REPRESENTATIVE</u>	<u>VOTE ON</u> <u>'49 BILL</u>	<u>ANSWER TO</u> <u>QUESTIONNAIRE</u>	<u>VOTE ON</u> <u>H.F. 22</u>
Allen	N	Y	N
Anderson, H. J.	*	Y	Y
Anderson, H. R.	Y	Y	Y
Anderson, J. A.	N	NR	N
Anderson, M.	*	NR	N
Anderson, O.	*	NR	Y
Anderson, V. F.	Y	Y	NV
Appeldorn	N	NR	Y
Aune	N	NR	N
Basford	Y	NR	N
Bauer	*	N	N
Beanblossom	Y	Y	N
Beck	*	Y	Y
Bergerud	Y	NR	Y
Biernat	Y	Y	Y

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

<u>REPRESENTATIVE</u>	<u>VOTE ON '49 BILL</u>	<u>ANSWER TO QUESTIONNAIRE</u>	<u>VOTE ON H.F. 22</u>
Blomquist	Y	NR	N
Bondhus	Y	NR	N
Bouton	*	Y	Y
Carlson	NV	Y	Y
Chilgren	Y	Y	Y
Christie	Y	Y	Y
Cina	Y	NR	Y
Clark	N	N	N
Croswell	Y	Y	N
Cummings	*	NR	Y
Dahle	Y	NR	N
Daley	*	NR	N
Day	Y	Y	Y
Dirlam	Y	Y	N
Dunn	N	NR	N
Duxbury	*	NR	N
Eddy	*	NR	N
Enestvedt	N	NR	N
Erdahl	N	NR	N
Ericson	*	Y	N
Erkel	N	Y	N
Ernst	N	NR	NV
Forbes	*	NR	Y
Frederickson	Y	Y	N
French	N	N	N
Friberg	*	NR	N
Gallagher	*	Y	Y
Gibbons	N	NR	Y
Goodin	Y	Y	Y
Haeg	N	NR	N
Haglund	Y	Y	NV
Hartle	Y	NR	N
Herzog	Y	NR	N
Hill	Y	NR	N
Hinds	*	NR	N
Hofstad	*	NR	Y
Holm	Y	Y	Y
Holmquist	Y	Y	Y
Holtan	Y	Y	N
Howard	N	NR	N
Illsley	Y	Y	Y
Ilstrup	Y	Y	Y
Iverson	N	NR	N
Jensen, C. A.	*	NR	N
Jensen, R. C.	*	NR	N
Johnson, A. I.	N	NR	Y
Johnson, L. A.	Y	Y	NV
Kaplan	N	NR	N
Karas	Y	NR	N
Karth	*	Y	Y

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

<u>REPRESENTATIVE</u>	<u>VOTE ON '49 BILL</u>	<u>ANSWER TO QUESTIONNAIRE</u>	<u>VOTE ON H.F. 22</u>
Kennedy, R. B.	*	Y	N
Kennedy, Russell	*	Y	Y
Kinzer	N	NR	N
Knutson, C.	*	Y	Y
Knutson, T.	NV	NR	N
Kosloske	N	Y	Y
LaBrosse	Y	NR	Y
Langen	*	Y	Y
Langley	Y	Y	Y
Legvold	*	NR	N
Lejk	Y	NR	N
Letnes	Y	NR	N
Livermore	*	NR	N
Lorentz	*	NR	N
Luther	*	Y	Y
McKee	*	NR	N
Madden	Y	Y	N
Martinson	*	Y	N
Mickelsen	*	NR	Y
Moore	*	Y	Y
Morberg	N	NR	NV
Moriarty	N	NR	N
Mosier	Y	Y	NV
Mueller	NV	Y	NV
Murk	Y	Y	Y
Nelson	Y	NR	N
Nordin	Y	NR	N
Oberg	Y	Y	Y
O'Brien	N	NR	NV
O'Malley	N	NR	N
Omtvedt	N	NR	N
Ottinger	N	NR	N
Otto	Y	NR	Y
Peterson, H.	*	NR	NV
Peterson, O.	Y	NR	Y
Peterson, P. K.	Y	Y	Y
Podgorski	Y	Y	NV
Prifrel	Y	NR	Y
Reed	Y	NR	Y
Riedner	Y	Y	N
Rinke	N	NR	N
Rutter	Y	Y	NV
Ryan	Y	Y	Y
Sarazin	*	Y	N
Schenck	NV	Y	N
Schulz	*	NR	NV
Schwanke	NV	NR	N
Shipka	Y	NR	Y
Silvola	Y	Y	Y
Skoog	*	NR	N
Swanstrom	Y	Y	Y

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

<u>REPRESENTATIVE</u>	<u>VOTE ON</u> <u>'49 BILL</u>	<u>ANSWER TO</u> <u>QUESTIONNAIRE</u>	<u>VOTE ON</u> <u>H.F. 22</u>
Talle	NV	NR	N
Thompson	NV	NR	N
Tiemann	*	Y	Y
Tomczyk	Y	NR	Y
Tucker	Y	Y	Y
Tweten	Y	NR	N
Volstad	Y	Y	Y
Voxland	Y	NR	NV
Wanvick	Y	Y	Y
Wegner	NV	NR	Y
Welch	Y	Y	NV
Widstrand	*	NR	NV
Windmiller	Y	NR	N
Wozniak	*	Y	Y
Yetka	*	Y	Y

Senate Action

Because the bill was defeated in the House, the Senate held no hearings on a similar bill.

H.F. 21 (Authors: Allen, French, Haeg, Chilgren, Windmiller)
S.F. 137 (Authors: Root, Dahlquist)

This bill was passed by both houses and will be one of the amendments to be voted upon in the 1953 election (one we must pass - let's put this over!)

The Bill proposes the addition of a new section to Article XIV of the constitution providing that if there is a revision of the constitution by any convention, the proposed revision must be submitted to the voters for approval or rejection. The bill as passed out of both House and Senate committees required a majority of all votes cast at the election for ratification. On the House floor friends of a constitutional convention attempted to amend the bill to require a vote of the majority of those voting on the question but failed. On the Senate floor, however, it was amended to require a 3/5 vote of all votes cast at the election for ratification. The House then agreed to this change.

In the debate on the House floor, Mr. Allen said that approval of this bill would serve as an answer to any criticism legislators may receive from their constituents for voting against the proposal involving the constitutional convention. Mrs. Luther gave an excellent reply to Mr. Allen's statement. (Copy attached).

CIVIL RIGHTS

H.F. 74 (Authors: P.K. Peterson, Langley, Chilgren, Oberg, Dirlam)
 S.F. 69 (Authors: Mullin, Rosenmeir, Vukelich)

This bill proposed to prevent and eliminate discrimination in employment due to race, religion, color, or national origin. It affected firms employing 8 or more persons, and excepted religious and fraternal organizations. New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Washington, Oregon, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, and Indiana have such a law. Minneapolis, Chicago, Milwaukee, and Philadelphia have city fair employment ordinances.

House Action

Because the bill called for a commission to administer the laws and for funds for the commission, it had to pass through three committees in the House, (Labor, Civil Administration, and Appropriations.) It passed the Labor Committee and passed unanimously the Civil Administration Committee after it was amended to allow employers to dismiss employees, without regulation of the Commission, during a probation period of 60 days as is provided under union contracts.

In the Appropriations Committee the bill received its first hard blow. Hearings were held on the subject matter although the proponents argued that the Appropriations Committee was not the place for such arguments. Mr. Allen, Chairman, ruled in favor of the subject matter. Opposition was led by Clark, Duxbury, Kinzer, Martinson and Tweten. Mr. Wagner moved to reduce the appropriation from \$40,000 to \$15,000 for the fiscal year. After repeated delays and attempts to bury it, the bill was recommended to pass.

The second blow came on the floor of the House when P.K. Peterson asked for a Special Order* on the bill. 88 votes are required for a special order. The request lost, 71-42. There was heated argument before this vote was taken.

A week later the House reversed its decision and approved a special order for FEPC by a vote of 90 yeas - 36 nays.

Final vote was held March 30. There was a three hour discussion that would have depressed any fair-minded person because of the apparent insincerity of the debate. All the amendments but one were offered for the expressed purpose of improving the bill but for the real purpose of hurting its chances of final passage.

The first amendment offered by Rep. Forbes of Worthington would have limited the act to municipalities of 50,000 population or more. This was defeated, 38 yeas - 66 nays.

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Anderson, J.A.	Erdahl	Kennedy, R.B.	Martinson	Rinke
Bauer	Erkel	Kinzer	McKee	Sarazin
Bouton	Forbes	Legvold	Moriarty	Schulz
Clark	Hinds	Lejk	Mueller	Skoog
Croswell	Howard	Letnes	O'Brien	Talle
Dahle	Illsley	Livermore	Ottinger	Thompson
Daley	Iverson	Lorentz	Peterson, O.	
Eddy	Kaplan	Madden	Riedner	

* A Special Order is frequently requested for important bills to insure their being acted upon.

Those who voted in the negative were:

Anderson, H.J.	Cina	Hofstad	Luther	Swanstrom
Anderson, H.R.	Cummings	Holm	Mickelsen	Tiemann
Anderson, O.	Day	Holmquist	Moore	Tomczyk
Anderson, V.F.	Dirlam	Holtan	Mosier	Tucker
Appeldorn	Enestvedt	Illstrup	Murk	Volstad
Aune	Frederickson	Jensen, R.C.	Nelson	Voxland
Basford	French	Johnson, A.I.	Oberg	Wanvick
Beanblossom	Gallagher	Johnson, L.A.	O'Malley	Widstrand
Bergerud	Gibbons	Karth	Peterson, P.K.	Wozniak
Biernat	Goodin	Kennedy, R.	Podgorski	Yetka
Bondhus	Haeg	Knutson, C.	Prifrel	
Carlson	Hagland	Kosloske	Rutter	
Chilgren	Herzog	LaBrosse	Shipka	
Christie	Hill	Langley	Silvola	

A second amendment was submitted by Rep. Duxbury of Caledonia which provided that the bill apply to domestics; to places which employ one or more individuals; and to religious and fraternal corporations, associations, or societies. This amendment, which more than any other hurt the chances of final passage in both houses, was adopted by a vote of 69 yeas - 54 nays.

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Anderson, H.R.	Daley	Hill	Letnes	Rinke
Anderson, J.A.	Duxbury	Hinds	Livermore	Ryan
Anderson, H.	Eddy	Howard	Lorentz	Sarazin
Anderson, V.F.	Enestvedt	Illsley	Martinson	Schenck
Basford	Erdahl	Illstrup	McKee	Schulz
Bauer	Ericson	Iverson	Mickelsen	Schwanke
Beanblossom	Erkel	Jensen, C.A.	Moriarty	Skoog
Bergerud	Ernst	Johnson, L.A.	Mueller	Talle
Biernat	Forbes	Kaplan	Nordin	Thompson
Blomquist	Frederickson	Kennedy, R.B.	O'Brien	Tiemann
Bouton	French	Kinzer	Omtvedt	Wegner
Clark	Friberg	Knutson, T.H.	Ottinger	Welch
Croswell	Gibbons	Legvold	Peterson, O.	Windmiller
Dahle	Haglund	Lejk	Riedner	

Those who voted in the negative were:

Anderson, H.J.	Dirlam	Karth	Murk	Silvola
Anderson, O.	Gallagher	Kennedy, R.	Nelson	Swanstrom
Appeldorn	Goodin	Knutson, C.	Oberg	Tomczyk
Aune	Haeg	Kosloske	O'Malley	Tucker
Bondhus	Herzog	LaBrosse	Peterson, H.	Volstad
Carlson	Hofstad	Langen	Peterson, P.K.	Voxland
Chilgren	Holm	Langley	Podgorski	Wanvick
Christie	Holmquist	Luther	Prifrel	Widstrand
Cina	Holtan	Madden	Reed	Wozniak
Cummings	Jensen, R.C.	Moore	Rutter	Yetka
Day	Johnson, A.I.	Mosier	Shipka	

A Third amendment by Duxbury would have stricken out important educational measures of the bill. This was defeated, 51 yeas - 66 nays.

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Anderson, J.A.	Eddy	Illsley	Martinson	Sarazin
Anderson, M.	Erdahl	Iverson	McKee	Schenck
Basford	Erkel	Kaplan	Moriarty	Schulz
Bauer	Forbes	Karas	Mueller	Schwanke
Beanblossom	Frederickson	Kennedy, R.B.	Nordin	Talle
Bouton	Friberg	Kinzer	O'Brien	Thompson
Clark	Haeg	Knutson, T.H.	Omtvedt	Windmiller
Croswell	Hill	Legvold	Ottinger	
Dahle	Hinds	Letnes	Peterson, O.	
Daley	Holtan	Livermore	Riedner	
Duxbury	Howard	Lorentz	Rinke	

Those who voted in the negative were:

Anderson, H.J.	Dirlam	Jensen, R.C.	Murk	Swanstrom
Anderson, H.R.	Enestvedt	Johnson, A.I.	Nelson	Tiemann
Anderson, O.	Ernst	Johnson, L.A.	Oberg	Tomczyk
Anderson, V.F.	French	Karth	O'Malley	Tucker
Appeldorn	Gallagher	Kennedy, R.	Peterson, H.	Volstad
Aune	Gibbons	Knutson, C.	Peterson, P.K.	Voxland
Bergerud	Goodin	Kosloske	Podgorski	Wanvick
Biernat	Hagland	LaBrosse	Prifrel	Wegner
Bondhus	Herzog	Langen	Reed	Welch
Carlson	Hofstad	Langley	Rutter	Widstrand
Chilgren	Holm	Lejk	Ryan	
Cina	Holmquist	Luther	Shipka	
Cummings	Illstrup	Moore	Silvola	
Day	Jensen, C.A.	Mosier	Skoog	

The fourth amendment/Rep. Duxbury struck out the provision that the commission may issue a complaint and this was adopted, 68 yeas - 55 nays.

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Anderson, H.R.	Erdahl	Karas	O'Brien	Wegner
Anderson, J.A.	Ericson	Kennedy, R.B.	O'Malley	Welch
Anderson, V.F.	Erkel	Kinzer	Omtvedt	Windmiller
Appeldorn	Ernst	Knutson, T.H.	Ottinger	Wozniak
Basford	Forbes	Legvold	Peterson, O.	
Bauer	Frederickson	Lejk	Riedner	
Bergerud	French	Letnes	Rinke	
Blomquist	Friberg	Livermore	Ryan	
Bouton	Haeg	Lorentz	Sarazin	
Christie	Hill	Madden	Schenck	
Clark	Hinds	Martinson	Schulz	
Croswell	Howard	McKee	Schwanke	
Dahle	Illsley	Mickelsen	Skoog	
Daley	Iverson	Moriarty	Talle	
Duxbury	Jensen, C.A.	Mueller	Thompson	
Eddy	Kaplan	Nordin	Tiemann	

Those who voted in the negative were:

Anderson, H.J.	Dirlam	Ilstrup	Luther	Rutter
Anderson, M.	Enestvedt	Jensen, R.C.	Moore	Shipka
Anderson, O.	Gallagher	Johnson, A.I.	Mosier	Silvola
Aune	Gibbons	Johnson, L.A.	Murk	Swanstrom
Biernat	Goodin	Karth	Nelson	Tomczyk
Bondhus	Hagland	Kennedy, R.	Oberg	Tucker
Carlson	Herzog	Knutson, C.	Peterson, H.	Volstad
Children	Hofstad	Kosloske	Peterson, P.K.	Voxland
Cina	Holm	LaBrosse	Podgorski	Wanvick
Cummings	Holmquist	Langen	Prifrel	Widstrand
Day	Holtan	Langley	Reed	Yetka

A fifth amendment by Forbes would have included provisions opposing employment discrimination against crippled and blind persons. This was defeated, 40 yeas - 68 nays.

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Anderson, H. R.	Daley	Illsley	Martinson	Riedner
Anderson, M.	Duxbury	Jensen, C.A.	Moriarty	Sarazin
Basford	Erdahl	Kaplan	Mueller	Schenck
Bauer	Erkel	Kinzer	Nordin	Schulz
Beanblossom	Ernst	Legvold	O'Brien	Schwanke
Clark	Forbes	Letnes	Omtvedt	Talle
Croswell	Frederickson	Livermore	Ottinger	Thompson
Dahle	Holtan	Madden	Peterson, O.	Windmiller

Those who voted in the negative were:

Anderson, H. J.	Day	Holmquist	Moore	Skoog
Anderson, O.	Dirlam	Jensen, R.C.	Mosier	Swanstrom
Anderson, V.F.	Enestvedt	Johnson, A.I.	Murk	Tiemann
Appeldorn	Ericson	Johnson, L.A.	Nelson	Tucker
Aune	French	Karth	Oberg	Volstad
Bergerud	Gibbons	Kennedy, R.	O'Malley	Voxland
Biernat	Goodin	Knutson, C.	Peterson, P.K.	Wanvick
Blomquist	Haeg	Kosloske	Podgorski	Wegner
Bondhus	Hagland	LaBrosse	Prifrel	Welch
Bouton	Herzog	Langen	Reed	Widstrand
Carlson	Hill	Langley	Rutter	Wozniak
Children	Hinds	Lejk	Ryan	Yetka
Cina	Hofstad	Luther	Shipka	
Cummings	Holm	Mickelsen	Silvola	

The final amendment by Rep. Warren Moore of Duluth would have allowed an employer to ask questions regarding race, color, religion or national origin of an individual before he was employed. This amendment was introduced after religious and fraternal organizations were included by Mr. Duxbury's amendment. Mr. Moore felt this would increase support for the bill and was not harmful. The amendment passed, 95 yeas - 3 nays.

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Anderson, H.J.	Cummings	Holmquist	Livermore	Rinke
Anderson, H.R.	Daley	Holtan	Lorentz	Ryan
Anderson, J.A.	Duxbury	Howard	Luther	Sarazin
Anderson, H.	Eddy	Illsley	Madden	Schenck
Anderson, O.	Erdahl	Ilstrup	McKee	Schulz
Anderson, V.F.	Ericson	Iverson	Mickelsen	Schwanke
Appeldorn	Erkel	Jensen, C.A.	Moore	Shipka
Basford	Ernst	Jensen, R.C.	Moriarty	Skoog
Bauer	Forbes	Johnson, A.I.	Mosier	Swanstrom
Beanblossom	Frederickson	Johnson, L.A.	Murk	Talle
Bergerud	French	Kaplan	Nelson	Thompson
Biernat	Friberg	Kinzer	Nordin	Tiemann
Blomquist	Gallagher	Knutson, T.H.	Oberg	Voxland
Bondhus	Haeg	Kosloske	O'Brien	Wanvick
Bouton	Hagland	LaBrosse	Omtvedt	Wegner
Chilgren	Herzog	Langen	Peterson, H.	Welch
Christie	Hill	Langley	Peterson, O.	Widstrand
Clark	Hofstad	Lejk	Reed	Windmiller
Croswell	Holm	Letnes	Riedner	Yetka

Those who voted in the negative were: Enestvedt, Karas, Volstad.

The final vote in the House was hailed as a victory by the authors. The bill was passed, as amended by a vote of 75 yeas - 48 nays.

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Anderson, H.J.	Day	Holm	Lejk	Ryan
Anderson, H.R.	Dirlam	Holmquist	Luther	Shipka
Anderson, O.	Dunn	Holtan	Mickelsen	Silvola
Anderson, V.F.	Enestvedt	Ilstrup	Moore	Skoog
Appeldorn	Ericson	Jensen, R.C.	Mosier	Swanstrom
Aune	Ernst	Johnson, A.I.	Murk	Tomczyk
Bergerud	Frederickson	Johnson, L.A.	Nelson	Tucker
Biernat	French	Karth	Oberg	Volstad
Blomquist	Gallagher	Kennedy, R.	O'Malley	Voxland
Bondhus	Gibbons	Knutson, C.	Omtvedt	Wanvick
Carlson	Goodin	Knutson, T.H.	Peterson, P.K.	Wegner
Chilgren	Haeg	Kosloske	Podgorski	Welch
Christie	Hagland	LaBrosse	Prifrel	Widstrand
Cina	Herzog	Langen	Reed	Wozniak
Cummings	Hofstad	Langley	Rutter	Yetka

Those who voted in the negative were:

Anderson, J.A.	Duxbury	Jensen, C.A.	Martinson	Sarazin
Anderson, H.	Eddy	Kaplan	McKee	Schenck
Basford	Erdahl	Karas	Moriarty	Schulz
Bauer	Forbes	Kennedy, R.B.	Mueller	Schwanke
Beanblossom	Friberg	Kinzer	Nordin	Talle
Bouton	Hill	Legvold	O'Brien	Thompson
Clark	Hinds	Letnes	Ottinger	Tiemann
Croswell	Howard	Livermore	Peterson, O.	Windmiller
Dahle	Illsley	Lorentz	Riedner	
Daley	Iverson	Madden	Rinke	

Senate Action

When the Fair Employment Practices Bill (S.F. 69) was introduced in the Senate, it was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Immediately there was opposition expressed and the question asked why it was not sent to Labor. The bill was then sent to the Rules Committee for decision which action delayed the hearings for several weeks. The Rules Committee again referred it to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill after several hearings in the Judiciary Committee was recommended to pass by a vote of 12-8.

After the House had passed the FEPC bill (H.F. 74) in an unacceptable form, Senator Mullin, again brought S.F. 69 before the Judiciary Committee and asked that the bill as passed by the House be substituted for the original Senate bill. He also proposed amendments to put it in acceptable form. Senator Johanson substituted a motion, seconded by Senator Lauerma, to postpone the bill indefinitely.

"This is as good a place as any to meet the issue head on," Senator Johanson said. "It is getting late in the session and it has been plaguing the state ever since it was introduced early in January."

Senator Mullin said it was usually "common courtesy" to let the author of a bill get it in the shape he wanted before a vote is taken. He reminded the committee that it had passed on the Senate version of the bill once before by a 12-8 margin.

"The bill should be met directly on the floor of the Senate," Mullin said. Senator Feidt of Minneapolis backed Mullin's view saying "this legislation is wanted by a large segment of the population of Minnesota." Motion to postpone the bill indefinitely was passed.

On April 9, back on the Senate floor, Mr. Mullin led off in a two-hour debate with a motion to refuse to adopt the Judiciary Committee's report to indefinitely postpone H.F. 74. Senator Welch stated that a parliamentary move to kill a bill is unjustified in a case of statewide interest. Senator Sletvold, one of the leaders of the opposition to FEPC, opposed Senator Mullin's motion on the grounds that it was bad procedure. The roll call was taken on the motion to refer the bill back to the Judiciary Committee. The motion was passed 36 yeas - 31 nays. The vote did not indicate that all those voting yes were for FEPC, but that they were willing that the bill have a fair hearing.

The next move was the fourth hearing in the Judiciary Committee. Senator Mullin asked the committee to accept his amendments which would put the bill back into its original form. The committee insisted on voting on the amendments phrase by phrase and in the first vote turned down his proposal by a ten to ten tie. Mr. Mullin said that so far as he was concerned the bill was dead. Then Senator Grottum of Jackson offered an entirely new bill that would put FEPC on a voluntary and educational basis.

"I couldn't go along with that," commented Mullin. "It isn't the kind of a bill that the groups seeking this legislation want. I would rather let the original bill stay here." The committee agreed that the FEPC bill should remain in committee, unacted upon.

CIVIL SERVICE

This session of the Legislature made no change in the Veterans Preference Law although the Legislature has had the benefit of three studies of Veterans Preference. (The Legislative Research Committee report, 1948, merely examined the facts; the Little Hoover Commission Report, 1951, and the Interim Committee on Veterans Preference in Public Employment Report, 1951, made recommendations for change in the law.)

The outcome of the hearings of the Interim Committee on Veterans Preference (appointed by 1949 Legislature) was a bill approved by all members except the Disabled American Veterans representative. The bill did not get out of the Veterans and Military Affairs Committee in the House. Lack of good leadership in the committee plus indifference and lack of understanding of the existing situation, and the fact that the bill was very controversial undoubtedly were the reasons.

The Senate committee did pass the bill; but since the House committee had killed it, Mr. Duff, the author, did not ask the senators to vote on it. Instead he asked them to study the bill and come back next session prepared to take action on Veterans Preference.

In the closing days of the session a bill was passed authorizing the establishment of a civil service personnel system in any city of the second, third or fourth class, village or borough and providing for the operation and abolishment of such system.

CHILD LABOR

H.F. 96 (Authors: Prifrel, Swanstrom, Tucker, Luther, C. Knutson)
S.F. 424 (Authors: Mullin, Julkowski)

Because of the League's long-standing support of constructive child labor laws and at the request of the Children's Bureau, the League followed the Child Labor Bill.

This bill passed, 87 yeas - 0 nays, in the House, but was never brought to the floor of the Senate for a vote.

It would have provided:

- a. 16 years for employment in connection with any factory, mill, workshop or construction work. Present law permits 14 years.
- b. 40 hour week and 8 hour day. Present law permits 48 hours.
- c. A 16 year minimum age of employment during school hours. Present law provides 14 years with certificate issued by school.

An amendment would have permitted boys of 15 years to work as pinsetters outside school hours until 7 p.m. on weekends during the declared emergency proclaimed by the President.

HOUSING

In the League's legislative bulletin of two years ago, we reported that "after working 10 years the League could take pride in its contribution to a sound housing law". The 1949 Legislature had removed the referendum requirement for low-rent housing. But this session the report just missed being a sad one.

A bill was passed out of the Welfare Committees of both houses requiring a city-wide referendum if a number equal to 8% of those voting at the last city election so petitioned. It also changed the method of financing slum clearance and redevelopment substituting a direct grant to match federal funds for the local tax now levied. The local housing authorities throughout the state learned about the bill after the committee's action and were able to persuade committee members to amend the bill on both floors and these undesirable features were removed from the bill. However, there was an amendment which makes it possible for the council, in cities where there is no referendum provision, to submit the question of approval of the project to the electorate.

Had these changes been made our housing law would have been greatly crippled. The bill made some other changes in the law which if you desire the office will be glad to furnish. The bill passed both houses but not without considerable opposition.

EDUCATION

League representatives attended two regular weekly meetings of the House and Senate Education Committees, special evening meetings and meetings of subcommittees on reorganization, throughout the 1951 session. A call for Action was sent to all local Leagues on basic aid; again to selected Leagues where special attention on basic aids seemed necessary; and to five Leagues having junior colleges in their districts.

Education in Minnesota was strengthened at many points this session. Most notable was the amendment to the basic aid law which increases the aid per pupil unit in ADA* from \$56 to \$70. The law will apply for the coming two years only and will have to be amended again at the next session or revert to \$56. The amount appropriated was \$51,082,600 for the first year and \$53,294,300 for the second year of the biennium.

Kindergarten aid was increased from $\frac{1}{2}$ pupil unit to $\frac{1}{4}$ pupil unit in ADA.

State aid to junior colleges failed to pass out of committee.

The League has been concerned with the lack of uniformity of assessment practices and is pleased that the Legislature has set up an Equalization Aid Review Committee, consisting of the Commissioners of Education, Administration and Taxation, to study the assessment valuations of school districts receiving equalization aid. \$50,000 each year of the biennium is provided for that purpose.

While we can report that the number of school districts has now been reduced by over 1,000 as compared with the reduction of 350 reported last year, there is still much work to be done on reorganization. The act enabling reorganization will terminate at the end of this biennium and we will have to work for its continuation.

*ADA - average daily attendance

March 9, 1951

The following speech regarding Constitutional Revision was made by Representative Sally Luther, 30th Legislative District, before the 57th Legislature:

Mr. Speaker, I rise in reluctant support of House File 21. I would like to explain my reluctance and also to say a few words about the bill and to clarify some things which might have been left in doubt after the debate on this question yesterday.

First, let me review the week's work on Constitutional Revision. On Wednesday we discussed and killed, by a vote of 63 to 53, House File 22, which would have given the people of Minnesota the chance to vote on this question, "Shall there be a convention to revise the Constitution of the State of Minnesota, the revised Constitution to be submitted to the electors for approval or rejection?" On Thursday we debated House File 21 and recommended it to pass. House File 21 submits to the people, for their approval or rejection, an amendment to the Constitution. This amendment provides that should a new Constitution be written it would not become effective until ratified by a majority of all the electors voting in a general election. Today we will take a final vote on House File 21.

There are three things that I would like to say about the various debates on these subjects. In the first place, one of the proponents of House File 21 said yesterday, when supporting the difficulties inherent in House File 21, that he was proud that we dared to be different in Minnesota ...that we had some peculiarities. He was proud of the fact that we do not have party designation. He must also be proud that this House refused to re-establish party designation in this session, thus continuing to keep Minnesota the only State in the United States (except Nebraska*) where we have this peculiar and, in my opinion, untruthful system of politics. He also said that he was proud that when it comes to amending the Constitution we have one of the most difficult amendment processes. I want to say that I am not proud of these things. I don't think they help us get what we want - efficient, economical government machinery and true expression of the will of the people. And I am not proud now, that by voting for House File 21 we will extend further this difficult and undemocratic amending process. (With our present Constitution requiring that amendments must receive a majority vote of all those voting at the election, not on the question, amendments are defeated by the uninformed voter who fails to vote on the question.) To do so is considered unnecessary by many authorities on the subject. House File 22 carried within it the assurance that a new Constitution, if written, would have to be ratified by the people in order to become effective. House File 21 sets up so cumbersome a ratification procedure as to make ratification virtually impossible. This is understandable when we examine the sponsors and proponents of House File 21 - most of them consistently opposed Constitutional Revision. Here I want to interject a reminder as to who the people are who want Constitutional Revision. They are the ordinary citizens of Minnesota who believe in efficient progress. They are members of both political parties. They are members of reputable organizations like the League of Women Voters, the American Association of University Women, the American Federation of Labor, various Chambers of Commerce and, they include the Governor himself.

The second thing I want to say on this subject deals with another point made yesterday by the proponents of House File 21. They repeatedly pointed out that they had been careful not to cloud Wednesday's debate on Constitutional Revision with fears that a new Constitution, when written, might not be submitted to the people. Now, of course, the proponents of House File 21 didn't cloud Wednesday's debate with this question. Why? Because we would have said to them let's pass both House File 22 and House File 21. If you were honestly for constitutional revision you would have voted yes on both bills. Several of the authors of House File 21 told me, when I

*Nebraska has a unicameral Legislature.

asked them last month, that they felt it would be logical to submit both questions to the people; however, they did not vote that way. They voted against House File 22 on Wednesday.

Finally and most important and the only real reason I felt I must speak today - It was said by a proponent of House File 21 yesterday that you could all go home and tell your constituents that by voting for House File 21 you had, in truth, been helping the cause of Constitutional Revision. This statement should not go unchallenged. I don't need to be the one to challenge it - the people of Minnesota are not so foolish to believe it. They will see that you voted 63 to 53 to kill their chance to decide on Constitutional Revision before you voted unanimously to make the matter of Constitutional Revision even more remote. They will see through this because they are smart and because they wanted a chance to vote on Constitutional Revision. It will be as clear to them as it is to me. When they ask you how you voted on Constitutional Revision, and they will ask you, I think you should tell them what really happened. That is, that you built up a straw man - the fear that a duly elected Constitutional Convention might not submit its new Constitution for ratification, in spite of being expressly bound so to do in House File 22. You built up that straw man and, then, in a grand gesture you knocked him down with House File 21. In so doing you strengthened the position of the opponents of Constitutional Revision. We have cleared the way for Constitutional Revision, said a House File 21 proponent yesterday. I say you have covered the way with a heavy fog and I am sorry and disheartened to see that you have done so.

League of Women Voters of Minnesota
84 South Tenth Street, Room 406
Minneapolis 3, Minnesota
October, 1950

Additional copies - 15¢

DISCUSSION OUTLINE ON DEDICATED FUNDS

- I. INTRODUCTION
 - A. Current Agenda statement
 - B. Task of League members
- II. RELATION OF DEDICATED FUNDS TO TOTAL STATE INCOME
- III. THE REASONS FOR DEDICATED FUNDS
- IV. THE EFFECT OF DEDICATED FUNDS
- V. WHAT CAN BE DONE ABOUT DEDICATED FUNDS?
- VI. EXPERIENCE IN OTHER STATES
- VII. MINNESOTA PRACTICES
 - A. Chart of Dedicated Funds - 1949
 - B. Constitutionally Dedicated Revenue
 1. Gasoline Tax
 2. Motor Vehicle Tax
 3. Iron Ore Occupation Tax
 4. Permanent Trust Funds
 - a. Internal Improvement Fund
 - b. Swamp Land Fund
 - c. Permanent School Fund
 - d. Permanent University Fund
 - C. Statutorily Dedicated Revenue
 1. Income Tax
 2. Airplane Taxes
 3. Game and Fish Taxes
 4. Shared Taxes and Automatic Apportionments
 - a. Inheritance Tax
 - b. Vessel Tonnage Tax
 - c. Bank Excise Tax
 - d. Cooperative Rural Electrification Tax
 - e. Occupation Tax
 - f. Liquor Tax
 - g. Cigarette Tax
 5. Fixed Mill Levies
 6. Federal Aids
 7. Licensing Board Receipts
 8. Inspection Fees
 9. Debt Service
 - D. Appropriation Picture, 1949-1951
- VIII. SUMMARY OF PROBLEMS TO BE CONSIDERED IN CHANGING THE STATE TAX SYSTEM
- IX. GLOSSARY
- X. BIBLIOGRAPHY

League of Women Voters of Minnesota
84 South Tenth Street, Room 406
Minneapolis 3, Minnesota
October, 1950

(1)

INFORMATION ON DEDICATED FUNDS

"The League will study the state tax structure and its effect on the economy with a view to support a revision of dedicated funds." (1)

This statement adopted at the Convention of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota in May, 1950, is an outgrowth of last year's study of the Minnesota tax structure and the question in Minnesotans' minds, "How are we going to pay for the increased services rendered by our state government?" Appropriations enacted by the 1949 state Legislature for the veterans' bonus, necessary increases in existing services, increased educational facilities, a building program for mental institutions, an expanded highway program are only examples of state government services which contribute to the large tax bill paid by Minnesota's citizens. We realize that if we demand services from our government, we must expect to pay for them. The "how" of this question is a difficult one to answer and it is highly unlikely, in view of all the political variables, that an ideal solution will be found. It may be possible, however, to find a better method of meeting the financial demands on state revenue, and it is with this in mind that the League of Women Voters undertook the study of dedicated funds. We are facing decisions as to whether a revision of dedicated funds is one answer to "How we can better pay for the increased government services and the greatly increased cost of services arising out of the present inflationary trend."

Specialists in economics remind us that there are so many facts to be considered in a complex issue of this kind that we cannot draw generalized conclusions. There are basic principles of economics which can be cited, but these may work out differently under differing political administrations, under differing legislatures, under differing economic conditions and emergencies, and under differing "climates of opinion" expressed through special interest groups.

Our task in the League is fivefold:

1. To review material on the Minnesota tax structure previously received.
2. To study League and other materials on dedicated funds.
3. To discuss facts and to consider pros and cons of the issue.
4. To arrive at a reasoned opinion as a basis for recommending action in a specific direction to the State Board of the League.
5. To carry factual material to others.

RELATION OF DEDICATED FUNDS TO TOTAL STATE INCOME (2)

The situation with regard to dedicated funds in Minnesota in 1949 is presented by the following:

What was our total state income for the fiscal year 1949?
What proportion of this amount came from state taxes?

Total State Income - Fiscal Year 1949

	\$221,513,000.00		Other Sources:
			U.S. Grants-In
			Aid
73%		27%	Dept. Earnings
from state taxes		from other	Interest Earned
		sources	Other

What part of our state taxes and other income for the fiscal year 1949 was dedicated in advance of Legislative consideration of budget needs?

Total State Income - Fiscal Year 1949

	\$221,513,000.00		
77%		23%	
dedicated in advance		non-	
		Dedicated	

Of this 77% - the portion of total state income dedicated in advance of the legislative session - what percentage came from state taxes, what from other sources?

State Income Dedicated - Fiscal Year 1949

			Other Sources:
			U.S. Grants-In
			Aid
68%		32%	Dept. Earnings
from state taxes		other sources	Interest Earned

It is important to note that although funds may be dedicated by statute, the Legislature does have control of appropriations of some dedicated funds. For example:

The revenue from the state income tax is theoretically allocated to each school district on the basis of pupils, between the ages of 6 and 16, in average daily attendance. However, each current Legislature makes the specific appropriation for the biennium, which may or may not be the full amount collected from the state income tax. For instance, the 1949 Legislative session diverted 6 million for the biennium from this revenue to the General Revenue Fund. In addition Legislative appropriations of the Income Tax Revenue for educational purposes, other than the special aid to schools, amount to \$1,721,826.00 for the current fiscal year (1950-51).

(2) Department of Administration, Fiscal Facts about Minnesota's State Government, State Capitol, St. Paul, Minn., 1949, pp. 10 & 11.

THE REASONS FOR DEDICATED FUNDS

The first question that might be asked is "How did the system of dedicated funds come about in the first place?" Here are a few general reasons which, according to Arthur Bromage, Professor of Government at the University of Michigan, result in the earmarking of state revenue:

1. The failure of legislative bodies to recognize new and rapidly developing activities in public administration with adequate financial support, leading to pressure group action.
2. The almost continual action of pressure groups (sometimes very worthy ones) on behalf of the financial support of their special interests, even to the point of demanding state constitutional or legislative earmarking of revenue sources.
3. The establishment of constitutional and/or statutory tax limits. This leads to votes for special tax rates beyond limits and these are invariably to raise taxes for special earmarked expenditures.
4. The too common tendency of state legislatures to earmark revenues by law in face of pressure, thereby losing budgetary control over expenditures. (3)

THE EFFECT OF DEDICATED FUNDS

Mr. Bromage lists these effects of earmarking to the degree that exists in Minnesota:

1. A rigid state budget
2. An inability to meet emergencies
3. A quest for new tax sources (4)

Number one may be said to apply to Minnesota today. According to the Department of Administration (5) only 23% of the total state income in 1949 could be allocated by the Legislature. Such an inflexible budget might very well lead the state to an inability to meet emergencies. As for Number 3, there has been considerable discussion about the need of new tax sources as a solution to the problem of meeting essential state expenditures which are increasing rather than decreasing.

WHAT CAN BE DONE ABOUT DEDICATED FUNDS

Here is a brief summary of alternatives suggested by Mr. Bromage in his article, "What Can Be Done About Earmarked Funds?", Municipal Finance, August, 1949.

1. Prevention of further earmarking. This can be discouraged through public education.
2. Elimination of constitutionally established earmarked funds by amendment or repealer.
3. Elimination of constitutionally established earmarked funds by revision of state constitution.
4. Elimination of statutorily earmarked funds through action by state legislature.
5. Solution of budgetary problems through use of new sources of tax income.
6. Shifts in state grants in aid moneys going to local units to general fund activities through passage of amendments.

(3) Bromage, Arthur W., "What Can Be Done About Earmarked Funds?", Municipal Finance, August, 1949.

(4) Ibid.

(5) Fiscal Facts, p. 10 & 11.

EXPERIENCES IN OTHER STATES

Minnesota is not the only state which has a large portion of revenue dedicated. For example, in Utah, from 1935-46, only 19% out of a total income of \$300 million was available as free revenue. 80% of Michigan's revenue in 1947 was earmarked. An examination of state constitutions shows that the practice of dedicating revenues from specific revenue sources is fairly common. Thirty-one constitutions establish a permanent school fund, 5 mention a current school fund and 14 set up an independent university fund. Principle areas to which state revenues are dedicated are public schools, state universities, public libraries, conservation and highways. There is a long list of other dedicated fund areas, too numerous to include here.

Provisions in the Newer Constitutions

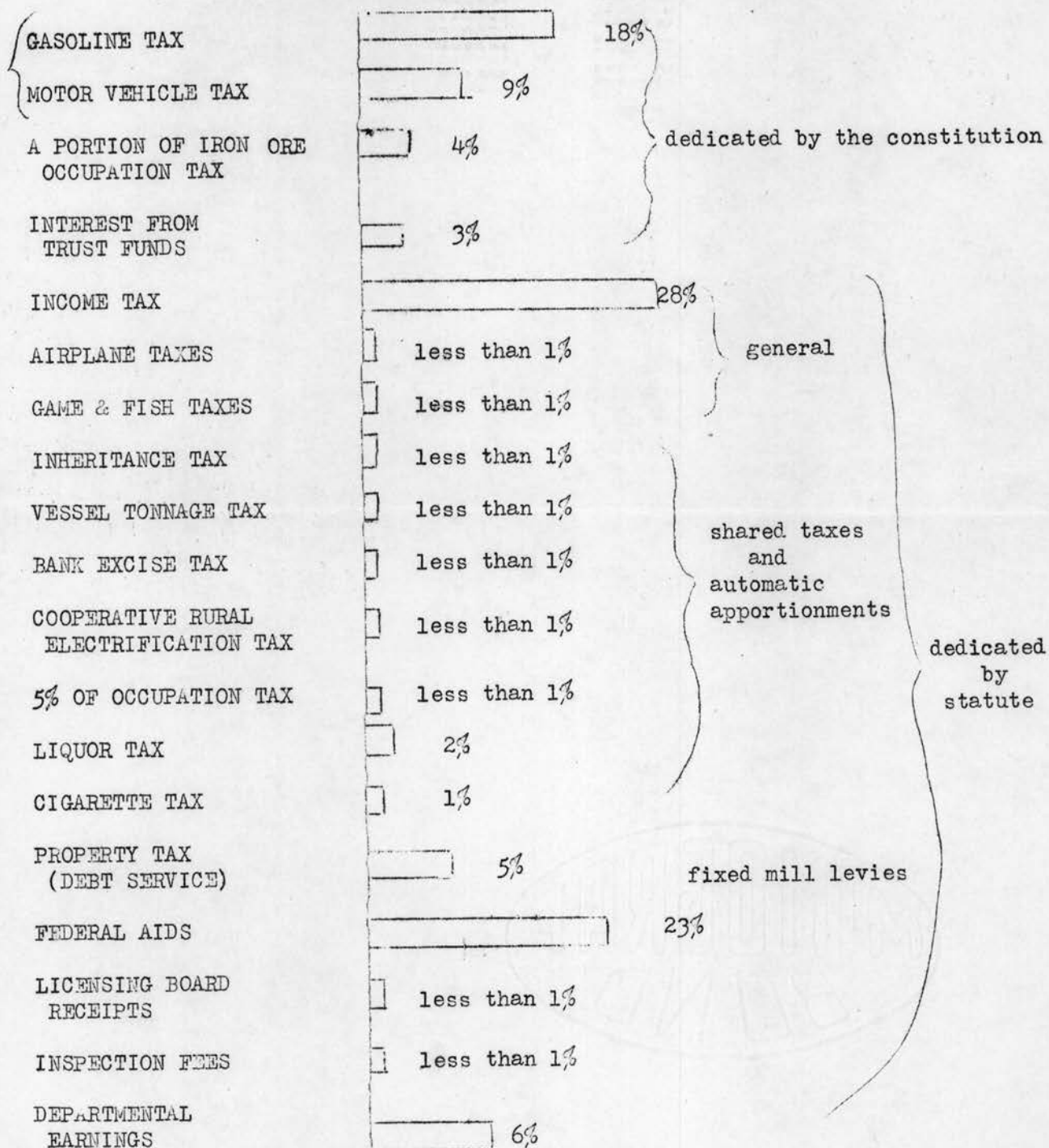
In the four states which have recently adopted new constitutions, three: New York, New Jersey and Georgia have reduced or eliminated the number of funds established within the state treasury system. While New York and New Jersey have decreased the number of funds dedicated constitutionally, they have not put limits upon their state legislatures in enacting statutory dedicated funds New Jersey provides only for a Perpetual School Fund in her constitution and New York for a Literature Fund, Common School Fund, and a Sinking Fund. Missouri, on the other hand, has increased the number of funds dedicated constitutionally. They have more dedicated revenues in their new constitution than many older state constitutions. Missouri has dedicated Gasoline and Motor Vehicle License Taxes for highway purposes, ad valorem taxes for a State Park Fund and Blind Pension Fund, and all revenues collected by the Conservation Commission are dedicated to conservation purposes. Missouri also maintains a Public School Fund from escheated property or estates, the sale of public lands, and the percentage granted by Congress from the sale of U. S. land within the state. In addition to the school fund, a seminary fund is established for the state university. (6)

(6) - Constitutional Commission of Minnesota, "Dedication of Revenues by State Constitutions", Taxation and Finance Report #7, July 13, 1948.

MINNESOTA PRACTICES

On this page is a chart depicting in graphic form the dedicated taxes and funds described in subsequent pages. The chart breaks down the 77% of state revenue that is dedicated. Of this, 68% comes from state taxes, the remaining 32% from other sources: U.S. grants-in-aid, departmental earnings, and interest from trust funds.

CHART OF DEDICATED FUNDS IN MINNESOTA, 1949



Revenue Dedicated by Constitution

1. Gasoline Tax allocation. Minnesota is one of the 19 states which dedicates this tax in its constitution. Our constitution provides that after refunds, one third of the revenue goes to the Road and Bridge Fund for distribution to the counties and two-thirds to the Trunk Highway Fund to build state roads.
2. Motor Vehicle Tax. Receipts from this tax go to the Trunk Highway Sinking Fund. The balance goes for state highway construction.
3. Iron Ore Occupation Tax.
 - 50% - General Revenue Fund. Of this, 10% (5% of the total Occupation Tax) is dedicated by statute to the Iron Range Resources and Rehabilitation Fund for developing the resources and providing vocational training and rehabilitation to counties in which the natural resources have been depleted.
 - 40% - Permanent School Fund
 - 10% - Permanent University Fund

4. Permanent Trust Funds

There are four permanent trust funds established by the Constitution. These funds were originated by land grants under Acts of Congress. Under the law the state could sell or lease the lands and the income derived therefrom was to become the principal of the fund in each case. The Legislature has later provided (as mentioned above) by constitutional amendment that 40% of the occupation tax on iron ore would go to the permanent school fund and 10% of the same tax would go to the permanent university fund.

1. The Internal Improvement Fund. Interest on the investments from this fund (after land collection fees are paid) goes to the Road and Bridge Fund.
2. The Swamp Land Fund. Interest and income and earning of this fund (after payment for accrued interest and land collection fees) is divided - **one-half** goes to the General School Fund for public schools and the other half to the 19 institutions plus Sandstone, the five state teachers colleges and the University in proportion to the amount of their maintenance appropriation during the preceding year.
3. Permanent School Fund. The interest from this fund is distributed to the counties in proportion to the number of students of school age attending school.
4. Permanent University Fund. Earnings of this fund are credited to the General University Fund, excluding moneys needed to pay land collection fees and accrued interest, and go to the University Maintenance Account for the support of the University.

Revenue Dedicated by Statute

1. Income Tax. All of the receipts (less administrative expenses and refunds) from this tax go into a special school fund from which aids are authorized by the Legislature for local school districts.
2. Airplane Taxes. These include the Airplane Registration Tax, the Flight Property Tax, the Airplane Gasoline Tax. In 1945, the Legislature placed the receipts of these three aviation tax laws in a special dedicated fund known as the Minnesota Aeronautics Fund. Advocates of the bills contended at the time that the pending federal aid bills for local airports required the various states to place all receipts from the airplane taxes in a special fund so that states would be in a position to match federal funds. The Legislature yielded to this contention for fear that the state might lose federal grants for airport construction. However, federal legislation aiding airports did not require states to make any such dedication so Minnesota now has this dedicated airport fund though the Legislature is appropriating these funds. (7)

(7) Henderson, Harold, "Report of the Minnesota Institute of Governmental Research to the Committee on Taxation and Finance of the Minnesota Constitutional Com."

Revenue Dedicated by Statute (continued)

3. Game and Fish Taxes. Receipts from fish and game licenses are also dedicated by the Legislature to a "fish and game" fund which limits the use of this fund to the improvement of fishing and hunting in the state. However, in this instance, the Legislature does budget these funds at every session which gives them some control over this spending program. (8)
4. Shared Taxes and Automatic Apportionments
There is another group of dedicated revenues provided for by legislative action, namely, dedication of certain receipts or a portion thereof to local units of government. These amounts are not appropriated at each session of the Legislature but are automatically distributed each year by the state auditor under authority granted in the original tax law. These authorizations are listed below:
 - a. Inheritance Tax. Each county receives 20% of any receipts from the tax collected in that county.
 - b. Vessel Tonnage Tax. One-half of the vessel tonnage tax receipts are returned to the county port of hail where the craft is registered. Since the tax applies only to vessels employed in the navigation of international waters (at the rate of 5¢ per net ton) the only refunds are made to St. Louis and Koochiching counties.
 - c. Bank Excise Tax. Revenue derived from excise tax on banks is transmitted to the respective county in which is located the bank paying the tax.
 - d. Cooperative Rural Electrification Tax. 5% of the proceeds go to the General Revenue Fund; 95% is returned to the counties.
 - e. Occupation Tax. As mentioned previously 5% of this tax goes to the Iron Range Resources and Rehabilitation Commission.
 - f. Liquor Tax. 30% of this tax goes to the local political sub-divisions. The 1949 Legislature enacted a 10% surtax for a 10-year period to go into the Veterans' Compensation Fund to help pay for the bonus.
 - g. Cigarette Tax. 25%, after deducting cost of administration, goes to the local political sub-division. The amount was increased from 3¢ to 4¢ by the 1949 Legislature.
5. Fixed Mill Levies
Certain continuing mill levies on property have been authorized by legislative action in years past. The receipts of these levies are set up in special funds to be used for specified purposes. (9)
Such receipts, for example, go to: Soldiers' Relief; University Operation; State Employees Retirement; Teachers Retirement; Executive Council Borrowings; State Building Borrowing; Public Relief; Metropolitan Airport Bonds; and Rural Credit Deficiency Borrowing.
6. Federal Aids
This includes that income earmarked for specific purposes by agreement with the Federal Government. There is general consensus that the state matching of Federal grants-in-aid does not require dedication of revenues. The general requirement before aids are paid by the U.S. Treasury is that the state must have appropriated funds to match the grant. This is customarily done by inclusion of the necessary amount at each legislative session. It is highly unlikely that the Legislature would refuse to do this. Grants-in-aid for highways, social security and other programs are too well accepted as a normal part of our governmental operations. A large number of states do budget their federal aids to give a more accurate picture of total expenditures for a given activity.

(8) Ibid.(9) Ibid.

Revenue Dedicated by Statute (continued)7. Licensing Board Receipts

(Summary as set forth by Harold Henderson in "Report of the Minnesota Institute of Governmental Research to the Committee on Taxation and Finance of the Minnesota Constitutional Commission".) "Expenditures for licensing boards and for certain types of inspection services are financed by licensing receipts and fees dedicated to these purposes. All receipts from licenses issued by some nineteen examining boards for professions and trade groups are automatically placed in a separate restricted fund. In other words, each board may spend its total receipts or any part thereof without being judged, reviewed, or even considered by the Legislature."

8. Inspection Fees

(Again quoting from Mr. Harold Henderson's study named above) "It is often the practice of a group advocating state inspection to ask the Legislature to fix a license or inspection fee for the service. Seed potato certification and canning inspection are examples. Such legislation then provides that the cost of service shall be paid for from the collection of the fees. Thus another dedicated revenue is instituted. Advocates inform the Legislature that such services can be offered without costing the general taxpayer a cent. Legislators too readily accept this argument through failure to realize how this type of fiscal practice hampers good fiscal management and needlessly confuses the accounting procedure and limits budgetary control."

9. Debt Service

Portions of certain revenue receipts or mill levies are dedicated to pay interest and principal on debt. These dedications are made when the law authorizing the bonds is passed. The state auditor finances the debt service without further reference to the Legislature. One suggested improvement in budgeting would be for the Legislature to appropriate these amounts from the sinking fund at each session of the Legislature. Such a practice would give legislators a chance to see the total over-all spending program. A second suggestion would be to revise the borrowing article of the constitution so as to pay debt service out of the general revenue fund and with all revenue receipts required to be placed therein.

Minnesota Appropriation Picture, 1949-1951

While the appropriation figures on the following page do not give an accurate account of actual expenditures, they do give some idea of the increased costs of government. Appropriations, including new spending authorized for the biennium is an all-time record of \$343,401,818. ⁽¹⁰⁾ This is an increase of \$167,106,853 or 94% over the amount authorized by the 1947 Legislature. The bonus is an unusual and non-recurring item and if it is excluded in the comparison, appropriations are \$259,401,817. This is an increase of \$83,106,854 or 47% over that of two years ago.

(10) These figures do not include expenditures automatically determined by virtue of constitutional or statutory provision which are not appropriated by the Legislature.

COMPARISON OF AMOUNTS APPROPRIATED BY
1947 and 1949 LEGISLATURES
BY FUNCTION (11)

<u>Function</u>	<u>Appropriated by</u>		<u>Increase -Decrease</u>
	<u>1947 Legislature</u>	<u>1949 Legislature</u>	
General Government	\$ 10,440,508.58	\$ 11,820,312.44	\$ 1,379,803.86
Protection to Persons & Property	1,680,780.24	1,820,741.81	139,961.57
Regulation	6,600,768.55	7,863,720.84	1,262,952.29
Highways	323,737.00	87,642.52	-236,094.48
Agriculture	1,826,461.00	1,907,440.71	80,979.71
Conservation	7,135,082.45	9,946,614.38	2,811,531.93
Health and Sanitation	2,757,602.30	2,862,589.40	104,987.10
Institutions	25,097,202.87	39,118,082.63	14,020,879.76
Non-Institutional Welfare	27,046,248.00	33,756,199.73	6,079,951.73
Education	73,839,765.12	115,975,610.33	42,135,845.21
Miscellaneous	1,190,229.72	2,044,342.90	854,113.18
Public Enterprises	133,874.00	86,852.00	-47,022.00
General Debt Service	50,000.00	50,000.00	-0-
Trust and Agency	50,000.00	-0-	-50,000.00
	<u>\$158,172,259.83</u>	<u>\$227,340,149.69</u>	<u>\$69,167,889.86</u>
<u>Buildings</u>			
Regulation - Aeronautics	\$ 900,000.00	\$ 650,000.00	\$ -250,000.00
Highways	100,000.00	-0-	-100,000.00
Agriculture	-0-	400,000.00	400,000.00
Conservation	83,729.00	-0-	-83,729.00
Institutions	6,835,000.00	12,371,293.00	5,536,293.00
Education	<u>10,203,975.00</u>	<u>18,640,375.00</u>	<u>8,436,400.00</u>
	\$ 18,122,704.00	\$ 32,061,668.00	\$13,938,964.00
<u>Bonus Bill</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>\$ 84,000,000.00</u>	<u>\$84,000,000.00</u>
Totals	\$176,294,963.83	\$343,401,817.69	\$167,106,853.86

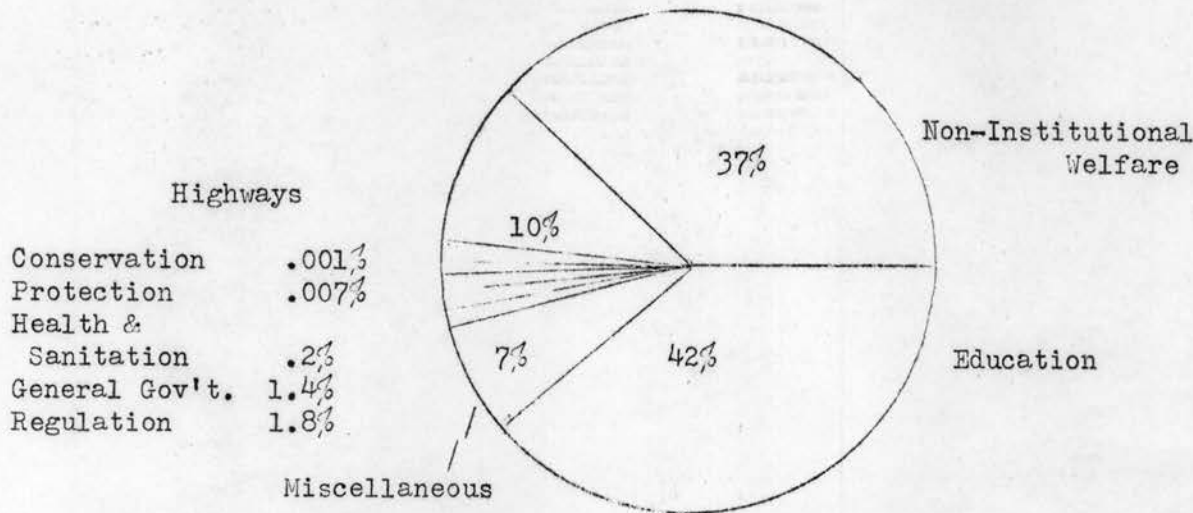
A glance at these figures and other legislation will show that there are seven major areas responsible for the sizeable increase in appropriations by the 56th Legislature:

1. Veterans bonus
2. Large building program
3. Increased school aids
4. Mental health program
5. University and Teachers Colleges appropriations increase
6. Expanded social welfare program
7. Expanded highway program

Grants-in-Aid

Another factor mentioned as being responsible for the increase in state expenditures has been the demand for state aid by the local units of government in Minnesota. Another component that could not be omitted in obtaining a valid picture of the fiscal situation is the amount of grants-in-aid, both state and federal, that are passed on to the political subdivisions of Minnesota.

DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL AND STATE GRANTS-IN-AID
TO POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS FOR THE BIENNIUM, 1947-1949⁽¹²⁾



	Biennium Total 1947-1949*		
	State	Federal	Total
General Government	\$ 2,376,522.04	\$	\$ 2,376,522.04
Protection	13,250.00		13,250.00
Regulation	2,206,099.08	689,919.22	2,896,018.30
Highways	17,024,039.02		17,024,039.02
Education	66,907,100.00	3,302,526.00	70,209,626.00
Non-Institutional Welfare	24,814,014.11	37,209,727.85	62,023,741.96
Health and Sanitation	181,096.09	180,890.18	361,986.27
Conservation	2,011.45		2,011.45
Miscellaneous	11,330,401.50	155,541.21	11,485,942.71
	<u>\$124,854,533.29</u>	<u>\$41,538,604.46</u>	<u>\$166,393,137.75</u>

Totals

Of this total, 75% is given by the state and 25% is granted by the federal government.

State Debt

Another component of the whole financial picture is that relating to the state debt. In the period, 1939-1948, the state indebtedness declined from \$130,497,184 to \$1,703,425, a reduction of \$78,793,759. However, the action of the 1949 Legislature in authorizing borrowing for buildings and the bonus will serve to increase the debt from \$54,041,079 on January 1, 1949 to \$170,080,147 (\$32,039,068 for buildings; \$84,000,000 for bonus). This exceeds the old record high of \$134,155,892 in 1937 by \$21,000,000. (13)

(12) Department of Administration, August 22, 1949.

(13) Minnesota Institute of Governmental Research, Inc., "Financial Record of the Minnesota State Legislature", July, 1949, p. 5.

* 1948-1949 figures are estimated

SUMMARY OF PROBLEMS TO BE CONSIDERED IN CHANGING THE STATE TAX SYSTEM

Services offered by the government and demanded by the citizens and the increased cost of those services have greatly increased the expenditures of the state government. In our attempt to find the most efficient and economical way of meeting these expenditures, we have studied the state tax structure and dedicated funds in relation to that structure. Some of the reasons for and effects of dedicated funds have been given. Some methods of eliminating dedicated revenue have been mentioned. We know that this is a complex problem and that we cannot make generalized conclusions. If the League of Women Voters is to support action toward a revision of dedicated funds, the League should be ready to evaluate specific proposals. Throughout, the League should keep in mind the relation between federal, state and local tax policies and needs. One cannot be completely divorced from the other during this period of large federal expenditures for defense purposes with the inflationary influences which are part of the total national economic situation. If the League is to support a revision of the state tax structure in relation to dedicated funds, members should prepare themselves to reach decisions on tax proposals, both constitutional and **statutory**. The following questions are for member consideration and discussion which may or may not lead to a support position in the League:

1. Which, if any, dedicated funds should be released from dedication?
 - a. Constitutionally dedicated? (See page 6)
 - b. Statutorily dedicated? (See page 6, 7, 8)
2. Should all dedicated revenue be released from dedication?
 - a. The support of highways is automatically determined by constitutional provision. Thus, income from Gasoline and Motor Vehicle Taxes is used for support of highways. These questions have been raised: Should this income be placed in the General Revenue Fund to be used for government in general, including an improved highway system? Or should it remain entirely dedicated to the support of the highway system?
 - b. The Income Tax Act of 1933 was passed by the Legislature with the specific intent included in the act: state aid to public schools. In 1934, the income tax derived funds equalled \$ 1,055,909.20. In 1949, the income tax derived funds equalled \$49,340,601.72. These questions have been raised: Is it the wish of the citizens of the state that this source of income be permanently dedicated to the support of education as was specified in the statute? Should "public schools" be broadened to include pre-school through community or junior college, as is true in some states? Does or should "public education" include not only these but the University, the Teachers Colleges, and the expenses of the state Department of Education? Should the Minnesota Income Tax Act be revised? Or should this income be placed in General Revenue for allocation by the Legislature to services including education? Should "diverting" of these funds earmarked for education be continued? What is the wise procedure?
3. Should a portion of certain dedicated funds be released from dedication - this portion going to the General Revenue Fund?
4. In the event of a surplus in a dedicated fund or funds, should this surplus be returned to General Revenue or perhaps be used for retiring state debt?
5. Should the Permanent Trust Funds be "frozen" at a level considered adequate for the services deriving support from these funds, thus releasing moneys for appropriation by current Legislatures on the basis of developing needs?

6. Should the Legislature continue to "divert" funds statutorily dedicated to specific use? If so, from which funds?
7. Should the establishment of additional dedicated funds, either by legislative statute or constitutional provision, be opposed?
8. If dedicated funds now existent are to remain so dedicated, what new sources of revenue are possible? Sales tax or admission tax?
9. If dedicated funds now existent are to remain so dedicated, and there is need for more money in the General Revenue Fund, what non-dedicated taxes might be raised?

* * *

GLOSSARY

Constitutional provision - Specifically stated in the Constitution. Amendment requires majority vote of both houses of Legislature and a majority of all those voting in an election.

Dedicated Funds - Those funds which are limited to specific uses either by (a) constitutional provision or (b) legislative statute. Also referred to as "earmarked funds". Illustration: Gasoline Tax is dedicated to the support of the highway system of the state.

Diverting funds - By legislative action, funds dedicated for a specific purpose are used for a purpose other than the intended one. Illustration: See page 2.

General Revenue Fund - Funds collected from taxes and other sources which are not dedicated to specific purposes and may be allocated according to budget needs.

Legislative statute - Passed by the Legislature upon meeting all legal requirements, enacted into law and may be changed by subsequent legislatures without being submitted to a vote of the people.

Permanent Trust Funds - These funds were originated by land grants under Acts of Congress. Under the law the state could sell or lease the lands and the income derived therefrom was to become the principal of the fund in each case.⁽¹⁴⁾ (See page 6)

Shared tax - One which is administered and collected by a superior governmental unit on behalf of subordinate units of government (usually the state for county, municipal, or township units and upon a state-wide basis) but all or part of the revenues from which are transmitted to the localities in which the taxpayer or the property which is taxed is located.

Total state income - refers, in preceding material, to the moneys received directly from taxes and other sources such as grants-in-aid from the federal government, departmental earnings, and interest earned. It does not refer to total value of production in goods and services existent in the state in this connection. \$221,513,000 for the fiscal year, 1949.

(14) Department of Administration, "Proposed Biennial Budget, 1949-51", p. 247.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bromage, Arthur, "What Can Be Done about Earmarked Funds", Municipal Finance, August, 1949.

Constitutional Commission of Minnesota, "Dedication of Revenues by State Constitutions", Taxation and Finance Report #7, July 13, 1948, State Capitol, St. Paul.

Department of Administration, "Fiscal Facts . . . about Minnesota's State Government", 1949, State Capitol, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

Henderson, Harold, "Report of the Minnesota Institute of Governmental Research to the Committee on Taxation and Finance of the Minnesota Constitutional Commission."

Legislative Research Committee, "Seven States' Tax Systems", Publication No. 18, December, 1948, State Capitol, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Minnesota Institute of Governmental Research, Inc., 702-704 Empire Bank Building, St. Paul 1, Minnesota:

State Governmental Research Bulletin

- a. No. 24 - "A Ten Year Analysis of Minnesota's State Fiscal Operations," December, 1948.
- b. "The Minnesota Tax System", May, 1948.
- c. No. 26 - "Financial Record of the 1949 Minnesota State Legislature," July 1949.

Spaeth, G. Howard, Commissioner of Taxation, "State Taxes, 1949: A Comparison of Minnesota with Other States", Special Research Report No. 12, January 27, 1950, State Capitol, St. Paul, Minnesota.

AVAILABLE IN LEAGUE OFFICE:

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, "Discussion Outline for State Economic Item Study, 1949, 84 South Tenth Street, Room 406, 15¢.

October 16, 1950

TENTATIVE SUMMARY OF

PROPOSED LEGISLATION FOR THE 1951 LEGISLATURE

A. The following amendments are suggested to existing law:

1. Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 120.01

Relates to membership of State Board of Education. Proposal that number of board members be changed from 5 to 7, and to stagger the term until eventually each member would have a seven year term.

2. Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 120.05

Provides that the State Board of Education will determine the salary of the Commissioner of Education.

3. Minnesota Statutes 1949, Chapter 122

This entire chapter is in the process of being revised by a former Assistant Attorney General. Certain amendments will be included in the revision.

4. Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 124.08

Authorizing school districts to buy a superintendent's house and ratify purchases that have already been made.

5. Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 127.05

Relates to the tax on agricultural lands. The amendment will make the rate in section 1 on agricultural land one-half of that on nonagricultural land for all schools in the state. It will also add to the law personal property having taxable situs on farms. The law will apply only to secondary schools. Item 4 at 30 mills is changed to 50 mills.

6. Amendments to present state aid law by section and subdivision

a. Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 128.07, Subdivision 1

Relates to transportation of pupils in consolidated schools. Goes back to \$40 unless the law is amended to keep the \$47.50 per pupil per year, or some other amount.

Subdivision 2.

Relates to nonresident secondary transportation. Present law reverts back to \$40 unless amended to continue the \$47.50 per pupil per year or some other amount.

b. Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 128.081, Subdivision 1

It is suggested that in paragraph 1 the pupil unit for kindergarten be increased from one-quarter pupil unit to one-half pupil unit.

Subdivision 3.

Basic aid reverts back to \$50 unless the law is amended to \$56 or some other amount.

c. Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 128.082

Subdivision 1.

Equalization aid reverts back to a maximum of \$60 beginning at \$2,000 assessed valuation unless the law is amended to continue the maximum of \$72 with a \$2300 beginning of per pupil unit assessed valuation or some other amount.

Subdivision 6.

Should be amended to clarify a provision in the law and to provide for capital outlay and debt service. In the nonresident secondary school tuition rate two proposals have been made:

- a. Authorize the school district furnishing the service to charge what it costs to educate the pupil for maintenance, capital outlay and debt service.
- b. Increase the present tuition rate of \$160 per pupil unit in average daily attendance exclusive of transportation by \$25 to take care of capital outlay and debt service.

It has been suggested that an additional \$25 be added on to the tuition rate for capital outlay and debt service.

Subdivision 7.

Paragraph 3, which relates to the expenditure of 65% for teacher salaries should also be amended.

New legislation - See bills to be drafted.

7. Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 130.18

Amend teacher continuing contract law so that the board of education must notify teachers in writing before April 1st and state reason for termination.

8. Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 131.01

Relates to classification of schools, and the words, "By the State Board of Education" are added, which means that the school shall be classified by the State Board of Education. Also to be added under secondary schools Four-Four organization and Junior College (name to be changed to community colleges)

9. Amend Section 131.09 which relates to special classes for the blind. Amend the first paragraph by inserting after the word children, "over four years of age." Add the same phrase in the third paragraph after the word, person.

10. Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 132.03

Relates to attendance in high school in adjoining state. This law should be amended so that the state can pay tuition and transportation for these pupils the same as it does for other nonresident pupils.

11. Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 132.05

Relates to the compulsory attendance law. The 8th grade is changed to 9th grade. If the amendment passes, pupils will have to complete the 9th grade before they can be excused, or they must be 16 years of age.

12. Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 136.036, Subdivision 5

This law relates to in-service training of teachers, on or off campus courses for county superintendents and teachers in rural, village or city schools. The amendment would strike out Subd. 5 which makes the law expire January 1, 1951, thus continuing the present law.

13. Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 141.01

Relates to private trade schools. The following words are deleted from the law: "Private schools engaged exclusively in the teaching of business subjects; schools engaged in teaching medical technology, and schools exclusively engaged in training physically handicapped persons for the State of Minnesota; schools engaged in giving instruction by correspondence." The purpose is to clarify the law and to bring under the law the schools teaching business subjects and schools engaged in training physically handicapped persons.

14. Minnesota Statutes 1949, Sections 257.10 - 17

Relates to the transfer of private kindergarten and nursery schools now under the administration of the Director of Social Welfare so that these services come under the administration of the State Department of Education. (This amendment should only be made after consultation with the Director of Social Welfare.)

B. NEW LEGISLATION - BILLS TO BE DRAFTED

1. Amendment to powers and duties of school boards so that school boards can buy teacherages in all school districts except special school districts.
2. There will probably be a bill for school building aid.
3. State aid for junior college pupils at the same rate of secondary pupils.
4. There will probably be a bill which will authorize camping education proposed.
5. Professionalization of the county superintendent's office.
6. State aid law to be amended so as to provide tuition for resident pupils assigned to the Youth Commission attending the laboratory schools of Red Wing and Sauk Centre. Local district will be reimbursed the same as for nonresident high school tuition pupils.

League of Women Voters of Minnesota
84 South Tenth Street, Room 406
Minneapolis 3, Minnesota
November 8, 1950

Additional copies - 1¢

LETTERS TO LEGISLATORS

In order that the messages we send to our elected representatives on all levels of government may merit the attention we want them to receive, it is necessary to keep in mind the following points:

1. Be sure that your letters can be easily read. If you do not have access to a typewriter, try to write as legibly as possible.
2. Use plain paper for your letters. It is best not to send post cards since many legislators feel that if the constituent gave only the superficial time reflected in a post card, it cannot be a very important matter.
3. Always write an original letter. Anything resembling a form letter will probably be disregarded.
4. State your views briefly and be sure that your letter reflects the thought that you have given to the issue or issues about which are writing.
5. Indicate your appreciation:
 - a. for taking time to read your letter
 - b. for sending requested material
 - c. for voting in accordance with a League stand.

Correct Salutations

Sir:

My dear Sir:

These three apply to all officials

Dear Sir:

My dear Senator:

Dear Senator:

My dear Senator _____: Representative _____: Governor _____: Mayor _____:
Dear Senator _____: Dear Mr. _____: Governor _____: Mayor _____:

These salutations are listed in the order of decreasing formality.

Correct Addresses

The Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey
The United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

The Honorable Gerald Mullin
Senate Chambers
St. Paul, Minnesota

The Honorable Luther W. Youngdahl
Governor of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota

The Honorable Walter H. Judd
The House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

The Honorable John A. Hartle
House Chambers
St. Paul, Minnesota

The Honorable Edward Delaney
Mayor of the City of St. Paul
St. Paul, Minnesota

Correct Closes

Respectfully,

Very truly yours,

League of Women Voters of Minnesota
84 South Tenth Street, Room 406
Minneapolis 3, Minnesota
November 8, 1949

Additional copies - 1¢

LOBBYING

Listed below are a few suggestions which will enable you to be effective in advocating legislation which is on the League program.

1. Knowledge of subject matter.
 - a. Know the reasons for the League stand on particular issues.
 - b. Be familiar with the other viewpoints on controversial subjects.
 - c. Present your information in an accurate and concise manner.
2. Knowledge of legislators.
 - a. Know their backgrounds and interests.
 - b. Keep up to date with their voting records.
3. Etiquette.
 - a. Promptness in keeping appointments.
 - b. Learn legislative protocol and act accordingly. Obtain a copy of the official Directory from your legislator.
 - c. Comply promptly with requests from legislators for material and further information.
3. Diplomacy
 - a. Try to remember the names of the legislators.
 - b. Avoid personalities.
 - c. Do not repeat to one legislator what you have heard from another.
5. Salesmanship
 - a. If you can make the legislator think that the idea came from him rather than you, you may be much more successful.
 - b. Do not try to high-pressure or argue with a legislator. He reserves the right to vote as he wishes on a bill.
 - c. Speak with conviction and sincerity.
 - d. The League of Women Voters is judged by what you do and how you act - common sense is probably your best guide.

1950
Oct. 3

WHY THE MINNESOTA STATE CONSTITUTION NEEDS REVISION

To help arouse public interest and legislative support for the holding of a constitutional convention, Governor Youngdahl appointed the Governor's Advisory Committee on Constitutional Revision. This Fact Sheet is issued by the Advisory Committee on Constitutional Revision to give the reader an understanding of some of the reasons why Minnesota's antiquated constitution should be replaced by a modern constitution written at a constitutional convention. The first step is to obtain a recognition from all members of the 1951 legislature of the need to submit the question of a constitutional convention to the people.

Background Facts

The only constitutional convention ever held in Minnesota convened in St. Paul on July 13, 1857, under the authority given it by Congress to draft a constitution for the proposed new state. At that time the population of Minnesota was but 150,000.

For best results, a constitution should be drawn up in a calm and deliberate manner. This was not true of our constitution. Delegates fought so bitterly that the convention split into a Republican wing and a Democratic wing. Each insisted that it was the only legal convention.

Not until both had drafted constitutions did their leaders finally come to admit that two documents could not be submitted to the voters. A conference committee of the two bodies was called and, in the end, both conventions substituted the compromise constitution for the separate ones upon which they had been working.

Nobody at the convention seems to have been very happy about the results. Seven weeks were spent in dispute, but the final constitution was then hurriedly pieced together in a little over a week by the conference committee and was passed by the opposing conventions within 24 hours, without change and almost without debate.

Dr. William Anderson, distinguished student of Minnesota government, quotes one delegate as saying:

"This is a dose that has got to go down and we might as well shut our eyes and open our mouths and take it."

That remark seems to have generally expressed the feeling of both sides in the heated battle.

Two so-called "originals" of the constitution were made--one for each convention. There were no typewriters in those days and so a group of copyists toiled through the night on this task. The job was

Why the Minnesota State Constitution Needs Revision - 2

done with such haste that a careful comparison of the two has shown 300 differences in punctuation and some seventeen slight discrepancies in wording.

So, since both originals are of equal validity, no one can be sure as to exactly what the constitution contains!

Our Constitution is a patch-work of amendments

Both wings of the constitutional convention agreed on the importance of making the amending process easy so that changes could be made later. Under provisions adopted, a single legislature could propose amendments by a simple majority vote in each house, and the amendment would go into effect if it received the approval of a majority of the voters balloting on the proposition.

The Legislature and the people of Minnesota adopted 48 amendments during the 40-year period, 1858-1898. In the latter year, the amending article was changed to require ratification by "a majority of all the electors voting at the election." Since then the rate of adopting amendments has slowed down considerably, but 27 additional amendments have been ratified.

Does this fact alone indicate the need for constitutional revision? Experts on government say that it does.

Dr. Lloyd M. Short, Professor of Political Science at the University of Minnesota, puts it this way:

"It is hardly necessary to suggest that a constitution which has been amended seventy-five times is quite likely to stand in need of substantial revision, at least by way of eliminating the conflicting and obsolete sections."

Examples of Obsolete Provisions

Did you know that our present constitution provides that the Legislature and not the people shall elect our United States Senators? Article four, Section 26 of the constitution says that "Members of the Senate of the United States from this state shall be elected by the two houses of the legislature in joint convention, at such time and in such manner as may be provided by law."

This provision is still in our constitution despite the 17th amendment of our Federal Constitution, which supersedes it and provides for the popular election of all United States Senators.

Why the Minnesota State Constitution Needs Revision - 3

Did you ever read Article 9, Section 13 of our constitution? If not, you will be surprised to find that it provides for the regulation of currency to be issued by state banks.

Of course, the Federal government, as you know, entered the money issuing picture in 1863, chartering national banks to issue money on a country-wide basis and eliminating the great variety of American greenbacks. Nevertheless, the obsolete and superseded provision for the state control of state banks, printing their own money, is still in our constitution.

Then, there is Article VII of our constitution which permits women to vote only for school officers and members of library boards. This restriction is obsolete since the passage of the 19th amendment to the Federal Constitution extended the right to vote regardless of sex.

Another obsolete provision says that the state may not contract any debt over \$250,000, a limit which has been destroyed by court decisions and by other provisions.

Then, there are unenforced and, therefore, obsolete provisions, such as the one providing that the state take a census every ten years. The last one was accomplished in 1905.

To ignore certain sections of our constitution does not create the greatest respect for constitutional government, particularly in the minds of our young people.

Other Subjects Meriting Attention in Considering Constitutional Revision

In addition to eliminating obsolete and unenforced provisions, there are major portions of the constitution that should be studied for possible revision. The entire document should be examined to see if it cannot be improved to better serve the people in this modern day. Since it was adopted in 1857, great changes have occurred in our society and the growth of governmental services has been tremendous.

For instance, today the executive department of Minnesota is one of the largest administrative jobs in the state. In the light of this development, it should not be surprising that the framework of this department needs some fundamental changes now.

The duties of the legislature have also increased heavily. Should it, therefore, be granted authority to extend its biennial session beyond the present 90-day limit? Should both houses be permitted to initiate revenue measures? Those are among the questions that seem worthy of study.

Is our court system up to date and organized to meet the needs of modern times? What can we do to develop a more unified court system? In 1946, the State Judicial Council consisting of leading judges and lawyers recommended a complete revision of the judiciary article of the constitution.

What can we do to strengthen local government? Should not home rule be extended to counties? Should not greater efficiency and economy be allowed through authorizing city-county consolidation by home rule charter?

Would it not be wise to provide for submission to the voters of the question of calling a constitutional convention at regular intervals--perhaps every 20 years?

These are among the many issues and questions worthy of consideration in planning a revision of our constitution.

Method of Revision

The legislature could draft a group of amendments and submit them to the voters. But the best way--and the traditional American way--would be to call a constitutional convention. This requires a two-thirds majority in both houses of the legislature, and it can only submit the following question to a vote of the people: "Shall a constitutional convention be called?" If a majority of all the electors voting at the next general election cast their ballots in favor of a convention, then the next legislature would provide for electing delegates to a convention.

The people would have the final say on any plan of revision. In the first place, the delegates must, according to the constitution, be chosen in the same manner as members of the House of Representatives. The convention shall also consist of the same number of members as the House. In the second place, the revised constitution would be submitted to the voters for approval or rejection.

This would certainly be a most democratic procedure. Both major political parties have taken stands in favor of holding a constitutional convention.

A special Commission on Constitutional Revision, established by the 1947 legislature, after long and careful study, unanimously adopted a resolution stating that the necessary revisions could be made only by means of a convention, and urged that such a convention be called.

The 1949 legislature had resolutions introduced in both houses for the purpose of submitting the question of a constitutional convention to the people. The resolution was reported out of committee in both houses and came up for a vote in the House, where it failed by just eight votes to secure the necessary two-thirds support required. Because of

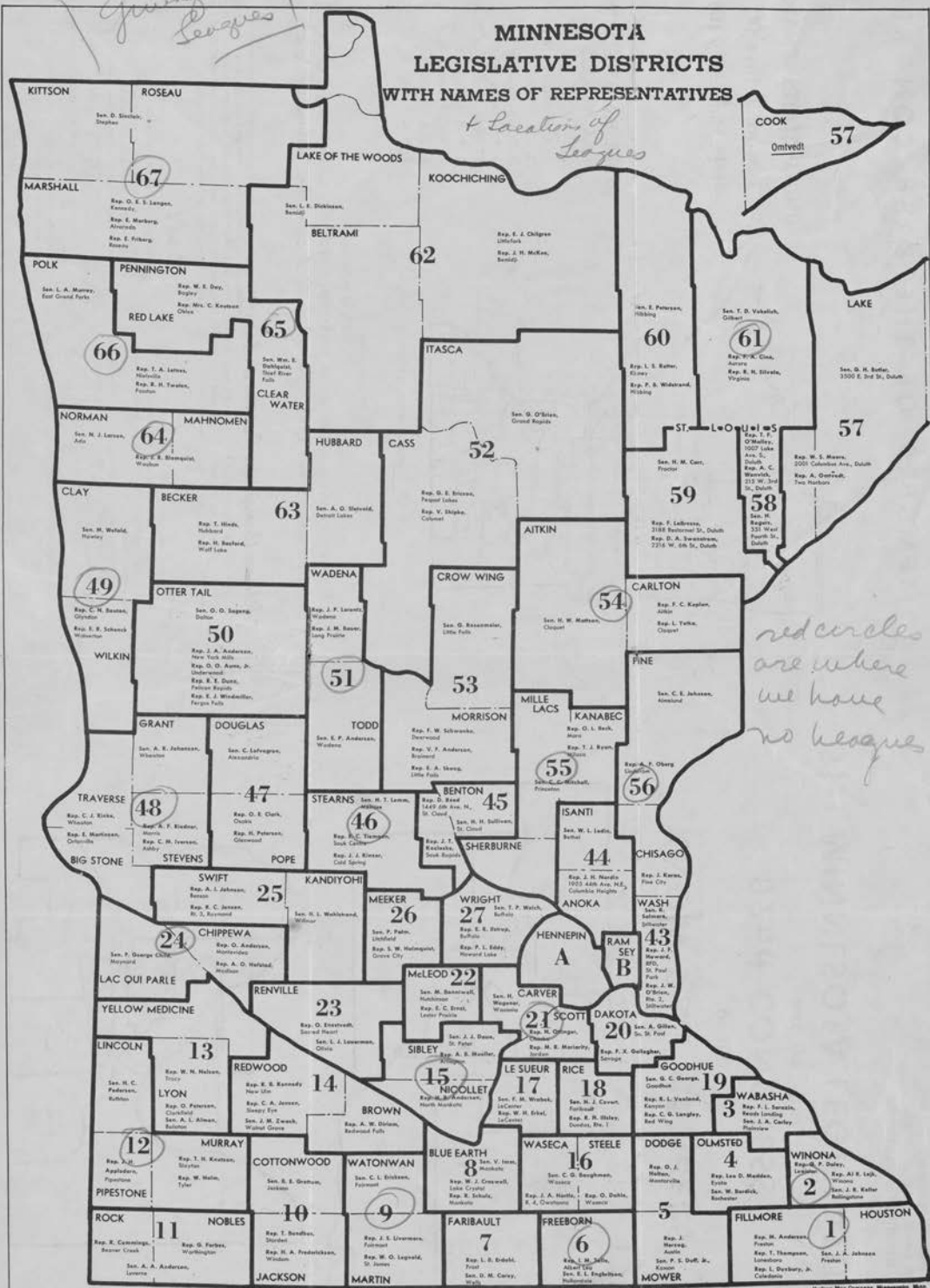
Why the Minnesota State Constitution Needs Revision - 5

this vote and the pressure of time, a vote on the resolution was not taken in the Senate.

Conclusion

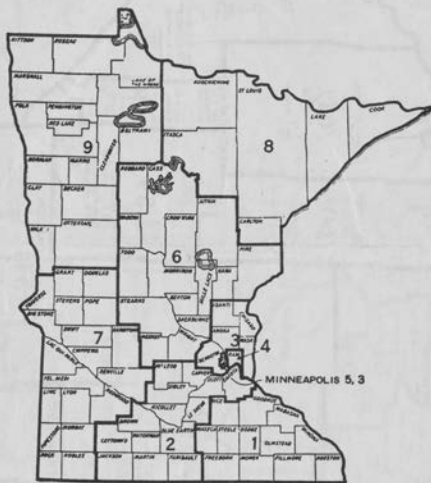
The 1951 legislature should permit the people of Minnesota to vote on the question of calling a constitutional convention.

MEMBERS OF THE 1951 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE



STATE SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES MAY BE ADDRESSED AT STATE CAPITOL, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

MEMBERS OF THE 82nd CONGRESS



MAP OF CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

UNITED STATES SENATORS

Edward J. Thye (R)

H. H. Humphrey (D)

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS

DISTRICT

1. A. H. Andresen, R.
2. J. P. O'Hara, R.
3. Roy W. Wier, D.
4. E. J. McCarthy, D.
5. Walter H. Judd, R.
6. Fred Marshall, D.
7. H. C. Andersen, R.
8. J. A. Blatnik, D.
9. H. C. Hagen, R.

Official Address

U. S. SENATORS MAY BE ADDRESSED AT SENATE OFFICE BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

U. S. CONGRESSMEN MAY BE ADDRESSED AT HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

When Congress Passes a Law relating to business, you as a business man know pretty well what the effect of that law will be. But experience has shown that members of Congress do not always know how and why their legislative acts will affect business, unless business men write and tell them. Your views are always welcome, for the men who stay in Congress the longest are those who read and heed their constituents' letters. BUT there's a right way to write effectively to your Congressman. May we offer these suggestions:

Do

- spell your Congressman's name correctly
- make sure whether he is a Senator or a Representative
- state concisely what you think and why—the briefer, the better
- be sure of your facts
- cite specific illustrations, whenever possible, as to effects proposed legislation would have on your business and your workers
- write on your business stationery
- sign your name plainly. Type it under the signature
- send a letter rather than a telegram when time permits
- seize every opportunity to become personally acquainted with your Congressman

Don't

- threaten political reprisals
- write in a captious or belligerent mood
- remind your Congressman of broken promises
- attempt to speak for anybody but yourself
- insert newspaper clippings or mimeograph material
- send a chain letter or postcard
- quote from form letters
- write only when you want a favor. Letters of commendation are always welcome
- try to make an errand boy out of your Congressman
- become a chronic letter writer

A BILL

FOR AN ACT PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO
THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF
MINNESOTA; AMENDING ARTICLE IV, SEC-
TION 36, RELATING TO THE GOVERNMENT
OF CITIES.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. The following amendment to the constitution of the State of Minnesota, Article IV, Section 36, is hereby proposed to the people of the state for their approval or rejection, which section shall read as follows:

Any city or village in this state may frame a charter for its own government as a city consistent with and subject to the laws of this state as follows:--The legislature shall provide, under such restrictions as it deems proper for a board of fifteen freeholders, one shall be and for the past five years shall have been qualified voters thereof, to be appointed by the district judges of the judicial district in which the city or village is situated, as the legislature may determine, for a term in no event to exceed six years, which board shall, within six months after its appointment, return to the chief magistrate of said city or village a draft of said charter, signed by the members of said board, or a majority thereof; such charter shall be submitted to the qualified voters of such city or village at the next election thereafter, and if four-sevenths of the qualified voters voting at such election shall ratify the same it shall at the end of thirty days thereafter become the charter of such city or village as a city, and supersede any existing charter and amendments thereof; provided, that in cities having patrol limits now established, such charter shall require a three-fourths majority vote of the qualified voters voting at such election to change the patrol limits now established. --Before any city shall incorporate under this act the legislature shall prescribe by law the general limits within which such charter shall be framed. --Duplicate certification shall be made setting forth the charter proposed and the ratification which shall be signed by the chief magistrate of said city or village and authenticated by the corporate seal. --One of said certificates

shall be deposited in the office of the secretary of state, and the other, after being recorded in the office of the register of deeds for the county in which such city or village lies, shall be deposited among the archives of such city or village, and all courts shall take judicial notice thereof. Such charter as deposited may be amended by proposal therefor made by a board of fifteen commissioners aforesaid, published for at least once ----- each week for four successive weeks in a legal newspaper of general circulation in such city or village, and accepted by three-fifths of the qualified voters of such city or village voting at the next election and not otherwise; but such charter shall always be in harmony with and subject to the constitution and laws of the state of Minnesota. -- The legislature may prescribe the duties of the commission relative to submitting amendments to charter to the vote of the people, and shall provide that upon application of five per cent of the legal voters of any city or village, by written petition, such commission shall submit to the vote of the people proposed amendments to such charter set forth in said petition. The board of freeholders above provided for shall be permanent, and all the vacancies by death, disability to perform duties, resignation or removal from the corporate limits, or expiration of term of office, shall be filled by appointment in the same manner as the original board was created, and said board shall always contain its full complement of members. -- It shall be a feature of all such charters that there shall be provided, among other things, for a mayor or chief magistrate, and a legislative body of either one or two houses; if of two houses, at least one of them shall be elected by general vote of the electors. -- In submitting any such charter or amendment thereto to the qualified voters of such city or village any alternate section or article may be presented for the choice of the voters, and may be voted on separately without prejudice to other articles or sections of the charter or any amendments thereto. -- The legislature may provide general laws relating to affairs of cities, the application of which may be limited to cities of over

~~fifty-thousand-inhabitants, or to cities of fifty and not less than
twenty-thousand-inhabitants, or to cities of twenty and not less than
ten-thousand-inhabitants, or to cities of ten-thousand-inhabitants or
less, which shall apply equally to all such cities of either class, and
which shall be paramount while in force to the provisions relating to
the same matter included in the local charter herein provided for, but
no local charter, provision or ordinance passed thereunder shall super-
cede any general law of the state defining or punishing crimes or in-
famaeances. Any city or village may adopt a home rule charter for its
government as a city in accordance with this Constitution and the laws
of the state. Any such charter shall provide, among other things, for
the form of government, for the election of the principal governing
body and for the performance of all duties imposed upon the local gov-
ernment of this Constitution and the laws of the state. The Legislature
shall provide by law for charter commissions. Such law may require that
commission members shall be free-holders and may permit any member to
hold any other elective or appointive office other than judicial. Such
law shall specify the manner of presenting a home rule charter or an
amendment thereof to the governing body and of submitting it to the
voters, and shall provide for adoption of the charter or amendment by
a majority vote of the qualified voters voting thereon. Such law shall
provide that amendments may be submitted by a charter commission on its
own initiative, and shall be submitted upon petition of five per cent of
the voters of the city or county as defined by law. When a measure is
submitted to an election by petition, the charter commission may submit
no other measure on the same subject at that election unless such other
measure is labeled on the ballot as an alternative to the one submitted
by petition. The power to submit a home rule charter or amendment is a
continuing one and is not exhausted by the original submission. A city
may repeal its home rule charter and adopt a statutory form by local~~

14
government upon the same majority vote as fixed by law for the adoption of a home rule charter.

Sec. 2. The proposed amendment shall be submitted to the voters of the state for their approval or rejection at the general election for the year 1952 in the manner provided by law for submission of amendments to the Constitution. The ballots used at the election on the proposed amendment shall have printed thereon: "Shall the Constitution, Article IV, Section 36, be amended by repealing the present Section 36, relating with the government of cities and villages, and replacing it with a new section reading as follows:

Any city or village may adopt a home rule charter for its government as a city in accordance with this Constitution and the laws of the state. Any such charter shall provide, among other things, for the form of government, for the election of the principal governing body and for the performance of all duties imposed upon the local government of this Constitution and the laws of the state. The Legislature shall provide by law for charter commissions. Such law may require that commission members shall be free-holders and may permit any member to hold any other elective or appointive office other than judicial. Such law shall specify the manner of presenting a home rule charter or an amendment thereof to the governing body and of submitting it to the voters, and shall provide for adoption of the charter or amendment by a majority vote of the qualified voters voting thereon. Such law shall provide that amendments may be submitted by a charter commission on its own initiative, and shall be submitted upon petition of five per cent of the voters of the city or county as defined by law. When a measure is submitted to an election by petition, the charter commission may submit no other measure on the same subject at that election unless such other measure is labeled on the ballot as an alternative to the one submitted by petition. The power to submit a home rule charter or amendment is a continuing one and is not exhausted by the original submission. A city may repeal its home rule charter and adopt a statutory form by local government upon the same majority vote as fixed by law for the adoption of a home rule charter.

MINNESOTA STATE SENATE VOTE ON FEPC

The following State Senators stood for Senator Mullin's motion to pass the FEPC (Fair Employment Practices Bill).

NAME	DISTRICT	REPRESENTING COUNTY
Almen, A. L.	13	Lyons, Yellow Medicine
Anderson, Elmer	42	Ramsey
Anderson, Marvin H.	32	Hennepin
Bridgeman, H. A.	62	Beltrami, Koochiching
Carr, E. M.	59	St. Louis
Duenke, Emmett	29	Hennepin
Feidt, Daniel	34	Hennepin
Grottum, B. E.	10	Jackson, Cottonwood
Hagen, Edward	24	Chippewa, Lac qui Parle
Johnson, C. Elmer	56	Chisago
Julkowski, Raymond	28	Hennepin
Larson, Norman	64	Norman, Mahnomon
Lofvegren, Clifford	47	Douglas, Pope
Masek, Joseph	39	Ramsey
Mayhood, Ralph	31	Hennepin
Mullin, Gerald	35	Hennepin
Nelsen, Anchor	22	McLeod
Novak, E. G.	38	Ramsey
O'Brien, George	52	Itasca, Cass
Peterson, Elmer	60	St. Louis
Rogers, Herbert	58	St. Louis
Rosenmeier, Gordon	53	Harrison, Crow Wing
Siegel, George	41	Ramsey
Simonsen, J. A.	26	Meeker
Vukelich, Thomas	61	St. Louis
Wahlstrand, Harry	25	Kandiyohi, Swift
Wefald, Magnus	49	Clay, Wilkin
Welch, Thomas	27	Wright
Wright, Donald	30	Hennepin

The following State Senators stood against the FEPC bill.

NAME	DISTRICT	REPRESENTING COUNTY
Anderson, Ernest	51	Wadena, Todd
Baughman, Claude	16	Steele, Waseca
Burdick, Walter	4	Olmsted
Bushnell, Gordon	54	Carlton, Aitkin
Butler, Colvin	50	Otter Tail
Carey, David	7	Faribault
Carley, James	3	Wabasha
Dahle, C. A.	57	St. Louis, Cook
Davis, Milford	11	Nobles, Rock

NAME	DISTRICT	REPRESENTING COUNTY
Dennison, Sam	20	Dakota
Dernek, Leonard	2	Winona
Dietz, Wm. L.	17	Le Sueur
Dougherty, Frank	9	Martin, Watonwan
Goodhue, R. B.	18	Rice
Harrison, Harold	33	Hennepin
Ira, Val	8	Blue Earth
Johanson, A. R.	48	Big Stone
Johnson, John	1	Fillmore, Houston
Linderman, Leo	25	Renville
Lodin,andel	44	Anoka, Isanti
Lightner, Milton	40	Ramsey
Mitchel, C. C.	55	Kanabec, Mille Lacs
Myre, Helmer	6	Freeborn
Neumeier, Karl	43	Washington
Pedersen, Hans	12	Pipestone, Lincoln
Sinclair, Donald	67	Roseau, Kittson, Marshall
Sletvold, A. O.	63	Becker, Hubbard
Spokely, Julius	66	Polk
Sullivan, Henry	45	Benton, Stearns, Sherburne
Swenson, Oscar	15	Nicollet, Sibley
Wagoner, Henry	21	Carver, Scott
Welle, Leo	46	Stearns
Wuertz, Werner	5	Dodge
Zwach, John M.	14	Brown, Redwood

The following State Senators did not stand for or against the measure.

NAME	DISTRICT	REPRESENTING COUNTY
Dahlquist, Wm.	65	Pennington, Clearwater
George, Grover	19	Goodhue
Peterson, Everett	37	Ramsey
Miller, Archie	36	Hennepin

This count is an unofficial tally taken by six competent persons from the Senate gallery on Friday, 25 March, 1949. The official vote was an unrecorded standing vote.

The above tally was taken while the Senators were standing.

Prepared and circulated by the Minnesota State Council for a Permanent FEPC, 616 New York Life Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

JOHN T. KOSLOSKE
45TH DISTRICT
SAUK RAPIDS, MINN.



COMMITTEES:
COMMUNICATIONS,
VICE-CHAIRMAN
BANKING
COMMERCIAL TRANSPORTATION
INSURANCE
TAXES

State of Minnesota

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JOHN A. HARTLE, Speaker

April 4, 1951

Mrs. H. H. Livingston
State Legislative Chairman
League of Women Voters of Minnesota
84 South 10th Street - Room 406
Minneapolis 3, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Livingston:

I thank you for your special letter of
March 3rd relative to the FEPC bill.

Perhaps, by this time, you know I
voted favorably for this measure. Under-
stand the Senate will act on this bill
in the very near future.

Do appreciate hearing from you in behalf
of the Minnesota League of Women Voters.

Sincerely,

John T. Kosloske
John T. Kosloske
Representative
45th District

JTK:MT



J. L. WASHBURN ESTATE, INCORPORATED

ROOM 10, SPALDING HOTEL
DULUTH 2, MINNESOTA

C. R. MCLEAN, PRESIDENT
R. W. NORTHUP, VICE-PRESIDENT
G. M. WALLINDER, SECRETARY-TREASURER

March 27, 1961

Mrs. H. H. Livingston
League of Women Voters
Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Mrs. Livingston:

I have your letter of March 26th asking for letters to Senator Carr in regard to the FEPC bill. A number of us have written him during recent weeks and I thought you would be interested in his replies -

"In reply to your recent letter regarding the FEPC bill, I wish to advise you that I was an author of this bill two years ago, and have not changed my mind from the plan involved. I believe the bill this session is even more acceptable. Therefore, I shall support it."

We were very pleased to receive these letters from Mr. Carr but will ask the members to write him who did not do so before.

Sincerely,

Gertrude M. Wallinder
Mrs. Gertrude M. Wallinder

FILE COPY

League of Women Voters of Minnesota
Room 406, 84 South Tenth Street
Minneapolis 3, Minnesota

March 26, 1951

To: Presidents
From: Mrs. H. H. Livingston, Legislative Chairman

On March 20th, the Minnesota Council for FEPC sent a letter to your local newspaper editor, urging his support of a Fair Employment Practices Commission and enclosed four pieces of literature to bolster their arguments. (We have enclosed these for your information.)

Those in the League of Women Voters who have been lobbying for FEPC at the Capitol think it would be wonderfully helpful if a letter to the editor, along the lines of the sample below should go to your local paper. If, as a result, letters should come to the Representatives and Senators urging support of FEPC, it would save our lives. Time is short.

- - - - -

To the Editor:*

The Fair Employment Practices law is in the balance. A few votes moving either way will mean its passage or its defeat. Several legislators have told me that they would like to vote for the bill, but that constant and powerful pressure against it from Mr. Christenson of the Minnesota Employers Association and Mr. Elmer of the Minnesota Cannery Association has made them hesitate. And if they receive no letters from ordinary citizens or organizations in support of the bill, they can hardly be blamed for voting against it. I tell them that opponents of a measure always speak louder than proponents and I believe that most thinking people favor this progressive legislation. If my assumption is true, now is the time for citizens to let the legislature know.

If a representative or senator is on record against FEPC, his position is based in most cases on fears of what may happen if the law is passed. The conditions which he dreads have not materialized in eight states and three cities which have preceded Minnesota in obtaining an FEPC law.

If a representative or senator is on record in favor of FEPC, he needs moral support, for his position is strengthened by evidence of successful operation of the law in Minneapolis and in other communities. We have much support in Minnesota, I am sure, for this kind of legislation, but it does no good unless it is communicated to the people who make our laws at the Capitol.

I hope all who believe that FEPC is an important law to have passed this legislative session will write today.

Mrs. Harold Wilson
League of Women Voters of Minnesota

- - - - -

*This letter was sent to newspapers in the Twin City area.

CORRECTION:

Appropriations Committee passed out the bill without recommendations.

Appropriations were cut from \$70,000 to ³⁰~~15~~,000 (biennium)

League of Women Voters of Minnesota
84 South Tenth Street, Room 406
Minneapolis 3, Minnesota

ACTION

March 19, 1951

Re: FEPC (H.F. 74)

To: Local League Presidents
From: Mrs. H. H. Livingston, Legislative Chairman

The Fair Employment Practices Bill has been recommended to pass by the House Appropriations Committee. It will be placed on Special Orders and will probably be voted upon, Thursday, March 22nd.

Although the bill was recommended to pass, appropriations were cut from \$40,000 to \$15,000. However, if a Fair Employment Practices Commission can be established, it should prove itself worthy of more adequate financing in the future.

We urge you to send as many letters as possible from your community asking that your representative support this bill.

League of Women Voters of Minnesota
84 South Tenth Street, Room 406
Minneapolis 3, Minnesota

ACTION

March 19, 1951

Dear President:

Due to the possibility of delay in mail service we are sending at this time a request for action on the following items of the state aid bill.

- Support of \$75 basic aid per pupil unit.
- Support of increased kindergarten aid from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ pupil unit.
- Support of aid to junior colleges on the same basis as that for secondary school pupils, $1\frac{1}{3}$ pupil unit.

The House Education Committee has voted, 11 to 3, for \$75 basic aid, but there will be another hearing on Tuesday night, March 20th, at which time there may be a reconsideration of the amount toward a downward figure. We feel that the needs of school districts during the coming two years call for our best efforts to gain adequate financial support. Costs have increased by 40%. Teachers will be tempted to go into fields which pay more. In the elementary school positions the demand far exceeds the supply of teachers. There is no building aid and increased basic aid will help take care of capital expenditures for the large increased enrollment.

Kindergarten aid passed the House Education Committee, 9 to 6, and junior college aid, 9 to 4. These two items may not be passed out of committee if there is a reconsideration.

It is important that many letters be written immediately to all of your representatives in the Legislature, urging their support of the above items.

Yours truly,

Helen P. Livingston
Mrs. H. H. Livingston
Legislative Chairman

Sent to Duluth, Rochester,

League members who are working for passage of the FMPC bill think it would be very helpful if Representative Madden received some special encouragement to vote for the bill.

Would you please contact as many League members as possible to write as individuals asking Mr. Madden to support FMPC?

Sincerely,

Mrs. H. H. Livingston
Legislative Chairman

March 19, 1931

The Honorable Leo D. Madden
House of Representatives
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Madden:

I must tell you frankly that the League of Women Voters is very much disturbed by your vote to postpone indefinitely the bill to submit to the people the calling of a constitutional convention. We had understood that you were favorable to this legislation and do not find satisfactory a negative vote on the grounds that you knew the two-thirds majority necessary to pass it could not be secured. Your leadership in speaking and voting for support of this bill would have been valuable.

Obviously leadership in the Legislature for a constitutional convention is scarce, although before the session legislators expressed themselves as supporting it. Local Leagues in Minnesota, and there are 44, are interested in the vote of every legislator on this subject, whether or not he comes from their particular district.

During the next two years the League and the many other groups, represented by the Governor's Advisory Committee and the Citizens Committee for a Constitutional Convention, intend that the general public be informed on the need for constitutional change and on the issues involved in the Legislature's refusal to allow the people to vote on calling a convention.

Yours very truly,

Mrs. Malcolm Hargraves
President

FILE COPY

League of Women Voters of Minnesota
84 South Tenth Street, Room 406
Minneapolis 3, Minnesota

ACTION

March 17, 1951

Re: Child Labor Bill, H.F. 96/S.F. 424
To: Presidents, Local Leagues
From: Mrs. H. H. Livingston, Legislative Chairman

On March 13th the House committee on Employment Compensation voted the bill out of committee with recommendation "to pass" as amended. The Senate action was taken March 15th by the Senate Labor Committee. The committee amendments were identical. The bill is sponsored by the Industrial Commission of Minnesota and the National Child Labor Committee. Since the League has a continuing interest in child labor, it supports this legislation.

CERTAIN MAJOR CHANGES IN THIS BILL:

1. Will raise the age to 16 for all minors employed in manufacturing (this is also a requirement under the Federal Wage and Hour Act and will relieve the present confusion resulting from different standards in state and federal legislation). Present law: 14 years.
2. Will provide an 8-hour day and 40-hour week for minors under 16 years. Present law: 48 hours.
3. Will establish a 16-year minimum age for employment during school hours, with a limited exemption for agriculture. Present law: 14 years with school excuse.

The proposed bill does not effect street trade or news carriers nor does it fix a minimum age for work in agriculture. The committees added a compromise amendment to satisfy the employers of minors in bowling alleys. It reads as follows, "that during the period of emergency proclaimed by the President of the United States on December 16, 1950, any boys between the ages of 15 and 16 years may be employed setting pins in bowling alleys on Fridays, Saturdays, and Sundays." The present law would protect these children from working after 7 p.m. on these nights.

Two hopes for improvements were deleted from the original bill, one was the prohibition of employment of all minors 16 and 17 years of age after 12 p.m. and the other, authorization of the Industrial Commission to prohibit certain occupations, for minors under 18 years, which they had considered hazardous.

Although the proposed committee amendments have tended to weaken the bill, it is a step forward in giving Minnesota a raised standard for employed minors. This bill more adequately meets present day requirements and more nearly conforms to the standards set by the Federal Wage and Hour law administered by the United States Department of Labor.

As the bill will soon be voted upon in both houses, we ask that you write your senator and representative to vote in favor of this bill.

MINNESOTA POLL, SUNDAY, MARCH 11, 1951

Minneapolis Sunday Tribune

Many Praise State's Two U.S. Senators

Both of Minnesota's U.S. senators—Edward J. Thye and Hubert H. Humphrey—are doing good jobs in Washington, D. C., in the judgment of a large number of state voters.



Many men and women, however, are undecided; 33 per cent express no opinions about Humphrey, and 43 per cent decline to offer any views about Thye.

Those are results of a statewide survey by the Minnesota Poll, in which a representative cross-section of men and women of voting age was asked:

"On the whole, do you approve or disapprove of the kind of job Senator Humphrey is doing in Washington as United States senator from Minnesota?"

"On the whole, do you approve or disapprove of the kind of job Senator Thye is doing in Washington as United States senator from Minnesota?"

The replies:

REGARDING HUMPHREY

	All	Men	Women
Approve	48%	50%	45%
Disapprove	16%	23%	11%
Qualified	3%	4%	1%
No opinion	33%	23%	43%
	100%	100%	100%

REGARDING THYE

	All	Men	Women
Approve	50%	58%	43%
Disapprove	6%	8%	4%
Qualified	1%	1%	1%
No opinion	43%	33%	53%
	100%	100%	100%

(*—Less than 1 per cent.)

Thye, former governor of Minnesota, has been serving in the U.S. senate since January 1947; Humphrey, former mayor of Minneapolis, began his six-

Of People Knowing What Lobbyist Is, Majority Favor Registration

Among Minnesotans who know what lobbyists at the state legislature are, there is strong support for a law requiring lobbyists to register, the Minnesota Poll finds.

Gov. Luther W. Youngdahl has recommended registration of lobbyists, and a measure proposing that step is now before the legislature.

In the Minnesota Poll survey, interviewers asked a representative cross-section of the state's adults:

"What does the term 'lobbyist' mean to you in connection with our state legislature?"

The answers:
Generally correct answers 45½%
Vague or wrong answers 10%
Don't know 44½%
100%

Scored as generally correct explanations were answers like these: "A person working in the interests of a company or

year term in the senate in January 1949.

PEOPLE giving qualified answers about both men's performances in office say, for the most part, that they "approve of some things but disapprove of others."

Six out of 10 Democratic Farmer-Labor voters say they approve of the way Humphrey is handling his job. Five out of 10 independent voters and three out of 10 Republicans offer the same views.

In Thye's case, six out of 10 Republicans, five out of 10 independents and four out of 10 DFL voters say they approve of "the kind of job he is doing."

SIXTY-FIVE PER CENT of

group for passage of certain favorable laws," or "he talks for certain interests to get laws through," or "a group of people trying to get certain laws passed by talking to legislators."

THE 45½ PER CENT giving generally correct explanations then were asked:

"It has been proposed that all lobbyists at the Minnesota state legislature should be required to register at the capitol, telling whom they represent. Are you in favor of, or against, a lobbyist registration law?"

The replies:
In favor 39½%
Against 3%
Qualified answers 1%
No opinion 2%
45½%

All groups able to identify lobbyists show strong backing for a registration law, according to the survey data.

The same 45½ per cent also were asked:

"Do you feel that lobbyists, in general, serve a useful purpose or a harmful purpose at the legislature?"

the labor union members interviewed during the survey say they approve of Humphrey; 46 per cent approve of Thye.

Fifty-five per cent of the farm people approve of Thye; 41 per cent approve of Humphrey.

Voters' comments about both Minnesota senators include these:

ABOUT HUMPHREY—

Approval: "He's the most valuable man we have there" (a Minneapolis woman); "he's wonderful—I think he may be president some day" (a Pine City farm woman); "he's proved himself worthy" (a Chaska man).

Disapproval: "He's doing nothing but blowing off his big mouth—he's not interested in Minnesota, just trying to show

The answers:

Useful purpose 18%
Harmful purpose 14½%
No opinion 13%
45½%

A St. Paul man said, "The legislators themselves cannot be expected to know all about certain situations; if a lobbyist gives them a proper picture, it's useful."

A WASECA woman pointed out that "the lobbyists help to keep the legislators informed."

But a Frazee farm woman said, "Sometimes they try to push through things not good for the people"; a Minneapolis man thinks the lobbyist is "just there to help the man who's hired him," and a St. Paul woman believes that the system "gives corrupt people a chance to get in—legislators are human and it's hard to resist temptations sometimes."

City people tend to regard lobbyists as serving a useful purpose, but town and farm people are inclined to feel that they exercise a harmful effect.

College-educated people, on the whole, say that lobbyists serve a useful purpose.

off" (a St. Paul woman); "he isn't helping the farmer" (a St. Cloud farmer); "he's too much for socialization" (a Bowlus man).

ABOUT THYE—

Approval: "He's A-1; he don't get too much publicity—too busy sawing wood; we should have more men like that" (a St. Paul woman); "he's conservative and interested in everyone" (an Anoka man); "I don't think anyone could handle it any better" (a Worthington man).

Disapproval: "He's wrong on basic issues" (a Minneapolis woman); "I disapprove mainly because I never hear of what he does" (a Duluth man); "he doesn't seem to do anything" (an Anoka farmer).

WILLIAM P. TUCKER
42ND DISTRICT NO.
1857 LINCOLN AVE.
ST. PAUL, MINN.



State of Minnesota

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JOHN A. HARTLE, Speaker

March 10, 1951

COMMITTEES:

AGRICULTURE
COMMERCE
ELECTIONS
GENERAL LEGISLATION
TRANSPORTATION
Civil Administration
Municipal Affairs
Public Institutions

Minnesota League of Women Voters
417 Essex Building
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Dear Friends:

Inclosed is a copy of my municipal home rule amendment to the Constitution. As I have indicated in the margin, the legislature could, by general law, determine the manner of choosing charter commissioners. The legislature would not necessarily make a change from the present method of choice -- by the district judges. Therefore, this less important phase of the bill should not overshadow the real heart of the matter, which is charter change by majority vote of the people -- which is the practice in other states.

My bill is substantially the provision recommended by the 1949 Constitutional Revision Commission. It is supported by the League of Minnesota Municipalities. The St. Paul city council has endorsed it, and I am sure the councils of the other cities would do likewise, if there were time to inform them.

A special meeting of the House Municipal Affairs Committee has been called for 12:00 this Wednesday to consider this bill. I greatly appreciate the support of your organization; and I hope you can have a representative at the meeting to say a few words.

Sincerely yours,

William P. Tucker
William P. Tucker
Representative
42nd District



MINNESOTA TAXPAYERS ASSOCIATION

A Federation of County Taxpayers Associations

1645 HENNEPIN AVENUE

MINNEAPOLIS 3, MINNESOTA

Lincoln 2145

St. Paul Headquarters

332 Cedar Street

St. Paul 1, Minnesota

March 10, 1951

To Editors, MTA Members, Farm & Trade Groups, Macs
- All Citizens of Minnesota

URGENT!

ACTION NEEDED!

The State Legislature is now nearing completion of Committee work on the State Budget, before bills are formally introduced to determine appropriations for 1952-53.

Early in the season, the budget presented to Legislators called for \$30,618,000 more money than spent in the past biennium, or a total of \$162,145,000.

After a careful analysis of the State Budget, we believe that this amount can be reduced by \$11,000,000 and no new taxes or tax increases will be necessary. It will in no way curtail essential services to the people of Minnesota.

Enclosed is our statement on Minnesota's State Budget. In it we point out why we feel the \$11-million can be saved. We feel that our stand is reasonable and that in no instance have we gone below the needs of the State. We believe this program to be easily attainable for the reasons listed in our statement.

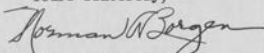
It is extremely important that you get in touch with key legislative leaders, and state how you feel on this matter. Please have several other citizens do the same. Organizations - both Statewide and Local - who receive this letter will render a real service in appealing to their entire memberships to back up this logical program for tax savings. The men to be contacted are:

Representative Claude Allen, Chairman, House Appropriations Committee
Senator Henry Sullivan, Chairman, Senate Finance Committee
Senator Donald Wright, Chairman, Senate Tax Committee
Representative Fred Schwanke, Chairman, House Tax Committee
AND your own legislators at the Capitol.
(Address all of above: State Capitol, St. Paul)

NOW IS THE TIME WHEN THESE MEN WHO STEER AFFAIRS FOR SPENDING SHOULD HEAR FROM CITIZENS IN EVERY PART OF THE STATE.

Please give a lift on this important action. If convenient, copies of your letters or wires will be appreciated. Thanks!

Yours sincerely,


Secretary-Treasurer

MINNESOTA TAXPAYERS ASSOCIATION

A Federation of County Taxpayers Associations

1645 HENNEPIN AVENUE

MINNEAPOLIS 3, MINNESOTA

Lincoln 2145

St. Paul Headquarters
332 Cedar Street
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

AN OPEN LETTER TO MEMBERS OF THE MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE

SUBJECT: MINNESOTA'S STATE BUDGET

March 10, 1951

Minnesota's 1951 legislature is being asked to appropriate \$30,618,000 more for expenditures during the coming biennium than was appropriated in the 1949 session when an increase of \$25,000,000 was granted.

The people of Minnesota and the nation are demanding that non-defense governmental expenditures be kept at the lowest amount necessary to finance essential services. The people know they are faced with staggering taxes and expenditure increases to finance the nation's defense. Budgets now before the legislatures of most states, including California, Colorado, Delaware, Indiana, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, North Dakota, Utah, Vermont and West Virginia contemplate no increase in taxes.

Appropriations from the general revenue fund in Minnesota were \$87,030,000 in 1947 for the biennium, \$131,527,360 in 1949 for the biennium, while \$162,145,000 is now being asked for the coming biennium. This would cause a minimum increase of \$14,000,000 in additional or new taxes.

Analysis of present state surpluses, tax revenues and the State's needs makes it clear that it is possible to carry on not only on the expanded scale on which our government has operated for the past biennium but also to provide for more than \$19,000,000 additional in expenditures that might be looked upon as essential. This could be done without any tax increase.

NO JUSTIFICATION FOR HIGHER TAXES.

The proposed budget again continues the policy of earmarking the income tax

revenues to schools, even though a \$54,000,000 surplus exists, and in spite of recommendations of both the "Little Hoover" Commission and the Minnesota Interim Committee on Tax Research against this unsound fiscal practice. This surplus should be used before any new taxes are even considered.

We are sure it is clear to members of the legislature that the people of Minnesota would not condone new taxes when the state has a cash surplus in the general revenue fund of more than \$21,000,000 and when revenues during the next biennium may be expected to continue at the high rate that created this surplus. The task seems to be how best to allocate these funds available so as to provide for the essential needs of our state government. The combined total of surpluses in the income tax school fund and the general revenue fund amounts to \$75,000,000/ WHY INCREASE TAXES?

Minnesota Taxpayers Association has made a careful study of the Minnesota state budget. As a result of this analysis the Association believes that the following increases are reasonable and can be financed from the General Revenue Fund without an increase in taxes:

	Present Proposed Major <u>Budget Increases</u>	Modified Increases <u>Recommended by MTA</u>
Salary Increases	\$11,652,000	\$ 7,650,000
Mental Health	8,124,273	5,000,000*
Old Age Assistance	3,197,195	2,000,000
University	5,519,781	4,000,000**
Teacher Colleges	<u>1,138,203</u>	<u>600,000**</u>
	\$29,631,452	\$19,250,000

* This does not include salary increases suggested in item 1.

** It is suggested that any increases appropriated for the University and Teacher Colleges can logically be paid for out of the income tax school Fund surplus.

SPECIAL COMMENT

The increases of \$19,250,000 above suggested would necessitate no new or higher taxes. They are well within the \$21,000,000 surplus in the general revenue fund.

Approximately \$1,872,000 appropriated in 1949 for the Mental Health program was unexpended in the 1950 fiscal year. This amount plus the \$5,000,000 recommended would provide \$6,872,000 for the Mental Health program.

This program herein outlined would provide a liberal increase in salaries and some expansion in new governmental services. Certainly Minnesota citizens should be spared the burden of shouldering both a federal and state tax increase at this critical time in our economy. Minnesota is now levying higher per capita taxes than all of its neighboring states with the exception of Michigan. We ranked 12th in per capita taxes of all 48 states in 1950. We ranked 24th in per capita income.

With the attendance down at the University by over 3000 students, it is difficult to justify any sizeable increase here.

With 310 unfilled positions in the present Mental Health program the request for additional positions does not appear justified.

The proposed budget overlooks the 50 to 60 savings recommended by the "Little Hoover" Commission which would total more than \$4,000,000.

CURTAIN BUILDING PROGRAM.

The legislature is faced with the fact that \$1,538,000 is needed to complete the building program started two years ago. This item probably is necessary but the remainder of the proposed appropriation of \$18,231,200 (financed by bonds) should be postponed at this critical time. A possible exception would be the need for housing for feeble minded. However, we believe that no new building should be erected until all possibilities of using existing facilities through transfers and rearrangements have been explored. Government has put drastic restrictions on building not vital to the defense effort. It is doubtful if materials will be available, and we believe the state government should not be competing with the defense program for critical materials--construction materials that are skyrocketing in cost.

CIVIL DEFENSE.

The legislature is being asked to make available \$10,000,000 under certain conditions to be used for civil defense. To our knowledge, no state is attempting to solve this problem at this time. No pattern has been set by the federal government or any state. This matter needs more consideration and should be developed in cooperation with the Federal Government.

7-POINT LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM OF
MINNESOTA TAXPAYERS ASSOCIATION

1. Economy must be the watchword at the present legislative session. This should be emphasized as the top objective of Legislators and Citizens because of the certainty of maximum increases in federal taxes.
2. No new state taxes or tax increases.
3. Use surplus state funds for essential budget increases.
4. Any new appropriations for the University of Minnesota and Teacher Colleges should be paid out of the State income tax surplus.
5. Declare a moratorium on the construction of public projects, except those absolutely essential to the defense effort.
6. No new services requiring manpower and material that would have to be diverted from the defense effort -- except as may be required by the national emergency.
7. Help prevent inflation by holding governmental costs down.

LEO D. MOSIER
35TH DISTRICT
4340 WASHBURN AVE. N.,
MINNEAPOLIS 12, MINN.



COMMITTEES:
AIRCRAFT AND AIRWAYS
COMMERCIAL TRANSPORTATION
CRIME PREVENTION
JUDICIARY
MOTOR VEHICLES



State of Minnesota
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
JOHN A. HARTLE, Speaker
March 9, 1951

League of Women Voters
Of Minnesota
84 South Tenth Street
Room 417
Minneapolis 2, Minnesota

ATTENTION: Mrs. H. H. Livingston

Dear Madam:

I have your letter of March 3 in which you bring to the attention of legislators the need for a FEPC bill.

I thoroughly agree with what you say and have been working for, and publicly supporting, the enactment of a FEPC bill with enforcement provisions strict enough to assure compliance. I know the League has worked hard for such legislation and I congratulate you on your interests and efforts in behalf of this desirable legislation.

Sincerely yours,

LEO D. MOSIER
Representative
35th District

LDM:ba



DONALD O. WRIGHT
SENATOR 30TH DISTRICT
LAWYER
1369 RAND TOWER
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

CHAIRMAN
TAXES AND TAX LAWS



State of Minnesota
SENATE

March 9, 1951

COMMITTEES
MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTOR TAX LAWS
CITIES OF THE FIRST CLASS
PUBLIC HIGHWAYS
PUBLIC WELFARE
EDUCATION
JUDICIARY
LABOR
CIVIL ADMINISTRATION

Mrs. H. H. Livingston
League of Women Voters of Minnesota
84 South Tenth Street
Minneapolis 2, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Livingston:

Thank you for your letter of February 28th.
As you probably know, the matter of constitutional
revision did not pass the House, and so nothing
more can be done on it at this session.

Very truly yours,

DOW:MJ

DONALD O. WRIGHT



State of Minnesota

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
SAINT PAUL 1, MINNESOTA

March 5, 1951

Mrs. Hiram Livingston
Minneapolis League of Women Voters
84 South 10th Street
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Dear Florence,

This is in essence what I said in my speech Friday about
Constitutional Revision.

Mr. Speaker, I rise ^(M) a reluctant ^{support} proponent of House File 21.
I would like to explain my reluctance and also to say a few words
about the bill and to clarify some things which might have been left
in doubt after the debate on this question yesterday.

First, let me review the week's work on Constitutional Revision.
On Wednesday we discussed and killed, by a vote of 63 to 53, House File
22, which would have given the people of Minnesota the chance to vote on
this question, "Shall there be a convention to revise the Constitution
of the State of Minnesota", the revised Constitution to be submitted
to the electors for approval or rejection. On Thursday we debated
House File 21 and recommended it to pass. House File 21 submits to
the people, for their approval or rejection, an amendment to the
Constitution. This amendment provides that should a new Constitution
be written it would not become effective until ratified by a majority
of all the electors voting in a general election. Today we will take



a final vote on House File 21.

There are three things that I would like to say about the various debates on these subjects. In the first place, one of the proponents of House File 21 said yesterday, when supporting the difficulties inherent in House File 21, that he was proud that we dared to be different in Minnesota....that we had some peculiarities. He was proud of the fact that we do not have party designation. He must also be proud that this House refused to re-establish party designation in this session, thus continuing to keep Minnesota the only State in the United States (except Nebraska) where we have this peculiar and, in my opinion, untruthful system of politics. He also said that he was proud that when it comes to amend^{ing} the Constitution we have one of the most difficult amendment processes. I want to say that I am not proud of these things. I don't think they help us get what we want -- efficient, economical government machinery and a true expression of the will of the people. And I am not proud now, that by voting for House File 21 we will extend further this difficult and undemocratic amending process. ^(Should explain why it's undemocratic) To do so is considered unnecessary by many authorities on the subject. House File 22 carried within it the assurance that a new Constitution, if written, would have to be ratified by the people. ^(in order to become effective) House File 21 sets up so cumbersome a ratification procedure as to make ratification virtually impossible. This is understandable when we examine the sponsors and proponents of House File 21 -- most of them ^{consistently} ~~constantly~~ opposed Constitutional Revision. Here I want to interject a reminder as to who the people are who want Constitutional Revision. They are the ordinary citizens of Minnesota who believe in efficient progress. They are members of both political parties. They are members of reputable organizations like The League of Women Voters, The American Association of University Women, the American Federation

of Labor, various Chambers of Commerce and, they include the Governor himself.


The second thing I want to say on this subject deals with another point made yesterday by the proponents of House File 21. They repeatedly pointed out that they had been careful not to cloud Wednesday's debate on Constitutional Revision with fears that a new Constitution, when written, might not be submitted to the people. ~~One of the sponsors of House File 21 explained how this fear process might have been used. He described how people could and would spread fear through the state that a Constitutional Convention would force its new Constitution on the people. You know how politics works, he said. He didn't need to describe this for us....we have already seen it happen. Opponents of Constitutional Revision have sought to spread this unfounded fear for the past two years and they have had considerable success. In 1949 this House cast 83 votes in favor of Constitutional Revision. On Wednesday you cast 53 votes in favor of Constitutional Revision. Now, of course, the proponents of House File 21 didn't cloud Wednesday's debate with this question. Why? Because we would have said to them lets pass both House File 22 and House File 21. If you were honestly for constitutional revision you would have voted yes on both bills. Several of the authors of House File 21 told me, when I asked them last month, that they felt it would be logical to submit both questions to the people; however, they did not vote that way. They voted against House File 22 on Wednesday.~~

Finally and most important and the only real reason I felt I must speak today----It was said by a proponent of House File 21 yesterday that you could all go home and tell your constituents that by voting for House File 21 you had, in truth, been helping the cause of Constitutional Revision. This statement should not go unchallenged.

I don't need to be the one to challenge it--the people of Minnesota are not so foolish to believe it. They will ^{see} ~~say~~ that you voted 63 to 53 to kill their chance to decide on Constitutional Revision before you voted unanimously to make the matter of Constitutional Revision even more remote. They will see through this because they are smart and because they wanted a chance to vote on Constitutional Revision. It will be as clear to them as it is to me. When they ask you how you voted on Constitutional Revision, and they will ask you, I think you should tell them what really happened. That is, that you built up a straw man--the fear that a duly elected Constitutional Convention might not submit its new Constitution for ratification, in spite of being expressly bound so to do in House File 22. You built up that straw man and, then, in a grand gesture you knocked him down with House File 21. In so doing you strengthened the position of the opponents of Constitutional Revision. We have cleared the way for Constitutional Revision, said a House File 21 proponent yesterday. I say you have covered the way with a heavy fog and I am sorry and disheartened to ^{see} ~~say~~ that you have done so.

Florence, I hope this is of some use to you, although, I feel it sounds pretty fumbling.

Cordially,


Sally Luther,
Representative
30th District

SL:ib

ACTION

League of Women Voters of Minnesota
84 South Tenth Street, Room 406
Minneapolis 3, Minnesota

March 5, 1951

Re: FEPC

Dear President:

Current emergency is to get FEPC through the Appropriations Committee of the House and the Finance Committee of the Senate. It is rumored the bill may be killed in these committees by voting no funds.

Please write quickly as a League and as individuals as many letters as you can to your representatives on these committees who are:

Finance Committee

Senator Duemke, Root, Mullin

Appropriations Committee

Representative L.A. Johnson, R. Kennedy,
Volstad, Wegner

Sincerely,

Florence Livingston

Mrs. H. H. Livingston
Legislative Chairman

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNEAPOLIS

84 South Tenth Street, Room 407, Minneapolis 2, Minnesota

Telephone: Atlantic 6319

March 1, 1961

Mrs. Malcolm Hargraves, President
League of Women Voters of Minnesota
406 Essex Bldg.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Mrs. Hargraves:

The League of Women Voters of Minneapolis respectfully requests permission from the State Board to work for state legislation in three areas affecting Minneapolis schools, finances and public housing, all action subject, of course, to local Board approval insofar as specific legislation is concerned.

1. A total increased tax levy of 12 mills for schools.
2. A greater share of state tax monies for Minneapolis and/or additional sources of revenue other than the property tax.
3. Opposition to the bill introduced by Senator Duenke which would force city-wide referenda on public housing sites.

Sincerely,



Mrs. Samuel Gale
1st Vice President

SCG:j

February 28, 1951

Senator Donald O. Wright
State Capitol
St. Paul, Minnesota

Dear Senator Wright:

I realize that it is difficult to know what will happen to the constitutional convention bill, but as chairman of state legislation and as your constituent, I should be please to hear that you will support such a bill.

Sincerely,

Mrs. H. H. Livingston
Legislative Chairman

DONALD O. WRIGHT
SENATOR 30TH DISTRICT
LAWYER
1350 RAND TOWER
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

CHAIRMAN
TAXES AND TAX LAWS



State of Minnesota
SENATE

COMMITTEES
MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTOR TAX LAWS
CITIES OF THE FIRST CLASS
PUBLIC HIGHWAYS
PUBLIC WELFARE
EDUCATION
JUDICIARY
LABOR
CIVIL ADMINISTRATION

February 16, 1951

Mrs. H. H. Livingston, Legislative Chairman
League of Women Voters of Minnesota
84 South Tenth Street, Room 417
Minneapolis 2, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Livingston:

Thank you for your letter of January 29th with reference to the matter of a constitutional convention. As you state in your communication, there seems to be a demand, but at present it is difficult to predict what will happen.

Very truly yours,

DOW:WJ

DONALD O. WRIGHT

STATE-WIDE CITIZEN SUPPORT
FOR
PROPOSED STATE FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE BILL

February 24, 1951

ORGANIZATIONAL ENDORSEMENTS RECEIVED TO DATE

Republican Party of Minnesota
P. Kenneth Peterson, Chairman
Legislative Sub-Committee
Republican State Central Com.
William B. Randall, Chairman
Minnesota Young Republican League
Julie Villanue, Chairwoman
Minn. Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party
Mrs. Dorothy Jacobson, Chairwoman
Karl Rolvaag, Chairman
Minn. Young DFL Association
William Shovel, Chairman
Marie Swenson, Chairwoman
Governor's Interracial Commission
Rev. Francis J. Gilligan, Chairman
St. Paul Council of Human Relations
James Oppenheimer, Chairman
Minneapolis Mayor's Council on Human
Relations, Rev. Daisuke Kitagawa,
Chairman
Duluth Interracial Council
Gerald Heaney, Chairman
American Legion, Dept. of Minnesota
61,000 members, Ben Peery, Rep.
State Council, American Veterans Com.
Charles Gendreau, State President
900 members
League of Women Voters of Minnesota
Mrs. Malcolm Hargreaves, State Pres.
44 Branches, 3400 members
Legislative Committee, Minnesota
Council of Churches, 1500 Churches
Rev. Wilbur Grose, Chairman
Minn. State Federation of Labor (AFL)
Frank Marzittelli, Representative
600 local unions, 125,000 members
State Industrial Union Council (CIO)
Edward V. Donahue, Representative
122 local unions, 51,000 members
Minnesota Farmers Union
Edwin Christianson, President
Gulley, Minn.; 60,000 members
United Labor Committee for Human Rights
Hubert A. Schon, Director
Minn. United Nations Association
York Langton, President
15,000 members

Minneapolis Urban League
John G. Simmons, President
900 members
St. Paul Urban League
S. Vincent Owens, Director
Minn. Congregational Conference,
Social Action Committee, Dr. Hugo
Thompson, Chairman, 170 churches
35,807 members
Executive Committee, St. Paul Council
of P.T.A., Mrs. Fred Paul
United Citizens League
Yukio Okamoto, Chairman
Committee on Racial Equality
Harriet Lane, National President
Minn. State Council, Women's Int'l
League, Mrs. Stewart Graves, Chrm.
Minn. State Conference, N.A.A.C.P.,
Ashby Gaskins, President
4 chapters, 2100 members
American Scandinavian Women's Club,
Mrs. F. R. Olson, President
Y.W.C.A. of Minneapolis
Norma Stauffer, Director
University of Minnesota, Y.W.C.A.
Margaret Van Hoesen, Director
University Student Council of Religion
Mrs. Patricia Pomeroy, Rep.
Macalester College Christian Assoc.,
Jessica Page, President
St. Thomas College Student Assoc.,
Carleton College Student Association
Anthony Downs, President
Minnesota Jewish War Veterans
Ben Belfer, Commander,
5 posts, 2500 members
Nat'l Conference of Jewish Women
Mrs. Stanley Zack, Legis. Chrmn.
7 chapters, 2600 members in Minn.
Minnesota Rabbinical Association
Rabbi W. Gunther Plaut, Rep.
Elks Civil Liberties League
C. R. Mendosa, Chairman
Northwest Region of Hadassah
Mrs. I. C. Mark, President
6 chapters, 4500 members in Minn.

Minnesota Jewish Council
Samuel L. Scheiner, Director
35,000 members
Minneapolis Council of Church Women
Rowey Belle Inglis, Representative
Minn. State Council, Americans for
Democratic Action
Frank Paskewitz, President
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
Monroe Schlaetus, Regional Consultant
Mt. Zion Sisterhood, St. Paul
Mrs. Fremland, President, 380 members
Womens League, Temple of Aaron, St. Paul
Mrs. Joseph Weizman, President
385 members
St. Paul Hadassah, Mrs. F. Friedman
Representative, 1100 members
Ramsey County DFL Women's StudyGroup
Mrs. G. Theodore Mitau, Representative
Women's Council, Hallie Q. Brown
St. Paul
Minneapolis Chapter of Hadassah
Mrs. Martin Lebedoff, President
Goodwill Industries
St. Paul Women's Auxiliary
Mrs. C. A. J. Abbott, President

Japanese-American Community Center
James Takata, President
American Indians, Incorporated
Melvin Bisson, President
Delta Phi Omega Chapter, Alpha Kappa
Alpha Sorority, St. Paul and
Minneapolis, Mrs. Percia Hutcherson
Representative
Gamma Xi Lambda Chapter, Alpha Phi
Alpha Fraternity, Minneapolis and
St. Paul, Charles F. Rogers,
Representative
Pilgrim Baptist Church, of St. Paul
Rev. Floyd Massey, Jr.
Wayman A.M.E. Church, Minneapolis
Rev. Wendell M. Johnson
Holsey Memorial C.M.E. Church
Minneapolis, Rev. Paul Lewis
Twin City Japanese Christian Church
Rev. Daisuke Kitagawa
Twin City Buddhist Association
Sus Hirota
Social Action Committee
First Universalist Church
Harold Wilson, Representative
Joint Legislative Committee
Minnesota Welfare Conference
Fred Thomas, Chairman

BUSINESS AND CIVIC LEADERS WHO SUPPORT

THE

PROPOSED STATE FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE BILL

(Business and organizational connections are listed for purposes of identification only.)

Governor Luther H. Youngdahl
Senator Edward Thye
Senator Hubert H. Humphrey
Julius Barnes, Duluth; President Barnes Shipbuilding Co., Former President of U.S. Chamber of Commerce
Judge Edward F. Waite, Minneapolis
Retired Judge Hennepin County District Court, Treasurer, Minneapolis Mayor's Council on Human Relations
Martin Hughes, Hibbing, Attorney and civic leader
Mrs. Mabeth Hurd Paige, Minneapolis, Civic leader and former state legislator
Rev. Clifford Ansgar Nelson, St. Paul, Pastor, Gloria Dei Lutheran Church, former President Minnesota Council of Churches
Bradshaw Mintener, Vice-President and General Counsel, Pillsbury Mills; former chairman, Minnesota Methodist Conference
Amos S. Dehnard, Minneapolis; Leonard, Street and Dehnard; Chairman, City of Minneapolis, Fair Employment Practice Commission
George M. Jensen, Minneapolis; Vice-President, The Melco Co., Inc.; Chairman, Minn. Council for FEPC
Harry A. Bullis, Minneapolis; Chairman of the Board, General Mills, Inc.
Donald C. Dayton, Minneapolis; President and General Manager, The Dayton Co.
D. W. Onan, Minneapolis; Chairman of the Board, D. W. Onan and Sons, Inc.
Stuart W. Leck, Minneapolis; President, James Leck Co., Builders; former President, Good Government Group
Doddrick Olson, Minneapolis; President, Powers Dry Goods Company, Inc.
Lloyd Hale, Minneapolis; President, G. H. Tennant Co.; Chairman, Mpls. Industrial Manpower Committee
Mrs. F. Peavey Heffelfinger, Wayzata; Republican National Committeewoman from Minnesota
Mrs. Irene Hunt, Montevideo; Democratic National Committeewoman from Minnesota
Jack Butwin, St. Paul; President, Butwin Sportswear, Inc.
York Langton, Minneapolis; Trade Extension Manager, Coast-to-Coast Stores; President, Minnesota United Nations Associations
Campbell W. Elliott, Hopkins; Vice-President in Charge of Industrial Relations, Minneapolis-Moline Power Implement Company
Mayer Dorfman, St. Paul; President, Colonial Felt Mills
Rev. Reuben K. Youngdahl, Minneapolis; Pastor, Mt. Olivet Lutheran Church; Former Chairman, Mpls. Mayor's Council on Human Relations
Arthur Randall, Minneapolis; Vice-President in Charge of Personnel, D. W. Onan and Sons, Inc.
Robert Olson, President, Minnesota State Federation of Labor, AFL
Rodney Jacobson, Golden Valley; Sec.-Treas. State Industrial Union Council, CIO
Erwin Oreck, Duluth; President, Oreck's Department Store; member of executive board, Duluth Interracial Council
Rev. Arthur Foote, St. Paul, Pastor, Unity Church; former Chairman, St. Paul Council of Human Relations
Mrs. Philip Lush, Mound; Chairman, Civil Rights Committee, State League of Women Voters
Rev. Carl Storm, Minneapolis; Pastor First Unitarian Society
Warren Burger, St. Paul; Attorney, Vice-Chairman, St. Paul Council of Human Relations

Rev. Carl Olson, Minneapolis; Pastor,
First Universalist Church; Chairman,
Minneapolis Housing and Redevelopment
Authority

N. C. Kearney, St. Paul; Assistant Sup-
erintendent of Schools in Charge of
Research and Curriculum

C. William Sykora, Minneapolis; formerly
chairman, Civil Affairs Committee,
Mpls. Junior Chamber of Commerce

Frank Marzitelli, St. Paul; Commissioner
of Education, City of St. Paul

Howard F. Portier, Minneapolis; Local
974, Warehouseman's Union, Teamsters
Joint Council

Raymond W. Cannon, Minneapolis; Attorney,
Vice-Chairman, Mpls. Mayor's Council
on Human Relations

W. Gunther Plaut, Rabbi, Mt. Zion Temple,
St. Paul

Mrs. Harold E. Wood, St. Paul; Civic
leader, former chairman Women's
Institute, St. Paul; Board Member,
St. Paul Urban League

Charles Wegner, St. Paul; Director,
Goodwill Industries, St. Paul

Rev. Max Karl, St. Paul; Pastor,
Goodrich Avenue Presbyterian Church,
St. Paul

Mrs. Rosser H. Matson, St. Paul;
Chairwoman, Committee on Citizen
Support for the Minn. Council for
FEPC; Former President, St. Paul
Inter-Club Council; Chmn. Speakers'
Bureau, Minnesota U.N. Association
Abbott Washburn, Minneapolis; Public
Services Director, General Mills,
Inc.

Dr. Hurst Anderson, St. Paul; Pres-
ident, Hamline University

Dr. Lawrence M. Gould, Northfield;
President, Carleton College

Dr. Charles Turck, St. Paul;
President, Macalester College

Very Reverend Vincent S. Flynn,
President, St. Thomas College

Herman Cohen, Rabbi, Temple of Aaron,
St. Paul

Mrs. Edward Perlman, St. Paul;
President, St. Paul Association
of Jewish Women's Organizations
Louis Goldstein, St. Paul; Director,
Jewish Community Center

I. E. Simon, President, Simon and
Mogilner Company, St. Paul

S. S. Grais, President, Gray's Drug
Stores, Inc., St. Paul

Communist-Inspired?

THE OPPONENTS of a state fair employment practices law are plucking the same old strings of prejudice and emotion. The FEPC idea, they say, is Communist-inspired. It is a police club intended to punish the employer and beat down the free enterprise system. The results of it, they continue, are endless bureaucratic confusions and harassments. Why not rely upon the slow processes of education to establish fair employment practices?

Let us dispose of these arguments briefly. The notion that FEPC is a Communist plot may well be considered in the light of such facts as these: Both the Republican and Democratic parties have indorsed FEPC in their national platforms. Gov. Thomas E. Dewey has been warm in his praise of the New York FEPC law, which was co-authored by Sen. Irving Ives, another Republican. Business leaders who have indorsed FEPC include Charles E. Wilson (now defense mobilizer) Eric Johnston and Paul Hoffman. Senator Taft favors a voluntary FEPC but says he would accept a compulsory FEPC if that failed.

In Minneapolis, a number of prominent business executives have publicly indorsed the work of the local FEPC. Communist-inspired? Nonsense!

The record falls utterly, too, to support the "police club" idea. In the states which have the so-called compulsory FEPC laws, education, persuasion and conciliation have been the great key to enforcement. Only one case has ever gone to court, only a handful have ever progressed to the public hearing stage.

The laws have not been used to harass the employer. They have simply put the weight and prestige of the law behind the decent democratic principle that no person seeking employment should be penalized because of race, color, religion or national origin.

Why not depend entirely upon the slow processes of education? Because Minnesotans now paying the penalties of discrimination cannot afford to wait. Their need is a present and insistent one. They have families to raise and homes to maintain and job discrimination puts them at a grave disadvantage in their efforts to maintain a decent living standard.

They are interested in employment justice now, and not in some indefinite future.

It is easy to say to them: "Be patient. Wait. Time brings all things." But which one of us, suffering the same handicaps and humiliations, would be content to wait?

The Minnesota legislature should not be frightened out of passing an FEPC bill by arguments which distort the origins and purposes of FEPC. The experience of other states with FEPC has been consistently good. They have not been frightened, nor should we, by the bogey-man of "Communist-inspired."

*Reprinted from the
Minneapolis Morning Tribune*

Almost About Everything

By Percy Villa

Editor's Note: While Percy Villa is taking a vacation a number of well known citizens have "pinch hit" for him in this column. This week's column is by Bradley Morison, associate editorial editor of the Minneapolis TRIBUNE. Self effacing Bradley Morison is one of the nation's top editorial writers.

Wherein Papa Explains FEPC

By Bradley Morison

- Q. Papa, what does FEPC mean?
- A. Why that means fair employment practice commission, sonny.
- Q. What does that mean, Papa?
- A. It means, sonny, that everybody gets an equal chance at jobs,

lis. The Minnes
(Prince Hall affi
posed of Minnes
toubas, Canada.

TRICK AGA WOMEN B \$150,000

ST. LOUIS, Mo
law suit, chargin
der, was filed in
last week agai
Pope II and Mrs.
me, former presid
national Toastmi
the Mmes Queen
Ossie Miller of S

The suit, filed
T. P. Clarke, Wil
John W. Harvey
Burns, centers a
the Toastmistress
annual convention
tional group in tl
last July 24-27.



Partially Scanned Material

The remainder of this page/item has not been digitized due to copyright considerations. The original can be viewed at the Minnesota Historical Society's Gale Family Library in Saint Paul, Minnesota. For more information, visit www.mnhs.org/library/.

Employment on merit

Report of city of Minneapolis

FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE COMMISSION

January 1, 1951

To Amos S. Deinard, Chairman:

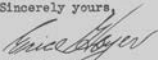
My congratulations to you and members of the Minneapolis Fair Employment Practice Commission for your splendid work during 1950.

Your efforts toward creating better and fairer employment conditions in our community have commanded the attention of cities throughout the nation.

I believe it is of deep significance that in recent years interest in FEPC work has grown throughout the country because of the valuable and courageous groundwork established by the Minneapolis FEPC.

In behalf of the people of Minneapolis, may I again thank you and extend best wishes for the continued success of your excellent work for the benefit of all persons.

Sincerely yours,



Eric G. Hoyer
M A Y O R
City of Minneapolis

Report of Progress toward Employment on merit

The FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE COMMISSION of Minneapolis represents a new method of dealing with the old problem of discrimination in employment. Since it was established in 1947, the Commission has been working to achieve a far-reaching goal whereby the greatest use is made of every worker's skill regardless of race, creed, color or national origin. Employment opportunities will not be freely expanded until employers, labor leaders and the managers of employment agencies realize that they will benefit as much as minority workers and the general community by adopting a policy of EMPLOYMENT ON MERIT.

Clearly the community is the loser when workers are prevented from making their maximum contribution to production. And the injury to the individual's self-esteem and the loss of his faith in democracy when he experiences discrimination is a matter of serious importance to this community and our country.

What business and civic leaders say about FEPC



Harry A. Bullis

Chairman of the Board of
General Mills, Inc.

"I believe the FEPC in Minneapolis has helped to correct inequities. The equalization of employment opportunities is strictly in the American tradition. The ordinance has

caused management to review employment policies and to endeavor to get rid of old prejudices."

Donald C. Dayton

President and General Manager
of the Dayton Company

"We have been operating with people from many minority groups for some time. The difficulties of integration into our organization which we feared might arise, just never did. Both the public and our own employees seemed to receive the plan with hearty approval."



George M. Jensen

Vice-President of the Malco
Company, Inc.

"A number of employers have expressed to me the conclusion that the ill effects expected from the legislation have failed to develop. It is my opinion that employers, employees, and citizens of our community at large, have benefited from the salutary effects."



Bradsbaw Mintener

Vice-President and General
Counsel of Pillsbury Mills

"We cannot afford the luxury of discrimination. I cannot see how we can ever realize our full measure of economic well-being until every man and woman is permitted to work at whatever he can best do, regardless of color or religion."



D. W. Onan

Chairman, D. W. Onan
& Sons, Inc.

"The beneficial effect of FEPC legislation, wisely administered, is to open more minds to the point of trying an open view, actually employing members of minority

groups. Our company has had a successful experience in doing that during the past fifteen years."

Stuart W. Leck

President of James Leck
Company, Builders

"Our established employment policy of hiring solely on the basis of ability—irrespective of color, race or religion—has worked well for us. The Minneapolis FEPC ordinance has been administered wisely, thereby helping employers to operate successfully with this American employment policy."



Doddrick Olson

President, Powers Dry
Goods Company, Inc.

"The intelligent administration of the FEPC ordinance in Minneapolis has made it an educational and constructive influence in the employment situation in Minneapolis."



Lloyd Hale

President,
G. H. Tennant Company

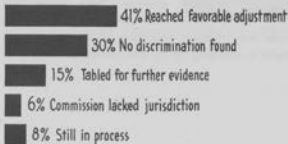


"We shall be more effective in demonstrating democracy to the Russian people and to others the better we practice it here. While I believe civil rights problems are solved only through education, good legislation is helpful in speeding up the educational process."

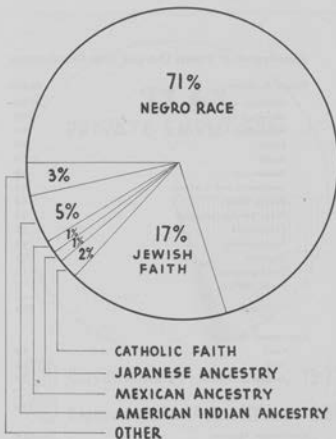
How the commission has worked

Complaints of discrimination have been adjusted through conference and conciliation by a five-man board composed of Minneapolis citizens and one paid executive director with offices in the City Hall. UP TO THE PRESENT TIME ALL COMPLAINTS HAVE BEEN SETTLED BY THE COMMISSION WITHOUT NECESSITY FOR PUBLIC HEARING OR RESORT TO PROSECUTION. The Commission has not met strong expressions of prejudice raised as barriers against the employment of minority workers. Instead it has found ignorance, apathy, fear of change and fear of unfavorable reaction on the part of other workers or of customers. However, when employers have been persuaded to examine the experience of other employers, they have found that these feared difficulties seldom arise and that, if they do, they are readily overcome. In 30 per cent of its cases the Commission has protected employers or others against unfair charges of discrimination.

ACTION ON CASES



Breakdown of cases

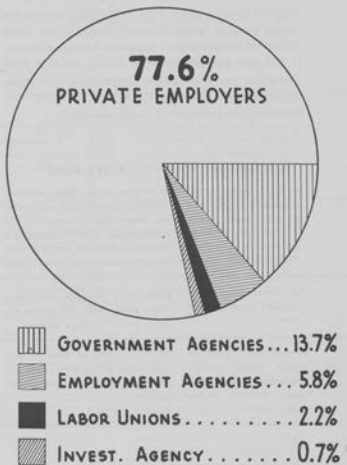


Employment areas covered

Classification of Parties Charged With Discrimination

Private Employers	Percent
Insurance and Finance	11.4
Manufacturing	10.7
Wholesale	8.6
Retail	7.9
Hotels	7.9
Restaurants	5.8
Launderers and Cleaners	5.0
Beauty Shops	4.4
Other Service Industries	4.4
Construction	3.6
Transportation	2.9
Hospitals	2.9
Communication	1.4
Public Utilities	.7
Total	77.6
Government Agencies	
Local	7.9
State	2.9
Federal	2.9
Total	13.7
Employment Agencies	5.8
Labor Unions	2.2
Investigating Agencies	.7
GRAND TOTAL	100.0

The FEPC has found that the adjustment of a single case has often improved the employment patterns in an entire industry or type of employment.



Achievements

Since the Commission began its work, there has been a gradual but marked improvement in employment patterns in Minneapolis. This progress has been the joint product of the work of the FEPC and of the Urban League, Jewish Council, United Labor Committee for Human Rights, Japanese-American Center, U. S. Indian Bureau Placement Service, NAACP, Joint Committee for Employment Opportunity, and other agencies working for EMPLOYMENT ON MERIT. The following are examples of results achieved.

BEFORE FEPC

No Negro teachers or administrators employed in the public schools.

No Negro sales clerks employed in department stores.

Few, if any, Jewish or Negro clerical workers employed by insurance or other financial institutions.

AFTER FEPC

NOW there are four Negro teachers, one Negro psychologist and numerous Negro clerical workers in the public schools. Also for two years a Negro educator held one of the top policy positions in the school system.

NOW all of the major stores have Negro sales clerks and employ minority workers in many positions.

NOW a number of these concerns have begun to hire both Jewish and Negro workers in office and clerical positions.

Most Negroes dismissed from industrial concerns after last war because of low seniority rating.

NOW they have been rehired in accordance with their skills as demand for labor has increased.

Widespread discrimination by employment agencies on the basis of religious faith.

NOW questions on religion have been removed from application forms and discrimination on this ground largely eliminated.

Stated policy of non-discrimination by labor unions sometimes not carried out in practice.

NOW service by unions to minority group members has been improved. Several unions have admitted Negro members for the first time.

Employment patterns already favorable for workers of Japanese ancestry who had been successfully integrated into many business organizations by the Resettlement Committee.

NOW progress in employment of workers of Japanese ancestry has been strengthened and expanded, with integration into new skilled vocations.

Workers of American-Indian ancestry largely excluded from skilled employment.

NOW workers of American-Indian ancestry are using vocational training opportunities and are being employed in skilled work in building trades, manufacturing concerns, hospital work, the nursing profession, service and financial institutions.

Future plans

The Commission recognizes the fact that a substantial number of employers have not yet been reached by either its conciliation conferences or its educational program. The Commission plans to expand its program of holding informal conferences with employers, apart from any complaints of discrimination. The Commission also plans to schedule discussions of its operating experience with business, labor and civic groups concerned with employment policies.

City of Minneapolis

FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE COMMISSION

COMMISSION MEMBERS

Chairman AMOS S. DEINARD
RAYMOND W. CANNON
HOWARD F. FORTIER
C. WILLIAM SYKORA
ABBOTT WASHBURN

*Executive
Director* WILFRED C. LELAND, JR.

407-A Minneapolis City Hall, Minneapolis 15, Minnesota
Telephone: Lincoln 1803



City of Minneapolis

FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE COMMISSION

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

84 SOUTH TENTH STREET, ROOM 417

MINNEAPOLIS 2, MINNESOTA

Atlantic 0941

The League of Women Voters of Minnesota, an organization of 4,000 members in 46 communities, is in favor of the FEPC bill (H.F. 74; S.F. 69).

This bill has been carefully prepared by the law students at the University of Minnesota and checked thoroughly by the Minnesota Council for FEPC, which drew on the experience of other states with such a law, and finally was rechecked and revised on the advice of the authors of the bill; Representatives Peterson, Langley, Chilgren, Oberg and Dirlam; Senators Mullin, Rosenmeier and Vukelich. Therefore, it seems that the bill comes highly recommended.

The need for such a bill in Minnesota is evident, we believe, for several reasons.

From the point of view of the thousands of members of racial and religious minority groups in Minnesota, it is important to have legislation which will protect their right of employment, especially since every one of these citizens is also required to pay taxes and bear arms for his country. Therefore, this legislation will benefit the minority groups.

From the point of view of employers, it is important that all sources of qualified labor be available, especially with the greatly increased production which will be required of them in the national emergency. Therefore, this legislation will benefit the employers.

From the point of view of United States leadership in the world today, it is most important that we practice what we preach to other countries, else the denunciations of the Communists that we do not allow our minorities the privileges of democracy, will have a strong ring of truth. Therefore, this legislation will benefit our country.

The experience with FEPC in the ten states that have such laws has been good.

For example, in the hundreds of cases that have been heard in these states, only three have gone to the stage of a public hearing, and only one has gone beyond that to the district court.

In Minneapolis, in its 3½ years under FEPC, no public hearings have been held and no court enforcement has been necessary. And yet in this period there have been 139 complaints of discrimination which have been settled by the commission.

30½ decided in favor of employer (no discrimination)
41½ favorably settled
6½ dismissed (not covered by law)
15½ not determined whether discrimination exists
8½ still in process of adjustment

However, the number of cases dealt with by the FEPC is really no accurate measure of the effect of such a law for adjustment of one individual complaint often leads to elimination of discriminatory practices throughout an industry. The Commission has found that provisions for enforcement are essential to obtain serious consideration of the problem.



Affiliated with the
League of Women Voters of the U.S.

ISSUES FACING THE 57TH LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA

I The Governor's program:

A Humanity in Government

1. Home and family: Change in Divorce laws
2. Mental health: new school for mentally deficient children
3. Education: school aids, 65% school maintenance costs for teachers, adjustment in the per capita limitation on taxes
4. Youth Conservation: forestry camp
5. Human Relations: Fair Employment practices law
6. Social welfare: Commission to study care of older folks; abolish maximum in old-age grants County system of relief mandatory
7. Public Health: inspection services
8. Labor Management: Workmen's Compensation act recodified, woman and child labor laws, Unemployment compensation
9. Housing: rent control

B Honesty in Government

1. Law Enforcement: slot machines, power of arrest to liquor control inspectors

C Efficiency in Government:

1. Little Hoover Commission
2. Constitutional Revision: Pass legislation to permit people to vote on Constitutional Convention
3. Conservation of Natural resources: water, taconite research etc.
4. Agriculture: better marketing, better products, eradicate Bang's disease
5. Business and Research Development: Military procurement contracts
6. Transportation: Highways, Patrols
7. State Employees,
8. Veterans
9. Registration of lobbyists
10. Party designation and re-apportionment
11. Revenue-tax structure

D Civil Defense

E World Peace; Support United Nations

II The Governor's Budget: \$158,712,072 for the next 2 years

28,184,688 increase from last biennium

14,000,000 to be made up on ore and beer taxes

ISSUES FACING THE 82ND CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

1. Home Rule for the District of Columbia
2. Federal Aid to Education
3. Two Constitutional amendments: abolish present electoral system; equal rights for men and women
4. Legislation barring the poll tax and making lynching a federal violation
5. Guarantees of private investments abroad under Point IV
6. A new tax bill
7. Rent controls after March 30, 1951
8. Authority for emergency wage, price and credit controls expires in June 1951
9. Internal Security Act up for amendment; (Cannon bill for this purpose)
10. Reciprocal Trade Act expires in June 1951
11. Further authorization and appropriations for the European Recovery Program, the military Assistance program and Point IV, aid to underdeveloped countries.

President's Budget: \$71,594,000,000 "pay as you go"

Estimated Revenue: 55,138,000,000 July 1, 1951-June 30, 1952

New taxes: 16,456,000,000 same period

And this is where money to be spent would go:

Military services-----41,421,000,000

International security (aid to allies etc) 7,461,000,000

Atomic energy 1,277,000,000

Defense production and controls-----1,403,000,000

Civil defense-----330,000,000

Maritime activities-----354,000,000

Defense housing and community facilities 100,000,000

Dispersing government buildings 164,000,000

Veterans' services and benefits 4,911,000,000

Interest on public debt 5,897,000,000

Public roads 473,000,000

Other gov. functions-----7,803,000,000

Total \$71,594,000,000

78% over last year

The Budget dollar:

military services.58

veterans .07

interest .03

international .10

other .17

Copy of letter to:
Rep. S.H. Holmquist
and

February 24, 1951

Senator A. L. Almen
State Capitol Building,
St. Paul, Minn.

Dear Senator Almen:

As you know the Minn. League of Women Voters is again supporting state aid for junior colleges on the same basis as that now provided for secondary schools.

The Rochester League of Women Voters is especially interested in this legislation because we know at first hand the worth of the junior college as an institution. The Rochester Junior College has served this community and area for 35 years. We feel that it is an important part of our public school system and performs some unique functions in that system.

A study of our junior college enrollment shows that most of the students come from middle and lower income families. Many of them are very able young people who ranked high in their high school graduation classes but who would not have been able to continue their educations except in a local institution. We know of a number of such cases where, because of the savings made in the first two years of college (Approx. \$500 a year on room and board alone) and the greater opportunity of holding a part time job in one's home community, students were enabled to complete their educations at the University and are now making valuable contributions to society and the various professions.

Another type of student who benefits greatly from the junior college is the potentially good student still timid and immature at 17 or 18 who for a year or two needs the protection of his own home, and the individual attention and guidance he will receive in a small school.

A third service is that of providing thru the 1 or 2 year terminal vocational courses for people who benefit from specialized preparation before taking a job. Approximately half of the junior college enrollment is made up of students of this type. We feel that these needs could not be adequately met by any institution other than a local junior college.

In spite of the fact that the junior college has definite legal status and is under the supervision of the State Dept. of Education, it has been supported in the past entirely by local taxation and student fees. The latter cover only about a fourth of the cost of instructions. Since about one third of the junior college students are non-residents, local communities which support junior colleges help defray the cost of post high school education for young people from the surrounding area for whom they have no financial responsibility. We do not wish to deny youth educational opportunity but we think that this service should be financed thru the state as is now done on the high school level. All other units in the public educational system from kindergarten to the University including Teachers College, the Duluth branch of the University and area vocational schools now receive such support.

We believe it desirable to equalize educational opportunity. We sincerely hope your committee will act favorably on the bill providing junior college education be considered a part of the secondary education program of the state and therefor qualified for the same aid now granted to high schools.

Sincerely Yours

Rochester League of Women Voters

February 24, 1951

Senator Fay George Child
State Capitol
St. Paul, Minnesota

Dear Senator Child:

I have sent Miss Norma Steinke a copy of our voters' handbook, "You Are the Government".

We were flattered that you should think of the League when requesting information regarding state and national governments. Requests such as yours indicate that the League's purpose, promoting informed citizen participation in government, is becoming well known.

Yours very truly,

Mrs. E. H. Newstrom
Executive Secretary

FAY GEORGE CHILD
SENATOR 24TH DISTRICT
MAYNARD, MINN.



State of Minnesota
SENATE

February 22, 1951

COMMITTEES
CIVIL ADMINISTRATION
LABOR
PUBLIC HEALTH
PUBLIC WELFARE
TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH
TOWNS AND COUNTIES
UNIVERSITY

To the Secretary
League of Women Voters
406 Essex Building
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Dear Madam:

One of my constituents, Miss Norma Steinke of Madison, Minnesota, would like information pertaining to our state and national governments. This information is to be used in a high school class.

Thank you kindly.

Sincerely,

Fay George Child
Fay George Child

FGC vc

Sent February 23, 1951 to the following Leagues:

Austin
Rochester
Hibbing
Worthington
Brainerd (Provisional - action on individual basis)

The League supported state aid to Junior Colleges last session and is supporting it again. It would equalize opportunities for those students who might otherwise be unable to extend their education beyond high school. It would provide state aid on the same basis as for secondary school pupils, 14 per pupil unit.

To qualify as a junior college the district must have a certain assessed valuation and must meet the standard set by the state Board of Education.

The Education Committees of both house and senate have heard the case for junior colleges ably presented by the deans of Worthington, Brainerd, Rochester and Hibbing colleges. It would be helpful at this point if the four local Leagues which have Junior Colleges in their towns would write (special delivery) to the chairman of the senate committee, Senator A. L. Almen, and the chairman of the house committee, Representative S. W. Holmquist. Write them siting state League support and giving any reasons why you, as citizens in a town having a junior college, think the colleges are a good think and should have state aid.

Sincerely,

Mrs. H. H. Livingston
Legislative Chairman

League of Women Voters of Minnesota
84 South Tenth Street, Room 406
Minneapolis 3, Minnesota

ACTION

February 21, 1951

Re: Constitutional Convention (H.F. 22)

The House General Legislation Committee has recommended the passage of House File 22. The bill was to have been voted upon in the House, Wednesday, February 21, but has been delayed. It may be voted upon on Monday, February 26.

It is important that Representatives receive encouragement to vote favorably on this bill. Failure in the House will mean that the bill will not be taken up in the Senate.

Immediate and numerous responses to this request may mean that citizens will vote in 1952 on these questions: "Shall a constitutional convention be called?" and "Shall the report of a constitutional convention be submitted to the people for approval or rejection?"

Write and telegraph Representatives immediately as an organization.

Urge your members and other citizens to write their Representatives.

Re: FEPC

Good news! H. F. 74 was reported out of Labor Committee favorably 13 - 7 last Monday. S. F. 69 was reported out of the Judiciary Committee favorably 13 - 6 last Tuesday. Next hurdle is to show strong grass root support to all members of the House and Senate on the bill. Debate may start the week of February 26. Let's flood the capitol with thoughtful, sincere, factual letters in support of FEPC.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA
84 SOUTH TENTH STREET, ROOM 417
MINNEAPOLIS 2, MINNESOTA
Atlantic 0941

February 12, 1951

Dear Sir:

We are sending you this comparative study hoping that you will find it useful in evaluating civil service legislation when it comes before you.

Included are general comments and the League of Women Voters' position on certain issues.

Sincerely,

Mildred Hargraves

Mrs. Malcolm Hargraves
President



Affiliated with the
League of Women Voters of the U. S.

League of Women Voters of Minnesota
84 South Tenth Street, Room 406
Minneapolis 3, Minnesota

February 9, 1951

COMPARATIVE STUDY
of
PRESENT CIVIL SERVICE LAWS
RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE MINNESOTA EFFICIENCY IN GOVERNMENT COMMISSION*
RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE VETERANS' PREFERENCE IN PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION**

*Hereafter referred to as LITTLE HOOVER

**Hereafter referred to as VET PREF COMM

(Sources of information: Civil Service Department & reports of two commissions)

I SINGLE MERIT SYSTEM

PRESENT LAW	There is now a lack of uniformity of application of the merit system throughout the state. The State Highway Patrol has its own system. Division heads of the Department of Conservation, Office of Attorney General, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture, Deputy Commissioner of Aeronautics and the Deputy Commissioner of Conservation are not under civil service. However, clerical personnel staffing the office of the Attorney General are under civil service.
----------------	--

LITTLE HOOVER	All state officials up to, but not including, the executive head of a department should be under a single civil service system.
------------------	---

II APPOINTMENT OF BOARD

PRESENT LAW	Civil Service Board now is made up of three members appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate. All terms to be six years. Terms are staggered.
----------------	---

VET PREF COMM	A civil service appeal board should be set up to replace the present Board to hear appeals from decisions of the Director. This board should have legal authority to enforce its findings. It should be made up of three members - two to be elected by members of the classified employees of the state and the third to be appointed by the Governor. In the original appointments the Governor's appointee to serve two years, employees to elect one member for a four-year term and one for a six-year term. After that all terms to be for six years.
------------------	---

III CIVIL SERVICE DIRECTOR

PRESENT LAW	The Director is now appointed on the basis of merit and fitness after a nation-wide open competitive examination. Examining committee certifies the three top names to the Board who then chooses one. The Director cannot be removed by the Board except under written charges and after a public hearing. The Board makes policy and the Director is administrator.
----------------	---

LITTLE HOOVER	The Director should be appointed by the Governor from a list of three names prepared by the Civil Service Board, as now provided by law. Civil Service Board should make policy and Director have full responsibility for administration of Civil Service program. He should be under Civil Service.
------------------	--

VET PREF COMM	The Governor should appoint a qualified Civil Service Director for a term of four years with the consent and advice of the Senate.
------------------	--

IV PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION

PRESENT
LAW The Director recently appointed a committee of Department heads to confer with him. The idea was approved by the Governor. All employees now serve a six months' probation period. Department heads could weed out inefficient in that period but have been accused of not doing this to the extent they should.

LITTLE
HOOVER There should be conferences of department heads and the Director of Civil Service under the governor's sponsorship. Heads of various agencies should inform themselves of their authority in personnel matters and then take such action within that authority to provide for the greatest efficiency.

V WORK LOADS

PRESENT
LAW The Commissioner of Administration has the authority for transferring employees from one department to another to meet emergency work loads. In addition, transfers can be arranged for employees under the provisions of Rule 8.10 (Transfers).

LITTLE
HOOVER Through cooperative efforts of the Department of Civil Service and operating agencies, methods should be devised for moving personnel with ease in order to meet work loads.

VI SALARIES

PRESENT
LAW Department heads' salaries are determined by the Legislature, in addition to those unclassified subordinates listed under "Single Merit System" and the constitutional officers. All positions in the classified service come under the regular civil service cost of living pay plan. Several department heads now receive lower salaries than do their assistants because the assistants have received regular increases set up in the pay plan and the Legislature has not increased the salaries of department heads as often. Under the proposed salary bill the existing differentials between some of the department heads and some of the assistants may be increased unless the Legislature takes steps to increase the salaries of the department heads and constitutional officers.

LITTLE
HOOVER Pay schedules should provide that no subordinate shall receive more pay than his superior.

VII MERIT INCREASE

PRESENT
LAW Civil Service Rules provide that employees may be considered twice a year for salary increases. They can be considered more often in cases of outstanding performance of duty. The fund established by the Legislature for salary increases is computed on the formula of one increase per year for every employee not at the maximum of his range and one increase per year for every four employees who are at the maximum of their ranges. It is possible that if some employees get more than one increase, others may have to do without because of lack of salary increase funds. The fund for merit increases has no relation to the fund set up for salaries.

LITTLE
HOOVER The Legislature should make a study of the problem of granting merit increases more frequently than is now done.

VIII TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS

PRESENT
LAW Department heads are asked to recommend experts in the particular field being tested to assist in the preparation of the examination. Under specific circumstances, the department heads themselves will be asked for assistance. Questions used in oral examinations may

VIII TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS (continued)

PRESENT
LAW
(cont'd)

vary among various examining committees. This happens not so much as far as the technical portion of the examination is concerned but more through the type of questions used by the interviewing board which, in its judgment, will help in measuring intangible characteristics of candidates. No transcripts of oral exams are now filed but the department has made a request for a recorder.

LITTLE
HOOVER

Department heads should be given opportunity to review written examinations for technical positions to assure that questions are practical and appropriate.

VET PREF
COMM

A transcript should be made of all oral exams and this transcript should be made a part of the official record of the applicant. All questions in oral exams should be pertinent to the job for which the applicant is applying.

IX RETIREMENT

PRESENT
LAW

There are now several retirement systems serving different groups of public employees. Federal old age and survivors insurance does not extend to public employees if a pension plan is already in effect such as there is for Minnesota employees. Department heads must certify that it is in the best interests of the service to retain an employee beyond age of 70 and the employee must, by medical examination, prove he is physically and mentally competent to retain his position.

LITTLE
HOOVER

The State Employees Retirement Fund and the State Highway Patrol Retirement Fund should be consolidated and together with the Teachers Retirement Fund should be transferred to the Director of Civil Service. A study should be made to consider advisability of: consolidating all retirement systems for state and local government employees; utilization of the Federal Social Security program for payment of the portion of the retirement allowance it will provide, supplemented by a State Fund System; mandatory retirement upon reaching retirement age, unless the head of the department requests continued employment and the Civil Service Department approves.

X BENEFITS FOR STATE EMPLOYEES

PRESENT
LAW

State employees do not contribute to the unemployment compensation fund and cannot draw unemployment compensation insurance. The state does not carry liability insurance for its employees.

LITTLE
HOOVER

There should be a plan for unemployment and liability insurance for state employees.

XI MERIT RATING

PRESENT
LAW

At the present time the only rating made by the department heads on employees during their probationary period is at the end of the probationary period. At the end of six months department heads must rate employee as satisfactory or dismiss him. Promotional ratings are used in every promotional examination given.

VET PREF
COMM

There should be a permanent and uniform system of efficiency and merit ratings. They should be made by the appointing authority at least semi-annually, copies to be given to employees and an appeals system established.

XII VACANCIES

PRESENT
LAW

Temporary appointments are authorized for a period of three months and are made from lists of eligibles who have indicated they are available for temporary work. In the absence of such eligibles, the Director of Civil Service may authorize the department head to appoint anyone of his choice.

VET PREF
COMM

All vacancies in the classified service should be filled within six months from established eligible registers.

XIII WAIVERS

PRESENT
LAW

Each candidate controls his own availability for employment whether it be from an open competitive list or a promotion list. He may change his availability at any time, waiving his right to positions to which he is eligible. However, if he changes it at a time when his name has been certified to a department head under the candidate's previously stated conditions, the Civil Service Department may remove his name from that particular eligible list.

VET PREF
COMM

When three or more applicants waive their right to a position, the appointing authority shall explain the reason for such waivers in writing to the Governor and the Civil Service Board.

XIV DISMISSALS

PRESENT
LAW

Employees may not be dismissed except for just cause. Employee now has right of appeal to the Civil Service Board and is entitled to a public hearing. Decision of the Civil Service Board is subject to review by the courts. The burden of proof in dismissals is on the appointing authority who takes the action.

LITTLE
HOOVER

Employees may be dismissed by department head for cause after notice and hearing by the appointing authority. Right of appeal to the Civil Service Board if employee claims dismissal is based on political, racial or religious motives. Discharges by administrative action and decisions with respect thereto by the Civil Service Board should not be subject to review by the courts.

XV VETERANS PREFERENCE

A UNIFORM LAWS

PRESENT
LAW

There is now no uniformity in laws granting veterans preference. Laws governing state classified service, unclassified service and political sub-divisions vary widely.

VET PREF
COMM

Veterans Preference laws when applicable should be uniform for the state and its political sub-divisions.

B USE OF PREFERENCE

PRESENT
LAW

Veterans Preference may now be used for both entrance and promotional examinations.

LITTLE
HOOVER

Veterans Preference should be used only once.

VET PREF
COMM

Recommends preference on both entrance and promotional examinations.

C PASSING GRADE

PRESENT LAW Veterans in classified service of the state are now entitled to extra points in their examination scores whether or not they earn a passing grade. Absolute preference is given in the unclassified service of the state and political sub-divisions. In local sub-divisions where there is a formal merit system, veterans must pass examinations before preference can be granted.

LITTLE HOOVER Veterans should not receive extra points unless they first receive a passing grade.

VET PREF COMM All applicants must receive a passing grade before preference points are applied.

D AMOUNT OF PREFERENCE

PRESENT LAW Non-disabled veteran now receives five points and disabled veteran, ten points in classified service of state.

LITTLE HOOVER Veterans should receive points and disabled veterans more points. Does not specifically recommend number.

VET PREF COMM Able veteran should receive five points and disabled, ten points.

E PLACE ON ELIGIBLE LIST - ABSOLUTE PREFERENCE

PRESENT LAW Now disabled veterans in classified service of the state receive ten point preference plus absolute preference on both entrance and promotional exams. Thus their names go to the top of the eligible list if their augmented rating gives them a passing grade. Non-disabled veterans are placed on eligible list according to their augmented score (exam grade plus five point preference.) In political sub-divisions, such as Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth all veterans receive absolute preference upon receipt of passing grade of 70 in entrance and promotional exams. Since their names go to top of eligible list, this means it is possible for a veteran with a grade of 70 to have what amounts to 30 points preference over a non-veteran.

LITTLE HOOVER The total of examination grade plus points should determine the veteran's position on eligible lists. No veteran should go to top of list unless his earned grade plus points entitles him to do so.

VET PREF COMM Recommendation X, page 12, VET PREF COMM report. "It is recommended that absolute preference be stricken from promotional examinations." Proposed Amendment, page 19. "Credit shall be ten points for a disabled veteran and five points for any other veteran. Except in a promotional examination, if a disabled veteran who receives a passing grade is able to perform the duties of the position or place sought with reasonable efficiency his name shall be placed at the head of the eligible list"

There seems to be some inconsistency between these recommendations.

F MILITARY EXPERIENCE

PRESENT LAW The fact that an applicant has claimed a preference shall not be known to the examiners. However, this is a part of the law that is almost impossible to administer because nearly every serviceman in filling out an application indicates he has had military experience. Since these applications are used in nearly every phase of the examination process, it is difficult to conceal the fact that a candidate is a serviceman. In addition, if the military experience is pertinent to the state work for which he is applying, credit will be given for this experience in the same manner as it would for pertinent civilian employment.

F MILITARY EXPERIENCE (continued)

VET PREF Applicants should be given credit for pertinent military experience.
COMM

G DISABILITY

PRESENT Disabled veteran is one who is rated or certified as disabled by the
LAW U.S. Veterans Administration or by the retirement boards of the
 several branches of the armed forces.

VET PREF A disabled veteran should be defined as one who is certified by the
COMM Veterans Administration to have 10% or more disability.

H. LAY-OFFS

PRESENT There is nothing now as to the rights of veterans when a reduction of
LAW personnel occurs. Strict seniority applies when lay-offs occur in the
 state service. In utilizing this principle, the state treats all em-
 ployees alike and in each instance the junior employee is the one laid
 off and in each instance is the first one to return to work when work
 is again available. Obviously, if more than one person is laid off,
 the person with the most seniority laid-off is the first to return to
 work. These lay-offs are administered through the lay-off lists and
 from these lists only one name is certified (instead of 3) for one
 vacancy. The appointing authority has no discretion in taking the laid-
 off employee back to work providing, of course, the employee is avail-
 able.

VET PREF Veterans should be given preference in retention when a reduction in
COMM personnel occurs.*

XVI RECENT CHANGES IN PREFERENCE LAW IN OTHER STATES

NEW YORK Abolished absolute preference and a point preference went into effect
 there Jan. 1, 1951. Disabled veterans receive 10 points on original
 examinations and five points on promotional examinations. Non-dis-
 abled veterans will receive 5 points on entrance and 2½ on promo-
 tional examinations. Credits may be used only once. No member shall
 receive the additional credit after he has received one appointment,
 either original or entrance examination.

ILLINOIS Also abolished absolute preference. Veterans now are granted a 5-
 point preference in entrance examinations. No extra preference is
 granted for disability. On promotional examinations veterans are
 given 7/10 of a point for each month of service up to 30 months or a
 possible 3½ points. But credit points on promotional examinations
 are given only to those employees who held regular civil service jobs
 prior to entering military service and points can be used only once.

DEFINITIONS

ELIGIBLE: The word "eligible" describes a person who is on an employment list and is
 qualified for appointment, promotion or reinstatement under the Civil Ser-
 vice law.

CLASSIFIED SERVICE: All positions in classified service have been placed in cate-
 gories depending upon the kind of work, difficulty of work and responsi-
 bility of the job.

UNCLASSIFIED SERVICE: Positions in the unclassified service are listed in the law.
 They are mainly of an elective or appointive nature, exempt from examina-
 tions and in some cases may be purely political appointments.

ABSOLUTE PREFERENCE: The provision which permits veterans who meet minimum require-
 ments for a job to go automatically to the top of the eligible list ahead
 of all other eligibles even though the other eligibles have a higher
 examination rating.

AUGMENTED SCORE: Examination grade plus preference credit.

* Whether this would permit lay-off of non-veterans with years of service and re-
 tention of veterans who might have been in the department only a few months was
 not made clear in the report.

CONSIDERATIONS TO BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT

1. Maintenance of entrance standards requiring the normal passing grade is essential since the public interest is better served by the employment of a qualified veteran than by the employment of one who is not.
2. Use of absolute preference practically eliminates the possibility of non-veterans obtaining public employment.
3. Once an employee has been established in a position his promotion should be based upon merit and fitness. As employees, veterans should expect to be treated like other employees. Good administration requires basic uniformity.
4. Other states are making changes in their veterans preference laws, indicating that the need for modification is being recognized.

After weighing the above considerations as well as the reports and recommendations of authorities in the field, the League of Women Voters of Minnesota has come to the following conclusions:

1. The service veterans rendered to our country should be recognized through the incorporation of preference for veterans as an integral part of our civil service system, but the system should not be so rigid that it benefits neither the veteran nor our government.
2. The system which should be adopted for the state and its political sub-divisions should be determined by point preference figured on the basis of 100.
 - a. Five points preference should be granted to the non-disabled veteran who receives a passing grade in an entrance examination.
 - b. Ten points preference should be granted to the disabled veteran who receives a passing grade in an entrance examination. (A disabled veteran should be defined as one who has received a disability rating of 10% by the U. S. Veterans Administration.)
 - c. Absolute preference should be abolished.
 - d. Preference should not apply in promotional examinations.

The League of Women Voters believes that the adoption of such a program would benefit the **veteran** and, at the same time, assure the maintenance of a merit system indispensable to good government.

League of Women Voters of Minnesota
84 South Tenth Street, Room 406
Minneapolis 3, Minnesota

ACTION

February 8, 1951

Re: FEPC

To: Local League Presidents
From: Mrs. H. H. Livingston, Legislative Chairman

The Fair Employment Practices Bill, House File 74, had its first hearing before the House Labor Committee, Mon., Jan. 29. The proponents spoke, giving excellent testimony. Those who spoke in favor were: Rep. P. K. Peterson, author; Rep. E. J. Chilgren, author; Mr. Abbott Washburn, General Mills, FEPC Council of Mpls.; Mr. Bradshaw Mintener, Pillsbury Flour; Mr. Vincent Owens, St. Paul Urban League; Mr. Amos Deineard, Mpls. FEPC chairman; Mr. R. Olson, state AFL; Mr. George Jensen, Mpls. FEPC, businessman; Mr. Wilfred Leland, director, Mpls. FEPC. Many other business and civic leaders, including the League representative, were introduced but did not give spoken testimony because of shortage of time.

The second hearing, at which the opponents held forth, was held on Mon., Feb. 5. Otto Christenson, Executive Vice-President, Minnesota Employers' Association, argued against the bill in much the same manner presented in the pamphlet sent you two years ago. It was said that the Mayo clinic would lose the business of southern women if Negro doctors practiced there and that the militia would have to move into the canning areas if fair employment were practiced there. The businessmen who testified concentrated on the value of education rather than legislation, on the divine right of employers to run their businesses as they please, on the folly of passing a law simply to please the Communists and on the claims that no discrimination exists anyway. Those who spoke against the bill were: Mr. Charles Bruns, Duluth, Employers Industrial Relations Council; Mr. Erwin Kraus, Owatonna, Minn. State Canners Association; Mr. Edwin Elmer, Retail Lumbermen's Association; Mr. M. J. Ocken, Minn. Hotel Association; Mr. Richard Mills, Lake City, Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Frank B. Taylor, Seeger Refrigerator Co., St. Paul; Mr. I. C. Lawrence, Minn. Mining and Manufacturing Co.

The answers to these points you well know from your own common sense and the Civil Rights material which has been sent you. Representative Peterson, author, says the most helpful kind of letter you can write is a friendly encouragement to do the thing they know is right and what the community wants, emphasizing any factual evidence you have in support.

The Labor Committee should have these letters before they vote, Feb. 19. Your representatives should receive similar encouragement when the bill reaches the floor of the House. Watch the papers. The authors of the bill, Representatives Peterson, Chilgren, Langley, Oberg and Dirlam, could use appreciation at any time.

p.s. FLASH! FEPC (Senate File 69) is being heard in the Judiciary Committee of the Senate next week. A vote may be taken by Feb. 15. Write members of the committee immediately favoring passage. Write authors, Mullin Rosenmeier and Vukelich commending them. Write your senator as soon as debate reaches the floor. Watch the newspapers.

See sheet entitled "SENATE COMMITTEES" sent you Jan. 12 for Senate Judiciary Committee members.

House Labor Committee members are: Kinzer, T. Knutson, Aune, Dirlam, Erkel, Goodin, Herzog, Holm, Langley, Lejk, Mickelsen, Moore, Ottinger, O. Peterson, Podgorski, Prifrel, Sarazin, Shipka, Volstad.

Sent to Presidents who are constituents of
Senate Judiciary Committee members.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA
84 SOUTH TENTH STREET, ROOM 417
MINNEAPOLIS 2, MINNESOTA
Atlantic 0941

FILE COPY

February 2, 1951

Subject: Constitutional Convention

Senate File No. 10 - Judiciary Committee

Dear President:

This bill proposes that the question "Shall a Constitutional Convention be called" be submitted to the voters at the next general election.

The bill is in the Judiciary Committee and the first hearing will be held February 8.

Please write Senator _____ of your district who is on this committee asking him to vote yes on this bill.

1. Write as a League
2. Write as individuals
3. Urge other citizens in your district to write asking for a favorable recommendation out of committee.

Letters from constituents have a great deal of weight with the legislators.

The Legislature should allow their constituents to express their views on the calling of a Constitutional Convention.

Mrs. H. H. Livingston
Legislative Chairman



Affiliated with the
League of Women Voters of the U. S.

Sent to Presidents who are constituents
of Senate Judiciary Committee members

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

84 SOUTH TENTH STREET, ROOM 417

MINNEAPOLIS 2, MINNESOTA

Atlantic 0941

FILE COPY

January 29, 1951

Subject: Fair Employment Practices Legislation

Senate File No. 69 - Judiciary Committee

Dear President:

Committee hearings on the F.E.P.C. bill are being held. Please write at once, as a League and as individuals, to your legislator on this committee urging him to support this bill.

Enclosed is a copy of the letter sent to the committee members stating the League's position. Again I repeat, letters from constituents have great weight with legislators.

Your legislator on this committee is

Sincerely,

Helen H. Livingston

Mrs. H. H. Livingston
Legislative Chairman

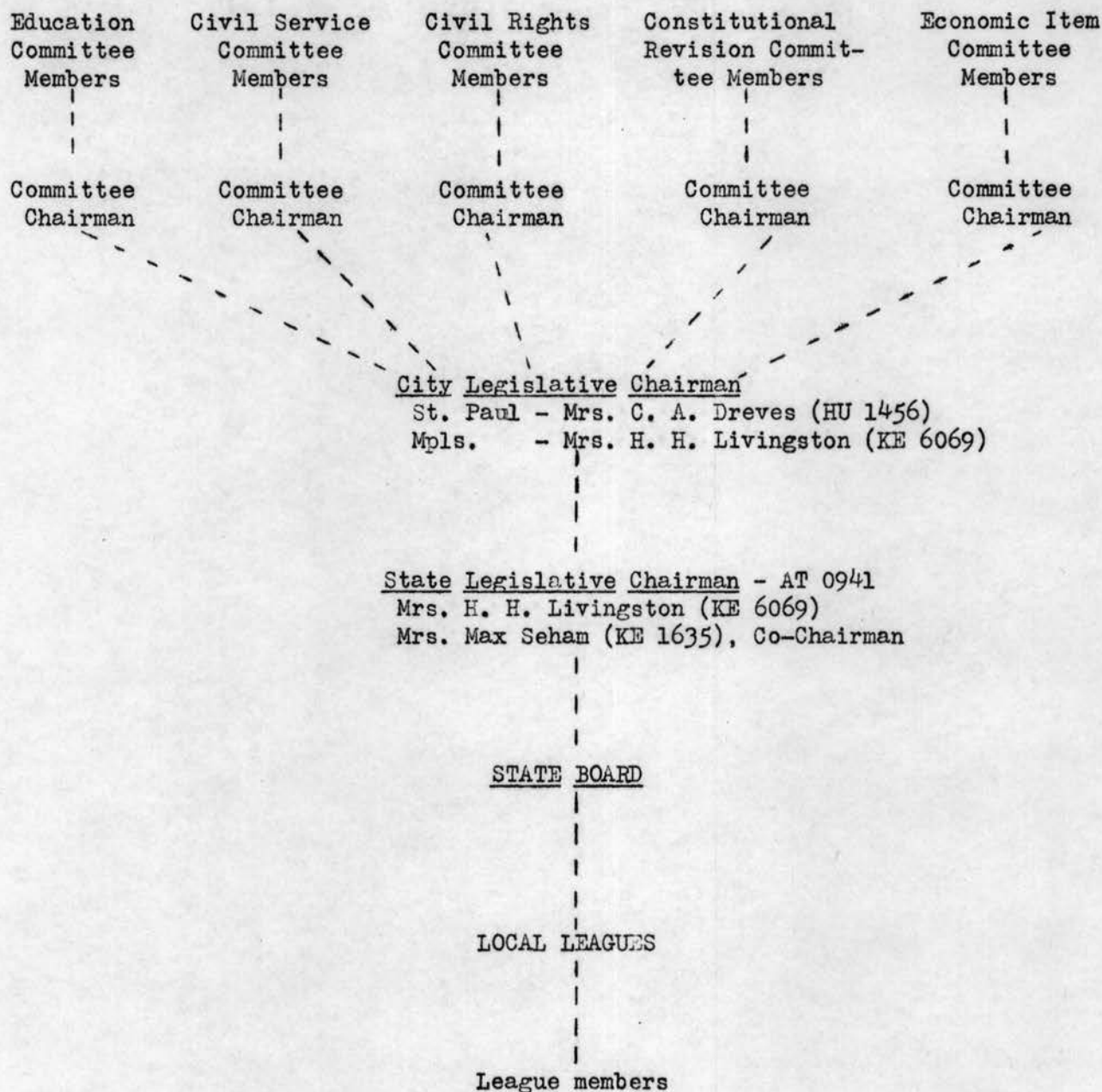


Affiliated with the
League of Women Voters of the U.S.

League of Women Voters of Minnesota
84 South Tenth Street, Room 406
Minneapolis 3 AT 0941

January, 1951

SET-UP FOR WORK IN LEGISLATURE



The state office will be the liaison between Local Leagues, State Board and members working in the Legislature.

League of Women Voters of Minnesota
84 South Tenth Street, Room 406
Minneapolis 3 At 0941

LEGISLATIVE RESPONSIBILITIES

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Keep informed on League program and League stand on legislation. Know time of and attend legislative committee meetings, House & Senate sessions concerned with bills on particular program item. Keep in constant contact with Committee Chairman on progress of bills and on proper timing for Calls for Action. Inform legislators of League stand. Determine the proper time for speaking before a legislative group on League stand.

COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

Supervises committee work. Sees that all sessions concerned with her particular program item are attended. Reports to St. Paul/Minneapolis Legislative Chairman on progress of bills and on timing for action by League members.

CITY LEGISLATIVE CHAIRMAN

Supervises committees on Education, Civil Service, Civil Rights, Constitutional Revision and Economic Item. Reports to State Legislative Chairman on progress of bills and on proper timing for Calls for Action.

STATE LEGISLATIVE CHAIRMAN

Supervises all League work at the Legislature. Informs State Board on progress of bills and timing for Calls for Action. Informs City Legislative Chairman of League stand on legislation.

STATE BOARD

Decides when to issue a Call for Action to Local Leagues. Keeps Local Leagues informed on progress of legislation. Determines League stand on legislation through authority granted at convention.

LOCAL LEAGUES

Respond to Call for Action by writing as a League to legislators. Keep in touch with legislators, informing them of League stand on legislation. Keep State Board informed of Local League opinion on legislation. Inform themselves and their community on League program and League stand on issues.

LEAGUE MEMBERS

Inform themselves, their community and their legislators on League program and League stand on issues. Respond to Call for Action by writing as individuals to legislators. Attend legislative sessions whenever possible.

STATE OFFICE

Liaison between Local Leagues, State Board and members working in the legislature. Information on program items and progress of legislation available here.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

84 SOUTH TENTH STREET, ROOM 417

MINNEAPOLIS 2, MINNESOTA

Atlantic 0941

January 29, 1951

Dear Sir:

You are, no doubt, familiar with Harry Emerson Fosdick's famous epigram, "Democracy is based upon the conviction that there are extraordinary possibilities in ordinary people".

This, of course, is especially true when people have an opportunity to show their understanding. At present, the League of Women Voters of Minnesota, via its 4,000 members in 46 towns throughout Minnesota, find a great demand for the chance to vote on the question, "Shall a constitutional convention be called?"

We hope you agree that it is time Minnesotans are given the right to express themselves on this matter.

We would like to see you take favorable action immediately.

Sincerely,

Mrs. H. H. Livingston
Legislative Chairman



Affiliated with the
League of Women Voters of the U. S.

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis 2, Minn.



Affiliated with the
National League
of Women Voters

Sent to League Presidents who are constituents
of committee members of House Gen'l. Legis.

ACTION

Committee

January 27, 1951

SUBJECT: CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

Bill--House File 22

An act proposing that the question "Shall a Constitutional Convention be called" be submitted to the voters at the next general election.

The bill is in the General Legislation Committee and the first hearing will be held February 5.

Representative _____ of your district is on this committee. Please write to him asking him to vote yes on this bill.

- Write 1. As a League.
2. Individuals from your League.
3. Urge other citizens in your district to write asking for favorable passage.

Letters from constituents have a great deal of weight with the Legislators.

The Legislature should allow their constituents to express their views on this question.

Mrs. H. H. Livingston
Chairman of State Legislation

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNEAPOLIS

84 South Tenth Street, Room 407, Minneapolis 2, Minnesota

Telephone: Atlantic 6319

Jan. 23, 1951

Mrs. Malcolm Hargraves, President
League of Women Voters of Minnesota
406 Essex Bldg.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Mildred:

The Minneapolis League requests permission from the State Board to work on two items in the Legislature this session. They are as follows:

1. Enactment of a change in the law pursuant to the charge for care of patients committed to certain institutions, as per attached copy, which would make the county of residence responsible for the cost rather than the county of commitment.

This change was introduced in April at the previous session of the legislature, with the Governor's approval, but was lost in the confusion of last minute legislation. Judge Washburn writes, "I hope the League will help secure its passage in the 1951 session of the Legislature."

If you grant this permission, will you return the attached statement, so that our visitor will have the legal description of the section, etc.?

2. Enabling legislation which would make it possible for Hennepin County to lease a building which would be suitable for detention of juveniles instead of using the present facilities which are the County Jail.

Cordially,

Elizabeth A. Hale

Mrs. Lloyd Hale
President

EAH:j

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNEAPOLIS

84 South Tenth Street, Room 407, Minneapolis 2, Minnesota

Telephone: Atlantic 6319

Jan. 23, 1951

Mrs. Malcolm Hargraves, President
League of Women Voters of Minnesota
406 Essex Bldg.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Mildred:

Representatives of the Leagues of Hennepin County have met twice this fall to discuss action on consolidation of relief and welfare agencies. Since the report of the Rural Hennepin League of Towns and Municipalities has not been submitted as yet (and will undoubtedly express opposition) and the Hennepin County local Leagues were not all represented at our most recent meeting, no decision was taken. A decision will be reached by polling the absent members after the awaited report is ready. The Committee members would take the matter back to their own Leagues before voting. Therefore they are making the following request:

"The Leagues of Hennepin County request permission from the State Board of the League of Women Voters to study and work for the support of the proposed bill or bills which will be presented at the State Legislature pertaining to the consolidation of Minneapolis Public Relief and Hennepin County Welfare Boards, providing the majority of Hennepin County leagues are in favor of such consolidation."

Cordially,

Elizabeth A. Hale

Mrs. Lloyd Hale
President

EAH:j

HOTEL
St. Francis

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA

5th & Wabasha
Jan 20, 1951.

Mrs Malcolm Hargraves

84 South tenth Street Room 417

Minneapolis 2 Minn

Dear Madam,

I appreciated your very
Considerate letter. I am very
much in favor of a Revision
Bill and a Fair employment
Practices act.

I would be very willing
to discuss tax problems with
any one, when I am not too
busy.

Yours truly
Roy H. Cummings

THOMAS N. CHRISTIE
30TH DISTRICT
617 N. W. BANK BLDG.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.



COMMITTEES:
EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION
INSURANCE
MOTOR VEHICLES
TEMPERANCE & LIQUOR CONTROL
WELFARE

State of Minnesota

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JOHN A. HARTLE, Speaker

January 15, 1951

Mrs. Malcolm Hargraves
President, League of Women Voters
of Minnesota
84 South Tenth Street, Room 417
Minneapolis 2, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Hargraves:

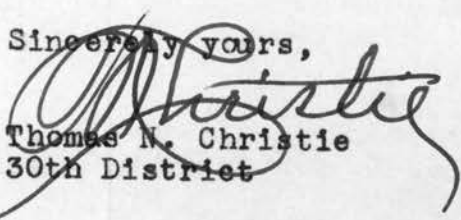
Replying to your letter of recent date addressed to the members of the legislature, outlining the measures in which your members are interested in this session of the legislature, I wish to take this opportunity to thank you, and through you, the members of the League of Women Voters for their friendliness and support on many occasions, and particularly in my last campaign.

Speaking of revision of the Constitution, I am happy to report that a bill has been introduced and I am one of the main authors of it. I am somewhat optimistic, and I feel that this bill will pass in this session. In reference to improving the Civil Service Law, let me assure you that I will do everything within my power to help the passage of this legislation. I am also in favor of fair employment legislation.

Referring to your last paragraph in studying the state tax structure, I wish to inform you I will do everything possible to ease up the burden placed upon our people from imposing additional taxes for the function of our state government.

You may rest assured that the members of the legislature will use their best judgment in this session. With kindest regards, I remain,

Sincerely yours,


Thomas N. Christie
30th District

TNC:mm





State of Minnesota
SENATE CHAMBER

January 11, 1951

Mrs. Malcolm Hargraves
President
League of Women Voters of Minnesota
84 South 10th Street, Room 417
Minneapolis 2, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Hargraves:

Thank you for your general letter of January 3 which affords me the opportunity of expressing my appreciation for the work of the League of Women Voters. It seems to me that on every issue where the League has taken a stand my own convictions have been the same, which makes it easy for us to work together.

At any time that I can be of assistance to you I will be pleased to hear from you.

Cordially yours,

ELMER L. ANDERSEN
Senator - 42nd District

ELA'L

JAMES W. O'BRIEN
43RD DISTRICT
ROUTE 2
STILLWATER, MINN.



COMMITTEES:
DRAINAGE & SOIL
CONSERVATION, CHAIRMAN
AGRICULTURE
EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION
PUBLIC DOMAIN
TAXES

State of Minnesota

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JOHN A. HARTLE, Speaker

Jan. 9, 1951

League of Women Voters of Minnesota
84 South Tenth Street, Room 417
Minneapolis 2, Minnesota

Attention: Mrs. Malcolm Hargraves

My dear Mrs. Hargraves:

I have your letter of January 3 and contents noted. I am, of course, very pleased to get the expression of the League of Women Voters, and you may rest assured that when a bill is drawn for the revision of our State Constitution, it will have my consideration, and that consideration will, of course, be based on expressions of such groups as the League of Women Voters and others.

There is a great deal of difference of opinion whether the revision should be on a population basis or on a population and area basis. It would, of course, be very unfair to use either one of these expressions without taking the other into consideration. While Minneapolis has the largest population, it simply could not exist without the outlying communities. It is going to be a very difficult job to get a bill that would be favorable and equal to all of our population in Minnesota.

You may rest assured that I will give it my wholehearted consideration, and then and not until then, or until the bill would come before the House, would I be able to say how I will vote upon it. I hope I will be able to vote for the best interests of all of the State of Minnesota.

In regard to the Civil Service law, it looks as though your ideas and mine do not differ much if any.

With reference to the dedicated funds, I do not believe that any legislator could consciously say at the present time, what should be done about this fund or whether it will help to solve our problem one way or another.



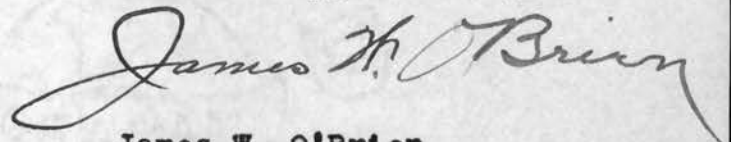
Mrs. Hargraves

Jan. 9, 1951

I again want to thank you for your very nice letter. Letters of this kind bring one into deep thought and undoubtedly are a big help in solving problems which come before us here in the legislature.

If at any time you are visiting the legislature, I would appreciate it very much if you would look me up so that we may be able to say "hello". I know that I would appreciate it very much to help work with you, and with my very honest regards and best wishes, I am

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "James W. O'Brien". The signature is fluid and elegant, with a large initial "J" and a long, sweeping underline.

James W. O'Brien

JWO'B/mfa



State of Minnesota
SENATE CHAMBER

January 9, 1951

Mrs. Malcolm Hargraves, President
League of Women Voters
84 South Tenth Street, Room 417
Minneapolis, 2, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Hargraves:

I appreciate your communication of January 3rd. I have a great deal of respect for the intellectual integrity of the women in your group, and you may rest assured that you have my cooperation in most of the objectives outlined in your letter.

Yours sincerely,

Fay George Child

Fay George Child
Senator, 24th district

FGC/sm

MRS. Loeber
berdeck
mound

in your journal.

and just as a personification of the life of the nation is the
of the nation in the past. The nation is a living entity and
it is the life of the nation that is the life of the nation.

and just as a personification of the life of the nation is the

and just as a personification of the life of the nation is the
of the nation in the past. The nation is a living entity and
it is the life of the nation that is the life of the nation.

and just as a personification of the life of the nation is the

GERALD T. MULLIN
SENATOR 35TH DISTRICT
921 N. W. BANK BUILDING
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

CHAIRMAN
UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE



State of Minnesota

SENATE CHAMBER

PRESIDENT PRO TEM

January 8, 1951.

Mrs. M. Hargraves,
League of Women Voters,
84 South 10th Street,
Minneapolis 2, Minnesota.

Dear Mrs. Hargraves:

Thank you for your letter dated January 3rd. I am pleased to note that the League has endorsed the bill submitting to the people the question as to whether or not a constitutional convention should be called.

I also note your reference to improvements in the Civil Service Law and the proposed Fair Employment Practices legislation, in which I have been interested for many years. I also note your reference to dedicated funds and your position with reference to the same.

I wish to commend you and your organization for your interest in these matters.

Yours truly,

GTM:S

Jan '51

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

84 SOUTH TENTH STREET, ROOM 417

MINNEAPOLIS 2, MINNESOTA

Atlantic 0941

The League of Women Voters Of Minnesota is in favor of the FEPC bill as proposed.

The present bill has been carefully prepared by the Law students at the University of Minnesota and checked thoroughly by the Minnesota Council for FEPC, which drew on the experience of other states with such a law, and finally was rechecked and revised on the advice of the authors of the bill; Mr. Peterson, Mr. Langley, Mr. Chilgren, Mr. Oberg and Mr. Dirlam. Therefore it seems to us that the bill comes highly recommended.

The need for such a bill in Minnesota is evident, we believe, for several reasons.

From the point of view of the thousands of members of racial and religious minority groups in Minnesota, it is important to have legislation which will protect their right of employment, especially since every one of these citizens is also required to pay taxes and bear arms for his country.

Therefore, this legislation will benefit the minority groups.

From the point of view of employers, it is important that all sources of qualified labor be available, especially with the greatly increased production which will be required of them in the national emergency.

Therefore, this legislation will benefit the employers.

From the point of view of United States leadership in the world today, it is most important that we practice what we preach to other countries, else the denunciations of the Communists that we don't allow our minorities the privileges of democracy, will have a strong ring of truth.

Therefore, this legislation will benefit our country.

The experience with FEPC in the ten states that have such laws has been good.

For example, in the hundreds of cases that have been heard in these states, only three have gone to the stage of a public hearing, and only one has gone beyond that to the district court.

In Minneapolis, in its 3½ years under FEPC, no public hearings have been held and no court enforcement has been necessary. And yet in this period there have been 139 complaints of discrimination which have been settled by the commission.

30% decided in favor of employer (no discrimination)

41% favorably settled

6% dismissed (not covered by law)

15% not determined whether discrimination exists

8% still in process of adjustment



Affiliated with the

League of Women Voters

However, the number of cases dealt with by the FEPC is really no accurate measure of the effect of such a law, for adjustment of one individual complaint often leads to elimination of discriminatory practices throughout an industry. The Commission has found that provisions for enforcement are essential to obtain serious consideration of the problem.

State Divided
on Continued
Foreign Aid

Many Minnesotans have a "let's wait to see what happens" attitude on the question of continued foreign economic aid, the Minnesota Poll finds.

More than three-fourths of the state's adults feel that the Marshall plan has been of benefit to western Europe. But they are hesitant to say that the United States should continue economic aid to them "for another three or four years, at a cost of perhaps several billion dollars a year," as the Gray report on foreign aid recommended several months ago.

AND 64 PER CENT are against spending "up to \$900,000,000 a year to help develop the backward areas of Asia, Africa and Latin America"—another Gray report recommendation.

The comment of a Fairmont woman—"I think we need the money for ourselves, to build up our own defenses"—was echoed by a number of persons throughout Minnesota who want to go slowly at this time on sending aid abroad.

The Gray report was prepared for President Truman under direction of Presidential Assistant Gordon Gray, former secretary of the army, as a guide to formulating America's future policy on foreign aid. Gray contended that military assistance would have to be supplemented by economic aid in order to help win the cold war and achieve a stable world peace.

MINNESOTANS' VIEWS were sought by interviewers who questioned a representative cross-section of men and women 21 years of age and older, living in all parts of the state.

They asked first: "For the last several years, the United States has been supplying funds, under the Marshall plan, to help western European countries get back on their feet. Up to now, do you think the Marshall plan has done a great deal of good, some good, or very little good?"

A similar question was asked

MINNESOTA
POLL

Whether you feel that either city people or farm people in Minnesota have more or less than their "fair share" of representation in the state legislature, appears to depend to some extent on where you happen to be living in the state.

A statewide survey by the Minnesota Poll indicates that: FARM PEOPLE tend to feel that they are under-represented but that city people are over-represented in the legislature.

CITY PEOPLE are inclined to think that they're the ones who don't have enough legislative representation, but that farmers have more than enough.

TOWN PEOPLE decline to take sides.

So far as a majority of the men and women in the state are aware, however, both farm people and city residents today have "just about what they should have" in legislative representation, according to the Poll's findings.

While the state constitution provides for legislative re-

of a different cross-section in Minnesota last summer. The results:

	June, 1950	Today
Great deal of good	18%	22 %
Some good	52%	55 %
Very little good	17%	10½ %
"No good at all"	1%	1½ %
No opinion or qualified	12%	11 %
	100%	100 %

Interviewers then put this question to the cross-section:

"An adviser to President Truman says the United States should continue giving economic aid to western Europe for another three or four years, at a cost of perhaps several billion dollars a year, to help strengthen those countries. In general, do you think this should be done, or not?"

Should be done	36%
"They should have some help, but not that much"	5%

State Legislative Districting
Is Unfair, Many Believe

districting after every federal census, to provide for representation in accordance with population, Minnesota has not been re-districted since 1913.

Interviewers asked a representative cross-section of the state's adults:

"Do you think the farm people in Minnesota have less than their fair share of representation in the state legislature, more than their fair share, or just about what they should have?"

"What about the city people in Minnesota—do you think they have less than their fair share of representation in the legislature, more than their fair share, or about what they ought to have?"

The answers of all respondents:

FARM PEOPLE HAVE . . .	
Less than fair share	13%
More than fair share	10%
About what they should have	52%
Don't know	25%
	100%

CITY PEOPLE HAVE . . .	
Less than fair share	11%
More than fair share	9%
About what they should have	54%
Don't know	26%
	100%

Should not be done	40%
Qualified answers	8%
No opinion	11%
	100%

People who give qualified answers say: "If it will prevent war, it should be continued"; "if the war keeps on, no—we'll need it ourselves"; "yes, if we can put them on a self-supporting basis"; "if they really need it and if it will keep them from going Communist, it's OK"; "we should continue aid to those countries that show they are helping themselves to some extent."

A CHASKA MAN believes that continued aid to western Europe "would lessen the chance of war," and a Brainerd woman says that such a program "will create a friendlier feeling" toward us.

But a Red Wing man asks, "Who will put us back on our

Differences show up, however, when the replies of city, town and farm people are examined separately:

	City	Town	Farm
FARM PEOPLE HAVE . . .			
Less than fair share	6%	8%	30%
More than fair share	14%	8%	1%
About what they should have	53%	57%	48%
Don't know	27%	27%	21%
	100%	100%	100%

CITY PEOPLE HAVE . . .			
Less than fair share	16%	10%	1%
More than fair share	5%	6%	19%
About what they should have	54%	62%	49%
Don't know	25%	22%	31%
	100%	100%	100%

One-fifth of the college-educated adults questioned in the survey say they think the farm people have more than their fair share of legislative representation, and that city people have less than their fair share.

feet when our country goes broke?" and a Little Falls woman feels that "the more we help them, the more they expect."

The final question was: "It also has been suggested that the United States should plan to spend up to \$900,000,000 a year to help develop the backward areas of Asia, Africa and Latin America. On the whole, do you think this should be done, or not?"

The replies:	
Should be done	17%
Should not be done	64%
Qualified answers	7%
No opinion	12%
	100%

A number of people who oppose the idea are concerned with prospects of higher taxes, with our own needs at home, and with "the kind of help" that might be involved.

A BILL

FOR AN ACT RELATING TO LEAVE OF ABSENCE
FOR MILITARY SERVICE FOR STATE OR MUNICIPAL
OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES AND PROVIDING FOR
REINSTATEMENT FOLLOWING MILITARY SERVICE:
AMENDING MINNESOTA STATUTES 1949, SECTIONS
192.26, SUBDIVISIONS 1 AND 2, AND 192.261,
SUBDIVISIONS 1 AND 2.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 192.26, Subdivisions 1 and 2,
are amended to read:

192.26 Subdivision 1. Subject to the conditions hereinafter prescribed,
any officer or permanent employee of the state or of any political subdivision,
municipal corporation, or other public agency of the state who shall be a member
of the national guard, the naval militia, or any other component of the militia
of the state now or hereafter organized or constituted under state or federal
law, or who shall be a member of the officers' reserve corps, the enlisted
reserve corps, the naval reserve, the marine corps reserve, or any other reserve
component of the military or naval forces of the United States now or hereafter
organized or constituted under federal law, shall be entitled to leave of absence
from his public office or employment without loss of pay, seniority status,
efficiency rating, vacation, sick leave, or other benefits for all the time when
he is engaged with such organization or component in training ordered or author-
ized by proper authority pursuant to law, whether for state or federal purposes,
but not exceeding a total of 15 calendar days in any calendar year. Such leave
shall be allowed only in case the required military or naval service is satis-
factorily performed, which shall be presumed unless the contrary is established.
Such leave shall not be allowed unless the officer or employee (1) returns to
his public position immediately on being relieved from such military or naval ~~training~~
and not later than the expiration of the time herein limited for such ~~limited~~
~~for such~~ leave, or (2) is prevented from so returning by physical or mental dis-
ability resulting from his military training.

Subd. 2. In case any such officer or employee shall be required by proper authority to continue in such military or naval service beyond the time for which leave with pay is allowed, the provisions of section 192.261 shall apply.

Section 2. Minnesota Statutes 1949, Section 192.261, Subdivisions 1 and 2 are amended to read:

192.261 Subdivision 1. Subject to the conditions hereinafter prescribed, any officer or permanent employee of the state or of any political subdivision, municipal corporation, or other public agency of the state who engages in active service in time of war or other emergency declared by proper authority in any of the military or naval forces of the state or of the United States for which leave is not otherwise allowed by law shall be entitled to leave of absence from his public office or employment without pay during such service, with right of reinstatement as hereinafter provided.

Subd. 2. Except as otherwise hereinafter provided, upon the completion of such service such officer or employee shall be reinstated in a public position of like duties, seniority, status, and pay if such is available at the same salary which he would have received if he had not taken such leave, upon the following conditions: (1) that the position has not been abolished or that the term thereof, if limited, has not expired; (2) that he is not physically or mentally disabled from performing the duties of such position; (3) that he makes written application for reinstatement to the appointing authority within 90 days after termination of such service, or 90 days after discharge from hospitalization or medical treatment; (4) that he submits an honorable discharge or other form of release by proper authority indicating that his military or naval service was satisfactory. Upon such reinstatement the officer or employee shall have the same rights with respect to accrued and future seniority status, promotion, and consideration for merit increases as if he had been actually employed during the time of such leave. No officer or employee so reinstated shall be removed or discharged within one year thereafter except for cause, after notice and hearing; but this shall not operate to extend a term of service limited by law.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

84 SOUTH TENTH STREET, ROOM 417

MINNEAPOLIS 2, MINNESOTA

Atlantic 0941

FILE COPY

January 12, 1954

Dear President:

The Legislative session has begun and the League is going into action on our state Program. You read in the last issue of the Articulate Voter that work in the legislature is necessarily done by Twin City League members who are available on short notice for early morning and late evening sessions. However, we want to extend an invitation to work at the legislature to all members who can give the time. If this is not possible, we hope that members will arrange, through the state office, for an escorted tour through the legislature. If you are not able to do this, you can carry out your legislative responsibilities at home by building public opinion, writing your legislators and meeting with them when they are at home.

Legislative work this year is organized on a twin-city basis. Resource Chairmen in each city are responsible for committees which will work on five items within the state Program: Civil Rights, Civil Service, Constitutional Revision, Economic Item and Education. Enclosed is a kit of material which League workers are using and which may be helpful to you. (All materials are available at the state office for 1¢ per page with the exception of the map which is 5¢.)

We will be sending out information on the progress of bills in which the League is interested. In the meantime follow the Legislature in your newspaper.

Sincerely,

Florence Livingston

Mrs. H. H. Livingston
Legislative Chairman

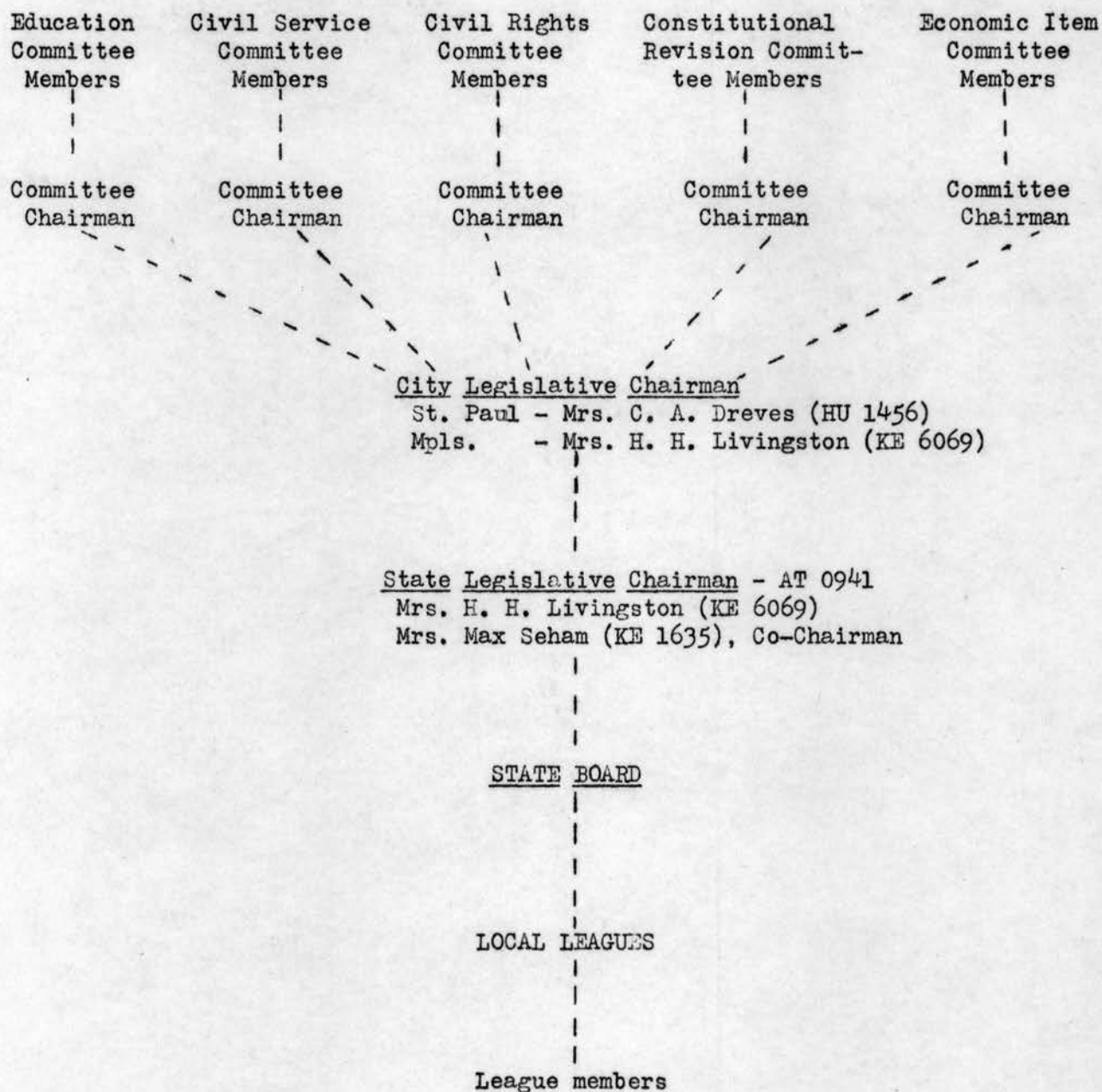


Affiliated with the
League of Women Voters of the U.S.

League of Women Voters of Minnesota
84 South Tenth Street, Room 406
Minneapolis 3 AT 0941

January, 1951

SET-UP FOR WORK IN LEGISLATURE



The state office will be the liaison between Local Leagues, State Board and members working in the Legislature.

League of Women Voters of Minnesota
84 South Tenth Street, Room 406
Minneapolis 3 At 0941

LEGISLATIVE RESPONSIBILITIES

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Keep informed on League program and League stand on legislation. Know time of and attend legislative committee meetings, House & Senate sessions concerned with bills on particular program item. Keep in constant contact with Committee Chairman on progress of bills and on proper timing for Calls for Action. Inform legislators of League stand. Determine the proper time for speaking before a legislative group on League stand.

COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

Supervises committee work. Sees that all sessions concerned with her particular program item are attended. Reports to St. Paul/Minneapolis Legislative Chairman on progress of bills and on timing for action by League members.

CITY LEGISLATIVE CHAIRMAN

Supervises committees on Education, Civil Service, Civil Rights, Constitutional Revision and Economic Item. Reports to State Legislative Chairman on progress of bills and on proper timing for Calls for Action.

STATE LEGISLATIVE CHAIRMAN

Supervises all League work at the Legislature. Informs State Board on progress of bills and timing for Calls for Action. Informs City Legislative Chairman of League stand on legislation.

STATE BOARD

Decides when to issue a Call for Action to Local Leagues. Keeps Local Leagues informed on progress of legislation. Determines League stand on legislation through authority granted at convention.

LOCAL LEAGUES

Respond to Call for Action by writing as a League to legislators. Keep in touch with legislators, informing them of League stand on legislation. Keep State Board informed of Local League opinion on legislation. Inform themselves and their community on League program and League stand on issues.

LEAGUE MEMBERS

Inform themselves, their community and their legislators on League program and League stand on issues. Respond to Call for Action by writing as individuals to legislators. Attend legislative sessions whenever possible.

STATE OFFICE

Liaison between Local Leagues, State Board and members working in the legislature. Information on program items and progress of legislation available here.

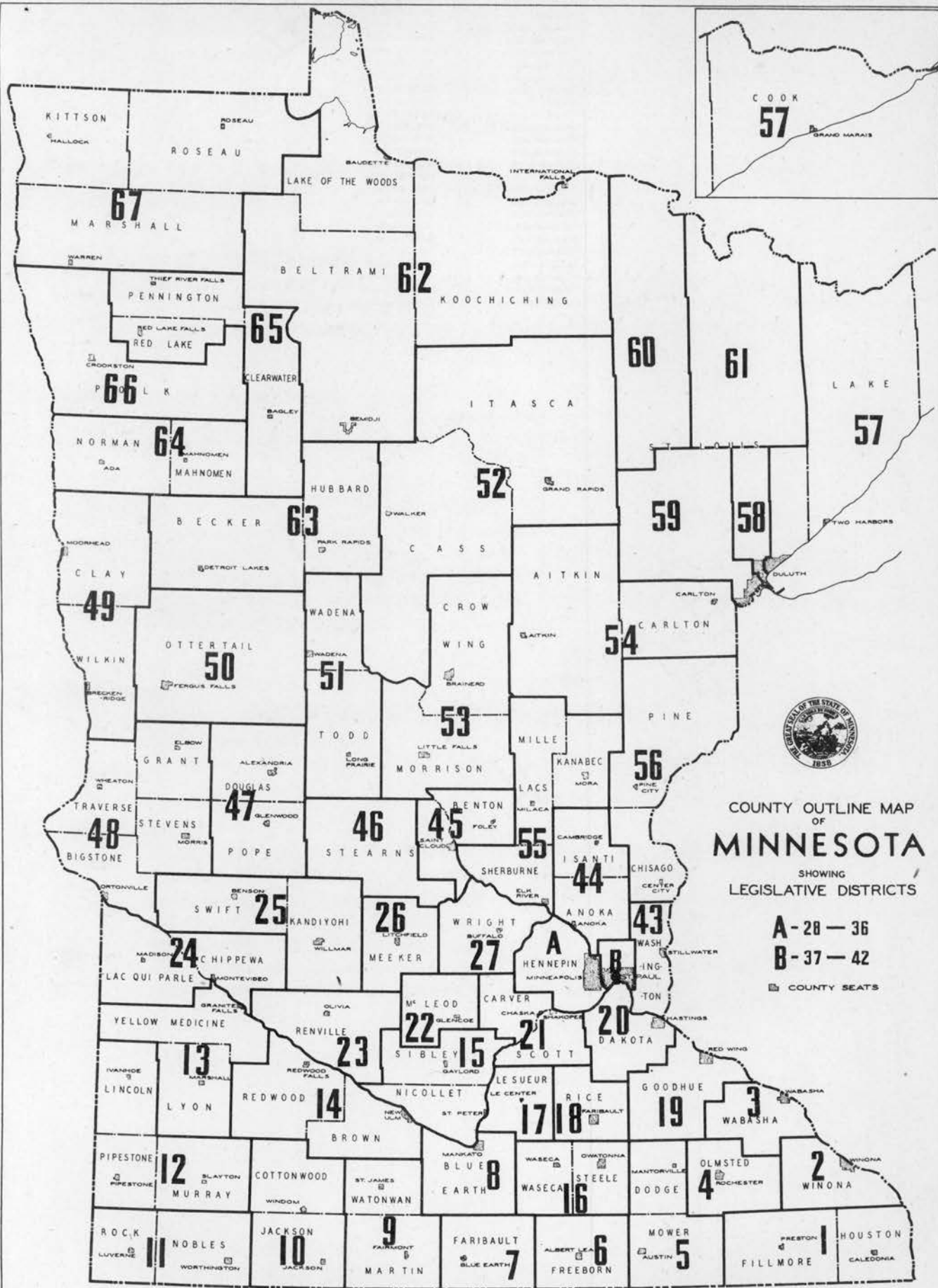
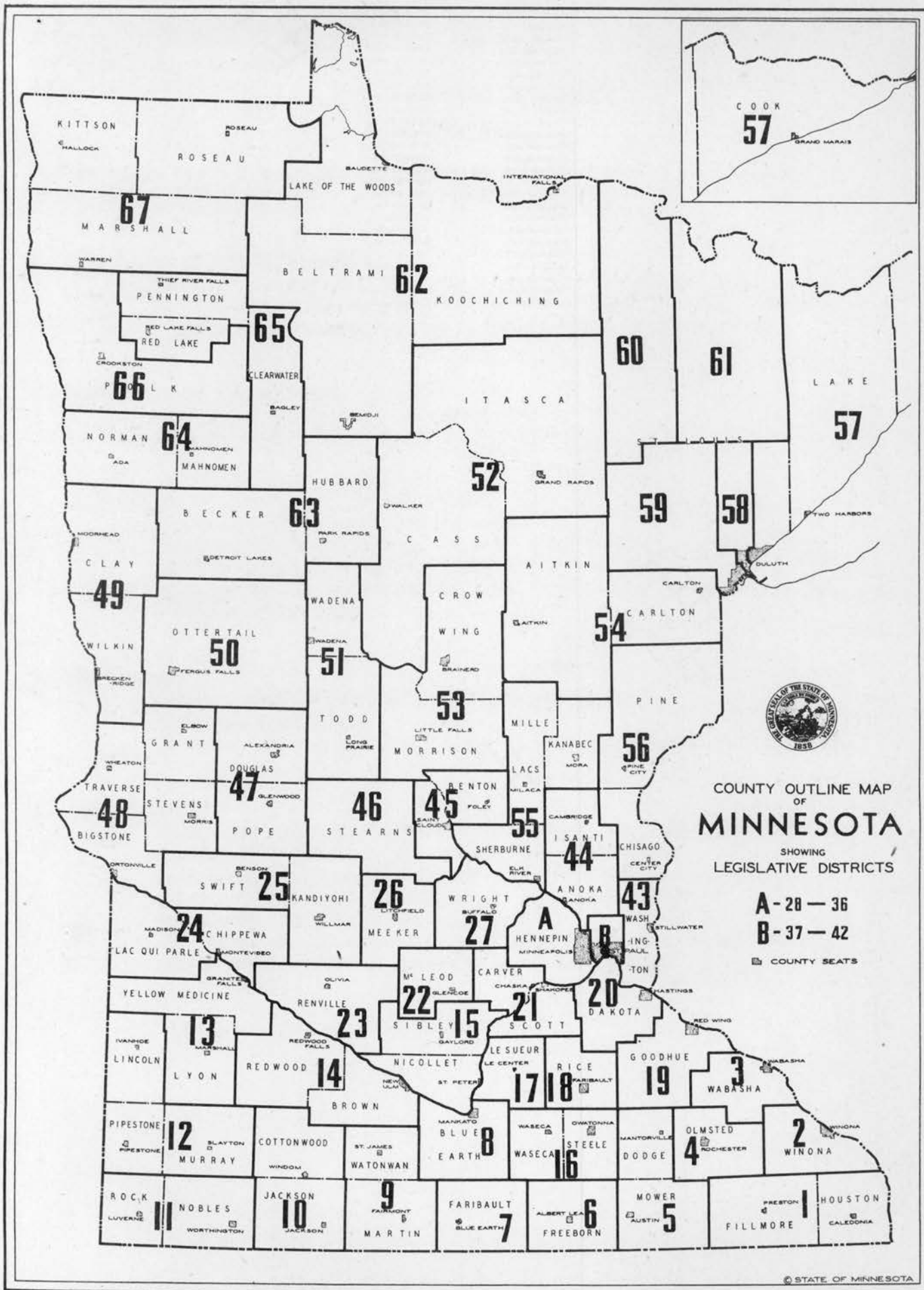
League of Women Voters of Minnesota
84 South Tenth Street, Room 406
Minneapolis 3, Minnesota
November 8, 1949

Additional copies - 1¢

LOBBYING

Listed below are a few suggestions which will enable you to be effective in advocating legislation which is on the League program.

1. Knowledge of subject matter.
 - a. Know the reasons for the League stand on particular issues.
 - b. Be familiar with the other viewpoints on controversial subjects.
 - c. Present your information in an accurate and concise manner.
2. Knowledge of legislators.
 - a. Know their backgrounds and interests.
 - b. Keep up to date with their voting records.
3. Etiquette.
 - a. Promptness in keeping appointments.
 - b. Learn legislative protocol and act accordingly. Obtain a copy of the official Directory from your legislator.
 - c. Comply promptly with requests from legislators for material and further information.
3. Diplomacy
 - a. Try to remember the names of the legislators.
 - b. Avoid personalities.
 - c. Do not repeat to one legislator what you have heard from another.
5. Salesmanship
 - a. If you can make the legislator think that the idea came from him rather than you, you may be much more successful.
 - b. Do not try to high-pressure or argue with a legislator. He reserves the right to vote as he wishes on a bill.
 - c. Speak with conviction and sincerity.
 - d. The League of Women Voters is judged by what you do and how you act - common sense is probably your best guide.



League of Women Voters of Minnesota
84 South Tenth Street, Room 406
Minneapolis 3 AT 0941

January , 1950

MINNESOTA STATE SENATORS

Alphabetical listing showing district

13	Almen	40	Lightner
11	Andersen, E. L.	47	Lofvegren
42	Anderson, Andy	39	Masek
51	Anderson, E. P.	54	Mattson
32	Anderson, M. H.	31	Mayhood
16	Baughman	36	Miller
22	Bonniwell	55	Mitchell
4	Burdick	35	Mullin
57	Butler	66	Murray
7	Carey	38	Novak
3	Carley	52	O' Brien
59	Carr	26	Palm
24	Child	12	Pedersen, H. C.
18	Covert	60	Peterson, E.
65	Dahlquist	58	Rogers
15	Daun	33	Root
62	Dickinson	53	Rosenmeier
29	Duenke	50	Sageng
5	Duff	43	Salmore
6	Engbritson	37	Schultz
9	Erickson	41	Siegel
34	Feidt	67	Sinclair
19	George	63	Sletvold
20	Gillen	45	Sullivan
10	Grottum	61	Vukelich
8	Irm	21	Wagener
48	Johanson	25	Wahlstrand
56	Johnson, C. E.	49	Wefald
1	Johnson, J. A.	27	Welch
28	Julkowski	17	Wrabek
2	Keller	30	Wright
64	Larson	14	Zwach
23	Lauerman		
44	Ledin		
46	Lemm		

League of Women Voters of Minnesota
84 South Tenth Street, Room 406
Minneapolis 3 At. 0941

MINNESOTA STATE REPRESENTATIVES

Alphabetical listing showing district

42 Allen	35 Goodin	21 Moriarty
33 Anderson, H. J.	36 Haeg	35 Mosier
15 Anderson, H. R.	31 Haglund	15 Mueller
50 Anderson, J. A.	16 Hartle	29 Murk
1 Anderson, M.	5 Herzog	13 Nelson
24 Anderson, O.	40 Hill	44 Nordin
53 Anderson, V. F.	63 Hinds	56 Oberg
12 Appledorn	24 Hofstad	43 O'Brien
50 Aune	12 Holm	58 O'Malley
63 Basford	26 Holmquist	57 Omtvedt
51 Bauer	5 Holtan	21 Ottinger
37 Beanblossom	43 Howard	40 Otto
55 Beck	18 Illsley	47 Peterson, H.
36 Bergerud	27 Ilstrup	13 Peterson, O.
28 Biernat	48 Iverson	34 Peterson, P. K.
64 Blomquist	14 Jensen, C. A.	38 Podgorski
10 Bondhus	25 Jensen, R. C.	38 Prifrel
49 Bouton	25 Johnson, A. I.	45 Reed
41 Carlson	31 Johnson, L. A.	48 Riedner
62 Chilgren	54 Kaplan	48 Rinke
30 Christie	56 Karas	60 Rutter
61 Cina	41 Karth	55 Ryan
47 Clark	14 Kennedy, R. B.	3 Sarazin
8 Croswell	32 Kennedy, Russell	49 Schenck
11 Cummings	46 Kinzer	8 Schulz
16 Dahle	65 Knutson, C.	53 Schwanke
2 Daley	12 Knutson, T.	52 Shipka
65 Day	45 Kosloske	61 Silvola
14 Dirlam	59 LaBrosse	53 Skoog
50 Dunn	67 Langen	59 Swanstrom
1 Duxbury	19 Langley	6 Talle
27 Eddy	9 Legvold	1 Thompson
23 Enestvedt	2 Lejk	46 Tiemann
7 Erdahl	66 Letnes	28 Tomczyk
52 Ericson	9 Livermore	42 Tucker
17 Erkel	51 Lorentz	66 Tweten
22 Ernst	30 Luther	32 Volstad
11 Forbes	62 McKee	19 Voxland
10 Frederickson	4 Madden	58 Wanvick
33 French	48 Martinson	29 Wegner
67 Friberg	39 Mickelsen	34 Welch
20 Gallagher	57 Moore	60 Widstrand
37 Gibbons	67 Morberg	50 Windmiller
		39 Wozniak
		54 Yetka

League of Women Voters of Minnesota
Room 406, 84 South Tenth Street
Minneapolis 3 At. 0941

January, 1950

SENATE COMMITTEES

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION

<u>Baughman</u>	Duemke	Siegel
Almen	Johnson, C E	Vukelich
Carley	Larson	Wahlstrand
Child	Murray	Wefald
Daun	O'Brien	Wright

EDUCATION

<u>Almen</u>	Engbritson	Root
Andersen, E L	Gillen	Sinclair
Butler	Imm	Wahlstrand
Dahlquist	Larson	Wright
Daun	Lightner	Zwach
	O'Brien	

FINANCE

<u>Sullivan</u>	Duemke	O'Brien
Andersen, E L	Grottum	Peterson, E
Anderson, E P	Imm	Root
Baughman	Johanson	Sageng
Burdick	Ledin	Sinclair
Carr	Lightner	Zwach
Dahlquist	Mullin	Almen

GENERAL LEGISLATION

<u>Carley</u>	Duemke	Novak
Almen	Keller	Root
Anderson, E P	Mattson	Rosenmeier
Anderson, M H	Mayhood	Siegel
Covert	Mitchell	Sletvold

JUDICIARY

<u>Sletvold</u>	Johanson	Root
Carley	Julkowski	Rosenmeier
Erickson	Lauerman	Schultz
Feidt	Lightner	Siegel
Gillen	Masek	Sullivan
Grottum	Miller	Wefald
	Mitchell	Welch
	Mullin	Wright

LABOR

<u>Welch</u>	Julkowski	Sinclair
Anderson, A A	Lightner	Sletvold
Butler	Mullin	Vukelich
Child	Pedersen	Wefald
Daun	Siegel	Wright

PUBLIC WELFARE

<u>Pedersen, H</u>	Dickinson
Almen	Erickson
Andersen, E L	George
Anderson, A	Ledin
Baughman	Masek
Bonniwell	Mullin
Child	Novak
Dahlquist	Rogers
Daun	Vukelich
	Wright

PUBLIC HEALTH

<u>Wahlstrand</u>	Covert
Almen	Engbritson
Anderson, E P	Keller
Burdick	Masek
Carley	Mayhood
Child	Mitchell

REAPPORTIONMENT

<u>Wefald</u>	Lemm
	Mitchell
Anderson, M H	Palm
Carr	Schultz
Covert	Sinclair
Gillen	Wrabeck

TAXES AND TAX LAWS

<u>Wright</u>	Miller
Butler	Mitchell
Carey	Mullin
Carley	Novak
Daun	Rogers
Feidt	Rosenmeier
George	Siegel
Johnson, C E	Sletvold
Johnson, J A	Vukelich
Julkowski	Wagner
Masek	Wahlstrand
Mayhood	Wefald
	Welch

Chairman of each committee is listed first and underlined.

League of Women Voters of Minnesota
Room 406, 84 South Tenth Street
Minneapolis 3 AT 0941

January, 1951

HOUSE COMMITTEES

APPROPRIATIONS

<u>Allen</u>	Carlson	Duxbury	Johnson, L.	LaBrosse	Tweten
<u>Ottinger</u>	Clark	Erdahl	Kaplan	Lorentz	Volstad
Anderson, V.	Croswell	Friberg	Kennedy, R.	Martinson	Voxland
Appeldorn	Dahle	Howard	Kinzer	Reed	Wegner
Beanblossom	Day	Iverson	Langen	Swanstrom	

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION

<u>Peterson, P.</u>	Carlson	French	Jensen, R.	O'Malley	Shipka
<u>Croswell</u>	Duxbury	Friberg	Kennedy, R.	Peterson, H.	Tucker
<u>Biernat</u>	Ernst	Hill	Luther	Prifrel	Wozniak
<u>Bondhus</u>	Forbes	Ilstrup	Martinson	Reed	

EDUCATION

<u>Holmquist</u>	Cummings	Jensen, C.	Legvold	Reed	
<u>Beanblossom</u>	Ernst	Johnson, A.	Lejk	Shipka	
<u>Bergerud</u>	Goodin	LaBrosse	Luther	Talle	
<u>Christie</u>	Hinds	Langen	Peterson, H.	Wegner	
<u>Croswell</u>	Iverson	Langley	Peterson, P.	Windmiller	

GENERAL LEGISLATION

<u>Windmiller</u>	Duxbury	Holm	Lejk	Schwanke	
<u>Bouton</u>	Ernestvedt	Iverson	Otto	Silvola	
Anderson H J	Forbes	Kennedy, R. B.	Peterson, P.	Skoog	
Beanblossom	Jensen, C.	Knutson, T.	Rutter	Tomczyk	
Dirlam	Hagland	Langley	Sarazin	Tucker	

HEALTH

<u>Ilstrup</u>	Bauer	Herzog	Illsley	Ottinger	
<u>Madden</u>	Day	Hill	Knutson, T.	Prifrel	
<u>Appeldorn</u>	French	Howard	Martinson	Volstad	

JUDICIARY

<u>Wegner</u>	Anderson, H.J.	Duxbury	Jensen, C.	Welch	
<u>Moriarty</u>	Bergerud	Forbes	Mosier	Wozniak	
<u>Allen</u>	Cina	French	Peterson, P.	Yetka	

REAPPORTIONMENT

<u>Hill</u>	Biernat	Iverson	Mickelsen	Schenck	
<u>Peterson, O.</u>	Bondhus	Karth	Nordin	Voxland	
Anderson, H J	Gallagher	Knutson, C.	Riedner	Widstrand	
Bergerud	Hagland	Lejk	Ryan		

TAXES

<u>Schwanke</u>	Christie	French	Johnson, A.	Moore	Schulz
<u>Bergerud</u>	Cina	Gibbons	Karth	Morberg	Talle
Anderson H R	Cummings	Haeg	Kosloske	Nelson	Welch
Anderson M	Dirlam	Haglund	Letnes	O'Brien	Windmiller
Chilgren	Ernst	Holmquist	Madden	O'Malley	

WELFARE

<u>Ottinger</u>	Day	Gibbons	Luther	Peterson, H.	Tomczyk
<u>Thompson</u>	Erdahl	Herzog	Madden	Rutter	Voxland
Beanblossom	Ericson	Hill	Murk	Schenck	Wozniak
Blomquist	Ernst	Legvold	Nelson	Talle	

Chairman and vice-chairman of each committee are underlined;
chairman is listed first.

LETTER SENT TO MEMBERS OF THE 57TH MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE

January 3, 1951

Dear Sir:

As the 1951 Legislature meets at a time of declared national emergency, the League of Women Voters wants to assure you of its understanding of the problems confronting you. The League appreciates the service you are rendering to the state. We believe that state government becomes more, not less, important in an international crisis; that national and world government cannot be stronger than local and state foundations. You have constituents in forty-four local Leagues throughout the state who, since you last met, have been informing themselves and their communities on issues of long-standing interest to us.

Revision of our state Constitution is one of these. We supported and shall support again a bill submitting to the people the question of calling a constitutional convention. It seems reasonable that our representatives should allow us the opportunity to express ourselves on making a comprehensive change in our basic instrument of government. The judgment of the people who elected you ought to be equal to this decision, also.

The League will support improvements in the Civil Service Law, which we helped pass. We believe that preference modified to require a passing grade before points may be applied and the elimination of preference in promotion will improve the quality of civil service personnel and thus bring gains in good government to veterans and other citizens alike.

Another of our concerns is with fair employment legislation which can be judiciously administered for both employer and employee. At a time when we need all of the ability of every citizen, the application to all citizens of the principle of equal opportunity should not require debate.

For two years the League has been studying the state tax structure and recently has given especial consideration to dedicated funds. Although we have not taken a position on changes in any particular fund, we believe that they must be appraised in relation to the services people want from government and the revenues available to pay for those services.

During the next three months League members hope to have the opportunity to discuss with you these and other legislative matters. You have our good wishes for a productive session.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. Malcolm Hargraves
President

League of Women Voters of Minnesota
84 South Tenth Street, Room 406
Minneapolis 3, Minnesota
November 8, 1950

Additional copies - 1¢

LETTERS TO LEGISLATORS

In order that the messages we send to our elected representatives on all levels of government may merit the attention we want them to receive, it is necessary to keep in mind the following points:

1. Be sure that your letters can be easily read. If you do not have access to a typewriter, try to write as legibly as possible.
2. Use plain paper for your letters. It is best not to send post cards since many legislators feel that if the constituent gave only the superficial time reflected in a post card, it cannot be a very important matter.
3. Always write an original letter. Anything resembling a form letter will probably be disregarded.
4. State your views briefly and be sure that your letter reflects the thought that you have given to the issue or issues about which are writing.
5. Indicate your appreciation:
 - a. for taking time to read your letter
 - b. for sending requested material
 - c. for voting in accordance with a League stand.

Correct Salutations

Sir:

My dear Sir:

Dear Sir:

These three apply to all officials

My dear Senator:

Dear Senator:

My dear Senator _____: Representative _____: Governor _____: Mayor _____:
Dear Senator _____: Dear Mr. _____: Governor _____: Mayor _____:

These salutations are listed in the order of decreasing formality.

Correct Addresses

The Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey
The United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

The Honorable Gerald Mullin
Senate Chambers
St. Paul, Minnesota

The Honorable Luther W. Youngdahl
Governor of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota

The Honorable Walter H. Judd
The House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

The Honorable John A. Hartle
House Chambers
St. Paul, Minnesota

The Honorable Edward Delaney
Mayor of the City of St. Paul
St. Paul, Minnesota

Correct Closes

Respectfully,

Very truly yours,

Minnesota League of Women Voters

914 Marquette Avenue

Minneapolis 2, Minn.



Affiliated with the
National League
of Women Voters

ACTION

December 11, 1950

To: Local Leagues
From: Mrs. Malcolm Hargraves, President, League of Women Voters
of Minnesota

Re: State Constitutional Revision

A questionnaire prepared by the Governor's Advisory Committee on Constitutional Revision was sent to state senators and representatives prior to the election asking them if they would support a bill permitting the following proposal to be submitted to the electorate:

"Shall there be a convention to revise the state constitution, such revised constitution to be submitted to the voters for their approval or rejection?"

Some of the legislators have not replied. It is urgent that you contact them immediately and send the answer you receive to the state office at once. The names of your legislators who have not replied to the questionnaire are:

League of Women Voters of Minnesota
84 South Tenth Street, Room 406
Minneapolis 3, Minnesota
November 8, 1949

Additional copies - 1¢

LOBBYING

Listed below are a few suggestions which will enable you to be effective in advocating legislation which is on the League program.

1. Knowledge of subject matter.
 - a. Know the reasons for the League stand on particular issues.
 - b. Be familiar with the other viewpoints on controversial subjects.
 - c. Present your information in an accurate and concise manner.
2. Knowledge of legislators.
 - a. Know their backgrounds and interests.
 - b. Keep up to date with their voting records.
3. Etiquette.
 - a. Promptness in keeping appointments.
 - b. Learn legislative protocol and act accordingly. Obtain a copy of the official Directory from your legislator.
 - c. Comply promptly with requests from legislators for material and further information.
3. Diplomacy
 - a. Try to remember the names of the legislators.
 - b. Avoid personalities.
 - c. Do not repeat to one legislator what you have heard from another.
5. Salesmanship
 - a. If you can make the legislator think that the idea came from him rather than you, you may be much more successful.
 - b. Do not try to high-pressure or argue with a legislator. He reserves the right to vote as he wishes on a bill.
 - c. Speak with conviction and sincerity.
 - d. The League of Women Voters is judged by what you do and how you act - common sense is probably your best guide.

League of Women Voters of Minnesota
84 South Tenth Street, Room 406
Minneapolis 3, Minnesota
February 12, 1951

Additional copies - 2¢

LEGISLATIVE BULLETIN

Much League supported legislation is in the committee stage in the legislature. None of the items will have easy going on the floor even if they are passed favorably by the committees. Watch the papers for further progress and do your bit to help get the bills enacted by writing or talking to your representative. Another bulletin will appear in the Articulate Voter and will include education legislation.

CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION

Identical bills have been introduced in the House and the Senate asking that the questions "Shall a constitutional convention be called?" and "Shall the report of a constitutional convention be submitted to the people for approval or rejection?" be submitted to the people.

Hearings in the House General Legislation committee on this bill (H.F. 22) will be concluded February 14 and the prospects for favorable passage out of committee are good. However, the bill has many opponents in the House and will have tough going there. Write to your representative now to support this bill.

Hearings on the Senate bill (S.F. 10) begin this week in the Senate Judiciary Committee.

CIVIL RIGHTS

The Fair Employment Practices bills are being heard in committee this week. The bill in the House is H.F. 74 and is in the Labor committee. The Senate bill is S.F. 69 and is in the Judiciary committee.

The strong arguments in favor of the bill stressing fair treatment for minority groups, better labor markets and labor supply for business, and U.S. influence in world affairs contrast sharply with the short-sighted, intolerant arguments of those opposing this bill. It is important that you write your legislator now asking him to support this bill.

CHILD LABOR

Since the League has a continuing interest in child labor, it supports H.F. 96 and S.F. 424. This bill provides that no child under 16 years of age will be permitted to work more than 40 hours a week or 8 hours a day; that minors 16 and 17 years of age shall not be permitted to work more than 8 hours a day nor 48 hours a week; a 16 year minimum for employment in certain occupations and prohibition of hazardous occupations for minors under 18.

Hearings on this bill in both the House and Senate will be in the Labor committees and hearings will not be held before February 20.

H.F. 96

An act prohibiting minors from working in certain industries, etc.

Prifrel, Tucker, Swanstrom, Luther, C. Knutson

S.F. 424

Mullin, Julkowski

CIVIL SERVICE

H. F. 61 - This bill provides, when the next vacancy occurs and hereafter, that there shall be a member or representative of organized labor appointed to the Civil Service Board. (Amends Minnesota Statutes 1949, Sec. 43-631)

It was introduced in the House, January 17, 1951, by Swanstrom, Christie, Reed, Lejk, and referred to the Civil Administration Committee.

The League opposes H. F. 61 since it might well provide the opening wedge to civil service board members who are representative of specific interest groups. If labor is represented, business will want to be represented, then the farmer and so on. Certainly, it would appear that the present method of appointment secures board members with a larger public interest to serve the citizenry.

H.F. 433 - League opposed. The provision of this bill is to create a suspension period from the date of passage of the act to 6 months after the termination of the present emergency, as declared by proper federal authority or until June 1, 1951, whichever is later.

It was introduced in the House, February 1, 1951, by Goodin, Prifrel, H. R. Anderson, Illsley, L. A., Johnson and referred to the Civil Administration Committee.

The League opposes H.F. 433 because it would in effect remove civil service from the operation of the state government for the entire period of the national emergency which according to some estimates might last 10 years or longer. Provisions of this bill mean that all hiring will be done through the customary examining process but on a temporary basis. Then when the emergency is officially declared ended, the opportunity will be given the temporary employees to become permanent employees through additional entrance and promotional examinations. The purpose of the bill is to help the veteran entering the government service, yet he already receives full protection under laws enacted in 1945 which grant military leave, guarantee the right to his job on his return and promote him if his name was on a promotional list during his absence if he reports within 90 days after his discharge.

Experience with the same kind of law during World War II indicates that not only does it produce chaos and confusion but greatly increases the cost of the examining program and upsets employee morale. Drafted for the benefit of veterans, this bill would work a hardship on veterans of the last war. Those who have just finished their education and are looking for permanent jobs would probably be discouraged from applying for civil service employment when there is no guarantee of its permanence.

The greatest objection to this bill lies in the fact that it will be very difficult to recruit competent technical personnel who would probably turn to employment which would assure some guarantee of a permanent status.

Members of the Civil Administration Committee are: Peterson, P.K., Croswell, Biernat, Bondhus, Carlson, Duxbury, Ernst, Forbes, French, Friberg, Hill, Ilstrup, Jensen.R., Kennedy, R., Luther, Martinson, O'Malley, Peterson, H., Prifrel, Reed, Shipka, Tucker, Wozniak.

If your representative is one of the sponsors on any of these bills, please let him hear from you at once and tell him why you are opposed to House Files 61 and 433.