



League of Women Voters of Minnesota Records

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Legislative
Report - 1961
Copy # 2

Local League Briefing of report, if available.

1961 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE

This list includes the name of each Minnesota Senator and Representative, his legislative district, county, address, and how he caucused (C for conservative, L for liberal).

SENATORS

<u>Dist.</u>	<u>Cau.</u>	<u>Name of Senator</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Address</u>
1	C	Lew W. Larson	Fillmore-Houston	Mabel
2	C	J. R. Keller	Winona	59 E. Broadway, Winona
3	C	Robert R. Dunlap	Wabasha	Plainview
4	L	A. M. Keith	Olmsted	405-14th Ave. SE, Roch.
5	C	P.J. Holand	Dodge-Mower	Box 473, Austin
6	C	Rudolph Hanson	Freeborn	236 Hyde, Albert Lea
7	C	Ernest J. Anderson	Faribault	Frost
8	C	Val Imm	Blue Earth	1515 N. Broad, Mankato
9	C	Chris L. Erickson	Martin-Watonwan	Fairmont
10	C	W. J. Franz	Cottonwood-Jackson	Mountain Lake
11	C	John L. Olson	Nobles-Rock	Route #2, Worthington
12	C	Joseph Vadheim	Lincoln-Murray-Pipestone	Tyler
13	C	J. A. Josefson	Lyon-Yellow Medicine	Minnetta
14	C	John M. Zwach	Brown-Redwood	Walnut Grove
15	C	Franklin P. Kroehler	Nicollet-Sibley	Henderson
16	C	Harold S. Nelson	Steele-Waseca	363 E. Broadway, Owatonna
17	L	Michael E. McGuire	Le Sueur	Montgomery
18	C	A. O. Sundet	Rice	R. 3, Faribault
19	C	Grover C. George	Goodhue	R. 3, Goodhue
20	L	Paul A. Thuet	Dakota	210 Schult Bldg, So.St.P.
21	C	John A. Metcalf	Carver-Scott	Shakopee
22	C	Harold R. Popp	McLeod	Hutchinson
23	C	Leo J. Lauerman	Renville	Olivia
24	C	Fay George Child	Chippewa-Lac Qui Parle	Maynard
25	C	Harry L. Wahlstrand	Kandiyohi-Swift	Willmar
26	C	Stanley W. Holmquist	Meeker	Grove City
27	C	Thos. P. Welch	Wright	Buffalo
28	L	Harold Kalina	Hennepin	115-36th Ave. NE, Mpls.
29	L	Donald Fraser	Hennepin	813-7th St. SE, Mpls.
30	C	Donald O. Wright	Hennepin	917 Plymouth Bldg, Mpls.
31	L	Jack Davies	Hennepin	2023 Stevens So., Mpls.
32	L	Herman J. Kording	Hennepin	3533-36th Ave. So., Mpls.
33	C	Chas. W. Root	Hennepin	401 Thorpe Bldg., Mpls.
34	C	Daniel S. Feidt	Hennepin	1031 NW Bank Bldg., Mpls.
35	C	H. P. Goodin	Hennepin	3818 Thomas No., Mpls.
36	C	Alf Bergerud	Hennepin	5100 Ridge Road, Edina
37	L	Harold W. Schultz	Ramsey	1176 E. Hawthorne, St.Paul
38	L	Edward G. Novak	Ramsey	1424 Arundel St., St.Paul
39	L	Karl F. Grittner	Ramsey	824 Cherokee, St. Paul
40	C	Harold J. O'Loughlin	Ramsey	1137 Portland, St.Paul
41	C	Leslie E. Westin	Ramsey	1122 Minn. Bldg., St.Paul
42	C	Claude H. Allen	Ramsey	909 Lakeview Ave., St.Paul
43	L	Raphael Salmore	Washington	718 W. Pine, Stillwater
44	L	Ralph W. Johnson	Anoka-Isanti	R. #2, Isanti
45	C	John L. Richardson	Benton-Sherburne-Stearns	506-8th St. No., St.Cloud

SENATORS

<u>Dist.</u>	<u>Cau.</u>	<u>Name of Senator</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Address</u>
46	C	Henry M. Harren	Stearns	Albany
47	C	Clifford Lofvegren	Douglas-Pope	R. 3, Alexandria
48	L	C. J. Benson	Big Stone-Grant-Stevens-Traverse	Ortonville
49	C	W. B. Dosland	Clay-Wilkin	1209 4th So., Moorhead
50	C	Cliff Ukkelberg	Ottertail	Clitherall
51	L	Wm. C.F. Heuer	Todd-Wadena	Bertha
52	L	V. Shipka	Cass-Itasca	Grand Rapids
53	C	Gordon Rosenmeier	Crow Wing-Morrison	Little Falls
54	L	Norman W. Hanson	Aitkin-Carlton	Cromwell
55	C	C. C. Mitchell	Kanabec-Mille Lacs-Sherburne	Princeton
56	L	C. Elmer Johnson	Chisago-Pine	Almelund
57	C	Gordon H. Butler	Cook-Lake-St. Louis	2410 Branch St., Duluth
58	L	Richard E. Ferrario	St. Louis	32 No. 21st Ave.W., Duluth
59	L	Homer M. Carr	St. Louis	25 5th St., Proctor
60	L	Elmer Peterson	St. Louis	3124 3rd Ave.W., Hibbing
61	L	Thomas D. Vukelich	St. Louis	312 Nebraska, Gilbert
62	C	John H. McKee	Beltrami-Koochiching-Lake of the Woods	1002 Bemidji Ave, Bemidji
63	L	Norman J. Walz	Becker-Hubbard	1140 W. Ave., Detroit Lakes
64	C	Norman Larson	Mahnomen-Norman	Ada
65	L	Roy E. Wiseth	Clearwater-Pennington-Red Lake	Goodridge
66	L	Louis A. Murray	Polk	East Grand Forks
67	C	Donald Sinclair	Kittson-Marshall-Roseau	Stephen

REPRESENTATIVES

1	C	Moppy Anderson	Fillmore-Houston	Preston
1	C	Clinton J. Hall	Fillmore	Rushford
1	C	L. L. Duxbury, Jr.	Houston	Caledonia
2	L	John D. McGill	Winona-1st Division	508 Harriet, Winona
2	C	Donald McLeod	Winona-2nd Division	Lewiston
3	C	Frank Furst	Wabasha	Lake City
4	C	Donald T. Franke	Olmsted	835-10 $\frac{1}{2}$ SW, Rochester
5	C	Al Falkenhagen	Dodge	Kasson
5	C	Emil Schaeffer	Mower	709A-1st Ave.NW, Austin
6	L	Edmond F. Conn	Freeborn	R. 2, Alden
7	C	L. B. Erdahl	Faribault	Frost
8	C	Roy Schulz	Blue Earth	R. 4, Mankato
8	C	Donald E. Swenson	Blue Earth	217 W. 8th St., Mankato
9	C	G. J. Van DeRiet	Martin	316 Lake Ave., Fairmont
9	C	M. K. Hegstrom	Watonwan	318-8th S., St. James
10	L	Sam Franz	Cottonwood	R. 2, Mountain Lake
10	L	George Mann	Jackson	Windom
11	L	Wayne R. Bassett	Nobles	117 Lake Ave., Worthington
11	C	Roy H. Cummings	Rock	430 W. Crawford, Luverne
12	C	Graham Fuller	Lincoln	Ivanhoe
12	L	Reuben Wee	Murray	Balaton
12	C	Lawrence Cunningham	Pipestone	R. 4, Box 110, Pipestone
13	L	Dr. J. J. Kelly	Lyon	210 W. Redwood, Marshall
13	L	Curtis B. Warnke	Yellow Medicine	Wood Lake
14	C	Harvey N. Paulson	Redwood-Brown at Lge	R. 3, Sleepy Eye
14	C	Ivan Stone	Brown	614 N. Jefferson, New Ulm
14	C	Aubrey W. Dirlam	Redwood	Redwood Falls
15	C	Harold R. Anderson	Nicollet	333 Page, N. Mankato
15	C	August B. Mueller	Sibley	Arlington

REPRESENTATIVES

(3)

<u>Dist.</u>	<u>Cau.</u>	<u>Name of Representative</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Address</u>
16	C	John A. Hartle	Steele	1121 Austin Rd, Owatonna
16	C	Rodney N. Searle	Waseca	R. #1, Waseca
17	C	George B. Krenik	LeSueur	R. #1, LeCenter
18	C	Robert C. Kucera	Rice	Med. Arts Bldg, Northfield
19	C	Roy L. Voxland	Goodhue-1st Division	Rural Route, Kenyon
19	C	Clarence G. Langley	Goodhue-2nd Division	615 Maple, Red Wing
20	C	Walter K. Klaus	Dakota	302-4th Ave, Farmington
21	C	Ralph Jopp	Carver	Mayer
21	L	John M. Fitzgerald	Scott	201 Sunrise, New Prague
22	C	Walter C. Jungclauss	McLeod	1627 Greely, Glencoe
23	L	Odean Enestvedt	Renville	Sacred Heart
24	C	George P. Grussing	Chippewa	Clara City
24	L	Alvin O. Hofstad	Lac Qui Parle	Madison
25	L	Eugene P. Knudsen	Kandiyohi	R. #1, Kandiyohi
25	L	Martin McGowan, Jr.	Swift	Appleton
26	C	O. Gerhard Nordlie	Meeker	619 N. Holcombe, Litchfield
27	L	Victor N. Jude	Wright	Maple Lake
27	C	Glen W. Swenson	Wright	104 Division, Buffalo
28	L	Stanley J. Fudro	Hennepin	2208-2nd NE, Mpls.
28	L	Edward J. Tomczyk	Hennepin	1614 California NE, Mpls.
29	L	George E. Murk	Hennepin	3357 Lincoln NE, Mpls.
29	L	John P. Skeate	Hennepin	1324 Buchanan NE, Mpls.
30	C	Douglas M. Head	Hennepin	1782 Fremont S., Mpls.
30	L	Sally Luther	Hennepin	1937 Kenwood Pkwy, Mpls.
31	L	James L. Adams	Hennepin	616 E. 19th St., Mpls.
31	L	Martin O. Sabo	Hennepin	2129 Riverside, Mpls.
32	L	Stanley A. Enebo	Hennepin	3304 E. 25th St., Mpls.
32	L	Edw. J. Volstad	Hennepin	3327-25th Ave. S., Mpls.
33	C	Harold J. Anderson	Hennepin	4919 Colfax S., Mpls.
33	C	George A. French	Hennepin	5140 Penn Ave. S., Mpls.
34	C	Glenn D. McCarty	Hennepin	2221 Humboldt S., Mpls.
34	C	F. Gordon Wright	Hennepin	2912 Chowen S., Mpls.
35	L	Robert Latz	Hennepin	1220 Morgan N., Mpls.
35	L	Leo D. Mosier	Hennepin	4340 Washburn N., Mpls.
36	L	Richard J. Parish	Hennepin North	2565 Vale Crest Rd., Mpls.
36	C	C. Donald Peterson	Hennepin South	4809 Wilford Way, Edina
37	L	Wendell Anderson	Ramsey North	852 E. Wheelock, St. Paul
37	L	Richard W. Richie	Ramsey South	509 Fred St., St. Paul
38	L	Joseph Prifrel, Jr.	Ramsey North	1031 Woodbridge, St. Paul
38	L	Anthony Podgorski	Ramsey South	642 Van Buren, St. Paul
39	L	D. D. Wozniak	Ramsey-Ward 5	1291 Bohland Pl., St. Paul
39	L	Ernest Beedle	Ramsey-Ward 6	508 E. Belvidere, St. Paul
40	C	Michael Mulder	Ramsey-Ward 4	405 Washington, St. Paul
40	L	Peter S. Popovich	Ramsey-Ward 7	470 Summit Ave., St. Paul
41	L	William B. McKenzie	Ramsey	45 Tierney, North St. Paul
41	L	William L. Shovell	Ramsey	466 Johnson Pkwy, St. Paul
42	L	Richard Jones	Ramsey-North	1863 Glenpaul Rd., St. Paul
42	C	Clifton Parks	Ramsey-South	1678 Beechwood, St. Paul
43	C	Howard R. Albertson	Washington	424 N. 4th, Stillwater
43	L	Richard W. O'Dea	Washington	92 Wildwood Beach Rd., Mahtomedi
44	L	John H. Nordin	Anoka-Isanti	Soderville
45	C	Marvin C. Schumann	Benton-Sherburne	Rice
45	C	Robert Mahowald	Stearns	1540-6th N., St. Cloud
46	L	Edmund C. Tiemann	Stearns-1st Division	Melrose
46	C	John J. Kinzer	Stearns-2nd Division	Cold Spring

REPRESENTATIVES

(4)

<u>Dist.</u>	<u>Cau.</u>	<u>Name of Representative</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Address</u>
47	L	Julian O. Newhouse	Douglas	1207 Bryant, Alexandria
47	L	Edward E. Barsness	Pope	Glenwood
48	L	S. R. Barr	Big Stone	424 Jackson, Ortonville
48	L	Carl M. Iverson	Grant	Ashby
48	L	Hervey Richardson	Stevens	Morris
48	L	Dan Conroy	Traverse	Dumont
49	C	Clarence I. Evenson	Clay	419-5th S., Moorhead
49	L	R. N. Nelson	Wilkin	321 N. 6th, Breckenridge
50	C	Roy E. Dunn	Otter Tail	Pelican Rapids
50	C	H. J. Henning	Otter Tail	Pelican Rapids
50	C	George W. Karvonen	Otter Tail	Deer Creek
50	L	Peter Van Santen	Otter Tail	Battle Lake
51	L	Keith Hinman	Todd	Grey Eagle
51	C	Ron Everson	Wadena	Wadena
52	C	Robert G. Renner	Cass	Walker
52	L	George Wangensteen	Itasca	Bovey
53	C	Fred W. Schwanke	Crow Wing-Morrison at large	Deerwood
53	L	Charles L. Halsted	Crow Wing	103-5th NE, Brainerd
53	L	Gordon Gerling	Morrison	R. #1, Little Falls
54	L	Birger Nurminen	Aitkin	R. #1, Aitkin
54	L	Bernard Carlson	Carlton	1216 Selmsier, Cloquet
55	L	George E. Grant	Kanabec-Mille Lacs- Sherburne	Route #2, Milaca
55	C	Robert J. Odegard	Kanabec-Mille Lacs- Sherburne	116 S. 5th, Princeton
56	L	A. Harold Peterson	Chisago	Chisago City
56	C	Joe Gimpl	Pine	Hinckley
57	L	William H. House	Cook-Lake	W. Star Route, Two Harbors
57	C	Roger F. Noreen	St. Louis	121 N. 16th E., Duluth
58	L	Jack M. Peterson	St. Louis	1406 Anderson Rd, Duluth
58	L	Arne C. Wanvick	St. Louis	215 W. 3rd St., Duluth
59	L	Francis LaBrosse	St. Louis	3138 Restormel, Duluth
59	L	Willard M. Munger	St. Louis	7408 Grand Ave., Duluth
60	L	Jack Feena	St. Louis	2530-3rd Ave.W., Hibbing
60	L	Loren S. Rutter	St. Louis	Kinney
61	L	Fred A. Cina	St. Louis	11 N. Erie St., Aurora
61	L	Peter X. Fugina	St. Louis	5 Merritt Dr., Virginia
62	C	Leonard R. Dickinson	Beltrami-Lake of the Woods	RFD No. 1, Bemidji
62	L	E. J. Chilgren	Koochiching	Little Fork
63	L	Harry Basford	Becker	Wolf Lake
63	L	Esther Fieldman	Hubbard	Park Rapids
64	L	Burnett J. Bergeson	Norman-Mahnomen	Twin Valley
65	L	L. J. Lee	Clearwater-Pennington- Red Lake	Bagley
65	L	Ben Wichterman	Clearwater-Pennington- Red Lake	RFD, Plummer
66	C	Harveydale Maruska	Polk	Angus
66	L	Harvey A. Wilder	Polk	202 S. Hubbard, Crookston
67	L	Victor L. Johnson	Kittson	Lake Bronson
67	C	Richard W. Fitzsimons	Marshall	Argyle
67	L	Everett Battles	Roseau	Warroad

January 25, 1961

MEMO to Local League Water Chairmen and Presidents
FROM Mrs. Grady Mann, State Water Chairman
RE Question of supporting or opposing proposed state
legislation on metropolitan water problems

A meeting will be held Wed., Feb. 1, 1:30 P.M. in State Office, 15 & Washington Ave.S.E. to consider this matter. To refresh your memory, review the Know Your River Basin Survey of the Twin Cities Metropolitan Area (Feb.27,1959) and the publications from national How to Organize a River Basin Group (Sept.1958) and the May 1960 Nat'l. Board Report.

THE MINNESOTA VOTER

A PUBLICATION OF THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

VOL. 39

May-June, 1961

NO. 6

STATE PROGRAM 1961-1963

CURRENT AGENDA *(State governmental issues chosen by the convention for concerted action.)*

- I. The League of Women Voters of Minnesota will work for amendments to improve the constitution of the state of Minnesota.

Adoption of this item means: 1) the LWV recognizes that, for the present, the most feasible method of constitutional revision is by amendment; 2) it will be prepared to propose amendments to the legislature as well as to influence voter acceptance or rejection of those proposed by the legislature. A three-pronged approach is anticipated: study and consensus on amendments which will appear on the 1962 ballot; an overall look at the constitution to assess which articles need early revision; arrival at a more precise position on changes in a particular article. Should Governor Andersen appoint a committee to recommend amendments, its study might well affect our own. Hopefully, with guidance from the 1962 Council meeting, we will be ready to submit amendments to the 1963 legislature.

Mrs. Albert Richter, Chairman

- II. The League of Women Voters of Minnesota will continue its support of the principles of employment on merit and will study other problems of discrimination.

This item will include a concentration of concern on the issues of employment and housing, and an emphasis on the special problems of the Minnesota Indian which are governmental in nature and subject to governmental solutions.

Mrs. David Kanatz, Chairman

CONTINUING RESPONSIBILITIES *(State governmental issues on which the LWV of Minnesota has a position and on which it may continue to act.)*

1. Ethics in government (conflict of interest and lobby regulation).
2. Election laws, party designation, and corrupt practices.
3. Home rule.
4. Constitutional revision by convention.

Not Only That . . . But

Not only did the 38th biennial Convention of the LWV of Minnesota adopt a program; it socialized and exchanged ideas; it caucused; it took inspiration from the "great expectations" outlined by our state president; it heard John Bebout on the state of state governments; it licked its legislative wounds; it got first-hand reports of the 1961 national LWV Council meeting; it took care of by-laws, budget, and Board; and it did all this without holding a "special session."

WHO CAME?

Only two Leagues were unrepresented; 53 local and four provisional Leagues sent 268 delegates and 112 observers, well over half of whom were experiencing their first convention. Twelve state Board members, one national Board member (our own Barb Stuhler), two visitors, and 23 Convention workers from the efficient and gracious hostess League—St. Louis Park—brought the total attendance to 418. It was a smooth-running operation from start to finish, thanks to all participants including our able staff—Grace Wilson and Roberta Williams.

CLIMATE

Warm, not hot; refreshing breezes, but no wind; a bit of precipitation during the always-moving Hope Washburn Award presentation; rising and falling barometric pressure as voting progressed on program items; sunny throughout.

BUDGET, PLEDGES, GIFTS

Only a slight adjustment had to be made in the proposed budget, the cuts falling in office operation, the accrual fund for new equipment, and the item for visual aids. Of the 11 Leagues who were unable to meet the suggested pledge for state and national services, three made special gifts to bring their contribution for this year close to the suggested sum (*White Bear*), equal to it (*Granite Falls*), or above (*St. Anthony*). *Owatonna* pledged the suggested amount and added a gift, *New Ulm* raised its pledge, and *several St. Paul members* made a direct gift. (After Convention *White Bear* sent another \$30 to close the gap; *New Ulm* added \$25.)

LEGISLATIVE REPORT

So much to tell, so much to evaluate. We can only try to skim the cream from the lobbyists' remarks. Mrs. George Seltzer, legislative chairman, briefly reviewed the fall workshops, the observers' program, and the publications—*Capitol Letter*, *How a Bill Becomes a Law*, *Lobby by Letter*. She concluded with two general observations: 1) there appears to be slight direct relationship between the League's educational activities and what happens to its program at the legislature; 2) the election of both senators and representatives genuinely committed to legislation the League believes important, is basic. If these observations are valid and if the League wants to realize its legislative goals, then it may need to consider ways in which its informed and able members, working as individuals within the political party of their choice, can do a better job.

(Interestingly, Representative *Ether Fieldman* brought out the same point in her luncheon address the next day.)

Ethics in Government chairman Mrs. Kenneth Sigford reported CONFLICT OF INTEREST the one ethics area where some legislation was achieved. Passed first in the House essentially in its original form, the bill was completely rewritten in the Senate; the House then concurred in the changes. The law contains little of what LWV members said they wanted. It does provide separate commissions for executive officers and legislators. Each agency head is directed to issue a code of public service ethics. In the legislature permanent ethics committees are to be established in each house to hear charges, hold hearings, issue advisory opinions; they may recommend disciplinary action to the appropriate house; if legal violations occur they may turn the information

over to the attorney general. The code of ethics for legislators is based on the canons of legal ethics of the Bar Association; it says a legislator *should* not (rather than *may* not) do such things as take another job which might impair his judgment as a legislator, or vote on a matter where there is a conflict between his public and private interest. The lack of any requirement for disclosure of personal interest is the most disappointing omission from the law.

"Some of you," said Mrs. Sigford, "may feel the emasculation is so complete that no law at all would have been preferable. But several legislators who worked hardest for it feel this small beginning may grow into something far more worthwhile if public interest and pressure are sustained."

The LOBBY REGULATION story is a short one. The original bill passed the House by a large vote. The Senate Civil Administration committee buried it with unkind words; in their opinion it was "unnecessary."

CORRUPT PRACTICES. Here Mrs. Sigford noted the LWV has been following a double track: the bill from the Governor's Committee on Ethics in Government and the one from the Interim Commission on Election Laws. League consensus revealed members were primarily concerned with getting full reporting of all money actually spent in elections, and with bringing the volunteer committee under closer control. The Governor's Committee bill was amended to do just that. What happened to it? Same refrain: passed by the House, killed by the Senate in committee—Elections this time. The Senate appears to take a very dim view of disclosing anything about money spent in elections or about the legislative process.

No final action on the corrupt practices bill from the Interim Commission had been taken at Convention time (nor was there subsequent action). It would have raised the allowable expenditure limit by five cents for each vote cast for a particular office in the last election, plus the same base allowance now provided.

One other election bill, drafted by Louise Kuderling and now law, implements Amendment No. 4 (passed with LWV help last fall). It EASES THE 30-DAY RESIDENCE REQUIREMENT. If a voter moves within his municipality just before an election, he votes in his old precinct; if he moves to a new municipality he gets a certificate of eligibility from his former resi-

dence which enables him to vote, for that election only, in his new precinct.

PARTY DESIGNATION. Summing up the remarks of Mrs. David Kanatz, chairman: In spite of your tremendous "lobby by letter" effort, the bill failed. The House Elections committee recommended it to pass. Before it reached the House floor, the Senate Elections and Reapportionment committee refused to send the companion bill out, even without recommendation. A move to pry it loose from that committee lost by a close vote on the Senate floor. Result: our legislators will be elected without party designation again in 1962.

Lobbyists for the LWV's Continuing Responsibilities were introduced by Mrs. W. R. Miller, CR chairman. Mrs. Byron Cochran covered CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS. She noted that though the record may seem rather glum, many bills proposing amendments were introduced. The League had a vital concern in eight introduced in the Senate and 11 in the House. This means there is dissatisfaction with the present constitution, particularly the legislative article, and revision is not a dead issue.

Mrs. Harold Watson reported on the League's concern for protecting existing legislation dealing with employment on merit. She also noted passage of the fair housing bill (effective December 31, 1962) which includes changing the name of the Fair Employment Practices Commission to the State Commission Against Discrimination (SCAD). The age amendment to the FEP law failed to pass the Senate, though it did pass the House in regular session.

Mrs. Stanley Kane said for once we were the Status Quoers on REAPPORTIONMENT, since the League's chief objective was to hold the line on the statute achieved in 1959 (the Bergerud bill). What's more, it was easy! Most legislators have come to accept the idea of reapportionment. Many are convinced they would fare far worse if they chanced another court suit by repeal or even delay. But she cautioned the League never again to let reapportionment become an unacceptable or merely an unfamiliar word in Minnesota. "It is very likely," she said, "that the Senate and the rural areas in general might prefer to work with the present constitution, carrying it out when either citizens or courts force them to, but always with the legislative prerogative of compromising with census figures and manipulating districts as the incumbent leaders see fit."

Reporting on HOME RULE, Mrs. Kane said we have to be patient yet another session, at least. Only the House passed the League-supported bill easing the method by which charter cities and villages could have amended their documents.

She spoke particularly of the need for metropolitan

WANTED

Leaguers with a yen for study, to join a state resource committee. New agenda items I and II need committee research. Requirements: interest and willingness to work. Outstate residence especially desirable. Call or write . . .

Mrs. Albert Richter 5038 Gladstone Minneapolis 19, Minn. TA 4-5546	Item I: Committee on Constitutional Amendments
Mrs. David Kanatz 2901 O'Henry Road Minneapolis 12, Minn. JU 8-4709	Item II: Committee on Problems of Discrimination

area cooperation, brought to public attention by the Metropolitan Sanitary District bill (now dead). Political scientists say state legislatures are not facing this "great submerged continent" of problems. Would it be possible, she wondered, for a combination of metropolitan leagues to do some thinking along the lines of local sovereignty (home rule) vs. community cooperation?

"No," said Mrs. Seltzer in summary, "the legislature did not produce great things for the League in 1961. But the very existence of the League is a reminder that good government is important to pursue and in fact is being pursued by a group of sincere and dedicated women, issue by issue." If the League is less than pleased, it might examine the "why and how come." Must its members, as individuals, achieve greater political effectiveness first?

PROGRAM DECISIONS

Thoughtful debate couched in well chosen words, sophisticated strategy, and a fine spirit of fair play marked the program discussion. Four Current Agenda items were voted consideration on the first afternoon: two recommended by the state Board (constitutional revision, and problems of discrimination) and two non-recommended items (a study of state taxes, and the Indian problem in Minnesota). The Convention agreed to discuss all of them before voting on any of them.

It is almost impossible to choose among the many good points made on the floor, but these few may give you a flavorful taste.

Constitutional revision. The constitution has been measureably improved, but before the League can go further it needs more exact positions on basic issues. Then

it could go to the legislature and say, "Gentlemen, this is what we think needs to be done to the constitution. This is what other states have done. We are willing to cooperate with you on these specific aspects; we trust you will be willing to cooperate with us in seeing that the necessary amendments get on the ballot, since this is the method you have chosen." Thus the League would be fulfilling not only its role but its *mission*: to improve the climate and the structure of government in Minnesota.

Opposition to the item was based largely on the conviction that many members are tired of the subject and it is not "exciting" enough to attract new members.

Problems of discrimination. Opposition was voiced by those who believe the subject is too "emotional" or is being taken care of adequately by other groups.

Those for the item said we have reached a critical stage in fashioning League program. We must recognize the great sweeping changes in our political and social scene. Governmental units have moved ahead to deal with social problems when they affect our general welfare. If the League is not tough-minded enough and clear-headed enough to tackle this admittedly tangled area, then we must question what its ultimate destiny will be. Structure of government is important, but it is possible to have a very elaborate structure housing a decadent society whose values are so misplaced as to allow destruction of the structure. We must demonstrate to the world that our form of government has meaning for all the people who live under it.

Tax study. Answering the argument that the item would be too "political," proponents said this might be its strength; Greta Garbo had big feet—she capitalized on them; Jimmy Durante had a big nose—everybody loved him for it. Both parties seem to be making taxes a political football. "Let them punt," said a delegate. "The League is ready to receive." Several stressed the general interest in this "bread and butter" question; League members ought to be knowledgeable about it. Hard to reach consensus? Sixteen of the 18 state Leagues working on such an item have done so, we were told.

Indian problem. In their Thursday evening caucus advocates of this item agreed it could be included in the "problems of discrimination" item and stated this wish on the floor on Friday.

Voting. A valiant campaign was waged for adoption of a one-item agenda—any item, but please, only one. For a little while it looked as though the Convention had done just that. Constitutional revision was adopted. Problems of discrimination lost 106 to 140. Taxes (needing a two-thirds majority because it was a non-recommended item) lost, 131 for, 115 against. The Indian problem was decisively voted down as a separate item. Then came a move to reconsider the second item. It was tabled until a vote could be taken to reconsider the third item (taxes). The latter lost; the former was taken from

the table and passed. So the *problems of discrimination* item was again before the Convention, and this time it was adopted, 138 to 120. Much excitement!

Continuing Responsibilities were then adopted with dispatch, worded as they appear on page one.

The Family Is Growing

. . . and Prospering

Lusty new twins—*Albert Lea* with 50 members and *Fridley* with 52, were recognized as local Leagues by National one week after our State Convention. Freshborn county now has its first League and Anoka county its third.

Both have done an outstanding public relations job through voters service, distribution of publications, and taking LWV program to the community. One thousand copies of "Introducing Albert Lea" were presented to contributors, schools, and other key people. The first finance drive went way over the top. Mrs. John Arneson is *Albert Lea's* president; Mrs. R. Drew Miller, former state Board member and a past president of the Rochester League, was their adviser during the provisional period. Fridley's finance drive exceeded the goal, too. Their local survey will be off the press any day. President is Mrs. James Lehn; adviser, Mrs. Donald Guthrie of Mahtomedi, also a former state Board member.

Willmar became a new provisional League on May 9 when the state Board recognized it as such. This gives us a toe hold in Kandiyohi county. Willmar started with 43 paid members, \$5 dues, and a budget which includes \$125 for state and national services. Unit discussions began with "You Are the Government." All members received a copy prior to the meetings. Mrs. Robert Johnson is president; adviser is Mrs. John Lundquist of Granite Falls, a past president there.

This was a year of many successful finance drives, reflecting genuine service to the community and careful planning. We can list only the most outstanding: *Brooklyn Center*, *Hibbing*, *Maplewood*, *New Ulm*, *Owatonna*, *Rochester*, *St. Anthony*, and *St. Cloud*. New Ulm merits special mention. At Convention they increased their pledge from the suggested \$80 to \$100. The next week their drive was so successful that they sent an additional gift of \$25 to the state Board. All this with a membership of 24.

Special mention also should be made of the increase in member contributions in *Minneapolis*, due to actually "selling" finance to the individual member. For the past five years the finance committee has visited each unit to present the needs, and it is paying off—not only in more gifts but in more willingness to solicit. Without an all-out effort on both fronts it would be impossible for Minneapolis to meet its whopping pledge of \$5,650 for state and national services.

Mrs. O. J. Janski

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AWARD WINNER, 1961



Mrs. SIGFORD

has done it," then ticked off an imposing list at both the local and state levels. The most recent, of course, is first vice president on the state Board and chairman of Ethics in Government. Jan also has been chairman for a Council and a Convention; she has organized area conferences; made countless speeches for the League; testified at the legislature.

To know all this is to know the scope of her League work. To know her qualities of leadership, the depth and intensity of her involvement, you have to know Jan. To know she is a good wife and mother you have to know her talented family of five. She likes camping, hiking, climbing mountains. "We might even go far," said Barb, "as to call Jan an older All-American girl."

Academic background? Political science! She held the Ueland fellowship, named for the founder of the Minnesota LWV, and the only one for women graduate students in political science at the University of Minnesota. A League natural, she is also a natural for her new job, come August, as editor of *Minnesota Municipalities* and assistant to the director of the League of Minnesota Municipalities.

The fact that 14 others also were nominated for the Hope Washburn Award this year is evidence of the many, many outstanding women in the League. We can be nothing but grateful for this continuing embarrassment of riches.

And if You Missed it in the Newspapers . . .

Barbara Stuhler is the first woman to be invited to attend the Wilton Park conference, sponsored by the British government, since its beginning in 1946. It will be held in Sussex July 16 to 29. The subject: "The Two Sides of the Atlantic Community: North America and Europe."

Nuggets From John Bebout

Mr. Bebout, addressing the Convention on the future of state governments, said he had three stock speeches and would give us a condensed version of all of them—laments, orchids, and the "onward and upward" bit. (*He*

is director of the Temporary Commission on Revision and Simplification of the Constitution of New York State.) The "neglect" laments:

- States have failed to take initiative, particularly in helping urban areas solve their complex problems.
- They have not kept the organization, management, and procedures of state government in step with modern needs, nor do many make the required tax effort.

The "outmoded" laments:

- States are obsolete, not natural units; state lines cut through communities of interest.
- Constitutional weaknesses restrict and enfeeble states, encourage the trend toward Washington; legislatures are weighted on the rural side, so urban interests find it easier to get responses from Congress. (Even the U. S. Senate, in spite of area representation, is an "urban" body because in most states urban voters are in the majority and senators have to cater to them to get elected.)
- States devote less money to research and planning than federal and local government, or private enterprise.
- High caliber men are not attracted to, or do not stay in, state government; they tend to use it as a stepping stone.

The "threat to the nation" lament:

- "States rights" extremism is destroying the fabric of liberty.

Orchids:

- States still do provide a system for decentralization; they have helped to avoid the two extremes of bureaucratic centralization and excessive fragmentation.
- State-local functions and services are growing, as is personnel employed; expenditures have increased faster at the state-local level than at the federal.
- States do pioneer in such areas as higher education, public welfare, roads, conservation, land use, recreation, civil and human rights.
- They have, and will keep, possession of the tools for dealing with many domestic problems, especially those of the metropolitan area, since they have control over reorganization of local governments and legal power over land use.
- Largest orchid of all—they provide unparalleled opportunity to practice politics, high and low!

Onward and upward:

For better or for worse, states are here to stay. "Think how impossible it would be to reduce the number of stars in the flag," quipped Mr. Bebout. If we seek vitality rather than obsolescence we have to get over the ambivalence of decrying the power of the federal government and yet refusing to unleash the states to fill the vacuum which the people want filled. Preservation of the states will depend on whether or not we determine, for the

public good, to make the necessary effort. "The League of Women Voters," said Mr. Bebout, "is the only national organization which has really 'caught' this need."

* * *

A sage bit from Mrs. Anderson's presidential report to the Convention seems apropos here: "It has been said that The Cow will not answer a letter, nor will she heed a telegram; the might give a faint moo of appreciation at a television show, but the only way to get milk is to sit right down beside her and give her your undivided attention." Incidentally, if you haven't read the whole report, get a copy from a delegate. You'll never regret it!

Summer Reading on Foreign Policy

Emphasis areas:

1. U. S. farm surpluses and their use in developing countries.
2. Harmonizing trade relationships between regional blocks.
3. Liberalizing trade and making adjustments for injured industries.

Note: National LWV publications dealing with these areas will be out in September. The following will provide good background reading:

A Proposal: Key to an Effective Farm Policy. Rostow and Milkin.

The Status of Economic Development. W. W. Rostow. (Both available in paperback edition and library.)

Trade, Aid, and the Farm Surplus. O. B. Jesness. (Available FREE at Pamphlet Room, Coffey Hall, University of Minnesota St. Paul campus.)

Farm Forum Speeches (Can We Export the Surplus, et al) (Available FREE, Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

... Mrs. Elmer Isaksen, Publications Chairman

League Tour of Europe

Will you be aboard? Half the plane space is already booked, and our travel adviser is in Europe now making definite arrangements for the piece de resistance of this tailor-made tour—meeting leading women in government in Britain, The Netherlands, Belgium, and France. He also has been asked to make it possible for us to talk with trade bloc representatives, hopefully from the Inner Six and the Outer Seven. (Or will the alignment be seven and six by then?)

Sightseeing won't be short-changed either. For a first-timer the itinerary reads like a book of dreams—a tour of London's East End, Oxford, the Shakespeare country; by boat to the Hook of Holland, to Amsterdam via The Hague, Volendam, the Isle of Marken, a Dutch cheese factory; Brussels; then Versailles and Paris.

The men (some couples are signed up) may be intrigued by the 46th International Motor Show in London. For the women, private showings at famous design houses—Dior, Jacques Fath, Chanel, Balenciaga—can be arranged in Paris. Some time "at leisure" is provided; you can take more if it suits you. If you want more details, write Mrs. O. H. Anderson, 161 Juniper, Mahtomedi 13, Minn.

Seasoned travelers tell us we are getting a bargain. Perhaps best of all is the assurance of built-in congeniality.

From the President's Pen . . .

"Everything's coming up roses" might be my theme song as I look back on a most exciting Convention. The challenging program it chose changes our direction in a familiar field and expands an old position. This Convention proved again the quality of the League member in Minnesota. Your zest, your good nature, your evident joy in participation in the whole program process made it a pleasure to wield the gavel. I pay sincere tribute, also, to the performance of the state Board.

My rosy outlook for the future is further enhanced as I consider the leaders you have chosen to serve you—the local League presidents and Board members whom we have just met in three presidents' workshops, and the new state Board. We all feel keenly the honor you have done us, but the concomitant responsibilities also weigh heavily upon us.

However talented and knowledgeable and dedicated we might be, we are committed to doing what you wish us to do; for this we need a continuing flow of communication, of cooperation, of constructive criticism and support. Don't let our leadership be "a lonely kind." It is the steady assurance that we have your confidence, and know you well enough to truly speak for you, that will give us the inspiration and the courage to do the League job.

Here's to our rosy future.

Mrs. O. H. Anderson

(And here's a long-stemmed — unsought — American Beauty to our continuing president.)

key 1961

July 21, 1961

Mrs. Catherine M. Bell
P.O. Box 106
St. Peter, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Bell,

Sorry to be this late answering your letter of July 8th, requesting information on the voting record of 1961 legislators, especially in the area of appropriations for state hospitals for mentally ill.

I have just learned that the printed version of the 1961 Minnesota Laws is now available free. I understand that if you ask your newspaper office in St. Peter you can have a copy. It is indexed, and you can look up the legislation of interest to you.

The matter of a voting record is more difficult. Sometime in the future the House and Senate Journals will be printed and indexed, but the capitol didn't know today when I called them when that would be. When it is available, I am sure your senator and representative will have a copy, which you could ask to study in his office, I would think.

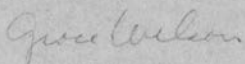
Public

Another source of information might be the Department of Welfare in state capitol. I know they kept a detailed record of legislation in their field. If you stop in and see Mr. Morris Hursh, in State Office Building -- oh, no, they've moved, and are now in Centennial Building....or write to him, he could tell you if he has the information you want.

I agree with you that the public is entitled to know the votes of each senator and representative. But there is no easy way to get it except through the efforts of Voluntary associations like ours -- in our case we keep records of votes on items on our program, but mental hospital appropriations does not happen to be in our field. Perhaps the Mental Health Association, 1645 Hennepin Ave., Mpls., might have a record.

In enclose the last issue of our Capitol Letter, which has a number of voting records, for your information.

Sincerely,



Mrs. Harold Wilson
Organization Secretary

St. Peter, Minnesota
July 8th, 1961

JUL 10 1961

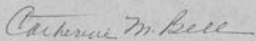
League of Women Voters of Minnesota
15th & Washington Avenue South East
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Dear Mesdames:

I have been informed that your League took a record of the voting in the 1961 Minnesota legislature. Is it possible for me to obtain a record of the voting on appropriations for the drug account and financing of our state hospitals for the mentally ill. I asked our senator, Franklin P. Kroehler and our representative Harold Anderson for this voting record and they both replied that it would be difficult to obtain.

Is not the public entitled to know the affirmative and negative votes of each senator and representative on a certain appropriation or issue? Any assistance you can give us will be greatly appreciated.

Yours very truly,


Catherine M. Bell
(Mrs.)

P. O. Box 106
St. Peter, Minnesota

copy & file + M. Seltz

Pine Bend Road, Route 1
South St. Paul, Minnesota
June 14, 1961

Dear Grace:

Hope you won't mind getting this on yellow paper-I ran out of typing material so here goes.

First of all, please note the correction re the seven northern communities Sanitary Bill :

Passed :

Formation of the northern suburban communities Sanitary District contingent on approval of the Water Pollution Control Commission and both Mpls and St Paul City Councils (and not as I said Sanitary District)

Enabling legislation on state-wide basis ^{permitting} two or more communities to form a sanitary district and establishing a pollution advisory council (Munger Bill)

Raised bonding limit for Mpls-St Paul Sanitary District from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5% of taxable real and personal property ~~levy~~, raised tax levy limit from 2 to 3 mills. (This will allow the ^{present} sanitary district to be enlarged and ~~improved~~.)

Failed to pass:

1. Metropolitan Sanitary District Bill.
2. To establish any interim commissions on water or water pollution study.

Possibilities on Metropolitan Sewerage Study:

1. Sub-committee of the Senate
 2. Legislative Research Committee
 3. Governor's Citizen's Group with several legislators from both Houses. (It is expected that Gov. Andersen will assert strong leadership regarding this study)
- *****

I am doing this in such a hurry so as to get it to you the typing mistakes are really showing up and possibly my spelling. If you can't make this out or in doubt call me collect at Hastings tel# GENEVA 7-3339.

Cordially yours,

Mrs J Homer Pierson
(Mrs J Homer Pierson)

P.S. Please show this signed as a report by both Betty Carr and myself as co-chairman.

carbon copies to Mr. Bill Leland, H. Watson, M. Seltzer, File ✓

Similar letter to Senator Sinclair

May 4, 1961

Representative Wm. Shovell
Chairman House Appropriations Committee
House of Representatives
St. Paul 1, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Shovell,

The League of Women Voters of Minnesota reaffirms its support of appropriations for the Fair Employment Practices Commission which will be adequate enough for it to carry on its work in the field of employment.

Sincerely,

Mrs. O. M. Anderson,
President

April 28, 1961

MEMO: Vi Kanatz, Jan Sigford, B. Kane, M. Watson, M. Miller, A. Cochrane, Irl Jensen, DA
FROM: Miriam Seltzer, RE LEGISLATIVE REPORT AT CONVENTION

We have been allotted approximately 45 minutes to present our Legislative Report Thursday afternoon, May 11, at 1:30 P.M. In view of this time limit I would like to suggest the following time schedule.

M. Seltzer	Introduction	4 minutes
Jan Sigford	Current Agenda Items	15 minutes
Vi Kanatz	Party Designation portion	6 minutes
M. Miller	Continuing Responsibilities	2 minutes
M. Watson	FEPC	2 minutes
B. Kane	Reapportionment and Home Rule	8 minutes
A. Cochrane	C. Convention	4 minutes
BREATH IN BETWEEN SOMEWHERE		1 minutes
M. Seltzer	Summary	<u>1 minute</u> 45

In the interest of continuity and emphasis, what about following the outline below in preparing your remarks?

- I. Briefly, what happened in session?
 - II. Significance of this action, or lack of it, as you see it -- for the League, and for the state.
 - III. What next in your area? (if anything)
 - IV. As a beginning toward assembling our legislative report, won't you please send us the comments you intend making at convention, plus any other correspondence, documents, non-publishable comments on the job you have just done.
- This would be the time, I think, for you to also send us your evaluation of our legislative activities, how it functioned, what suggestions you might care to make
COULD I HAVE THESE BY MAY 4th?
make for a future board.

If you have any questions, please call me at FE 5-3633. Thank you very much

April 12, 1961

Attention : Senator Fraser -

I was informed by phone just now that the Senate Local Government committee would meet this evening, just following adjournment of the evening legislative session. It will be impossible for me to be there, therefore I am sending this to you special delivery in the hope it can be read to the committee, and entered in the record in support of Senate File 1124.

The League of Women Voters of Minnesota wishes to give support to two important provisions of Senate File 1124.

1) Section 9 of the original bill, which has been deleted from the bill by the action of the House, and which was left out of consideration in the Senate Committee hearing.....

The Minnesota LWV feels it important that this section be restored. In line with its stand for increased Home Rule this section would permit governing bodies to initiate certain minor amendments to the local charter. The LWV feels this section contains adequate safeguards. It would make Home Rule more flexible. Certainly it would serve to reduce the number of local bills which flood the legislature each session. It also would protect legislators by giving them an 'out' when voters at home request special bills on matters of relatively small importance.

2) What was formerly section 10 and now is section 9 of the bill is also supported by the LWV of Minnesota as it, to some extent, strengthens Home Rule by easing the Charter amending process, in that it permits the governing body to prepare charter amendments to submit to the voters after review by the Charter Commission.

Thank you for your consideration of these statements from the League..

Sincerely,

Mrs. Ralph Bruce
Member Stae LWV Legislative Comm.

corrected the more frequent,
typing errors on the original.

MEMO: To State Board from G. Wilson, 4/5/61
RE: Pollo wing Time for Action

*File
leg. General*

Jan Sigford heard from Governor's Office, asking how really interested LW was in having an Interim Commission appointed to study needed revisions of constitution. She assured him we were, but that she understood the proposal ~~is~~ was in a sub committee of Senate Rules and Legislative Expense Committee. (She had told him earlier we didn't like the wording, which gave no vote to the laymen on the commission). He said he understood the wording of the 1947 law was substituted for the present wording in sub committee. Jan spoke to Senator Holmquist, who foresaw no trouble in getting the new wording accepted by the whole committee, and said that action by the League to get the matter out of sub committee would be helpful.

SO.....Jan consulted with DA, who agreed a Time for Action should go out to Leagues with members on the committee, and that rural members of St. Board should write rural members of the committee, even if not in their own district. DA agreed to write to G. Rosenmeier.

TOWARD the end of afternoon (4 PM), Jan reached Audrey Cochrane, who composed Call to Action, which Grace typed and sent out April 4 and 8AM April 5, to following:

Zwach, New Ulm	Imm, W. Whiting	Sinclair, J. Neumaier
Butler, Duluth, & Kwehch	Keller, M. Miller	Wahlstrand, Ill, absent
Chils, Granite Falls	Larson, J. Neumaier	Welch, Buffalo
Dunlap, M. Miller	Lofvegren, Alexandria	Westin, St. Paul
Erickson, A. Whiting	Mitchell, L. Mann	Wright, Mpls.
Feidt, Minneapolis	Root, Minneapolis	
George, Red Wing and M. Miller	Rosenmeier, Brainerd & Danderson	

The Time for Action read as follows:

S.F. 963 Authors: Holmquist, (26C) Bergerud (36C), Root, ; (33 C)
"A bill for an act creating an Interim Commission to study problems relating to revision of the constitution of the State of Minnesota through the amendatory process, appropriating money therefor."

This bill calls for the setting up of a Commission to carry out the proposal in the inaugural address of Governor Anderson, "To further implement Constitutional Revision by the amendatory process, I propose a Commission of legislators and laymen to work on article revision and amendment preparation."

A similar commission was set up in 1947 which included representatives of the Senate and the House and citizens appointed by the Governor and Chief Justice. It is hoped that this Commission will be similar in intent to the 1947 Commission giving the appointed laymen the same voting privileges as the legislator members.

In order to have this Commission become more than a projected idea, it must be sent to the parent Senate Rules and Legislative Expense Committee, so that it may then come on to the floor of the Senate.

Will you write ~~Senator~~ Senator _____

from your district, who serves on this Committee, and urge that this bill be passed out of the Sub Committee immediately, for TIME IS SO SHORT....

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 15th & Washington Aves.S.E., Minneapolis 14, Minn.
April 4, 1961

040461CXXX

Two copies of the Time for Action are being sent to each local League President, for her convenience; it is not being sent to Duplicate President's Mailing list.

Time for Action

on

Ethics in Government

The CONFLICT OF INTEREST and the LOBBY REGULATION BILLS, which the League is supporting, have both passed the House. They have been for some time in the Civil Administration Committee of the Senate. They have now both been referred to the same subcommittee, headed by Senator Gordon Rosenmeier.

Since the session is drawing to a close, if any legislation in either field is to be passed, we must try to get quick action on these bills.

IF YOUR SENATOR IS A MEMBER OF THE SENATE CIVIL ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE (see below) would you TELEGRAPH or send a NIGHT LETTER urging that these bills be reported favorably out of the Senate Civil Administration Committee.

IF YOUR SENATOR IS NOT ON THIS COMMITTEE, would you WRITE HIM IMMEDIATELY (so that he gets the letter this week) urging that he vote for these bills when they reach the Senate floor.

To refresh your memory, the LOBBY REGULATION bill (SF 492) would require lobbyists to register and disclose the amount they spend in lobbying activity.

The CONFLICT OF INTEREST bill (SF 496) prohibits public officials from engaging in certain outside activities in conflict with their public duties and requires legislators to disclose a private interest in pending legislation.

For a more detailed explanation, refer to the January 17th issue of Capitol Letter.

SENATE CIVIL ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE:

(C indicates Conservative, L indicates Liberal Caucus)

Rosenmeier, Gordon, Chm. (C)
Harren, Henry, V.Chm. (C)
Allen, Claude (C)
Child, Fay G. (C)
Davies, John P. (L)
Feidt, Daniel S. (C)
Goodin, H.P. (C)

Lauerman, Leo J. (C)
Murray, Louis A. (C)
Novak, Edward G. (L)
Root, Charles W. (C)
Schultz, Harold (L)
Sinclair, Donald (C)
Vadheim, Joseph (C)

Vukelich, Thomas D. (L)
Wahlstrand, Harry L. (C)
(he is ill & absent)
Wright, Donald O. (C)

Sell at
Mar 6
mtg

IDENTIFY LEGISLATORS WITH PARTY DESIGNATION

PREPARED AND CIRCULATED BY LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS



H.F. 1000 - Authors: Popovich, Mosier, Rutter, Franke & Noreen

S.F. 1124 - Authors: Fraser, Rosenmeier and R. Hanson

Under State CR 3 - Home Rule - the Minnesota LNV supports two provisions of the above bill which would simplify the amendment of home rule charter by:

1. Allowing government bodies to make minor changes in charter by ordinance. There are adequate safeguards and exceptions such as the prohibition on changing the basic form of government, patrol limits, existing tax structure or established voting rights.
2. Allowing governing bodies to propose charter amendments to the voters with review by the charter commission.

This bill would also enable municipalities to have elected charter commissions and allow charter commissions of cities of the first class to spend up to \$10,00 per year.

These portions of the bill do not come within the League position on home rule, and therefore will not receive League support.

H.F. 1000 is before the MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE and S.F. 1124 is before the LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE. Now is the time to let your legislator know that you favor certain provisions of this bill. Ask him to help it along and support it when it comes out on the floor.

Mrs. Ralph Bruce, Local Government
Legislative Chairman
Mrs. J. Paul McGee,
Local Government Chairman

TIME FOR ACTION on Home Rule

This Time for Action is being sent to the 30 Leagues with Home Rule Charters, and to all who attend Legislative Observers Day, March 23, 1961.

House File 1000 -- Authors: Popovich, Mosier, Rutter, Franke, Noreen

Senate File 1124 -- Authors: Fraser, Rosenmeier, R.Hanson

Under our State Continuing Responsibility on Home Rule, we are in a position to support two provisions of this bill which simplifies the amendment of home rule charters by:

- 1) Allowing government bodies to make minor changes in charter by ordinance. There are adequate safeguards and exceptions such as the prohibition on changing the basic form of government, patrol limits, existing tax structure or established voting rights.
- 2) Allowing governing bodies to propose charter amendments to the voters with review by the charter commission.

THIS BILL WILL BE HEARD ON THE FLOOR OF THE HOUSE ON THURSDAY, MARCH 23

WRITE TO YOUR OWN REPRESENTATIVE, ASKING HIS SUPPORT.

WRITE TO THE AUTHORS, GIVING YOUR REASONS, SO THAT YOUR OPINIONS MAY BE USED BY THE AUTHOR IN HIS PROMOTION OF THE BILL.

STATEMENT TO THE MINNESOTA SENATE CIVIL ADMINISTRATION
COMMITTEE IN SUPPORT OF CONFLICT OF INTEREST LEGISLATION
BY MRS. KENNETH SIGFORD, FIRST VICE PRESIDENT OF THE
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA.

I am Mrs. K. J. Sigford, 1st Vice President of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota. I am here representing not only that organization, but in the absence of Rabbi Plaut, I also represent the Governor's Committee on Ethics in Government on which I served. I also served on the sub-committee on Conflicts of Interest which drafted this bill. Senator Fraser has gone over with you the specifics of the bill. I would like to review a little background of the Ethics in Government Committee and some of its thinking in regard to this question.

Two years ago a Conflict of Interest bill was brought before this legislature as a result of the work of the 1st Governor's Committee on Ethics in Government. You no doubt recall that that bill met with something less than wholehearted enthusiasm on the part of many legislators, and of course failed of passage. Despite its, perhaps justifiable, failure a good deal of interest in the problem was generated amongst citizens of Minnesota. Enough interest so that it seemed desirable to proceed with establishing another committee to try to make some accommodations with the legislators' objections.

The composition of the committee was quite different from the first committee. This second committee included first of all legislators -- Liberals and Conservatives, representatives and senators. This was not true of the first committee and their inclusion showed evidence not only of a desire to come up with something legislators could approve, but also of a desire to achieve greater understanding of the legislator's problems. In addition to legislators were representatives of the Republican and Democratic-Farmer-Labor Parties, the AFL-CIO, the Bar Association (four judges served on the committee), political scientists, clergymen, representatives of other organizations interested in good government such as the League of Women Voters.

When it started its deliberations, the committee took the position that the background work as presented in the original report was still good background material, and therefore it would not be necessary to go over that ground again. Instead, the committee would proceed with drafting of bills, new bills, different from those of two years ago.

It was said two years ago that no need for such legislation existed, that it was an indictment of the legislature. We on the Ethics in Government Committee and in the League do not take the position that the legislature or any other branch of public service has been tried and found wanting in ethical standards. We rather take the view that this bill is designed to provide guidance to persons in official positions where the ingredients for conflict of interest are present to help them keep from going beyond a line of propriety.

We do not feel that it is necessary to prove immoral conduct in any walk of life before we lay down some moral principles.

The most objectionable part of the 1959 bill to legislators appeared to be prohibition against legislators practicing before state agencies. The Ethics in Government Committee spent a great part of its time on this problem, continually bearing in mind that ours is a parttime legislature and we could not and should not work undue hardship upon a legislator trying to make a living. We do not want a legislature in which only the rich can serve. We tried to keep the prohibition in the bill and then make exceptions of those kinds of cases which are common to the general practice of law -- condemnation, adoption, probate etc. proceedings. Presently we had so many exceptions that it became ridiculous and with reluctance on the part of some members

and with genuine approbation of others, the prohibition was eliminated from the bill. This is a major change from the 1959 bill.

Some Legislators also objected strongly to having an Ethics in Government Commission appointed by the Governor as provided for in the 1959 bill -- they felt this gave the executive potentially too much control over the legislative branch. Therefore the system of choosing commission members described by Senator Fraser was devised.

What remains in this bill, and what is important, it seems to us, are the disclosure provisions. They reflect the philosophy of the committee what must really be the philosophy of a democracy -- that if you give the people the facts, give them access to information, they can and must be trusted to do the right thing.

This is not a punitive bill. It is one rather which can lay the foundation for an evolving philosophy of public service ethics.

As government increases in size and complexity it appears to citizens to be more remote and its decisions more far reaching.

We believe that representative government at its best requires that people have the utmost confidence in and respect for their legislators and other public servants. We believe this legislation would be a desirable help in maintaining that confidence.

League of Women Voters of Minnesota
15th & Washington Aves., S.E.
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

February 24, 1961
Additional copies 2¢

FLASH...Chairman Munger of House Committee says hearing will be March 8, so HURRY with your letters and be sure to urge this committee to recommend this bill to pass!

"TIME FOR ACTION *ON* PARTY DESIGNATION"

House File # 283 -- Authors: Skeate (L), Luther (L), Sabo (L), Klaus (C), Franke (C).
Senate File # 576 - Authors: Grittner (L), Butler (C), Bergerud (C).

These two Party Designation bills have not yet been heard in committee, so right now is the time to be writing to the members of the Elections Committee in the House and the Elections and Reapportionment Committee in the Senate. It is very important that they receive such communications before formal hearings take place.

It is our hope that every League member will write at least two letters -- and this will take mobilization and telephoning and encouragement at the local League level.

If your district has a Representative or a Senator on the Elections Committee, write to him.

If your district does not have representation on these committees, write the Chairman.

Leagues which have previously drafted their "League position" letter to their Senator on the Elections Committee should send this to him now, as well.

Basically, the distinction in the approach to the two chambers would be this: to the House members we should urge favorable committee action and indicate our support of Party Designation for state legislators as presented in H.F. 283; to the Senate members, support of Party Designation should be linked to the hope that at long last a Senate vote might be taken on the merits of the issue as the individual Senators would judge them, by virtue of the bill being sent to the floor without recommendation.

The Lobbyist will be in a better position to speak effectively to the legislative committee if she has some knowledge of the League's response to this Call for Action. If possible, will you let me know how many letters were sent from your League? and how many others in the community you were able to persuade to write?

For your handy reference, the following committee listings are given.

Senate Elections and Reapportionment (20)

Erickson, Chm.	Jarr	Harren	Larson, N.	Salmore
Kroehler, V-Chm.	Feidt	Holand	O'Loughlin	Sinclair
Benson	Ferrario	Keller	Root	Welch
Bergerud	George	Larson, L.	Rosenmeier	Zwach
<u>House Elections Committee (15)</u>				
Munger, Chm.	Carlson	Kucera	Maruska	Sabo
Fudro, V-Chm.	Klaus	Luther	Mulder	Searle
Beedle	Knudsen	Mahowald	Parish	Wright

(Three copies of this Call to Action are being sent to each LL President, for ease in very quick distribution)

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 15 & Washington Aves.S.E., Minneapolis 14, Minn.
This is not going out on Duplicate President's Mailing February 11, 1960

Memo to: Local League Presidents
From: Mrs. O. H. Anderson, President
Re: Stand of the DW of Minnesota on Reapportionment Amendment #2

We are sending you today a copy of the Press Release announcing the stand on the Reapportionment Amendment #2, which was taken by the League of Women Voters of Minnesota, and also a sheaf of "Quotations from the Reapportionment Consensus." The decision to oppose the amendment was a unanimous decision of the state Board, based on reports from over 90% of our members and local Leagues. The decision was announced at a press conference at 10 A.M. today.

The Press Release and the "Quotations..." were distributed to the representatives of the press, radio and TV who were present. The Press Release (but not the "Quotations") was sent today to all newspapers in the state through the regular mailing of the Minnesota Newspaper Association (formerly the Minnesota Editorial Association). We suggest you talk with your editor, calling his attention to the Press Release. Use your own good judgment about sharing with him the "Quotations." These might be interesting fodder for your local League Bulletin.

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 15th & Washington S.E., Minneapolis 14, Minn.
Mrs. O. H. Anderson, President
161 Juniper, Mahtomedi
GA 6-3707

Release: February 11, 1960
10:00 a.m. or
thereafter

League announces stand
on the reapportionment
amendment (No. 2)

The League of Women Voters of Minnesota will actively oppose the passage of the Reapportionment Amendment (No. 2). This was the unanimous decision of the state Board based on reports from over 90% of our members and local Leagues.

Our position is the culmination of seven years of study, intensive lobbying in three legislative sessions and a continuing program of citizen education on behalf of more equitable apportionment.

The overwhelming objections of our Leagues to the amendment are well-summarized in the words of a Rochester member:

"If such a basic change is to be adopted into the Constitution, the wording should be specific enough to insure fairness and enforceability, yet be flexible enough to meet at least a century of change."

Particular objections were to the following:

1. Vague, general, nonspecific language, which neither guarantees a population basis in the House, nor reveals how the area factor would work in the Senate.
2. Weak enforcement provisions. Members felt strongly that the legislature is too personally involved in reapportionment to do the most effective job; and that, as in other states, an impartial agency would be a better means of enforcement than a special session. Three of the special session provisions are particularly unacceptable:
(a) No limit is put on the session. (b) Members are not compensated, which puts legislators who are under financial or other pressure to go home and who live far from the capitol at a disadvantage.
(c) Should a special session be necessary to consider taxes, appropriations, etc., such a session would have to wait until reapportionment is settled.
3. Lack of executive veto. This, plus lack of a provision for judicial review, weakens our governmental system of checks and balances.

The League of Women Voters of Minnesota reaffirms its support of the reapportionment statute passed by the 1959 Legislature and will continue to work for a fair, precise amendment to the Constitution. We know that the legislative process is one of compromise and we are willing to compromise, within the limits of principles we have clearly and continually stated.

We laud efforts of legislators to write and to pass the needed Constitutional Amendment. The League anticipates that the Legislature will face reapportionment in the 1961 Session and will pass an amendment the people of Minnesota can support.

QUOTATIONS FROM THE REAPPORTIONMENT CONSENSUS

From the St. Cloud League:

"... how can we in good faith endorse a work as obviously lacking in good principles? We have an obligation to the public to promote good government - this is not an example. And if this fails, there will surely be more groups joining us within 10 years. The work will not have been in vain. . ."

From two individuals in Brooklyn Center:

"I am only recently aware of the nationwide scope of this problem (Harpers, Nov. '59, The Next Election is Already Rigged) and am consequently more concerned than ever that we dig in our heels and insist upon a good and workable amendment." "This is one case where half a loaf is not better than none. At least our present mis-apportionment is unconstitutional."

From an individual in Cass Lake:

"... since this amendment does not fulfill our criteria we cannot support it and would be shirking our duty to stand idly by in a neutral position. There is time to continue education and lobbying, and to present new forms of reapportionment amendments that will more nearly satisfy our criteria. . ."

From a unit in Deerpaven:

"We've fought this long, let's hold out for a better amendment . . county representation plan which did pass the House was much closer to our standards."

From an individual in Rochester:

"... the limitation of the metropolitan area to 35% of the seats in the Senate regardless of the population in that area is a blatant insult to representative government . . ."

From a unit in St. Paul:

"We don't feel the League criteria have been too rigid . . ."

From the Virginia League:

"It is not strong enough. There is too much compromise. . . (Let's) sit it out. . . passage of this amendment may delay reapportionment indefinitely."

From the Wells League:

"Most of our members were against supporting Amendment 2. . . This is a first step - let's keep working for the best way."

From a unit in White Bear Lake:

"... The group feels strongly that once thoughtful criteria are set before the legislators and the public, major modifications of them cast doubt on the validity and usefulness of future League criteria. . ."

From an individual in Cass Lake:

"... The area round the Twin Cities is assured of adequate representation but should the Seaway cause the Duluth area to greatly expand there would be no such provision for them."

From a unit in Duluth:

"... If we support this one we stand little chance of being able to lobby effectively for another one. . ."

From a unit in Minnetonka:

"... the public would certainly expect a firm stand from the L.W.V. . . this is too poor to support. . ."

From the Mound League:

"... We have lost faith with the legislature's ability to discipline itself. . . We could work hard to pass this amendment and not really know what we are fighting for. . ."

From a unit in North St. Paul:

"... we are unable to take a 'no position' stand after working for so many years in this area. We are not for it, therefore we are against it. . ."

From an individual in Rochester:

"... area-population reapportionment in the Senate and population reapportionment in the House would require drastic redistricting. Multiple-county districts would then be the rule in both houses - destroying one valid reason for a bicameral legislature. . ."

From an individual in Brooklyn Center:

" . . we should not compromise further, particularly in view of the fact that we have five more legislative sessions to work toward our . . goal."

From the Granite Falls League:

" . . We feel that since there are several legislative sessions coming, a better solution may be found. . Our League does not . . support Amendment 2 . ."

From a unit in Moorhead:

"The majority of members in this unit believed we should actively oppose this Amendment . . since we had a number of years to work for a better Amendment. ."

From an individual in Moorhead:

"With the tremendous shifts in population which are to come in the next decade, perhaps it would be wise to wait before we compromise on our original principle. ."

From a unit in Golden Valley:

" . . restriction of the governor's veto power is not in keeping with our balance of power in the three branches of government."

From an individual in Rochester:

" . . I cannot see why legislation dealing with reapportionment should remain outside of the 'checks and balances' protection so basic to our form of government. ."

From the Afton-Lakeland League:

"The Legislature itself was not felt to be the adequate reapportioning body . . We fully realized, however, the reluctance of the Legislature to delegate this authority . ."

From the Falcon Heights League:

" . . Everyone quarreled with the section leaving reapportionment up to the Legislature. ."

From a unit in Golden Valley:

" . . The wording of the Amendment would give complete control to the Senate with no real lever to make reapportionment mandatory."

From the Jackson League:

"The Jackson League board voted unanimously to voice an objection . . the wording seems to give the legislature unlimited powers to fix districts and apportion . . permanently and indefinitely. . it would give the heavily populated area . . what would amount to control of the state."

From a unit in Mahtomedi:

"If the new Amendment passed we would have enforced reapportionment every 10 years under a formula which guaranteed nothing because of the vague wording of 'fair representation to all parts of the state' and 'equality according to population'."

From a unit in Robbinsdale:

" . . Enforcement machinery would not guarantee fair apportionment. Those legislators who did not have mounting expenses could outwait those who could not commute daily to the Capitol. ."

From an individual in Rochester:

" . . In instances when a special session to consider tax or appropriations measures might be of extreme urgency, a special session to reapportion would have the priority of a constitutional provision. ."

From an individual in Rochester:

" . . Our legislators are poorly enough paid without serving extra duty for nothing. Withholding pay should not be used as a lever . . The ramifications of this practice could be serious, indeed, and very costly to the democratic process. ."

From the Duluth League:

" . . Those in favor had a variety of comments . . 'I vote yes but hope it's defeated.' . . there was no real enthusiasm from anyone for the amendment itself. ."

From a unit in Mahtomedi:

" . . take no action because legislators might take the attitude that we are so hard to please they might as well quit trying!.."

From the New Ulm League:

" . . unsatisfactory because it was too vague, the enforcement clause discriminatory towards out-state legislators, increased the size of an already unwieldy legislature and might react against future attempts by the League to get a good reapportionment provision . . We do believe in an area factor . ."

From the Red Wing League:

" . . In both units there was a general feeling against the amendment, but the members felt that active opposition on our part might be misunderstood by the general public . . "

From an individual in Battle Lake:

"I feel the League should take no position . . it does not meet the standards the League set out to accomplish. . "

From a unit in Edina:

"Whether or not the publicity angle should have influenced us, - it did . . Our main concern is that whatever is done will not hurt the cause of reapportionment. . "

From a unit in Richfield:

" . . Since League has worked so long for such an amendment, it would certainly look bad for us now to oppose it. If League adheres to such rigid criteria we may deserve the label of being impossibly idealistic or unrealistic. . "

From a unit in Rochester:

" . . if this amendment is defeated the lawmakers will feel that the voters are not really interested in reapportionment . . "

From a unit in St. Paul:

" . . must actively support or lose a great deal of face . . "

From a unit in Bemidji:

"We feel that . . it is a start toward regular reapportionment . . at a later time work for better enforcement provisions. . "

From a unit in Edina:

" . . we should accept this as a step forward . . reform is accomplished gradually . . "

From two units in Fergus Falls:

" . . not all that we had hoped for, we should support it as a step in the right direction. . "

From a unit in Hibbing:

" . . more good than bad can come out of this amendment. . "

From the St. Anthony Village League:

" . . we should actively support Amendment 2. However we feel this is not the answer, but the best plan so far, and a step in the right direction."

President's Letter, 2/10/61. page 3

FOREIGN POLICY

We want to call your attention again to the forthcoming opportunity for consensus on foreign economic policy.

Last month we sent you a question sheet we hoped might be helpful to you, but certainly there are many other ways of "tapping" your League's thinking on foreign policy. For example, you might relate in your informal consensus the reactions of your League to points at issue under our National Current Agenda which are the subject of legislative proposals currently before Congress. Or you may simply want to tell the National Board what your League thought of "Hard Choices."

In any event, we want to stress here as emphatically as we can that any consensus on foreign economic policy this spring is not only important to the long-range evolution of League positions, but is strategically significant if the League is to be able to use its influence during the current session of Congress.

So far as the procedure of this consensus is concerned, there will be no "special form" or "official questions." All the national Board wants from you is your spontaneous participation, setting forth your League's views in the manner most satisfactory to you. (Incidentally, this is a wonderful chance to explain consensus to your members, so to speak, "Learning by doing.")

Finally, we would very much appreciate a copy of your consensus so that your views can be considered in formulating our State views (which will be voiced in a written State consensus report and by our two delegates to the National Council Meeting,

April 25-28 in Washington D.C.). Please send a copy of your consensus to the State Foreign Policy Chairman, Mrs. J. J. Neumaier, 817 South 16th St., Moorhead.

WATER

A number of metropolitan area local Leagues were represented at a meeting to consider the question of whether

the Leagues in this area had the authority to take action in the state legislature under the national Water Continuing Responsibility. It was decided that they were not ready this session. However, machinery was set in motion for information to be gathered and distributed to Leagues concerning a proposed metropolitan sanitary district. This information will be for the purpose of informing interested persons, who may of course take action as individuals but not as League members. This ad hoc committee is co-chaired by Mrs. J. Homer Pierson of South St. Paul and Mrs. C. W. Carr of Richfield.

CONSENSUS ON
CORRUPT PRACTICES

In its brand new consensus on Corrupt Practices the League of Women Voters indicated virtually unanimously a desire to know the source of political funds and how

those funds are spent -- this information to be available in public reports. League members also saw a need for increasing candidate responsibility in this area. If there are to be dollar limitations, these limits should be raised, made more flexible and more enforceable (including Volunteer Committees). The candidates should be requested but not required to sign the Code of Fair Campaign Practices.

This consensus will be elaborated upon and further developed in the next President's Letter.

LEGISLATIVE and
PUBLIC RELATIONS

Our second news release based on Capitol Letter was sent February 2 to 500 newspapers in the state that receive this Minnesota Newspaper Association regular weekly

mailing. The subject of the release is "The Anatomy of a Committee, Part 2." If you have time to let us know if this release was used in your newspaper, we would be glad to hear of it. Release is enclosed, for your information; it is not enclosed in the Duplicate President's Mailings.

MEMO to Local League Presidents 1/27/61
FROM Mrs. George Seltzer, State Legislative Chairman
RE Legislative Observers Days

We are delighted at the large number of interested DWV members attending Legislative Observers Programs. We have made arrangements for larger quarters, and ask you to inform your League members who want to attend the following:

- Feb. 9 --Science Museum, behind the Capitol on the high hill, 51 University Avenue
- Feb. 23 --Weyerhaeuser Room, Minn.Historical Society
- March 9 --Weyerhaeuser Room
- March 23 --Weyerhaeuser Room

All meetings start at 10, end at 12:30. In the afternoon you may visit the House, committees, or tour Capitol

League of Women Voters of Minnesota
University of Minnesota
15 E Washington Avenue S. E.
Minneapolis 14, Minn.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

15TH AND WASHINGTON AVENUES S.E., MINNEAPOLIS 14, MINNESOTA FE 8-8791

Jan 13-1961

To Tour leaders - who were so helpful
to me yesterday in bringing my map
up to date -

Here is a copy of my rough draft -
will you make any corrections you see
need doing - & return to me in the
enclosed envelope - I want to
run these off next week - & I'll see
that you get a supply -

Thank you

Grace Wilson

(Mrs. Harold Wilson
Organization Secretary
League of Women Voters



JAN 17 1961

JAN 16 9 10 AM '61

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME
DEPT. OF ADMINISTRATION
DIV. OF PUBLIC PROPERTY

Mrs. Wilson:

We made some corrections that might
be of some benefit to the members -
Hope we didn't mutilate your copy
too much.

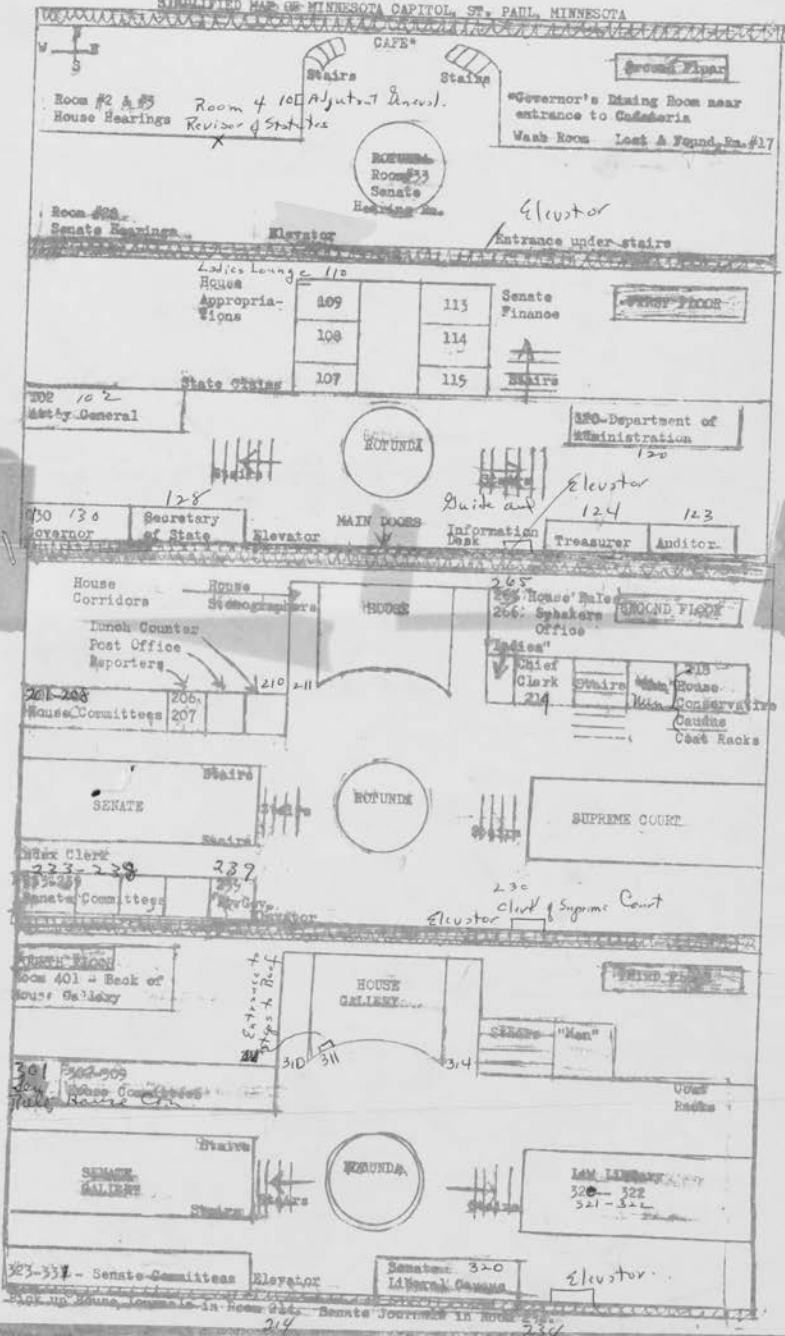
Sincerely,
Edna P. Van.

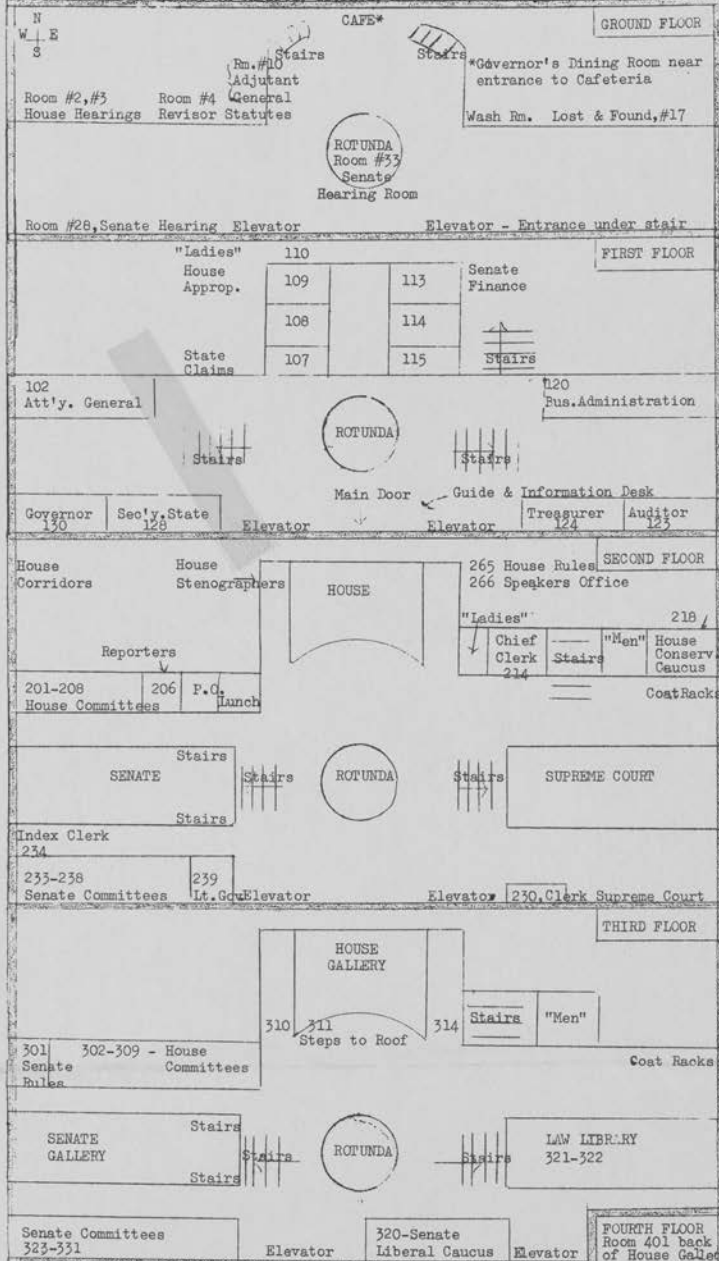
Public Information Service.
State Capitol

~~Federal 8-8791, Station 25~~

011561 M 24

SIMPLIFIED MAP OF MINNESOTA CAPITOL, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA





Pick up House Journals in Room 214, Senate Journals in Room 234

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 15 & Washington Aves. S.E., Minneapolis 14, Minn.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO MINNESOTA CONSTITUTION, introduced up to Jan.23, 1961

SF 12 - (1/5,p.6) - A bill for an act proposing an amendment to Article IX, Section 1A of the Constitution, exempting certain iron ore from the occupation tax.
Mr. Carr introduced. Referred to Com. on Taxes and Tax Laws

SF 22 - (1/10,p.2) - A bill for an act proposing an amendment to Article IV, Section 2 of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota relating to apportionment of members of the legislature.
Mr. Carr introduced. Referred to Com. on Judiciary.

SF 23 - (1/10,p.2) - A bill for an act proposing an amendment to Article IX, Section 5 of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota, establishing a debt limit based on market value of real property.
Introduced by Kording, Root and Fraser. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

SF49 - (1/12,p.4) - A bill for an act proposing an Amendment to Article IV, Section 1 of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota providing that the time and length of legislative sessions shall be established by law.
Introduced by Fraser, Kalina. Referred to Com. on Judiciary.

SF 118 - (1/19,p.2) - A bill for an act proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Minnesota, Article VIII, Sections 2, 5, and 6, providing for consolidation of the permanent ~~ffff~~ school and swamp land funds and regulating the investment thereof.
Introduced by Josefsen, Child and Holand. Referred to Com. on Judiciary.

SF 152 - (1/20,p.3) - A bill for an act proposing an amendment to Article IV, Section 1 of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota relating to an annual legislative session.
Introduced by Larson, L., George and Hanson, R. Referred to Com. on Judiciary.

HF 20 - (1/11,p.17) - A bill for an act proposing an amendment to Article IV, Section 1 of the Constitution of the State of Minnesota relating to an annual legislative session.
Introduced by Enestvedt, McGill and Jude. Referred to Com. on Rules.

HF 21 - (1/10,p.17) - A bill for an act proposing an amendment to the constitution of the State of Minnesota Article 4, Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 29, and the repeal of Article 4, Section 10, so as to provide for a unicameral legislature.
Introduced by Enestvedt and Bareness. Referred to Com. on Rules.

HF 34 - (1/11,p.4) - A bill for an act proposing an amendment to Article VII, Section 1 of the constitution of the state of Minnesota relating to qualifications of voters.
Introduced by Enestvedt, Podgorski, McKenzie. Referred to Com. on Elections.

HF 73 - (1/16,p.10) - A bill for an act proposing an amendment to Article IV, Section 2 of the Constitution of Minnesota relating to apportionment of the members of the Legislature, and repealing Article IV, Sections 23,24.
Introduced by Popovich, Iverson, Bergeson, Searle and Mosier. Referred to Com. on Reapportionment.

Anticipating a large and enthusiastic attendance at our first Legislative Observers meeting, we have reserved the Weyerhaeuser Room in the Historical Building at the Capitol where as a bonus, Governor Andersen will welcome us. We shall proceed from this to our program as previously indicated and will adjourn at 11:45 to the Conference Rooms 46 to 49 in the Centennial Building where our luncheon session will follow. Remember the date, January 12.

FOREIGN POLICY - 12/12/60

In October and November we experimented with the idea of special foreign policy meetings for local League foreign policy chairmen. These meetings were held on the day prior to the state Board meetings and were open to F.P. chairmen in the metropolitan area. The content of the meetings was limited to plans for handling the national program and discussion of the issues introduced in "Economic Diplomacy." There were between 20 and 25 women at each of these meetings and it was the general sentiment that the informal discussion was really helpful. Enclosed in this mailing is a brief resume.

(Enclosure)

A third Special Foreign Policy Meeting will be held at 1:15 P.M., Wednesday, Jan. 4. This time we will not limit the invitation to the metropolitan foreign policy chairmen; rather, all FF chairmen who can attend this meeting will be welcome. The meeting is scheduled to be held in the publication room of the World Affairs Center at the University of Minnesota, across the hall from the Minnesota League office. The discussion will center on the new publication, "The Hard Choices." Another notice of this meeting, outlining the agenda for the afternoon, will be sent to you later in December. But for the time being, if you can come to this meeting, please reserve that date on your calendar now. Also, to be sure we have enough room, it would be wise if those of you who have not attended before would let the state office know if you plan to come.

PRESIDENT - 12/12/60

Is your League growing? Are you becoming more influential in your community? The answers to these questions will be "yes" if you and your Board members give thoughtful consideration to your plans for the coming year particularly as they relate to budget making.

We are alerting you earlier than usual this year so that your Board will have ample time to evaluate the present strength of your League and on the basis of your needs plan for expenditures that will make League leadership less back-breaking, League membership more interesting, and League activity in the community more effective.

In this letter there are suggestions relating to budget planning for the various Board members. Your own successes in these past months have no doubt provided you with more ideas for future activity for your League. This is your opportunity as President to provide inspirational leadership. We may still be earthbound but we don't need to be dollar bound!

You be the first to reread "How To Spend Money for the League of Women Voters" (National Publication #241, 15¢) and then pass it around to Board and budget committee members. Also read your President's Letter for January 18, 1960.

One thing bears repeating -- now is the time to raise your dues to \$5 if you have not already done so. All new Leagues are established with \$5 dues and a minimum of 40 members. I mention the minimum membership figure because it should be apparent from this that \$5 dues do not keep women from membership. Ask your husband about this -- men's service organizations have dues many times this amount. Our communities are willing to support us -- let's do a better job ourselves!

LEGISLATIVE -- 11/11/60
STATE ITEMS

The "Job Description for Local League
Legislative Chairman" is enclosed for
your use and guidance. See page 2.

The deadline for Capitol Letter subscriptions is December 15th. Selling point -- the first issue will include a legislative forecast, and will come out before the session opens, January 3rd. See page 2. (Enclosure)

Lobby by Letter has a new face! We exhausted our supply of that handsome folder, and in the interest of economy and rapid delivery to fill the orders we have received, we have arranged for a smaller, but nonetheless attractive and useful folder. We also have a new enclosure for it, "How to Write Your Editor and Your Legislator," a piece that Mrs. George Spoo of Rochester inspired, in part, through her excellent letter to the Rochester newspaper on Amendment #2. The new piece is available separately at the usual price, 2¢.

Thank you for your excellent response to the questionnaire regarding the Legislative Observers Program. It was very encouraging. Based on your replies, the state Board plans to go ahead with the proposed agenda included on the questionnaire. This program will be held at or near the Capitol.

Mr. Charles Backstrom will be retained to present a series of lectures concerning the legislative process in Minnesota. The subjects for each session:

January 12 -- What is lawmaking?

January 26 -- What can the legislature do?

February 9 -- How does the legislature work?

February 23 -- How does a bill become a law?

March 9 -- How does the Governor influence legislation?

March 23 -- What interests concern themselves with legislation?

After Mr. Backstrom speaks at 10 A.M., he will be followed by state agenda item chairmen and reporters who will bring us up to date on the status of League issues and other selected key issues. This will be at 11 A.M.

Following these reports we will have lunch with legislators and members of the executive and judicial branches of government. (Cafeteria, Dutch treat).

In the afternoon, those of us who can will attend committee hearings and legislative sessions.

A fee of \$5 for each League will be charged. This fee will be used to pay Mr. Backstrom and to defray any other costs that we may incur in providing the local Leagues with a well organized, fruitful day at the legislature. For this fee each League may send one or many to one or all of the six meetings. As we will be planning no other Legislative Day, won't you join us at this series? If your League plans to send an extra large group to one or more of the Legislative Observer sessions, will you please let us know at least two weeks in advance? The sooner, the better. This will facilitate our planning.

Please send your League's \$5 fee to state office by December 15th on registration form at bottom of this sheet. A minimum of 25 Leagues registering is necessary for us to finance the Legislative Observers Program.

Registration Form for Legislation Observers Program - January-March, 1960
The League of Women Voters of Minnesota
15 & Washington Aves. S.E., Minneapolis 14

The League of Women Voters of _____
wishes to register for the Legislative Observers Program. Enclosed is \$5.

Signed: _____

Date: _____

(The lunch at noon is cafeteria style, Dutch treat.)

*Return
to
file*

DA-original copy 1 awh- from B - auditing 2 3

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNEAPOLIS

DEC 14 1960 ④

84 South Sixth Street, Room 414, Minneapolis 2, Minnesota
Telephone: Federal 3-6319

Mrs. Thompson

December 13, 1960

Mrs. O. H. Anderson, President
League of Women Voters of Minnesota
15th & Washington Aves. S.E.
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Anderson:

When our budget committee met November 15, 1960 to revise the budget for the balance of the 1960-1961 fiscal year, they received a request from Mrs. Albert Richter, our state legislative resource chairman for \$60.00. This request was the result of the information received at the training meeting held by the State League, in effect, that local Leagues supply their legislators with League material on our state program. Our budget committee was as surprised with this directive as our board had been when they heard it. Primarily, they were perturbed to learn that the legislators had not been receiving material in the past. They had assumed this to be one of the functions of the state League.

Realizing that our legislators should be informed about League program and that such an omission should not continue, the budget committee recommended that our budget be revised to have this service underwritten by the Minneapolis League this year. They suggested that the state League analyze this service carefully to determine fairly whether this is a local League responsibility or whether the state budget committee should not consider this as a state League obligation.

Although they recognized the value of League constituents giving the material to their legislators, they felt that these contacts might be sporadic and the lack of uniformity as to when presented might not produce the effect we wished. They felt that there is a danger of many local Leagues failing to get it to their legislators or of not getting it to them at the most effective time. Also, if this service is a local obligation, they wondered who is responsible for distributing materials to legislators coming from areas where there are no local Leagues. They also questioned the procedure in places like suburban Hennepin where there are 16 Leagues, with 3 legislators. Which League supplies the materials to the legislators or do they all?

After hearing the budget committee's reaction to this added service and taking into consideration the fact that locally we should be increasing the circulation of our state materials to key people in the community (as well as our local materials to our officials and others concerned with local government, the Board of Directors fully concurs with their

suggestion "that the state League analyze this service to determine who should underwrite it."

Sincerely yours,

Henonia Balcom

Mrs. W. E. Balcom
President

Rhyllis Richter

Mrs. Albert Richter
Legislative Chairman

Barbara Uppgaard

Mrs. Robert Uppgaard
Secretary

P.S. Our legislative chairman plans this year to supply our 24 Minneapolis legislators with "Capitol Letter" and Congressional Reapportionment. In addition, once the legislature is organized she will see that certain Minneapolis legislators are given appropriate League publications.

League of Women Voters of Minnesota PRESIDENT'S LETTER

Keep one copy for President's File
Cut up one copy and give each section to the appropriate person on the Board

Mrs. O. H. Anderson, President

December 12, 1960
121260CC

D A T E S T O R E M E M B E R

December 31 -	List of paid-up members to state office
January 3 --	62nd Minnesota Legislature convenes
January 3 --	87th U.S. Congress convenes
January 4 --	Meeting of local League Foreign Policy Chairmen
January 5 --	Budget Building Day for some Leagues
January 12 --	First Legislative Observers Day
January 19 --	Voters Service Report meeting
January 20 --	You receive proposed state Budget, suggested pledges
January 27 --	Consensus on Corrupt Practices due
February 11 -	Deadline for state program suggestions, nominations for state Board, by-law changes

This rather long President's Letter includes many matters so important that we earnestly hope they will not get lost in the maze of tinsel and ribbon, cards and Christmas cookies. We call your special attention to the budget messages from state Board members to their counterparts in the local Leagues and to the keen analysis of our reapportionment position by Betty Kane. This letter also includes our very best holiday wishes to all of you. (Enclosure)

We hope that one of your New Year's resolutions will be to send at least one state program suggestion in to the state office by February 11. These suggestions may come from Boards, individuals, units -- the more, the merrier a convention we will have. With more and more of you concerning yourselves personally in this most treasured member prerogative, individuals within a League or a group of Leagues may band themselves together to promote the selection of a particular item for the next state Current Agenda. As long as they create no misunderstanding that their special interest is the League's interest, this is a perfectly proper, yes, even desirable, activity. The state Board desires nothing more than an avalanche of state program suggestions -- thoughtfully worded, carefully delineated as to scope and purpose, fitting into the framework of League principles.

In reminding you about the consensus on "Money in Elections," our study on corrupt practices, which is due in our state office by January 27th, I quote from the Local League Handbook:

"Determining consensus should be an interpretive process....Areas of agreement may be summarized at the end of a unit meeting and approved, revised, or rejected by the members of the unit. Sometimes there will be substantial agreement with little disagreement; at other times, there may be substantial agreement with a sizeable minority opinion. The Board should be kept constantly informed of areas of agreement and disagreement as they develop in unit discussions."

The state Board welcomes consensus decisions from any person or persons concerned enough to write us -- local Boards, units, individuals -- all will be considered in this interpretive analysis as to where you want to go.

Anticipating a large and enthusiastic attendance at our first Legislative Observers meeting, we have reserved the Weyerhaeuser Room in the Historical Building at the Capitol where as a bonus, Governor Andersen will welcome us. We shall proceed from this to our program as previously indicated and will adjourn at 11:45 to the Conference Rooms 46 to 49 in the Centennial Building where our luncheon session will follow. Remember the date, January 12.

FOREIGN POLICY - 12/12/60

In October and November we experimented with the idea of special foreign policy meetings for local League foreign policy chairmen. These meetings were held on the day prior to the state Board meetings and were open to F.P. chairmen in the metropolitan area. The content of the meetings was limited to plans for handling the national program and discussion of the issues introduced in "Economic Diplomacy." There were between 20 and 25 women at each of these meetings and it was the general sentiment that the informal discussion was really helpful. Enclosed in this mailing is a brief resume.

(Enclosure)

A third Special Foreign Policy Meeting will be held at 1:15 P.M., Wednesday, Jan. 4. This time we will not limit the invitation to the metropolitan foreign policy chairmen; rather, all FP chairmen who can attend this meeting will be welcome. The meeting is scheduled to be held in the publication room of the World Affairs Center at the University of Minnesota, across the hall from the Minnesota League office. The discussion will center on the new publication, "The Hard Choices." Another notice of this meeting, outlining the agenda for the afternoon, will be sent to you later in December. But for the time being, if you can come to this meeting, please reserve that date on your calendar now. Also, to be sure we have enough room, it would be wise if those of you who have not attended before would let the state office know if you plan to come.

PRESIDENT - 12/12/60

Is your League growing? Are you becoming more influential in your community? The answers to these questions will be "yes" if you and your Board members give thoughtful consideration to your plans for the coming year particularly as they relate to budget making.

We are alerting you earlier than usual this year so that your Board will have ample time to evaluate the present strength of your League and on the basis of your needs plan for expenditures that will make League leadership less back-breaking, League membership more interesting, and League activity in the community more effective.

In this letter there are suggestions relating to budget planning for the various Board members. Your own successes in these past months have no doubt provided you with more ideas for future activity for your League. This is your opportunity as President to provide inspirational leadership. We may still be earthbound but we don't need to be dollar bound!

You be the first to reread "How To Spend Money for the League of Women Voters" (National Publication #241, 15¢) and then pass it around to Board and budget committee members. Also read your President's Letter for January 19, 1960.

One thing bears repeating -- now is the time to raise your dues to \$5 if you have not already done so. All new Leagues are established with \$5 dues and a minimum of 40 members. I mention the minimum membership figure because it should be apparent from this that \$5 dues do not keep women from membership. Ask your husband about this -- men's service organizations have dues many times this amount. Our communities are willing to support us -- let's do a better job ourselves!

TREASURER - 12/12/60

As custodian of the funds you have a responsibility to prepare for your budget committee a copy of your most recent comparative budget sheet showing actual expenditures to date (the kind of statement you sent to the state office in October). Your budget committee will also need a recent statement of the cash balance on hand and your estimate of the likely year end surplus.

Your job is not to hoard money but rather to disperse it as directed by your budget. As a budget committee member, you have the opportunity to help provide direction to future program planning and League activity. It should be a greater challenge to you to see how much stretching can be given your dollars than how long you can keep them in the bank. Put your reserves to work -- 1/6 of your total budget is enough to cover your running expenses until you start collecting dues for next year or have your finance drive.

BUDGET - 12/12/60

CHAIRMAN

"How to Spend Money for the League of Women Voters" is your tool -- it is excellent -- don't try to do the job without it. It only costs 15¢ so why not have several copies for your League so that all Board members and all of your committee members can read it before you start work.

Enclosed is a budget form with explanation of the various items. Please use this form so that the statistics we keep on local Leagues will be consistent. One item we seem to have difficulty interpreting is calendar sales. If you sell calendars please list it as a separate income item showing a net income (sales less cost). (Enclosure)

Next year we should all plan for growth. As budget chairman this is your challenge. Meet this challenge and then do a job interpreting your budget to your membership, so that they will appreciate their responsibilities in making it possible.

FINANCE - 12/12/60

As a member of your budget committee, you are the one who can persuade them that all is possible. If your drive is completed, you know that community support is there for we provide services that merit support. Be sure that next year's budget continues to provide these services.

You can help your Board members, budget committee and finally your general membership to understand the need for increased support for state and national services. This is not money that "goes out of town" but money which will enable your League to do a better job in your town. The League of Women Voters of Minnesota needs to expand into outstate areas where there are no Leagues. Such expansion takes money-- money well spent. Your state Board would like to provide tools to make more meetings more interesting -- this takes money. Your state Board members would like to have closer contact with all of you -- this takes money. All funds for the League as a whole must come from the local level. Don't be influenced by what some other League isn't able to do, pledge all you can for state and national services to help build a better League.

Don't forget your own committee expenses. Were you able to use the national finance folders? They were prepared by experts just for fund raising. Did you have sufficient funds for your solicitors kits or do you need some new folders or more materials such as "At Your Fingertips" to use in the kits? Were you able to buy "The League At Work" or "Minnesota Facts" for all your workers? Did you have enough money to provide proper training? And of course you do not want to forget that year round contact with your contributors or the cultivation of new prospects.

President's Letter, 12/12/60, page 4

PUBLIC RELATIONS 12/12/60

This is budget making time in your local League. Be sure that adequate funds are provided for your relations with the public. Remind your Board and budget committee that money spent in public relations -- such as free publications for community leaders, cooperative ventures with other organizations etc. -- returns many times over to your League with increased effectiveness and financial support.

The following letter was sent to public relations chairmen in local Leagues in towns where we, at the state level, have received some communication from the editor of the local newspaper. If this letter is new to you, feel free to borrow any ideas you wish. Being the curious sort, I'd be most appreciative of a letter telling me what you're doing. Then I can pass on the good word to other Leagues.

The letter:

"During the last legislative session, the state League of Women Voters sent out to all newspapers in Minnesota a series of background articles on the legislature and some of the issues it faces. A self-addressed return postcard was also sent to help us evaluate this service. (Here a quote was included from the newspaper editor in the specific town.)

"During this 1961 legislative session, the state League of Women Voters will send out fewer articles to all the newspapers. We think you can do a better job than we with your own editor -- a subscription to Capitol Letter from you as well as any background information (such as "Congressional Reapportionment," "Ethics in Government," "Money in Elections," some local and national publications etc.) you know your editor might want. We feel he'd be much happier getting them from you. I'd appreciate it if you would slip me a carbon or drop me a postcard telling me just what you are giving to whom. This would also include mailing to other organizations and community leaders. I would like to tabulate general statewide League coverage so each League can know what the other Leagues are doing and what we at the state level are doing to cover those areas where there are no Leagues. I am continually impressed with how grateful the Minnesota editors are to us for this general, impartial background information. Their comments are so flattering; our heads should swell with pride.

"During the session, a few articles of general information will be sent to all newspapers in Minnesota by the state LWV. We feel there is a chance of picking up a few more newspapers. These articles will go to your newspapers, too, because we use the Minnesota Newspaper Association (formerly called the Minnesota Editorial Association) service and it is not possible for them to remove the League towns from their general mailing. Your President shall receive a copy of each item we send out. However, we shall be concentrating particularly on those newspapers (in towns where there are no Leagues) which asked -- pleaded is a better word -- for more information from us. We shall be sending separate mailings to these papers from our office, including some publications on topics of particular interest to them.

Sincerely,

Mrs. N. E. Duff,
Public Relations Chairman
LWV of Minnesota"

My hearty congratulations to local League Public Relations chairmen for the superb job you did on the Reapportionment Amendment and on Voters Service!

PUBLICATIONS - 12/12/60

Budget time is here again. Before your budget committee meets, you as a Board member should do some careful thinking about budget needs for publications. Think back over the past year. Have you been able to order the publications which you have felt were necessary to have an informed League membership and an informed community? Have your Board members been able to order publication tools to help them do their jobs well? Are your members well supplied? Have you been able to give your community -- your contributors, libraries, schools -- the publications you would like? Remember -- intelligent use of publications is basic to a good overall League performance.

In planning your budget recommendations, do these specific things:

- 1) Discuss with your chairmen of finance, public relations, voters service and membership the publications which will be helpful for their work next year, and help them to decide the cost for publications which they will want to include in their budget requests. (The strategic use of publications during and after a finance drive may do much to keep up a contributor's interest and insure his continued support.)
- 2) Look back in your records to find out how much is usually spent in the spring for basic publications for new Board members. Allow this much, if not more, so that your new Board members will be able to have the necessary tools to do a good job.
- 3) Consider the possibility of unit mailings for your units if they are not already receiving them.
- 4) Are you receiving copies of all national and state League publications? If not, consider subscribing to the national Publications Service and to the state Duplicate President's mailing. A publications chairman should receive all publications so that her files will be complete and so she functions effectively.
- 5) Plan the work which you will want to do in your community, and budget for the publications which you want to give to libraries, schools, doctors' and dentists' waiting rooms, etc.

Be specific with your suggestions so your budget committee will understand the value of your requests.

PROGRAM PROMOTION - 12/12/60

In making your budget requests, we need to think of promoting our League programs at all three levels. We will need publications for ourselves and our communities, we will need money for public meetings, speakers, films, tapes. Try to be imaginative enough now so that next year's League cupboard will not be bare of what you need to make our program vital and intelligible.

FOREIGN POLICY - 12/12/60

At this time, when your local League budget committee is beginning its work, you can help assure the success of our national program by relating and integrating your needs for the coming year with the specific allocations in your budget. For example, if you plan to use films or tapes in your work, extra study material during the year, estimate now cost of films, paper, etc., and have these figures included in the budget. Much can be achieved by strategic placing of publications in the community.

WATER - 12/12/60

The Forest Service has available two publications -- "Look to Your Timber, America" and "Operation Multiple Use." Send your request to Miss Annette Hafemeister, Forest Service, 710 N. 6th St., Milwaukee 3, Wisconsin. The information compiled for the Senate Select Committee on Water Resources is on file in the state League office. This may be borrowed, on request. You may have already received a most attractive packet of materials from the Army Corps of Engineers, under the title "Developing Our Water Resources." We also wish to call attention to the enclosure from the Soil Conservation Society of America about a January 11th meeting of interest to League members. (Enclosures)

These timely publications and the many recent articles in magazines and newspapers concerning water make an interesting display for a clipping board. This is a method of member participation in keeping up with one of the League's national Continuing Responsibilities.

LEGISLATION - 12/12/60

Remember the Legislative job when you make next year's budget. Our fall workshops on Legislative Effectiveness confirmed our belief that lobbying is not a sometime thing, but a year round activity, accomplished by attendance at the Legislature, subscriptions to Capitol Letter (both inside and outside the League), and the give-away of LHV publications. You might consider having this an accrual fund as we do in the state budget.

VOTERS SERVICE - 12/12/60

Voters Service is a continuing and a continual process. Your next budget will need to provide for this most important service to your citizens and our communities. There will be local school and other special elections, public meetings, information sheets, flyers. Remind your budget committee of your hopes and needs.

BULLETIN - 12/12/60

The number of good local League bulletins we receive each month is good evidence of the importance you place on this every member tool. In making your budget requests for next year, consider increasing the size, the quality of paper, the use of pictures, cuts, charts. Make your plans to have as attractive and readable a bulletin as possible. Then ask your budget chairman to include you in the final figure.

UNIT ORGANIZATION - 12/12/60

What have you done to make unit meetings more interesting? You might consider asking your LHV to budget for a discussion leaders workshop. A number of Leagues who have done so this year found it really helped. You might also ask for money for visual aids -- tapes, films, posters -- to perk up your meetings.

MEMBERSHIP - 12/12/60

Building membership and keeping the membership you have are continuing problems in almost every League. Now is the time to think about next year's efforts. Plan something for your new members, whether it be teas, or tours of the town, or publications. Plan for your prospective members -- perhaps a small flyer inviting people to join League, for your speakers to leave with every audience they address. Cater to your present members by insisting that publications be in their hands before the unit discussion of the subject. This will make for more interested and informed members.

ENCLOSURES: Reapportionment, Foreign Policy, Budget Form, Soil Conservation Meeting (last two items not on Duplicate Mlg.)

League of Women Voters of Minnesota PRESIDENT'S LETTER

Keep one copy for President's File
Cut up one copy and give each section to the appropriate person on the Board

Mrs. O. H. Anderson, President

November 11, 1960
11116000

D A T E S T O R E M E M B E R

December 15	--	Deadline for Capitol Letter Subscriptions
December 15	--	Deadline for payment of Legislative Observers' fees
December 15	--	Deadline for Voters Service appraisal
December 31	--	List of paid-up members to state office
January 3	--	62nd Legislature convenes
January 3	--	87th Congress convenes
January 5	--	Budget Building Day for some Leagues
January 12	--	Legislative Observers' Program begins
January 19	--	Voters Service Report Meeting
January 20	--	You receive proposed State Budget and suggested pledges

The defeat of Constitutional Amendment #2 has several implications for the League of Women Voters. It is a resounding vindication of the League's decision to oppose. It is also a great tribute to the hard work of hundreds of Leaguers over the state who gave speeches, passed out brochures, talked to friends and neighbors. Never have so many of us known so clearly what the issues involved were. I am hopeful that this defeat might indicate an awakening awareness on the part of the citizen in this most difficult and crucial field.

The humbling implications of these results are that the League of Women Voters of Minnesota is truly a force for good, a strong influence in state government and that our considered judgment is respected and carries weight. The responsibilities attendant upon this position are obvious -- wise choice of program, thorough and deep study, thoughtful and wide member consensus, vigorous action.

While we are happy over the defeat of Amendment #2 and the passage of #3 and #4, we might just remind ourselves that the purpose of the League of Women Voters is to promote political responsibility through informed and active participation of citizens in government, and even if our causes had not won, we would have been fulfilling our purpose through our Voters Service and program activities.

Before the tumult and the shouting die completely away, your State Board, in an effort to pull together all the successes and failures, the questions on policy, the brickbats and bouquets incident to any campaign, is planning a thorough airing of our total 1960 Voters Service effort. We expect to schedule an early meeting with political party leaders to get their suggestions and reactions, and we need yours to complete the picture. Send in any and all information, suggestions, problem areas, to the state office by December 15th. Save January 19, and plan to attend a Voters Service Report session. This is open to any interested Voters Service Chairman in the state. Details later.

Remember that the state office mails out directly to your new members the up-to-date New Member Kits. Keep those membership lists current. Remind your Membership Chairman and Treasurer, so that your new members receive their kits promptly. Please indicate on your Membership Report Forms whether all listed as new members are truly new, or are transfers or reinstated members. (Reason: we can't afford to send a kit to those ineligible to receive them.) (Plea from office: We'd love it if you would alphabetize!)

Give your new members any or all of these local additions to the Kits: a new local League survey and a voters guide (if you have them), your local League history, a calendar of local League events. Make your new members as welcome locally as we try to at the state level.

After some local prospecting in Cloquet, we discovered, not gold, but a rich vein of interest in a League. We have scheduled a pre-organization meeting for November 17th. If you have any names to suggest as possible members, please send them in quickly.

Just a note to remind you not to schedule your own budget committee meeting until after you have received our proposed State Budget and suggested pledges, which we will send you before January 20th.

How many exciting and novel ways have you thought of for using our Lively Issues Voter? Have you thought of having a "Lively Issues Day" where members cover the major issues of state importance? Or are your unit members each taking to the League soap box to argue the merits of her particular choice?

Some things to keep in mind.....

-Don't overlook the current League program in your discussion -- it is not accomplished yet.
-Refresh yourselves on what makes a good program item (see Local League Handbook, page 10).
-Since the purpose of the Lively Issues Voter was not only to broaden the base of the local League member's knowledge of what might be basic program items but also possibly to broaden the whole League's concept of areas that need our attention, please use it as a taking off point, as a base from which you soar far and wide in a thoughtful and stimulating excursion into the outer space of needed governmental reform.

Enclosed is a corrected list of local League Presidents. Throw away the green sheet sent to you last month which skipped (we're so sorry!) Falcon Heights.

(Enclosure)

In this mailing you will find a slightly revised "Job Description for Local League Legislative Chairman." For those Leagues who were not able to send representation at the fall area conferences, this description will bring you up to date on the basis of the workshop sessions of those conferences. The legislative forecast which was presented at the area conferences will be in the first issue of the Capitol Letter, in more current form. We hope that this Job Description in combination with Capitol Letter, Lobby by Letter and our state resource materials will provide each of the local League Legislative Chairmen with the tools and techniques needed to stimulate interest and action on state program in the local League and in the community. Keep those subscriptions to Capitol Letter -- both gift and otherwise -- coming. It is gratifying to note the response so far. The deadline is December 15th.

(Enclosure)

President's Letter, 11/11/60, page 3

LEGISLATIVE -- 11/11/60
STATE ITEMS

The "Job Description for Local League
Legislative Chairman" is enclosed for
your use and guidance. See page 2.

(Enclosure)

The deadline for Capitol Letter subscriptions is December 15th. Selling
point -- the first issue will include a legislative forecast, and will come
out before the session opens, January 3rd. See page 2.

Lobby by Letter has a new face! We exhausted our supply of that handsome
folder, and in the interest of economy and rapid delivery to fill the orders
we have received, we have arranged for a smaller, but nonetheless attractive
and useful folder. We also have a new enclosure for it, "How to Write Your
Editor and Your Legislator," a piece that Mrs. George Spoo of Rochester in-
spired, in part, through her excellent letter to the Rochester newspaper on
Amendment #2. The new piece is available separately at the usual price, 2¢.

Thank you for your excellent response to the questionnaire regarding the
Legislative Observers Program. It was very encouraging. Based on your re-
plies, the state Board plans to go ahead with the proposed agenda included
on the questionnaire. This program will be held at or near the Capitol.

Mr. Charles Backstrom will be retained to present a series of lectures con-
cerning the legislative process in Minnesota. The subjects for each session:

January 12 -- What is lawmaking?

January 26 -- What can the legislature do?

February 9 -- How does the legislature work?

February 23 -- How does a bill become a law?

March 9 -- How does the Governor influence legislation?

March 23 -- What interests concern themselves with legislation?

After Mr. Backstrom speaks at 10 A.M., he will be followed by state agenda
item chairmen and reporters who will bring us up to date on the status of
League issues and other selected key issues. This will be at 11 A.M.

Following these reports we will have lunch with legislators and members of
the executive and judicial branches of government. (Cafeteria, Dutch treat).

In the afternoon, those of us who can will attend committee hearings and leg-
islative sessions.

A fee of \$5 for each League will be charged. This fee will be used to pay
Mr. Backstrom and to defray any other costs that we may incur in providing
the local Leagues with a well organized, fruitful day at the legislature.
For this fee each League may send one or many to one or all of the six meet-
ings. As we will be planning no other Legislative Day, won't you join us at
this series? If your League plans to send an extra large group to one or
more of the Legislative Observer sessions, will you please let us know at
least two weeks in advance? The sooner, the better. This will facilitate
our planning.

Please send your League's \$5 fee to state office by December 15th on regis-
tration form at bottom of this sheet. A minimum of 25 Leagues registering
is necessary for us to finance the Legislative Observers Program.

Registration Form for Legislation Observers Program - January-March, 1960
The League of Women Voters of Minnesota
15 & Washington Aves. S.E., Minneapolis 4

The League of Women Voters of _____

wishes to register for the Legislative Observers Program. Enclosed is \$5 .

Signed: _____

Date: _____

(The lunch at noon is cafeteria style, Dutch treat.)

PARTY DESIGNATION - 11/11/60

Now is the time -- if we are going to have more than just our League members lobbying for the Party Designation bill during the coming legislative session -- to get the support of other members of our communities throughout the entire state.

The rest of November and early December is probably the best time to be working with representative citizens in your community -- talking with them about the need for Party Designation for state legislators, getting their commitment to the idea, exploring the plans to be carried out during the session -- such as letters to the local Editor, letters to the legislators, and plans for putting up lawn signs at the time the bill is introduced.

There are several possibilities which you may want to explore.

1. You may want to set up a Citizens' Committee for Party Designation in your community. If you do -- remember that, in general, representatives of both the Democratic-Farmer-Labor and Republican parties, Farmers' Union and AFL-CIO would probably be eager to work with you. Such a committee might set up for itself a variety of ways of reaching others in the community as well as members of these particular organizations.

Have you talked to your local Editor? He might be interested in planning a series of editorials on the need for Party Designation, or functioning as a member of your committee, if he is convinced of the importance of this issue.

2. Your community may be one in which organization representatives are not available, or not interested in working on such a committee. Your job as a League might then be to do a job of convincing as large as possible a number of citizens in your community of the importance of writing their legislators early in January -- perhaps you can plan to remind them with a Call to Action from your local League.

If your Editor is not sympathetic to Party Designation legislation you can still plan on a Letter to the Editor campaign from your League members and your list of citizens who stand ready to act.

3. Visual aids about the second week in January will be invaluable. One local League made lawn signs reading "Vote No on Amendment 2 which went up in the front yards of their 60 members on November 1. Such a plan for Party Designation is within the realm of planning for most local Leagues. There's plenty of time to make PUT THE LABEL ON THE MAN signs for each of your League members before January.

4. When the Party Designation bill is introduced you'll be getting a Call to Action from the state Board. Plan your response right now -- so that there won't be any question about how you plan to proceed. Work out your telephone committee, make your plans for news releases with your public relations chairman -- get yourself some early January speaking engagements where you can discuss Party Designation, alone, or in conjunction with other legislative issues.

The important thing now is to get prepared, so that you'll be able to go into action smoothly and effectively with a well-organized plan.

President's Letter, 11/11/60, page 5

VOTERS SERVICE - 11/11/60

Please send to the state office by December 15th your appraisal of your local League's Voters Service activities this fall, including successes, failures, policy questions, brickbats, suggestions for future. Plan to attend Voters Service Report Meeting January 19th, time and place to be announced later. See page 1 of this letter. No form is included for this appraisal.

PUBLICATIONS - 11/11/60

In ordering publications, will you please remember to order by mail unless you are really in a great hurry for them. With the legislative year approaching, the office phone will be very busy, and it will be easier for you as well as the office staff if you mail in your orders. Also it is more businesslike as you can make a carbon copy of the order for your files.

A review of the local League bulletins and minutes of Board meetings, shows that the publication chairmen have been busy. The following Leagues have recently had publication reviews in their bulletins: Albert Lea, Bloomington, Crystal, St. Cloud, Shoreview and West St. Paul. Crystal had a good explanation of the National Special Subscription Service and the National Publication Service to inform its members that these services are available. Roseville has planned to give "You Are the Government" and the Roseville Handbook to all of their new members. Fergus has ordered "Economic Diplomacy" for each of its members. Keep up the good work! A thoughtful use of publications develops an informed membership.

We have had to redesign the cover of the Lobby by Letter Kit. The new cover will be less expensive. With the Kit made smaller by the omission of the amendment information (although we are adding a sheet on "How To Write Your Editor and Your Legislator") and by using a less expensive cover, we will offer this good tool for 25¢. Always welcome news to Leaguers!

Please add to your catalog:

"Money in Elections," 10/60, 50¢

ENCLOSURES

Local League Presidents, 11/60 - please throw away last month's green sheet

Job Description for Local League Legislative Chairman

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 15th & Washington Avenues S.E., Minneapolis 14, Minn.
October 14, 1960

..model press release for
use by local Leagues

VOTE YES ON AMENDMENTS 3 and 4

AMENDMENT # 3 -- CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

The League of Women Voters urges support of Amendment #3.

Amendment #3 authorizes the legislature to provide for succession to the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor in case of vacancies in both offices. (There is now no provision for succession beyond president pro tem of the Senate.) This Amendment also allows the legislature to provide for the continuity of state government in case of enemy attack including succession to the powers and duties of public office and change in the seat of government. (There is now no provision for such emergency.)

Amendment #3 is exceedingly important. A YES vote assures the continuity of government regardless of sudden accident (as in the airplane crash of Oregon officials a few years ago) or all out catastrophe. VOTE YES ON #3.

AMENDMENT #4 -- VOTING RIGHTS

The League takes pleasure in its support of Amendment #4. In fact the League of Woman Voters takes prime responsibility for its being on the ballot this fall!

Amendment #4 allows the legislature to determine a place of voting for a citizen, otherwise qualified, who changes precincts within the state within 30 days of an election. (At present, a voter who moves within 30 days of an election is disenfranchised.) This Amendment also removes obsolete provisions regarding voting rights of Indians.

A cardinal principle of the League of Women Voters is support of a system of government which is responsible to the will of the people and which enables the voter to carry out his obligations as a citizen. In February 1959 the local Leagues in Minnesota reiterated their concern for the disenfranchised voter. There was almost unanimous agreement that some provision should be made to allow an otherwise qualified voter to vote for president and vice-president before he meets local residence requirements. VOTE YES ON # 4!

1961 Leg. Folder

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 15 & Washington Aves.S.E., Minneapolis 14, Minn.
Fall, 1960

Tips on Planning local "Legislative Effectiveness" Meetings

In planning your own local "Legislative Effectiveness" meetings, you will wish to contact some of the major organizations and interest groups in your community. The following list is to start your thinking. Some groups are more important in one area than another. Speaking abilities of the leaders vary from place to place. Use your own good judgment. Only you can decide what would be best for your meeting.

Local newspapermen, radio and TV.

Religious groups -- Catholic, Protestant, Jewish lay leaders and clergy. Local affiliates of United Church Women, Jewish Council, League of Catholic Women or specific denominational groups.

Business -- prominent businessmen or representatives of organizations such as Chamber of Commerce, Jaycees, Taxpayers Association, Association of Manufacturers, bankers, Business & Professional Women.

Labor -- individual leaders or representatives of organizations such as Central Labor Union or specific unions such as Teamsters, Building Trades, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Locomotive Engineers, Cannery Association, Machinists etc.

Agriculture -- Grange (Community Service Chairman), Farmers Union, Farm Bureau (Home and Community Chairman), local affiliate of Minnesota Association of Cooperatives, Extension Homemakers groups. Your County Agriculture Agent would be an excellent one to consult here. (If you need help in finding who he is contact Extension Division Service of the University of Minnesota, St. Paul campus).

Political Parties -- Republican and Democratic-Farmer-Labor.

Public Officials -- village, city, county, or a representative of boards such as library, parks, zoning, planning, charter etc.

Education -- lay leaders or professionals. University or College leaders in your town. Teachers organizations (Minnesota Education Association affiliate or Minnesota Federation of Teachers affiliate), Parent-Teachers Association, School Board.

Lawyers -- as individual community leaders or through Bar Association.

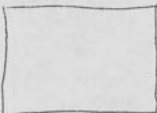
Service Groups -- American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Rotary, Masons, Knights of Columbus, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Lions, Eagles, I.O.O.F., Rebekahs, Jobs Daughters, F.E.O., Eastern Star, F.O.E., B.P.O.E., Kiwanis, Shriners, Elks, Exchange Clubs, Newcomers Club, Optimists.

United Nations Association, Foreign Policy Association, World Affairs Council, American Association of University Women, Federation of Womens Clubs, Toastmasters.

League of Women Voters of Minnesota
15 & Washington Aves. S.E.
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

Ideas for an article on
Legislative Effectiveness
Workshops, fall 1960

*For your
workshop Page
a good place to copy and
membership by
reaching a broader
audience of
women*



Picture of your President

The _____ League of Women Voters was hostess today to
name of local L.W.V.
_____ of representatives from League of Women Voters from _____
number
_____.
names of League towns

Mrs. _____ is President of the _____
name and address local League
Mrs. _____ is legislative chairman.
name and address

A workshop on "Legislative Effectiveness" was held at _____
place
from _____ to _____. Leading the workshop were the following
time time
members of the state Board of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota:
Mrs. George Seltzer, Minneapolis; Mrs. Kenneth Sigford, Roseville;
Mrs. David Kanatz, Brooklyn Center; Mrs. Stanley Kane, Golden Valley.

The luncheon chairman was Mrs. O. H. Anderson, Mahtomedi, president of
the League of Women Voters of Minnesota.

A panel representing (name of organizations and the people) discussed
the critical issues facing the 1961 session of the Minnesota Legislature.

Membership in the League of Women Voters is open to any woman interested
in helping her family to a better community, state and nation. For in-
formation on membership, please call (name and address and phone of your
President and/or Membership chairman.)

*For a front page
story see next page...*

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 15 & Washington Aves.S.E., Minneapolis 14, Minn.

Ideas for news release
Minnesota LWV workshops on
Legislative Effectiveness
Fall, 1960

*For your Editor
Take notes during
the luncheon - write
it up TODAY, & send to your
newspaper. A PICTURE
would be good, too!*

Mr. _____ said _____ (quote
luncheon speaker
here his main point.) _____ must be done to _____.

Mr. _____ emphasized the critical issues facing the
1961 Minnesota Legislature at a luncheon meeting _____ sponsored by the
date
League of Women Voters.

Mrs. _____ (President of your local League) headed the
delegation from the _____ (local) League of Women Voters. League
leaders from _____ (name the towns) attended the morning workshop, "Steps
to Legislative Effectiveness," sponsored by the League of Women Voters of
Minnesota.

Mr. _____ (name a leader from another organization taking
part in the panel discussion) felt the most critical issue facing the 1961
Legislature was _____. Mr. _____ (name another leader)
defined the main issue as _____.

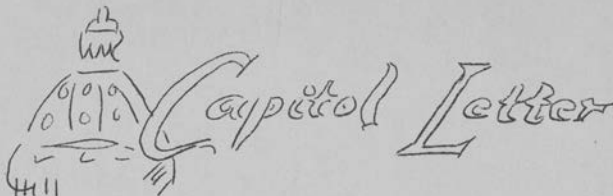
Continue with participant comments on the lively
issues with the most important ones first -- don't
forget to quote the League ladies, too!

*For a Woman's Page
STORY
See other sheet.*

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 15 and Washington Aves.S.E., Minneapolis 14, Minn.

Fall, 1960

Return to F2D2 Regt. St.
Aves. S.E., Minneapolis 14, Minn. 1961
Fall, 1960



\$ takes you behind the scenes at the 1961 session of the Minnesota Legislature. Factual - impartial - clear - concise. This is a must for the League member. An excellent present for your newspaper editor, your radio and TV commentators. A subscription to Capitol Letter is an ideal "thank-you" gift for contributors. A real fact-sheet for your community leaders, to win friends and stimulate interest in state government.

I would like to be in the know. Here's my \$ / for a subscription to Capitol Letter and _____ extra \$ / for the following people:

[illegible]

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS PUBLICATIONS LIST

"You Are the Government" - 1958 - 35¢ each; 25¢ each for 30 or more.

A handbook setting forth the important facts about the operation of government.

Map of Minnesota, showing legislative districts and 1950 county populations - 5¢.

"Ethics and the Public Servant" - 1960 - 45¢.

A study of conflicts of interest and lobby regulations.

"Ethics in Government Studied" - 1958 - 15¢.

Reprints of newspaper articles by John McDonald.

Report of Governor's Committee on Ethics - 25¢.

"The State You're In" - 1958 - 50¢.

Comprehensive study of Minnesota Constitution.

"Well, What D'Ya Know, Minnesota has a Constitution!" - 1956 - 10¢.

Easily read booklet about Minnesota Constitution.

Folder and Fact Sheet on Constitutional Convention - 1958 - 5¢.

The 4 F's of a Constitutional Convention - 1956 - 5¢.

"Minnesota Election Laws" - 1958 - 75¢.

"Minnesota School Election Laws" - 1959 - 25¢.

"The Missing Link in Minnesota Government" - 1959 - 45¢.

A study of party designation.

Folder and Fact Sheet on Party Designation - 1958 - 5¢.

"Democracy Denied" - 1954 - 25¢.

Comprehensive study of reapportionment.

"Will an Area Amendment Settle Reapportionment?" - 1957 - 45¢.

An excellent study, still timely.

Folder and Fact Sheet on Reapportionment - 1958 - 5¢.

"Water Resource Management in Minnesota" - 1959 - 30¢.

Water Resources State Chart - 1956 - 5¢.

THE LEAGUE IN ACTION ON AMENDMENT # 2, THE POOR REAPPORTIONMENT AMENDMENT

Please give this to your Public Relations Chairman,
your Legislative Chairman, and/or
your State Agenda Chairman.

A few snatches of the many ideas overheard from local League participants at the September and October Legislative Effectiveness Workshops:

ALEXANDRIA

Radio station KXRA asked for tape on Amendment #2 for frequent reruns between now and November 8th. KCMT-TV doing a panel discussion of this amendment. A League float is planned -- parade down main street to stop at a central corner and pass out Amendment #2 brochures. Theme of the float: "Are you snowed by Election Issues?" -- gals in snow suits on sound truck.

ST. CLOUD

League President spoke to Chamber of Commerce legislative committee on Amendment #2. They were most delighted to see she had copies of the amendment as not a one of them knew what it said! Her entire presentation was put into the Chamber of Commerce minutes and circulated to all members. Stearns County Home Agent asked St. Cloud League to conduct meetings for 38 groups of Homemakers (who in turn teach 500 women in rural area) on women in politics, voters service etc. The amendments of course were covered on a pro and con basis.

MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL

These Leagues have planned an excellent series of radio and TV programs on the amendments, particularly #2, with such star performers as Mrs. O. H. Anderson, Mrs. Stanley Kane, Frank Farrell, Senator Bergerud and Dr. Backstrom of the University of Minnesota. The fine statewide reapportionment maps, available from the Minneapolis League, are excellent to remind your community that we already have reapportionment -- the Bergerud statute. What concerns us now is the amendment dealing with an area factor in one chamber and enforcement provisions for future reapportionment.

ST. PAUL

This League revitalized its speakers bureau (letter sent to large number of other organizations) which has resulted in a flood of requests for speakers. They also are planning a telethon the week-end before election -- each Leaguer to call 5 non-Leaguers to VOTE NO ON AMENDMENT # 2, the poor reapportionment amendment.

BROOKLYN CENTER

Will blossom forth with lawn signs, VOTE NO ON # 2.

MOORHEAD

League speakers bureau is being well received with 5 minute talks on #2.

ROSEVILLE

Campaign includes paid advertisements in the local papers explaining what's wrong with Amendment #2.

President's Letter, 2/15/60, page 3
Please give to your Legislative Chairman

2/15/60

LEGISLATION

Reproduced below is a copy of a letter being sent to all of our state Senators. A second letter will be sent as a follow-up to this one in an effort to elicit replies from a meaningful number of Senators. At Council meeting in May we will attempt to act upon any constructive suggestions this procedure brings forth. In the meantime, we hope that you are planning at least one round of visits to your Legislators before Council meeting in May. The purpose of such a visit, particularly with your State Senator, is to reacquaint him with our state League program and to emphasize our dependence on him to effectuate it! We must use every device we can to remind our Legislators that we think and act upon League program all year round. This first round of visits might also be the time to give your Legislators any of our recent publications that they may not have received from you before. Good luck, and let us hear from you after your visit.

"Dear Senator:

We need your help. For ten years the League of Women Voters of Minnesota has been working hard for party designation for legislators. We urgently seek your help in moving the Minnesota legislature closer to party designation.

In May, representatives of our 5700 members of the League in Minnesota will meet in Minneapolis to exchange information. Party Designation continues to be of high interest to our 55 local Leagues in the state.

Won't you take a few moments to jot down specific suggestions or thoughts regarding our work on party designation -- with our members, with the community, with the Legislature?

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. George Seltzer, Legislative Chairman
League of Women Voters of Minnesota"

Please give to the Foreign Policy Chairman

2/15/60

FOREIGN POLICY

From reports coming in from various parts of the state, it is evident that the local Leagues -- out-state as well as metropolitan -- are spending earnest and profitable sessions in study of "World Economic Development." As local Foreign Policy Chairman, you must be gauging or evaluating the results of your local work. If you have formulated some opinions about foreign policy work in your League and the possibility of making an impact on your local community, please share these ideas with your state FP chairman. Similarly, please remember that if you have plans, ideas, problems or recommendations -- specific or general -- relating to your work, your state FP chairman would be most happy to hear from you.

NOTE: You will be sorry if you miss the January 14th issue of the Saturday Review which deals provocatively with the problems of western Economic Development.

FLASH: From the National Board Report, the proposed one item agenda is "Support of U. S. economic policies which promote world development and maintain the strength of the American economy."

41st District

Maplewood
Vadnais Heights
White Bear Township
St. Paul 2nd Ward
St. Paul 3rd Ward
White Bear City
North St. Paul
Little Canada
North Oaks
Gem Lake



NEWSLETTER

from the desk of SENATOR LESLIE E. WESTIN

Home:
2160 Edgerton
St. Paul 17, Minn.
Office:
1122 Minnesota Bldg.
St. Paul 1, Minn.

VOLUME IV NO - 9

Week of April 20, 1961

HINDSIGHT IS 20/20 and as I review my optimistic statement of last week that this session should adjourn on the 90th day I now see that I didn't reckon with the intrigue of politics. It was possible to finish on time, but it would have made the Gov. look good, and there were those who were determined that this wouldn't happen. It is easy for obstructionists to throw a monkey wrench into the machinery and blame someone else. One can reach no other logical conclusion than we are going into special session by design. It is nonsense to say that because the Gov. presented his budget 2 days later than Freeman's first budget that this caused the special session. No Gov. or legislature ever faced a bigger mess or wrestle with a more serious problem than faced this session. We have not solved the problem primarily because the people do not understand the problem.

The fact that the chairman of the House Tax Committee is running for Gov. in 1962 guarantees that our final tax program will be the result of politics, and not sound economic thinking that will develop jobs.

We cannot afford another prolonged wrangle over taxes that will lead to another patch-work program that really only postpones the inevitable decision to the next legislature. We will have to find a way to avoid the folly of partisan politics and come to grips with ways and means to pay the bill for education, state institutions, state employees and all other necessary state expenses. This special session can easily wind up its work and do a real job in 10 days time, but I am afraid it might be a bitter 2 months.

IT IS QUITE A PARADOX to be criticized for spending too much and too little! The legislature had been blasted both ways this past week. Citizens who are interested in our state institutions or state aid to education and the University have been very critical over the cuts that this legislature made in these budgets. On the other hand, those who do not realize the financial mess that the state was in when this legislative session opened in Jan. think that we have spent too much. They either don't realize the extent of the deficits that must be paid, or they would like to close their eyes and pretend that our school population is decreasing rather than increasing. The fact that inflation increases the cost of gov't. and that when you have spent the surplus balances you had in previous years you simply must raise more money just to stand still. This fact has never been understood by the public and explains why we are in the hole. The tough financial condition of the state effected every institution and state program, many of whom I know we cut too much but if you haven't got the money you can't appropriate it because you must have a balanced budget. So we are double damned for spending too little yet increasing taxes too much! WHAT'S YOUR SUGGESTION as to how the state should raise the necessary taxes to balance the budget?

Raise Income taxes that are already among the highest in the nation? ... Lower exemptions so that more revenue comes from the over 500,000 who pay nothing or \$24.00 per year or less? ... Special selective excise taxes? ... or a general sales tax? ... If you say cut state expenditures, what you really are saying is increase local real estate taxes.

I am sure that the ultimate decision will be made by you the public. In fact I think it might be better to let the people decide the tax question in a special election if this were possible. It would be quicker and cheaper than a stalemated lengthy special session. The decision will effect the opportunities our children will have to secure employment in our state and may well effect our job security and economic opportunity.

I will not have a staff to answer your letters but I earnestly ask your considered opinion. When I first came before you as a candidate for this office in 1954 I pledged I would vote for party designation which I have, and that I would vote against a sales tax, which I did last week. If there has been a shift of public opinion I sincerely wish to know. Please write instead of phone, as I cannot humanly answer all phone calls but I can read all letters.

POTPOURRI: I predict the House will not be able to pass the 3% tax on new autos again - the car dealers are really organized now! It is proposed that 65 Million dollars of additional revenue will be necessary - of this amount \$24 million was the amount that would come from a 3% excise tax on new autos. If the new car tax is out, that will mean that \$24 million will have to come out of someone else's hide. I have suggested 25¢ per week non refund withholding from everyone's pay check. This means that everyone would pay at least \$12. per year, and the total take would be about 26 million for the biennium. When you consider we now have over one fourth of our taxpayers not paying one dime in state income taxes I feel this is only reasonable, but I know that politically it hasn't a chance because this group would scream so loud that it was a "head tax" that the politicians wouldn't dare consider it. I cite this to show you the problem faced.

You may not have caught it but I was successful in establishing Fort Snelling State Park, passing a bill to regulate Trade Schools, secured 2% premium tax for our Volunteer Fire Depts. in rural Ramsey County, passed Ramsey Municipal Research bill, passed bill to insure fair housing opportunity regardless of race, color, creed, or national origin. Secured agreement that should enable Twin City sanitary district to expand into Metro. dist. in special session. Helped with passage of traffic safety measures such as implied consent. Failed on billboards to secure 2/3 vote needed for special order. Have 3 votes more than needed for its final passage if I can get it before senate. All things considered this was a good constructive session for me.

Kindest regards,

Les Westin

WATER - 12/12/60

The Forest Service has available two publications -- "Look to Your Timber, America" and "Operation Multiple Use." Send your request to Miss Annette Hafemeister, Forest Service, 710 N. 6th St., Milwaukee 3, Wisconsin. The information compiled for the Senate Select Committee on Water Resources is on file in the state League office. This may be borrowed, on request. You may have already received a most attractive packet of materials from the Army Corps of Engineers, under the title "Developing Our Water Resources." We also wish to call attention to the enclosure from the Soil Conservation Society of America about a January 11th meeting of interest to League members. (Enclosures)

These timely publications and the many recent articles in magazines and newspapers concerning water make an interesting display for a clipping board. This is a method of member participation in keeping up with one of the League's national Continuing Responsibilities.

LEGISLATION - 12/12/60

Remember the Legislative job when you make next year's budget. Our fall workshops on Legislative Effectiveness confirmed our belief that lobbying is not a sometime thing, but a year round activity, accomplished by attendance at the Legislature, subscriptions to Capitol Letter (both inside and outside the League), and the give-away of LWV publications. You might consider having this an accrual fund as we do in the state budget.

VOTERS SERVICE - 12/12/60

Voters Service is a continuing and a continual process. Your next budget will need to provide for this most important service to your citizens and our communities. There will be local school and other special elections, public meetings, information sheets, flyers. Remind your budget committee of your hopes and needs.

BULLETIN - 12/12/60

The number of good local League bulletins we receive each month is good evidence of the importance you place on this every member tool. In making your budget requests for next year, consider increasing the size, the quality of paper, the use of pictures, cuts, charts. Make your plans to have as attractive and readable a bulletin as possible. Then ask your budget chairman to include you in the final figure.

UNIT ORGANIZATION - 12/12/60

What have you done to make unit meetings more interesting? You might consider asking your LWV to budget for a discussion leaders workshop. A number of Leagues who have done so this year found it really helped. You might also ask for money for visual aids -- tapes, films, posters -- to perk up your meetings.

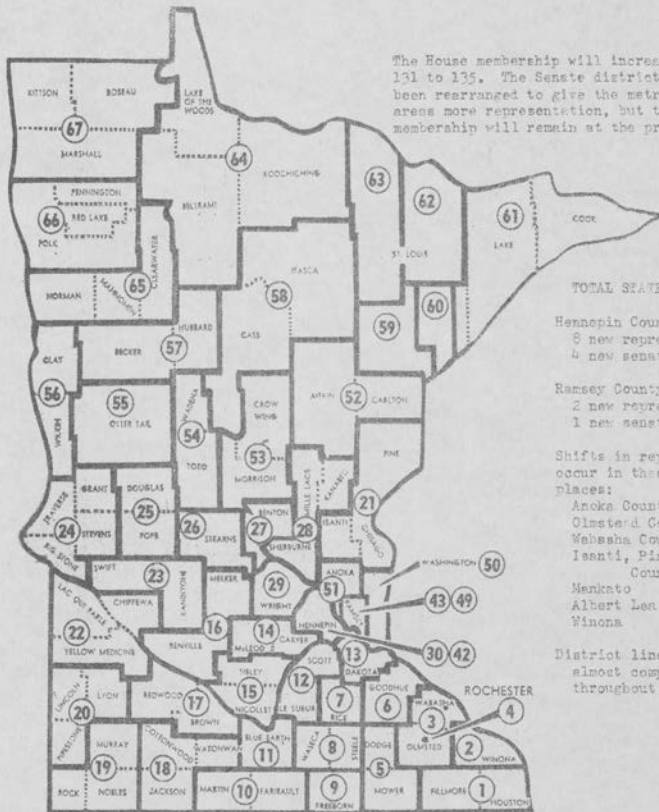
MEMBERSHIP - 12/12/60

Building membership and keeping the membership you have are continuing problems in almost every League. Now is the time to think about next year's efforts. Plan something for your new members, whether it be teas, or tours of the town, or publications. Plan for your prospective members -- perhaps a small flyer inviting people to join League, for your speakers to leave with every audience they address. Cater to your present members by insisting that publications be in their hands before the unit discussion of the subject. This will make for more interested and informed members.

ENCLOSURES: Reapportionment, Foreign Policy, Budget Form, Soil Conservation Meeting (last two items not on Duplicate Mlg.)

MINNESOTA HAS BEEN REAPPORTIONED

MINNESOTA AS IT WILL BE IN 1962



The House membership will increase from 131 to 135. The Senate districts have been rearranged to give the metropolitan areas more representation, but the Senate membership will remain at the present 67.

TOTAL SEATE CHANGES

Hennepin County:

8 new representatives

4 NEW SENATORS

Ramsey County:

2 new representatives

1 new sensor

Shifts in representation
occur in these other
places:

Anoka County

Olmstead County (Rochester)

Wabasha County

Isanti, Pine, and Chicago
Counties

Markato

Albert Lea

Winona

District lines and numbers almost completely changed throughout the state.

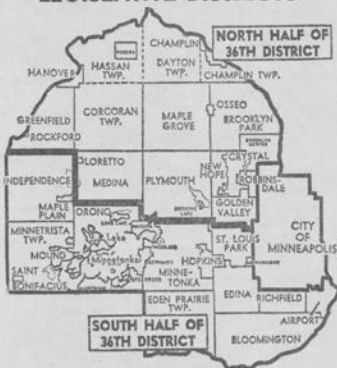
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNEAPOLIS, 84 South Sixth St.

*Map reprinted from the 12, 1959 Minneapolis Star

HENNEPIN COUNTY HAS BEEN REAPPORTIONED

EFFECTIVE - 1962

PRESENT HENNEPIN LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS



NEW HENNEPIN COUNTY LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS



HENNEPIN COUNTY NOW

Rural Hennepin -

- 1 legislative district
(2 representatives and
1 senator)

Minneapolis -

- 8 legislative districts
(16 representatives and
8 senators)

COUNTY TOTAL -

- 9 legislative districts
(18 representatives and
9 senators)

HENNEPIN COUNTY STARTING in 1962

Rural Hennepin -

- 4 legislative districts
(8 representatives and
4 senators)

Minneapolis -

- 9 legislative districts
(18 representatives and
9 senators)

COUNTY TOTAL -

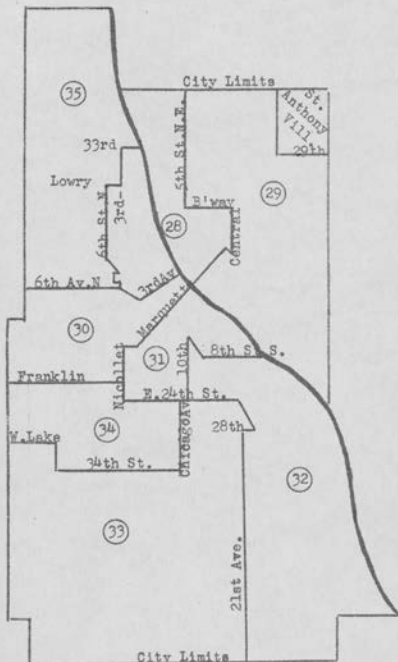
- 13 legislative districts
(26 representatives and
13 senators)

*Maps reprinted from the June 11, 1959 Minneapolis Star
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNEAPOLIS, 84 South Sixth St.

MINNEAPOLIS HAS BEEN REAPPORTIONED

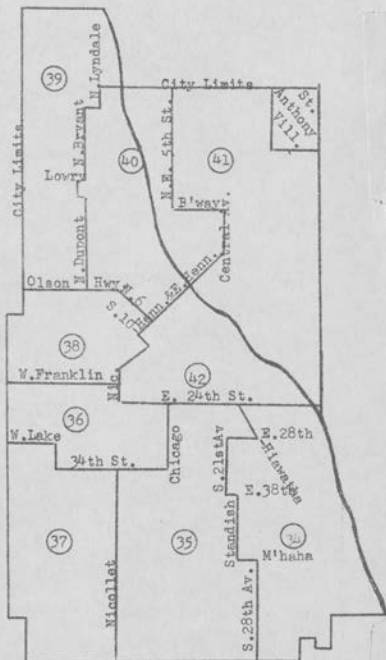
Regardless of the outcome of Amendment No. 2 on the ballot in November, the state of Minnesota has been reapportioned by a law passed by the 1959 legislature, effective in 1962.

MINNEAPOLIS NOW



8 legislative districts
(8 senators - 16 representatives)

MINNEAPOLIS starting in 1962



9 legislative districts
(9 senators - 18 representatives)

Please give to your Finance Chairman

President's Letter -1/18/60

FINANCE

Page five of "How to Spend Money for the League of Women Voters" points out some of your responsibilities to the budget committee.

1) your fund-raising activities have been most successful this year, we hope; 2) you have been selling League to your contributors; 3) your members do not want to push their financial responsibilities onto someone else, so budget for their fair share, including \$5 dues and their contributions. (If your dues are now less, this will require a by-law change.) This will be your first positive step in increasing member support of the League.

Have you neglected your contributors this year because of lack of funds? Plan now so that they will receive more League publications this next year and thus will become better informed and more willing contributors.

You know that there are more dollars for the League not now given because of lack of womanpower to do a bigger job. Help your Budget Chairman do a selling job on this budget so that another year there will be more members taking part in your fund-raising. Don't let lack of funds spell failure to your plans!

Please give to your Legislative Chairman for her notebook

1/18/60

LEGISLATIVE

The need for a year-round Legislative Chairman in each of the local Leagues is apparent when we consider the projected plans in this area for the next sixteen months. There is ample work to be done by your Legislative Chairman now. I urge you to appoint her, now, so that we may proceed as effectively as possible on State League Program between sessions as well as during the legislative session. Please send us the name and address of your Legislative Chairman as soon as possible. There is work to be done!

For example: (1) a "campaign" to keep in direct contact with our state representatives and senators will be launched in February and maintained until the legislature convenes in January 1961. This program, to be effective, requires the cooperation of every Legislative Chairman. (2) We will also be asking your Legislative Chairman to promote the Capitol Letter within your League as well as in your community, beginning in September. (3) Workshops will be planned for September in seven different areas in the state on "Political Effectiveness." The cooperation of your Legislative Chairman should begin this spring, when we are in the planning stage in order to plan workshops that best suit your needs and situation. (4) At Council, in May, workshops on Voters Service and Public Relations will be held. Party Designation for Legislators will be emphasized, your Legislative Chairman could attend these meetings with great benefit to herself and to your League.

Please remember also in building your budget to allot some funds to the Legislative Chairman. Such funds could be used to send at least one representative to the Capitol to participate in our Legislative Observers Program. They also could be used to finance legislative tours for your members. Subscriptions to Capitol Letter (our legislative newsletter, issued during the session) for leaders in your community would be legislative money well spent. Just think how appreciative your editor, your political leaders, your chamber of commerce, your social science teachers, your union leaders would be to receive, courtesy of your League, such a clear cut, informative letter from the legislature.

LEGISLATIVE PREVIEW

OCT 18 1960

STATE AGENDA ITEM as stated: "The League of Women Voters of Minnesota will support improvement in Minnesota election laws and in the related area of ethics in government and will promote party designation."

In the area of candidate responsibility, we have begun to see how the things that happen before a candidate is elected can have quite an effect on what he does after he is elected. We are trying to learn for what people stand, for whom they speak, and whether it be in terms of their political party or their private interests which may conflict with the public good. This is the thread which holds the separate parts of our program together.

Most of the state leagues have returned the consensus questions on Ethics and the Public Servant, and it is clear that the League members want legislative action in this field. Most members seem to favor a fairly comprehensive code of ethics to control conflict of interest problems. League members would also like to have legislation passed requiring the disclosure of activities of and financing of lobbyists. The Governor's Committee on Ethics in Government, of which Mrs. Stanley Kane is a member, is in the process of preparing bills on conflict of interest, lobby regulation, and fair campaign practices.

Legislative action in the field of ethics in government is likely to come only as a result of widespread public demand. Once you become informed and convinced of the need for such action, try to interest others in order to create this demand. Letters to editors, informing leaders in your community as to the need for this type of legislation will be helpful in stimulating the widespread demand that will be necessary to prompt sponsorship of such legislation by your legislator.

PARTY DESIGNATION

The study of party designation for county officials brought forth no consensus -- however, the overwhelming reaffirmation of the league's interest in party designation for legislators will make this an area for real work, interest, and enthusiasm.

League members have been talking to the members of the legislature for years about the need for party designation. We have been told that the real change will come about only when there is a groundswell of public opinion in favor of party designation. Our plans for the year will emphasize creating interest and concern in the general public. We are going to campaign! If we are going to carry through such a campaign, these are some of the things we can start doing right now:

1. Be sure that every league member is fully conversant with the party designation material. Have your units do a general review of the material covered in (a) "Missing Link in Minnesota Government" (A study of Party Designation); (b) "Party Designation for Legislators."
2. Use the technique of talking personally to candidates if you have the opportunity. Tell them of your interest in Party Designation and ask them if they do favor it. Be able to answer questions that they may have by being well-informed yourself.

We hope to accomplish the following things in the field of Party Designation in '61:

1. Write our own bill and find our own sponsors. This way we will be sure to have a bill that we can support wholeheartedly and not find Party

Designation attached as a tag end to some other bill which we may oppose. We would like to find a conservative legislator to sponsor such a bill.

2. Establish an active "Citizens for Party Designation" campaign on a bipartisan basis.
3. Use a slogan like "Put the Label on the Man" or a better one for lawn signs or other campaign devices. What ideas do you have?

Use the story of the unlabelled cans in the supermarket for a device to tell the story.

Included in the state program this year are the ever-present "Continuing Responsibilities." First of these is CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION. This is, as you know, the move to work for (1) the calling of a constitutional convention, along with the periodic submission to the people of the question of calling a convention; (2) workable amending process; (3) clearly fixed executive responsibilities; (4) adequate length of the legislative session; and (4) establishment of the position of post auditor.

The league believes from its previous study (and if you have new people in your unit, you may feel it desirable to review the study on this subject and point out the source material, THE STATE YOU'RE IN, and WHAT DO YOU KNOW, MINNESOTA HAS A CONSTITUTION) that supporting the idea of a constitutional convention is the most economical and most thorough way to achieve all of these reforms. However, we have been forced to take a more realistic approach, and we also support amendments to the constitution when they meet the standards set by the League.

Mrs. Kane, who will watch over the CR's for us this year at the capitol, feels that the best and possibly only hope for the calling of a constitutional convention this year would be if the amendments should fail. Then, possibly, interest in the calling of a convention might revive.

As far as the amendments go which will appear on the ballot November 8, 1960:

NO. 1 - No stand has been taken by the League on Amendment 1, which would (a) allow lengthening of the legislative session to 120 days; (b) control introduction of bills in the last 20 days; and (c) allow legislators to run for other offices. The amendment we feel was poorly written with a question as to its legality and so does not come up to the standards of the league.

NO. 2 - We will discuss the ramifications of this amendment separately.

NO. 3 - The league feels that Amendment 3 is highly desirable. It provides for succession to the office of governor and lieutenant governor in case of vacancies in both offices due to enemy attack or to other causes.

NO. 4 - The league also supports this amendment, which has to do with voting rights of citizens who move within 30 days of an election -- and removes obsolete provisions dealing with voting rights of Indians.

Amendment 2, or Reapportionment - The league as a whole has taken a strong stand against this amendment. Locally, Edina failed to reach this same consensus, and therefore we, along with other leagues who did not take this stand, are not working actively for the defeat of the amendment. However, I wish to state the reasons

for the Minnesota League and State Board taking the position that they do: they say that the wording of the amendment is vague, it is open to political maneuvering, and the enforcements are not effective. The league has prepared materials for information on the amendments as well as material which is aimed directly at the defeat of the amendment. I call these pamphlets to your attention because as individuals you may work either for the support and passage of the amendment or for its defeat if you feel that it is a poor amendment. Officially, under the name of the League of Women Voters of Edina, we may not work for the defeat of the amendment, for our consensus differed from this position.

The 1959 Legislature also passed a reapportionment statute which will take effect in 1962, whether or not the amendment is approved by the voters in November, 1960. This statute is a population-area compromise; more populous regions are given only part of the increase to which they are entitled under the constitution. But because this bill improves the present situation, the league supports it. It will be necessary to watch the 1961 session for possible changes in this law. Several of our good friends in the legislature and people of influence in other groups have threatened or warned that if the amendment is defeated this November, they will work actively for the repeal of the statute. However, popular opinion seems to be that such a repeal is unlikely to succeed.

On the subject of Reapportionment, it may be well to warn you that because this year (the year following the taking of the national census) there will be a great deal of preoccupation with the problems of congressional reapportionment in Minnesota that state reapportionment may take a back seat during this session. Therefore, it is wise to be thankful that we have the Bergerud Statute which will, as we have said, go into effect in 1962. Then in the 1963 session the time would seem more ripe to re-open the problem of working towards a better state reapportionment amendment.

FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES COMMISSION

The legislature established the Fair Employment Practices Commission back in 1955 after the League had been working actively for legislation in this field for some time. It is now our continuing responsibility to watch so that the principle of fair employment or the commission itself are never threatened.

HOME RULE

You may remember that we worked vigorously for the passage of the Home Rule Amendment in the 1958 election. Some enabling legislation was passed in 1959, and undoubtedly more legislation of this type will be passed or proposed in 1961, so it would behoove us to brush up on Home Rule by referring to league materials in your library from 1957 to 1958. Know what "enabling legislation" is so that when and if this comes up in the current session, you will know what it is all about and be able to inform your units and make up your minds if it is a good thing or not.

CAPITOL LETTER is a newsletter put out by the league by those individuals (mainly State Board people) who are actively lobbying for our program at the State House while the legislature is in session. This is the best and quickest way for us all to be aware of the action going on in the particular areas that we are interested in. Subscriptions will be \$1 per member and will include 12 issues. I would like to see 100 per cent subscription throughout the league, with the idea that you would use the material for discussion background and also give the letter to an interested friend. This is on-the-spot reporting of the kind that makes readers aware of the active interest that we take in our program.

LEGISLATIVE OBSERVERS PROGRAM will begin in January. For the most part, this program is set up for a fairly small group, simply because of the crowded conditions that exist in the State Capitol building. However, each league is urged to have two members representing her league at all sessions, and I feel that it might be profitable to have one of these representatives from Edina a traveling representative, so that each of the units might have a chance to send their state item person to one of these sessions. Either Jane Stenson or I will use the other membership so that we will be there to guide you.

The material that you have received in the LOBBY BY LETTER KIT is the basis for the legislative material for the entire year with the exception of additional material on Ethics in Government and Corrupt Practices, which will be made available to you at a later date and at another workshop.

VOCABULARY - Now for some terms:

Consensus: substantial agreement

Lobbying: Coordinated effort, any contact, anywhere at any time with your legislator on any facet of the league program.

State House: A less cumbersome way of saying "legislature" (which I find a tongue-twister, especially when it becomes entangled with "legislator" and "legislation.")

At the State Legislative Workshop that I attended on September 15, 1960, at Coffman Memorial Union, we had the pleasure of listening to six very interesting luncheon speakers: Mr. John Mooty, representing the Republican Party; Mr. Julius Kvaare, representing the Minnesota Taxpayer's Association; Mr. Clinton Hess, the Farmer's Union; Mr. Welch, the Farm Bureau; Mrs. Jacobson, Governor Freeman's administrative assistant, representing the DFL; and a representative of the AFL-CIO.

In comparing the different points of view of this very interesting collection of people, for they could in no sense be called a group, I would like to point out to you the following: the Republicans and the DFL, the Farmer's Union, the Farm Bureau, and the AFL-CIO are all in favor of Party Designation. The Minnesota Taxpayer's Association is opposed to all three of the League's favorite issues. Both political parties are in favor of Amendment 2, which the League opposes; however, the AFL-CIO is on our side, on this amendment. The Farmer's Union is violently opposed to a Sales Tax, the Farm Bureau is enthusiastic about increased Home Rule and Home Rule on the county level. The Farm Bureau also feels very strongly about Amendment 2 - if the amendment is defeated, they will work to repeal the statute.

As expressed by the two representatives that we heard speak, these are the main planks in the two parties' platforms. First, the Republican Platform:

1. Must increase the debt limitation in the constitution (presently \$250,000).
2. Not in favor of the withholding method of collecting the state income tax - feel that this is not the cure for the tax problem.
3. In favor of party designation.
4. Restore the primary to June.
5. Increase home rule implementation.
6. Correct the congested court calendar.
7. Increase the Homestead exemption.
8. Increase the driver's license age.
9. Establish drunkometer tests.
10. Develop the northeast part of the state agriculturally.

There were other points that were brought up, but these seemed to me to be the most interesting and important.

Now for the DFL Platform, as expressed by Mrs. Jacobson:

1. Improve efficiency and economy in government by the use of machines and modernizing of methods.
2. Reorganize government departments, such as the judiciary and juvenile courts, for greater efficiency.
3. Raise the standard of ethics in government - register lobbyists and make some law about conflict of interest.
4. Aim for higher education for all children, increase adult education, and improve vocational training.
5. Dedicate more money for welfare, mental health, and also give these departments the increases in personnel that they need.
6. Establish a consumer council, which would provide information on areas of consumer interest, credit, interest.
7. Assume real fiscal responsibility - collection of income tax by withholding would be an integral part of the tax system.

There is one more final and very important area that it is necessary for you state item girls to take back to your units, and that is the discussion of and choosing of items to go on the agenda for the next two years. I would like to refer you to the September-October issue of the MINNESOTA VOTER - use this issue as background material for discussion of the suggestions made therein. Try to get your unit to explore the possibilities suggested, and also attempt through discussion to bring out other ideas for the agenda that would be stimulating and of significance to the Minnesota citizens and that could be studied and action taken through legislation.

Welfare: Perhaps the item as presented may suggest other aspects of the same problem or other problems which exist within the framework of the present welfare setup.

Reorganization of State Government: A study of the problems involved in this item might lead one to go back to our publication, THE STATE YOU'RE IN, or the booklet YOU ARE THE GOVERNMENT. Where are the needs for reorganization the greatest? Should reorganization be on a budgetary basis, or is there some other basis to be considered?

Consumer Credit: The necessity for a "full-disclosure" law, requiring that the seller clearly set forth on the credit contract the complete extent of the finance charges.

Water: This might well be related to legislation for the conservation of all natural resources in the state, and it might be a good problem for women to tackle the relation of this conservation to recreation and parks.

Retirement Plans: The aspect of this question suggested is the consideration of plans for pensions for persons in public employment.

Civil Defense: There are more widespread implications in this than just the education of each family to provide for its own unit in case of emergency. Could the league work for legislation on a state-wide basis that would: require all new public construction to provide shielding from fallout; require existing public buildings to be modified for fallout protection; and to exempt from local real estate taxes improvements made on private building for fallout protection.

Constitutional Revision: Should we more or less abandon our previously held position that a constitutional convention is the best way of revising the state constitution and accept the fact that gradually it is being revised by amendments and perhaps press harder for more and better amendments to up-date those sections of the present constitution that are most in need of revision.

Human Rights: Under this broad general topic there are several possibilities that the league might properly consider as part of its agenda for some future date: housing; the Indian problem - the Minnesota Indian is our most depressed minority group, and we have about 18,000 of them, the responsibility for whom shifts between town, county, state, and national governments.

Taxation: Although this has always been a knotty subject, not only for the league, but for many groups, and agreement is often difficult or impossible to attain, yet it is still and will increasingly be one of our major governmental problems. What aspect of it should we study? Perhaps through thoughtful discussion we can reach areas of agreement on what part of this large subject we could be most useful in studying and acting upon.

Education: What is the state's responsibility for educating beyond secondary school? How much of the burden should student tuition bear? Does anyone who wants higher education have a right to it?

Juvenile Delinquency: Because of the lack of facilities for the treatment of juvenile cases on the local level, there is gross over-crowding of the existing state facilities. There is a great need for increased facilities of all kinds for dealing with this problem.

Local Government: This is the area in which the Home Rule legislation of the "enabling" variety will occur. There are many problems of cooperation between local units of government that might aid in making district or area problems possible of solution.

D.A. Aug '59

Briefing to State Board on Discussion of the League's Legislative Job

The time to arrive at an overall policy is not in the heat and tension of a crisis; during the past legislative session, it became apparent to me, that we had as many conceptions of what the League of Women Voters ought to do-- or ought not to do-- in the legislature-- as we had lobbyists and observers. While each session brings differing problems-- and while our own personalities affect how we conduct the League's business, it does appear to me-- to be necessary that this State Board decide for the conduct of ourselves in the next session, these three things:

1. How can we best accomplish the League purpose through our legislative activities?
2. What are the functions of the Legislative Chairman and the Lobbyists?
3. What should be the ground rules for our legislative activity?

Pursuing this subject, I sent in mid-May-- the following questions-- to 9 of the people who had been most active in our behalf-- in the legislature-- copy from Questionnaire--

The following are quotations from the 6 answers received--

- 1.
- "I see the Leg. Chmn. as coordinator and catalyst between lobbyist and bills--she ought to know the status of our bills at all times and the day to day action of her lobbyists in order that one lobbyist will not unwittingly injure another bill in her efforts on her own--"
 - "The lobbyist should concentrate on creative research and action on her bill, clearing always with her boss, any ideas she evolves on the subject--frequent tele. chats between lobbyist and Leg. Chmn. will prevent damaging conflicts in action-- and develop a coordinated course of goals and action for the Leg. session."
 - "-- I think they should be pretty much independent of the Leg. Chmn.--"
 - "--The League's legislative techniques should not depend on finding a few people each session who will fill the position of a full-time prof. lobbyist--"
 - "--if it were possible, the job of Leg. Chmn. might be divided so that one person could spend all her time as a full-time lobbyist, and another might handle the administrative details--as the Observers etc."
 - "-- it appeared this year that the lobbyists did not have a clear picture of the duties and responsibilities toward the Leg. Chmn.-- they should:
 - a. keep her informed on progress of bills--
 - b. consult when they select a speaker for testimony--
 - c. recommend to her appropriate times for calls to action--
 - d. write for Capital letteree assist P.R.Chmn. on letters to Ed., and News releases--"

2.--

- not effective as lobbyists, but have been in arranging speakers for hearings-- in giving information--
- not proportionate to woman hours and money spent--
- any criticism this session of League-- legislative relations would be that we were too friendly-- with some legislators--
- work with the Bi-Partisan Comm. was not effective because the League is interested in issues--while the parties are interested in personalities and in embarrassing each other--
- There is a lot of waiting around doing nothing actively that seems useless but serves a real purpose-- just being present lobbies just as effectively--

-the kind of lobbyist described ends up carrying the total League program because she is recognized as a League lobbyist and is consulted on League positions in each program field.

--she must be given a degree of autonomy in making decisions as the situation changes during the session--

-- I feel that the League's program should be more important than any one person-- no matter how able, informed or dedicated--

3.

I don't think our influence will increase- we did not change a single vote this session-- we had more aggressive support from newspapers than even before-- our efforts should be directed to the schools--

--Better source material more widely distributed--this information-giving is our most vital function--closer relations with their legislators by outstate leaguers--

--work during the non-leg. years to inform the public--

--pre-session briefings where tactics, approaches could be threshed out--

-- well-prepared testimony--copies given to committees and press--

4.

Certainly Not. The Observers Course is a step forward- as is Sally Luther's idea of having a Leaguer present at every committee--as well as at Interim Commissions-- Observers Course is an outlet for study leading to action--

5.

One lobbyist who is well-versed- informed and well known by the Legislators can accomplish more than a whole bunch of leaguers spread too thin--

--it might be desirable to have one lobbyist cover 2 related fields--

--I see the Leg. Committee as workers and not as spokesmen--

--all press statements should come out over the President's name--

-- I think it wisest to have the State Pres. give formal testimony on set occasions--

--the lobbyist should always have clear authority to make these quick decisions--

(as to when to testify--and then to go ahead and do it)--

-- the widest possible part. of League members and officials and lobbyists at Committee meetings is helpful--

6. It is desirable to be not always present in the Capitol--

--I do not approve of us ladies hanging around the Capitol unless it is necessary--

--I don't think the Legislators have much respect for us unless we have shown we can 'take it' by being patiently present through pleasant and unpleasant. Unless you are present, you don't get the feel or sense the attitudes or ferret out your unsuspected friends or enemies--If it's results we are after, the more constant the presence, the more likely the results. Person to person lobbying is not as essential as talking to those persons who are recognized leaders or opponents--

--Many groups maintain paid, ~~sec.~~ secret, lobbyists whose only duty is to cultivate legislators and maneuver legislation-- perhaps the ILW would lose some of its appeal were it to emulate these other org.

--I see little value in standing around the corridors endless hours on the chance that your legislator might come along--

7.

--need more training sessions for lobbyists-- need ground rules so that both Leg. Chmn. and lobbyists know what is what--

--if we have them- they ought to be flexible and subject to constant revision-- ones we followed this year are adequate- have been evolved over years--need to stand off and hold a detached and critical view of ourselves--

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 15 & Washington Aves.S.E., Minneapolis 14, Minnesota
April 17, 1959

MEMO: To Mrs. Mantis, Guthrie, O'Connor, Watson, Newstrom, Jensen, Kane, Green,
Salisbury, Graham, Kuderling, Davidson, Others?

FROM: Dorothy Anderson

RE: LWV of Minnesota, Legislative Work

All any of you need right now, at the climax of the session, is a form to fill out and questions to answer. But, since the Legislative Work in the state is so important, since the effectiveness we have is so dependent on our working together as a team, and since our strength is completely dependent upon our local League's commitment to our program, I think that right now is an excellent time to write down opinions, which then we can consider again after the session is over, and we have gotten a bit rested, and untensed. What we have learned this session, we want to benefit from, so that our plans for 1961 will be the best that we can concoct.

each of

So, will you take time to answer frankly the questions that pertain to your part of League legislative work, and send your answers to me at home, 161 Juniper, Mahtomedi, Minn. I will treat them as confidential, and from the knowledge I gain from your answers, will write up a suggested sheet of guides for action, do's and don'ts, as a basis for discussion for next session.

Has the Legislative Chairman and/or President been kept informed of legislative progress of bills in League fields? If so, how? Any suggestions?

Do you have any suggestions for improved communication between lobbyists and legislative chairman? If so, spell it out in some detail.

Have you run up against situations that stumped you and made you wish for more rules or do's and don'ts? If so, be specific, with examples.

1. What is your conception of the relationship of lobbyist to the state legislative chairman?
2. What is your estimate of the effectiveness of the League in this past session?
3. How could it be improved?
4. Have we been training new people in each field so that, as the new state leaders handbook says "We have more than one string to our bow."
5. Do you approve of limiting the number of lobbyists appearing as we did this year? Who do you think should speak for the League?
6. In the long pull, which is what we must always consider, what is the best course of action for the League in the legislature? In other words, how can we best "Win friends and influence people?" Do we need to be always present, or can we be available for consultation without getting in the hair of the busy legislators? Must we get on the level of the professional lobbyist or can we retain our amateur status, still get results, and enhance the prestige of the League of Women Voters?
7. Do we need some ground rules?

DEC 2 1960

P.A.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF TENNESSEE



*Show ✓ F Borden
M Saltzman
Reuben Spiller*

2981 Hixson Pike
Chattanooga, Tennessee
November 29, 1960

Mrs. O.H. Anderson
The League of Women Voters of Minnesota
15th and Washington Aves. S.E.
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota
Dear Mrs. Anderson:

We are so impressed with your Lobby by Letter Kit that we should like to plagiarize your efforts and adapt it for use in Tennessee if we may have your permission to do so. If this is possible, we hope to use it in January in connection with our Legislative Day.

Thank you for letting us know as soon as possible if we may adapt your good work.

Sincerely,

Edward E. Reisman

Mrs. Edward E. Reisman, Jr.
President, Tennessee League
of Women Voters

CC: Mrs. Robert Lagemann

December 5, 1960

Mrs. Edward E. Reisman, Jr.
2981 Hixson Pike
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Reisman:

We are flattered that the League of Women Voters of Tennessee wishes to adapt our Lobby by Letter Kit. You have our permission although we would like credit, if possible.

This kit was re-done this year and under separate cover, I'm sending you a copy of the latest version so that you can see how we have changed it.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. E. C. Williams
Executive Secretary

Minnesota Legislative Report, 1961

10 copies made for file

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I. The Legislature, as summarized at the 1961 Convention

Summary, by Mrs. George Seltzer:

Where does a Legislative Chairman begin in making a Legislative Report? It was easy to suggest to the lobbyists that they direct their remarks to what happened at the session and to the consequences of such action for the local Leagues and the state. But there promoting or opposing specific legislation was only a part of the legislative job in this biennium.

There seemed to be, in addition, an urgent need to make the problems of state government a vital concern of more League members.

There seemed to be an urgent need to fan whatever sparks of interest League members displayed toward state program.

There seemed to be an urgent need to place the League's state legislative program in perspective for League members and local League Boards.

And lastly there was the expectation that in satisfying these needs for League members we would be reaching out into the community with information ideas, and techniques toward greater understanding and more effective action. These were not new needs. These were not fresh expectations.

What was done:

First.....a series of legislative workshops was held in five different communities in the state. The role of the local legislative chairman was discussed and a job description was evolved for inclusion in the local Leaders Handbook. Representatives of other statewide organizations were invited to public luncheons to describe their state legislative aims and to hear about the League's legislative program. This series offered many League members an opportunity to hear first hand and to contrast the legislative positions of the two major political parties in the state, the Farmers Union, the Farm Bureau, the AFL-CIO and Minnesota Employers Association. It was hoped that more such open meetings would be held working toward a broader base for action in the community.

Second.....A series of observers programs were held at the Capitol during the regular session of the Legislature. Some 200 women journeyed to the Capitol to hear Charles Backstrom of the Political Science Department of the University of Minnesota, the Governor, Lt. Governor, Legislators and League Lobbyists comment upon the legislative process in Minnesota. It was a series packed with the vitality and essence of state government in action. Let's hope this knowledge of state government will find new expressions in local Leagues all over the state.

The Capitol Letter, edited by Mrs. Reynold Jensen reached into 1600 homes, one third of which were non League. There is one more edition to go...A voting record of all state legislators, all of whom are up for reelection next year. In the interests of giving as broad a picture as possible for your voting information next year, records of votes on non League as well as League issues will be included.

An attractive picture story of How a Bill Becomes a Law ~~was~~ was made/possible through the generosity of one of our contributors. It is now in its second printing.

Lobby by Letter was updated. A new system for keeping track of League bills was installed in the office. Grace Wilson did special duty on this.

Well, with all this activity -- workshops, meetings, publications -- and your reports indicate ~~that~~ much local activity as well, numerous phone calls and inquiries, speech making, radio attention, a seemingly ~~active~~ aroused membership.

What happened at the session itself? Two general observations seem to be in order:

First, there seems to be slight direct relationship between our adult education activity within the League or sponsored by the League (that is, our workshops, meetings, publications, etc.) and what happens to our program at the legislature (and I warrant in the congress, too). True, the very existence of the League is a reminder to many groups and individuals that good government is important to pursue and that, in fact, it is being pursued by a group of sincere and dedicated women issue by issue. But is that enough? That is for you to decide. Or perhaps you don't think we should look for legislative success from our workshops, meetings, publications. That is as a goal toward which to reach with any degree of urgency.

My second observation is summed up in these words from the 1953 Legislative Report: "It goes without saying that the election of legislators genuinely committed to legislation which we consider important, is basic. The ballot is, after all, the citizens most powerful and most legitimate weapon."

It might be that the League should consider ways in which the informed and dedicated women of the League, working as individuals within the political party of their choice, might help the League realize its good government goals. Over the years we have persistently pursued party designation and constitutional revision. We see the light, but few others do. We seem to be reconciled to a geological view of time. I'd like to suggest that such steady pursuit of such highly commendable goals is admirable and important but that there comes a time, particularly in these tinder box days, when a new dimension may be indicated. As an organization should we and can we

do more than give lip service to this idea of urging women as individuals to participate in the political process?

In conclusion I would like to extend a personal note of appreciation to the conscientious and sincere efforts extended by our lobbyists. It has been a most rewarding experience working with them.

Now for the particulars on League issues during the 1961 legislative session still in progress.....Beginning first with the Current Agenda and Jan Sigford....

Ethics in Government, Mrs. Kenneth Sigford

For the past two years I have been going around the state, to annual meetings, legislative workshops, wherever anyone would listen to me, saying that if ever we had a League item which would become a legislative reality only as a result of widespread public pressure, it was Ethics in Government. The modest success, and the perhaps not so modest failures of the Ethics bills this session certainly bear this out.

When we look back at the enthusiasm, and at the many hours of volunteer time which went into the drafting of the three Ethics bills and then survey the shambles they seem to have become as the session went by it is probably well that several weeks have elapsed between what was really the denouement of our legislative program and this report to you for it gives us the time to pick ourselves up, examine the pieces, and try to decide not only what happened, but what is the significance of what happened for the League, and what if anything it counsels us for next session.

Conflict of Interest is the one area where some legislation passed both houses. Essentially in its original form, the Conflict of Interest bill passed the House by a whopping 97 - 27 vote. My end of the session cynicism prompts me to question if that would have happened if the House hadn't been sure it wouldn't pass the Senate that way. It was completely rewritten in the Senate where it then passed. The House concurred in the changes. In the final version very little remains of what League members said a year ago that they would like to see in Conflict legislation. As it passed the bill provides separate commissions for executive officers and legislators. Each agency head is directed to issue a code of Public Service Ethics. In the legislature, permanent ethic committees are to be established in each House to hear charges of conflicts of interest, hold hearings, issue advisory opinions. The committees may recommend disciplinary action to the appropriate house. If any legal violation occurs, the committee may turn the information over to the attorney general. The code of ethics for legislators is based on the canons of legal ethics of the Bar Association -- it says a legislator should not do a thing, rather than he may not do such things as take another job which might impair his judgment as a legislator, vote on a matter on which there is a conflict between his public and private interest.

The lack of any requirement of disclosure of personal interest seems to me to be the most disappointing omission from the bill. In fact many of you may feel that the emasculation is so complete that no bill at all might have been preferable. Perhaps so, but several of the legislators who worked hardest for this legislation felt otherwise. They felt this is a start, and (unlike constitutional amendments where a start is often the end) this small beginning may grow into something far more worthwhile and significant provided that public interest and pressure keep up -- for this is the area where we saw the result of public pressure. The bill may seem a small achievement, but even that came only because the Senate Civil Administration Committee felt that they could not deal as cavalierly with it this time as they had two years ago. At the first hearing on the bill Senator Rosenmeier felt obliged to make a statement (with considerable feeling) that the C.A. committee was repeatedly and wrongfully given credit in the press for having killed the bill last session.

Although the committee may have felt that they had to pass some legislation this time, they obviously didn't ~~feel~~ feel that in the process they had to be courteous to those of us who were witnesses before them. In that regard I must say that we in the League, and every citizen of Minnesota interested in Ethics owes a debt of gratitude to Rabbi Plant, not only for his work on the Ethics Committee and all the speeches he has made about the state, but because he went back there repeatedly last session as well as this, and subjected himself to the kind of abuse at the hands, or rather tongues, of the Civil Administration Committee members to which no one likes to subject himself.

The story of Lobby Regulation is a short one. The original bill passed the House by a large vote. The Senate Civil Administration Committee buried it with unkind words and the opinion that it was unnecessary. The thought was suggested by Rep. Mosier that perhaps next session the House should adopt the bill as a permanent rule, work under it awhile, then re-pass it as a bill, send it to the Senate and say, "This is the rule under which we operate, this is a bicameral system, why don't you use the same thing?"

What about Corrupt Practices? Here we have been following a double track -- the bill from the Governor's Committee and that from the Interim Commission on Election Laws. May I remind you that in our League consensus our members were primarily concerned with the problem of getting full reporting somehow of all the money actually spent in elections (partly because they feel too much is being spent) and were concerned with bringing the volunteer committee under closer control, plugging the loopholes as we say, when there aren't any legislators listening.

The bill from the Governor's Committee was amended (see Capitol Letter) to do just that. It would not have done anything about the legal limitations on campaign expenditures, but would have required the volunteer committee to register and be subject to the same reporting requirements as the candidate and his personal campaign committee. This would have made possible, for the first time, some accurate accounting of what is actually spent for each office. What happened to the bill? Same refrain -- passed by the House, killed by the Senate committee, Elections this time.

The Senate appears to take a very dim view of disclosure of anything about the money spent in elections or the legislative process.

The Corrupt Practices bill from the Interim Commission has not been acted upon finally. This bill, as you may recall, raises the allowable expenditure limit by 5¢ for each vote cast for the office in the last election -- plus still the base allowance. In the case of governor for example the limit would be raised from \$75,000 to approximately \$85,000. The bill does not deal with the problem of the volunteer committee. Sen. Chris Erickson, chairman of the Elections Committee, said "If you bring up the volunteer committee on the Senate floor, Senator Wright will have more answers than you can think up questions." There is a possibility of something significant concerning the volunteer committee coming out of this bill still. It was amended in the House (and we think it will be in the final version) to change the place of filing of volunteer committee's of candidates for statewide offices to the Secretary of State's office. The glimmer here is that if all reports come into the Secretary of State's office, and if the parties are astute enough to report the existence of opposition volunteer committee's to that office it would be possible to assemble some real data on what the volunteer committee had done.

Many other election law bills were in this session. The other bills from the Interim Commission define the procedure for election contests (see report of commission) and change time of filing for candidates filing by petition.

The important implementing legislation for amendment 3 which we helped to pass last fall has passed. That amendment allowed the legislature to ease the 30 day residence requirement. The bill (as drafted by Louise Kuderling) provides that if a voter moves within his municipality he votes in his old precinct. If he moves to a new municipality, he gets a certificate of eligibility from his former residence which enables him to vote in

Some of the observations which I am reporting are very likely personal and might well not apply to anyone else in this same position. However, even as new personnel gets involved during each session, some of these ideas should be reviewed for whatever meaning they might have in the future.

One thing that I would suggest as being vital to the self-confidence of the lobbyist is that there be some initial recognition of the fact that different roles may be played by different lobbyists on different bills. This was readily discernible this past session as the League lobbyists in the ethics field, in reapportionment, in party designation and in constitutional revision and FEPC played very different kinds of roles. If the new person tries to pattern her approach only on the past performance of some lobbyist whose work she understands only vaguely, she will be floundering about more than is necessary - though some ~~XIII~~ floundering is perhaps inevitable.

I should think we might be able to spell out some of these possible differences for the next session and help the lobbyists work through them in advance. I do think that the legislative chairman should take a fairly direct hand in gathering together the present lobbyists, very possibly along with the previous lobbyists, in spelling out some of these distinctions. I might use Betty Kane as an example. She is the "expert" in the field of reapportionment and is treated as such by the legislators. She is also the best known to our League members as a possible pattern for lobbying. But neither the subject matter field, nor the limitations of some other individual, make it possible for some new person to appear at the Capitol and step into the kind of role which she has filled in the past. Since we know this - let us be sure that we help a new person on the scene in viewing the distinctions both in program area and personnel.

Perhaps I felt greener than most in assuming some of these functions - but I doubt it. I felt I had to operate by the seat of my pants a bit more than was absolutely necessary. And yet having to play the fairly aggressive role of getting authors for the party designation bill was good experience which I feel should be passed on to future lobbyists in other areas where we may well feel that we want to do essentially the same thing - get our bill sponsored and introduced and carried for us. This may be even more critical as we tackle some things which will have a less predictable form than the party designation legislation.

One thing which must be considered, and particularly in the Senate, is the esteem in which a Senator is held - not only in his own caucus, but on the other side of the aisle. As one example - since Karl Grittner had carried the party designation bill in the previous session, and since we felt rather sure that it should be in the hands of a liberal, it seemed the most natural thing in the world to ask him to be lead author. It was only after this that I found out how much he was resented by some of the other Senators, and what a difference this could make in their attitudes. I do not, I hasten to add, feel that the bill would have had a chance of passage if he were not an author - but many of the Senators close their ears when certain other Senators start to talk, and we would do well to be more aware of this fact.

We might even want to play around with the possibility of trying to get three Conservative Senators in the next session. Senator Bergerud seemed to be willing to really stick his neck out on this issue, but he was not willing to carry the bill as lead author because of his heavy suburban load. This will, of course, be lessened in the next session with the addition of three more rural Hammebin Senators, and he might be willing to take an even more active role. He doesn't carry a lot of weight in the inner circles of the Senate, however, so we should be thinking of the possibility of some who would be more effective in the in-fighting, if any such persons exist.

It should also be kept in mind that seniority is of tremendous importance in the Senate and newer Senators are very reluctant to get themselves out in front on critical issues. There were a couple surprises on the vote to call this bill out of committee which might be kept in mind for the next session. Both Lew Larson and Dealand were complete surprises to me on this vote. Both of them had been asked previously to be authors since they were on record as being in favor of party designation, and both had turned me down because they said it would be politically unwise for them. Apparently, they didn't feel that they couldn't register a rollcall vote in favor of bringing the issue to the floor of the Senate, however, and if they return after the next election either one or both might not be so concerned in their second terms to be involved in this issue.

Simply having the caucus label is meaningless, however, as the experience with Gordon Butler shows. His addition as author was pure speculative wishing for he added not a thing to the strength of the bill. The only function that he served was to keep Senator Bergerud from being the only Conservative with his name on the measure, a position he would not have relished.

Another area where we were very weak in this past legislative session was in any kind of organization beyond the scope of the League. A number of groups were approached about participation in a Citizen's Committee kind of approach, and it became apparent that they had written off party designation as having any chance in 1961, and consequently didn't intend to exert any great strength in this area. In a completely political sense, this was understandable - and these groups were saving their strength for the areas in which they felt a big push would have some effect.

John Mooty, who had been the representative of the Republican party on the Citizen's Committee during the previous session, made it quite clear that they would cooperate on such a committee only if we took up the issue of a "revision" of Amendment 2 as the first order of business. This was certainly a politically astute idea, but it was also political black mail of a sort, and any cooperation in the area of party designation would have hinged upon whether or not the LWW and the Republican party could have agreed to the same legislative reapportionment amendment. Actually, neither party used their big guns for testifying before the committees in either House or Senate, and Adrian Winkel made it clear to me that the DFL had no intention of trying to bring any pressure to bear during the session, particularly in terms of the House members where they had done so previously. Committee testimony in both cases consisted of mentioning briefly that this issue had been part of the party platform for a number of years - and I felt had more of a negative effect than anything else.

In the next session, where I can't help feeling that our chances on this issue will be very much better, undoubtedly both political parties, as well as the Farmers' Union, AFL-CIO, Jaycees, etc. can be wadded into a more effective working body.

The Junior Chamber of Commerce in Minneapolis was a new organization in this area. I talked to their legislative committee which forwarded their recommendation for support to the Executive Committee, and their representative was present at both committee hearings to testify for the bill, and also to indicate that this was a new area of support. It is certainly worth trying to get the entire Minnesota Jaycees organization backing this before the next session.

Another group which indicated it wanted to study this issue was somewhat of a surprise. Senator Feidt, Bob Forsythe and I talked to a group of the Mpls. Chamber of Commerce. Some gains were made in discussing the issue with them, I think, though they came to no final decision. They ~~seem~~ tended to feel that if Otto Christianson opposed this issue they should too - and yet in view of their interest I would think this group would be worthy of a follow-up before the next session.

The League of Women Voters keeps feeling rather wistfully that if the people of the state could only be aroused about this issue - and express their concern that they are being cheated - that they would somehow convey this feeling to the legislature with such vehemence that something would happen. With this kind of idea in mind we missed over the ideas of publicity which would somehow capture the public's imagination.

The problem with almost all such ideas is that they are exceedingly costly and there was no budget for such an expenditure for state program promotion. I for one, was extremely leery of getting the state board involved in a large expenditure which it might be impossible to replace in the budget. The idea was tossed out to the local leagues that they might do something on their own in a way that was imaginative and also particularly appropriate to their own communities. Lawn signs, posters, bumper stickers - were all mentioned as ideas. The idea of bumper stickers was caught up by the state item chairmen of Edina and Minneapolis and they checked with me about the possibility and about distribution. ♪ Jane Stenson of the Edina LMV was willing to handle the financing personally, and through the Capitol Letter and the Legislative Observers Program the bumper stickers were publicized. A large number were sold, but it would be hard to judge the effectiveness of them appearing on bumpers throughout the state. They did, however, have the great value of providing an excellent gimmick for publicity pictures throughout the state - and we have clippings which indicate that they were used in this way on a widespread basis. The local leagues tend to follow through when specific ideas are suggested.

Despite the fact that a good deal of mileage was obtained with this approach, I am more and more convinced that party designation cannot be exploited with any real excitement as a separate issue. The major obstacles lie within the legislature itself, and the reasons for voting against it can be made to sound very persuasive, as Senator Feidt has managed to do, for example. Since the League sees this issue as basic to so many other legislative concerns we are interested in - I feel that more and more we should exploit this approach. We should tie party designation in with all ♪ the other issues and votes where we feel it is justified to point out that lack of party designation is a factor.

It is probably too early to determine at this point what course of action the League will want to follow in the next session - but there are some things which might prove fruitful. An analysis of the votes on several issues with a specific concern for party designation in mind might point up some facts to which we could call attention through news releases, workshops, etc. under the program promotion budget well in advance of the next session.

Despite the dismal picture of the past, I am convinced that party designation is a distinct possibility in the 1963 session. Presumably, we will be better able to gauge the new strength after the November 1962 elections - but we know that the new legislative districts are very likely to elect persons with a commitment to party designation.

Some of the ideas which were impossible to carry out during this session, then, may be very definite possibilities in the next. Attention must be given to obtaining a commitment on this issue before elections as has been our idea in the past. If there seems to be any chance of success, we will undoubtedly find far more aggressive allies in those groups which made the decision during this session not to waste their time on a lost cause. If it becomes politically feasible to get the votes, a joint committee of the several organizations long interested will be easier by far to initiate.

One issue which will need some attention by the state board is that of the voluntary party designation concept raised during this past session. It may well be that there will be no enthusiasm or support for such a concept in future legislatures, and will not necessitate any stand from the LNW. On the other hand, I hate to think of the possibility of the League being unable to take a definitive stand on any phase of this issue which has been so vital a part of the program for so many years.

I do feel that the review of the possibilities of county level designation kept the issue very much alive in League members minds, and it is within the realm of possibility that another review would keep us in fighting trim for the next session. On the other hand, we might become embroiled in a kind of discussion which would serve no useful function. Our members will certainly maintain their interest and concern with so much attention given so recently to this issue. I do feel, though, that the Board will have to make some decision for the sake of the 1963 lobbyist.

THE STEP-BY-STEP APPROACH

This step-by-step review of the party designation lobbying should be read in conjunction with the Capitol Letter articles in issues 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8.

The legislative plans formulated in the program area of party designation for state legislators took into account several factors.

In the course of the decade during which the LNW had been particularly interested in the legislation, it had had an up and down hill road in the House - alternately meeting with success and failure. And during this time, the bill had not once come out of the Senate Committee on Elections for a vote on the floor of the Senate. Hence, it seemed legitimate to decide upon a kind of do or die approach to the Senate. If there were some way we could get the bill out of the Senate Committee without jeopardy, it would be possible to use this as pressure in the House. If the bill couldn't be jarred loose from the Senate Committee, it was dead at any rate. This decision had the effect of narrowing down the area within which we would attempt to utilize the strength of the League.

It has also been clear that although the caucus line in the House is rather fuzzy on the issue of party designation, in the Senate the Liberals have definitely tended to favor it, and most of the Conservatives to be opposed. Considering the fact that this bill had been carried in the Senate during the 1959 Session by three Liberals, we decided that if it were remotely possible we would attempt to get one, and possibly two, Conservative Senators as authors. We wondered if breaking through caucus lines on authorship might not have some effect on the progress of the bill. We did feel, however, that the lead author should be a Liberal, insuring staunch support at this point.

This approach also necessitated, rather obviously, that the League lobbyist get the bill underway, and find the authoris - taking a rather aggressive role in determining the course of "our bill." That this approach is in no way unusual became more and more clear to the somewhat reluctant and shy lobbyist - no one questioned this approach, and this bears some reiteration in future sessions.

Since the party designation bill involves the removal of certain language from the present statute, it was not necessary to actually have a bill drawn up. The problem which arises is the introduction of amendments during the course of the session - the party designation legislation which interests the LMV is in a cut and dried form.

Representatives of the local Leagues throughout the state were brought up to date on the background information in this area of program during the fall Legislative Workshops. The fate of the bill during previous sessions, the manner in which we were planning to approach the legislation in 1961, the encouragement to work within the context of their own communities in building support outside the League, and the idea of planning in advance so that the response to the calls for action which we knew would be forthcoming - all these were discussed with the local Leagues so that we would have the feeling that we were starting with a unified and a well-informed front throughout the state.

At the time of the 1959 session, the League had asked the legislators for their stand on a number of issues - but a great many of them had not replied. Consequently, the Party Designation Chairman, working with a couple of Senators who were particularly interested in the issue, attempted to work out a tentative rollcall. We arrived at 30 Senators who could be counted upon to vote in favor of the measure if the vote was on the issue of party designation alone, 30 who were unalterably opposed no matter what, and 7 Senators who were question marks and perhaps could be swayed in favor of party designation.

We had local Leagues in the districts represented by 4 of these Senators, and the Leagues were asked to do what they were able to assess the possibility of a favorable vote. The responses from them indicated that these Senators were not so committed either way that change wasn't possible - but in general wanted to "see how things went" during the session. In two of the districts where we had no local Leagues, I asked Clint Hess of the Farmers Union if he could find some way of getting a local assessment through his membership. Four more votes that we felt we could count upon would of course have been enough for a majority of 34 on a floor vote. However, these votes were reasonably solid only if the bill would come to the floor through Committee channels. The concern for upholding the Committee structure would change this lineup if the vote were an attempt to pull the bill out of Committee, as had been tried two sessions previously.

We wanted someone in the capacity of lead author in the Senate who wouldn't crumple under pressure. Karl Grittner had carried the bill in the previous session, and had also carried it through successfully in the House when he served in that body. He seemed to be the logical choice, and when he was asked to serve in this capacity he accepted. Alf Bergerud seemed to be a natural as a Conservative author. He accepted when he was asked, saying at that time also, that he wouldn't want to be lead author because of his heavy load with rural Hennepin legislation, and with the coming Congressional Reapportionment. Both Bergerud and Grittner thought the third author should be a Conservative if at all possible - the one because it was better political strategy for the bill and the other because of a reluctance to be the only Conservative connected with it.

Thus began the immensely time-consuming and discouraging task of finding a second Conservative. Lew Larson was asked first because he had put himself on record XX as being in favor of the issue, and also because he was a member of the critical committee. He refused because he felt it would be politically unwise, which is undoubtedly true. Dealand was then asked, and he also replied in the negative couching his reply in very careful language that indicated that such a move would be unwise for him. Senator Bergerud and I talked to Holmquist together, and although he made his affirmative position perfectly clear, he didn't feel he would be able to be an author because of heavy commitments on other legislation. It was

certainly plain as the session progressed that he had his hands full - and it was also clear that getting involved with party designation legislation could not have seemed to him a particularly astute move.

I waited around in the corridors corraling several other Senators - even some of those whom we had considered questionable like Rudy Hanson - and finally had come to the conclusion that the third author would have to be a Liberal. This dismayed Bergerud to the point that he took it upon himself to get Gordon Butler, and thus we did have our second Conservative. Butler posed for publicity pictures - but I heard second and third hand (as one so often does operating during a legislative session) that he was taking some heat from his fellow Conservatives - and he added no strength to the bill and eventually voted against pulling it out of Committee.

While this time-consuming task was being completed, things were not standing still in the House. H.F. 283 was introduced on January 25th by three Liberals - Skeate, Luther and Sabo. It was evidence of the greenness of the lobbyist - and of the total control we seemed to have of this bill in the Senate - that this move came as a surprise. Though the party lines were certainly less critical in the House - I talked to Skeate about the importance in my mind; at least, of adding two Conservatives to the measure immediately. Another Liberal, Enebo, was added to the bill as this was going on - but he was very gracious about being removed as an author so that Klaus and Franks, both Conservatives, could be added. This accomplished the end of at least having both caucuses represented - though it didn't satisfy C. Donald Peterson, who was in a pique about the introduction and refused to have anything to do with this bill. (This upset me greatly at the time - but he seemed to operate with this edge to his temper during the whole session. Things like this can be terribly disquieting to the lobbyist, however, since you begin to get the feeling that the whole world is riding on your shoulders - or in this case the whole issue of party designation - and failure through faux pas is simply too terrible to contemplate when you are representing 5000 women. This is one reason that our League lobbyists should be utilized a second and a third session if at all possible - since even by the end of one's first experience it becomes easier to roll with the punches.)

On February 9th, S.F. 576 was introduced - and at this time all League members were asked to respond with letters to members of both the House and Senate Committees. The Capitol Letter of February 14th was followed with a Call to Action indicating that the House Committee should be asked to recommend the party designation bill for passage - and the Senate Committee members should be encouraged to send the bill out of Committee without recommendation so that the full Senate could vote on the merits of the issue for the first time.

The proponents of H.F. 283 were heard by the House Elections Committee on March 8 (see Capitol Letter No. 6 for names) and the opponents were scheduled for March 15. Rep. Carl Iverson took so much time on this date, however, that Rep. Popovich could not be heard. A special Elections Committee meeting was held on March 17 for his testimony - at which time the bill came out of committee recommended to pass. Skeate and I talked over strategy - and we felt that the bill should not come to a vote in the House before the Senate Elections Committee had taken some action. Failure of the bill to pass would take the Senate Committee off the hook - and favorable action in the Senate might be critical to getting favorable action in the House. The bill still remained on General Orders in the House at the close of the session where it ~~was~~ had been left to languish after the unfavorable Senate action made it both unimportant and unwise to attempt to bring it to a vote.

Because we had asked those League members whose Senators did not sit on the Senate Elections Committee to write to the chairman, Chris Erickson, he received a flood of letters on this issue. Again, second and third hand reports indicated that this was one of the reasons this bill got a hearing at all, since the issue was cut and dried in the minds of all the members. Authors Grittner and Bergerud, and representatives from the LW, DFL, Republican party and the Mpls. Jaycees were heard on the morning of March 27. Questions directed to the League lobbyist suggested that the request to send the bill out without recommendation was novel enough to elicit comments, but scarcely within the framework of what the committee was likely to do.

The initial vote was taken on Senator Bergerud's motion to recommend the bill for passage. A roll call was asked on his motion to send the bill out of Committee without recommendation and it failed 13-5 (see Capitol Letter No. 3).

Two weeks later an attempt was made by Karl Grittner to force the bill out of Committee and bring it to the floor of the Senate, but this move was defeated by a vote of 36-30. This was amazingly close - a couple of the affirmative votes were surprising and cannot perhaps be counted upon as solid for a future session, but the vote indicated nonetheless that we are moving in the right direction on this issue.

Even in the failure of this legislation in the 1961 session, it would seem to me that there is some glimmer of hope for the next session.

Continuing Responsibilities, Mrs. W. R. Miller

While carrying out our League program there are times when rural and urban Leagues seem to complement each other. We have seen examples of this in the last few months. Before the election, while we were working to defeat Amendment II, the League was accused of being run by the larger cities. Because the rural Leagues also took a stand again against the amendment our position was greatly strengthened.

But when the legislative session began it was necessary for a great deal of our work to be done on the spot by people who live in the Twin Cities area. Sometimes lobbying, telephoning etc. must be done on very short notice.

Our state Continuing Responsibilities were covered by extremely capable people. Fair Employment Practices has been changed by passage of the housing bill. Other bills in this area were introduced. There were rumblings in the field of legislative reapportionment, bills proposed to implement the Home Rule amendment which passed the 1958 election and a less than strong attempt to establish a new Constitutional Commission.

We are indebted to the following Twin City area Leaguers: Marion Watson for her job pertaining to FEP; Betty Kane for Home Rule and Reapportionment; and Audrey Cochrane for Constitutional Revision. But let's let them tell their own stories.

Reapportionment and Home Rule, Mrs. Stanley Kane

When, in 1953, the League began its long journey to what many observers told us would be Never-Never Land, we set out on two routes. One destination was a reapportionment statute carrying out our present constitutional provisions. The other destination was a permanent constitutional change. Had we been successful in achieving a good constitutional amendment, we would be at the end of this arduous, but interesting journey. Instead, we have reached a stopping place that is not Utopia, by any means, but where we can settle down comfortably and view the future with both hope and detachment.

Indeed, our chief objective in the past legislative session was to hold the line on the statute we achieved in 1959. For once, we were the Status-Quoers, and it was a welcome change. What's more, it was very easy. Most legislators had come to accept the idea of reapportionment; many were convinced they would fare far worse if they chanced another court suit by repeal or even delay. The Senate Irreconcilables who passed the delay bill out of the Elections and Reapportionment committee could not even muster enough support to get it up for debate. This was not because of League lobbying. If so, it was negative lobbying; I might even go so far as to say it was sneaky lobbying. The best attitude seemed to be one of bravado and unconcern: "Really, the League is much more interested in the passage of a good constitutional amendment than in this already outmoded statute. Indeed, the more populous portions of the state would probably benefit if you repealed the bill." Our heart being in our mouth, you understand, that they might do so.

On statutory reapportionment, the LWV still has a responsibility — this being a recurring necessity, not just one of those items we must stand guard over. We must never again let reapportionment become an unacceptable or even unfamiliar word in Minnesota. Mr. Duxbury said sadly last session, "Now all is lost. From now on the legislature will be reapportionment-minded." Let's not prove him wrong.

The second road to reapportionment that we laid out for ourselves has many obstacles on it. We may be able to remove them; or we might conceivably abandon the route. One roadblock is this: Will the League continue to believe we should work for an amendment? Will the League continue to have wide membership agreement on what an amendment should contain? I presume this matter will now have Current Agenda status as part of co constitutional revisions, and you will have new material and a fresh look.

The most absorbing question you will want to consider is this — What are the courts going to do? By winter, you may know. You know that citizens of Tennessee have appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court for reapportionment of their legislature, practically untouched since 1901. You know, too, the exciting fact that the Justice Dept. of our federal government intervened with a 75 page brief and the appearance of the Solicitor-General himself. After a long hearing, at which Prof. McClure tells me, the questions seemed to augur an immediate and favorable decision, the Court made the highly unusual request for a full reargument in October. Prof. McClure thinks this is a good sign that they are considering the question very, very seriously. You might also be interested to know that the Supreme Court of New Jersey, in 1960, unequivocally ordered the legislature to reapportion as they had not done in spite of having a strongly area-based Senate. You know, too, that a lower court in Indiana recently declared all the acts of their un-reapportioned legislature invalid. Interesting, even if reversible.

You remember the ambivalent basis on which the Leagues throughout Minnesota came to their decision to work for an area/population factor in one house. Many people believed the only way we would get periodic reapportionment was through a constitutional amendment setting up enforcement machinery; and in return for this they were willing to give up full representation by population in one house. Other League members felt, and not all rural members either, that in a state with the unusual geographic factors we have in Minnesota (namely, one concentrated urban center and large areas of sparse settlement) an area factor was desirable. That is, a legislator from a city district can represent, usually, many more people than a legislator from a large area of scattered constituents living in many units of government. ~~Blas-phemy~~ Now, if the courts should intervene in such manner that enforcement provisions would be unnecessary, you may want to think this whole problem through again from the beginning.

In addition to the coming judicial decision, we will have a newly apportioned, newly elected legislature to work with next time, and the attitudes of its leaders and new members will make much difference in the final settlement.

If, upon reconsideration, the League and/or the League Board decided we should give consideration to some factor other than full population in electing our legislature, then the present criteria will probably stand. I don't think they can be improved upon. And they are sufficiently flexible to prove enduring. However, we might decide that only by putting the area factor in the House, could these criteria ever be made workable. Or we might decide that the area factor is best divided between the two houses. To show you that the legislature might ~~com~~ promise on this let me tell you what Senator Rosenmeier said to me one of the last days of the session — unsolicited by any question, too. "Mrs. Kane, you realize, of course, that it is the metropolitan area which will now benefit from a constitutional amendment."

Now I don't claim any great competence in looking into the impenetrable depths of Senator Rosenmeier's mind, but I think he means this: The House sees more clearly than before that a Senate area factor would completely really upset the House. Therefore, they will not give in as they did last time. Therefore, there had better be no talk of a constitutional amendment at present. Much better for the Senate and the rural areas, in general, then, to work with the present constitution, carrying it out when either citizens or courts force them to; but always with the legislative prerogative of compromising with census figures and manipulating districts as the incumbent leadership sees fit. This may be a wrong interpretation — but at least it shows you there is much mileage yet in this reapportionment journey.

Home Rule, by Mrs. Stanley Kane

With home rule, we have to be patient yet another sessions, at least. We want flexibility in our constitutional provisions, but this same flexibility gives the legislature power to act or not to act on enabling legislation. In 1959, we remember, the voting majority was decided upon, though not entirely to our satisfaction. This session the great needs have been for easing of charter amendments and for some method of handling the growing problems of the metropolitan area.

The House passed a measure which the League would much have liked to see a law (insert on 6/21/61 - This bill did pass, see last issue of Capitol Letter) easing the method by which charter cities and villages could have amended their documents, allowing for initiation of amendments by the local governing body; and also providing for some method of selecting commission members other than judicial appointment.

I would like to speak particularly about the troublesome area of metropolitan problems, which the Sanitary Sewer District bill first brought to public attention. This need of metropolitan area cooperation is looked upon by political scientists as another of those situations state legislature are not facing. One speaks of the need for a new sophistication regarding home rule and the relation of state and multiple-county units, calling it a "great submerged continent" of problems. The "Forty Eight States" says:

The problems of government in urban areas composed of central cities and surrounding towns are thought by some students to be crying for bold, experimental action which would require strong state legislation...Constitutional home rule may relieve state legislators of some passing of local bills, but may also limit legislative powers to meet freely one of the most important problems of states suffering from suburbanitis. The conferral of home rule on cities might specifically reserve the legislature's right to reconstruct local government institutions, including boundaries in metropolitan areas.

As you remember, the possibility of such metropolitan incorporation was bitterly fought, in anticipation, by suburban communities before the adoption of amendment # 1 of 1958. These same communities now find themselves powerless to effectuate a sanitary district if this principle of local consent is adhered to without modification. What-ever happens to the sanitary district bill this session (and as of May 24 it seems dead by failure to pass the Senate Civil Administration Committee) (insert later, see Capitol Letter, last issue) similar problems will arise in other areas, and soon. Would it be possible e.g. for a combination of metropolitan Leagues to do some thinking along the lines of local sovereignty vs. community cooperation? In this, as in all fields of action, we must use the unsolved problems of one legislative session to point the way to action in the next.

Fair Employment Practices, Marion Watson

The housing amendment to the fair employment practices law was passed by both houses of the legislature and will go into effect on December 31, 1962. The name of the Fair Employment Practices Commission has been changed to the State Commission against Discrimination, and it will administer both the employment and housing aspects of the law. The law covers the sale or rental of all real estate except owner-occupied working houses, owner-occupied duplexes and singlefamily dwellings which are not financed with public funds. This is a moderate bill similar to the employment law calling for the same moderate enforcement.

The age amendment was revived when it was recalled on a floor vote to the Senate where it was placed on special orders. It was not reached during the regular legislative session, and whether it will be dealt with in the coming special session cannot now be determined.

Constitutional Revision, Mrs. Byron Cochrane

This item of constitutional revision has so many subtitles that it brings to mind the rookie who was being given instructions by his sergeant who admonished him, "And one of the most important things is to be sure to put on a clean pair of socks every day." The young private, anxious to please, promised to do so faithfully. About a week later the sergeant saw him on the drill field and snarled, "You young fool, put on your shoes!" To which the rookie replied, "I can't sir, I put on my seventh pair of clean socks today and now I can't get my shoes on."

This reminds me of the state of our constitution with its amendments one on top of the other. There was even a bill introduced to stagger the term of office of the senators, a measure which is part of the constitution under Article IV, Section 24.

The hope of calling a constitutional convention or a periodic submission to the people of calling a convention, or workable amending process through although dim, was considerably brightened by the appearance in the governor's inaugural address the following statement "To further implement Constitutional Revision by the amendment process, I propose a commission of legislators and laymen to work on article revision and amendment preparation."

In the latter part of the session a bill was introduced calling for the setting up of a of such a commission and was referred by the Senate to the subcommittee on interim commission bills. There seemed to be considerable hope that with the governor's avowed interest such a commission would be set up and a Call for Action sounded it's clarion note throughout the state. Senator Feidt was chairman of this subcommittee, but the bill died aborning with the decision by the Senate Committee only to continue those interim commissions which had already been in existence during the past interim and which had unfinished business. The governor may feel this subject is important enough to set up a governor's committee, but to date there have been no developments on this.

Senator Grittner's bill to set up a commission to revise the constitution and the house bill permitting amendments to the constitution to be voted upon at special elections, indicated the need for a general survey of the amending practices now in effect. Senator Davies of Minneapolis evidently felt that it was impossible to go as far as to get a new constitution but at the same time amending article by article too slow so he introduced a bill to amend Article IV in it's entirety. This is the article in the constitution having to do with the powers and duties of the legislature.

Seven bills in total were introduced in both the house and senate to amend the constitution to provide that the time and length of the legislative session be established by the legislature or for an annual legislative session. These bills died in their respective committees.

In this special session a bi-partisan bill has been introduced by Senators Rosenmeier, Fraser and Schultz. This is S.F.#140 and provides for a session of not longer than 120 days in the odd numbered years. It has been referred to the Rules and Legislative expense committee.

Another bill H.F.10 relates to a unicameral legislature and corresponds to H.F.21 in the regular session; a second bill H.F.11 the same bill as H.F.20 in the earlier session proposes a 60 day annual session. These bills were both introduced by Rep. Enevoldt (L) of Renville, 23rd district.

Two groups of voters received special consideration in three bills in the house—two were to lower the voting age to 18 or 19 respectively and one to give the vote to women who are allowed under the state constitution to vote only in library elections. Sadly, this last bill lost out in the shuffle on general orders.

An attempt to regulate and to liberalize the present restrictions on legislators from holding or running for election for another office while still a legislator failed. Bills with this intent were introduced in both houses.

Companion bills making the qualification that if the governor and lieutenant governor were candidates under party designation that they be chosen by the electors from the same designated party, at least gave faint hope that the term party designation was not complete anathema if it could be made a part of the language of Minnesota's constitution.

To finish this rather doleful recitation of bills introduced in the last general session may it be mentioned that a bill was passed implementing last year's amendment known as the Emergency Interim Legislative Succession Act which provides that in case of an attack by an enemy of the United States special provisions are made to assure the effective operation of the legislature. A second bill provides for the succession of governor and the lieutenant governor if the office becomes vacant for whatever cause. These two bills provide for a continuity of government in both the executive and legislative branches.

Although the record may seem rather glum let it be noted that there were many, many more bills requiring constitutional amendments introduced, some passing, some not relating to other matters in which the League has not a particular concern, such as swamp lands, trust funds, etc., but especially noteworthy is that eight bills were introduced in the Senate and eleven in the House in which we did have a vital concern. This means that there is dissatisfaction with some of the provisions in the constitution, particularly in the legislative article and that constitutional change is not a dead issue but very much to the point. If in the areas of length of session and a restudy of the constitution and amending process the number of bills and the governor's stand are any indication, there surely is hope for action in these two fields. With special sessions in the 1959 and 1961, the need of more time becomes painfully apparent and "adequate length of legislative session, an economic and sensible solution."

No state government commission has studied our constitution and the amending process since 1947; time wise if nothing else, a reevaluation is due to which the League with material prepared from study and past and present action can be of service.

I was particularly impressed with the aptness of this phrase in summing up the 1961 legislature — "The past is but prologue."

LEAGUE SETS WORKSHOPS

7/9/11/60

Legislative Plans to Be Studied

Workshops on legislative effectiveness will be presented by the League of Women Voters of Minnesota in five Minnesota cities.

Representatives of organized farm, labor and management groups, Republican and DFL parties and the League will speak on their legislative



Mrs. Seltzer Mrs. Anderson
Head league workshops

neapolis, legislative chairman of the state League, is chairman of the five area conferences. Mrs. O. H. Anderson, Mahtomedi, state League president, will preside.

HANDLING arrangements for the St. Paul workshop is the League of Women Voters



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II

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 15th & Washington S.E., Minneapolis 14, Minn.

CALENDAR OF AREA CONFERENCES

September 13 - St. Paul - St. Paul Athletic Club, 340 Cedar
September 15 - Minneapolis - Campus Club, 4th Floor of Coffman Union, U of M
September 20 - Red Wing - Y.M.C.A. - corner Main and Broadway
(lunch - St. James Hotel)
September 27 - Brainerd - Congregational Church
October 4 - Duluth - Spaulding Hotel, 5th Ave. West & Superior Street

AGENDA

9:30 Registration

10:00 Legislative Forecast by Mmes. Kanatz, Kane, Sigford, Young - Mrs. Seltzer, Chairman. State League program looked at in terms of the political realities of the next legislative session.

11:15 Workshops (4 identical workshops led by State Resource People)
Analysis of job description for local League legislative chairmen, indicating specifics of the job as well as its critical relationship to the work of the local League President, state resource people and public relations chairman.

12:30 Luncheon
Panel Discussion chaired by Mrs. O. H. Anderson, with representatives of organized management, labor, farm, Democratic and Republican parties (an exchange of information re each group's legislative program, what their emphasis will be and some discussion re the implementation of their programs)

2:30 Adjourn

Who Should Attend? President, Legislative Chairman, State Resource People, Public Relations Chairman

Reservations: Send your reservation to the state office five days before the area conference your League members will attend. The cost will be \$2.50 for each participant; this fee covers registration, a materials kit including an updated Lobby by Letter packet, and lunch. For those attending only the luncheon, the charge will be \$2.00 each. This fee will cover lunch and tip.

If you cannot attend the workshop assigned (see July President's Letter) go to another instead.

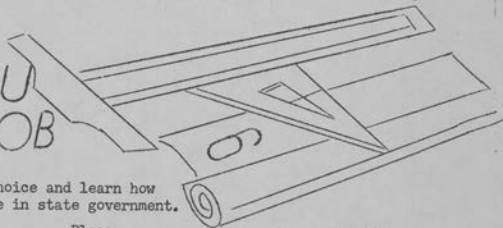
WE'RE BUILDING 'EM BETTER THIS YEAR



FALL WORKSHOPS ON LEGISLATIVE EFFECTIVENESS

- FOR: Local League of Women Voters Presidents, Legislative, Public Relations and State Resource Chairman.
- AND: Interested members and guests of the League of Women Voters in your area to hear an exciting panel discussion.
- ON: Legislative Effectiveness, at which representatives of organized farm, labor and management groups, as well as the Republican and Democratic-Farmer-Labor Parties and the League of Women Voters of Minnesota will speak on their legislative programs and will give a realistic report on how they expect to accomplish their goals in the 1961 session of the Minnesota Legislature.

WE HAVE THE
BLUEPRINT
BUT
WE NEED YOU
TO DO THE JOB



Attend the workshop of your choice and learn how YOU can play an effective role in state government.

Date	Area	Place
Sept. 13	St. Paul	Athletic Club
Sept. 15	Minneapolis	Campus Club
Sept. 20	Red Wing	Y.M.C.A.
Sept. 27	Brainerd	Congregational Church
Oct. 4	Duluth	Spaulding Hotel

Workshops are presented by the

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA
15th & Washington Avenues Southeast
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota - Sept., 1960

A VERY
STIMULATING
PROGRAM



Extra copies of this flyer are available, and free on request.

DISCUSSION GUIDE

on

SIX STEPS TOWARD MAKING YOU A FIRST RATE LEGISLATIVE CHAIRMAN

(A job description for a local League Legislative Chairman)

I. KNOW STATE PROGRAM RESOURCE MATERIAL

Question: Why must the legislative chairman know state resource material?

Is superficial knowledge a handicap?

How can a legislative chairman test her knowledge of state program?

II. INTERVIEW YOUR LEGISLATOR REGULARLY

1. Take one or two state item people with you.

2. Be sure you know the purpose of the interview, what to cover, what to bring, the impression you want to leave.

Questions: Why should legislators be interviewed regularly?

Should legislators well versed in League program be interviewed?

What kind of an impression do you want to leave?

Should interviews be short and to the point?

III. FOLLOW UP YOUR VISITS WITH APPROPRIATE LETTERS and/or MATERIALS and/or PHONE CALLS

1. Your approach to your legislative interviews and your follow ups must reflect your assessment of the man, of the issue and of the times; individualize your approach.

2. Remember to keep a record of any legislative contacts for your own file and the use of other Board members.

Questions: When do you send a follow up? What kinds of materials do you send?

Do you ever just send a thank you note? Under what circumstances?

IV. INFORM YOUR COMMUNITY

1. Secure (i.e. seek out) speaking engagements before other groups.

2. Distribute League program material.

3. Give Capitol Letter subscriptions to key people -- at least five gift subscriptions to people outside the League, such as President of Rotary, Ministers, Editor, etc.

4. Train speakers to help you.

5. Find people in the community who are interested in specific DWV issues, ask them to respond to Calls for Action.

6. Schedule at least one Legislative Luncheon open to the public and including on the guest list your state delegation, members of other community organizations, local press people, high school civics teachers, etc.

7. Promote a voters guide on legislative candidates for local papers.

Questions: List the variety of groups we might go to in request of speaking engagements. Are League's guilty of using a few League women to do their speaking for them instead of training a number of women?

Is it better to keep it to a few?

Suggest programs for legislative luncheons when the legislators come as guests.

more.....

V. CAMPAIGNING FOR THE PROGRAM

1. Respond with enthusiasm and promptness to Calls for Action from state Board.
2. At the direction of local Board, supplement local League action with community action including letters to the editor, campaign techniques such as motorcades, lawn signs, slogans, radio, TV etc.

Questions: Do you believe this to be the weakest part of most League work?

If so, why?

Have any of our local Leagues felt they have done especially well by their home front campaign efforts?

VI. DON'T FORGET YOUR LEAGUE MEMBERS

1. Is your state resource person keeping your League members up to date on state program? On Continuing Responsibilities as well as on Current Agenda? How many meetings are spent in study of state program?
2. Are you well represented at the Legislative Observers Program?
3. Have you sold Capitol Letter subscriptions to each of your fellow Board members and to other key Leaguers?
4. Have you sold Lobby by Letter to your Board as well as to others?
5. Are you working for a place in the budget? Money for gift subscriptions to Capitol Letter, Lobby by Letter Kits for a few people you know will use them, travel allowance to attend Legislative Observers Program?

Questions: How many months does your League give to state CA and CRs in units?

Do you think you provide your new members a chance to be reasonably well informed on state CRs?

What response did your League members have to Capitol Letter?

NOTE: It should also be noted that the local Legislative chairman has the rare opportunity in off-legislative years to change her pace. That is, Legislative years do require fairly specific kinds of action from you, revolving around the promotion of Capitol Letter, Lobby by Letter, the Observers Program and the total state League program.

BUT: It is in the off-legislative years that you can, e.g.:

1. Become an expert on state program.
2. Build up your joint Legislative and State Resource Committee.
3. Have a friendly visit with your Legislators and not ask for anything specific.
4. Write those letters to the editor without the pressure of Calls for Action.
5. Seek out those speaking engagements.
6. Become known in your community by attending an occasional meeting of other groups.
7. Train one or two persons to speak on state League program
8. Work with your state item people on specific state League issues.

BUILD ON YOUR GOOD FORTUNE!

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 15 & Washington Aves.S.E., Minneapolis 14, Minn.
Fall, 1960

Tips on Planning local "Legislative Effectiveness" Meetings

In planning your own local "Legislative Effectiveness" meetings, you will wish to contact some of the major organizations and interest groups in your community. The following list is to start your thinking. Some groups are more important in one area than another. Speaking abilities of the leaders vary from place to place. Use your own good judgment. Only you can decide what would be best for your meeting.

Local newspapermen, radio and TV.

Religious groups -- Catholic, Protestant, Jewish lay leaders and clergy. Local affiliates of United Church Women, Jewish Council, League of Catholic Women or specific denominational groups.

Business -- prominent businessmen or representatives of organizations such as Chamber of Commerce, Jaycees, Taxpayers Association, Association of Manufacturers, bankers, Business & Professional Women.

Labor -- individual leaders or representatives of organizations such as Central Labor Union or specific unions such as Teamsters, Building Trades, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Locomotive Engineers, Cannery Association, Machinists etc.

Agriculture -- Grange (Community Service Chairman), Farmers Union, Farm Bureau (Home and Community Chairman), local affiliate of Minnesota Association of Cooperatives, Extension Homemakers groups. Your County Agriculture Agent would be an excellent one to consult here. (If you need help in finding who he is contact Extension Division Service of the University of Minnesota, St. Paul campus).

Political Parties -- Republican and Democratic-Farmer-Labor.

Public Officials -- village, city, county, or a representative of boards such as library, parks, zoning, planning, charter etc.

Education -- lay leaders or professionals. University or College leaders in your town. Teachers organizations (Minnesota Education Association affiliate or Minnesota Federation of Teachers affiliate), Parent-Teachers Association, School Board.

Lawyers -- as individual community leaders or through Bar Association.

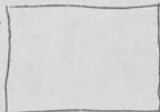
Service Groups -- American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Rotary, Masons, Knights of Columbus, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Lions, Eagles, I.O.O.F., Rebekahs, Jobs Daughters, F.E.O., Eastern Star, F.O.E., B.P.O.E., Kiwanis, Shriners, Elks, Exchange Clubs, Newcomers Club, Optimists.

United Nations² Association, Foreign Policy Association, World Affairs Council, American Association of University Women, Federation of Womens Clubs, Toastmasters.

League of Women Voters of Minnesota
15 & Washington Aves. S.E.
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

Ideas for an article on
Legislative Effectiveness
Workshops, fall 1960

*For your
Woman's Page
a good place to copy and
membership by
reaching a broader
audience of
women*



Picture of your President

The _____ League of Women Voters was hostess today to
name of local LHV _____
_____ of representatives from League of Women Voters from _____
number _____
names of League towns _____

Mrs. _____ is President of the _____
name and address _____ local League
Mrs. _____ is legislative chairman.
name and address _____

A workshop on "Legislative Effectiveness" was held at _____
place
from _____ to _____. Leading the workshop were the following
time time
members of the state Board of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota:
Mrs. George Seltzer, Minneapolis; Mrs. Kenneth Sigford, Roseville;
Mrs. David Kanatz, Brooklyn Center; Mrs. Stanley Kane, Golden Valley.

The luncheon chairman was Mrs. O. H. Anderson, Mahtomedi, president of
the League of Women Voters of Minnesota.

A panel representing (name of organizations and the people) discussed
the critical issues facing the 1961 session of the Minnesota Legislature.

Membership in the League of Women Voters is open to any woman interested
in helping her family to a better community, state and nation. For in-
formation on membership, please call (name and address and phone of your
President and/or Membership chairman.)

*For a front page
story see next page.*

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 15 & Washington Aves.S.E., Minneapolis 14, Minn.

*For your Editor
Take notes during
the luncheon - write
it up TODAY, & send to your
newspaper. A PICTURE
would be good, too!*

Ideas for news release
Minnesota DMV workshops on
Legislative Effectiveness
Fall, 1960

Mr. _____ said _____ (quote
luncheon speaker
here his main point.) _____ must be done to _____.

Mr. _____ emphasized the critical issues facing the
1961 Minnesota Legislature at a luncheon meeting _____ sponsored by the
date
League of Women Voters.

Mrs. _____ (President of your local League) headed the
delegation from the _____ (local) League of Women Voters. League
leaders from _____ (name the towns) attended the morning workshop, "Steps
to Legislative Effectiveness," sponsored by the League of Women Voters of
Minnesota.

Mr. _____ (name a leader from another organization taking
part in the panel discussion) felt the most critical issue facing the 1961
Legislature was _____. Mr. _____ (name another leader)
defined the main issue as _____.

Continue with participant comments on the lively
issues with the most important ones first -- don't
forget to quote the League ladies, too!

*For a Woman's Page
Story
See other sheet.*

INSTRUCTIONS AND SUGGESTIONS RE THE CONDUCT OF THE FALL WORKSHOPS ON LEGISLATIVE
EFFECTIVENESS

THE SETTING. Check the room, arrange the chairs in a circle or semi circle if at all possible. Get to your room as soon as possible after the Legislative Forecast.

THE OPENING. Suggest that your recorder-interrogator wait in the hall until just about all the women have seated themselves. Suggest that she provide the opening by walking up to you (seated at your chair) and introducing herself to you as Mrs. LWV. As Senator Minn you will stand up to greet her, shake her hand, and proceed with the interview, recognizing that the women in the room will be a bit confused by the goings on and will take a few minutes to catch on to the roll playing transpiring. (If there is any doubt that the audience understands what you are attempting to do, stop and parenthetically, explain.)

THE INTERVIEW. The actual conduct of this legislative interview is up to you and your interrogator-recorder. We suggest that you allow the interview to run approximately ten minutes. We also suggest that you keep in mind that Senator Minn is nonpartisan, keen and sharp tongued, and neither impressed or depressed by the LWV of Minnesota. He knows his subject matter well, and that means League program items as well as the critical areas of taxes, welfare, education. In other words he will offer subject matter in his responses to the questions with his interrogator. He is also aware of the fact that the League is one of many groups coming to him with their program.

We suggest that the interrogator follow the "Six Steps" in her questioning. That is, she is interviewing her Senator to present the State Program of the League to him. What is the program? What materials do we have and can we secure re that program? What have we done or are we planning to do to inform the community? Where does the community stand on our program? What "special campaigns" now underway? Where are the League members on State Program? And finally, she will point out to her Senator how serious the League is about State Program by noting that her job is just as intense and purposeful in off-legislative years as when the Legislature is meeting.

THE TRANSITION. Upon the completion of the interview and the exit (literally) and re entry of the interrogator-recorder, the discussion leader (Senator Minn) will suggest to the group that they extract from their kits their "Six Steps." She will then proceed to go over these six steps with the group using, if necessary, the questions noted under each of the steps on her copy.

TIMING AND EMPHASIS. The workshops are to last approximately one hour. We suggest that more time be given to Steps 5 and 6 and "The Note" but that no more than 10 minutes be spent on any one point. At this rate (of 10 minutes per point and ten minutes for the interview) we have programmed 80 minutes of workshop material. However, it is to be remembered that all of the points, plus the "Note" and the "Interview" are interdependent. Consequently there will be repetition. Watch what is said in your group, use your own judgment in moving the group along. BUT COVER ALL POINTS.

THE CLOSING. Watch your public relations. Thank the group for their participation announce the further business of the day and be available for further questions from them. You may even want to suggest that you sit together as a group, if possible, at lunch in order to continue your discussion.

Workshop Evaluation, by M. Seltzer, fall 1960

Arrangements

1. Begin out state if and when possible. Couldn't this time due to conflict with candidates meetings.
2. Facilities at Union on Campus poor.
3. Use all urban sites and do more subsidizing - (a question)
4. Liked early fall.
5. Need additional meeting in Hennepin County
6. Publicity excellent, tho still essentially an inter-LMW affair.
7. Publications good.
8. We should control what is sold and how it is displayed.
9. Drop coffee hours.

Forecast

1. Forecast good.
2. Leave more time for questions.
3. Follow up in first Capitol Letter ~~Ad~~ in Dec. & Voter in December.
- 4.

Workshops

1. Role playing good and bad
2. Too much talk, not enough content.
3. Too big in Minneapolis, best in Duluth.
4. Workshops summarized with Job description with a few minor changes.

The Panel

1. Good P.R., good for LMW to hear good and bad re other organizations programs.
2. Suggest a full day of reaching out for a listening and observing session.
3. Watch timing.

Frank and Candid Ideas Exchanged at Workshop

AT LIVELY WOMEN VOTERS PANEL—These five people were either speakers or highly interested listeners at Tuesday's noonday panel held as part of the League of Women Voters southern Minnesota legislative workshop. John Schwartzau, left above, spoke for the Minnesota Farm Bureau on the panel. Neil Sherburne, standing behind him, spoke as secretary of the Minnesota AFL-CIO. Mrs. Gene Robinson, center, welcomed all the visitors as president of the Red Wing League.

Julius Kubier, Jr., seated at Mrs. Robinson's right, attended as a staff member of the Minnesota Employers Association. He is the son of Julius Kubier, Red Wing, Minn., Red Wing League member. Grover George, standing at right, was a highly interested observer as successive speakers developed the clash of ideas between business, labor, and farm groups as all bring their influence to bear on state legislation.

"It's easier to elect a Conservative to the state legislature if he's running without party designation."

John Schwartzau, Featherstone farmer who heads the Goodhue county Farm Bureau, made this frank explication of Farm Bureau policy in a League of Women Voters talk here Tuesday afternoon.

And Schwartzau's candor seemed to set the tone for a surprisingly frank and candid exchange of ideas by leading spokesmen for the major economic interest groups which are forever contending whenever the Minnesota legislature goes into session.

The whole exchange took place in the course of a noon-time panel held at the St. James Hotel midway up a day-long legislative workshop for League of Women Voters members from cities throughout southern Minnesota.

Otto Christianson, executive vice-president of the Minnesota Employers Association, took up where Schwartzau left off in explaining why their organizations oppose party tags for legislative candidates.

TWENTY-TWO OF the 45 Conservatives who control the state senate, Christianson said, are elected from districts which normally vote Democratic-Farmer-Labor.

"These 22 would be defeated if they ran as Republicans," he maintained, "and they won't run as labor men."

"Here in Red Wing you have Clarence Langley, Grover George, and Mr. (Jack) Friedrich," Christianson said earlier.

"You people know whether these men drink liquor or not. These women. You don't need party designation to know whom to vote for. If you esteem a man, you'll vote for him."

These statements followed a Christianson blast against what he viewed as the growing political power of labor unions exercising total influence over how their members vote.

Toting up the circulation of labor newspapers within the state, Christianson declared:

"**175,000** UNION members in the state are now getting the weekly (Continued on Page Three)

public relations treatment . . . 40% of the space in these papers is devoted to politics."

And in contrast, Christianson went on, members no longer vote their honest convictions and judgment. They follow the labor line.

"When Roy Wier and Joe Karth (DFL congressmen from Minneapolis and St. Paul, respectively) vote, they aren't voting themselves, Walter Reuther is."

Neil Sherburne, state AFL-CIO secretary, followed Christianson to the rostrum and offered a mild presentation of labor's overall legislative program as designed not for the selfish interests of union men but for broad social reform.

"If we had the strength and power that Otto (Christianson) says we have," Sherburne remarked at one point, "we'd have achieved these legislative goals long ago."

The frank talk which Schwartzau initiated also showed up in the comments of Clint Hess, Minnesota Farmers Union secretary.

HESS WAS AT pains to explain that Farmers Union is strictly non-partisan, that it has no Republican or DFL organization ties. But then he added:

"Other than during election campaigns, the Farmers Union program gets more support from the Democratic party. During election time of course, everybody likes to be the farmers' friend."

Hess also aimed a shaft at small-town business people who don't agree with Farmers Union agricultural policy and tend to vote Republican.

"We have a little bone to pick with some of our rural neighbors living in small towns," the FU secretary began.

"They tend to think of themselves as being more associated with urban than rural areas. When they think that way, they neglect their responsibilities to their farm neighbors."

HESS DIDN'T respond, however, to one hard shot from the Minnesota Employers Association spokesman. Telling how most of his members are ~~small~~ manufacturers in towns like Red Wing, Christianson said:

"We are not like the Farmers Union. Some of our members disagree with each other sometimes." Legislative reappointment also came up for discussion, with Schwartzau defending the Farm Bureau stand for this year's Amendment No. 2, Christianson agreeing, and Sherburne disagreeing.

"We don't want the labor unions to pass all the laws of the state," Christianson declared in opposing any increase in legislative representation for the Twin Cities metropolitan area.

And then he ~~asked~~ League of Women Voters members to look for advocating reappointment.

"YOU GIRLS ARE sure inviting

trouble . . . You are being mouse-trapped into a situation by the labor unions."

But when Christianson accused the League of slanting on reappointment on a legislative basis only, this was too much for state president Mrs. O. H. Anderson.

She broke right into Christianson's talk, telling him frankly that he simply hasn't been studying League materials on reappointment. (The League favors a constitutional change to introduce area in one legislative branch but opposes Amendment 2 as the wrong way to do it.)

The panel discussion opened with legislative statements for the DFL party, by George Farr, executive secretary to Gov. Freeman, and for the Republican party, by state vice-chairman Jack Mook.

But the two key spokesmen were mild and gentle compared to the blunt remarks from farm, business, and labor representatives.

JOB DESCRIPTION FOR LOCAL LEAGUE LEGISLATIVE CHAIRMAN

- I. KNOW STATE PROGRAM RESOURCE MATERIAL
- II. INTERVIEW YOUR LEGISLATOR REGULARLY IN HIS HOME DISTRICT
 1. Take one or two state item people with you.
 2. Be sure you know the purpose of the interview, what to cover, what to bring, the impression you want to leave.
 3. Clear with other local Leagues with whom you "share" your legislator for the best approach.
- III. FOLLOW UP YOUR VISITS WITH APPROPRIATE LETTERS and/or MATERIALS and/or PHONE CALLS
 1. Your approach to your legislative interviews and your follow-ups must reflect your assessment of the man, of the issue and of the times; individualize your approach.
 2. Remember to keep a record of any legislative contacts for your own file and the use of other Board members. Send your comments and observations re your legislators to the state office.
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 1. Secure (i.e.seek out) speaking engagements before other groups. Train speakers to help you.
 2. Distribute League program material.
 3. Give Capitol Letter subscriptions to key people -- at least five gift subscriptions to people outside the League, such as President of Rotary, Ministers, Editors, Legislators.
 4. Schedule at least one "State Issues" meeting open to the public and include on the guest list your state delegation, members of other community organizations, local press people, high school civics teachers.
 5. Promote a voters guide on legislative candidates for local papers during election years.
- V. CAMPAIGN FOR THE PROGRAM
 1. Respond with enthusiasm and promptness to Calls for Action from state Board. Find people in the community who are interested in specific LWV issues and ask them to respond to Calls to Action.
 2. At the direction of local Board, supplement local League action with community action....letters to the editor, campaign techniques such as motorcades, lawn signs, slogans, radio, TV.

VI. DON'T FORGET YOUR LEAGUE MEMBERS

1. Is your state resource person keeping your League members up to date on state program? On Continuing Responsibilities as well as on Current Agenda? How many meetings are spent in study of state program?
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5. Are you working for a place in the budget? Money for gift subscriptions to Capitol Letter, Lobby by Letter Kits for a few people you know will use them, travel allowance to attend Legislative Observers Program?

NOTE: It should also be noted that the local Legislative chairman has the rare opportunity in off-legislative years to change her pace. That is, Legislative years do require fairly specific kinds of action from you, revolving around the promotion of Capitol Letter, Lobby by Letter, the Observers Program and the total state League program.

BUT: It is in the off-legislative years that you can, e.g.:

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4. Write those letters to the editor without the pressure of Calls for Action.
5. Seek out those speaking engagements. Train one or two others to speak on state League program.
6. Become known in your community by attending an occasional meeting of other groups.
7. Plan "State Issues" meetings without the pressure of other activities -- hold them at the most opportune time.

BUILD ON YOUR GOOD FORTUNE!

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS PUBLICATIONS LIST

"You Are the Government" - 1958 - 35¢ each; 25¢ each for 30 or more.
A handbook setting forth the important facts about the operation of government.

Map of Minnesota, showing legislative districts and 1950 county populations - 5¢.

"Ethics and the Public Servant" - 1960 - 45¢.
A study of conflicts of interest and lobby regulations.

"Ethics in Government Studied" - 1958 - 15¢.
Reprints of newspaper articles by John McDonald.

Report of Governor's Committee on Ethics - 25¢.

"The State You're In" - 1958 - 50¢.
Comprehensive study of Minnesota Constitution.

"Well, What D'Ya Know, Minnesota has a Constitution!" - 1956 - 10¢.
Easily read booklet about Minnesota Constitution.

Folder and Fact Sheet on Constitutional Convention - 1958 - 5¢.

The 4 F's of a Constitutional Convention - 1956 - 5¢.

"Minnesota Election Laws" - 1958 - 75¢.

"Minnesota School Election Laws" - 1959 - 25¢.

"The Missing Link in Minnesota Government" - 1959 - 45¢.
A study of party designation.

Folder and Fact Sheet on Party Designation - 1958 - 5¢.

"Democracy Denied" - 1954 - 25¢.
Comprehensive study of reapportionment.

"Will an Area Amendment Settle Reapportionment?" - 1957 - 45¢.
An excellent study, still timely.

Folder and Fact Sheet on Reapportionment - 1958 - 5¢.

"Water Resource Management in Minnesota" - 1959 - 30¢.

Water Resources State Chart - 1956 - 5¢.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR AREA WORKSHOPS,
September-October
1960

ON LEGISLATIVE EFFECTIVENESS

Attendance:

Sept. 13, St. Paul	Sept. 15, Mpls.	Sept. 20, R. Wing	Sept. 27, Brainerd	Oct. 4, Duluth
A. Hills 2	Anoka 5	Austin 4	Anoka 5	Duluth _____
D'haven 1	B'ton 12	Ortonna 3	B. Lake 4	Hibbing _____
F. Heights 2	B.Center 5	Red Wing 32?	Bemidji 5	Silver Bay _____
Fridley 4	Crystal 4	Rochester 3	Brainerd 22	Virginia _____
Mpls. 1	D'haven 5	42	Moorhead 4	total _____
N. St. Paul 2	Edina 4		St. Cloud 6	
Roseville 5	Excelsior 4		? 5	
St. Croix V. 5	G. Falls 3		51	
St. Paul 7	Hopkins 4			
S'tview 2	Jackson 4			
So. St. Paul 3	Mahtomedi 3			
W. St. Paul 3	McLeod 2			
W. B. Lake 4	Mpls. 13			
72 2	M'tonka 4			
45	Moand 2			
(At lunch 62)	Richfield 3			
	R'dale 2			
	St. Anthony 2			
	St. L. Park 1			
	St. Paul 1			
	Wayzata 2			
	? 6			
	90			
	(At lunch 112)			

Summary of Attendance

41 Leagues attended
17 Leagues did not attend, including: A. Lea, Buffalo
Cass Lake, C. Heights, Faribault, F. Falls, G. Valle
Maplewood, N. Richland, N. Ulm, Olivia, Wells, W'ton.

Total attending: 228 plus Duluth 60 = 288
minus leaders 62
total 226
Probably 50 more at luncheons

Expenses:

Meals paid for (panel, League leaders)	\$105.80
Subsidy, (gas for Jackson, G. Falls)	20.75
Room rental for workshops (Duluth, 10, R. Wing, 2)	12.
St. Board Transportation, hotels, meals other than luncheon (but not the train fare)	147.
Flyers for LL to advertise meetings	8.14
Total	\$293.69

Budget item #175

(At lunch 62)

League of Women Voters of Minnesota PRESIDENT'S LETTER

Keep one copy for President's File

Cut up one copy and give each section to the appropriate person on the Board

Mrs. O. H. Anderson, President

July 22, 1960

DATES TO REMEMBER September 7 or 8 - Voters Guide in Minneapolis Tribune
September 13 - Primary election - arrange for publicizing your Legislative Candidates Questionnaires before now
September 13, 15, 20, 27, October 4 - Area Legislative Workshops

DHM - PUBLICATIONS Many Duplicate President's Mailing subscriptions have expired. Unless your League has ordered renewal (See May 10 President's Letter) you will not receive a duplicate of this mailing.

VOTERS SERVICE The enclosure in this mailing for your Voters Service Chairman (with an extra copy so you may keep one for your President's file) outlines the work of this busy member of your Board for several months ahead.

LEGISLATION The theme for the area Legislative Workshops this fall is "Legislative Effectiveness." In the morning, we will brief you on LWV program and plans for lobbying, Capitol Letter, Observers Program etc., and at noon, we will present a panel representing labor, management, farm groups, political parties, as well as the League, which will give the legislative plans of each group in the coming session. We hope that the result of this exciting program will be a better understanding by League members of the breadth and complexity of state governmental problems, an appreciation by our guest panelists of the importance of our program, and generally improved public relations for the League.

We hope that each League will be inspired to go home and plan a similar type community meeting in each of the 55 towns in our state that are lucky enough to have a local League. We invite each League to send besides their president the Legislative Chairman, State Item Chairmen and the Public Relations Chairman. The Workshops will run from 9:30 to 2:30. Detailed plans, including the modest charge for registration and lunch, a registration blank and a list of panel members where known, will come to you with the August President's Letter. In the meantime, SAVE THE DATE!

DATE	PLACE	LEAGUES ATTENDING
Sept. 13	St. Paul	Arden Hills, Columbia Heights, Falcon Heights, Fridley, Mahtomedi, Maplewood, North St. Paul, Roseville, St. Anthony, St. Croix Valley, St. Paul, Shoreview, South St. Paul, West St. Paul, White Bear Lake
Sept. 15	Mpls.	Anoka, Bloomington, Brooklyn Center, Crystal, Deephaven, Edina, Excelsior, Golden Valley, Hopkins, McLeod-Rutchninson, Minneapolis, Minnetonka, Mound, Richfield, Robbinsdale, St. Louis Park, Wayzata
Sept. 20	Red Wing	Albert Lea, Austin, Faribault, New Richland, New Ulm, Owatonna, Red Wing, Rochester, Wells
Sept. 27	Brainerd	Alexandria, Battle Lake, Bemidji, Brainerd, Buffalo, Cass Lake, Fergus Falls, Moorhead, St. Cloud
Oct. 4	Duluth	Duluth, Hibbing, Silver Bay, Virginia
		Granite Falls, Jackson, Olivia, Worthington - choose your Workshop, special note attache

ENCLOSURES: Voters Service packet, including Legislative, Congressional Districts/^{of} Metropolitan Finance materials, where appropriate
Sent separately, your order of Broadsides & Brochures, & supply of state Publication &th

LEGISLATIVE OBSERVERS PROGRAM

The state Board needs your help. We want to plan an observers program for the ne legislative session at the State Capitol which will meet your needs. To do this, think it should accomplish the following:

1. provide some basic, well planned and presented material and facts on the organization and operation of Minnesota State government.
2. provide first hand knowledge of the progress and expectations re state LWV program and other selected state issues,
3. provide some direct experience with the legislature in operation.

We propose to accomplish the above in the following ways:

- re 1. secure the help of a university person such as Professor Backstrom to meet with us from 10 A.M. to 11 A.M., on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays in January, February, March at the Capitol.
- re 2. schedule reports from our lobbyists and Capitol Letter reporters from 11 to 12 noon on our state League program and other critical state issues.
- re 3. meet at lunch in new Centennial Building dining room with members of the state legislature, the executive and judicial branches of the government. We would attend committee meetings and sessions when possible from lunch on. (approximately 1:30).

Now specifically:

1. Does such an agenda interest you? _____ What more or less would you like to see on the agenda? _____
2. Have you some other type of program you would prefer? _____ If so, what?
3. Would one or more individuals in your LWV be in a position to participate at her own expense in all six meetings? _____ in one or more of the sessions? _____
4. Would your League be in a position to send one or more representatives to all 6 sessions, i.e. help defray the cost of attendance by your legislative chairman, state resource chairman or some other individual? (We could provide housing in LWV homes for those from out-state). _____ How many? _____
5. In order to obtain the help of a university person to give us background information, we would have to pay his expenses, and preferably pay him a fee. To raise this money do you think a charge of \$5 for the series of six meetings or \$1 for one session per representative is a prohibitive charge? _____ Would this charge affect your answers to questions #3 and #4? _____ In what way? _____

We would appreciate receiving your ideas and suggestions so that we may start organizing a program that will serve your needs. Please answer the above questions, add your comments on the reverse side, and mail to the state office by OCTOBER 1st.

SIGNED: _____, LWV of _____

LEGISLATIVE OBSERVERS PROGRAM

Discussion Topics

Charles H. Backstrom, Ass't Prof. of Political Science
University of Minnesota, leader

- January 12 What is Legislating? The role of the legislator.
 Law in society
 Kinds of lawmaking
 The legislator's task
 Politics -- conflict over policy
 Compromise -- necessity or principle
GOVERNOR ANDERSEN (C)
- January 26 What can the legislature do? The role of the Constitution.
 Basis of legislature's power
 Constitutional restrictions
 Judicial controls
 Power relative to executive branch
 Future of the legislature
REP. SALLY LUTHER (L)
- February 9 How does the legislature work? The role of organization.
 Caucuses -- legislative parties
 Leadership positions
 Committee appointments and powers
 Staff assistance
 Informal organization -- who wields power
SENATOR FRASER (L), Rep. DUXBURY, (C)
- February 23 How does a bill become law? The role of floor procedure.
 Bill drafting
 Committee hearings
 Scheduling -- priorities
 Action on the floor
 Conference committees
SENATOR ROSENMEIER (C), REP. POPOVICH (L)
- March 9 How does the Governor influence legislation? The role of the
 Chief Legislator.
 Growth of executive power
 Messages
 Budget
 Special Sessions
 Techniques of control
SENATOR ZWACH, (C), REP. WOZNIAK (L)
- March 23 What outside interests shape laws? The role of pressure groups.
 Inevitability of pressure group action
 Contribution of groups
 Methods of influence
 Attempted controls
 Ethics in the Legislature
LT. GOV. ROLVAAG, (L)

SUGGESTED READINGS

Adrian, Charles R., "The Nonpartisan Legislature in Minnesota," (unpublished Ph. D. dissertation, University of Minnesota, 1950)
History and operation of the system until 10 years ago.

American Assembly, The Forty-eight States: Their Tasks as Policy Makers and Administrators (New York, 1955), Ch. 4
Problems and reforms.

Council of State Governments, American Legislatures, Structures, and Procedures (Chicago, 1959).
Recommended reforms.

Donovan, Joseph L., comp., State of Minnesota Legislative Manual (St. Paul, 1959)
Ch. 2 contains a discussion of bill passing and Permanent Rules of the Senate and House of Representatives. Ch. 6 contains State Constitution.
"Special Edition for Young Readers," available at Secretary of State's office includes the discussion and constitution.

Feidt, Daniel S., Minnesota's Non-Party Legislature (Minneapolis, 1957)
The case for the present system.

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, The State You're In (Minneapolis, 1958) Ch. 5
Explanations of present organization and procedures with suggested reforms.

-----The Missing Link in Minnesota Government: A Study of Party Designation
(Minneapolis, 1959)

McDonald, John, C., "Ethics in Government Studied," Minneapolis Tribune, March 24-29, 1958. Private activities of legislators related to official duties.

Minnesota Governor's Committee on Ethics in Government, Ethics in Government (St. Paul, 1959)

-----, Report (St. Paul, mimeo., 1960)

Minnesota Legislature, The Schedules of business and record of action.

Senate Calendar
Senate Calendar of Ordinary Matters
Senate General Orders
Senate Special Orders
Journal of the Senate
House Calendar
House Consent Calendar
House General Orders
House Special Order
Journal of the House

Mitau, G. Theodore, Politics in Minnesota (Minneapolis, 1960), Ch. 3
Caucus organization in theory and fact.

National Municipal League, Model State Constitution, 5th ed. (Chicago, 1948)
An "ideal" system.

Walker, Harvey, The Legislative Process (New York, 1948)
More recent books deal exclusively with U.S. Congress.

Zeller, Belle, ed., American State Legislatures (New York, 1954)
Comparative data from all states, with suggested reforms.

Notes re Legislative Observers Program, by Miriam Weltzer, July, 1961

1. The Moyerhaeuser Room in Minnesota Historical Society Building, near the Capitol, is the only room available for an extended series to the League.

Disadvantage: Hot in the room. Takes early commitment at \$10 - \$20 per session. Fee to LMV in '61, \$10 for each session.

2. Important to cut confusion re time and place. Therefore single location, published well in advance, dates etc.; standardized format; worth repeating. 2 1/2 hour scheduling works fine, with a five minute stretch.

3. Would be fun to schedule this kind of series early enough to draw from it a group of women to work into other aspects of League capitol activity: C. Letter reporting, "servicing" few legislators requesting it, observation of specific legislators as a service to the official lobbyist, lobbyist assistants, etc.

Capitol



Letter

a publication of the
League of Women Voters of Minnesota
Vol. II, No. 8

Editor: Mrs. R. A. Jensen
President: Mrs. O. H. Anderson
April 11, 1937

HOUSE UNIT BACKS PARTY LABELS 9-0

SENATE COMMITTEE KILLS

by Vi Kanatz

PARTY DESIGNATION BILL

These are the headlines. Now what's the story behind the headlines? We know a good deal of what went on preceding the committee hearings. Letters to Elections committee members in both houses poured in from Leaguers throughout the state. In fact, the amount of mail had a direct bearing on the scheduling of the Senate hearing -- it just didn't have any effect on the outcome.

On Monday morning, March 27, the Senate hearing room was packed -- with people who came to hear the committee's action on Hennepin county commissioner reappointment! The hearing on party designation was first on the docket, however. Ably introduced by Sen. Grittner, eloquently supported by Sen. Bergerud, the whole concept of the need for party labels was reaffirmed by your LWV spokesman and by representatives from both the Republican and DFL parties and the Minneapolis Junior Chamber of Commerce.

The Elections and Reapportionment committee members listened attentively, graciously, and quite unmoved. After a very brief discussion, Sen. Bergerud moved the bill be recommended to pass; this was voted down as he knew it would be. Then he moved the bill be sent out without recommendation, and Sen. Salmore asked for a roll call. The results, which you may want to file for future reference, follow. (Letters = caucus;

numbers=legislative districts; * = districts in which we have local Leagues.)

Voting against sending the bill out: Chairman Erickson (C,9); Vice-chairman Kroehler (C,15); Feidt (C,34*); George (C,19*); Harren (C,46); Holand (C,5*); Lew Larson (C,1); N. Larson (C,64); O'Loughlin (C,40*); Rosenmeier (C,53*); Sinclair (C,67); Welch (C,27*); Zwach (C,14*).

Voting for sending the bill out: Benson (L,48); Bergerud (C,36*); Ferrario (L,58*); Root (C,33*); Salmore (L,43*).

Sen. Keller (C,2) and Sen. Carr (L,59*) were absent.

Tucked away here perhaps may be some hint of LWV effectiveness in influencing legislative action. Of the 13 senators who did not respond to our encouragement to let the bill come out, seven come from districts which have Leagues (5,14,19,27,34,40,53) and six from districts which do not (1,9,15,46,64,67). Of the five senators who voted to send the bill out, one represents a district with no League (48); in the other four we have Leagues (33,36,43,58). The record is not too impressive. Should we expect more from ourselves or not?

Some of the discussion before the vote was taken may interest you. Sen. Zwach

asked me if I felt the committee should send all bills out without recommendation, since I had asked for this course of action on this particular bill. I got as far as "No, but" when I was cut off by the chairman as having answered the question. (In the testimony I had stressed our recognition of the committee's vital function in analyzing new legislation and complex legislation, but I tried to make the point that party designation was neither.)

Sen. Feidt made much of his statement a member of the State LWV Board resigned 10 years ago in protest at our taking a stand on this issue. She called me the next morning, both by the fact that his statement was totally incorrect and that the misinformation was used in this way.

Sen. Zwach called party designation for state legislators a kind of gray area between the white and the black: party labels obviously are necessary in electing congressmen and state executives, for example; they are equally obviously ridiculous in electing school board officials. He went on to note the lack of any groundswell of opinion among his own constituents, saying he got only about three letters each session—from members of the LWV. He was glad to hear from them, he said, but it was apparent he considered this no clarion call for him to change his mind and his vote. Sen. Erickson pointed out how few of the issues decided by the legislature are strictly political issues in the party sense.

And so the bill lies in committee, not completely beaten to death but pretty well bloodied. A move to try to bring it to the floor is possible, but would very likely produce a vote geared more to support of the committee structure than to the merits of party designation. → LAST MINUTE INSERT - The move came, it lost: Yays 36 (all Conservative), Yeas 30 (6 Conservative, 24 Liberal).

At this writing the Party Designation bill is on General Orders in the House. As other bills get moved up to Special Orders it is difficult to predict when it might reach floor debate.

A bill calling for optional party designation is also on General Orders and, depending upon the kind of response it receives, the LWV may want to weigh this approach in the near future. It provides for one of three labels on the ballot—"Republican", "DFL", or "Without Party Designation"—but not "Independent." The aim of Rep. Latz, chief author, is to encourage some identification of legislative candidates without the risk of a "third party" connotation. Some legislators consider this a step in the right direction; others feel it actually would be a step back.

ETHICS BILLS . . . by Jan Sigford

In the House. Both the Lobby Regulation bill and the Conflict of Interest bill have been passed.

In the Senate. A Civil Administration subcommittee has reported. It recommended the Lobby Regulation bill be indefinitely postponed, cited the success of Rule 80, and suggested some changes in that rule be considered next session. The subcommittee rewrote the Conflict of Interest bill completely and the full committee recommended the new version to pass. In its present form it would set up permanent committees in each house to deal with ethical problems. The two very disappointing omissions are that it requires no disclosure and does not prohibit a person from using his governmental position to secure special benefits. In other words the committee, by passing something so weak, merely swept the problem under the rug in the hope that public pressure will no longer plague them.

Corrupt Practices. A remodeled H.F. 369 (the bill from the Governor's committee) passed the House. The amended version required full reporting from the volunteer committee, did not require the appointment of a campaign treasurer nor the centralization of responsibility in the candidate. The Senate Elections committee laid the companion bill over (Killed it) yesterday. Finis...

H.F. 1021, the Corrupt Practices bill from the Interim Commission, is still on General Orders in the House.

FIRST AID FOR TAX-HARRIED WAGE EARNERS

or, What to Do Until the Instructions Come: A How-to-Figure-It Primer

by Sis Salisbury

Want to take the positive approach to tax-paying in 1962? Here's how:

First -- pay your taxes this year! Before January 1, 1962 (if your income is \$750 a year or more) you will have told your employer on a form provided by the State what kind of deduction you want made from your salary; it may be more than the State wants, but it cannot be less. The first payroll after January 1 will have the proper amount withheld. By April 15 you will have filed a return in which you assert that you filed in each of the previous seven years. All of 1961's tax on income from any source is forgiven. BUT if your total income in 1960 was smaller than that of 1961, 1960 will be forgiven instead of

1961. For any black sheep who may not have duly filed and paid in any year since December, 1954, there is no forgiveness! (If for any reason you were not required to pay a tax--e.g. no income or nonresidence--duly saves you.)

Before April 15, 1963, your employer provides you with a form, probably labeled MW-2 (like the Federal W-2 form), stating what he has withheld. But since he is required to collect only to cover what he pays you, you may have to "shell out" on April 15 for other income, such as that from investments.

Don't save this the government instructions will be clear and concise.

WHAT MAKES A LEGISLATOR EFFECTIVE?

by Betty Kane

Each session, newspapermen interview older legislators to pick out the most effective newcomers. Since we have always wondered by what yardstick one measures an effective legislator, we asked two of the most effective non-legislators around the halls for their criteria.

First, Abner Johnson, a special Senate clerk. Of all the able personnel who keep things running at the state house, Abner (a lawyer between sessions) is one of the most experienced, having nine regular and two special sessions behind him; one of the shrewdest observers; one of the ablest. A by-word in the office where he serves half a dozen senators (research, correspondence, newsletters, social secretary, general information bureau) is "Ask Abner..have Abner do it" -- knowing it will then be done to perfection.

In the most effective senators he has served, Abner finds the following common qualities: Ability to get along with people, of both caucuses. (Particularly important to a newcomer in establishing himself with his peers is knowing when not to say something.)

Also at the top of the list--integrity. Abner is well-imbued with the Senate ideal of allegiance to the tradition of the job--including such things as abiding by established rules, even though inconvenient; being loyal to the caucus in procedures, though not necessarily in voting on all issues. General knowledge and a familiarity with parliamentary law are both important; specialized knowledge is helpful. However, great intelligence is not too important; indeed, a lawmaking body should be a close model of the electorate, both in thinking and in intelligence.

This seasoned observer says he finds antagonisms particularly evident at this session. Why? Because it is the most politically important session in decades with congressional reapportionment a must, the first four-year election for constitutional officers in the offing, as well as the four-year Senate election.

Second, a too-short chat with Brainerd Clarkson (the incarnation of what Prof. Backstrom described to us as the perfect lobbyist who sits through every

session, searches every bill, knows everyone). His effective legislator is, first of all, intelligent. Then he must have qualities of leadership, expressed in the ability to speak forcefully and clearly and in the capacity and desire to work. Then comes sincerity, which is just another way of saying integrity. And most practical of all, the ability to get reelected, which after all covers a multitude of virtues.

May we add that the feeling of serving the people, and all the people, is what League lobbyists have come to value in many legislators who may not get on anyone's "most effective" list.

FEPC AMENDMENTS . . . by Marion Watson

The "age" amendment (H.F. 557) passed unanimously in the House. Its companion died in the Senate Judiciary committee with a 6-6 tie vote. So there will be no "age" amendment this session.

Housing. H.F. 867 is on Special Orders in the House. S.F. 750 was recommended to pass by the Senate Judiciary committee on an 11-10 vote and is on General Orders in the Senate.

REAPPORTIONMENT - SOME LATE NOTES

by Betty Kane

Since the many exciting reapportionment moves of the last week were well covered in the newspapers, we will not recapitulate, but set down a miscellany or two.

Legislative reapportionment. The motion to delay the effective date of the 1959 statute easily passed the Senate Elections and Reapportionment committee, Sen. George of Goodhue being the only rural member to oppose this move, highly questionable--constitutionally and, we believe, morally. We have prophesied that any attempt to force a favorable vote on a constitutional amendment by such a delay move would inevitably characterize it as the Blackmail Amendment. Sen. Bergerud had an even better phrase for it on this "black day in the Senate"--the Sandbag Amendment.

The House Reapportionment committee, we

are proud to say, acted more responsibly--the only debate on the delay move being whether to lay it over, indefinitely postpone, or adjourn the meeting without action.

The County Representation Plan passed the House by a vote of 80 to 29. Only a short debate was required to raise the term of representatives to four years. Metropolitan motions to raise the ratio and the 15% cut-off were received with little enthusiasm, even by urban members. Part of the lackadaisical atmosphere was due to the fact that the House thoroughly understands and approves this approach.

Congressional reapportionment. The House Reapportionment committee had a Masquerade Party on March 29. Only one debatable question was raised--the division of Hennepin county. Should it be (1) Minneapolis in one district and suburban Hennepin and Anoka in the other? Or should it be (2) north Minneapolis, north suburbs, and Anoka in one; and south Minneapolis and south suburbs in another? It has become well known that the Republicans generally favored division 1; the DFL division 2. In committee no word of party advantage was heard. The surface talk was all of community of interests. Are they urban and suburban? Or are they socioeconomic--north Hennepin and south Hennepin? Would a whole representative or parts of two representatives give better service? So the discussion went. The vote? Ten Liberals for the "DFL plan"; nine Conservatives for the "Republican plan."

LOONY DEFINITIONS . . .

Playing politics: What the opposition does to pass or defeat a bill on which you feel otherwise.

Excise taxes: Taxes on sales which are not sales taxes.

Ethics in government: Rules of conduct already observed by all officials, but which it is insulting to speak of or to define.

Billboards: The greatest good for the smallest number.

Party designation: A plot to help the voter.

Capitol



Letter

a publication of the
League of Women Voters of Minnesota
Vol. II, No. 7

Editor: Mrs. R. A. Jensen
President: Mrs. O. H. Anderson
March 28, 1961

H O M E R U L E A F A M I L Y A F F A I R

by Betty Kane

Perhaps the complex matter of home rule can best be understood if viewed as a parent-child relationship. The state is father to all local units—town, city, county. In the words of a high court decision, "Municipal corporations owe their origin to, and derive their powers and rights wholly from, the legislature. It breathes into them the breath of life without which they cannot exist."

States treat their numerous local offspring in as many ways as families rear children. The central question is one of freedom and discipline. Minnesota allows its family members as much independence as they desire (home rule charters); but stands ready, perhaps too indulgently, to solve those problems its children find too difficult (special legislation). Less than half our states have home rule; Minnesota was fourth to adopt it, in 1896. In 1958, pleased with the concept that a family responds well to increased responsibility, Minnesota adopted a new home rule provision, easing adoption and amendment of local charters, extending the privilege to counties, and making special legislation easier to obtain, spot, define, and—hopefully—control.

As a result of this amendment and of current factors in intergovernmental relations, local self-government in Minnesota is presently in an era of flux and indecision. Like teenagers

and parents of teenagers, both local units and legislators seem to be in doubt just where to draw the bounds of the newly granted permissiveness; and the legislature is concerned that the broadened powers are being slighted for the still easier recourse to paternal action. And now a sort of step-child has entered to complicate the picture—new metropolitan districts needing combined services of various kinds.

You remember that the 1959 legislature lowered the majorities necessary for adoption and amendment of home rule charters, after heated debate urging greater reduction. This session there is wide divergence of opinion on just how the home rule amendment is working out and should be worked out in regard to local consent. One school of thought insists that the legislative session will become increasingly a 90-day Open House for the entertainment of local bills; some legislators believe that the local consent provision should be used only in specified cases; that generally the legislature should take full responsibility for the legislation enacted and do some preliminary straining and restraining. The other school insists that local consent is essential and democratic and believes the rate of local bills has not increased since the amendment beyond its already accelerating pace. (Actually, no one has made a count.)

All agree: special legislation is bad—bad for the independence of local units;

bad for the sound solution of shared problems now being solved in a crazy-quilt pattern; bad because it eats up the legislature's valuable time.

One approach now in the legislature, fathered by the League of Minnesota Municipalities, supported by the LMW, and introduced by powerful legislators of both caucuses (H.F. 1000, S.F. 1124) would allow local governments more mobility and should cut down special bills. In short, it would (1) add to the council's role in charter amendment, keeping intact the present methods of charter commission and petition proposal; (2) permit councils to adopt ordinances on certain matters, subject to right of referendum on petition; (3) permit the charter itself to provide for selection of commission members.

Another even more complex matter--local consent--may demand some change this session, though it had been hoped to defer this controversial issue. First, remember that local bills may now become effective only after approval by the governing body or the people in the affected community--as specified in the particular bill. Second, remember the home rule amendment added this short, significant phrase--"unless otherwise provided by general law." Third, note that one of the most publicized bills of 1961, is special legislation -- the Metropolitan Sanitary District bill.

Under the present local consent provision, every unit embraced in the district would have to approve the bill--and a comparative handful of hostile voters could destroy the whole setup. Thus, the escape clause of the home rule amendment ("unless otherwise provided by general law") will probably have to be implemented before serious consideration of the sanitary district bill. Whether or not a compromise can be found and passed, future legislatures will see more and more of these specially constituted districts demanding special legislation and some form of modified local consent. It is this sort of intrafamily cooperation that political scientists feel home rule must be made flexible enough to meet.

LMW METROPOLITAN WATER COMMITTEE REPORT

by Vera Pierson and Betty Carr

Three pairs of "water" bills involving sanitary districts are in the hopper:

1) H.F. 492 (recommended to pass by the Civil Administration committee) and S.F. 733 would set up machinery to create sanitary districts composed of two or more communities outside the metropolitan area. Opposition has come from the oil and paper industries who claim such a local bill would give each sanitary district the authority which should be vested in a state body.

2) H.F. 1053 and S.F. 932 would permit creation of a new Metropolitan Sanitary District which would purchase existing facilities, paying about \$12 million to Minneapolis and \$6 million to St. Paul. The plan was evolved by representatives of the cities and suburbs, led by the Metropolitan Planning Commission, but six northern suburbs and the Minneapolis council and mayor are opposing it.

3) H.F. 493 and S.F. 541 would enable six suburbs--Brooklyn Center, Blaine, Mounds View, Fridley, Spring Lake Park, and parts of Anoka County--jointly to form their own sanitary district. They have an acute pollution problem aggravated by a high water table. They wish to build their own disposal plant on the Mississippi river and claim it could be operative in 18 months.

At the hearing Rep. Popovich questioned the ability of the six suburbs to pay for and maintain their own plant, since many have "distressed" school districts. He feared maintenance might fall off and result in backing polluted water up beyond the Minneapolis intake on the river. Minneapolis city coordinator Hugo Erickson said the six could be worked into the existing system "with some adjustments" in about 18 months.

In an effort to salvage the metropolitan approach, Gov. Andersen has called a conference of officials involved for Mar. 27. The problem is in urgent need of solution. Whether action will come in this session remains to be seen.

Except for party designation and corrupt practices they don't make very many headlines, but "election law" bills outnumber bills on all our other program interests combined. Their ultimate disposition, of course, still hangs in the balance. On some of these proposals the League has a position; others we think will interest you simply because you have spent a good deal of time studying election laws.

Remember Amendment # 3 which you helped pass last November (permitting persons to vote who move within 30 days of an election)? Enabling legislation to implement it has finally been introduced. Under H.F. 1647 (Knudsen) the voter applies to the municipal clerk or registration bureau in his former residence for a certificate of eligibility which shows he was a qualified voter in his old precinct. On election day he presents this certificate to the election judge in his new precinct and is allowed to vote in that election only. In communities where permanent registration is required he must register before he can vote in future elections. H.F. 1523 (Head) permits a person to vote where he is registered--i.e., the precinct from which he moved--either by going back on election day or by absentee ballot. Both bills are in a subcommittee of the House Elections committee. While the LWV supported the underlying amendment, it has no position on which method of implementation should be used. Students of the subject nationally seem to prefer the philosophy of voting in the locality where one has a stake, namely, the new precinct.

H.F. 34 (Enestvedt) would lower the voting age to 18, a move the LWV opposes. The bill appears dead for this session.

H.F. 337 (House) S.F. 771 (Fraser) allows anyone to register by mail if his signature is notarized. A political party or any other interested group could have a notary go door to door to register people. Since this violates the principle of personal permanent registration, the LWV opposes the bill.

H.F. 1449 (Franke) proposes a constitutional amendment to permit persons not meeting the residence requirement to vote for U.S. president and vice president. There is a question whether the legislature now has the constitutional

authority to accomplish this by statute. Watch for a possible attorney general's opinion. The bill was recommended to pass by the House Elections committee.

* * *

The following bills deal with subjects we either did not study or on which we did not achieve a position.

Two bills, in addition to the corrupt practices bill, resulted from the work of the Interim Commission on Election Laws. The first, H.F. 996 (Latz) S.F. 788 (Allen), considerably revises the chapter on election contests to remove conflicting provisions and to set out a clear method to be followed in bringing a contest. A major change is to allow for a recount in only those precincts in question and at the county level--rather than St. Paul--in a statewide race. This would lessen the cost and time involved in a recount.

The second Commission bill, H.F. 995 (Searle) S.F. 789 (Erickson), covers a number of subjects: 1) absentee voting under the armed forces plan is extended to civilian employees of the federal government outside the U. S.; 2) the deadline for filing nominating petitions for the general election ballot is changed to the last day of filing for candidates, except that presidential electors may be filed until primary election day; 3) the law is clarified regarding filing of presidential electors for candidates of minority parties; 4) other minor changes are made to clarify voting machine laws and to improve administrative procedures.

H.F. 33 (C. D. Peterson) S.F. 262 (Bergerud) provides that if an employee has four consecutive hours off work while the polls are open he will not be given time off to vote. If he has less, he may take off all the time he needs but will be paid for only two hours.

H.F. 182 (J. Peterson) S.F. 26 (Ferrario) would remove the ban against transporting voters to the polls.

H.F. 765 (Popovich) S.F. 641 (Feidt) would bind presidential electors to follow the state vote.

ETHICS BILLS . . . by Jan Sigford

The Conflict of Interest bill passed the House 97 to 27. As amended on the floor, it would establish separate commissions to handle complaints regarding executive and legislative officials. Its companion bill is still in the Senate Civil Administration committee.

Lobby Regulation. Since our last issue the Senate Civil Administration committee has held its first hearing on the IR bill and held it in an atmosphere of hostility matching that which greeted the COI bill. A sample of Sen. Root's remarks to Rabbi Plaut will give you the flavor:you guys go off half cocked....you bring in something which is absolutely impossible....if we raise some questions a great hue and cry goes up in the press....you wear your heart on your sleeve....I make my living trying to interpret the mistakes we make here, and I do pretty well at it, I might add... . . . A second hearing is expected, and then the bill probably will go to a subcommittee.

FEPC AMENDMENTS . . . by Marion Watson

Three "age" amendments to the Fair Employment Practices law were combined in the House Labor committee as H.F. 557 and unanimously recommended to pass. The bill provides that "age" be added in the FEPC law wherever "race, color, creed or national origin" appears, except that the age consideration will not apply to persons below 40 or over 65, in cases of physical or mental incompetence, or pursuant to a compulsory retirement program. A Senate Judiciary subcommittee also is working to produce an "age" amendment.

The "housing" amendment (H.F. 867, S.F. 750) which forbids discrimination in the sale or rental of real estate was passed out of the House Civil Administration committee and is being heard

now in the Senate Judiciary committee. It proposes changing the name of the FEPC to the "State Commission against Discrimination." It covers all real estate except transactions involving rental or lease of an owner-occupied duplex; rental or lease of rooms in a single family, owner-occupied dwelling; and rental, lease or sale of a single family dwelling, owner-occupied, unless this dwelling is publicly assisted (FHA or GI mortgage, for example).

Both of these amendments call for moderate commission enforcement.

REAPPORTIONMENT GAINS . . by Betty Kane

State. H.F. 1042 is out of committee, by a resounding vote, and by the time you read this may well have been voted on in the House. Strong Conservative and Liberal support makes passage likely, although some metropolitan members will object that the 4 ratio for a representative district is too low and that more than 15% of counties should be eventually combined. (Actually, the metropolitan representation will remain at the level of the 1959 statute.) Population is guaranteed, but absolutely, in the Senate; enforcement is acceptable to the League. Still no talk in the Senate of an amendment.

Congressional. Subcommittees in House and Senate have voted out bills surprisingly alike in that two Republican incumbents, from second and seventh districts, will run against each other. The one striking difference is division of Hennepin County, which the House divides on an east-west line across the city and suburbs. The Senate puts Minneapolis in one district, suburban Hennepin in another.

National Developments. You probably saw that President Kennedy has directed the justice department to intervene in the Tennessee case (like the Minnesota one). But did you note the small news story about an equally significant milestone in Indiana? There a state court has ruled invalid all acts of the last legislature because it was illegally constituted. Failure to carry out a constitutional mandate of reapportionment approaches anarchy, said the judge.

Capitol



Letter

a publication of the
League of Women Voters of Minnesota
Vol. II, No. 6

Editor: Mrs. R. A. Jensen
President: Mrs. O. H. Anderson
March 14, 1961

S C H O O L I S N O T E N O U G H . . .

by Charles H. Backstrom
Lecturer, Observer Program

Nothing could be more stimulating to this teacher than the gratifying response of some 200 Leaguers to the Legislative Observer Program.

But what will the end results be? Understanding government, enjoying learning, seeing exciting events, are valuable in themselves as personal benefits. But the League is not a liberal arts college and it should expect much more from this training course.

The result the League hopes for obviously is better response among legislators to the bills it supports.

The Observer Program will be an ultimate success when each Leaguer is working actively and effectively for the League's goals. She will be mastering the whats and the whys and the whens of issues. She will be spreading the word to build favorable opinion among constituents at home. She will be well acquainted with her legislators, feeding them assistance and information,

constantly inquiring about progress on League bills.

And--as an individual (naturally!)--she will be helping him campaign and win again if on balance he works ably for those matters her fellow citizens are ready for. Otherwise the savvy Leaguer will be helping to recruit and elect a replacement, and perhaps beginning to think of herself serving in office.

The Observer Program aims to make members of the League familiar with Capitol haunts, with the people, the practices, and the powers that prowl there. Participants will acquire a feel for the legislative process; they will gain a realistic appreciation not only of League lobbying but of all officials who do the governing.

Such preparation is all this "school"--or any school--can do. Life itself must be lived upon graduation. Life in the League is shaping public policy, and the League can have a bigger role in shaping policy when its new trainees put their new knowledge to work.

F A R F R O M A D E A D

"Constitutional reform is not for the short-winded" -- so said one of the experts speaking at the national League's recent Chicago conference on constitutional revision. Over 20 states sent representatives to hear the latest in theory and to discuss together facts

I S S U E . . by Dorothy Anderson

gleaned from actual experience. It all added up to three stimulating days.

John P. Wheeler, Jr., director of the State Constitutional Studies project of the National Municipal League (financed by a grant from the Ford Foundation),

described himself as "an intellectual gun for hire." We have very low visibility in state government, he said, and there never were any "good old days" in his opinion. All states are caught in this complicated governmental web, but few have experimented with the more radical solutions such as proportional representation, initiative and referendum, or unicameral legislatures. Suggestions for reform continue to be somewhat standard: reapportionment is the most nearly universal aim; a strong executive branch with expanded powers of appointment and removal for the governor is the goal of many states. There appears to be a marked tendency to ignore legislative organization and to advocate more judicial reform and more sophisticated home rule.

We seem to have finally discovered the continent of intergovernmental relations. We are coming to know that constitutions are political documents and that the real problems and solutions exist in political practices, not in technical procedures and legal forms. State constitutions define the boundaries within which the game of politics is played; since the game is such a serious one, constitutions should assist, not obstruct, the players.

Some interesting questions were raised, but not answered:

1. Why has no state adopted the Model Constitution proposed by the National Municipal League?

2. What is the role of the state in a maturing federalism? Should states be quasi-independent? Are they vestigial organs of the federal government?

3. Should not constitutions vary from state to state, recognizing differences among states?

Proposed Amendments, 1961

Here in Minnesota the LWV has been long-winded in its dedication to constitutional reform. The vitality of the subject is further evidenced by the fact that already in this session scores of

amendments have been introduced. The more important ones deal with:

- . the legislature (time and length of sessions, election of senators for staggered terms, offices which legislators may--or may not--hold, and our old friend reapportionment);
- . the executive branch (pairing candidates for governor and lieutenant governor so that it would be impossible to elect one from one party and one from another);
- . financial matters (state debt, more flexible investment of trust funds);
- . general propositions like clearing out obsolete voting restrictions.

There is also a bill proposing to revise the whole legislative article of the constitution by convention!

If the above is evidence that constitutional reform is a live issue in Minnesota, the need for objective and sustained interest and activity seems obvious.

New thoughts on the subject expressed in Chicago might be stated thus:

1. Revision of bills of rights should be approached with the same guidelines used for writing other parts of the constitution, namely, put the bill of rights in modern dress and limit its contents to essential fundamentals.

2. The constitutional climate in many states does not encourage development of gubernatorial leadership. Indeed, the constitution may act as a negative influence, making the governorship less desirable and preventing achievement of programs desired by the people. A "facilitative" approach is essential to challenge an able governor to give high quality leadership which every state so desperately needs.

3. No test of the sincerity of our political beliefs, no test of the fitness of state government machinery is so crucial as this one: does the state enable citizens in their own communities to handle for themselves the governmental problems that properly belong to them for solution?

We enjoyed the vivid speech and vocabulary of the conference participants. Florida referred to special interest groups in their legislature as "pork choppers" and quoted their governor as saying, "Apportionment is either people or pine trees." Oregon spoke of their "bed sheet ballot." Iowa told of the favorite remark of objectors to constitutional reform: "We don't change the Ten Commandments, why change the constitution?" Their answer: "Consider the source." Indiana's story of 503 amendments submitted and 20 adopted by the voters made our record of passing 11 out of the last 14 look very good. We heard from little Rhode Island with the shortest constitution of all (about 5,000 words) and from California whose basic document has 75,000 words, even exempting from taxation "fruit and nut-bearing trees under the age of four years." We began to feel that while the problem is universal, ours is not the worst situation, nor is it impossible of continuing improvement.

PARTY DESIGNATION . . . by Vi Kanatz

Proponents of H.F. 283 were heard by the House Elections committee Mar. 8. Rep. Skeate, chief author, gave a fine statement of support and then turned to those who had come to speak in favor of party designation for state legislators.

First to testify was your LWV lobbyist, who gave our position and mentioned our study of last year to indicate that our decade-long stand is not a stale one.

Others who testified were Adrian Winkel, DFL chairman; Walter Fricke, Republican second vice chairman; Tom Tautges, Minneapolis Jaycees; Rep. McKenzie, 41st District; several private citizens; Reps. Klaus and Luther, both sponsors of the bill, and Rep. Knudsen, a member of the House Elections committee.

Opponents of the bill will be heard on Mar. 15; Chairman Munger says the committee vote will be taken on this day as well. A recommendation to pass is almost certain. Only time will tell what will happen on the House floor.

The Senate hearing on S.F. 576 has been set for Mar. 20. That committee meets at 8:00 Monday morning. Anybody game?

Special thanks to all of you who have written committee members in both House and Senate. Several legislators have mentioned how impressed they've been by the amount of mail on this issue. It really pays off--and only you can do it!

Now we must address ourselves to the rest of the House members who need to hear from their constituents asking for a favorable vote on H.F. 283. "Nuff said?"

ONE MAN'S MEAT . . . by Jan Sigford

"It's an un-American activities committee in reverse"..."The more I read the less I think"..."It's an insult to the electorate".....just some of the kudos collected by the Conflict of Interest bill (S.F. 496) at its first hearing before the Senate Civil Administration committee. And all the time we in the League thought it was a "good government" bill!

In fact, the hostility of the committee was such that at one point Sen. Fraser (chief author presenting the bill) suggested there was probably no point in continuing the hearing. Sen. Rosenmeier (committee chairman) assured him the committee wasn't really hostile and he himself had some constitutional questions to raise regarding appointment of the Ethics In Government Commission.

Before he permitted the bill to be presented Sen. Rosenmeier felt obliged to state that his committee was erroneously and repeatedly given credit in the press for having killed the Conflict of Interest bill in the last session; he did not feel this accusation was accurate. Without rendering a judgment on who killed cock robin, we think it significant that he felt the denial needed to be made. In other words, the stir in the press and amongst the public over the somewhat cavalier treatment given the Ethics In Government bills two years ago had a reaction upon at

least some legislators. We need more such stirs amongst the public.

The second Senate committee hearing on the bill is set for Mar. 21 at 2 p.m. The House bill (H.F. 130) is being debated on the floor as we go to press.

The Lobby Regulation bill (H.F. 301), acted upon favorably by the Rules committee and re-referred to the Judiciary committee, was recommended to pass by the latter and sent to the House floor.

CONGRESSIONAL REAPPORTIONMENT . . in subcommittee by Betty Kane

A visit to subcommittees on reapportionment in both houses leaves you with mixed feelings of sympathy and admiration. No one wants to push his own version at the expense of anyone else's so the carefully drawn maps in every member's folder are only a point of departure for what will be true committee bills. Every time things seem to be falling into place, someone will say, "But the community of interests in this district would be better if we removed County A and replaced it with County B." And there goes the jigsaw puzzle that meeting. In both committees there is commendable intent to keep populations equal and guard against gerrymandering. At the House committee, Mr. Popovich presided at the adding machine, keeping close tab on the effect of county shifts; in the Senate, large maps, a pointer in Chairman Erickson's hand, and some remarkable removable tape kept the members informed of decisions.

OBSERVER PROGRAM . . FINAL SESSION

Thursday, March 23, 10:00 a.m.
Weyerhaeuser Room, Minnesota
Historical Society
Guest Speaker: Karl Rolvaag,
Lieutenant Governor

In true nonpartisan fashion, we started the series with our Republican Governor and are closing it with our DFL Lieutenant Governor. It's a big room; let's fill it up.

SOME USES OF LOBBYING . . by Betty Kane

William Allen White pointed out that the relative weakness of the political party in American states is balanced by the strength of organized groups. Political parties focus mainly on electing their candidates and planning strategy; policy is left to interest groups:

"The fiction of one vote for one person is still politely maintained in high school classes in civil government; but men and women who touch practical politics, if only obliquely, know that they may have as many votes in government as they have interests. The ruling classes are those who use their craft societies, medical associations, farm bureaus, labor unions, bankers' associations, women's leagues, and the like to influence government. Of course, it takes time and intelligence, and a little money, but not much. For fifty dollars in membership dues, the average family ought to be able to buy half a dozen powerful votes in government, each vote ten times as powerful as the vote guaranteed by the constitution."

League lobbyists are by no means sure they give League members full value even for that fraction of their dues allotted to state legislative action. However, talking with members from other states convinces us that Minnesota lobbyists have two pieces of good fortune that should make them effective: first, a large number of leagues in places of relatively small population widely scattered throughout the state; second, a state office close to the seat of government. "Imagine," say lobbyists from such states as Oregon and Michigan, "having your lobbying activities fall on the shoulders of a small League, not resource experts, who can't even get advice from the state office without running up a telephone bill no League can afford."

(Ed. note: League lobbyists may not be sure they give us full value for that fraction of dues that goes into legislative action, but I'm sure we're sure! Jan Sigford said, "Leaguers take a geological view of time." That's just the kind of time our lobbyists put in.)

Capitol



Letter

a publication of the
League of Women Voters of Minnesota
Vol. II, No. 5

Editor: Mrs. R. A. Jensen
President: Mrs. O. H. Anderson
February 28, 1961

POLITICAL FOOTBALL FASHIONS

With Don Wright withholding withholding
And Val Bjornson upholding Don Wright;
With Don Fraser upholding withholding
And Don Wozniak holding on tight;

With excises floating in limbo
And no taxes on toilets in sight--
Mr. Sales Tax, with both arms akimbo,
Stands ready to enter at right.

Modes in footballs remain fairly static,
But withholding's been used quite a while.
Could we count on your total forgiveness
If we said that it's time to re-style?

Ed.

WATER . . . UPHILL ALL THE WAY . . . by Dorothy Anderson

What promises to be an adventure into a new type of organization for League program implementation was born Feb. 1 when water resource chairmen from 15 Twin City area Leagues met to consider possible action (under our national CR) on the projected Metropolitan Sanitary District now before the legislature. It became immediately apparent that new organization and study would be necessary before any action could be possible, since we have done only the primary study in the river basins in which we live.

An ad hoc committee, representative of the 29 local Leagues involved, was set up. Vera Pierson of South St. Paul and Betty Carr of Richfield are co-chairmen. This committee will limit its study to the projected Sanitary District. It will collect and distribute pertinent publications, the text of the proposed legislation, possibly a digest of the five-year study of the area's problems; it will suggest other readings.

Since any action involves study, consensus, the concurrence of non-affected Leagues outstate, state and national

approval of a plan for action, it is clear we are embarking on rather a long-range, uphill project. As we work toward a new official area position and plan for action, we must remember "to keep within our national CR statement of policies which we support. They are:

1. Better coordination and elimination of conflicts in basic policy at the federal level.
2. Machinery appropriate to each region which provides coordinated planning and administration.
3. Cost sharing by government and private interests in relation to benefits received and ability to pay.

I would remind us again that there is no limitation on the activities and the influence of the informed, individual Leaguer voicing her own personal concerns. We urge you to use your League-gained knowledge of subject and techniques to be effective as citizens. . . For example, Rep. Munger of Duluth has mentioned to one of our League lobbyists that he would like some help on his water pollution bill. . . Anyone interested? (As an individual of course.)

This is the season of the slump. Every session sees only noncontroversial matters out of committee by the end of February. This year, however, controversy, haste, excitement, are much less in evidence than in previous sessions. So we asked a few seasoned legislative observers: What about momentum? Is less being accomplished than in previous years? Is there a difference in atmosphere?

Actually, if statistics don't lie, the 1961 session is busier than the previous one. On the 34th day last session, 707 bills had been introduced in the Senate; 748 this session. The Revisor of Statutes has to date had 1,656 requests to draw bills, as against 1,200 this time in 1959.

Everyone agrees the legislative atmosphere is calmer, bills less controversial. Is this good or bad? A Liberal relates the comparative calm to a feeling of irresponsibility, to a lack of loyalty between either house and the Governor, and to a lack of executive leadership. A Conservative says the Senate is working in helpful independence with the Governor, while the House -- which agrees with many of his basic beliefs--will not write them into legislation for political reasons.

On to the Press Room, where information is likely to be impartial, incisive, with no trace of punditry. Newsmen there at the time believe the legislature is working as hard as before; tensions are lower; more important bills are bottled up in committee; no fireworks like daylight saving will erupt; pressure from lobbyists and executive is greatly diminished, whether for ultimate good or bad; a lengthy special session is not likely, senators being up for re-election.

Legislators are human beings, and like a family or any group living and working close together, a legislature has its moods. In the last session, tensions broke on such controversial matters as party designation. This year,

the first safety valve to blow off steam in the House was on a bill to require tractors to carry safety flags. Whether farmers wanted this, whether the flags should be red, how high they should be carried, whether 30 days in jail was too severe a penalty--touched off an indignant debate that took part of two days. Before we criticize, let us remember that even high tragedy demands comic relief--no less the legislative drama. Comic or not, the legislator whose bill to regulate tractor use on shoulders was to come up next wisely moved to progress the matter to a more propitious day. Incidentally, much of a legislator's effectiveness lies in correctly gauging the temper of the body, thus knowing when to move in for debate or move for delay. Newcomers make two common errors, says a second-term who has learned fast: not feeling the temper of the body, and over-explaining their bills. At which point we decided over-questioning a friendly legislator might also be an error, and moved on.

Washington's Birthday, 1961 . . .

To legislators, as to housewives, a legal holiday means not a rest, but only a change of pace. For us, children are home from school so the schedule differs, but not the work load. For legislators, the two bodies are not in session; but committees meet, subcommittee chairmen find a welcome chance to get members together; there is finally time to dictate those letters home, to consult the Revisor of Statutes, to show visiting constituents the Capitol, to talk over mutual problems with a busy colleague. (And since all three accessible lunch rooms were closed, all this on a hot dog or cheerio from the coffee room.)

One legislator's "holiday" schedule: 9 a.m. in the office to shape up an amendment for a later committee meeting; 10:30 education subcommittee; 11:30 Reapportionment committee; 12:30 Judiciary committee; 1 p.m. congressional reapportionment subcommittee; 2-4:30 edu-

cation subcommittee; 6:00 dinner with constituents; 8:00 a talk to the ward club of his party.

The next legislator we spoke to had been at the Capitol since 8:30 a.m., in committees solidly from 10:30 to 1 p.m.

PROGRESS OF LEAGUE BILLS

LOBBY REGULATION . . . by Jan Sigford

A pair of identical twins has popped up in the Senate. The Lobby Regulation bill described in the Jan. 17 CAPITOL LETTER (H.F. 301) has been introduced as S.F. 492 by Holmquist, Thust and R. Hanson and as S.F. 594 by Novak, Fraser and Schultz. Both bills went to the Senate Civil Administration committee.

On Feb. 21, H.F. 301 was re-referred by the Rules committee to the House Judiciary committee.

ELECTION LAWS . . . by Jan Sigford

On Feb. 22 the Corrupt Practices bill (H.F. 369, described in the last CAPITOL LETTER) received its first hearing by the House Elections committee. Mrs. Luther, chief author, explained the provisions of the bill. Mrs. George Seltzer testified on behalf of the Governor's Committee on Ethics in Government, and I spoke for the League on the basis of our new consensus on corrupt practices. Because the committee wished to consider this bill along with those from the Interim Commission on Election Laws, not yet introduced in the House, they laid it over until their next meeting.

The three Interim Commission bills, mentioned above, were introduced in the Senate on Feb. 24 and sent to the Elections and Reapportionment committee. The one dealing with campaign expenditures had not been heard as of Feb. 27.

There are two major differences between this Interim Commission bill in the Senate and H.F. 369, the Governor's Committee bill in the House: First, H.F. 369 leaves out entirely any limits on campaign expenditures. The Interim Commission bill would keep the present basic limits and add an additional 5¢

and was spending the rest of his day off writing to farther-away constituents.

These men really serve us. But not for the money they get, or they would seek jobs that paid the minimum wage.

for each vote cast for the office in the last election. Thus, for example, a candidate for governor would be permitted to spend the \$7,000 currently allowed, plus the proposed 5¢ per vote, making a total of approximately \$85,000. A state representative could spend \$600 plus 5¢ for every vote cast for representative in his district.

These limits apply only to the candidate and his personal campaign committee. They do not include other political or volunteer committees, so the loophole by which the present limits can be legally evaded would still exist.

The second major difference, then, between the two bills is that H.F. 369 requires centralization of responsibility for campaign contributions and expenditures in the candidate and his campaign treasurer; the Interim Commission bill requires no centralization of responsibility.

Conflict of Interest. The House Appropriations committee sent H.F. 130 to the House floor "without recommendation" on Feb. 28. There should soon be a floor vote, so watch your newspapers!

A T T E N T I O N ! by Vi Kanatz

It is time for action on Party Designation. Full details have been mailed to all local League presidents. Members are asked to write legislators on the Elections committees in both the House and the Senate. It is important that your letters arrive before the committee hearings take place.

F L A S H ! Chairman Willard Munger of the House Elections committee has scheduled the PD hearing for Wed., Mar. 8, at 9:30 a.m., so hurry with your letters. Be sure to urge this committee to recommend H.F. 283 to pass.

THE LEAGUE AND THE LEGISLATURE

by Betty Kane

In the middle of the last decade the LWV began a concentrated effort to procure a constitutional convention which we still regard as the most efficient, most democratic, speediest, and least expensive way to constitutional improvement. Nonetheless, we have also done earnest battle for change by amendment, the method our legislators prefer.

Since 1954, 14 amendments have been proposed. Each of them was carefully examined by the LWV to see (1) whether we had studied and reached consensus on the subject, and if so (2) whether the amendment came close enough to our criteria to warrant our support.

Of the several amendments for which we campaigned, all passed. Within the last two elections alone, the four we supported passed by a majority of 54% to 63%. The two on which we took no position failed (48%). The one we opposed, on reapportionment, received only 38% of the vote.

Our relation to the reapportionment amendment, as compared with the others, differed in only one respect: before it was drafted the legislature knew exactly what our criteria were (and still are):

- a fair, flexible, specific area factor in one house;
- a guarantee of population reapportionment in the other house;
- a provision for effective enforcement machinery.

These standards were reiterated before the reapportionment committees in both houses, given wide circulation in the press, and repeated again during the conference committee stage. Our only commitment all along the line was the assurance of dedicated support for an amendment which met our standards.

We all know the product of the conference committee — Amendment No. 2. Its pro's and con's were presented impartially to you, the members; several months were allowed for consideration,

including consultation with legislators. Your answer was an unequivocal NO; the amendment did not meet even one of our criteria; it was not good enough to decide how Minnesotans would be represented in their legislature, perhaps for generations.

Having come full circle, we are back at the stage of drafting another amendment. The League was asked to appear before the House Reapportionment committee to discuss with them its reasons for opposing Amendment No. 2. We welcomed the opportunity. The committee is hard at work trying to find a common meeting ground between its own members, the LWV, and the Senate. Bowing to political expediency would be the easier course for us. But since we are not out to win any popularity contests, we shall continue—good-naturedly—to make our basic decisions on principle. We don't expect orchids; we do hope for respect.

Question and Answer Department

Q: Would it be constitutional to delay the effective date of the 1959 reapportionment statute from 1962 to 1966?

A: We found a surprising unanimity of opinion from three of the legislature's outstanding constitutional lawyers. (A fourth, Rep. Duxbury, preferred to say only that the question is under serious study.) Agreement is general that a delay would be neither clearly constitutional nor otherwise, but that such a postponement would certainly end up in the Supreme Court. The legislature would, in effect, be passing a reapportionment act based on the 1950 census figures after the 1960 figures were available and therefore the constitutional base. A member of the reapportionment conference committee of 1959 speculated that if the statute was tied to a constitutional amendment, the court might be moved by the plea that companion passage had been the intent of the 1959 legislature.

Capitol



Letter

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President: Mrs. O. H. Anderson
February 14, 1961



C O R R U P T P R A C T I C E S B I L L



by Jan Sigford

"Let the people know make the people care and help the people act."

This little paraphrase of the purpose of the League of Women Voters is what our diverse activities are really all about. Letting the people know is what the ethics in government bills in particular are all about.

The Corrupt Practices bill, which was part of the report of the Governor's Committee on Ethics In Government, covers elections for U.S. senator and representative, the six state executive officers, railroad and warehouse commissioner, and state legislators. It has been introduced in both houses—H. F. 369 (Luther, Bassett, Barr, A. H. Peterson and Munger) sent to House Elections committee; S. F. 577 (Lew Larson, Westin and Grittner) sent to Senate Elections and Reapportionment committee.

With regard to the handling of campaign funds, the bill requires that:

- every candidate appoint a campaign treasurer who might in turn appoint as many deputy treasurers as necessary (a candidate might name himself as his own campaign treasurer);
- every candidate name a campaign depository;
- no contribution or expenditure be made on behalf of any candidate except through his authorized campaign treasurer, and all funds received by the treasurer be deposited in the designated depository within 7 days of receipt.

With regard to candidates' reports, the bill requires that:

- every candidate make a weekly report to his campaign treasurer of all expenditures he made in the preceding 7 days;

- the campaign treasurer in turn make a full report of all money or other things of value received by him, and all expenditures made by him and the candidate through the date of the report, this report to include names and addresses of persons contributing over \$100 in the aggregate;
- reports be made twice a month preceding an election from candidates for statewide offices and once a month from candidates for state legislature and U.S. representative;
- reports from candidates for all offices be made 30 days after each primary election and every 30 days thereafter until all contributions, obligations and expenditures are accounted for.

What becomes of the elusive volunteer committee under this bill? Even as the candidate, all political committees are required to make complete reports of all money or things of value contributed to them; list names and addresses of persons contributing \$100 or more in the aggregate; make complete reports of all their expenditures; report at the same intervals described above.

All reports required by this bill are to be open to public inspection.

In its brand new consensus on corrupt

practices the LWV indicated virtually unanimously a desire to know the source of political funds, and how those funds are spent--this information to be available in public reports. League members also saw a need for increased candidate responsibility in this area. That the framers of the CP bill were trying to do what LWV members would like to see done is clear from the statement of policy in the opening section:

"....it is essential to the conduct of free elections that there be a complete and public disclosure of campaign contributions and expenditures and that the authority....be centralized placing the responsibility upon the candidate to see that such expenditures are proper and that the contributions in furtherance of his candidacy are completely and publicly disclosed."

What is the likelihood of such a bill passing in this session? LWV lobbyists are sometimes asked how they can spend so much time working for seemingly hopeless causes. The answer is that all true Leaguers have adopted a geological view of time. Each session deposits a small accretion of support. Each session erodes a little of the towering opposition.

PROGRESS ?? OR CONFLICTING INTERESTS?

Recommend to pass and rerefer to the Appropriations committee. This was the welcome sounding fate of the Conflict of Interest bill (H.F. 130) at the conclusion of the Feb. 3 hearing on it. But let's temper our pleasure with a look at what went before. During the course of the hearing many 'tightening up,' generally desirable, amendments were adopted.

Minority leader Duxbury offered one he said would make it "a good bill," a bill he personally, as well as other Conservatives, would support on the House floor. His amendment related to the section of the bill which stated that if a member of a law firm is prohibited from an activity, all members of the firm are likewise prohibited; it

extended that restriction to cover partners and officers of other businesses as well.

Rep. Wozniak offered the amendment that really gives us pause. By its terms any member of the Ethics In Government Commission or any individual, including the person who made the original charge, would be guilty of a gross misdemeanor if he divulged any information about the complaint before the commission acted upon it, or if the commission concluded there were no grounds for complaint. Several spectators at the hearing thought the intent of this amendment was to kill the bill. Sen. Fraser expressed the fear that the amendment might be a violation of freedom of speech and render the whole act unconstitutional. He asked Mr. Wozniak to reconsider the language of the amendment, and the latter promised to do so.

The companion bill -- S.F. 496 (Fraser, Lew Larson and Holmquist)-- is in the Senate Civil Administration committee.

WATCHING FEPC by Marion Watson

Housing. A moderate amendment to the Fair Employment Practices law which would forbid discrimination in the sale or rental of some real estate is now in the hands of the Reviser of Statutes. It is hoped the bill will be introduced this week. Sponsor. n the House are Reps. Latz, McGowan, Franke, Klaus and Wendell Anderson; in the Senate, Fraser, Zwach and Lew Larson.

Age and Employment. Three bills in the House and two in the Senate comprise three versions of the same principle: all aim to eliminate discrimination in employment on the basis of age. One version calls for administration by the Commissioner of Employment Security; a second calls for enforcement by the FEPC and has no limitation as to age range; a third, also calling for FEPC enforcement, differs from the second by the inclusion of this clause:

"Notwithstanding any other provisions in this section, it shall not be an unfair employment practice with respect

to age to refuse to hire or terminate an employee (1) under 40 or over 65 years of age, or (2) pursuant to a compulsory retirement program, or (3) who is mentally incompetent or physically incapable to perform his duties."

The House bills are at present in the Labor committee where it is expected they will be combined into one acceptable bill.

The LWV will not support or oppose any of these bills, since our CR has not been updated to include housing or the age factor in employment. We could act only if the effectiveness of the FEPC were threatened—for example, if a bill calling for FEPC enforcement were to be passed without appropriations sufficient to administer it, thereby adding to FEPC responsibility without the requisite addition of funds.

HIGHLIGHTS re congressional reapportionment

by Betty Kane

The 1961 legislature could hardly avoid the redistricting problem even if Congress acceded to the suggestion that enough seats be added to the House to prevent a loss in most state delegations — population differences in Minnesota's present congressional districts being almost 3 to 1. Perhaps the following highlights will help illuminate committee and legislative action in the matter.

. Although reapportioning and redistricting are a single function in reassignment of state legislative seats, the process is separated in determining congressional constituencies. Congress, in whom all responsibility rests, reapportions (decides how many seats each state should have); but it delegates the drawing of district lines to state legislatures.

. Congressional reapportionment (not redistricting) is automatic every 10 years. It is also mathematically exact, the actual work being done by the Director of the Census, on the basis of a formula known as equal proportions. However, the standards set up by former congressional acts to guide state legislatures in drawing districts (compact, contiguous, of equal population) have been dropped.

. Every congress is presented with the Celler reform bill, which would not only restore previous standards, but put teeth in the 'equal' by specifying that districts vary by no more than 15%; that congressmen from noncomplying districts remain unseated; and that judicial review be provided.

. Minnesota's legislature has traditionally set up fair and equal districts. However, since 1861 it has never redistricted except when gaining or losing a representative.

. Our last redistricting, after the 1930 census, attained national fame. The Conservative legislature of 1931 drew districts that the F-L governor, Floyd Olson, vetoed as unequal (differences of 20%) and that his party called gerrymandered (Democratic and F-L wards of north Minneapolis being thrown into a long, thin district that reached out to western Minnesota). The legislature did not even attempt to override the veto, on the theory that the governor has no power over the legislative act of reapportionment. This assumption was upheld by district and state supreme courts, but upset by the U. S. high court. As a result, Minnesota's 9 congressmen had to run at large in a field of 87 candidates. Eight incumbents lost, and all congressmen were from the south half of the state.

. Bills for 1961 redistricting thus far presented to our legislature set up fair and fairly compact districts. The location of incumbents' residences make it almost inevitable that congressmen from the 2nd, 6th, and 7th districts be personally most affected. Which two of the two Republicans and one Democrat in these districts have to run against each other depends on the political persuasion of the bill's author.

Gerrymandering. Not because gerrymandering is likely to be a problem in our present reapportionment, but because

the practice is still in political vogue elsewhere; because the derivation of the word is interesting; and because its results can be obtained by more seemly means, the word is worth a look.

The evil that men do lives after them. And not only evil, but even the imputation of evil. Who remembers that Elbridge Gerry was a leader in the American Revolution, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, a delegate to the constitutional convention, an emissary to France, a congressman, a governor of Massachusetts, and a Vice President under Madison? Instead, he is associated almost exclusively with political fraud--because he failed to veto a bill that retained anti-Federalist control of the Massachusetts legislature by throwing opposition strength into a district that meandered strangely around the edge of a populous county. The famous artist, Gilbert Stuart, seeing a map of the district at a Federalist meeting, drew in a head, wings, and claws, saying, "That will do for a salamander." "Indeed," cried a bitter Federalist onlooker, "call it a Gerrymander!"

From that moment, the term has been used for the practice of (1) dividing opposition political strength between districts in which the party in power could absorb and overcome it; (2) concentrating opposition strength where it can do least damage.

The Gerrymander is still not a distinct species. Mississippi has a 'shoestring gerrymander,' a district 300 miles long and 20 wide. There are 'dumbbell' gerrymanders and 'saddlebag' gerrymanders. (The 'doughnut' gerrymander of our 1959 state reapportionment act, though showing distinct originality, was less a maneuver to maintain party ascendancy than a device to assure return of a highly valued individual.)

A more pressing problem (in both state legislatures and Congress) of this strange-shaped district of strict gerrymandering is the 'silent gerrymander' which leaves districts and incumbents undisturbed in spite of population shifts and constitutional intent.

PARTY DESIGNATION by Vi Kanatz

Feb. 9 was launching day for the bill calling for PD for state legislators -- S.F. 576--Grittner (L), Butler (C), and Bergerud (C). One hurdle down: support from both sides of the aisle; one to go: getting the bill out of committee.

If your Senator is on the Elections and Reapportionment committee, now is the time to write him asking that the bill be sent out of committee without recommendation so that, at long last, it can be voted up or down on the Senate floor strictly on the merits of the issue. Chairman Chris Erickson also should receive a flood of letters.

H.F. 283 now has two Conservatives--Klaus and Franke -- added to its three Liberal authors (Skeate, Luther and Sabo). Chairman Willard Munger, as well as other members of the House Elections committee, should hear from Leaguers asking that the bill be recommended to pass.

Do you realize, if every member of the League would write, we could have over 5,000 letters in the mail? Just think of the effect this would have in dramatizing our very real concern. (Think, too, of the fact that many of our legislators receive this CAPITOL LETTER and may even read it. What conclusion would they draw if, instead of a deluge of late valentines, we produce only a feeble trickle? We know how fundamental this issue is; we know why the opposition to PD is so powerful. For 10 long years we have worked to 'put the label on the man.' The least we can do is to tell that man again how we feel.)

You can show your support for PD by:

- 1) Writing your own Senator and/or Representative who serves on the Senate or House Elections committee
- 2) Writing both committee chairmen: Chris Erickson, Senate Chambers Willard Munger, House Chambers
- 3) Getting those PD bumper stickers on your own car and the cars of your neighbors--at least one or two
- 4) Being ready to write again when the bills come to the floor.

Capitol



Letter

a publication of the
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Vol II, No. 3

Editor: Mrs. R. A. Jensen
President: Mrs. O. H. Anderson
January 31, 1961

STEADY constitutional Budget message new excise taxes? Hearings
STREAM *lobby regulation amendments debt limit gifted children
OF SPECIAL traffic safety *conflict of interest
BILLS LEGISLATION (by the dozen) charities bill *FD(Q?..no)
welfare measures billboard regulation withholding
TAXES *reapportionment temporary borrowing
compensation for loss of a cow
AN M.P..... TAKES A PEEK by Betty Kane

Unsalariesd LWV lobbyists take their pay in brighter coin. A true reward was playing guide to Anthony Wedgwood Benn, member of the British Parliament, eager for a look at a state legislature in action. An 'hour or two' stretched into almost a full day--including a committee hearing on welfare department appropriations; a rousing debate on Senate rules; a word with the Governor; interviews and photographs by local press and NBC 'documentarists' preparing a future TV Spectacular on state legislatures; a fascinated inspection of physical setup; comparison of notes with members of both houses between sessions and at lunch; finally, a brief but witty and moving talk to the House which gave him a standing ovation.

His impressions: Our problems are much the same as theirs; proposed legislation, procedures, even parliamentary language sound familiar. Physical facilities and research and clerical help are much superior to theirs, both here and in Congress. Lobbyists are an international commodity and their control a pressing problem in representative government. Our committees are much

more important than theirs. A query: How can a legislature attempt to do its work in 90 days every other year? A confession: Much European impatience with American inaction might be tempered by a visit to state legislatures as a reminder that ours is a federal system in which many problems must be solved on 50 fronts.

Mr. Benn's deepest concern is that the parliamentary process be kept vital. Struggle is inevitable, but it must be kept within the lawmaking body--state legislatures, national parliaments, the UN--or democracy is lost. Therefore, though the battle so often goes against the 'good government' groups, let us take heart. We may speak freely to the legislature; we have the public ear; we elect those who decide our fate. Persuasion, persistence, unending patience--these are our proper pressures.

(Wistful postscript from a reapportionment lobbyist: Parliament has nothing to do with its own districting, long done by a Boundaries Commission that makes constant minor changes and major ones every 10 years.)

by Betty Kane

In the last issue we attempted what an anatomist would term a 'gross' inspection of legislative committees. (The term 'gross' refers only to the fact that our inspection was broad, not microscopic.) This general view convinced us that committees are decisive to our legislative decisions; that their chief advantage is expediting legislation; their chief danger an opportunity for quiet burial of vital matters legislators might prefer not to have exposed to floor debate. We saw that in the delicate balance which every representative body must maintain between democratic procedure and majority responsibility, the House inclines to the former factor, the Senate to the latter.

Our present task is to see whether, by microscopic inspection, we can determine whether different philosophies of committee structure give different results. Let us use as specimens two committees with which we have long acquaintance--the Reapportionment committee in the House, and the Elections and Reapportionment committee in the Senate.

Leadership. Because we are often too sparse in praise, too quick in blame, let us first salute not only the competence and fairness, but the unselfishness of the two chairmen as regards the 1959 statute. Neither Chris Erickson nor Carl Iverson ever took advantage of their position on subcommittee, full committee, or secret conference committee to protect their own seats. Both quietly and courageously took the position that if fellow legislators were to be asked to sacrifice, they, the chairmen, should set the example. The statute doubles the districts of both and pits them against incumbents.

Membership. In choosing committees, both houses consider -- but differently -- seniority, ability, caucus strength, schedules, order of request, and statewide representation. In the House the Conservative minority has a little over 44% of the total membership

and 43% of the places on the Reapportionment committee. In the Senate the Liberal minority has over 35% of the total membership and only 20% of the places on the Elections and Reapportionment committee.

How about satisfying member preference?*

Senate E-R committee assignment was requested by 10 Liberals; 3 of these requests were granted; the 4th Liberal put on the committee had not asked for it. Of the 4 Liberals who had put this committee 1st on their desired list, only 1 was satisfied. The House Reapportionment committee was requested by 12 Conservatives, 9 of whom were placed there; of the 3 requests not granted, 2 were in 4th and 5th order and the other member requested a change to another committee.

Geographically the committees are both well balanced -- particularly important in a year of Congressional redistricting. The urban center is better represented in the House committee than in the House itself; in the Senate committee, less so. (Hennepin-Ramsey have 6 out of 21 on the House committee, 4 out of 20 on the Senate committee.)

Accomplishments. Because of its double function, the output of the Senate committee has been much greater. Most of its time is spent on election laws. However, Senate committee action on party designation sounds like a broken record, with the needle stuck in a melancholy groove--no action; hearing but no action; hearing, delayed action; no action. We will probably continue to sound equally repetitious as we say again and again: A small committee may have the parliamentary power to render death by asphyxiation; but with so important a victim, should the execution

*For these data we went to the Minority leaders of both houses; the House leader referred us to the Speaker. We stand glad to correct any discrepancies in either house.

be secret and the burial without public honor?

Reapportionment action should be the real test of legislative freedom from caucus control. Reports of reapportionment struggles in other states contain this inevitable statement: "Party lines were completely broken, both among citizens and in the legislature." In Minnesota, where party lines do not even legally exist, the Senate majority caucus exerted uniform, rigid, successful control (without which, indeed, the problem might never have reached the conference committee solution).

In the House we meet a paradox: Here greater information, greater interest, a better amendment, resulted in a diffusion of opinion and power. The House committee has been better informed on reapportionment than the Senate committee because it considers only a single subject; it met early and constantly; it worked diligently in subcommittees; felt strongly; learned much (even meeting to discuss basic aspects of the problem after all bills were reported out in 1959). Likewise, the entire House is much more knowledgeable in the field than is the Senate. One reason is that the House committee led debate on the floor with zeal and knowledge; another is that members, free of caucus control on the matter, felt they had a real hand in reshaping bills reported out of committee.

In 1955 the Senate committee was so uninterested in reapportionment that it called a hurried special meeting on the Bergerud Bill only after the House had passed two reapportionment measures. The statute was voted down by 6 to 5, with 6 members absent. A hastily heard amendment, substituted for the House settlement, had no floor success. By 1957 the Senate leadership had come to the reluctant conclusion that reapportionment must come and had better be settled by the 1950 census. In unofficial conferences between experts in both houses a solution was reached, passed the Senate, was turned down by a surprise parliamentary move in the House. You know the results of the

1959 session and we would like to point out only this: In Senate debate on changes in the statute and on the area-Senate amendment, caucus lines were so tightly drawn and so bitter that even a motion to correct an obvious mistake in drafting was turned down when offered by a Liberal.

We begin to see, then, how that committee and that body which knew the less about reapportionment prevailed in conference committee. First, its members stuck together, whereas more independent House members did not, even though armed with a superior amendment. Second, though both House and Senate committees contained men of high competence, the Senate's had a much higher percentage of those men who control Senate destinies; significantly, of the 20 committee members, half are committee chairmen. The Senate Elections and Reapportionment committee may not, in our eyes, be 24-karat gold, but it is certainly Top Brass--highly polished.

REAPPORTIONMENT: 1961 Session (our 4th)
by Betty Kane

We can hardly say the reapportionment pot is beginning to boil, since it has never been off the stove. But new ingredients are now being added and lost seasonings restored. As of January 26 the 'Soup du Jour' has something for many palates.

The Amendment No. 2 solution has been revived by Reps. Iverson and Popovich--H.F. 73--"as a starting point" for discussion.

A bill to delay the effective date of the 1959 statute from 1962 to 1966 is in the House Reapportionment committee--H.F. 95--Nelson chief author.

The myriad-minded Mr. Popovich has also another solution, a statute which would reapportion strictly according to population under the 1960 census. This is not yet in bill form, but a tabulation was presented to committee members last Wednesday. He explained the 'bill' was drawn by the LWV, co-authors would be Mosier and Klaus, and it was intended

to counter balance the delaying tactics. Not only would it show rural members what a good compromise they had obtained in the 1959 statute (based on 1950 census) but it would also show why metropolitan members who, like himself, had worked hard for an area factor in one house would have no recourse but to press for such an extreme counter measure if the 1959 statute is delayed or repealed. (Lest League members worry about our drawing bills at legislators' requests, we explained to the committee that this was not a League-sponsored bill, but that we stood ready to work with 1960 census figures to demonstrate what any legislator might be trying to point out to his colleagues.)

The delay-in-effective-date bill in the Senate is S.F. 69; and Sen. Carr has reintroduced his perennial solution—an amendment simply stating that area may be used in one house.

PARTY DESIGNATION by Vi Kanatz

We are still hoping to find a Conservative senator who will sponsor the PD bill. It was presented to the House last week by three Liberals—Skeate, Luther and Sabo—H.F. 283—and referred to the Elections committee.

PLEASE NOTE

We are delighted at the large number of interested LWV members attending Legislative Observers programs. Arrangements have been made for larger quarters for the following dates:

Feb. 9 Science Museum, behind the Capitol on the high hill, 51 University Avenue

Feb. 23)
Mar. 9) Weyerhaeuser Room,
Mar. 23) Minn. Historical Society

All meetings start at 10 . . . end at 12:30. In the afternoon you may visit the House, committees, or tour the Capitol. Another suggestion: come on over any day, visit at your leisure.

WE'RE OFF THE GROUND . . by Jan Sigford

Ethics in Government bills described in the last CAPITOL LETTER, and supported by the LWV, have been introduced in the House.

The Conflict of Interest bill, H.F. 130, is sponsored by Wangenstein, Mosier, Popovich, Hofstad and Parks. The bill was sent to the Civil Administration committee where it received its first hearing Jan. 30. Rep. C. D. Peterson moved it be recommended to pass from this committee and be re-referred to the Appropriations committee. The motion was seconded but not acted upon.

Rep. Roy Dunn spoke vociferously against the bill and said that in his 35 years in the House he had seen no evidence of the need for such a bill. He also said it was insulting to the legislature.

Rabbi W. Gunther Flaut, chairman of the Governor's Committee on Ethics in Government, spoke in favor of the bill, as did I on behalf of the LWV.

The bill will be heard again as the first order of business Friday morning, Feb. 3, at 9:30 in Room 3.

The Lobby Regulation bill is H.F. 301; its authors are Mosier, Wozniak, Cina, Chilgren and Tiemann. It was referred to the Rules committee whose members are:

Cina, Chrm.	Wozniak, Vice Chrm.
Battles	
Franz	Iverson
Halsted	Mosier
Hofstad	Prifrel
	Rutter
	Shovell
	Tomczyk
	Volstad
	Wanwick
	Wichterman

INTERVIEW

In mid December, Mesdames Anderson and Sigford met with then Governor-Elect Andersen and made two requests: 1) that he appoint a Citizen-Legislator Commission for Constitutional Revision, and 2) that he lend his support to the D.C. resolution. In his inaugural address, the Governor proposed such a commission and Senator Holmquist early introduced the D.C. resolution; both houses have now passed it. May this early success be a good omen for the whole session.

Capitol



Letter

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LOBBY REGISTRATION

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

by Jan Sigford

"Tremendous interest in the success of these bills has already been evidenced."

"These bills face very rough going in the legislature, and it is doubtful if any of them will pass."

Two different people talking about different things? No, the same legislator referring publicly, then privately, to the same set of bills--the bills making up the 1960 Report of the Governor's Committee on Ethics In Government.

What did the committee recommend? Do its recommendations fall within the LWV position? What are their chances?

"Gentle...Gentle, not punitive," is the way Sen. Stanley Holmquist characterized the Lobby Registration bill produced by the subcommittee he chaired. (Sen. Thuest and Rep. Parks were also members.)

The proposed bill would require lobbyists to register with the chief clerk of the House and the secretary of the Senate; to state his name, address, the name and address of each principal whom he represents; to give any additional information which the rules of either house may subsequently require. Further, each legislative agent and each principal who receives or pays more than \$100 lobby expenses (salary included) in any calendar quarter would have to file a statement of those expenses.

Does this bill fill our bill? Yes, as far as it goes. But LWV members would

like to see disclosure extended to cover the subjects of legislation, nature of activities, and terms of employment of the lobbyist. These were all covered in the original bill introduced in the 1959 session. The present bill goes beyond Senate Rule 80 in its requirement of expense disclosure. Rule 80, however, requires lobbyists to list the subjects of legislation to which their employment pertains.

The conflict of interest subcommittee perhaps did the most soul searching and wrestled earnestly with the need to resolve differences of opinion along the way. Sen. Donald Fraser chaired it. (Other legislators on the subcommittee were Reps. Mosier, Wangensteen, and Angstman.) The issue of their labor is a proposal which, could it be passed, would go a long way toward achieving the LWV's goal in ethics.

The bill would prohibit any state official, employee, or legislator from:

1. Accepting employment or compensation (other than his salary) for any activity related to his official duties or which appears to have been offered to influence his conduct in office. A retainer to look after the interests of an industry, for example, would fall within this provision and be barred.

2. Using his position to secure special privilege.

3. Disclosing confidential information.

4. Acting as agent for prosecution of claims against the state.

Three kinds of disclosure were provided for:

a. Officials of the executive branch would be required to file a statement with the public examiner of money or gifts in excess of \$100 a year for activities relating to their official duties.

b. Legislators, employees, and state officials who own a substantial interest in any business subject to state regulation would have to disclose that interest.

c. On the spot disclosure would be required of legislators who have a personal or private interest in a pending bill.

So far the Conflict of Interest bill falls well within LWV position. You will note, however, that the bill does not prohibit legislators from practicing before state agencies. This was the area of greatest controversy within the subcommittee which initially felt such a prohibition should be included. As the discussion evolved, however, it appeared unrealistic and unreasonable to propose a bill that would prevent lawyer-legislators from acting in adoption, commitment, or condemnation proceedings--in other words, the many avenues of legal practice common to most lawyers in the state. Some lawyers have always had the type of legal practice which regularly brings them before state agencies. Should they be forced to choose between that practice and public service? It gradually became the feeling of the subcommittee that such a provision would militate against the best interests of the people of Minnesota in their quest for a high caliber legislature. (Incidentally, there were three judges on the subcommittee; two opposed the prohibition, one favored it.)

The function of the proposed Ethics In Government Commission would be to ren-

der advisory opinions, receive complaints, make investigations and determinations of violations. It might request the attorney general to institute action for injunction. To meet legislators' objections to the 1959 bill under which the governor would have appointed the commission, the present proposal provides:

- 2 members be selected by the legislature in joint convention (presumably this would assure one being chosen by each caucus)
- 2 members be appointed by the governor, one each from panels submitted by each of the political parties
- 1 member be appointed by the president of the Minnesota Bar Association.

Both the Lobby Registration and the Conflict of Interest bills eliminate criminal penalties for violation. Why? Because they would make it much more difficult to pass the bills; also when criminal sanctions are imposed, the law is construed more closely in favor of the defendant, thus making convictions harder to obtain.

In making the report Rabbi Plaut said, "On some occasions the members of the committee might have wished to go further than the recommendations which were finally adopted. However, we were moved by the thought that some basic legislation would be the best foundation for the further development of a philosophy of public ethics."

Admittedly the proposed bills do not include all the LWV would like, but our consensus did not reject everything short of the ideal.

Chances of passage? This is always dubious when bills affect the internal structure or operation of the legislature. The IR bill would appear to have the best chance, since the House passed one in 1959 and the Senate passed Rule 80. All the proposals appear to have the full backing of Gov. Andersen as evidenced by his inaugural address and his remarks at the LWV Observers program Jan. 12 when he said, "I am in full accord with the goal of the commission and support its recommenda-

tions." Remembering that the Ethics In Government Committee was appointed by and reported to former Gov. Freeman, the present governor's endorsement takes on added significance.

CORRUPT PRACTICES Provisions of the CP bill recommended by the Ethics In Government Committee will be presented, we hope, in the Feb. 14 issue of CAPITOL LETTER.

A N A T O M Y

of a C O M M I T T E E : part 1



Because committees predetermine legislative action and, this early in the session, are the primary focus of attention, CAPITOL LETTER would like to examine them, both in perspective and in detail. This issue will deal with committee anatomy from the skeletal, or structural point of view; the next will be a somewhat more microscopic dissection of two committees important to LNW program.

by Betty Kane

Committees are often described as "little legislatures." This implies:

1. That committees act as delegates or agents for the entire legislature. This is particularly true in America—and truer in Minnesota than many other states.

2. That committees, by dividing the work load, allow legislatures to function as efficiently as they do. With every session, the legislature is besieged with an increasing volume of varied, much-publicized, highly technical bills. Someone must sift; must probe; hear the public; examine the evidence; become the experts; prepare for floor debate. Finally, someone must accept or reject. If the decision is to accept, then should the bill be reported out amended or unamended? With or without recommendation?

3. That committees are representative of the entire legislature. Else how could they be "little legislatures"? (More on this point below.)

To view the anatomy of a committee, not just from the front or more presentable side, let us turn it over and see if it has any pathologic defects. It has. Like most modern conveniences, it requires constant attention. Persons who have studied committees pick out the

following flaws; we do not suggest they are all present in Minnesota, but the hereditary disposition may be there:

1. A committee may, in sifting legislation, save the chaff and scatter the wheat.

2. It may act quietly to do away with bills unacceptable to majority leaders, thus saving the more public embarrassment of floor debate. This is described as the "pickling" function; our housewifely souls might suggest another analogy—"sweeping under the rug."

3. Small committees may gain life or death control over legislation vital to the whole state.

4. A committee may, like any small group, be more subject to intrigue and to influence of special interest groups than a large body.

5. Finally, the chairmanships of powerful committees may be used as rewards or inducements; conversely, denial of committee position may be used as a punishment or deterrent.

Let us now revert to the all-important point of how representative committees are—or need to be. Here even political scientists disagree. Woodrow Wilson (while still a professor) argued that since party responsibility could not be achieved without far-reaching committee control, committees should be composed only of majority members. The philosophy of committee structure also differs widely among our own legislators. The House follows the more prevalent practice of allowing proportionate committee membership to the minority. In the Senate, as the minority

caucus has increased in strength and partisan bitterness has flared, the Liberals have become more and more vocal about not being given (1) proportionate committee representation; (2) important and appropriate assignments.

There are a handful of committees where representation is not a consideration. At one extreme are the Judiciary committees of both houses, which include all attorneys, regardless of their numbers or caucus. At the other extreme is the Senate Committee on Committees, which has only majority members. (In the House, where choosing committee members is a prerogative of the Speaker and his advisers, a standing committee of appointment is unnecessary.)

Most important in both houses is a Super-Committee composed entirely of the majority caucus. This is the Sanctum Legislatorum--the RULES COMMITTEE. This is the mainspring of legislative action; the reservoir of fateful decision; the behind-the-closed-door operation without which, whether it seems democratic or not, no policy-making body could function effectively.

Will we be accused of cynicism if we ask where, in this entire committee structure, is there evidence of our legislature's supposed nonpartisanship? To the outsider, it looks very much as if the legislature is organized, structured, conducted, and moved to decision by highly partisan considerations, whether the word "party" be used or avoided. Is it possible, as some have charged, that the Independent Legislator is a Myth for voter consumption and campaign convenience? Or will we find this elusive man under next issue's microscope?

A BIT OF PROGRESS

When 38 of the 50 state legislatures ratify proposed amendment No. 23 to our

federal constitution, the District of Columbia will have three votes in the electoral college. The Minnesota Senate will pass the resolution, it appears, and the House undoubtedly will follow suit. While this is not home rule for D.C.--long an item on the national LNW program--it is at least a step in the right direction.

PARTY DESIGNATION

by Vi Kanatz

Nothing stirring in committees yet--but ideas about PD were stirring at the LNW Legislative Observers program Jan. 12. Gov. Andersen's address included strong endorsement of our continued campaign to put the label on the man. He was closely identified with PD legislation while a state senator and continues his interest with unabated enthusiasm.

For that Poor, Bare Bumper

From the Edina LNW, to the delight of all of us, has emerged a willing coordinator for a plan to make PD bumper strips more than just a dream. Jane Stenson has investigated costs and effective wording for the slogan (it had to be self-explanatory). Now we're in business. We need a lot of orders to make it work, but we offer the stickers at 10¢ apiece. To avoid the problem of finding the money in LNW budgets, we suggest individuals buy their own. You may want to coordinate your orders in your League or unit and send your money to

Mrs. G. M. Stenson
4811 Bywood West
Minneapolis 24, Minnesota

At 10¢ per bumper you may well feel you can trim up your own car, both front and rear, and provide for a couple of neighbors too! The signs will be the easily removable type, brilliant cerise and blue. The wording is below, but use your imagination on the color and style.

I D E N T I F Y L E G I S L A T O R S

with

P A R T Y D E S I G N A T I O N

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES

Following are seventeen legislative committees which, on the basis of previous legislative experience, will be concerned with League bills this session. On the next page is a list of all legislative committees, their chairmen and time and place of meeting.

SENATE

CITIES OF THE FIRST CLASS (17)

Westin, Chairman	Feidt	Kalina	Schultz
Allen	Ferrario	Kording	Wright
Bergerud	Fraser	Novak	
Butler	Goodin	O'Loughlin	
Carr	Grittner	Root	

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION (17)

Rosenmeier, Chairman	Feidt	Root	Wahlstrand
Harren, Vice-Chairman	Goodin	Schultz	Wright
Allen	Lauerman	Sinclair	
Child	Murray	Vadheim	
Davies	Novak	Vukelich	

ELECTIONS AND REAPPORTIONMENT (20)

Erickson, Chairman	Feidt	Keller	Rosenmeier
Kroehler, V-Chairman	Ferrario	Larson, Lew	Salmore
Benson	George	Larson, Norman	Sinclair
Bergerud	Harren	O'Loughlin	Welch
Carr	Holand	Root	Zwach

FINANCE (21)

Imm, Chairman	Franz	Lofvegren	Root
Carr	Hanson, Rudy	McKee	Rosenmeier
Child	Heuer	Mitchell	Schultz
Dunlap	Johnson, Ralph	Nelson	Sinclair
Erickson	Josefson	Peterson, Elmer	Walz
			Westin

GENERAL LEGISLATION (19)

Keller, Chairman	Grittner	Murray	Thuett
Richardson, V-Chairman	Imm	Olson	Ukkelberg
Child	Kalina	Root	Vadheim
Dosland	Kording	Shipka	Westin
Ferrario	Kroehler	Sundet	

JUDICIARY (24)

Welch, Chairman	Dosland	Kalina	Novak
O'Loughlin, V-Chairman	Dunlap	Keith	Root
Allen	Erickson	Lauerman	Rosenmeier
Benson	Feidt	McGuire	Schultz
Bergerud	Fraser	Mitchell	Thuett
Davies	Hanson, Rudy	Nelson	Wright

SENATE COMMITTEES - continued

(2)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (19)

George, Chairman
Hanson, Rudy, V.Chmn.
Anderson, E. J.
Bergerud
Carr

Davies
Dosland
Franz
Fraser
Holmquist

Johnson, Ralph
Josefson
Larson, L.
Peterson, Elmer
Popp

Rosenmeier
Salmore
Thuett
Wiseth

HOUSE COMMITTEES

APPROPRIATIONS (29)

Shovell, Chairman
Volstad, V.Chmn.
Anderson, W.
Bassett
Battles
Cunningham

Enebo
Enestvedt
Erdahl
Fitzsimons
Franz
Fugina

Hall
Head
Hofstad
Iverson
Klaus
Knudsen

McLeod
Munger
Noreen
Popovich
Renner
Rutter

Skeate
Swenson, D.
Van De Riet
Voxland
Wichterman

CITIES OF THE 1st and 2nd CLASS (15)

Adams, Chairman
Anderson, V. Chmn.
Head

McCarty
McGill
Mosier

Noreen
Parks
Peterson, C.D.
Podgorski
Swenson, D.
Tomczyk

Volstad
Wanvick
Wright

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION (25)

Luther, Chairman
Nelson, V. Chmn.
Anderson, H.J.
Dunn
Juxbury

Enebo
Fitzgerald
French
Fuller
Grant

Hartle
Latz
Mann
Maruska
McGowan

Peterson, C.D.
Popovich
Prifrel
Schulz
Stone

Tiemann
Tomczyk
Wanvick
Wee
Wozniak

DRAINAGE AND SOIL CONSERVATION (19)

Franz, Chairman
Grant, V.Chairman
Barr
Bareness

Conn
Enestvedt
Henning
Johnson

Krenik
Lee
McLeod
Nelson

Paulson
Schumann
Searles
Swenson, D.

Van De Riet
Voxland
Wichterman

ELECTIONS (15)

Munger, Chairman
Padro, V.Chairman
Beedle

Carlson
Klaus
Knudsen

Kucera
Luther
Mahowald

Maruska
Mulder
Parish

Sabo
Searle
Wright

GENERAL LEGISLATION (17)

Skeate, Chairman
Enebo, V. Chairman
Evenson
Everson

Grussing
Grant
Iverson
Karvonen

Klaus
Mahowald
Mann
Mulder

Murk
Newhouse
Odegard
Richardson

Wee

HOUSE COMMITTEES - Continued

(3)

JUDICIARY (25)

Mosier, Chairman	Cina	Jones	Noreen	Renner
Fitzgerald, V.Chmn.	Duxbury	Kucera	Parks	Swensen, G.
Anderson, H. J.	Fena	Latz	Parish	Wangensteen
Anderson, W.	Franke	McCarty	Peterson, A.H.	Wozniak
Beedle	French	Nelson	Popovich	Wright

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS (17)

Rutter, Chairman	Conroy	McGill	Schaffer	Wichterman
Nordin, V.Chairman	Fuller	Newhouse	Schwanks	
Albertson	Gimpl	Parish	Swenson, D.	
Barr	Jopp	Paulson	Van Santen	

REAPPORTIONMENT (21)

Iverson, Chairman	Enestvedt	Gimpl	Mosier	Parks
Parish, V.Chairman	Fitzgerald	Hall	Nordin	Peterson, C.D.
Albertson	Fuller	Hofstad	Noreen	Popovich
Battles	Gerling	Lee	Odegard	Searle
				Shovell

TOWNS AND COUNTIES (19)

Conroy, Chairman	Conn	Fugina	Jungclaus	Richardson
Jude, V.Chairman	Evenson	Hall	Kinzer	Schulz
Anderson, M.	Fitzsimons	Hinman	McLeod	Swenson, G.
Barr	Franz	House	Nurmisen	

Room Time of Meeting

232 T 8:00, F 1:00
327 On call
- 328 T & Th 2:00
331 M 2:00
331 On call
329 T & F 9:00
237 M 8:00
113 Daily 3:00
237 T 1:00
231 W 8:00
- 238 Th 9:00, F 8:00
330 W 9:00
231 T 8:00
327 W 1:00
329 W 9:00
330 M & W 2:00
236 M 9:00, Th 8:00
301 On call
331-28 Daily 3:00
232 M 9:00

SENATE COMMITTEE

Agriculture
Cities of the First Class
Civil Administration
Commerce
Committee on Committees
Education
Elections and Reapportionment
Finance
Game and Fish
General Legislation
Judiciary
Labor
Liquor Control
Local Government
Public Domain
Public Highways
Public Welfare
Rules and Legislative Expense
Taxes and Tax Laws
Transportation and Communications

Chairman

Sinclair
Westin
Rosenmeier
Feidt
Wright
Dunlap
Erickson
Imm
Lofvegren
Keller
Welch
Root
Child
George
Mitchell
Larson, N.
Wahlstrand
Zwach
Wright
Butler

HOUSE COMMITTEES

3 T 10:30
109 Daily 8:30
2 F 8:30
2 F 11:30
3 M 12:30, F 9:30
2 At Call, Daily
2 W 8:30
203 M 11:30
302 W 12:30
302 Th 10:30
302 T 9:30
3 M & W 10:30
- 304 W 9:30
2 T 10:30
4 At call, Daily
303 F 9:30
3 F 11:30
2 T 12:30
304 Th 12:30
204 W 9:30
305 F 10:30
- 202 T, W, Th 12:30
2 M 10:30
204 T & Th 11:30
2 Th 11:30
304 W 11:30
265 At call, Daily
306 F 10:30
3 T & Th 8:30
2 Th 9:30
303 M 9:30
305 F 12:30
306 F 12:30
2 W 11:30

Agriculture
Appropriations
Banking
Cities of the 1st and 2nd Class
Civil Administration
Claims
Commerce, Manufacturing and Retail Trade
Commercial Transportation & Communications
Cooperatives and Marketing
Dairy Products and Livestock
Drainage and Soil Conservation
Education
Elections
Employees Compensation
Engrossment and Enrollment
Forestry and Public Domain
Game and Fish
General Legislation
Health
Highways
Insurance
Judiciary
Labor
Motor Vehicles
Municipal Affairs
Reapportionment
Rules
State Institutions
Taxes
Temperance and Liquor Control
Towns and Counties
University
Veterans and Military Affairs
Welfare

Enestvedt
Shovell
McGill
Adams
Luther
Wee
O'Dea
Podgorski
Bergeson
Hofstad
Franz
Wichterman
Munger
Prifrel
Bassett
Wanvick
Basford
Skeate
Battles
Halsted
LaBrosse
Mosier
Murk
Popovich
Rutter
Iverson
Cina
Volstad
Wozniak
Tomczyk
Conroy
Fugina
Tiemann
Knudsen

Capitol



Letter

File
2

a publication of the
League of Women Voters of Minnesota
Vol. II, No. 1

Editor: Mrs. R. A. Jensen
President: Mrs. O. H. Anderson
December 27, 1960

- A new Republican governor
 - a DFL lieutenant-governor presiding over
 - a Conservative Senate (43 to 24) working with
 - a Liberal House (73 to 58) . . . all elected by the people of Minnesota to serve the best interests of the state as a whole . . . a few new faces, a few new problems, but predominantly familiar faces and familiar problems. . . .
- Thus begins the 1961 session.

by Betty Kane

Your CAPITOL LETTER crew will spare no effort of time or shoe leather to keep you informed of what is happening in the legislature. We will try to be accurate and fair. We can't promise you won't be confused, frustrated, unhappy. That's the way we'll all be, all too often. But two-way communication should strengthen our total lobbying effort.

League lobbyists have learned that certain aspects of the legislative process remain fairly constant. First, contrary to what you might gather from a casual, isolated visit to the legislature where much activity seems unorganized and unimportant, your representatives are by and large a purposeful, hard-working, honest lot. Considering the mental and physical strain under which they labor, they are also amazingly courteous and friendly - even those who consider the League of Women Voters an annoying and unnecessary organization.

Second, the two chambers differ widely, not only in transitory political complexion, but more permanently in atmosphere and mode of operation. That the present House majority is Liberal and the Senate Conservative is only the most obvious difference. The atmosphere in the House is at once more relaxed and more explosive. Its larger membership, its greater informality,

the looser reins of caucus control mean that anything may happen at any time - unpredictably, yet less irreversibly than in the upper chamber. In the Senate, caucus lines are much more rigidly drawn; mavericks are not tolerated; members stand on much greater dignity and ceremony; what happens seems largely predetermined by the leadership.

Relation of committee to chamber also is illustrative of the difference in the two bodies. Results of a House committee meeting are usually anyone's guess; caucus splits are less evident; testimony has a greater effect on the members. Once a bill is on the House floor, the committee vote is far from controlling. Senate committees, on the other hand, are largely unperturbed by testimony; indeed, one often has the feeling that much of what happens has been dress-rehearsed. Consequently, on the Senate floor a committee decision is seldom reversed.

Realistically, the legislative session must be viewed as a power struggle, not as an exercise in political science. This, of course, is true of any freely functioning legislative body. Programs and ideas can be translated into law only by leaders of influence. Legislative power is of many kinds: leadership in the caucus; committee chairmanships;

backing of strong pressure groups; parliamentary talents; debating skill; and as everywhere, personality. Such power becomes dangerous only when the legislator uses it, not for the good of his constituents and the state, but for his personal aggrandizement and the benefit of special groups who gain at the expense of the common weal. Indeed, the presence of the LWV at the sessions has been appraised by some observers as more important for reminding the lawmakers of the broad public good, which we try our best to represent, than for any tangible accomplishments.

Legislative Leadership

You will find yourselves familiar with the leadership this session, since it is a holdover. IN THE HOUSE . . . the SPEAKER is E. J. CHILGREN of Little Fork, whose length of service (36 years at the end of this session) is matched only by the respect and affection with which he is regarded on both sides of the political aisle.

MAJORITY LEADER: This has been the job of FRED CINA of Aurora since 1955. Skilled in parliamentary procedures, a man whose word (his opponents attest) is as good as his bond, his geniality and humor while directing floor debate almost seem to belie the efficiency and timeliness with which he can tighten the caucus reins when necessary.

MINORITY LEADER: LLOYD DUXBURY of Caledonia was re-elected over ROGER NOREEN of Duluth by 34 to 24. The former has promised his full support to Governor Andersen, although Noreen was nominated to put the caucus leadership in more liberally conservative hands, closer to the line followed by the governor-elect when he was a senator. Rep. Duxbury's skill in parliamentary maneuvering is not likely to be forgotten by the LWV for it was he who, in 1957, succeeded in tabling the Bergerud Bill on motion for appointment of a conference committee. Though he is an outright opponent of most LWV measures, it is typical of our friendly relations that we can remind him he might have been better off with that 1957 tie-in of statute and amendment than with what he finally got and that he can agree. (It would hardly

be surprising to see him lead the fight to repeal the Bergerud Bill in 1961.)

THE SENATE will have the same anomalous situation as in the last session - a DFL lieutenant-governor presiding over a predominantly Conservative body. KARL ROLVAAG will have even greater need than before of that modesty, integrity, and know-how that made the people return him to an administration headed by the other party.

In the MAJORITY LEADER, JOHN ZWACH of Walnut Grove, are centered the most tremendous burdens. Under him, the procedures in the Senate will be kept as democratic as possible in that somewhat patrician body; and everyone will work very hard. His weapon is courtesy, not coercion; but to anyone who arises at 4 a.m. to reach the capitol on Monday morning, an 8 o'clock committee meeting is not, alas, untimely!

To MINORITY LEADER, HAROLD SCHULTZ of St. Paul, even a greater asset than experience is his ability to get along with everyone and his almost constant composure in a delicate and frustrating job. The actual in-fighting is more often in the hands of such skilled debaters as DON FRASER.

Nonpartisanship (?)

Another important aspect of the modus vivendi of our legislature springs partly from its nonpartisanship - LACK OF COMMUNICATION AND COORDINATION. Just recently Rep. Duxbury commented that in previous sessions the House Conservatives could not even learn whom to talk to in the Senate, much less do any coordinating. It is in this matter of communication that the League, along with other lobbying groups, has provided some real help in past sessions. Important as this is, it is not our chief aim, and with your help it will not be the chief result in 1961!

Item: "The Legislature is divided into Republicans and Democrats...party control is strict, independents are few and far between, and party line voting is the rule rather than the exception." (Gasping for breath? The quote is from a New York LWV publication!)

Ethics in Government. Corrupt Practices by Jan Sigford

The Governor's Advisory Committee on Ethics in Government has just completed its report, and we can be certain that bills resulting from its work will be introduced. These proposals, described by committee chairman Rabbi Gunther Plaut as moderate though not a retreat from principle, cover conflict of interest, lobby control, corrupt practices and fair campaign practices.

Each of the proposals relies heavily on public disclosure as a means of securing higher ethical standards in government. The philosophy guiding this approach is that, in a democracy, if you give the citizens adequate information they will make the right decisions.

. The conflict of interest bill would require legislators to disclose personal interest in any bill before the legislature, would require officials of the executive branch to disclose fees or gifts in excess of \$100 received in connection with their public duties, and would prohibit any public official from accepting any compensation for matters connected with his official duties which appears to have been offered to influence the conduct of his office.

. The lobby control bill would require lobbyists and their employers to register and to disclose salaries and expenses paid and received in connection with lobbying activities.

. The proposed corrupt practices bill would eliminate dollar limitations on campaign expenses of candidates for major offices, and would instead centralize responsibility in the candidate and a campaign treasurer appointed by him for all money spent on his behalf. Here again, disclosure - by means of frequent reporting and filing of financial statements - is the aim.

. It is proposed that a Fair Campaign Practices Committee be established by the governor to circulate a code of fair campaign practices and to make public charges and counter-charges during a political campaign.

The corrupt practices bill which will result from the work of the Election

Laws Interim Commission is not expected to embody any significant departure in the approach to control of campaign expenses. It is expected to propose a substantial increase in what may be spent for major offices and will probably seek to bring the volunteer committee under closer control.

An early issue of CAPITOL LETTER will carry more detailed information on these proposals and the extent to which they fall within League positions.

Party Designation by Vi Kanatz

Party designation for state legislators continues to be a major concern of the LWV. We look forward to the coming session with tempered optimism.

Our plan is an initial intensive thrust at the Senate. More later about the House. A PD bill will be introduced early in the Senate in the hope it may at least get to the floor for a roll call vote, if not passage. It has not previously even reached the floor.

We are fortunate in having both Liberal and Conservative sponsorship, invaluable in ascribing to this issue the very real bipartisan support it enjoys. Sen. Karl Grittner (Dist.39) and Sen. Alf Bergerud (Dist.36) both have agreed to serve as authors. We shall announce the third author very soon.

A tentative roll call prediction suggests this measure needs only 4 more votes for a majority out of 7 not yet committed. This means we must all have done our homework, and must respond enthusiastically when calls for action come. Leagues in districts where we are uncertain of a senator's stand have the special assignment of ascertaining his position and convincing him to support the bill, if at all possible. Leagues in districts which have senators on the Elections and Reapportionment committee are asked to write their senators urging them to vote to report the bill out of committee without recommendation, even though they oppose it, so that it may proceed to the floor.

THE IMPORTANT ATTITUDE FOR LWV MEMBERS TO REFLECT IS: it really is not too much to ask that the bill have a chance to be voted upon on its own merit - not on the basis of crippling amendments, not on the basis of supporting the Senate's committee structure by voting NO on minority reports - but on its own merit as the senators see the issue.

In brief, then, our 'tempered optimism' about the 67 man Senate rests on:

- early introduction of bill in Senate
- getting it reported out of committee without recommendation
- accepting the fact that 30 senators are opposed and will vote against it
- reaffirming our hope of support from 30 senators who have said they will vote for such a bill
- finding 4 more supporters among those not committed one way or another
- getting the bill to the floor where we may find a majority in favor....IF
- Leagues handle their special assignments and all members respond with letters and telegrams when the bill comes to the floor.

Constitutional Revision

by Mary Miller

The LWV supports the idea of a constitutional convention as the best, the quickest, the least expensive way to achieve badly needed reforms. But support also is given to amendments pertaining to our program when they meet our standards and are clearly written. During the 1961 session it is doubtful that anything will emerge on the constitutional convention front. However, some amendments may be presented to the voter in the 1962 election. Under CR 1 we probably can expect one on 'adequate length of legislative session' and possibly one on 'clearly fixed executive responsibilities.'

Reapportionment, State and National

As regards legislative reapportionment, the LWV has two responsibilities: 1) to prevent repeal of the Bergerud Bill, 2) to reiterate our standards and support for a good constitutional amendment providing an area factor in one house and effective enforcement. (CR 2)

As regards congressional reapportionment, the LWV has no stand but will watch with great interest Minnesota's first congressional redistricting in 30 years. The same complicating factors exist now that prevailed then and resulted in a vetoed bill, Supreme Court action, and at-large election -- namely divided political leadership and loss of a congressional seat. After much disagreement as to whether they should make any recommendations at all, the interim committee (Legislative Research Committee with 3 additions) laid down 5 standards which it said the 1961 legislature should consider (Mpls. Tribune 12/20/60). Whether they will remain to be seen.

Home Rule

by Betty Kane

Passage of the Home Rule amendment in 1956 did not by any means end the LWV's responsibilities. That was proved by last session's real struggle over the majority to be required for charter change. Another hot fight is shaping up over bills to interpret the section on special legislation. The LWV has a strong position on local approval, but this has staunch and powerful opposition from those who want legislative action to be final. This means the only improvement in our special legislation problems made by the amendment would be naming the specific community. The LWV does not think this sufficient improvement. More on this complicated question later when things have jelled, but let your legislators know we feel strongly about local approval. (CR 3)

FEPC

by Mary Miller

We must be ready to act in case the principle of fair employment or the Commission itself is threatened. (CR 4) /Ed. note: LWV consensus was limited to the question of employment on merit; therefore as an organization we can take no position on new bills to amend the FEPC law - e.g. concerning age, housing, et al. This, of course, does not preclude action as individuals.

League of Women Voters of Minnesota
15th & Washington Avenues S.E.
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

January 20, 1961
(Memo to local Leagues: This release is being sent to editors through the Minn. Newspaper Association mailing, and is sent to you for your information only.)

TO THE EDITOR: This is the first in a series of releases which the League of Women Voters of Minnesota plans to send you during the legislative session. Please feel free to use them with or without mention of the LWV, whichever you think would be more effective. Our sole objective is to help enlarge citizen understanding of state government.

Mrs. O. H. Anderson, President



Capitol Letter

No. 1

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ANATOMY of a COMMITTEE: Part 1

Because committees predetermine legislative action and, this early in the session, are the primary focus of attention, CAPITOL LETTER would like to examine them, both in perspective and in detail. This issue will deal with committee anatomy from the skeletal, or structural point of view; the next will be a somewhat more microscopic dissection of two committees important to LWV program.

Committees are often described as "little legislatures." This implies:

1. That committees act as delegates or agents for the entire legislature. This is particularly true in America--and truer in Minnesota than many other states.
2. That committees, by dividing the work load, allow legislatures to function as efficiently as they do. With every session, the legislature is besieged with an increasing volume of varied, much-publicized, highly technical bills. Someone must sift; must probe; hear the public; examine the evidence; become the experts; prepare for floor debate. Finally, someone must accept, or reject. If the decision is to accept, then should the bill be reported out amended or unamended? With or without recommendation?
3. That committees are representative of the entire legislature. Else how could they be "little legislatures"? (More on this point below.)

To view the anatomy of a committee, not just from the front or more presentable side, let us turn it over and see if it has any pathologic defects. It has. Like most modern conveniences, it requires constant attention. Persons who have studied committees pick out the following flaws: we do not suggest they are all present in Minnesota, but the hereditary disposition may be there:

1. A committee may, in sifting legislation, save the chaff and scatter the wheat.
2. It may act quietly to do away with bills unacceptable to majority leaders, thus saving the more public embarrassment of floor debate. This is described as the

"pickling" function; our housewifely souls might suggest another analogy--
"sweeping under the rug."

3. Small committees may gain life or death control over legislation vital to the whole state.
4. A committee may, like any small group, be more subject to intrigue and to influence of special interest groups than a large body.
5. Finally, the chairmanships of powerful committees may be used as rewards or inducements; conversely, denial of committee position may be used as a punishment or deterrent.

Let us now revert to the all-important point of how representative committees are--or need to be. Here even political scientists disagree. Woodrow Wilson (while still a professor) argued that since party responsibility could not be achieved without far-reaching committee control, committees should be composed only of majority members. The philosophy of committee structure also differs widely among our own legislators. The House follows the more prevalent practice of allowing proportionate committee membership to the minority. In the Senate, as the minority caucus has increased in strength and partisan bitterness has flared, the Liberals have become more and more vocal about not being given (1) proportionate committee representation; (2) important and appropriate assignments.

There are a handful of committees where representation is not a consideration. At one extreme are the Judiciary committees of both houses, which include all attorneys, regardless of their numbers or caucus. At the other extreme is the Senate Committee on Committees, which has only majority members. (In the House, where choosing committee members is a prerogative of the Speaker and his advisers, a standing committee of appointment is unnecessary.)

Most important in both houses is a Super-Committee composed entirely of the majority caucus. This is the Sanctum Legislatorum--the RULES COMMITTEE. This is the mainspring of legislative action; the reservoir of fateful decision; the behind-the-closed-door operation without which, whether it seems democratic or not, no policy-making body could function effectively.

Will we be accused of cynicism if we ask where, in this entire committee structure, is there evidence of our legislature's supposed nonpartisanship? To the outsider, it looks very much as if the legislature is organized, structured, conducted, and moved to decision by highly partisan considerations, whether the word "party" be used or avoided. Is it possible, as some have charged, that the Independent Legislator is a Myth for voter consumption and campaign convenience? Or will we find this elusive man under next issue's microscope?

February 2, 1961

Capitol Letter

No. 2

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ANATOMY of a COMMITTEE: Part 2

In the last issue we attempted what an anatomist would term a 'gross' inspection of legislative committees. (The term 'gross' refers only to the fact that our inspection was broad, not microscopic.) This general view convinced us that committees are decisive to our legislative decisions; that their chief advantage is expediting legislation; their chief danger an opportunity for quiet burial of vital matters legislators might prefer not to have exposed to floor debate.

We saw that in the delicate balance which every representative body must maintain between democratic procedure and majority responsibility, the House inclines to the former factor, the Senate to the latter. Our present task is to see whether, by microscopic inspection of two committees (Senate Elections and Reapportionment committee and House Reapportionment committee), we can determine whether different philosophies of committee structure give different results.

Leadership. Because we are often too sparse in praise, too quick in blame, let us first salute not only the competence and fairness, but the unselfishness of the two chairmen as regards the 1959 reapportionment statute.

Membership. In choosing committees, both houses consider—but weigh differently—seniority, ability, caucus strength, schedules, order of request, and statewide representation. In the House the Conservative minority has a little over 44% of the total membership and 43% of the places on the Reapportionment committee. In the Senate the Liberal minority has over 35% of the total membership and only 20% of the places on the Elections and Reapportionment committee.

Geographically the committees are both well balanced—particularly important in a year of Congressional redistricting. The urban center is better represented in the House committee than in the House itself; in the Senate committee, less so.

Accomplishments. Because of its double function, the output of the Senate committee has been much greater. Most of its time is spent on election laws. However, Senate committee action on party designation sounds like a broken record, with the needle stuck in a melancholy groove—no action; hearing but no action; hearing, delayed action, no action. We will probably continue to sound equally repetitious as we say again and again: A small committee may have the parliamentary power to render death by asphyxiation; but with so important a victim, should the execution be secret and the burial without public honor?

February 16, 1961

Capitol Letter

No. 3

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

WHAT'S A GERRYMANDER?

A major issue of this session of the Minnesota Legislature concerns reapportioning of the state's Congressional Districts. Not because gerrymandering is likely to be a problem in our present reapportionment, but because the practice is still in political vogue elsewhere; because the derivation of the word is interesting; and because its results can be obtained by more seemly means, the word is worth a look.

The evil that men do lives after them. And not only evil, but even the imputation of evil. Who remembers that Elbridge Gerry was a leader in the American Revolution, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, a delegate to the constitutional convention, an emissary to France, a congressman, a governor of Massachusetts, and a Vice President under Madison? Instead, he is associated almost exclusively with political fraud—because he failed to veto a bill that retained anti-Federalist control of the Massachusetts legislature by throwing opposition strength into a district that meandered strangely around the edge of a populous county. The famous artist, Gilbert Stuart, seeing a map of the district at a Federalist meeting, drew in a head, wings, and claws, saying, "That will do for a salamander." "Indeed," cried a bitter Federalist onlooker, "call it a Gerrymander!"

From that moment, the term has been used for the practice of (1) dividing opposition political strength between districts in which the party in power could absorb and overcome it; (2) concentrating opposition strength where it can do least damage.

The Gerrymander is still not a distinct species. Mississippi has a 'shoestring gerrymander,' a district 300 miles long and 20 wide. There are 'dumbbell' gerry-manders and 'saddlebag' gerrymanders. (The 'doughnut' gerrymander of our 1959 state reapportionment act, though showing distinct originality, was less a maneuver to maintain party ascendancy than a device to assure return of a highly valued individual.

A more pressing problem (in both state legislatures and Congress) than the ~~strange~~-shaped district of strict gerrymandering is the 'silent gerrymander' which leaves districts and incumbents undisturbed in spite of population shifts and constitutional intent.

League of Women Voters of Minnesota
15th & Washington Avenues S. E.
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

March 2, 1961

Capitol Letter

No. 4

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

QUESTION AND ANSWER DEPARTMENT

Q: Would it be constitutional to delay the effective date of the 1959 reapportionment statute from 1962 to 1966?

A: We found a surprising unanimity of opinion from three of the legislature's outstanding constitutional lawyers. (A fourth, Representative Duxbury, preferred to say only that the question is under serious study.) Agreement is general that a delay would be neither clearly constitutional nor otherwise, but that such a postponement would certainly end up in the Supreme Court. The legislature would, in effect, be passing a reapportionment act based on the 1950 census figures after the 1960 figures were available and therefore the constitutional base. A member of the reapportionment conference committee of 1959 speculated that if the statute was tied to a constitutional amendment, the court might be moved by the plea that companion passage had been the intent of the 1959 legislature.

League of Women Voters of Minnesota
15th & Washington Avenues S. E.
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

Will you please fill out and return to us
the post card you will find elsewhere in
this mailing?

March 30, 1961

Capitol Letter

No. 5

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

HOME RULE..... A FAMILY AFFAIR

Perhaps the complex matter of home rule can best be understood if viewed as a parent-child relationship. The state is father to all local units--town, city, county. The central question is one of freedom and discipline. Minnesota allows its family members as much independence as they desire (home rule charters); but stands ready, perhaps too indulgently, to solve those problems its children find too difficult (special legislation).

In 1958, Minnesota adopted a new home rule provision, easing adoption and amendment of local charters, extending the privilege to counties, and making special legislation easier to obtain, spot, define, and--hopefully--control. As a result of this amendment and of current factors in intergovernmental relations, local self-government in Minnesota is presently in an era of flux and indecision.

Both local units and legislators seem to be in doubt just where to draw the bounds of the newly granted permissiveness; and the legislature is concerned that the broadened powers are being slighted for the still easier recourse to paternal action. And now a sort of step-child has entered to complicate the picture--new metropolitan districts needing combined services of various kinds. The 1959 legislature lowered the majorities necessary for adoption and amendment of home rule charters, after heated debate urging greater reduction. This session there is wide divergence of opinion on just how the home rule amendment is working out and should be worked out in regard to local consent.

All agree: special legislation is bad--bad for the independence of local units; bad for the sound solution of shared problems now being solved in a crazy-quilt pattern; bad because it eats up the legislature's valuable time. One approach now in the legislature, fathered by the League of Minnesota Municipalities, supported by the LNW, and introduced by powerful legislators of both caucuses (H.F. 1000, S.F. 1124) would allow local governments more mobility and should cut down special bills. In short, it would (1) add to the council's role in charter amendment, keeping intact the present methods of charter commission and petition proposal; (2) permit councils to adopt ordinances on certain matters, subject to right of referendum on petition; (3) permit the charter itself to provide for selection of commission members.

League of Women Voters of Minnesota
15th & Washington Avenues S. E.
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

April 13, 1961

Capitol Letter

No. 6

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

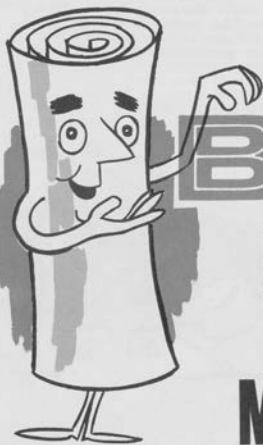
FIRST AID FOR TAX-HARRIED WAGE EARNERS
or, What to Do Until the Instructions Come: A How-to-Figure-It Primer

Want to take the positive approach to tax-paying in 1962? Here's how:

First--pay your taxes this year! Before January 1, 1962 (if your income is \$750 a year or more) you will have told your employer on a form provided by the State what kind of deduction you want made from your salary; it may be more than the State wants, but it cannot be less. The first payroll after January 1 will have the proper amount withheld. By April 15 you will have filed a return in which you assert that you filed in each of the previous seven years.

All of 1961's tax on income from any source is forgiven. BUT if your total income in 1960 was smaller than that of 1961, 1960 will be forgiven instead of 1961. For any black sheep who may not have duly filed and paid in any year since December, 1954, there is no forgiveness! (If for any reason you were not required to pay a tax--e.g. no income or nonresidence--duly saves you.)

Before April 15, 1963, your employer provides you with a form, probably labeled MW-2 (like the Federal W-2 form), stating what he has withheld. But since he is required to collect only to cover what he pays you, you may have to "shell out" on April 15 for other income, such as that from investments.



**HOW A
BILL
BECOMES
A
MINNESOTA
STATE LAW!**

I'd like to introduce
my friend BILL



Introduction and First Reading—A bill may be introduced in the House or the Senate (except tax bills providing for raising revenue which must originate in the House). After the first reading (by title, author and summary of contents) it is given a number and referred to the proper committee.

Committee Consideration — All committee meetings are usually open to the public. When there is sufficient interest, a public hearing is held. It may be recommended for passage, with or without amendments, returned to its author or indefinitely postponed. The committee can kill a bill by simply ignoring it.

relax BILL, this won't take long



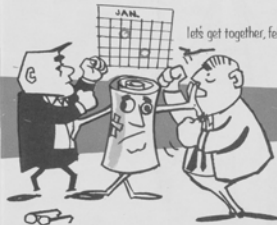
Second Reading—Committee of the Whole—Reports of committees are subject to approval by the full House or Senate. When a bill is reported favorably it is given its second reading and placed on a list known as "General Orders of the Day."

very sound BILL



General Orders—This is the stage at which the fate of a bill is usually decided. Action may be to amend or to recommend that the bill be passed, postponed indefinitely, or sent back to committee. To make sure no important bill dies, legislative rules provide a device known as the **SPECIAL ORDER**. A motion for a Special Order requires a two-thirds vote. Bills coming from the Finance and Appropriations Committees and from the Rules Committees receive special priority without Special Orders. When reported out by committees, **Non-Controversial Bills** are considered and passed, after brief explanation but without debate, in rapid order. Any which receive objection are shifted to General Orders.

let's get together, fellas



Calendar — Third Reading — Approval by the Committee of the Whole advances the bill to the Calendar (the list of bills ready for third reading). On third reading a recorded and final vote is taken on whether the bill is to pass. Every bill requires a majority vote of the full membership to pass. If the two houses cannot agree on identical bills, the differences must be reconciled by a conference committee representing the House and Senate. Compromises agreed upon by this committee are subject to approval by both houses.

now don't change a thing

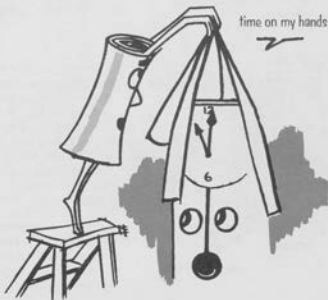


wish he'd make his mind up



Governor's Action—The governor may sign a bill, veto it or refer it back to the house in which it originated with his objections. It may be passed over his veto by a two-thirds vote of each house. If he does not sign a bill within 10 days or return it, it becomes a law, unless the legislature by adjournment prevents its return, thus causing a "pocket veto."

time on my hands



No bill may be passed on the ninetieth day of the session. It is the custom to "cover the clock" and prolong the eighty-ninth day if there are important bills still under consideration.

For greater detail see: STATE OF MINNESOTA LEGISLATIVE MANUAL

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

15th & Washington Avenue S.E.
Minneapolis, Minn.

LOBBY

by

Letter

HOW TO

Write your legislator

(Always remember - you write letters to your representatives not to get them to do what you want, but to help them better represent you.)

DO

1. Spell your legislator's name correctly and address him correctly. (See opposite page)
2. Describe the bill by number or by popular name.
3. Present a concise statement of the reasons for your position, particularly if you are writing about a field in which you have specialized knowledge. He has a vote on many matters with which he has had little or no first hand experience. Some of the most valuable help he gets comes from facts presented in letters from persons who really know what they are talking about.
4. Make your letters short.
5. Time your letter to arrive while the issue is alive.

The State Program -- 1959 - 1961

of the

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

of

MINNESOTA

Current Agenda

Issues of state government on which the League will take concerted action.

1. The League of Women Voters of Minnesota will support improvements in Minnesota election laws and in the related area of ethics in government, and will promote party designation.

Continuing Responsibilities

Positions on state issues to which the League has

HOW TO

Write your editor

LAY YOUR PLANS - Know

Who you are trying to reach - whether readers already informed and interested, or uninformed and uninterested.

Why you are writing - to encourage specific action or just to inform.

When you are going to say it - if you want action (e.g. a vote) timing is important (e.g. relatively close to election).

What you are going to say - be convinced of your position and make an outline. List the points you want to cover in logical order. Specify the action (if any) you want your reader to take.

How you are going to say it - Be accurate, be persuasive, and be polite. Keep it short - if you do, it is less likely to be edited and favorite ideas eliminated. Summarize your essential point in the last line or paragraph. Polish your first draft.

NOW - Write your letter

Sign your name (and the organization you represent, if you are writing as a representative).

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 15th & Washington S.E.
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

November 1960

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HOW TO

Address your legislator

The Honorable John Doe ~~Governor~~ :
Governor of Minnesota ~~Sir~~
St. Paul, Minnesota Dear Sir:

The Honorable Carl Smith ~~Senate Chamber~~ :
Senate Chamber ~~My dear Senator~~
St. Paul, Minnesota Dear Sir:

The Honorable Paul Jones ~~Representative~~ :
House Chamber ~~Dear Mr.~~
St. Paul, Minnesota Dear Sir:

Your Legislative District _____

Your State Senator _____

Your State Representative _____

HOW TO

Write your legislator

(Always remember - you write letters to your representatives not to get them to do what you want, but to help them better represent you.)

DO

1. Spell your legislator's name correctly and address him correctly. (See opposite page)
 2. Describe the bill by number or by popular name.
 3. Present a concise statement of the reasons for your position, particularly if you are writing about a field in which you have specialized knowledge. He has a vote on many matters with which he has had little or no first hand experience. Some of the most valuable help he gets comes from facts presented in letters from persons who really know what they are talking about.
 4. Make your letters short.
 5. Time your letter to arrive while the issue is alive.
 6. Write letters of commendation when your legislator has done something of which you particularly approve.
(You are writing as a constituent, not as a legislator member. Don't use personal pronouns & call it a letter if it is to be sent to the legislature.)
- DON'T**
1. Don't write to a legislator from any other district except your own. *Don't write to a legislator from any other district except your own.*
 2. Don't write letters that demand or insist he vote for or against a certain bill. Always ask him and tell him why. *Don't write to a legislator from any other district except your own.*
 3. Don't threaten him with defeat at the next election.
 4. Don't write a chain letter, form letter or postcard.
 5. Don't be a chronic letter writer.

The State Program -- 1959 - 1961

of the
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
o f
MINNESOTA

Current Agenda

Issues of state government on which the League will take concerted action.

1. The League of Women Voters of Minnesota will support improvements in Minnesota election laws and in the related area of ethics in government, and will promote party designation.

Continuing Responsibilities

Positions on state issues to which the League has given sustained attention and on which it may continue to act.

1. Constitutional Revision. constitutional convention, periodic submission to the people of the question of calling a convention, workable amending process, clearly fixed executive responsibilities, adequate length of legislative session, post auditor.
2. Reapportionment by statute or amendment.
3. Home Rule.
4. Fair Employment Practices Commission.

CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION - Continuing Responsibility

What We Studied: Constitutional revision went on the Current Agenda in 1948, and has been part of the program ever since.

League Position: Revision by convention has been held by the League from the beginning to be the best method, but we have also consistently endorsed those amendments which the membership approved as meeting League standards. We have been guided in part by reports of the Minnesota Constitutional Commission and the "Little Hoover Commission."

Legislative Action: The question of calling a constitutional convention has been submitted in each session since 1949. It has passed the House but never the Senate. However, because the need for reform has been persistently pointed out, the legislature has become more aware of the need for basic changes. Some improvements have been made: a home rule amendment passed in the 1958 election as did an amendment lengthening the governor's term to four years. An amendment revising the judicial article has been passed, although it had not at that time been studied by the LW and did not receive official League support.

What Next? There is a great deal of unfinished business requiring no additional research and study on the part of the League. We still look for the calling of a constitutional convention and we shall continue to work for amendments in areas in which we have committed ourselves.

What It's About and the Arguments. The most fundamental of all citizen responsibilities to government is that of constitution-maker. This idea came into being early in our history as the freemen of Massachusetts, convinced that men have a right to govern themselves, made it clear they wanted not only to

approve but to make their constitutions. They had elected legislators to draft their statutes, not to frame their basic law.

Even before the Revolution, then, these three ideas had taken root in America.

1. A constitution is a written document.
2. A constitution consists of basic, as opposed to transitory or statutory, law.
3. A constitution is a people's law.

Minnesota's Constitution was considered a compromise when adopted, over 100 years ago, because of fighting among the delegates to the Convention and other irregularities. As early as 1871, Governor Austin declared it outmoded, inconsistent, inadequate, and asked for a convention to rewrite it. The last three governors (two Repub. and one D.F.L.) have supported a constitutional convention bill, but the legislature has not agreed. The people have not had an opportunity to review the Constitution since 1857. There is little argument that improvement is needed.

1. The Constitution restricts the executive branch by not giving it authority equal to the responsibility it bears for doing its job.
2. It limits the legislature by imposing 19th century procedures for a 20th century job.
3. It hinders speedy and equal justice by the courts.
4. It imposes obstacles in the way of an efficient and economic fiscal policy for the state by its outmoded and restrictive provisions.
5. It instills in people disrespect for the Constitution and law by the example of the legislature's refusal to carry out its constitutional duty to reapportion itself regularly.

Disagreement centers on how improvement should come about. The League of Women Voters, along with the Minnesota Constitutional Commission and other groups, many political scientists, and other stu-

dents of government, feel the constitutional convention is the best, the least expensive, and the most efficient way of getting needed reform.

These are the areas in which the League believes reform is most needed.

Review of the Constitution by periodic submission to the people of the question of calling a constitutional convention. A provision should be written into the Constitution which would automatically require the legislature to submit to the people, at regular intervals, the question of calling a convention.

A workable amending process. At present a majority of both houses is required to propose an amendment; it then needs a majority of those voting at a general election. It is recommended that two-thirds of both houses be required to propose amendments but that a majority of those voting on the amendment be required for adoption.

Clearly fixed executive responsibility. The LWV has long been dedicated to the short ballot principle and feels officers chosen by election should be only those who determine policy.

Post audit. The post auditor should be selected by and responsible to the legislature, which would lead to more efficient handling of public funds.

We shall continue to work for the calling of a constitutional convention and for amendments which meet our standards, so our Minnesota Constitution can provide vigorous and responsible government.

HOME RULE - Continuing Responsibility

What We Studied. Home rule emerged as a separate topic from League study of constitutional revision, remaining on the Current Agenda in some form from 1949 to 1959, at which time it became a separate item as a CR.

League Position. The League agreed basically with the Minnesota Constitutional Commission, the League of Minnesota Municipalities, and the President's Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Municipalities must be given sufficient power to enable them to serve their people.

Legislative Action. The 1957 Legislature passed and sent to the people a Home Rule Amendment, approved in the 1958 general election. It revised and consolidated provisions on local government; legalized special legislation, requiring that the community involved be named, and that local voters or governing body approve; eased adoption and amendment of home rule charters; allowed counties to have home rule charters or to consolidate with cities, subject to separate votes of approval.

What Next? Partially implemented in the 1959 session, the Home Rule Amendment will undoubtedly provide the basis for further enabling legislation in 1961. Two new legislative interim commissions will have recommendations; the League of Minnesota Municipalities may also make some.

What It's About and the Arguments. Home rule in Minnesota as a whole has worked well. When the original home rule provisions were adopted, there was little experience with home rule in any state and none in Minnesota. It was inevitable that certain defects would show up.

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 15 Washington S.E.,
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota
September 1960 091260D-24

A giant step was taken with passage of the 1958 Amendment, but constitutional provisions are by no means yet perfect. Whether attempts will be made in 1961 to make further improvements is not known, but the League should have its stand clear if any are proposed.

"In general," says the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, "the less home rule a state allows its local units, the more the state legislature must divert its time and energy from state-wide concerns to the details of local problems."

FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES - Continuing Responsibility

What We Studied. From 1949 to 1955, F.E.P.C. was on the League Current Agenda, dropping to a CR after the 1955 legislative session. No additional study has since been done, other than to watch for amendments to the 1955 Act, and to bring the membership up-to-date on past positions.

League Position. The consensus on F.E.P.C. was limited to the question of employment on merit. The 1955 Act conformed closely to League position.

Legislative Action: With the passage of the Fair Employment Practices Act of 1955, Minnesota joined the vanguard of those states working toward equal opportunity in employment for all citizens. No one organization or individual deserves all the credit for passage; many groups and political leaders worked to accomplish it.

What Next? The League retains its interest in F.E.P., watching carefully to see that the intent of the Act is not destroyed by amendment.

What It's About and the Arguments. The F.E.P. Commission had handled a total of 147 complaints from its inception through 1959. Only one complaint of an illegal inquiry was brought to the attention of the Commission in 1959. This compares with 22 such complaints in 1958 and 35 in 1957. The Commission believes that its practice of continuing review of application forms has brought about this substantial compliance with the law. As a result of cooperation with the newspapers, there were no complaints of discriminatory employment advertising received in 1959.

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 15th & Washington S.E.
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

September 1960

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Processing of specific complaints continues to be an important and sensitive part of the Commission's work. 24 new complaints were received in 1959, 14 were carried over from 1958, and one was still before the District Court.

Great resistance to employment on merit is found in promoting minority group workers to public contact, supervisory and executive positions. The Commission is of the opinion that only a small proportion of potential complaints of discrimination are actually made known to it.

During 1959 the Commission held employment conferences with major employers in five labor market areas. This was found to be a highly useful device for encouraging friendly discussion with employers on the principles of merit employment without the pressure of a specific complaint confronting them.

The 13 citizens' committees on Human Rights and Fair Employment Practices around the state helped with the conferences and also developed educational programs in their communities.

The Commission cooperates with municipal commissions in Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth, among them doing the most efficient job of covering all areas. Areas now needing help are suburban areas outside the jurisdiction of the municipal commissions. This is the Commission's aim for the next biennium.

Progress is being made. Expressions of bigotry no longer receive public approval. No unions or employers openly state a discriminatory policy; many have adopted specific policies of non-discrimination. Employment patterns have improved in sales, clerical, skilled labor, technical, and professional fields.

PARTY DESIGNATION - Current Agenda

What We Studied. Party designation for legislators has been a part of the program of the LWV of Minnesota since 1951. In the last two years, Leagues have also been asked to decide whether or not Party designation should be extended to county officials.

League Position. The League reached early consensus that PD was needed for more accurate identification of the positions of legislators. We came to no consensus on its need for county officials.

Legislative Action. The League has supported party designation bills that have had a mixed history of success and failure in the House, and that have never gotten to the floor of the Senate for a vote.

What Next? We look forward to the 1961 session feeling that party designation would be a tremendous boost to our effectiveness with the rest of our program.

What It's About and the Arguments. The background of legislative action in any lawmaking body is made up of the basic political philosophy and the specific areas of immediate concern of legislators. Voters need knowledge of both in order to express their opinions at the polls. As the LWV worked on individual legislative problems or on general governmental revision, we discovered that the lack of known commitment on the part of legislators was a major stumbling block to adequate consideration of many vital legislative matters.

Minnesota's "nonpartisan" legislature is neither nonpartisan nor a state-oriented legislative body in the real sense of the words.

It is partisan in its organization into two factions. It is partisan in its selection of legislative leaders. It is partisan in its decisions on controversial legislation. It is partisan in set-

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 15th & Washington S.E.
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

September 1960

091560D-24

ting up House and Senate committees. It simply refrains from using the terms "Democratic-Farmer-Labor and "Republican." It is nonpartisan only during the campaign, in which the candidate has the "independence" to say different things to different groups, to refuse to commit himself on important issues, to suggest support from groups from which he actually derives little support, to focus attention on purely local matters to the detriment of needed statewide considerations. It is a devil for fooling the public through the elections in November with the realization that most voters won't remember by January which faction the candidate sounded like two months before.

The legislator's accountability leads directly back only to his own constituents. He needs only to represent a small segment of opinion with a strong sectional bias to remain in office and to gain seniority and ultimate control over important statewide committees. In an era when state government must deal with everything from adequate and equitable taxation questions to legislation in the social, labor, and welfare fields, only the governor is elected on a truly statewide program. The candidate for governor campaigns on a political party platform, but his proposals have little chance of enactment unless the governor can count on legislative support. We need executive-legislative teamwork to implement the program the voters approve in electing the chief executive. A legislature uncommitted to a party platform and policy is ill-equipped to resist the special interests and local interests which are now disproportionately and undesirably influential.

Despite the imperfections of the American political party, it is the best vehicle available for insuring responsibility of the lawmaker to the people.

Political party organization would be made more meaningful in Minnesota if we had legislators elected with party labels. More people would take an active part in party work, voicing their opinions and helping to set basic policy. There would be more interest in recruiting able candidates and giving them the necessary support.

The people of Minnesota have a right to know what they are voting for. Candidates for public office have an obligation to commit themselves before - not after - the election process, and a responsibility to fulfill their commitments after elected.

These things can only be done if we put the label on the man

ETHICS IN GOVERNMENT - Current Agenda

What We Studied: Ethics in government, and the problems attendant upon certain lacks thereof, dawned on the conscience of the citizenry of Minnesota with publication in December, 1958, of a report by the Governor's Committee on Ethics in Government. There followed in the newspapers, among the people, and in the 1959 legislative session, a discussion of the questions of conflicts of interests (with particular reference to a part-time legislature) and the need for and methods of regulating lobbying. One of the results of this newly awakened interest was that the L.W. placed a study of ethics on its current program for 1959-61.

League Position: Consensus returns in June 1960 showed virtually unanimous League support for legislative action in the fields of conflicts of interest and lobby regulation. League members would look favorably upon a bill which would (1) require public officials to disclose private interests in pending legislation, (2) require public officials to disclose sources and amounts of income connected with official duties, and (3) prohibit legislators from practicing before state agencies. League members would like to see lobby control legislation passed which would require disclosure of who the lobbyist is, who finances him, and the nature of the activities in which he engages.

Legislative Action: The 1959 Legislature did not legislate on ethics, although bills were introduced. A bill reflecting recommendations of the Governor's Committee passed the House but not the Senate. The Senate strengthened its own Rules relative to lobbying.

What Next? Areas for Leaguers to watch in the 1961 session will be most particularly conflicts of interests and regulation of lobbying.

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 15th & Washington S.E.
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota
September 1960

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What It's About and the Arguments. Problems of ethics in government arise when private interests interfere with the public good, i.e., when a public official uses his public office for personal aggrandizement. Four general avenues of change have been suggested to improve ethical standards in government:

1. More democratic financing of campaigns;
2. Codes of ethics, voluntary or legislative, for appointive and elective officials;
3. Greater publicity of incomes and finances of public officials; and
4. Stricter and more frequent audits of accounts.

Too strict methods of regulating officials will only result in driving good people away from public service. On the other hand, we should remember that no one is required to accept public office and if he chooses to do so, he must be willing to accept only the rewards which rightly pertain to that office.

A. Conflicts of Interests.

The problem areas are virtually the same for the policymaker and for other officials. They are these:

1. accepting income other than the established salary for official duties;
2. investments in conflict with official duties;
3. use of official position to secure special privilege;
4. use of influence to secure special privilege;
5. soliciting future employment while carrying out official duties.

One area differs between kinds of officials: employment or professional activity, on part of policymaker, which is incompatible with his public position and which may be concealed from the public; for other officials, it might be outside professional activity for a fee in conflict with official duties.

Possible solutions take two general forms, and differ between kinds of officials.

Disclosure. 1. The policymaker would make blanket annual disclosure on the public record of income related to official duties. Other officials would make complete annual financial disclosure. 2. The policymaker would reveal any personal or private interest in bills being debated in committee or on legislative floor. Other officials would make such disclosure when giving official testimony before committees.

Prohibition. The policymaker would be prohibited from practicing before state agencies for compensation. Prohibition for other officials would be for a period after leaving office and would be against representing private interest versus the state.

B. Regulation of Lobbying Activities.

Lobbying is an exercise of the constitutionally guaranteed right to petition our government for redress of grievances. It is desirable so long as that right is exercised via techniques designed to persuade the legislator with facts and information. In fact, legislators must rely on outsiders for much of the information needed to make decisions since adequate research facilities are not available to them. Lobbyists perform an important fact-finding function.

Lobbying becomes suspect when it aims at action contrary to the public good, and when its appeal is to personal advantage rather than judgment. Unacceptable techniques and the social lobby (gifts, excessive wining and dining, huge campaign contributions, free vacations) lead to demands for regulation of the lobby function.

The national government and over 80% of states have such regulations. Disclosure is the principal means of control. In most laws a lobbyist is required to file these facts in a stated public office.

1. his name and address;
2. his employer;
3. the kinds of legislation he seeks to influence;
4. activities engaged in to promote legislation;

5. amount spent on such activities;
6. who contributes the money; and
7. how he is paid, whether on a contingent fee or not.

Whether regulation of lobbying is achieved by statute, constitutional provision or by legislative rule, it must allow the useful functions of lobbying to continue, and at the same time give a realistic, complete picture of what is being done so that the interests behind the lobbyists will emerge clearly.

ELECTION LAWS - Current Agenda

What We Studied: Election laws have been on the LWV Agenda since 1957. Work in the 1957-59 biennium included study of administration of election laws, residence requirements, registration, absentee voting, voting machines, election judges, the direct primary, and the presidential primary.

League Position: Consensus was reached in March, 1959. Based on replies from local leagues, plus a thorough discussion of the changes proposed by the Interim Commission on Election Laws, the state Board voted to support the report of the Commission. Consensus showed League members favored: centralized responsibility for achieving uniform election procedures; use of registration by more municipalities giving more latitude to local councils in determining qualifications and number of election judges; changing 30-day precinct residence requirement; providing some method to allow an otherwise qualified voter to vote for president and vice president before meeting residence requirement; open primary in Minnesota. They opposed lowering voting age to 18.

Legislative Action: The bill embodying the recommendations of the Interim Commission was signed into law in the last hour of the 1959 regular session. Major changes. all municipalities of 10,000 or more must provide for voter registration, filing fees increased for some candidates; local councils given greater authority over some election procedures; secretary of State allowed to distribute instructive literature to voters and election officials. A bill to liberalize absentee registration was indefinitely postponed. LWV opposed a bill which would have extended absentee registration to all voters because it would have taken control of absentee registration out of the hands of election officials.

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 15th & Washington S.E.
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

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A constitutional amendment (#4) authorized prescribing by law the place where a person may vote who has changed his residence within 30 days preceding an election, and eliminated obsolete voting regulations over Indians. Its passage is not known at this writing. If passed, enabling legislation may follow.

What Next? Unfinished business in the field of election laws carries over into this year's League study and parallels work of present Interim Commission. Such areas as absentee voting, voting machines, and most important (and undoubtedly most controversial) corrupt practices legislation.

What It's About and the Arguments: Corrupt practices legislation has to do with the actions of the candidate himself or those representing him, and not with the conduct of elections. Such laws are commonly called corrupt practices acts, but aside from prohibition of bribery or intimidation of voters, they aim to regulate behavior not usually regarded as corrupt. Thus, only if a contribution exceeds an amount set by law or comes from a prohibited source is it corrupt.

Campaign financing has been called, "the great unsolved problem of democracy." Campaigns give the electorate a chance to learn about issues and to choose between candidates. Money to finance them becomes an important issue in the democratic process. Legislation concerning it has three functions: to reveal where money comes from; to reveal how money is spent; to equalize opportunity among candidates.

Such legislation on national and state levels has taken four basic forms:
To meet the problem of some candidates having more money than others, imposition of spending limits;
To meet the problem of candidates obligating themselves to certain interests, prohibitions against contributions from certain sources;

To provide the public with knowledge of monetary influences upon government officials, disclosure of contributions and expenditures; and
To prevent government power being used to solicit contributions, regulations protecting government employees against political assessment.

The two basic issues, public disclosure and spending limits, are inter-related. Completeness of publicized information depends on scope of reporting laws, degree of compliance with these laws, and thoroughness with which investigations are conducted. Unrealistic, inflexible spending limits in much present legislation force candidates to go beyond the law.

Those who favor retaining legal limits say: An advantage is gained by wealthy candidates if limits are removed. The poorer candidate must then either suffer the disadvantage or attempt to raise additional funds, solicitation of which tends to involve commitments against the public interest. Limitations encourage less wealthy persons to be candidates. Campaign money exceeding legal limits tends to be spent corruptly.

Those who favor removing legal limits say: Unrealistic ceilings circumvented are worse than no limits at all, resulting in disrespect for law and a decentralization of funds which weakens party responsibility and obscures how much a candidate has spent and the source of his support. Limits are unfair to the scrupulous candidate.

Can realistic limits be set? Can they be made flexible enough to respond to: times of depression? inflation? low interest campaigns? high interest campaigns? Can limits be set that offset such advantages as: incumbency? newspaper support? party organization and endorsement? Limits that are too high serve no purpose - too low and they encourage evasion and may be an invasion of freedom of speech.

The present Minnesota Corrupt Practices Law provides that campaign literature must be identified; candidates may not exert undue influence on voters; no public or private promises may be given in exchange for votes, corporations may not make contributions of money or free services of employees; purposes for which candidates may legally spend money are spelled out; and there are expenditure limits.

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REAPPORTIONMENT - Continuing Responsibility

What We Studied. When constitutional revision went on the League program in 1948, it took the seeds of reapportionment with it. As a part of constitutional revision, it has stayed with the League ever since. In 1955 reapportionment by statute went on the Current Agenda; it became a CR in 1957 and remains so.

League Position: It wasn't much of a struggle for Leaguers to agree that proper legislative apportionment is vital to democratic government. Since our Constitution clearly states the rules for reapportioning, it was easy to agree that statutory reapportionment was needed. In February 1959 after much soul searching, we reached consensus on our requirements for a constitutional amendment changing the basis of apportionment and providing for enforcement.

Legislative Action: The 1955 House passed the first reapportionment measure in 42 years. Again in 1957 the House passed a similar measure. Finally in 1959 the Senate joined and Minnesota will be reapportioned in 1962 under the present Constitution. An amendment, changing the base, had tougher going; but it, too, made the grade in 1959. Regrettably for the League, it did not measure up to our already widely stretched standards and we were forced to oppose it.

What Next? Amendment of the Constitution to change the base and to provide enforcement is still a goal we intend to pursue.

What It's About and the Arguments. The Minnesota Constitution says that our state legislature should be apportioned equally on the basis of population. It also says that the legislature has the responsibility (or duty, as interpreted by the State Supreme Court) to reapportion itself every 10 years. This

provision was carried out regularly from 1860 until 1913, when the legislature reached its present size. Since then, our legislators have been caught in a constitutional dilemma: to add to a legislature already too large; or to rectify serious inequities by redistricting and reapportioning the entire state. Instead of doing either, they simply disregarded the constitutional provision until 1959. During the 1959 session a law was passed, to take effect in 1962. Although passed under the Constitution, it represents a moderate population-area compromise.

Since the 1910 census, basis of the last reapportionment, there has been tremendous growth and shift in population. This has resulted in grossly unfair representation for many citizens. Over 50% of our legislators are now chosen by less than 35% of our population; this means that a third of the voters can impose their will on the entire state.

The President's Commission on Inter-Governmental Relations voiced the nation-wide concern about state legislative reapportionment. It emphasized one serious result of state neglect of the problem. Urban governments have bypassed the states and made direct cooperative arrangements with the national government in such fields as housing, urban development, and air and defense facilities. This weakens the state's proper control over its own political subdivisions. The report concludes that the states could help "to minimize the pressure for greater centralization of greater Federal participation in state and local affairs, by making sure that representation in their legislature is on a fair and equitable basis."

The question is not "whether to" but "how to" - how to protect the democratic principle of the equal vote and assure all sections of the state an adequate voice in the government.

There are three roads to reapportionment.

1. A constitutional convention could rewrite the reapportionment article. However, at the State Council in 1954, the League decided it could not wait and that immediate action was needed.
2. A constitutional amendment could be submitted to the people, which would (a) change the present basis to give some consideration to area, and (b) include provisions which would guarantee future reapportionment. (The League opposed the amendment passed in 1959 because it was vague, it was open to political maneuvering, and the enforcement provisions were not effective.)
3. A statute under the present Constitution was passed in 1959, supported by the League. This should be done after each census, but probably won't be until enforcement provisions are put into the Constitution.

The League will continue to work for an amendment that:

1. Limits the size of the legislature.
2. Guarantees population in one chamber.
3. Puts a fair, specific, flexible area factor into the other chamber.
4. Provides effective enforcement machinery.

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 15th & Washington S.E.
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

September 1960

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CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS IN BRIEF— to be voted on November 8, 1960

Amendment No. 1 — Extension of Legislative Session; Introduction of Bills; Legislators and Elective Offices

- Retains the 90-day biennial legislative session, but allows any regular session to extend the next regular session by no more than 30 days. (Presently only the Governor may add to a legislative period, by calling a special session.)
- Requires new bills introduced after the 70th legislative day to be authorized by joint House and Senate rules. (Presently such new bills require permission of the Governor.)
- Allows a senator or representative, if otherwise qualified, to run for any elective office, provided he resigns his legislative post if elected. (Presently a legislator may not resign to run for any office during his term; and he must wait one year after his term before holding a state office, if the position was created or the salary raised by the session during which he served.)

Amendment No. 2 — Reapportionment

- Authorizes the legislature to reapportion itself after the 1970 census, and every ten years thereafter.
... House of Representatives shall be on the basis of "equality according to population." (The same as at present. No standards or guarantees of what "equality" is.)
... Senate is to be on the basis of "fair representation to all parts of the state." (The word "fair" is neither defined nor explained.) The five counties including and adjacent to Ramsey County, having 35% or more of the state's population, are to have 35% of the senators. (Presently the Constitution states that Senate apportionment should be based on population.)
- States that if the legislature fails to reapportion in the first regular session after each Federal census, it shall sit in special session immediately after the end of that session, without pay, for the purpose of reapportionment only, until the purpose is accomplished. (There are no enforcement provisions at present.)
- Limits the size of the legislature to 67 senators and 135 representatives. (There is now no limit on legislative size, although the present figures are 67 and 131.)

Amendment No. 3 — Continuity of Government

- Authorizes the legislature to provide for succession to the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor in case of vacancies in both offices. (There is now no provision for succession beyond president pro tem of the Senate.)
- Allows the legislature to provide for the continuity of state government in case of enemy attack, including succession to the powers and duties of public office and change in the seat of government. (There is now no provision for such emergency.)

Amendment No. 4 — Voting Rights

- Allows the legislature to determine a place of voting for a citizen, otherwise qualified, who changes precincts within the state within 30 days of an election. (At present, a voter who moves within 30 days of an election is disenfranchised.)
- Removes obsolete provisions regarding voting rights of Indians.

REMEMBER—FAILURE TO VOTE COUNTS AS A "NO" VOTE

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LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA, 15th and Washington Avenues S.E., Minneapolis 14



If Amendment No. 2 is rejected in November, can another amendment be framed before needed?

Since no reapportionment is to be done until after 1970 anyway, there are 5 more legislative sessions at which another amendment can be decided on. Even many members of the Conference Committee which worked so long and hard on this amendment felt it could be improved.

Has a really satisfactory reapportionment amendment ever passed either house?

Yes, the House passed a measure in 1959, suggested by a Citizen-Legislator Committee, which put the House on a fair, specific, flexible area basis; guaranteed a population basis in the Senate; and enforced reapportionment by a limited special session, then by a commission of district judges. Since the Senate insisted on the area factor, this bill gave way to the Senate version in conference.

Isn't it traditional for the upper chamber to be based on area?

Only in the U.S. Congress. Of states which base one house on population, one on area, more put the area factor into the House. This is especially true in states which, like Minnesota, have a large number of counties. Only by putting area into the lower, larger body can most counties have a resident legislator.

Practically and statistically speaking:

- It is easy to guarantee area in the House (by using county units). It is difficult to put an effective area factor in the Senate except by inflexible frozen districts.
- Conversely, the Senate divides easily into 67 districts of equal population. But to make 135 equal House districts means cutting county lines and/or making representatives run at large in 2, 3, or 4 counties.
- With an area Senate and population House arrangement, Minnesota would have multiple-county districts in both chambers, thus destroying one of the valid arguments for a bicameral legislature.

Just and prompt reapportionment is the very cornerstone of representative government. The power to reapportion its legislative bodies lies originally with the people, who in the constitution have described the manner, the time, and the agency of reapportionment.

Generally speaking, constitutional provisions should be broad and flexible, allowing for legislative discretion. However, in the field of reapportionment, such discretion has led to gross misrepresentation in state legislative bodies—due to inaction and to the play of power politics. The prevailing pattern in other states is, therefore, to revise reapportionment articles to provide an exact, specific manner of districting, and to designate another agency should the legislature fail to act within a specified time.

Amendment No. 2 retains too much of the ambiguous, permissive character that has made our present constitutional provisions ineffective:

- The area factor in the Senate is completely open to political maneuvering.
- The provisions for a "population" House do not assure the urban dweller of equality in that chamber.
- The enforcement provisions are not effective, since (1) the power to reapportion never leaves the hands of the legislature; (2) no time limit is provided; (3) all matters undecided in regular session must wait settlement of reapportionment; and (4) legislators who could afford to hold out the longest, for whatever reason, would have the final power to reapportion.

The League will continue to work for an amendment that:

- Limits the size of the legislature
- Guarantees population in one chamber
- Puts a fair, specific, flexible area factor into the other chamber
- Provides effective enforcement machinery

Vote NO Nov. 8 on AMENDMENT NO. 2

Neither urban nor rural voters will find this an adequate permanent REAPPORTIONMENT solution

BACKGROUND

In 1959, the State Legislature passed two reapportionment measures:

1. A statute reapportioning legislative districts as provided in our present constitution, to take effect in 1962. This measure is to some extent a population-area compromise; more populous regions are given only part of the increase to which they are entitled.
2. A constitutional amendment (No. 2) which changes the basis on which legislative districts would be apportioned after 1970. This is to be approved or rejected by the voters in November, 1960.

The statute takes effect whether or not the amendment is accepted.

Before approving a constitutional amendment, voters want to know:

- What does the present constitution say?
- Are these provisions inadequate or impractical?
- What changes would correct these defects?
- Does the amendment make these changes?

Your vote on November 8 will answer the final question: Is Amendment No. 2 good enough for Minnesota? Here are some facts that may help you to a decision.

What does our constitution now say about reapportionment?

That districts in both Senate and House be changed after each census, by the legislators themselves, to reflect population changes.

Have these constitutional provisions worked?

No; until 1959 they were ignored for almost 4 decades. Reasons for this neglect were: (1) fear that apportioning both bodies by population would mean metropolitan domination of our legislature; and (2) lack of enforcement provisions.

Is fear of a big-city legislature well founded?

According to population estimates, a majority of the state's population will eventually live in the 5 to 7 counties surrounding Minneapolis and St. Paul.

How can urban domination of our legislature be prevented?

By using an "area" factor in reapportionment. Area doesn't mean square miles. It means cutting down the number of representatives from urban centers and increasing those from less populous counties. Urban dwellers have been quite willing to accept under-representation in one house if they can be assured of (1) equality in the other and (2) regular reapportionment.

What is meant by saying that our present constitution has no enforcement provisions?

Simply that there is no way of forcing an unwilling legislature to reapportion. Many states have now found such a way (see page 4).

Are other parts of our present reapportionment provisions ineffective?

Yes, the provision that senators be elected for staggered terms, half running every two years, is ignored. If citizens decide such continuity of experience is desirable, an amendment should contain effective language. U.S. Senators have staggered terms, as do senators in about half the states.

Doesn't Amendment No. 2 do what most citizens have asked—provide population in one house, area in the other, and enforcement machinery?

On the surface. However, when carefully analyzed, the provisions are found to be both vague and permissive. Neither rural nor urban areas can be sure of what will happen in future reapportionments. Nor is periodic redistricting sufficiently guaranteed.

What area factor does Amendment No. 2 provide?

The 5 counties including and surrounding Hennepin and Ramsey "having 35% or more of the population of the state" are to have 35% of the representation in the Senate. (No provisions are made for redistricting within these metropolitan counties.) The rest of the state is to have "fair" representation in the Senate.

What is the meaning of "fair" Senate districts?

Even members of the Conference Committee (the 5 senators and 5 representatives who arrived at the final settlement) gave these varying interpretations: (1) No reapportionment would ever again be done in the Senate. (2) Spot reapportionment, within various areas, would occur from time to time. (3) "Fair" means equal. In other words, the Senate provisions can be interpreted exactly as the legislature of the reapportionment year sees fit. There would be no judicial remedy against any kind of legislative manipulation of Senate districts.

How would the House of Representatives be reapportioned?

By equality of population, but without guarantees or standards. Reapportionment students think that, to be equal, districts should not vary by more than 15% from the average.

The word "population" in Amendment No. 2 will probably mean only what it does in our present constitution—adjustment toward equality. In 1970, the metropolitan area would, according to estimates, deserve about 21 more House members; so 21 small counties would have to give up their separate representatives. Judging by legislative action in the past, this wholesale shift, involving 42 incumbents, will not be accomplished without some guarantees.

How does Amendment No. 2 enforce reapportionment?

By special session, to convene immediately after the regular session, consider only reapportionment, and not adjourn till reapportionment is done. Possibly, even probably, reapportionment would be done every 10 years, but with some hidden dangers for the best conduct of legislative business.

Have other states had success with special session enforcement?

No other state uses this device. In Florida, where the governor may call a special session for reapportionment, the legislature met for three months in 1956, recessed for 9 months, and never reapportioned. Some lawyers point out there is no way to force Minnesota's legislature into special session if unwilling to do so.

What about taxes, appropriations, and other important matters usually left to a special session?

They would simply have to wait for settlement of reapportionment.

What about the expense of a special session?

Legislators would not be paid. However, this "economy" would put at a disadvantage those who live far from the capitol; those who have farms or businesses requiring attention; and those who have no retainer fees or other outside income.

How do other states force action?

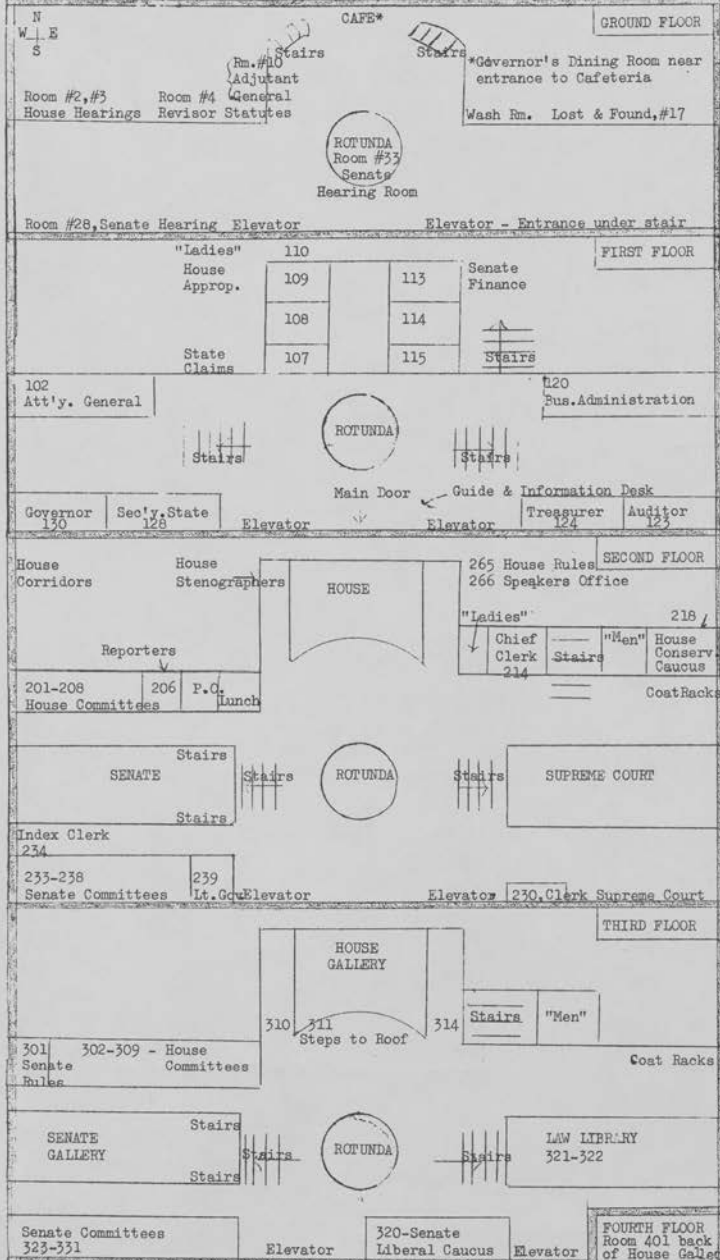
All states which have recently revised their reapportionment provisions have taken the job away from the legislature at some point. All these states reapportioned promptly after the 1950 census.

Seven states lay down specific directions for reapportionment and give the job of redistricting one or both houses to an independent agency (e.g., Missouri to Secretary of State for the House). Six other states give the legislature so many days to reapportion after the federal census, then pass the power to another agency (e.g., Michigan to Secretary of State, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Illinois to a bipartisan committee).

League of Women Voters of Minnesota

15th and Washington Ave. S.E., TSMc, Minneapolis 14, Minnesota





Pick up House Journals in Room 214, Senate Journals in Room 234
League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 15 & Washington Aves. S.E., Minneapolis 14, Minn.

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