



League of Women Voters of Minnesota Records

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1963

Legislative
Report

LWV of Minnesota

LEGISLATIVE CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

The Legislative Committee was set up according to the pattern of the 1961 session. The job is primarily one of communications - a clearing house between lobbyists, between state Board and lobbyists, between local Leagues and state Board and lobbyists. Legislative chairman is responsible for Capitol Letter, Observer Program, Calls to Action (with whom & when - agenda gals figure out what). She helps figure out what publications should go where and what Public Relations are needed when and with whom (other organizations, press, radio, TV etc.) The Legislative committee is responsible for all League activity inside the "hallowed halls"; the chairman keeps local Leagues informed and brings to the state Board any decisions which need to be made by way of interpreting how individual bills fit into our members decisions on program. The Legislative chairman also falls heir to any personnel problems such as sick lobbyists or a surprise program item such as Liberty Amendment, ethics etc. where the agenda gal lives outside the metropolitan area.

1963 Legislative committee consisted of Mrs. Duff, chairman most ably assisted by a top-notch Board committee of Mrs. Jensen, Capitol Letter editor, the agenda chairman Mrs. Watson (Discrimination), Mrs. Murray (Constitution) and Miss Shimmin (CRs). Because of distance, Miss Shimmin had the following stand-ins: Mrs. Young (election laws) except for Party Designation (Mrs. Mantin), Mrs. Bray (ethics), Mrs. Sigford (home rule). Mrs. Young had two fellow cohorts as recorders - Mrs. Hutchens and Mrs. Gustaffson. Mrs. Bray also served as recorder since we were not initiating legislation in ethics - just watching.

The committee got under way with a general state Board discussion in June 1962 of Legislative job. See Board minutes Sept., Oct., etc. The policy was established that only state Board members would lobby for the League - this was revised through the fall and winter with permission of the Board as gradually former Board members Pat Young and Mary Mantin turned into lobbyists and spokesmen because of Miss Shimmin's distance from the Capitol and the Board's confidence in Mrs. Mantin and Mrs. Young.

Problems and thoughts for the future. We had the dickens of a time with the CRs - what exactly had the members agreed on and where were those consensus sheets? For details see winter Board agenda briefings and minutes. We're going to see that the 1963 Convention does a better job of spelling out the areas of agreement. Role of the lobbyist: I feel we must revise that September Board decision and leave the lobbyists free to lobby. Our CRs are of such a varied and complex nature that each one must have a separate lobbyist and they'll not be Board members. We must develop once more real experts in these separate subject areas - reapportionment, home rule, ethics, Constitution, election laws - who will be quite consistently at the Capitol. Former Board members in whom we have the utmost confidence are best. And then we must keep them in touch with the current Board (luncheons after Observer Course - strategy sessions - to which all Board members are invited and lobbyists bring any decisions that need making.) These luncheons were planned for this session but we never seemed to need them except for once or twice. The details of our program consensus were made at December and January Board meetings and held up fine throughout the session. There were only a few items which came up of an emergency nature (Liberty Amendment, some details of election laws, and a possible independent category for candidates under Party Designation) and they could be handled by the agenda chairman on phone with Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Duff and the lobbyist concerned.

Board - lobbyist repartitions were excellent. Board members attended strategy meetings with lobbyists, legislators and representatives of other interested organizations (Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Wright). Also observing in legislative halls

and Observer luncheons were Mrs. Jensen, Mrs. Whiting, Mrs. Mann, Mrs. Wash. In addition of course to all members of the Legislative committee. This I think did a great deal to smooth relations and bridge the gap between those inside and outside of the legislature.

Two meetings of Legislative committee: November to plan for the session and April 30 for final evaluation, reports etc. At May 1963 State Convention we shall try something new by way of Reporting. As usual, Legislative immediately precedes Program Debate. Instead of the usual hour or 1 1/2 hour complete report in each agenda area we are cutting it down to shift an hour and intending only to give the flavor of lobbying:

Mrs. Murray- Impressions of a Freshman Lobbyist

Mrs. Watson - LWF Playing a special role in Human Rights - different than our efforts in other fronts

Mrs. Young - Thoughts for the future in one area of Election Laws *in the life of a fall*
Mrs. Young - one glimpse of one critical moment in the life of a fall

Also planned for Leaguers at State Convention - a mimeographed Legislative Report similar to black edged 1957 one but considerably shortened. This was not made possible because session was still on. Hopefully some issues of Capital Letter can fill the gap.

My proudest achievement - really wonderful relations with all the lobbyists, state Board and local Leagues. My un-proudest achievement - very little program adopted into law. We do a wonderful job of education during the legislative session and we do a splendid job of community leadership between legislative sessions but we're just about worthless when it comes down to actually passing a bill inside the Legislature. But we do motivate others to get the bills passed.

Problems to watch next time: Phillips Service is most valuable. We must make better use of it in the office. Not necessary to keep a chart of where all our bills are at any given moment. Local Leagues that want to know, call the Legislative Chairman and she usually knows or re-directs the call to agenda gal concerned. Reapportionment Amendment slipped in and out of committee in the House without our knowing anything about it. Liberty Amendment had 2 hearings in the House Tax committee which we almost missed. We must develop friends in each caucus on the major committees or else have closer working relations with committee clerks. Lobby regulation - we were caught ~~off~~ right off the bat by not knowing of Rep. Klaus' interest in it. With our help this might have passed in early January as an amendment to the Permanent Rules of the House. We must as soon as possible establish once more close working relations with the men of the major news media on the Legislative Beat - metropolitan & suburban papers, wire services, radio-TV. Fall of 1964 we must plan Legislative Workshops for the local Leagues (we did not do this last fall and it was a major error; we did do it in 1960 and it was most successful) and do them in the imaginative way of 1960. Special notice to the reporters; special notice of effective local League legislative work.

Wickham
Chas. Wickham

LEGISLATIVE WORKSHOP May 1962 STATE COUNCIL MEETING

Each participant at Council attended this workshop (3 run one after another)
Miss Shimmin - start off meeting introducing both of us, recorder and ask each participant to introduce themselves with name, league, and new legislative district.

Introduction of topic - Miss Shimmin:

Because our work to secure Party Designation is now primarily concerned with the legislators, we have planned this workshop with a legislative and lobbying emphasis. We have a few ideas we want to give; then we want your ideas on what we can do throughout the state with the legislators, how you would like to be kept informed during the 1963 session, and any other direction you want to give us.

To make a simple statement about something more difficult to achieve, we want the 1963 Legislature to pass a bill like the one on the green sheet we've given you. It is a copy of the bill introduced in the '61 session. In that session we gave the legislators what we thought was the groundswell of public opinion for party designation which they had been saying for years they hadn't received from the people in Minnesota. But it still wasn't enough to get the bill from the Senate Committee on Elections and Reapportionment. Mrs. Duff, our State legislative chairman, will give us some thoughts on why our efforts weren't effective enough.

Mrs. Duff on Lobbying:

"The more you know the rules the more you enjoy the game."

You who were at the National LWV Convention two weeks ago will remember those words of a National Board member, Mrs. Campbell, as she introduced the Kansas state League lobbyist.

Lobbying is only one small part of our League job, as you know. And time-wise, it's minute. So here we are now to make every minute count. The new Local League Handbook has some interesting things to say under action. Be sure to read it. Action has 2 purposes:

- 1) an exercise and demonstration of citizen responsibility. Our members learn how to influence decisions and help others to also and
- 2) action is not only an exercise, it has specific goals - influencing what decisions are made.

Then the Handbook goes into a fascinating discussion of the hows: bringing the public along with you in the study phase, finding the opinion builders, the political party leaders, the decision makers. A short course in how to be politically effective.

You probably noted in Mrs. Phillips', our national President, address to Convention that she listed for this past year item 1 of the 4 goals - increased political awareness. So, let me try to carry this reasoning through to you at the state level. You have in your hands Tips on Pre-Election Lobbying and some quotes about party designation.

Now I suppose you want me to do some guessing - what will happen to our bills in the next session of the legislature? Don't I wish I knew! But I do have some guesses and they're not very encouraging. I think we will run into the same old problem which has stymied us for the past 2 sessions - we can not get our bills out of committee in the Senate. Out in one piece that is. And here's the source of our trouble:

new districts - 10, 17, 29, 36, 38, 53, 65, 67

(old numbers 9, 14, 27, 34, 30, 33, 65, 67)

If you look at the 3 senate committees which get most of our bills - plus the all powerful rules committee - you find what I call an interlocking directorate. These

same 8 individuals in key spots throughout and invariably opposed to almost all our League program. If we could wave a magic wand and deliver our program directly to the floor of the Senate and House, I think it would have a good chance of passing. We are encouraged by the support we have in both the Conservative and Liberal factions of both Houses. But our stumbling block is in these Senate committees. The reason for this I feel is two-fold. Seniority, plus the way the Senate functions in choosing committee membership and then holding sacred the recommendations of these committees.

You hear much discussion of the seniority system and what it does at the national level - look at the troubles Kennedy is having with his Democratic Congressional leadership. Eisenhower had the identical problem with the Republican Congress led by Taft (for a short while) then Dirksen and Halleck. The problem is seniority - and I think it's true in Minnesota too, but with a difference. Here lack of party designation plays a part. Nationally this Congressional leadership comes from "safe" districts. This is true in both the political parties but particularly the Democratic. Year after year these gentlemen go back, become more and more out of touch with the executive and the interests of the country as a whole, and control Congress.

I said in Minnesota I felt seniority is a major part of the problem - but with a difference. I was surprised to see that this bottleneck in the Senate is not generally from "safe" districts. Another thing surprised me: usually these are districts where we have local Leagues. You've heard this many times before but it's usually just after a legislative session rather than before. I'm saying it at this time for two reasons: 1) right now candidates are being chosen for the entire Minnesota Legislature. It will be 4 long years before this golden opportunity comes again. And 2) we are forever encouraging our members to be active in their political parties. Perhaps now is the time to say this again.

As League leaders what can you do? You can talk, talk, talk issues - these basic governmental reforms which you have chosen for concerted action. They have the support of both political parties and I dare say the majority of both Houses of the Legislature - if they had a chance to vote squarely on the issues. Let me give you one example in one program area - party designation. Dr. Fjelstad of Carleton College and an active Republican worker in southeastern Minnesota and now, as you know, Gov. Andersen's appointee as Chairman of the Minnesota Constitutional Revision Committee - Dr. Fjelstad had this to say to you in 1959: The people of Minnesota must be convinced that the government of Minnesota is neither non-partisan nor independent. This misconception is fostered by our "non-partisan" legislators at campaign time.

Some other thoughts for things to do are on these yellow lobbying sheets. Another idea - in Minneapolis the League units are meeting individually with their own legislator. Excellent. In other parts of the state several Leagues sharing a legislator may wish to combine in a get-together with him. Letter writing is particularly good during the session and personal talks with your legislator - we'll let you know what moments are best and with whom. Your letters last session to the chairman of the Senate Elections and Reapportionment committee were the main reason the party designation bill even got a hearing. And Minneapolis, your letters and contact with Senator Root are a prime example of how a vote can be changed in favor of party designation.

Be of good cheer, ladies. It can be done. And maybe - just maybe - this is the time. In any case - win, lose or draw - our motto continues to be the 4 Ps - patience, persistence, persuasion, precision (or accuracy) and I would add one other - politeness. We are ladies always, and time is on our side!



COME OVER TO THE CAPITOL

TO LEARN ABOUT

GOVERNMENT IN ACTION

LEGISLATIVE OBSERVERS COURSE - 1963 SESSION

Each session will be held from 10 to 12:30 across from the Capitol in the Minnesota Highway Building, room 815. We have for you outstanding professors, executive and legislative leaders and large ample facilities. These sessions are planned as Schools for anyone, male or female, interested in government. Feel free to invite your legislators' wives, community leaders, editors etc. The last 15-30 minutes of each session you will hear from our League lobbyists on how your program items are progressing through the legislature. Lunch available on your own at Highway Department cafeteria and then you may want to visit the legislature or a committee hearing.

10:10 - Announcement - gallery, committee, lunch

10:15 - prof.

11:15 - January 16

12 - lobbyist

The Constitution and How it Shapes Legislation

Professor G. Theodore Mitau from Macalester College and also a speaker from the legislature. Sen. Mooney from Governor's Committee

January 30

The Governor's Role in Initiating Legislation

Professor Ralph Fjelstad from Carleton College and also a speaker from the administration. Wm. Starnes, Commissioner of Education

February 13

The Legislature - Its Function, Organization, and How a Bill Becomes a Law.

Professor Fjelstad and speaker from the legislature. Reg. Dickman, member of House

February 27

The Role of the Political Parties

Professor Mitau and speaker from a political party. Mr. Fjorvick, Mr. Park

March 13

The Role of Pressure Groups

A Professor and also a speaker from other organization or organizations. Dr. Charles Bachman, Mr. Tallor - lobbyist for Minnesota Education Assoc.

March 27

The Crystal Ball - What's Ahead:

A Professor will discuss areas of change needed and what we as individuals and as members of organizations should be doing about this. Dr. Charles Bachman, Mrs. Sally Lither

* Lunch - ^{after} 1:00 - 2:00
Hornes Building 204
Ed Nelson, Sergeant-at-Arms

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1963 Legislative Observer Program - GOVERNMENT IN ACTION

Six sessions were held every second Wednesday from January 16 through March 27, in room 315 of the Minnesota Highway Department. The charge was \$ 5.00 per League for any number of members coming any number of sessions. See inclosed flyer for subjects, names of speakers etc. Luncheon following in cafeteria if ladies wished; cafeteria was ready for about 50 extra each time. House gallery saved 50 seats for us. Several local Leagues made arrangements (see Presidents Letter December 1962) on their own for extra dining space, gallery space etc. and many Leagues met their legislators for lunch. Only the Minneapolis League seemed to be disappointed in their small numbers that came. Coffee from the machine down the hall. Listed on blackboard each time were the committees meeting in Capitol, time and room numbers; Leaguers attended these on their own. All of these arrangements seemed to be just right and much appreciated by the local Leagues. Human rights agenda and Voters Service held workshops timed to coincide with the Observers Program.

This Government in Action Course was most favorable received. It seems to be one of the best things we do. Speakers were magnificent. Planning the programs is slightly hair-raising; you never know until the last minute whether or not you have a speaker from the legislature. The first program was supposed to include the Governor - but which one!! So the first and second programs were switched (still no recount decision) and the Commissioner of Administration spoke on the budget. The first session started off with Senator Mosler saying he could not speak because he just learned of a caucus call at 11 AM so we juggled the speakers around, stretched out the lobbyist reports and somehow made ends meet. The other programs went without a hitch except that we never knew whether we'd have 100 or 250; the room saved for the Human Rights workshop got filled by 2 unexpected busloads of students necessitating a bit of fast footwork by the Highway Building.

Lobbyist reports got better each time - more interesting, frank and open to question from the audience. Some felt we needed a 10 minute stretch but I think not. 57 local Leagues and 76 other organizations attended:

LLs - Anoka, Alexandria, Arden Hills, Battle Lake, Bemidji, Bloomington, Brooklyn Center, Columbia Heights, Edina, Excelsior, Falcon Heights, Faribault, Fergus Falls, Fridley, Golden Valley, Hopkins, Hutchinson, Maplewood, Mankato, Minneapolis, Moorhead, Mound, New Richland, North St. Paul, Oatonna, Red Wing, Richfield, Robbinsdale, Rochester, Roseville, St. Croix Valley, St. Louis Park, St. Paul, Shoreview, Wayzata, West St. Paul and White Bear Lake.

Grantville, St. Cloud, Villanova

Other organizations - AANW (Minneapolis & St. Paul branches and Minn. Division)

Minnesota Mining, Minn. Congress PTA, State Highway Department, National Council of Jewish Women (Also Minneapolis), Hennepin County Auxiliary of the Medical Assn., Minnesota Historical Society, Republican Workshop (St. Paul, Ramsey County and state), Republican F.W.O. of Northfield Minn., Stillwater Senior High School, Carleton College, Macalester, St. Thomas College, *St. Cloud State, students from Embury, India*

Press - St. Paul, Minneapolis, suburban, *Fergus Falls Journal*

For the future, I doubt that the Highway Department will have us; we badly strained all their facilities. ~~X/XXXXXXXXXX~~ Also we have far outgrown the Historical Society. I suggest we jointly sponsor a program with AANW, Republican Workshop, NFL Womens Forum, Agricultural Extension, Womens Clubs etc. add hire a hall somewhere near the Capitol. It's important for our members to be able to arrange lunch with their legislators. Our speakers are worn out running to so many womens groups. The last half hour we could subdivide by organization s for lobbyist reports.

Appendix

CONSTITUTION AGENDA & ORJoint Election of Governor & Lieutenant Governor

It became apparent several months before the session opened that joint election of Governor and Lt. Governor was a popular measure and would be introduced with support from both parties. Because we had no stand on this specific aspect of clearly fixed executive responsibility, the state Board decided to ask the membership for direction. An updating sheet was sent out in December which asked local League opinion on supporting joint election.

Meanwhile, back at the Capitol, the bill had been introduced in both House and Senate. It was so popular in the House that three identical bills with a total of 12 authors were introduced - H.F. 10, 11 and 125. The earliest, H.F. 10, authored by Mahowald, O'Brien, Searle, Iverson and Hegstrom was considered by E and R Committee to which it had been referred. In the Senate Holand, Olson and Bergerud were authors of companion bill, S. F. 17 which was sent to Judiciary Committee.

H. F. 10 had a hearing Jan. 30. League consensus was not in yet so we were observers only. The authors spoke well for the bill and it was recommended unanimously for passage. It was placed on General Orders and had its second reading Feb. 4. When it met opposition from several Liberals, Rep. Mahowald had it re-referred to Rules Committee (of which he was a member) for safe-keeping.

When the League consensus of strong support became apparent we contacted Mahowald who asked for our help in raising statewide support for the bill. He agreed to hold the bill in Rules Committee until we could issue a Call for Action and allow time for member response to their legislators.

March 11, H. F. 10 was on General Orders for the second time. It was amended slightly and passed to the calendar where the next day it passed 116 to 12.

The amendments were:

1. A clause which provided that in addition to the duties of the Lt. Governor stated in the Constitution, additional duties can be prescribed by law.
2. That compensation for Lt. Governor shall be prescribed by law instead of being double that of a state senator.

The reasoning behind these amendments is that joint election makes it possible for Lt. Governor to be a full time official so his duties and salary should reflect this change.

Rep. Mahowald chalked off his opposition as chiefly political in nature, however there was real concern that the necessary enabling election laws would be difficult to draft properly.

It was gratifying to hear Mahowald say that we had "stirred up a hornets nest" for H.F. 10. Our ability to deliver the goods for legislation of ~~and~~ our choice is our most important asset in lobbying. The excellent response to the Call for Action not only helped the bill, but raised League prestige where it really counts - with the legislators themselves.

At the request of Sen. Holand we offered testimony for S. F. 17 when it was heard by the subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments of the Senate Judiciary Committee. In addition to the League lobbyist, Senators Holand and Olson spoke for the bill. Bergerud was not there.

The sub committee, chaired by Sen. Wright, seemed favorable but wanted to check with the Revisor's Office about the rights of petitionary candidates so laid the bill over. This was a valid question and chief author Holand left the hearing feeling that the subcommittee liked the bill and would recommend it to pass after legal questions were satisfied.

The subcommittee had only two other meetings and did not report to the full Judiciary Committee, until just a few days before the end of the session. The joint election bill was in a batch of nine others recommended to lay over and was not open for discussion, so we could not testify for it.

Evaluation of postcard returns on H.F. 10 Call to Action

Twenty three Local Leagues replied by card. Their comments were specific and helpful to lobbyist. Mr. Mahowald was very interested in them and wanted to see them (but I didn't have them with me). I think it's a dandy idea for this type of Call to Action - lets try it again.

Amendment to Ease the Amending Process

League consensus on easing the amending process, after study of Doorway to Change, called for a majority of legislators to propose an amendment and a majority of those voting on the question for ratification. Because Governor Andersen's Committee on Constitutional Revision was proposing a similar amendment, the Board decided to support the Committee bill rather than draft one of its own. The bill differed from League consensus in that it required 60% majority of legislators for proposal, but it was felt most League members were more concerned with easing the ratification requirement than with juggling percentages for proposal.

After a letter from Dorothy Anderson, the Governor finally released his committee's report in February. Senators Holmquist and Holand introduced it as S. F. 1026 on March 11. In the House, the logical author, Kucera, a member of C.R. Committee refused to do so - objecting to the 60% majority for proposal. Dr. Ralph Fjelsted, Chairman of the C. R. Committee, said Kucera had voiced no objection to this when the bill was being drawn up. So the hunt for authors began and the middle of March is much too late for this. The final line up was H.R. Anderson, O'Dea, Kucera, and Sabo.

Just as H.R. Anderson was ready to introduce the bill, George French, author of the comprehensive and controversial Unemployment Compensation bill had a heart attack and the difficult job of passing the Comp. bill fell to H.R. as Chairman of the House Employment Compensation Committee. Although he said he would not introduce the amending bill until the compensation bills were resolved, H.R. finally introduced it as it became apparent that the compensation snarl would be one of the last things to be settled in the session. He did not ask for a hearing on it, nor did Sen. Holmquist who was chief author of Senate version of the comp. bill.

While author hunting we learned to our surprise that this amendment was highly controversial and would be opposed by tacnite amendment supporters who didn't want any controversial amendments to share the ballot with Amendment I.

Both authors seemed fairly interested if not enthusiastic, about the bill at the outset - but soon became involved in more urgent matters and couldn't have cared less what happened to the amending process.

The chief argument against the bill was "Why ease the majority for passage? We've been passing our amendments without difficulty." League work on the three 1962 amendments was partly responsible for this. Even without all the bad breaks it had it seems doubtful that this one would have made it through both houses. If the tacnite law amendment is ratified by the voters in 1964 it will be next to impossible to pass a similar bill in the '65 session.

Reapportionment - The Big Surprise

At the April Board meeting we informed the state Board that only the joint election amendment had any chance of getting on the 1964 ballot - all the others were considered too dangerous to the taconite amendment. As these pearls of wisdom were dropping from our lips the House was passing (89 to 37) a very controversial amendment, the 1960 Amendment No. 2. This bill, H.F. 292 had been introduced in January by Carl Iverson and had been lying dormant in the E & R Committee since then. It had our unofficial rating as the bill least likely to succeed especially in the House, so we completely ignored it.

Shocked into action by the House passage and Betty Kane's report that Sen. Rosenmeier wanted this one on the ballot, we testified against it in Sen. Wright's subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments. The committee of five, Wright, Mitchell, Popham and Krieger (Novak absent) seemed interested in our objections to the bill and our vow to work hard to defeat it if it came up again. Betty Kane was called on to answer their more technical questions.

Now it was our turn to use taconite - we suggested that such an unpopular measure might harm others on the ballot with it. This was a direct appeal to Sen. Wright, who as Chairman of Senate Tax Committee, had a personal stake in the success of the taconite amendment and as chairman of the subcommittee through which all amendments must pass was in an excellent position to guard his baby. Sen. Rosenmeier had told Betty Kane that he didn't care about taconite since it was only a temporary measure while reapportionment was basic. He was probably one of the very few Senators who felt this way, but as chairman of Judiciary he still had a very good chance of getting reapportionment on the ballot.

A week before the predicted wind-up of the session, Sen. Wright's subcommittee finally met and decided on which amendments to recommend to full committee. Because our state Convention was at that moment in the throes of program making, I called Sen. Wright to find out what his report contained so we might have a better idea of what would be on the ballot. He told me the only amendment recommended to pass was the Bar Bill (eliminates 8 obsolete provisions of Constitution, sponsored by Minn. Bar Assn.) joint Election of Gov.-Lt.Gov. would be recommended to lay over because of doubts over independent candidates and Reapportionment would get no recommendation and would be open for discussion. Later in the day when we went to Sen. Rosenmeier to find out when the full committee would meet he was very irritated by the fact that we knew the contents of the subcommittee report before he did.

May 16, the day after the League Convention, the Judiciary Committee had a hastily called meeting. We would not have found ~~it~~ out about it if Betty Kane had not made arrangements for Sen. Parish to call her as soon as he received the notice of the meeting.

The Bar Bill had been rewritten in the Revisor's office so that all eight obsolete sections could be removed by one question on the ballot, instead of requiring eight questions as originally written. Revisor Esther Taniljanovich offered the opinion that this might be unconstitutional but it was such a non-controversial amendment she doubted if anyone would take it to court. Sen. Dunlap, Senate author, was responsible for getting this new form for the amendment. The full committee recommended it to pass.

Discussion of the reapportionment bill was opened by co-author Benson who pointed out it had passed House already and was a good bill. He was backed up by Dosland and McGuire who said bill had backing of Farm Bureau and Farmer's Union. Parish spoke against it, objecting to the 33% metropolitan factor. At this point, I suddenly realized that Se. Rosenmeier was about to close discussion. At the other Judiciary meetings I had attended he was careful to call on anyone in the

"audience" who had come to testify and usually even asked the general question, "Is there anyone else who would like to speak?" So I was waiting to be called on, especially since he had assured me several weeks earlier that I would indeed be permitted to give the League's stand on this question.

After leaping to my feet and receiving his permission to speak I stressed how unpopular the amendment was in 1960 and how we would work to defeat it again. Sen. Novak tried to trip me up by distorting what I had said. McGuire asked if it would be possible to work out any amendment which the League would approve. His tone of voice and my inept answer brought laughter from the committee.

Sen. Wright gave the League a King-sized compliment - he said "the girls" had been up to the subcommittee meeting and convinced him that if they worked against it, it wouldn't pass and he didn't want to see it on the ballot. Subcommittee members Krieger and Popham echoed his sentiments.

As the discussion went against the bill, Sen. Rosenmeier said he didn't think this committee should rule on the content of the bill, since it had already been approved by E & R and had been sent to Judiciary, as is customary, only to approve the form. This idea brought puzzled frowns to the committee but no one backed him up so Sen. Rosenmeier called for the vote, which was 8 to 5 against the bill:

Voting to pass the amendment:

G. J. Benson - L
W. Donland - C
R. Hanson - C
M. McGuire - L
H. Nelson - C

Voting to Lay Over the Amendment:

W. Anderson - L
Bergerud - C
Davies - L
Krieger - C
Mosier - L
Popham - C
Parks - C
Farish - L

Present but not voting: Rosenmeier, Wright, Novak. With the exception of Krieger, a rural-urban split, rather than caucus split. Novak's abstaining from voting seems inexplicable.

Betty Kane was present, but since she had just been elected D.F.L. state chairwoman a few days earlier, it seemed wiser not to have her testify. If someone had asked a technical question I would have referred it to her as a resource expert - but nothing did come up, so she did not speak.

A day before the session ended the proposed amendment to delete eight obsolete provisions from the Constitution was passed. It will be Amendment No. 2 on the ballot. Authors were Mahowald in House and Dunlap in Senate. No other amendments will be on the ballot.

General Thoughts on Constitutional Revision

We must organize so that each category can have a separate lobbyist to keep track of every bill introduced in that area. This would not involve going to countless meetings but would mean:

1. Talking to author in person after bill is introduced to find out whether he's going to request hearing or what his plans are. This should be pleasant work - authors love to talk about their own bills.
2. If bill will be heard, check every week (by phone) with clerk of the Committee to which it's ~~had~~ been referred to see when it will come up. It may never come up, but one person should be checking all the time.
3. Arrange for testimony, if desired, with Legislative chairman and President. Visit committee a couple of times to watch procedure.

The size of the majority which passed the reapportionment amendment was a shocking reminder of how little the legislators know about the subject. There are many new legislators - don't we have an obligation to get some type of basic information to them? If we don't attack reapportionment more aggressively it's going to attack us and we'll be on the defensive against a ppor amendment again.

Somewhere along the line I had absorbed the notion that many legislators were hostile to League. Such a surprise to find courteous, even friendly, attitudes from everyone I contacted - even the reputedly ferocious Sen. Wright. If others have shared my suspicion of the legislators, no wonder we have a hard time finding lobbyists.

It seems likely that some of the steam for joint election of Gov. & Lt. Gov. will die down after two years of having both of the same party. We may need to take a more virorous role in promotion this one in 1965. The best time for this would be before the session starts.

I will be eternally grateful to the Legislative Chairman for the help she gave a very green lobbyist. Her background of information was remarkable. I relied on her advice at every turn. Some times it was helpful just to have someone with whom to share a small triumph or tragedy - no one else followed the intricate progress of my bills closely enough to know all the details and worries involved. It was comforting to know too, that if personal involvements kept me from keeping an important date at the Capitol, she could fill in.

Thanks too, to Betty Kane for her quick and enthusiastic response in our hour of need on reapportionment.

P.S. I still want to work on some kind of handbook for lobbyists but haven't one spare second to think about it now. Maybe it will be my summer project if we can get taconite squared away.

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TO: Ann

FROM: Marion

SUBJECT Call to Action on SCAD
Feb. 14, 1963

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

15th and WASHINGTON AVES. S.E.

MINNEAPOLIS 14, MINNESOTA

DATE

It was a limited Call to Action to Leagues whose legislators sat on House Appropriations or Senate Finance - 12 Leagues:

15 Leagues replied

- 6 local LWV wrote letter to legislator, but no report that members did
- 6 contacted members and encouraged them to write as well as sending letter from League
- 1 did either of the above. Postcard ambiguous

Letter like the one inclosed was sent from state LWV to all members of both committees.

Member response apparantly was good. Mr. McDonald of SCAD tell s me many legislators greet him by saying his is the agency they are hearing about from home. With the secret vote, it's very hard to tell what real effect it had.

C O P Y

Same letter sent to all members of House Appropriations Committee & Senate Finance Comm.

February 14, 1965

The Honorable Douglas Head
House Chambers
St. Paul, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Head:

When you consider the appropriations for the State Commission Against Discrimination, we would like you to remember these facts:

1. Since its creation in 1955, the Fair Employment Practices Commission had operated with a skeleton staff. It has received no budget increases in eight years except civil service merit increases for its employees.
2. City FEPC's have processed a considerable share of the employment complaints during this time. There are no similar local housing agencies.
3. In the first month after the new housing law went into effect, there were ten housing complaints, compared with no employment complaints. Last year the Commission processed 25 employment cases. Thus the new law would appear to have increased the responsibility of this agency many times.
4. When the League of Women Voters decided to support legislation as a necessary means of eliminating discriminatory practices, it was because of the commission method of enforcement. Like other citizens and the legislature itself, we recognized the strong need for an educational approach to this problem. We believe that the Commission should be more than a complaint-processing office.

While we do not feel qualified to judge what funds should be provided to do the job which obviously needs to be done, in the light of the above facts, SCAD's request to triple their services is reasonable and probably less than the minimum required.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Harold J. Watson
League of Women Voters of Minnesota

PARTY DESIGNATION in 1963 SESSION

This received prime emphasis by the L&W. At the state Council Meeting in May 1962, Miss Shimmin and Mrs. Duff held legislative workshops using Party Designation as an example. (See accompanying workshop material.)

In December of 1962, planning began for the Party Designation bill with Mrs. Mantis, our superb lobbyist, starting her telephone calls to legislators inviting them to be authors.

January 1963: Political parties were informed of our plans, sought their support and both parties were willing to assist us in every way possible. Slate of authors selected in the House; unable to secure authors in Senate. Forsythe cautions the League not to work too early to build support, wait for proper time. (Jan. 18 memo). Analysis of House and Senate Committees made by Mrs. Duff. January 26 statewide GOF meeting: Minneapolis Tribune: "Minnesota Republican leaders voted to make Party Designation their key objective in the 1963 State Legislature." Letters mailed to many organizations soliciting their help on Party Designation by Mrs. Wash (turned up almost nothing - so skip for the future.)

February: Republican Central Committee secures 2 Senate Conservative authors and bill was introduced Feb. 11. That noon Mr. Farr, Mr. Forsythe, Mrs. Mantis, Anderson and Duff met in the Capitol to discuss plans for a hearing Feb. 26th in the Senate E. & R. Committee. (Late January a most fascinating committee meeting, chaired by our chief author in the House, Mr. Klaus where he brought together all the elements of support in both caucuses, hashed out their differences in approach and decided on a unified front of action. Mrs. Mantis, Duff and Wright attended. Almost everybody there had his own Party Designation bill sticking out his back pocket. Much fascinating discussion of where to place names on machine or paper ballots, how about at large districts, independent category??? etc. etc.) Letters flying back and forth between authors, League committee, political parties. Local Leagues were urged to write to their senators asking them to support this measure on E. & R. committee. Republican party also worked with their own members. Action in House and Senate were timed to coincide. This involved a surprise maneuver mid-Feb. in the House where because of an impossible committee Mr. Klaus planned to get the bill directly on the floor by amending it to an iniquitous election law. As luck would have it, that particular law (one of Forrest Talbot's but only the author, not Talbot, knew about the plan) got hung up in committee and in the meantime one of the Liberals not in the know threw in his Party Designation bill so that ended the surprise maneuver. Meanwhile things moved onward in the Senate where authors and supporters spoke at the committee hearing. Endless phone calls, conferences etc. etc.

March: Senate committee defeats bill 10-7 (all the Liberals plus Ogdahl and Bergerud voted yes). Senator Norm Larson moves to table the bill.
March 7: Bipartisan committee met and decided on the strategy of the bill in the Senate. We were assured of 12 to 14 votes from the Conservatives and 22-24 from the Liberals. Kept in constant touch with political leaders in regards to when it could be called on the floor under Rule 71. March 8, Rep. Klaus introduces bill into House. March 13 urged legislative observers to write to their members. March 15 another meeting with all 5 Senate authors plus Mr. Klaus and Republican Central Committee. Final arrangements were discussed, L. Larson was to request the bill out and Thuet and Langley to support this motion. Republicans were to interview each of the yes Senate Conservatives to be sure of that vote margin. Call to Action to the Leagues from those areas to mail letters special delivery to arrive in Senate chambers Monday March 18.

March 16 Minneapolis reporter called Mrs. Mantis about an article he was writing on Party Designation after talking with Lew Larson. Asked Mrs. M. all kinds of questions and said L. Larson made his position clear that he is planning to bring this bill out. Thought it could help the cause. Mrs. Mantis called Mrs. Duff because she was skeptical about his reasoning since we were trying hard to keep it quiet. Mrs. D. got reporter to remove part but city editor put it back in. March 17 long article appeared in Sunday's Tribune. "It's going to be close" said Larson "and it's going to be interesting." March 18 noon, Mrs. Mantis called Republican Central Committee; they had not completed their survey. 3 PM still working on the senators. I was to call back at 5 PM. Things look pretty good said David Krogseng, "We're having a few problems but it looks O.K.. Mr. Johnson (exec. sec.) talked with Senator Zwaah about this matter. We have good relations there and did not want to put anything over him."

March 19, Senator Thust's office calls Mrs. Mantis informing her the Conservative authors will not be able to bring the bill out. That's all she knew.

The rest of the ins and outs in both Houses are reported at length in the issues of Capitol Letter.

April: See inclosed copy of Minnesota Newspaper Assn. release sent to all papers in the state giving details of Senate action March 27. See also inclosed copy of letter sent by Mrs. Duff to the local Leagues which received the Call to Action March 16th. There was wide coverage in the local Leagues and in the press around the state giving many details of what happened. Repressions everywhere. George Farr took to the air and press blasting the Senate Conservatives for "betraying the LNV" etc. etc. In Red Wing, Rochester, Edina and perhaps others we have not heard directly about, the fur flew. The Conservative legislators really got blasted via the press and their party and the League too for being publically in favor of an issue but then not voting for it. See press clippings, ~~1446th~~ local League letters etc.

Over in the House the committee was clobbering the bill (see Capitol Letter) but through the brilliance of our authors Bassett and Klaus a way was figured out - filing formal notice under Rule 56 a week in advance and then calling that Rule before E & R subcommittee got to the chair with their amended, slaughtered bill - to get the original Party Designation bill directly onto General Orders. But 2 days earlier the House had started using Special Orders. So the authors pushed for a roll call to move the bill from General to Special Orders. There were 70 yes votes, 7 short of the necessary 2/3rds. According to our calculations we had only a bare majority and are still trying to figure out where all these extra votes came from.

April 30; Mrs. Mantis lunches with Rep. Klaus and he toys with the thought of doing something. Senator Lew Larson's much-loved gas bill (up 1¢ for more roads money) has passed the House and has final vote in Senate this week. The LNV legislative Committee toys with the thought of approaching Sen. Larson next week. Hanging like a dark cloud over the horizon the entire month of April is a little bit of blackmail. Rumor has it that the opponents of Party Designation in the Legislature are saying to those Conservatives who want to vote for the bill, "You vote yes and we'll make the GGP pay for the recount of the Governor's race." Your choice - the bill and bankruptcy or no bill and solvency. Mr. Klaus is very anxious that this information be kept confidential and we are abiding by his wishes. Peg Spoo from Rochester called Ann Duff the third week in April with this tidbit and somehow - not the LNV - a Rochester reporter picked it up and printed an article about it. Mrs. Spoo is sending a copy to Mr. Klaus (he gently and kindly acknowledges it but does not want even to talk about it) and Mrs. Mantis.

ETHICS IN GOVERNMENT - 1963 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Under this Continuing Responsibility, the League wanted lobby regulation legislation and strengthening of existing "conflict of interest" legislation.

Nothing happened in the 1963 session on "conflict of interest." We still would like to see financial disclosure of sources and amounts of income related to public service, on the spot disclosure of personal interest in legislation, and prohibitions against certain incompatible activities. Thoughts for the future - we should do more to keep this issue alive in the press.

There were several happenings in the field of lobby regulation. Our League consensus called for disclosure of name and address of lobbyist, name of employer, nature of legislation with which he is concerned, nature of activities in which he engages, amount of money contributed to his lobbying action and by whom, and the terms of his employment. The action started right off - January 15th the day Permanent Rules in the House were adopted. We were caught completely by surprise having no idea there was any interest in this among the controlling Conservative caucus (thought for the future - never again!!!). On January 15th everyone expected Rep. Cina (L) to offer an amendment to the proposed Rule 68 dealing with registration of lobbyists. His amendment was expected to require lobbyists to submit a monthly report of lobbying expenditures and listing of salaries and expenses received in such employment. The original proposal of Rule 68 required only registration of lobbyist's name, name of employer, and subject of legislation. What happened? Rep. Klaus (C) was the one who offered the amendment. On the roll call vote 12 Conservatives (Dickinson, Erdahl, Essau, Falkenhagen, Hall, Jopp, Klaus, Krenik, Schula, A. Schumann, Searle and Voxland) voted with 49 Liberals to give 61 Yeas against 68 Nays. Three Liberals (Batties, Iverson, and V. L. Johnson) voted with the Conservatives. (On January 8th Rep. Cina's attempt to add the new rule failed. All Liberals supported it, all Conservatives opposed it. Interesting switch.) Rule 68 was later adopted as originally proposed. It conforms to a similar Senate rule. This is the first time the House has had such a rule.

2/3
John
1/16 = 90

Two bills to regulate lobbying were subsequently introduced by Conservatives who had voted no to Repl Klaus' amendment. H. F. 794 authored by Frenzel, Flakns, Bang, Yngve and Graw did not include disclosure by the lobbyist of expenses received from the "principal" or any statement by the "principal." In fact the bill specifically excluded fees and salaries. Mr. Frenzel was quoted in the Minneapolis Tribune 2/24/65: "We don't think it's important to the people whether a guy's a high-cost lobbyist or a low-cost lobbyist, just so long as we know he's a lobbyist." Mr. Yngve was quoted: "The amendment went too far into areas that it wasn't really necessary to go into." The 5 authors felt the bill would isolate and identify pressures being brought on legislators and give the public information to which it's entitled. Frenzel, "We feel the public wants to know what's being spent; if there are abuses this will spotlight them or eliminate them."

Rep. Ashback (C), Edlund (C), Christensen (C) and Barr (L) - only Barr voted for the Klaus amendment - introduced H.F. 843, very close to the LWV consensus. He consulted (Ashback) with his local League friends before drawing this up, I think, judging from the calls I got from his area. We immediately contacted him, offering our support and trying to get the 2 groups to work together on H.F. 843. Rep. French, chairman of the House Civil Administration Committee where the bills went, had a heart attack right then. The authors conferred, planned a joint hearing but then did not ask for it because of Mr. French's illness and the pile up of bills in that committee. Nothing happened in the Senate and the House authors did not seem interested in doing anything about this - naturally, considering the resistance to this among the Senate leaders.

(over)

VOTER REGISTRATION

Leg. Report (done - by Fria. M. Hall)

INTRODUCTION: In view of our interest in extending voter registration to smaller governmental units, the LWV of Minnesota was strongly interested when Rep. Schwarzkopf introduced H.F. 1473 on March 28, and pleased to be asked by him to do whatever we could to assist in its passage. The bill would extend mandatory voter registration to municipalities between 5 and 10,000 pop. and contained an option to adopt a registration system for counties. In view of problems encountered in the 1962 elections, this bill was thought have a fair chance of passage.

STRATEGY: In planning for the House committee hearing the testimony was planned to be brief because of the volume of legislation going through the Elections committee. Each proponent was "assigned" a different role.

1. Rep. Schwarzkopf noted that in the recent election 361 precincts in the state had more votes cast than voters eligible. Also it was suspected that there were instances of ineligible voters in areas where registration is not required.
2. LWV testified to the basic importance of, and need for, permanent personal registration to keep out unqualified persons, to provide order and regularity and to facilitate a correct count of ballots. Emphasis was on protection of honest vote rather than on corruption.
3. Mrs. Louise Kuderling, former LWV lobbyist, testified as an individual out of her experience with election laws. She spoke of costs and administration of the law.

Though four members of the committee represent towns newly covered by the law, and a fifth expressed strong opposition to the bill later, no testimony was heard against the bill and it was unanimously recommended to pass.

LOBBYING EFFORTS: Principle ~~possible~~ opposition was expected to come from legislators representing districts having within them municipalities newly covered by the law (about 10 newly covered, 10 of which have registration systems under present permissive legislation.)

Since the most effective lobbying comes from the legislators' "home front", 17 Leagues in areas newly covered were contacted (see time for action). A good example of the great help Local Leagues can be is provided by use made of the following information in a letter to Representative Dickenson from Bemidji LWV.

27
When the 1960 census showed Bemidji below 10,000 pop. and therefore no longer covered by the registration law, the Council abolished registration. Citizen response (including members of the LWF) plus some second thoughts on the part of the Council resulted in the reestablishment of the registration system even in the face of the expense involved in doing the entire card system over again!

This was one of the few effective arguments we had against the oft-heard statement, 'These communities don't need registration, everybody knows everybody else.'

Prior to floor debate, as far as possible, legislators whose towns were newly covered and in whose district there is no League were interviewed. Answers by most were non-committal. "I haven't checked with the folks back home"- "I haven't made up my mind as to the need for this bill". One Representative whose reaction would, we thought give an indication of the prospects ^{for} the bill was Rep. Searle of Waseca whom we were unable to reach before floor debate. Formerly a member of the Elections committee and the Interim commission on election laws, we thought his experience with the field of election laws might alter his reaction to the fact that Waseca would be covered by this law. He was very frank. Had we reached him prior to the house debate we would have been better prepared for the storm that broke over the author's head when the bill reached the committee of the whole. This dialog is typical of feeling against the bill.

Rep.: "1173 is a bad bill." Lobbyist: "Perhaps if you don't feel your own town needs it you may feel registration would be important in suburban communities with their closeness to the cities and constant mobility of population." Rep.: "The bill should be written for the suburbs then." Lob.: "It is interesting I think that Bemidji reinstated registration at considerable expense when it was no longer mandatory for them. It would seem to indicate they feel registration important for communities under 10,000 pop." Rep.: "That is interesting but of course they have already experienced a registration system." Lob.: "In view of your knowledge of the value of registration and your experience with election laws what is your strongest objection to the bill?" Rep.: "It would be an accusation of corruption in a small town, they'd take it as a real slap in the face."

FLOOR DEBATE: Opposition during floor debate centered around the county option, some legislators

3.
felt that counties could not set reg. system up arbitrarily interfering with established systems in various municipalities (legislators from areas where large ~~suburban~~ ~~cities~~ municipalities are underrepresented on county boards were especially upset). Others claim this portion is not clearly written re registration in ^{sections of} rural counties. That this furor over the county option (while no doubt sincere on the part of some) may have been a red herring seems to be indicated by the fact that the author's promise to delete the county option changed no one's mind about the bill. It died on General Orders, progressed by the author.

SENATE ACTION, COMMITTEE ONLY: If a committee hearing as some have said, should be staged just as effectively as a theater production S.F. 1516 was one of the poorest productions in history. Its prime Senate author, having several important controversial bills on which to work and time being short, turned it over to another, equally busy senator. On April 16 at the end of a busy, bill-packed meeting 10 minutes remained. The chairman called up H.F. 1516 to the apparent surprise of the senator that had inherited it, certainly to the surprise of the LNW lobbyist, who not having seen any LNW business on the committee schedule was not in attendance. News of the rough treatment afforded Comp. bill H.F. 1473 during floor debate had of course reached ~~the~~ the senate author, and he probably never intended to have it brought up at all. His lack of enthusiasm coupled with ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ end-of-the-meeting foot shuffling detracted somewhat from the communications process. Mrs. Louise Kuderling, former LNW lobbyist, attending the hearing out of personal interest in the field of election laws, made an excellent plea for the bill. There being no time left that morning the bill was laid over. Though questioned at succeeding meetings of the committee, the authors, having other work to accomplish, apparently did not wish to occupy themselves with a bill dead in the House. A last lobbying effort to induce the author to bring up the bill at the last scheduled committee meeting was unsuccessful. colleagues

REASONS FOR DEFEAT: 1. Introduced too late in session, legislators could not afford to offend
2. Not enough pre-interviews of both affected and unaffected legislators on their specific objections.
3. Not early enough nor strong enough pressure on Senate authors.
4. Climate of public opinion surrounding recent elections was not properly exploited for this purpose.
5. Press seemed not to know this bill existed and efforts to get publicity were too little and too late.

4.
NOTES FOR FUTURE WORK:

1. State C.R. chairman could:

- a. Keep account between now and next session which of the listed governmental units voluntarily initiate registration systems.
- b. Watch any studies made of recount process and election for statements to the effect that registration is an important element in facilitating a correct count of ballots.
- c. Obtain any helpful information from Leagues that have helped set up reg. systems in their own communities.
- d. Send to LNWs having within their own areas any of the listed governmental units the following information and anything else pertinent;
Information from recount studies
The fact that a law, though not passed, is "in the works" to establish mandatory reg.
The fact that once reg. is established cost is not great.

2. LNWs in the involved districts could be very helpful by:

- a. Helping to initiate registration through pressure on councils, building public opinion, offering help in setting up reg.
 - b. If not enough woman-power to do (a.) interview local legislator and inform state C.R. chairman of his specific arguments for or against. When observing at local councils keep track of any feeling expressed for or against and note any interested influential individuals for use as letter-writers during the session.
3. If LNWs not in involved districts could put the question on legislative questionnaires, it would help legislators to know someone is interested in this subject.

An approximately correct list of governmental units between 5 & 10,000 pop. that have not established reg. voluntarily

Alexandria	Marshall
Cloquet	Mendota Hts
Crookston	Montevideo
Detroit Lakes	Mound
Ely	Mounds View
Fairmont	Orono
Falcon Hts.	Pipestone
Grand Rapids	St. Peter
Hastings	Shakopee
Hutchinson	Stillwater
International Falls	Thief River Falls
Litchfield	Waseca
Little Falls	Worthington

New Brighton and Northfield are in the pop. bracket but I am unsure whether either has reg.

REVISION OF CORRUPT PRACTICES LAW

HISTORY: Early in 1961, after study of the Corrupt Practices Law, Minn. Leaguers agreed that the public has a right to know where political money comes from and how it is spent and that public reports are the best way of providing this information. Toward this goal revision of the present laws governing campaign financing should include making dollar limitations more realistic, flexible and enforceable as well as bringing the volunteer committee under more control. This consensus enabled the L&V to support two bills introduced on this subject in the last session; one by the Governor's Commission on ethics, the other by the 1960 Interim Commission on Election Laws. Neither of the bills were enacted into law.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS: No sign of any bill similar to the one recommended by the Governor's Commission (Florida-type law) ever appeared this session. Feb. 12 a St. Paul paper reported Attny General Mondak's indorsement of a Florida-type law in a speech at a legislative workshop at a local college and I thought this might prelude some legislative action but it did not. There is strong feeling against such a drastic law for Minn. which, many say, is not traditionally very corrupt. Such a law has never been passed in this country except after strong public outcry following a big scandal (Florida dog-racing tracks). California's Governor Brown is now battling ferocious odds to pass a law requiring full reporting of sources of campaign funds.

On Jan. 25 H.F. 162 (comp. bill S.F. 1019) was introduced by two former members of the 1960 Interim Commission (G. Wright & Letz L) It is similar to the Interim Commission bill which was defeated last session. Spending limits are the present basic limits plus an additional 5¢ for each vote cast in the state in the previous general election in the case of the governor and other constitutional officers, and an additional 5¢ for each vote cast in the district in the case of state senator and representative. These limits apply only to the candidate and his personal campaign committee. Using figures from the 1958 election, candidates for governor could spend approximately \$67,000. (present limit is \$7,000.) Candidates for state senator in a district where 25,000 people voted at the previous election could spend about \$2,000. (present limit is \$600.) The bill removes the \$10,000. limit on ~~state~~ state central committees of political parties.

The bill updates purposes for which a candidate may spend money, reduces the number of reports required of municipal candidates to a more manageable 4 and extends coverage to municipalities over 20,000 pop.

2.
The bill does not tighten up reporting provisions for the volunteer committee. It does change the place of filing of volunteer committees for statewide candidates to the office of the Secretary of State so that if the parties should report the existence of opposition volunteer committees to that office it might be possible to assemble data on total amounts spent.

A question relevant to the validity of this law as an improvement in public reporting is whether, with removal of the limit on the party central committee and raising of candidate's limits, the focus of reporting can be brought back from the volunteer committee to committees from which more thorough reports are required such as party committees and ~~xxx~~ to the candidate's own reports (must itemize receipts and disbursements).

An interesting note on the question of bringing the focus of reporting back from the volunteer committee is the tax deductibility feature of these bills. Minnesota in 1955 became one of two states in the U.S. to allow candidates to deduct campaign expenses the limits of such deductions being set forth in the Minn. Income Tax Law, Chap. 290.09, (governor and U.S. senator \$5,000., U.S. representative and state constitutional officers \$3,500., state legislators \$500.). All versions of the Interim Commission bill this session would allow deductions up to the newly expanded spending limits, not a significantly greater percentage of allowable expenditures since formerly the governor, for example could deduct \$5,000. of his \$7,000. allowable. The point is, if the candidate wishes to take advantage of the deductibility feature he obviously must account in his personal expenditure report for the amount he wishes to deduct. This could have two effects, more responsible public reporting and an increase in the amount of the candidate's expenses borne by the public. In an article re the current senate investigations into the influence of lobbyists on legislation a columnist recently joined a number of experts in the field who feely allowing the public to bear a larger share of campaign expenses through deductions or tax credits would provide a broader base for financing and help to reduce the influence of special interest groups.

Sec. 7 subd. 2 has a curious history which should be elaborated because in the event volunteer committee reporting provisions are strengthened more ~~its~~ ~~by~~ ~~its~~ presence as a mechanism to channel large contributions through committees will be necessary to the ^{probably}

3
effectiveness of the law, and because it became one of the controversial points of debate this session. It provides that no person, firm, association or copartnership shall disburse, expend or contribute in any manner for political purposes during any primary election, a sum of money in excess of \$100. for any one candidate, office or issue nor an amount in excess thereof in any general or other election except through a party or political committee. This section appears as new language in the Interim com. report and all subsequent variations but it has actually been in the law with only slight variation since 1912. It was inadvertently repealed by typographical error during the 1959 recodification of the entire election law. See comment page 9, Report of the Minnesota Legislative Interim Commission on Election Laws, 1961 as follows:

COMMENT: Subd. 2 That part of this section which was previously left out of the law by a typographical omission is reinserted. The provisions formerly limited the amount of money that could be contributed by a person or association to \$50. unless the contribution was made to a volunteer committee. As it has been reinserted the amount is increased to \$100. in a primary or a general election for each candidate, office or issue, unless the contribution is made to either a party or a political committee. The result is to permit larger individual contributions without having to contribute to a political committee.

There are differing opinions about how important this section is. Certainly its omission since 1959 has not made an appreciable difference in operation of the law. Those who consider it the heart of the Corrupt Practices Act do so because they feel its purpose is not primarily the limitation on individual contributions per se but rather ~~that~~ that all significant political expenditures will be reported to the public through committee reports required by law. The Attorney General has ruled that this provision does not apply to a candidate for expenditures in his own behalf.

Opponents feel that if the foregoing is its purpose it is poorly written. The press, for example, has reported it as simply a limitation on the amount an individual may contribute, an impression candidates naturally wish to discourage.

Lobbying efforts on this issue were helpful in educating legislators but not in retaining the provision in its present form. No one was willing to undertake the job of rewriting and re-education at that point in the session. (Note for lobbyist-much misunderstanding

41
resulted because legislators unfamiliar with the bill were influenced on this provision by information from one author who they mistakenly believed had been on the Interim Com.)

H.F. 388 (Hall-c) and companion bill S.F. 1049 are similar in ~~all but minor~~ respects to H.F. 162 & S.F. 1019 with one major exception. In 388 & 1049 the ~~sections~~ ^{sections} of the law which now prohibit corporation contributions to political campaigns is amended to add a prohibition against contributions by labor unions.

HOUSE ACTION: Feb. 15 was the first of two subcommittee meetings hearing H.F. 162. The 15 page bill was reviewed section with chairman Rep. Pederson allowing who wished to be heard. At several intervals during the meeting Rep. Our Johnson asked whether the volunteer committee was included in sections under discussion and if not whether the committee did not believe that it should be. Mr. Wright said that it not included because we must be realistic about the law, that the candidate must not be held responsible for the operations of committees over which the candidate had no control. Rep. Lutz that during the Interim Commission meetings he was a member of the minority that wished more control of the volunteer committee but the majority prevailed and this bill resulted which he now authors because he considers it a definite improvement over the present situation.

The third subcommittee meeting was the first clash of forces supporting and opposing a ban on labor union contributions, (see enclosed notes) It became apparent at this point that the corporation and labor bans were going to be not only the focal point of argument but the only issue on which this bill would be decided.

OUR STRATEGY: Minn. LAW has a stand in which members express a desire for both unions and corporations and corporations the same. This stand has been a problem legislatively because laws have been introduced in all forms since the work of the Interim Com. During the 1961 session LAW supported one law that allowed both labor unions and corporations to contribute and one that maintained the status quo (corp. no labor unions yes). This session of course the two introduced were status quo and both banned. To implement our stand we would have to oppose or take no stand on the Interim Com. report and support at the same time bills that allowed both to contribute and bills that banned both.

We decided in planning testimony that someone should ~~not~~ be speaking for the

5.
merits of the basic bill. Someone should be the voice of the public in favor of public reporting. Someone should ~~also~~ remind both legislators and the press of the fact that more was involved than sections 11 and 12 of a 15 page bill. This function seemed a logical one for the LNV to fulfill.

FULL
COMMITTEE
HEARING:

Of the 19 members of the House Elections Committee only the 5 members of the sub-committee heard testimony on provisions of the bill other than those dealing with the bans on corp. and labor unions. Some members of the committee expressed amazement and some confusion at the variety of issues that came up during the subsequent 4 hour floor debate. During the 1 hr full committee hearing the LNV gave the only testimony in favor of the basic revision bill. Our testimony stressed the LNV's support of the law not as a panacea but as a necessary updating and measure of improvement over the present law. and detection. Rather than speaking of prevention of corruption we emphasized our hope that increased public awareness of the cost of campaigning through public reporting would result in a broader base for campaign financing. All other testimony dealt with Sec. 11 & 12 (see arguments from subcom.) A vote against an amendment to remove the labor ban showed the committee lined up 5 to 9 with independent C.A. (Gus) Johnson voting with the 4 man liberal minority. H.R. 388 was then recommended to pass by the same vote.

BILL ON
GENERAL ORDERS
ONE MONTH:

The delay here may have been due to a number of factors-Taconite Amendment support by labor felt essential for its passage at the polls-problems with unemployment compensation leg.-decision on gubernatorial race.

April 8 a new element was introduced in the picture. Rep. Hall's new amendments were apparently designed to overcome objections by some union leaders that his original bill discriminated against labor unions. It was apparently an attempt also to answer testimony that the bill would have stopped labor representatives from lobbying during legislative sessions. Under the new amendments farm cooperatives, professional associations, trusts and estates and perhaps such organizations as the Farm Bureau and the Farmer's Union would be barred from contributing political funds. Another section would make it clear that the bill is not intended to prohibit "legal lobbying activities" and contains a clause which specifically recognizes that any individual can "voluntarily contribute his money, personal services or other thing of value" to political campaigns.

6. Political science experts with whom I was able to speak felt this extension of prohibitions to be a step backwards because the law and as ~~the~~ a result, campaigns would be newly complicated without there being added to the law realistically enforceable provisions. It must be noted, however that these are the same experts who feel that any such prohibitions (corp. and labor union included) are unrealistic and tend to obscure attempts at understanding campaign finance.

FLOOR
DEBATE:

After 4 hours of debate the Committee of the Whole gave the bill with all amendments preliminary approval over liberal opposition with Mrs. Torgerson joining the liberals. Hall and Wright led defense of the bill, testified that the purpose of the bill was to "free the people" so that members of these organizations would not be compelled to contribute their dues to help elect candidates they might oppose. Liberals threatened veto and objected because the bill places no limit on expenditures by volunteer committees and does not require them to make detailed reports of the money they receive.

UP FOR FINAL PASSAGE: I wish I knew what happened between preliminary approval and final passage here but

(HF 388)
I have no idea. Majority leader Dirlam said he believed the bill should have further consideration and his motion to rerefer brought only scattered noes.

1st ATTEMPT AT OVERHAUL: Rep. Wright asked committee to remove controversial material from H.F. 162 and send it

out of committee with approval. Controversy over sec. 7 seems to have started with Sen. Bergerud (see senate hearings) Some members of the committee wished a guarantee from Rep. Hall that he would not add to H.F. 162 the prohibition on contributions by labor unions, farm organizations, trusts etc. that had been a part of H.F. 388. They felt it should not be recommended to pass without this guarantee. H.F. 162 minus sec. 7 was recommended to pass.

LOBBYING
ACTIVITY:

S.F. 1019 having passed the Senate and found to be identical to HF 162 was substituted for 162 and took over its position on general orders. Research was started on prospects for passage. On being assured controversial material was out of SF 1019 House Speaker Duxbury said he saw no obstacle to moving it on special orders. Thinking his statement might be indicative of some support, a note was left for Rep. Wright indicating the conversation with the Speaker and our offer to help if desired.

2nd ATTEMPT
AT OVERHAUL:

Sat. May 4 Wright moved the bill be returned to committee for some changes. At this point in the session back to committee usually means death but a special committee meeting

~~was called~~

7. was called. Some changes were made to accede to requests by N.M.N. Broadcasters Assn. (made bill no more restrictive than F.C.C. requirement). Then came a strategy move. In an effort to get around the possibility of amendment of Sec. 11 & 12 the committee removed them entirely. This had the effect of a return to the status quo since the Sec. 11 & 12 in the present law would remain in effect. Amendable material having been removed Speaker Duxbury was reported to have promised to sustain an objection to any attempt to add a new section on the grounds it was similar to another law introduced this session. Strategy was to include recommending bill onto consent calendar! (because it was no longer controversial!) If 10 or more hands raised to strike it from the consent calendar Rep. Wright said he would move to place it on special orders.

STRICKEN FROM
CONSENT
CALENDAR: This may have been inevitable or it may have been the fact that Rep. Hall countered all the above strategy with the simple expedient of planning to amend a section other than 11 & 12. In the section requiring filing of itemized reports of receipt and expenditures labor unions would be added to candidates and their personal campaign committees. May 11, ^{SF 1019} was removed from the consent calendar with hands raised and no move made to put it on special orders. It goes to its death on general orders.

SENATE
ACTION: SF 1019 (Commission bill with labor ban) was hurried in and out of subcommittee with almost no word heard in committee. Prior to full committee hearing a conversation with Sen. Bergerud revealed his intent to remove Sec. 7. Sen. - "You mean if I want to run without a committee my friends can't give me more than \$100?" Lob. - "But if you run without a committee the contributions must be accounted for in full on your personal report. Are all your large contributors willing to be identified?" Brief attempts were made to discuss Sec. 7 with members of the Senate S&R Committee not conversant with the history of this section. The only full committee hearing of this bill was on the morning of a blizzard and a quorum was not present til 8:46. With the lengthy controversy on the floor of the House over the companion bill, SF 1019 disappeared from sight.

At the end of this hearing The chairman of the Senate S&R committee was heard in a discussion with a labor leader in which both agreed it might be acceptable to remove both the corporation and the labor ban! Such action never appeared in official form.

I.C. BILL SF 1019 was recommended to pass with only removal of sec. 7 to war our joy.
REC. TO PASS: It was removed on the grounds that the House comm. had done so.
Of course with comm. approval it passed the Senate unanimously.

VOTING FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT BEFORE MEETING RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS

by the LNV

HISTORY: Among other recommendations from the 1959 election laws study, was agreement on the need for some provision to allow an otherwise qualified voter to vote for pres. and vice pres. without meeting residence requirements. Our members hoped to correct the large-scale disenfranchisement of voters due to increasing mobility in our society (5 to 8 million estimated in 1960)

INTRODUCTION All bills on this subject were introduced by Rep. Head, a Mpls. conservative with a strong interest in election laws. HF 483 provides means by which otherwise qualified voter may vote for pres. and v. pres. before meeting residence requirements. After receiving application for ballot, county auditor requests certificate of proof from former election official that the applicant was a qualified voter in the former state, or that he would have been qualified had he remained a legal resident of that state and complied with the state's legal requirements for voting. On receipt of certificate the ballot is marked in the presence of the county auditor, sealed in an envelope and delivered similar to an absentee ballot.

HF 483 Amends Minnesota Constitution/ Art. VII Sec. 1. to provide constitutional authority for HF 483. In the first hearing before the House ERM Committee Rep. Head testified to the following. The U.S. Constitution gives state legislatures the power to provide for the election of presidential electors. So our legislature could make rules bypassing the Minnesota Constitution's requirements for voting for pres. and v. pres. without having such laws declared unconstitutional. (There is a Supreme Court decision upholding this principle-Kentucky) However, such a bill was passed in the State of New Jersey and was vetoed by Governor Meyner on the grounds that the legislature should not pass laws ignoring the principles laid down by their own constitution.

A third bill HF 596 was introduced but never had a committee hearing. It would provide for voting in presidential elections by persons moving from the State of Minnesota. It would amend Chap. 207 on absentee voting. The former residence would submit to his former Minn. election official a certificate from the election official in the new district of the new state showing that he is not qualified to vote in the new state.

2nd COMMITTEE HEARING: Rough waters ahead showed at the 2nd Committee hearing. Testimony appeared not in opposition to the principle put forth in HF 483 but in opposition to the method.

Under this method, it was said, many may still be disenfranchised. It is too dependant upon response by the former election official. There is no way to compel an official of another state to send a certificate. The law might even be considered discriminatory because, for example, a negro moving here from a southern state might not have qualified to vote in the former state whereas he might meet our requirements thus it might even be ruled unconstitutional because ~~it~~ does not offer equal protection of the laws. In requiring a certificate of prior qualification it throws new voters back on the election laws of all other states some of which are good and some bad, some quite loose and others very restrictive.

ALTERNATIVES: In 1962 the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws recommended a "Uniform act for voting by new residents in presidential elections." It would eliminate residence requirements as such so that new residents would be allowed to vote if they would otherwise be qualified to vote by filing an application to vote in ample time to enable election officials to process the application and to take safeguards against fraudulent and 'double' voting.* This application is in the form of an affidavit in duplicate in the presence of the election official who then mails the duplicate immediately to the official of the state from which the applicant comes. The time between the application and delivery of the ballot during which the election official is to "Satisfy himself that the application is proper and that the applicant is qualified to vote" is left blank on the Uniform Law presumably to let each state decide such length of time for itself. Oregon and Missouri have recently passed laws of this type. Oregon's law will be used for the first time in 1964. Missouri made ~~law~~ changes in their law after the 1960 election. They now require the election clerk to require the applicant to produce evidence of identity. ~~For~~ An election official contacted from each of these states commented certificates of prior qualification were cumbersome administratively and would discourage many from taking advantage of the law. (These letters are in election laws file, please note they are not responses to communications by LNW lobbyists but by an interested individual and that one is composed of extracts from context.)

Wisconsin, Ohio and California have laws which are similar to the Minnesota bill (HF 483) in requiring a certificate of prior qualification. The Council of State

Governments has put it this way, "The Uniform Act... does not contain a provision

*See Uniform Act promulgated in 1962 by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws p. 25-0

requiring a certificate....A number of states do have such a requirement based on their judgement ~~that~~ legislative that a person who has never qualified as a voter elsewhere should not be given greater rights than the person who has always resided in the enacting state."

Rep. Head feels this provision would add necessary safeguards to prevent duplicate voting and that the legislature would not wish to pass a law without these safeguards.

A third alternative is now before the Senate of the U.S. in the form of a resolution for an amendment to the U.S. Constitution. It states no citizen may be deprived of the right to vote for pres. and v. pres. if otherwise qualified by state requirements for residence longer than 3 months. If a citizen has resided in the state less than 3 months he may vote with a certificate of prior qualification.

NOTES FOR
FUTURE WORK:

Compromise was not reached on an alternative in this session. The issue is complicated by the fact that unless the bill is very conservatively drawn there is almost certainly going to be a need for a constitutional amendment and other priorities and variables involved in getting an amendment on the ballot are hard to predict. Opposition respected to a conservative bill comes from groups such as the Governor's Human Rights Commission and NAACP which often command the type of headlines with which a legislator does not wish to get involved.

The foregoing variety of alternatives were not in view when the LWV originally studied the issue. After review of the following types of information I believe the alternatives should be put to the members as a part of C.E. updating to see whether they wish to take a stand on the method in order to put us in a more effective position for action in the next legislative session.

1. Communication with election officials in states with and without the certificate provision to see how the law has worked in both instances. (Wisconsin, Ohio, Calif. Oregon, Missouri and check Connecticut's recent revision)
2. Are any cases brought in states with the certificate provision to test whether it is discriminatory? Review the testimony, decisions etc.
3. What alternative is chosen by states passing such legislation in the next two years?
4. How far does U.S. Constitutional Amendment get? What testimony arises out of hearings on it? If passed, how received by states considering ratification?
5. Communication with other LWVs especially the above 6 states.

PROCEDURES
REFORM OF PROCEDURE IN TRAINING OF ELECTION OFFICIALS
AND COUNTING OF BALLOTS

REFORM AND RECENT ACTION: Early in the session both the Senate and the House Elections Committees heard testimony advising them to go slowly in appraisal of problems resulting from the unprecedented recent election, to remember the election code was thoroughly revised in 1959 and 1961 after work of an interim commission and to become aware of legislation of the "permissive" type in various areas that could be better utilized by proper administrative procedures before sweeping "mandatory" reforms were instituted.

One of the few reforms that seemed to be generally agreed upon was the need to put some teeth into provisions suggesting extra judges should come in to help count ballots after the polls close.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS: Identical bills were introduced by several groups in the House. ~~They~~ They required a complete second team of election officials to count the ballots in paper ballot precincts after the polls close. The L&V had no specific stand but followed the bill with interest including attempts to provide for more continuity from the first shift to the second.

SENATE ADDS FORM OF INTEREST TO L&V: After passage of H.F. 241 by the House a subcommittee of the Senate Elections and Reapportionment Committee added to this bill a provision to require instruction meetings at for election officials. Such meetings would be held by county auditors ~~at the~~ time municipal clerks are required to secure election supplies. Purpose of the meetings, to instruct municipal clerks, and before each state primary election the chairman of the several election boards within the county as to election procedures and duties of municipal clerks and election judges. Expenses incidental to attending meetings ~~to~~ be borne ~~by~~ the municipalities.

L&V SUPPORT AND FANSAGE: Though one senator grumbled, "just another law to cost my constituents money!", the memory of the cost of the recent recount was fresh in the minds of everyone and expense faced as a problem. This measure required almost no help from the L&V. Legislators were aware of L&V interest in this issue, some recalling the Legislative Program flyer mailed to them at the beginning of the session. L&V lobbyist called all municipalities in her own county of Ramsey to examine a cross-section of how training sessions are handled, paid for and attended at the present (see enclosure) This info. was not represented to legislators and election lobbyists as a L&V resource but simply *personal collection of facts.*

Final passage in the Senate was 59 to 0. Re-passage by the House 124 to 0.

4/24/63

ELECTION LAWS TESTIMONY

Testimony given before Minnesota House of Representatives Committee on Elections and Reapportionment March 1963 by Mrs. Thomas Young speaking as a Representative of the League of Women Voters of Minnesota in Behalf of the 58 local Leagues.

In behalf of H. F. 162, Interim Commission Revision of Corrupt Practices Chapter of Election laws:

We support this bill as a long-needed updating of campaign finance laws.

Results of our study of campaign financing and legislation controlling it enabled us to support the Interim Commission revision of the Corrupt Practices law during the 1961 legislative session as we support it this time. We feel it unfair both to the public and to the candidate to have on the books a law which purports to limit campaign spending by means of rigid dollar limits set in 1912. Such limits force candidates to evade the intent of the law. Resultant decentralization of spending make meaningful reports of amounts, sources and expenditures of money very difficult to obtain. Such a law is unfair to the public because the innocent have the idea that there are real limits campaign spending and the sophisticated become disrespectful of the law.

There was lively interest on the part of League members in this topic. We became aware of the rising costs of campaigning especially with the impact of the medium of TV and members felt it important for the law to reflect these changes. It is to be hoped that increased public awareness of the cost of campaigning, the purposes for which money is spent and the sources from which it comes might result in a broader base for campaign financing.

It should be noted that meaningful public reports must include consideration of money spent through volunteer committees. The interim commission bill does not go as far as the Minnesota League of Women Voters would desire in tightening up reporting provisions for volunteer committees.

In behalf of H. F. 1473, a Bill to Extend Voter Registration to Municipalities over 5,000 population and to Provide an Option to Adopt the System for Smaller Municipalities and Counties.

In 1958 and 1959 the League of Women Voters of Minnesota after study of the subject agreed on the need for extending voter registration to smaller municipalities or counties.

Almost all the states have some type of registration system and the League feels a system of permanent, personal registration, as we have in Minnesota, is well suited to the needs of our state. Such a system provides order and regularity, facilitates a correct count and keeps out disqualified persons. It helps to promote that most important responsibility of a good election system, the protection of the honest vote. In the very small community the question of voter identification is no problem. Today, larger communities, urbanization and population mobility make such personal identification impossible.

The Minnesota League of Women Voters therefore supports H. F. 1473 in its extension of the registration system to municipalities over 5,000 population and in providing an option for the adoption of the system by counties and by municipalities under 5,000.

The

Our interest in water resources in Minnesota has been well illustrated by the variety of proposed bills affecting water introduced in our state legislature. In review, there was a bill providing an additional commission member for the Great Lakes Basin Compact; A bill was passed in regard to the water supply for Duluth and Cloquet from Lake Superior. For the western side of the state, a bill was passed to set up tax levies in certain counties for the purpose of the development of natural resources in the Red River Basin of Minnesota. A bill to create an interim commission to study problems relating to the Upper Mississippi Reservoir and development of the Minnesota River Valley was introduced. So the river basins in Minnesota are being considered by the legislature.

In the case of the Red River Basin of Minnesota bill, I requested permission to take action for the local leagues involved in that study and consensus from the state board and the national board. There are several steps that must be taken. I refer to the two yellow sheets Criteria For Action On Legislation Questionnaire for Leagues Requesting Permission to Act under the national continuing responsibility on water resources.

The recommendation made was that local leagues of the Red River Basin write the authors from their district. This applied only to Moorhead. After discussing this information with the Moorhead League president, this recommendation was carried out. Since then this bill has been included as possibly part of the Natural Resources Bill. However, S.F. 1100 providing tax levies for natural resource development in this basin passed in the Senate.

There have been numerous bills on natural resources, watershed development and water pollution control - all of them concern the interests of league members as a result of study and the national CR on water resources. We hope that as individuals, they have expressed their ideas to their legislators.

League action on these various bills under the national CR has not been advisable for several reasons. Perhaps the following examples might make the dilemma a little clearer.

1. The Natural Resources Bill included much more than our water resource study.
2. A state study of watershed development would be necessary for the many bills proposed here.
3. In taking a stand on legislation that affects one part of the state such as the metropolitan water pollution question, concurrence would have to be obtained from all the leagues. This was taken into consideration in deciding what should be done about S.F. 243.
4. As the water resources material has been updated this spring, it is evident that the membership must also be brought up to date. This is another standard we must meet when requesting permission to act under this Continuing Responsibility.

so
comprehensively

This has been the first year that we have followed state water legislation. It was very worthwhile. I suggest that when reviewing this topic, it is done with special emphasis in the areas indicated by proposed legislation. With advance preparation we should be more effective in this field beyond individual participation.

This report would not be complete without my thanks to the metropolitan water committee who followed the pollution bills the past two legislative sessions. I appreciate their help so very much.

Natural Resources

- H. F. 1291 A bill for an act relating to the establishment of a long term program for the preservation, acquisition and improvement of the natural resources of the state; providing for state aid to county and municipal recreation programs, watershed projects, and soil and water conservation projects; establishing a youth conservation work program; imposing a tax on the sale of cigarettes to finance said programs; and appropriating money to pay the costs of said program.
S F 1165
- H. F. 1790 Part of the bill covers appropriations for the conservation and development of the state's natural resources.
Introduced April 20
Passed April 24
- H.F. 1791 Appropriations for state government activities such as a Minn. Water Resources Board.
Introduced April 20
Conference com.
- S.F. 1100 A bill for an act relating to tax levies by certain counties for the purpose of the development of natural resources through out the Red River Basin of Minnesota. Amending Laws 1959, Chpt. 556, Sec. 1.
Passed April 23
- H.F. 515 A bill for an act relating to the Great Lakes Basin Compact; providing one additional commission member from the House of Representatives.
Amending Minn. Statutes, 1961, Sec. 1.22.
Passed April 24
- S.F. 1656 A bill for an act in regard to the Duluth and Cloquet water supply from Lake Superior.
H.F. 1746
Passed April 24
- S. F. 1367 A bill to create an interim commission to study problems relating to the Upper Mississippi reservoir and development of the Minnesota River Valley.
H.F. 1522
Introduced March 28 Senate
April 1 House

Pollution

- S.F. 243 Water pollution, providing for the prevention, control and abatement thereof by construction of municipal sewage disposal systems and otherwise.
Introduced Jan. 30
- H.F. 1671 A bill relating to the Water Control Advisory Committee.
Introduced April 9
- H.F. 1875 A bill referring to cities of first class comprising part of a sanitary district to prepare and adopt a study and plan for sewage service.
S.F. 1798 Passed by House April 24
Introduced April 20
- H.F. 1561 A bill relating to water and sewer systems and sewage disposal plants in cities of second, third and fourth class, villages and boroughs.
Passed April 23
- H.F. 1825 A bill requiring board of trustees of Minneapolis - St. Paul Sanitary District to adopt comprehensive plan for construction and financing of facilities for service areas.
S.F. 1802
- H.F. 1154 A bill defining public waters.
- S. F. 1745 A bill to create a Twin City Sanitary District
- H. F. 522 A bill amending Minn. Statutes, 1961 - water pollution.
S. F. 1245 Introduced Feb. 8
- H. F. 799 A bill removing Smiley from sanitary district in Pennington County.
Introduced Feb. 26
- H.F. 1220 A bill in regard to water conservation - regulating air conditioning and industrial cooling use.
S. F. 1554 Introduced Mar. 15
- H.F. 1383 A bill to appropriate money for the State Board of Health
S.F. 1347 Introduced March 25
- S.F. 129 A bill in regard to water and sewer systems in cities of the second, third and fourth class, villages and boroughs.
H.F. 1483
- S.F. 1783 A bill in regard to water pollution and stored liquids.
Introduced April 22
- S.F. 1711 A bill relating to the organization and administration of state Dept. of Health.
Introduced April 19
- S.F. 1757 A bill relating to the control of air pollution.
Introduced April 20

Watershed development

H.F. 1789 A bill relating to watershed districts
Introduced April 16 Passed April 30

H.F. 233 A bill relating to aquisiton in watershed districts.
S. F. 65 Introduced Jan. 12 Passed

H.F. 222 A bill relating to financing improvements in watersheds.
S. F. 66 Introduced Jan. 12 Passed

S.F. 1724 A bill relating to watershed

H.F. 780 A bill relating to the establishment of watersheds.
S.F. 1727 Introduced Feb. 22

H.F. 1656 A bill relating to watershed development in Soil Conservation Districts.
S.F. 1589 Introduced April 8

H.F. 1470 A bill relating to watershed districts
Introduced March 28 Passed April 11

S.F. 1398 A bill relating to soil conservation
H.F. 1527 Introduced Mar29 Senate
April 1 House

"AD HOC"
METROPOLITAN WATER COMMITTEE

FINAL REPORT
June 5, 1963

The League of Women Voters of the United States has a national continuing responsibility which reads, "Support of national policies and procedures which promote comprehensive long-range planning for conservation and development of water resources." It then goes further and delineates the policies. One of these reads, "support of machinery appropriate to each region which provides coordinated planning and administration." Under this national CR, the Minneapolis Board of the LWFV in 1961 sought permission to lobby in the state legislature for a bill which would have created a Metropolitan Sanitary District.

When the Minneapolis League sought permission to lobby for the creation of this district, the National League informed them that they would have to have the agreement (consensus) of all the other metropolitan leagues who would be affected by such a district, and the tacit consent (concurrence) of all the outstate leagues.

Since the Metropolitan Sanitary District was not proposed at the beginning of the legislative session, but introduced only when the session was about halfway over, it was obviously impossible for the Minneapolis League to fulfill their hopes of gaining the consent of the suburban leagues and the concurrence of all other state leagues in the time remaining. Furthermore, the suburban leagues did not have the faintest idea that such a bill was about to be presented or that such action was possible under the national CR. Clearly, a lot of education was called for in a short time.

A meeting was held to determine what further action should be taken, and an "ad hoc" committee on Metropolitan Water (including members from both the cities and the suburbs) was formed. It was decided that this committee would follow the fate of the Metropolitan Sanitary District through the 1961 session of the legislature. This was done, and our adventures were related to you in a report given at the President's meeting of the Council in 1961.

The subject of water pollution did not lie fallow between sessions. In December, 1961, the Senate Civil Administration Committee, which had been responsible for the death of the Metropolitan Sanitary District in the previous session of the legislature, recognizing that they had not done much to alleviate the pollution problem, began to hold hearings which would enable them to take some kind of action in the next session of the legislature. Six of these meetings were held during the winter and spring of 1961 and 1962. During the summer of 1962 members of the League "ad hoc" committee also attended one meeting a month for several months during which the Water Pollution Control Board and the Health Department listened to testimony which would enable them to set standards for pollution in the Mississippi River from the mouth of the Rum River to the junction of the St. Croix and the Mississippi.

Subsequently, the Water Pollution Control Board ruled that the North Suburban Sanitary District could not build a plant and discharge treated sewage into the Mississippi above St. Anthony Falls. The North Suburban Sanitary District challenged the right of the Water Pollution Control Board to prohibit the building of the plant and asked that treatment standards be set which NSSD could follow in the planning of their plant. The right of the Water Pollution Control Board to prohibit the erection of the plant was upheld in Ramsey County District Court.

For a long time there were rumors that a bill having to do with metropolitan water pollution was being drawn by the Senate Civil Administration Committee, but such secrecy surrounded this document, that almost no one except a chosen few saw the bill which ultimately was introduced into the Senate as the "Rosenmeier Bill". The Rosenmeier Bill was introduced January 30, 1963, promptly heard by the Senate

Civil Administration Committee, and passed unanimously. It passed the full Senate with no trouble.

When this bill came to the House, it was not the most popular bill ever introduced. The Civil Administration Committee of the House held a hearing on April 22, 1963, two months after the Senate. The bill finally passed out of the committee with some new amendments. At this point, George French, chairman of the House Civil Administration Committee had a heart attack. No one else seemed to feel responsible for this bill, and certainly not many showed much enthusiasm for it.

In the meantime, the House came up with a second bill, the so-called "Ashbach Bill." This bill did what the Rosenmeier Bill obviously omitted. It provided that the Minneapolis-St. Paul Sanitary District draw up a plan for the ultimate development of the area (yr. 2000). The plans were to be ready by 1965. This bill was sent to the Metropolitan and Urban Affairs Committee of the House, where it was heard and recommended for passage. It soon passed the House.

The lack of enthusiasm for the Ashbach Bill in the Senate matched that of the Rosenmeier Bill in the House. On this note, things dragged along until the closing days of the session.

In the meantime, on April 19, 1963, a third bill relating to water pollution was introduced into the Senate. This bill would have created a new position, a Commissioner of Health. The Commissioner of Health was to be a four year political appointment made by the governor. This bill came about because the senators had been unhappy with the performance of Dr. Barr, Secretary and Executive Officer to the Department of Health and the Water Pollution Control Board. The senators felt that these departments had given them very little direction as to where the enforcement powers for pollution, both of surface and underground water, should be and had been further aggravated when there was no action following a large oil contamination of the Mississippi and Minnesota Rivers during the spring of 1963.

The introduction of this bill was a red flag to the Minnesota Medical Association who noted that the commissioner would become a political appointment. They doubted that such a position would appeal to any responsible medical man and also resented the slap at Dr. Barr.

This bill passed the Senate Civil Administration Committee but was never heard by its counterpart in the House.

At last the final days of the session were at hand. The Rosenmeier Bill languished in the House. The much-amended Ashbach Bill passed from the Senate Civil Administration Committee but never seemed to get to the Senate Floor. The Rosenmeier Bill finally went to a conference committee. In its final form it provides that communities without sewage facilities can be required to build them or to connect with a neighbor's plant if so ordered by the Water Pollution Control Commission. (Since the Water Pollution Control Board has not approved the proposed WSSD plant, they are in the process of negotiating a temporary contract with Minneapolis.) The House was able to prevail upon the Senate to retain a feature which would allow a suburb with a rate complaint against the city to have such a complaint heard by arbitration or by a court. Communities with a low tax base were somewhat protected by the insertion of the words, "consider the impact on the municipality" in deciding whether or not a sewage system should be ordered.

As a final gesture, the Ashbach Bill passed the Senate.

Thus we find that as the 1963 session of the legislature closes, the contract system will be the way in which metropolitan sanitary problems will be handled. About half of the people who use the system have no representation on the board. Rates and time of building are to be set by the core cities. Whether or not this fits the Leage definition of "regional planning" is an open question.

How well pollution abatement can be enforced depends upon the amount of money allowed by the Senate and House Appropriation Committees. The actual appropriation for the Water Pollution Control Board was passed before either the Rosenmeier Bill or the Ashbach Bill. \$3,000 was cut from the amount granted in 1961, despite the fact that salary increases were ordered. However, when the Ashbach Bill and the Rosenmeier Bill passed, \$100,000 was added to the appropriation of the legislative advisory committee as a contingency fund for the Water Pollution Control Board. Presumably this money is to be used for the implementation of these two new laws.

The North Suburban Sanitary Sewer District has been beset with troubles with farmers within its borders who fear the high taxes resulting from the development of the district. The NSSD still feels that building their own plant would be the cheapest solution to their problem, but are negotiating with Minneapolis for a "temporary" connection.

Governor Rolvaag has appointed three people who were active on behalf of the NSSD to the Metropolitan Planning Commission. They have been critical of metropolitan planning, and so we may see a new swing to the work of the M.P.C.

Thus the stage is set for the next battle. As Minneapolis and St. Paul draw up their ultimate plans, the suburbs warm up their objections and the action transfers to a new arena.

At this point the "ad hoc" Metropolitan Water Committee is happy to fold its tent and steal away. Further consideration of problems in this field are up to the Metropolitan Council.

Vera Pierson
Betty Carr

Co-chairmen, Metropolitan Water
Committee

NATIONAL PROGRAM - CRs - IN THE 1965 MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE

The so-called Liberty Amendment was introduced "by request" by Representative Gordon Wright in the House on January 31st and referred to the Committee on Taxes. This resolution, similar to those being submitted in other legislatures around the nation, calls for a constitutional amendment to repeal the federal income tax and limit the treaty-making power of the President. The Minnesota League was prepared to speak in opposition under our National CRs:

Opposition to constitutional limitation on tax rates.
Opposition to constitutional changes that would limit the existing powers of the Executive and the Congress over foreign relations.

H.F. 327, this package proposal, had 2 emotion-packed hearings in the Tax Committee but that was the end of it. Nothing in the Senate.

Thoughts for the future - more alertness, better contacts outside LWF, quicker follow-through. This proposal plus the Reapportionment Amendment causes the poor League Legislative chairman more grey hairs than anything the entire session.

What we did. Thanks to a tip from the St. Cloud League (newspaper article there) we were able to attend the hearings in the Tax Committee with Mr. Stone's impassioned speeches (see National CRs December 1962 - Minnesota fit that picture). We hastily drew up testimony but were not allowed to speak. Copies of testimony were left with the committee at the first hearing and mentioned by us also at the second hearing. We contacted Mr. Dunn, the committee chairman, numerous times in St. Paul and from Fergus Falls. Attempts were made to see Mr. Wright but he was not interested; we felt it unwise to be overly persistent. We contacted Rep. Adams (D) and Wozniak (L) of the committee to let us know when it was coming up. Only Mr. Wozniak came through - thanks to him we heard about the 2nd hearing. However, Mr. Adams had the flu at that time; he had called me earlier at home just for a chat. Never did we have more than 12 hours notice on anything. We felt top leadership in both houses looked favorable upon this resolution and therefore anything could happen quickly and quietly inspite of overwhelming opposition on the floors of both houses.

We felt publicity would only help those wanting the resolution so what we did was rally others to our cause so that if another hearing was scheduled, and the opponents were allowed to speak, we would not be going it alone. Excellent letters in opposition were received from:

Frank Farrell, President American Civil Liberties Union, Minnesota Branch
Senator Eugene McCarthy, Washington
Dr. Arthur R. Upgren, Director, Department of Economics, Macalester College
Stanley K. Platt, Minneapolis Attorney
All except for the Senator being prominent Republicans, chosen as being our best bets to influence the Conservative-controlled legislature.

We're safe for another 2 years but this one will probably gather momentum.

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

*not given - not allowed
opponents to speak*

March 5, 1963

STATEMENT OF MRS. NICHOLAS E. DUFF
A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON TAXES, IN OPPOSITION TO H. F. 327, A RESOLUTION MEMORIALIZING THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES TO SUBMIT THE SO-CALLED "LIBERTY AMENDMENT" TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE STATES FOR RATIFICATION

Thank you for this opportunity to speak in behalf of the League members not only in this state but also in the forty-nine other United States and the District of Columbia. We oppose this resolution for two reasons:

1. The inadvisability of freezing into the Constitution an arbitrary limitation on federal income taxation. Decisions of this nature should be handled by Congressional action in relation to current fiscal requirements and current economic conditions.
2. We oppose placing the suggested additional limitation on the treaty-making powers of the President of the United States.

Just what does this resolution, this package deal, propose to do?

Sections 1 and 3: If adopted this would prohibit the federal government from engaging in such activities as the Patent Office, School Lunch Program, National Park Service, Veterans Administration, Bureau of Labor Standards, International Court of Justice and International Trade Organization to name a few.

Section 2: Here the proponents appear to oppose economic aid to foreign countries and would influence the power of the President to make treaties and agreements with foreign countries.

Section 4: This would do away with the one tax the federal government can levy at a graduated rate. It took time and hard work to bring about the income tax as stated in the present Sixteenth Amendment. By repeal of the amendment, the individuals with larger taxable incomes stand to gain while those of lesser means would have to assume greater tax burdens. It should be added that the wording of this section does not make clear to which this would apply - corporate or individual income or both.

At present the income tax on individuals' incomes brings in over half of all federal revenue; the corporation income tax another one-fourth. If four-fifths of the tax dollar is removed, the 20% remaining would be about one-third of what is now spent from this tax dollar on national defense.

It is the responsibility of the citizen to be interested and concerned with the tax programs of this country. It is our duty as citizens to remind our representatives to keep a watchful eye on federal expenditures. In turn those elected representatives are in a superior position to evaluate and consider these problems and possible reforms. With the flexibility allowed by the present Sixteenth Amendment, a dependable and just tax can continue to give the citizens of the United States the security and services that we so often take for granted.

1940-1941
C. H. H. H.

ELECTION LAWS

CAMPAIGN PRACTICES:

1. Raising obsolete limits on campaign spending.
2. Complete reporting of all money actually spent in elections, including reporting by volunteer committees.

ELECTION PROCEDURES:

1. Uniformity of procedures and training of election officials.
2. Extension of voter registration to communities where it is not required now.
3. More latitude for local governing bodies to determine qualification and number of election judges.

VOTING:

Legislation to enable an otherwise qualified voter to vote for U.S. President and Vice-President before he meets residence requirements.

Extensive studies on each subject have been made and are available from your local League of Women Voters or the League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 15th and Washington Aves. S.E., Minneapolis 14, Minnesota.

Price 5 cents each.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

1963



LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

OUR GOAL:

*Efficient government responsible to
the people of Minnesota*



PARTY DESIGNATION for state legislators

1. Programs for legislative action are formulated by political parties.
2. Candidates for governor advocate the program for which their party stands. They run on a party ballot.
3. The legislature determines whether the party's program is enacted, yet legislative candidates do *not* run on a party ballot.
4. Responsible government, under our two-party system, would be better served if legislators also ran on a party ballot. Their responsibility for carrying out the program of their party is just as great, if not greater, than that of the governor.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY legislation

It is our conviction that Minnesota's march ahead in today's competitive world requires the full talents of all its people, regardless of race, creed, color, national origin, or age. We shall support:

1. Increased funds and personnel for the State Commission against Discrimination.
2. SCAD administration of the public accommodations law.
3. A workable "age" amendment to the fair employment practices law.

ETHICS IN GOVERNMENT

1. Lobby regulation legislation.
2. Strengthening of existing "conflict of interest" legislation.

AMENDING THE STATE CONSTITUTION

1. Improvement of the amending *process*. Passage or defeat of a proposed amendment should be determined by those voting *on the question*, not by the blank ballots of those who do *not* vote on it.
2. Continued revision of the Constitution to increase the efficiency of government.

HOME RULE

Less stringent requirements for the adoption and amendment of home rule charters.

LOBBY

by

Letter

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

The State Program -- 1961 - 1963

Current Agenda

(State governmental issues chosen by the League Convention for concerted action.)

1. The League of Women Voters of Minnesota will work for amendments to improve the Constitution of the state of Minnesota.
2. 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.

Continuing Responsibilities

(State governmental issues on which the L.W.V. of Minnesota has a position and on which it may continue to act.)



HOW A
BILL
BECOMES
A

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

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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.



HOW A
BILL
BECOMES
A
MINNESOTA
STATE LAW!

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

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2. Election laws, party designation, and corrupt practices.
3. Home Rule.
4. Constitutional revision by Convention.

Welcome, fellow lobbyists! This little folder is intended to pinpoint for you the League positions - the areas of agreement reached by you - in the Current Agenda items and the Continuing Responsibilities. Keep this handy for reference when your League representatives at the Capitol let you know that action can be effective by you, lobbying at home.

Where does this program come from? You who have attended League conventions know. Program is chosen by the local League members; final action is taken by their representatives at Convention. After the Current Agenda is chosen, the subject is researched, studied, discussed by all the members of the League throughout the state of Minnesota. If a substantial area of agreement is reached - a consensus - we then have a League of Women Voters position. This League position is what guides the actions of your lobbyists at the Capitol.

The Continuing Responsibilities are all old friends to you who have been in the League a few years. Each of these subjects - party designation, lobby regulation, etc. - has received the same careful study, discussion and consensus which we gave to the Current Agenda items last year and are continuing to give. Action on the Continuing Responsibilities - action in the Legislature and in your local League communities - is limited to positions arrived at through consensus. State action on the CRs is taken only when there is a strong threat to a position taken by the League or the League can make an unusually effective contribution. Members are urged to remind legislators of these issues whenever an opportunity presents itself.

See the new national Local League Handbook and Minnesota's Let's Talk League for a more thorough look at what the League is and does.

CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION - Current Agenda

The Past: The League of Women Voters of Minnesota has worked in the field of Constitutional Revision since 1947. Revision by Convention has been held by the League from the beginning as being the cheapest and most efficient way to do the thorough job of revision which the Constitution needs. Because of legislative opposition to the calling of a Constitutional Convention, we are now working for revision by the amendment method. Our goal, of course, is a better Constitution; we have consistently endorsed those amendments to the document which the membership approved as meeting League standards.

As a result of concerted League effort in behalf of a Constitutional Convention and 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 and the League endorsed and helped pass: an amendment to strengthen home rule, a four-year term for the governor and other constitutional officers and improvements in the election laws. After years of League effort, legislative reapportionment will take place this fall for the first time in almost 50 years - not by revision of the Constitution but by passage of a statute simply abiding by the existing provisions of the Constitution. A proposed amendment to the Constitution, changing the basis of apportionment, was opposed by the League because it was vague, it was open to political maneuvering, and the enforcement provisions were not effective. It was defeated at the polls in 1960.

The Future: Major League effort this summer and fall will be directed towards a YES VOTE on the three proposed amendments to the Constitution:

- No. 1 maintains the standards of a safe investment policy and at the same time increases the earnings of the trust funds for our schools.

No. 2 removes the state debt limit from the Constitution enabling the state building program to proceed.

No. 3 lengthens the legislative session to 120 days.

In the 1963 session of the Minnesota legislature the League will seek changes in the amending process itself. A recent League consensus would ease the process of amending the Constitution by substituting a majority of those voting on the question instead of a majority of those voting at the election, perhaps insuring that these constitute a certain percentage of the voters.

We welcome Governor Andersen's Committee on Constitutional Revision and shall work closely with it.

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 free men 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.

There is little argument that improvement is needed. The Constitution restricts the executive branch by not giving it authority equal to the responsibility it bears for doing its job. It limits the legislature by imposing 19th century procedures for a 20th century job. It hinders speedy and equal justice by the courts. It imposes obstacles in the way of an efficient and economic fiscal policy for the state by its outmoded and restrictive provisions.

Disagreement centers on how improvement should come about. The LWV will continue to work for the calling of a constitutional convention and for amendments which meet our standards.

PROBLEMS OF DISCRIMINATION - Current Agenda

LWV Position: "The LWV of Minnesota opposes discriminatory practices which deny rights to any citizen on the basis of race, color, creed, national origin or age. Anti-discrimination legislation, enforced by commission administration, is a necessary means of eliminating such discrimination. We support the present legislation regarding employment, real property and public accommodations as partially achieving this end."

The Past: It is urged that anyone interested in lobbying by letter reread her copy of Problems of Discrimination to refresh herself on the background of discrimination in Minnesota. Since 1955, with the enactment of the Fair Employment Practices Law, the LWV has supported the FEP Commission, intending to act if the intent of the law were threatened by amendment or by failure to provide adequate funds. Since that time the trend in many states has been toward commission enforcement of a variety of civil rights laws. The educational and conciliatory methods used by the commission appear to be appropriate when the aim of the law is not so much punishment of past acts, but persuasion to refrain from a future act of discrimination. This trend exists in Minnesota as well. In 1961, the legislature changed the name of the commission to SCAD (the State Commission Against Discrimination) and added to its duties the enforcement of the new housing law. In 1959, an amendment failed to pass which would have added marital status to the employment factors. In 1959 and 1961, bills forbidding discrimination in employment on the basis of age were defeated. This measure would not have applied to workers under the age of 40 or over 65, in cases of physical or mental incompetence or pursuant to a compulsory retirement program. (See Probs. of Disc., p. 21)

The Future: It is likely that these measures will be introduced again, especially the age amendment which came close to passing in 1961. Also, currently there is an interest in placing the enforcement of Minnesota's 77 year old public accommodations law under the Commission. This law is now enforced by civil suit. There may also be a move to write this law in general terms. (See Probs. of Disc., p. 20) The Commission will certainly submit a request for increased funds and personnel in line with its newly enlarged jurisdiction. Appropriations for administration were not written into the 1961 housing amendment, and after its passage when the Commission requested added funds, they were not provided. We may be able to expect some strengthening amendments to the housing law. There is an interest in eliminating the trial de novo provision, in adding an injunctive provision of some sort to hold up a transaction during investigation, and expanding coverage. Any or all of these provisions may be submitted.

What can the LWV do? Implicit in our stated position is support of 1) the 1961 amendment to the FEP law regarding the sale of real property and the establishment of SCAD. A majority of those replying in the consensus mentioned some desirable strengthening amendment, but the general view seemed to be that we would like to see the law in operation as it stands before suggesting changes; 2) adequate funds and personnel for SCAD. The LWV supports strongly enforcement by commission, believing that an active state-sponsored educational approach is essential to the solution of discrimination problems; 3) an age amendment to the employment law. It is consistent with our position of employment on merit to work toward the elimination of consideration of any factors in hiring and promotion other than fitness for the job; 4) administration by SCAD of the public accommodations law. It was generally expressed also that a broadly written law would be desirable.

ETHICS IN GOVERNMENT - Continuing Responsibility
(conflict of interest & lobby regulation)

LWV Position: Support of lobby regulation in the legislature with

- a. disclosure of name and address of lobbyist
- b. name of employer
- c. nature of legislation with which he is concerned
- d. nature of activities in which he engages
- e. amount of money contributed to his lobbying action and by whom
- f. terms of his employment

Support of conflict of interest legislation to include

- a. financial disclosure of sources and amounts of income related to public service
- b. on the spot disclosure of personal interest in legislation
- c. prohibitions against certain incompatible activities

The Past: Supported lobby regulation bill in the 1961 session. It was passed by the House, buried in Senate committee. The LWV supported conflict of interest bill in 1961 session. A "watered down" version passed.

The Future: Not too likely that any bills will be introduced in the 1963 Legislature, but if there are, the State LWV Board will use the League position to determine support or opposition.

ELECTION LAWS & CORRUPT PRACTICES - Continuing
Responsibility

LWV Position: Support of changes in the corrupt practices laws to include

- a. complete reporting of all money spent in elections
- b. bringing the volunteer committee under more control
- c. raising obsolete limits on campaign spending

Support of changes in other election laws to

- a. centralize responsibility for election procedures
- b. make provision for people who do not meet the 30-day residence requirement
- c. provide for an otherwise qualified voter to vote for president and vice-president before he meets residence requirements
- d. extend registration to smaller municipalities, counties, or state
- e. give more latitude to local councils in determining qualifications and number of election judges

Continued support of the open primary election.

Opposition to: lowering voting age
raising filing fees

The Past: Supported the 30-day residence amendment which passed in the 1960 general election. Supported implementing legislation in the 1961 session.

Supported, in the 1961 session, the corrupt practices bill and the bill to raise campaign spending limits. Neither was passed by the legislature. --1.

The Future: Difficult to foretell! A possibility is a bill to lower the voting age to 18, which we oppose. Another possibility is a bill to put candidates for governor and lieutenant governor on a single ticket. Bills introduced will be studied, the position yardstick applied, and support or opposition determined. Times for Action in this field are a possibility.

PARTY DESIGNATION - Continuing Responsibility

LWV Position: Support of party designation for state legislators. Inclusion of county officials in a party designation bill for state legislators is not actively supported, but would be accepted.

The Past: Supported party designation bills in the legislature at all sessions since LWV consensus was first reached in 1952. There has been a mixed history of success and failure in the House; in the Senate the bills have never been sent to the floor for a vote.

The Future: We'll try again! Our LWV lobbyist will work to have a party designation bill introduced into both houses of the legislature again this session.

Letters will be especially important here -- letters from you to your legislator, letters to newspaper editors, letters from non-League members to both legislators and editors.

Be prepared as a League and as an individual for Times for Action on this Continuing Responsibility. League publications to review are:

Minnesota Needs Party Designation for Legislators
(folder Revised 1962)

Party Designation, Some Say--Others Say--1962

HOME RULE - Continuing Responsibility
(local self-government)

LWV Position: Local self-government should be strengthened by

- a. realistic restrictions on special legislation
- b. broader provisions for adoption and amendment of home-rule charters

The Past: Supported the Home Rule Amendment in 1958 because we believed it met the criteria established in our position. Supported legislation in 1959 and 1961 which implemented the 1958 amendment.

The Future: Action is likely. The League of Minnesota Municipalities at its June, 1962, conference made recommendations for further legislation on administrative changes which would improve the home rule process. It tabled its Home Rule committee's resolution on special law consent policy. Recent Developments on the LWV's Continuing Responsibilities will be ready in November and bring us more detailed information.

If bills are introduced in the Legislature on which we can make an effective contribution within the limits of our consensns, there may be a Time for Action.

CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION BY CONVENTION - Continuing
Responsibility

LNV Position: The constitutional convention is the best way of securing orderly, complete revision of Minnesota's Constitution.

The Past: From 1948 on we have done much study and action on the calling of a constitutional convention in Minnesota, but we have had no success in persuading legislators to take the first step.

The Future: No legislative action is foreseen on this Continuing Responsibility, but we are in a position to support a proposal for a convention if any group, such as the Governor's Committee for Constitutional Revision, should submit one.

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 SE
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

August 1962

082362M-24

HOW TO WRITE YOUR LEGISLATOR

Public officials receive many different kinds of letters from constituents. Senator Kenneth Keating received one from a New York family asking for: information on Cape Canaveral rocket firings, a copy of Lincoln's Gettysburg address, the Constitution with Preamble, one human eye and one animal skeleton!

Now, a League of Women Voters letter wouldn't be like that. It might be asking for a "yes" vote on a bill, or a million dollar appropriation, or perhaps a letter of thanks for a vote just cast. The LWV letter would have two purposes:

- 1) give the writer an opportunity to demonstrate citizen responsibility, learn from the exercise, and then be better able to help others do the same.
- 2) influence a decision by presenting pertinent and persuasive facts.

Lobby by Letter can be effective. Here are a few tips:

DO spell your legislator's name correctly and address him properly.

The Honorable Carl Smith	The Honorable Paul Jones
Senate Chambers	House Chambers
St. Paul, Minnesota	St. Paul, Minnesota

Dear Senator Smith:	Dear Mr. Jones:
---------------------	-----------------

The Honorable John Doe
Governor of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota

Dear Governor Doe:

Describe the bill by popular name and by number. Make your letters short - a precise statement of your reasons, well thought out, clearly stated in your own words. When warranted, a follow-up thank you letter is appreciated. Above all, remember the 4 Ps: patience, precision (or accuracy), persistence with politeness.

DON'T demand or insist he vote for or against a certain bill. Always ask him and tell him why. Don't threaten him with defeat at the next election. Don't write a form letter or a postcard. Don't be a chronic letter writer.

Your Legislative District _____

Your State Senator _____

Your State Representative _____



**HOW A
BILL
BECOMES
A
MINNESOTA
STATE LAW!**



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.



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."



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.



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.



Engrossing—When passed by both houses in identical form, a bill is carefully copied by the Enrollment and Engrossing staff of the house in which it originated, signed by the presiding officer of each body, and sent to the governor.

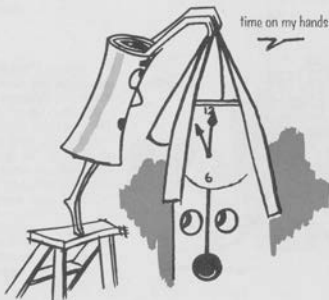


wish he'd make his mind up



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 three 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.

Recent Developments on the Continuing Responsibilities

What's new on the CRs? Though we don't expect that any of the CR positions will be legislative issues to outshine taconite, taxes, and oleo, we do foresee some proposals being made in the legislature on the issues on which we have positions in our State Continuing Responsibilities.

If bills on these issues are actually introduced in the next legislature, the state Board will interpret as accurately as possible whether the proposed measures further or oppose the positions taken by the membership of the LWV of Minnesota. What kind of action the League should take will then be considered and decided. Communications from local Leagues and members are valuable in this process.

Home Rule - CR 3

The League of Minnesota Municipalities will recommend that the 1963 legislature enact legislation to permit adoption of charter amendments by a simplified procedure in restricted instances.

This procedure would allow a council by a two-thirds vote of all its members to approve a charter amendment by ordinance after its proposal by the charter commission. The ordinance would be adopted only after a public hearing, after duly published notice, and would be subject to the right of referendum on petition of five per cent of the voters filed within a prescribed period after the adoption of the ordinance during which the amendment would not go into operation. If the petition is filed, the charter amendment may not become effective until approval by 55% of the voters voting on the question as in the present method.

This additional method of amending charters would not apply to any amendments which would:

- a. change the city's basic form of government;
- b. increase the tax levy limit in the aggregate or with respect to any particular levy or authorize any new taxes;
- c. deprive the people of an existing right to vote on a proposition or office or change the majority required for approval;
- d. change charter provisions relating to liquor patrol limits or the legal status of the city for purposes of the sale of liquor;
- e. authorize the city to issue general obligations of the city in an amount or of a kind then not authorized in the city;
- f. increase the salary of any elective officer during his term or provide for a pension to any officer or employee;
- g. authorize the city to acquire a public utility or other business affected with a public interest.

This alternative procedure would simplify and encourage modernization of lengthy and antiquated charter provisions. The LWM recommends that provisions should be included in the legislation for a summary judicial determination of a contest to decide whether a particular amendment is within the stated exceptions.

Ethics in government - CR 1

No developments that we know of.

Election laws, party designation, and corrupt practices - CR 2

Here also the League of Minnesota Municipalities will offer the 1963 legislature a recommendation. It calls for provisions, including a constitutional amendment if necessary, to permit persons living in Minnesota to vote for president and vice president if they lack only the residence requirements necessary to vote for state and local offices.

The 1962 Republican party platform urges that the governor and lieutenant governor be elected as one on the state ballot in the same manner as the president and vice president are elected on the national ballot.

The Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party at its 1962 convention adopted a platform statement urging the elimination of the present six-month and thirty-day residence requirements as a condition for voting.

Party designation for legislators received a stronger endorsement in the 1962 Republican platform than in earlier platforms. The statement reads, "We advocate party designation for members of the state legislature."

After the November election, we will be able to get a better picture of the prospects for a party designation bill. From the legislative candidates questionnaires we will study the answers to the party designation question to determine where support and opposition exist among the candidates who have been elected.

Our latest information from the Governor's Committee on Fair Campaign Practices indicates that it will not have any proposals to offer on corrupt practices legislation.

Constitutional revision by convention - CR 4

Though the Governor's Committee on Constitutional Revision is working on needed changes, it is not discussing the convention approach to revision.

NOT A PART OF OUR LNW POSITION ON ELECTION LAW CHANGES, but interesting to know, is a federal election law development this summer which may provoke legislative discussion. This is the proposed United States constitutional amendment banning poll taxes in federal elections. The Congressional action is certified to the governors of the 50 states. If three-fourths of the state legislatures ratify the proposed amendment within seven years, it will become the law of the land. The proposal does not affect elections for state and local officials; it applies only to presidential and vice presidential electors and to United States senators and representatives.

Minnesota does not have the poll tax and the issue was not included in our 1959 consensus on election law changes.

Suggestion to State CR chairmen on Local League Boards: CRs can't be filed and forgotten. There must be someone in your League who likes to "clip" and who reads several newspapers. Get her on your committee. As news appears relating to the CR areas of League, see that it is mentioned at unit meetings and in your bulletin. It doesn't need to take a lot of time or space and will keep members alert to the issues.

League of Women Voters of Minnesota
15th and Washington Ave. S.E., TSMc, Minneapolis 14, Minnesota



A large, dark, stylized letter 'M' is positioned on the left side of the image. It has a thick, blocky appearance with a small circular hole near the bottom left. The letter is set against a light gray background.

MINNESOTA NEEDS
PARTY DESIGNATION
FOR LEGISLATORS

M INNESOTA'S GOVERNORS ARE ELECTED ON PARTY DESIGNATION AS ARE THE OTHER EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE STATE

Minnesota's governor campaigns on a political party platform. The people show their approval of the candidate's program by electing him. Then, they hold him to the program he has pledged. But the governor frequently finds his program blocked to a standstill by legislators who do not commit themselves to the party platform.

M INNESOTA'S NONPARTISAN POLICY FOR LEGISLATORS SHORT CIRCUITS THE OPERATION OF GOVERNMENT

M INNESOTA CITIZENS ARE DENIED A DIRECT VOICE IN THEIR OWN MINNESOTA STATE GOVERNMENT BY THE NONPARTISAN POLICY OF ELECTING LEGISLATORS

There is a basic cynicism in a law which denies the people this right. The legislators who favor the present method claim that they know what their people need and want. The critics assert that the party platform springs from the people and that legislators who commit themselves to it are more likely to be truly representative of the whole state.

M INNESOTA'S NONPARTISAN METHOD THWARTS THE GOVERNOR, THE PARTY AND THE CITIZEN

M INNESOTA NEEDS PARTY DESIGNATION FOR LEGISLATORS. SO SAY THE REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC-FARMER-LABOR PARTIES AND THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

If you think so too, you can do something about it:

- 1) Join the party of your choice, work steadily to improve it.
- 2) Have a voice in your party's platform beginning at the precinct caucus.
- 3) Endorse and elect candidates who are for PARTY DESIGNATION.

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 15 & Washington Aves. S. E.
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota - 2 for 5¢ - Revised 1962.

MINNESOTA NEEDS PARTY DESIGNATION FOR LEGISLATORS

MINNESOTA CITIZENS NOW ELECT THE MEMBERS OF THE STATE
LEGISLATURE WITHOUT PARTY DESIGNATION

In other words, on a nonpartisan basis. Yet a body of 202 members finds it cannot function effectively without the machinery of party disciplines. Therefore, the Minnesota legislature organizes itself into 2 factions, corresponding roughly to the 2 political parties.

MINNESOTA'S LEGISLATURE THUS IS NOT NONPARTISAN EXCEPT
IN NAME

MINNESOTA VOTERS DO NOT KNOW THE POLITICAL PARTY OF THE
CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE

Yet, each legislator may choose the faction that he favors, Conservative if he is a Republican, Liberal if he is a Democrat-Farmer-Labor, without accounting for his choice in any way to the people who have elected him, and, the choice is generally for keeps.

MINNESOTA LEGISLATORS DO FORM "PARTIES" AND SO HAVE THE
ADVANTAGE OF PARTISANSHIP WITHOUT RESPONSIBILITY

MINNESOTA VOTERS BELIEVE THAT THE STATE LEGISLATURE FUNCTIONS ON A NON
PARTISAN BASIS

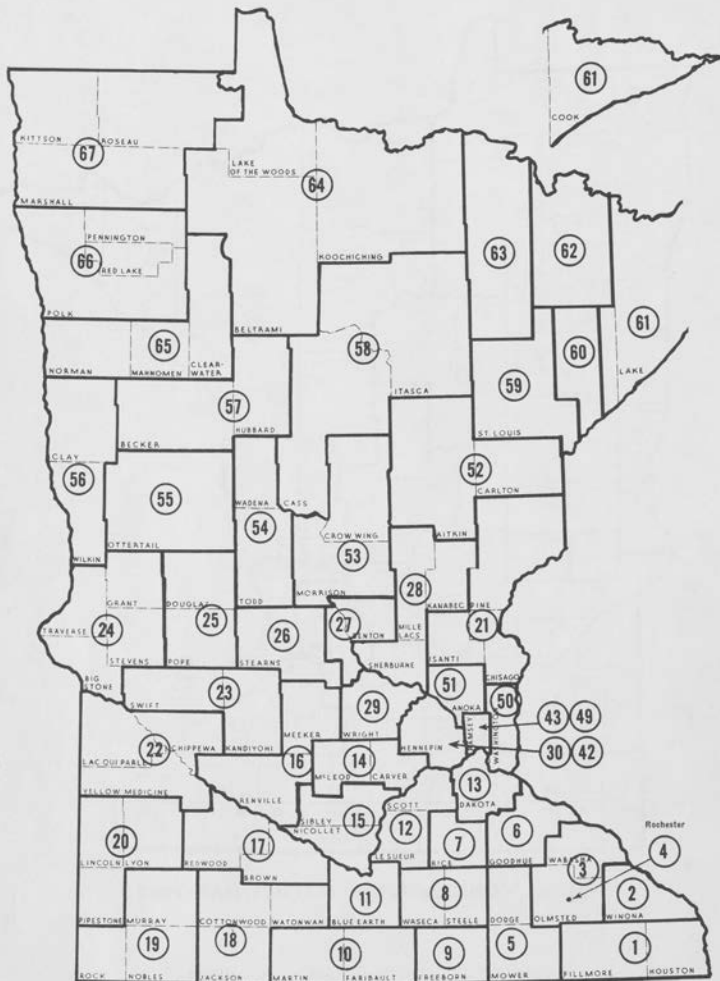
Yet, the two factions caucus before each session convenes to decide upon the men who will hold important positions, such as the speaker of the House and the president pro tem of the Senate. They also decide what position their faction will take on the controversial legislation which will be introduced during the coming session.

MINNESOTA LEGISLATIVE LEADERS ARE NOT SELECTED ON A NONPARTISAN BASIS

MINNESOTANS GENERALLY THINK THE HOUSE AND SENATE COMMITTEES ARE SET
UP IN A NONPARTISAN WAY

Yet, the faction which holds the majority in either house always fills all chairmanships and vice chairmanships of all standing committees and appoints a controlling number of members of these committees from its faction, regardless of the ability or experience of the members of the minority faction.

MINNESOTA'S METHOD OF ORGANIZING THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES IS NOT
NONPARTISAN



LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT MAP 1962



CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT MAP 1962

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA
 State Organization Service, University of Minnesota
 Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

1963 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, I for independent).

<u>SENATORS</u>			
<u>Dist.</u>	<u>Cau.</u>	<u>Name of Senator</u>	<u>County</u>
1	C	Lew W. Larson	Fillmore-Houston
2	L	Roger Laufenburger	Winona
3	C	Robert R. Dunlap	Wabasha-Olmsted
4	C	Harold G. Krieger	Olmsted
5	C	P. J. Holand	Dodge-Mower
6	C	Clarence G. Langley	Goodhue
7	C	A. O. Sundet	Rice
8	C	Harold S. Nelson	Waseca-Steele
9	C	Rudolph Hanson	Freeborn
10	C	Ernest J. Anderson	Faribault-Martin
11	C	Val Imm	Blue Earth
12	L	Michael E. McGuire	LeSueur-Scott
13	L	Paul A. Thuet	Dakota
14	C	Harold R. Popp	McLeod-Carver
15	C	Franklin P. Kroehler	Nicollet-Sibley
16	C	Stanley W. Holmquist	Meeker-Renville
17	C	John M. Zwach	Brown-Redwood
18	C	W. J. Franz	Cottonwood-Jackson-Watonwan
19	C	John L. Olson	Nobles-Rock-Murray
20	C	J. A. Josefson	Lincoln-Lyon-Pipestone
21	C	Howard Nelson	Pine-Chisago-Isanti
22	C	Fay George Child	Chippewa-Lac Qui Parle-Yellow Medicine
23	L	Eugene P. Knudsen	Swift-Kandiyohi
24	L	C. J. (Cliff) Benson	Big Stone-Stevens-Grant-Traverse
25	C	Clifford Lofvegren	Douglas-Pope
26	C	Henry M. Harren	Stearns
27	L	Raymond Bares	Benton-Sherburne-Stearns
28	C	C. C. Mitchell	Kanabec-Mille-Lacs-Sherburne
29	C	Glen W. Swenson	Wright
30	L	Richard J. Farish	Hennepin
31	C	Henry T. McKnight	Hennepin
32	C	Jerome V. Blatz	Hennepin
33	C	Alf Bergerud	Hennepin
34	C	Mel Hansen	Hennepin
35	C	Wayne G. Popham	Hennepin
36	C	Glenn D. McCarty	Hennepin
37	C	Harmon T. Ogdahl	Hennepin
38	C	Donald O. Wright	Hennepin
39	L	Leo D. Mosier	Hennepin
40	L	Harold Kalina	Hennepin
41	L	Frank E. Adams	Hennepin
42	L	Jack Davies	Hennepin
43	C	Claude H. Allen	Ramsey
			Mabel
			Lewiston
			350 W. 4th St., Plainview
			727-15th Ave. NE., Rochester
			Box 473, Austin
			615 Maple St., Red Wing
			R. 3, Faribault
			363 E. Broadway, Owatonna
			607 W. Clark, Albert Lea
			Frost
			1515 N. Broad, Mankato
			Montgomery
			401 Marion Pl., So. St. Paul
			35 Glen No., Hutchinson
			Henderson
			Grove City
			Walnut Grove
			Mountain Lake
			Box 13, Route 2, Worthington
			Minneota
			Lindstrom
			Maynard
			Route 1, Kandiyohi
			Ortonville
			Lake Cowdry, Alexandria
			Albany
			Route 2, Box 148 c,
			Sauk Rapids
			106 S. 5th Ave., Princeton
			104 Division, Buffalo
			2565 Vale Crest Rd, Mpls.
			R. 3, Box 115, Wayzata
			11044 Glen Wilding Lane,
			Bloomington
			5100 Ridge Rd, Edina
			3837-44th Ave. So., Mpls.
			3510-13th Ave. So., Mpls.
			2221 Humboldt So., Mpls.
			5026 Morgan So., Mpls.
			1164 Cedar View Dr., Mpls.
			4340 Washburn No., Mpls.
			115-36th Ave. N.E., Mpls.
			2555 Ulysses N. E., Mpls.
			2921 E. 22nd St., Mpls.
			909 Lakeview Ave., St. Paul

<u>Dist.</u>	<u>Cau.</u>	<u>Name of Senator</u>	<u>SENATORS</u> <u>County</u>	<u>Address</u>
44	C	Clifton Parks	Ramsey	1678 Beechwood, St. Paul
45	L	Nicholas D. Coleman	Ramsey	1018 Eleanor Ave., St. Paul
46	L	Karl Grittner	Ramsey	824 Cherokee, St. Paul
47	L	Edward G. Novak	Ramsey	1424 Arundel, St. Paul
48	C	Leslie E. Westin	Ramsey	2160 Edgerton, St. Paul
49	L	Wendell Anderson	Ramsey	852 E. Wheelock, St. Paul
50	L	Raphael Salmore	Washington	718 W. Pine, Stillwater
51	L	Vernon S. Hoiun	Anoka	4163 N.E. Stinson, Mpls.
52	L	Norman W. Hanson	Aitkin-Carlton	R 1, Box 2, Cromwell
53	C	Gordon Rosermeier	Crow Wing-Morrison	72 Broadway, Little Falls
54	L	William C. F. Heuer	Wadena-Todd	Bertha
55	C	Cliff Ukelberg	Otter Tail	Clitherall
56	C	W. B. Dosland	Clay-Wilkin	929-21st Ave. S., Moorhead
57	L	Norman J. Walz	Becker-Hubbard	1140 West, Detroit Lakes
58	C	Benjamin Patterson	Cass-Itasca	Pines Resort, Deer River
59	L	Homer M. Carr	St. Louis	25-5th St., Proctor
60	L	Richard E. Ferrario	St. Louis	615 E. 11th St., Duluth
61	C	Gordon H. Butler	Cook-Lake-St. Louis	2410 Branch St., Duluth
62	L	Thomas D. Vukelich	St. Louis	312 Nebraska, Gilbert
63	L	R. G. Perpich	St. Louis	3514-2nd Ave. E., Hibbing
64	C	John H. McKee	Beltrami-Lake of the Woods-Koochiching	1002 Bemidji Ave., Bemidji
65	C	Norman Larson	Clearwater-Norman- Mahnomen	Ada
66	C	Harveydale Maruska	Fennington-Polk- Red Lake	R. 1, Angus
67	C	Donald Sinclair	Kittson-Roseau- Marshall	Stephen

REPRESENTATIVES

<u>Dist.</u>	<u>Cau.</u>	<u>Name of Representative</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Address</u>
1	C	L. L. Duxbury, Jr.	Houston	821 So. Pine, Caledonia
1	C	Clinton J. Hall	Fillmore	Rushford
2	C	Virginia Torgerson	Winona (City)	709 Washington, Winona
2	L	George Daley	Winona (Rural)	Lewiston
3	L	Charles H. Miller	Wabasha	Kellogg
3	C	Alfred Schumann	Olmsted	Eyota
4	C	Donald W. Fisher	Olmsted	2135 Lenwood Hts, Rochester
5	C	Harvey B. Sathre	Mower (Rural)	Adams
5	L	Helen McMillan	Mower (Austin)	908-10th St. N.W., Austin
5	C	Al Falkenhagen	Dodge	Kasson
6	C	Roy L. Voxland	Goodhue	Kenyon
7	C	Robert C. Kucera	Rice	Greenvale Ave., Northfield
8	C	Rodney Searle	Waseca	R. 1, Waseca
8	C	John A. Hartle	Steele	1121 Austin Rd, Owatonna
9	C	Paul Overgaard	Freeborn	212 Ridge Rd, Albert Lea
10	C	Arlen I. Erdahl	Faribault	R. 2, Blue Earth
10	C	Kenneth E. Scott	Martin	118 Circle Drive, Fairmont
11	C	Roy Schulz	Blue Earth (Rural)	R. 4, Mankato
11	I	C. A. (Gus) Johnson	Blue Earth (Mankato)	130 Crocus Pl., Mankato
12	C	George B. Krenik	Le Sueur	RFD, Le Center
12	C	Henry J. Morlock	Scott	Jordan
13	L	Edward H. Rasmussen	Dakota (So. St. Paul, etc)	839-23rd Ave. N, S. St. Paul
13	C	Walter K. Klaus	Dakota (Rural)	302-4th St., Farmington
14	C	Walter C. Jungclauss	McLeod	1627 Greeley, Glencoe
14	C	Ralph P. Jopp	Carver	Mayer
15	C	Harold R. Anderson	Nicollet	333 Page, N. Mankato
15	C	August B. Mueller	Sibley	Arlington
16	L	Fred Berke	Meeker	Litchfield
16	C	Ernest E. Schafer	Renville	Buffalo Lake
17	C	Aubrey W. Dirlam	Redwood	R. 2, Redwood Falls
17	C	Ivan Stone	Brown	614 N. Jefferson, New Ulm
18	C	M. K. Hegstrom	Watsonwan	318-8th Ave. S., St. James
18	C	Gilbert D. Esau	Cottonwood	Mountain Lake
18	L	George Mann	Jackson	Windom
19	L	Wayne R. Bassett	Nobles	117 Lake Ave., Worthington
19	C	Roy H. Cummings	Rock	430 W. Crawford, Luverne
19	L	Reuben Wee	Murray	Balaton
20	C	Graham Fuller	Lincoln	Ivanhoe
20	C	Verne E. Long	Pipestone	R. 1, Box 30, Pipestone
20	C	W. Casper Fischer	Lyon	RFD, Marshall
21	C	Joe Gimpl	Pine	Hinckley
21	C	Robert C. Becklin	Chisago-Isanti	447 NW 4th, Cambridge
22	C	Donald E. Pederson	Lac Qui Parle	Dawson
22	C	George P. Grussing	Chippewa	727 S. Main, Clara City
22	L	Curtis B. Warnke	Yellow Medicine	Wood Lake
23	L	Martin McGowan, Jr.	Swift	349 E. Snelling, Appleton
23	C	Wallace F. Gustafson	Kandiyohi	202 E. Litchfield, Willmar
24	L	Carl M. Iverson	Stevens-Grant	Ashby
24	L	Sam R. Barr	Big Stone-Traverse	424, Jackson, Ortonville
25	C	Otto E. Clark	Douglas	R. 2, Osakis
25	C	J. H. Peterson	Pope	Glenwood
26	L	B. F. DuBois	Stearns-West	300-5th St., Sauk Centre
26	C	John J. Kinzer	Stearns-East	Cold Spring
27	C	Robert Mahowald	Stearns	1540-6th N., St. Cloud
27	C	Marvin C. Schumann	Benton-Sherburne	Rice

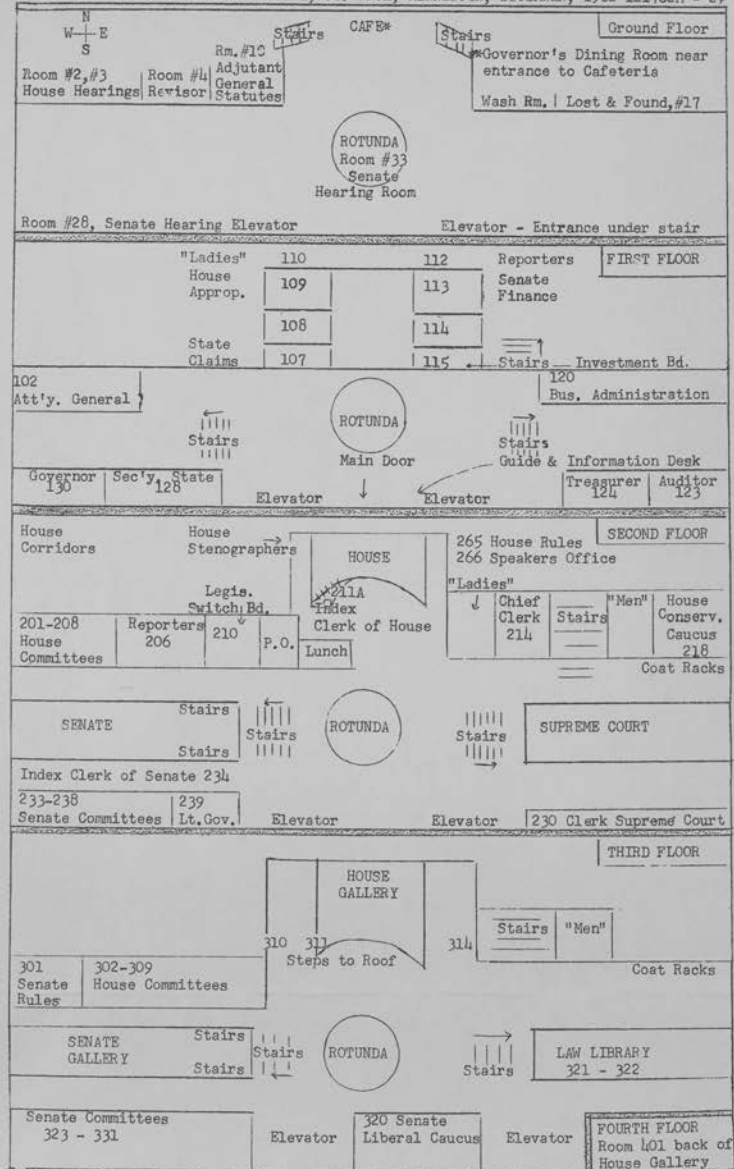
REPRESENTATIVES

<u>Dist.</u>	<u>Cau.</u>	<u>Name of Representative</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Address</u>
28	C	Glenn A. Blomquist	Kanabec-Mille Lacs-	Onamia
28	L	George E. Grant	Sherburne (at large)	R. 2, Milaca
29	L	Victor M. Jude	Wright	Maple Lake
30	C	John P. Wingard	Hennepin-East	7204 Osseo Rd, Mpls 29
30	C	Bill Frenzel	Hennepin-West	233 Janalyn Circle, Mpls
31	C	John A. Yingve	Hennepin-East	R. 2, Box 142, Wayzata
31	C	Salisbury Adams	Hennepin-West	R. 2, Wayzata
32	C	W. G. Kirchner	Hennepin-North	6830 Newton S., Mpls
32	C	Joseph P. Graw	Hennepin-South	10730 Access Rd, Bloom'ton
33	C	Ernie Jacobsen	Hennepin-North	3410 Aquila Lane, St. Louis Park
33	C	Otto Bang	Hennepin-South	6240 Peacedale Ave., Edina
34	L	Stanley A. Enebo	Hennepin	3304 E. 25th St., Mpls.
34	L	Edw. J. Volstad	Hennepin	3327-25th Ave. S., Mpls.
35	C	Gary W. Flakne	Hennepin	4901-11th Ave. S., Mpls.
35	C	Iyall A. Schwarzkopf	Hennepin	4840 Bloomington S., Mpls.
36	C	Thor Anderson	Hennepin	2600 Pleasant S., Mpls.
36	C	F. Gordon Wright	Hennepin	2912 Chowen S., Mpls.
37	C	Harold J. Anderson	Hennepin	4919 Colfax S., Mpls.
37	C	George A. French	Hennepin	5140 Penn Ave. S., Mpls
38	C	Douglas M. Head	Hennepin	1782 Fremont S., Mpls.
38	C	Richard H. White	Hennepin	1777 Knox Ave. So., Mpls.
39	L	Edward J. Gearty	Hennepin	1805 Emerson N., Mpls.
39	L	Robert Latz	Hennepin	1239 Sheridan N., Mpls.
40	L	Stanley J. Fudro	Hennepin	2322-2nd St. NE, Mpls.
40	L	Edward J. Tomczyk	Hennepin	1614 California NE, Mpls.
41	L	Arnold M. Rose	Hennepin	178 Malcolm S.E., Mpls.
41	L	John P. Skeate	Hennepin	3031 Croft Dr. N.E., Mpls.
42	L	James L. Adams	Hennepin	616 E. 19th St., Mpls.
42	L	Martin O. Sabo	Hennepin	1829-5th Ave. S., Mpls.
43	C	Robert O. Ashbach	Ramsey-North	1585 Johnanna Blvd, St. Paul
43	C	John Tracy Anderson	Ramsey-South	1048 Van Slyke Ave., St. Paul
44	C	Robert F. Christensen	Ramsey-North	148 S. Wheeler, St. Paul
44	C	Robert W. Johnson	Ramsey-South	1950 Bayard Ave., St. Paul
45	C	William J. O'Brien	Ramsey-North	1531 Summit Ave., St. Paul
45	L	D. D. Wozniak	Ramsey-South	1291 Bohland Pl., St. Paul
46	L	Richard W. Richie	Ramsey-North	509 Fred St., St. Paul
46	L	Ernest A. Beedle	Ramsey-South	508 E. Belvidere, St. Paul
47	L	Joseph Prifrel	Ramsey-North	1031 Woodbridge, St. Paul
47	L	Anthony Podgorski	Ramsey-South	642 Van Buren, St. Paul
48	L	William B. McKenzie	Ramsey-North	2465 E. Tierney, St. Paul
48	C	Leslie J. Edlund	Ramsey-South	1841 E. Nebraska, St. Paul
49	L	Lyle T. Farmer	Ramsey-North	1484 Payne Ave., St. Paul
49	C	Daniel J. Slater	Ramsey-South	1606 Burns Ave., St. Paul
50	L	Richard W. O'Dea	Washington	92 Wildwood Beach Rd, Mahtomedi
50	C	Howard R. Albertson	Washington	510 W. Olive, Stillwater
51	L	Connie Burchett	Anoka	9849 Zilla, Coon Rapids
51	L	John A. Nordin	Anoka	Soderville
52	C	E. M. Wold	Aitkin	113-1st Ave. NE, Aitkin
52	L	Bernard Carlson	Carlton	1216 Selmser, Cloquet
53	L	Charles L. Halsted	Crow Wing	103-5th N.E., Brainerd
53	L	Gordon Gerling	Morrison	R. 1, Little Falls
54	C	Ron Everson	Wadena	123 Madison, Wadena
54	L	Keith Hirman	Todd	Grey Eagle
55	C	H. J. Henning	Otter Tail	Pelican Rapids
55	C	Roy E. Dunn	Otter Tail	Pelican Rapids

REPRESENTATIVES

<u>Dist.</u>	<u>Cau.</u>	<u>Name of Representative</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Address</u>
56	C	D. H. Sillers	Clay	R. 2, Moorhead
56	L	R.N. Nelson	Wilkin	321 N. 6th, Breckenridge
57	C	Frank De Groat	Becker	R. 1, Lake Park
57	C	Harold Johnson	Hubbard	612 N. Main, Park Rapids
58	C	Arthur Frick, Sr.	Itasca	616-9th St., Grand Rapids
58	C	Robert G. Renner	Cass	Walker
59	L	Francis LaBrosse	St. Louis	3138 Restormel, Duluth
59	L	Willard M. Munger	St. Louis	7408 Grand Ave., Duluth
60	L	Arne C. Warvick	St. Louis	215 W. 3rd St., Duluth
60	L	Earl B. Gustafson	St. Louis	1316 Brainerd, Duluth
61	C	Alfred E. France	St. Louis	2107 Vermilion Rd, Duluth
61	L	William H. House	Cook-Lake-St. Louis	Star Route, Two Harbors
62	L	Peter X. Fugina	St. Louis	5 Merrit Dr, Virginia
62	L	Fred A. Cina	St. Louis	11 N. Erie, Aurora
63	L	Loren S. Rutter	St. Louis	Kinney
63	L	Jack Fena	St. Louis	2530-3rd Ave. W., Hibbing
64	C	Leonard R. Dickinson	Beltrami-Lake of the Woods	R. 1, Bemidji
64	L	E. J. Chilgren	Koochiching	Little Fork
65	C	Alvin M. Johnson	Norman	Ada
65	L	L. J. Lee	Mahnomen-Clearwater	Bagley
66	C	Andrew Skaar	Pennington-Red Lake	Norden Twp., R. 1, Thief River Falls
66	L	Harvey A. Wilder	Polk	202 S. Hubbard, Crookston
67	L	Victor L. Johnson	Kittson	Lake Bronson
67	L	Everett Battles	Roseau	Warroad
67	C	Richard W. Fitzsimons	Marshall	R. 1, Argyle

SIMPLIFIED MAP OF MINNESOTA CAPITOL, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, DECEMBER, 1962 121762M - 26



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

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 15 & Washington SE, Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

Capitol



Letter

a publication of the
League of Women Voters of Minnesota
Vol. III, No. 1

Editor: Mrs. R. A. Jensen
President: Mrs. O. H. Anderson
January 2, 1963

SO WHAT'S NEW?

It's new--in this century--not to know who was elected governor.

It's new--since 1955--to have the Conservatives in control of the Minnesota House of Representatives (as of today, 79 Conservatives, 55 Liberals, one "independent"--and 56 of them freshmen). Those who opposed reapportionment on the grounds that the "radicals" would take over must be vastly relieved at the outcome of the first election after redistricting!

It is not new to have the Conservative caucus composed of two groups--one, the nonpartisan-oriented faction inclined to retain the old power pattern and the status quo; the other, more Republican-oriented and inclined to be more responsive to the winds of change. What is new is that the latter faction seems to be larger as a result of the last election. It will be interesting to see whether they can work smoothly together or whether there will be friction.

It's new to have the Majority Leader (Aubrey Dirlam) chosen by the caucus rather than by the Speaker of the House (Lloyd Duxbury, Jr.). This perhaps was a move to unify the two factions.

With the switch in control, new chairmen will head the 30-plus House committees. According to Majority Leader Dirlam, only 13 of the House Conservatives have ever served with a majority before, and only six or seven of those ever served as committee chairmen. In the Senate, where Conservatives have

(continued on page 2)

THE
WISE
OLD
OWL



by Ann Duff, Legislative Chairman

Your eyes and ears at the Capitol
the League of Women Voters
the citizens' lobby
To stimulate your interest in state government, to whet your appetite for the issues, to help you see behind the daily events that's our main job. Come to school with us at the Capitol:

GOVERNMENT IN ACTION

This series of lectures and lobbyists' reports will begin January 16 and continue on alternating Wednesdays through March 27. It is open to the public at no charge because it is supported by fees from local Leagues. Authorities on Minnesota government--professors and practicing participants--will give the lectures.

DATES: January 16 and 30
February 13 and 27
March 13 and 27

PLACE: Minnesota Highway Building,
Room 815

TIME: Mornings, 10:00 to 12:30

reigned for a long time, experience is a less scarce commodity. The count this session is the same as last--43 Conservatives, 24 liberals--but there will be 23 new faces, and two new committees. (Lots more is new, but we're out of space..Ed.)

LEGISLATIVE FORECAST

Areas of League Concern

Party designation for legislators *
Election laws *
Constitutional revision *
Anti-discrimination legislation *
Ethics in government
Home rule
(* Further information on following pages)

League Lobbyists and Reporters

Mrs. Homer Mantis and assistants
Miss Hazel Shimmin and assistants
Mrs. Lawrence Murray
Mrs. Harold Watson and assistants
Mrs. E. C. Bray
Mrs. Kenneth Sigford

PARTY DESIGNATION

by Hazel Shimmin

Again we are knocking at the same old door with the same "tempered optimism." Why do we feel any optimism after our repeated failures?

A few new factors may help in 1963:

. Several powerful Senators who have opposed party designation (Erickson, Feidt, George, Welch) did not file for re-election this year.

. Many of the new legislators were elected with party endorsement and they should have nothing to lose by supporting a party designation bill.

. There appears to be greater awareness that the lack of party labels is a problem in the legislature.

The Minneapolis Tribune of November 18, 1962, listed party designation among important issues which spokesmen for both caucuses said this legislature would face. An Associated Press survey reported five legislators listing such a law as most important for enactment in 1963. Replies to our own LWV legislative questionnaire were generally encouraging, though many districts were missing and we cannot make numerical predictions.

Senate and House committees had not been announced at this writing. Based

on past experience, our hopes may rise or fall when the assignments are made. In any case, we will push hard for party designation in the 1963 session.

Mrs. Homer Mantis of St. Paul will be our lobbyist. Assisting her will be Mrs. Eugene Farley, Mrs. James Earl, and Mrs. John Marvin, also of St. Paul. Mrs. Mantis brings to this volunteer (unpaid) lobbying effort the experience gained in the 1959 session when she was the LWV legislative chairman. Her aim is to get the party designation bill introduced in both the Senate and the House early in the session. She is seeking authors from the Conservative and the Liberal caucuses in both houses. She also is contacting other groups and individuals to enlist their support.

ELECTION LAWS

by Hazel Shimmin

Post-election incidents aroused public interest in election laws and brought demands for changes. We foresee the introduction of a number of bills in this field. LWV positions agreed upon during our 1957-59 study may enable us to act on at least some of them.

Just what changes will be proposed is a matter of speculation. We and others interested in good election laws and proper procedures need to evaluate past incidents in relation to existing election laws. They emerged in their present form largely from legislative in-

terim committees. The most recent extensive revision and recodification came in 1959. A few revisions were made in 1961.

Cutting through the charges and counter-charges, what was the central problem in the last election? Was it in the laws per se? Most of the difficulty seemed to lie in getting an accurate count from each voting precinct. The laws provide for methods of counting--rather detailed and specific, too--both for precincts using voting machines and for those using paper ballots.

The use of voting machines throughout the state may be proposed to reduce tabulating errors. This would require legislation. Now the use of voting machines is permissive, not mandatory.

Improvement in the use of election judges may be proposed. Along with much criticism of judges have come several suggestions. When we examine them we find the changes possible under present law. Section 203.21, subd. 1, allows councils or county boards to make rules and give examinations in determining qualifications of judges; the same section, subd. 3, gives councils and county boards authority to determine number of judges and to provide additional judges to count the votes after the polls close.

Some recent discussion has centered on county canvassing boards and their checking of errors. Present law, Section 204.30, subd. 1, provides for the canvassing board's procedure in correction of obvious errors in counting. It allows for a check of ballots in such cases. Should more details be written into the law?

The LWV will not be initiating bills on election laws, but within the framework of our CR positions we can support or oppose. On some bills we, as a League, probably will have no position. Our pertinent support positions may be:

centralized responsibility in the state government for achieving uniform election procedures and for training

officials, but reservations on adding to bureaucracy and increasing costs;
more latitude for councils in determining qualifications and number of judges.

Not involved in the post-election post-mortem, but dealing with election laws, is a legislative recommendation of the League of Minnesota Municipalities. It calls for provisions, including a constitutional amendment if necessary, to permit persons living in Minnesota to vote for president and vice-president if they lack only the residence requirement for voting. In 1959 the League agreed on the need for:

"some provision to allow an otherwise qualified voter to vote for president and vice-president before he meets residence requirements." If a bill embodying the recommendation of the LMM is introduced, we will be able to support it.

CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION (CA. I)

by Sue Murray

The LWV stands for easing the process by which the state constitution can be amended. Instead of drafting our own bill, however, we are waiting for the recommendations of the Governor's Committee on Constitutional Revision which was formed last spring at the suggestion of the League.

The committee's assignment was to recommend changes in the constitution which can be obtained through the amendment method. Their report has been sent to the Governor, and after he has released it to the public we will be able to decide whether we can support any of its suggested changes.

Governor-Lieutenant Governor

After February 8 when we evaluate member response to the question of whether candidates for governor and lieutenant governor should run as a pair on the ticket, the League may have a position on such an amendment.

Building Program in Jeopardy

In a statement to the League of Women Voters, Governor Andersen said:

"With the passage of Amendment No. 2 it was hoped that construction of the urgently needed projects in the 1961 Building Bill could go forward without further delay. Unfortunately, this is not possible.

"The Building Bill was made effective after the date when Amendment No. 2 was expected to be passed. Nevertheless, because it was not made contingent on the Amendment passing, and also because the Amendment did not have 'curative language' in it, doubts have been raised about the constitutionality of the 1961 Act by bond lawyers.

"I will urge the legislature to re-pass the 1961 Building Bill as a matter of the greatest necessity to avoid further delay in building programs sorely needed at state colleges, university, mental hospitals, and all other of the state's institutions."

When questioned about the Building Bill at a St. Paul League meeting, Rep. Donald Wozniak (L) said he felt the bill should be passed speedily, but not until the results of the recount for governor are official. At the same meeting Sen. Les Westin (C) expressed doubt that the Senate would re-pass the 1961 bill until it had re-examined all the appropriations. Sen. Westin thought it possible that the Senate might wait until the end of the session and pass a combined 1961-1963 Building Bill.

Last fall the LWV worked for passage of Amendment No. 2 because the old debt ceiling was unrealistic and the constitutional limitation was being circumvented. Many other groups throughout the state supported the amendment because the 1961 building program could not proceed without its passage.

The League as an organization can do no lobbying for a building bill since the subject is not covered by League program. This is a case for individual action if Leaguers feel a concern.

ANTI-DISCRIMINATION (CA II)

by Marion Watson

We go into this session with a new position on anti-discrimination laws. We will not work to have bills introduced, but we will support legislation if it is introduced. Mrs. Charles Johnson of Minneapolis and Mrs. Eugene Farley of St. Paul will be on deck observing the legislature.

Housing: While most Leagues held that the law should be strengthened at some time, it was their decision to hold the line in this session until the new Housing Amendment has been in operation long enough to test its effectiveness. We will oppose attempts to weaken the law, should there be any.

Age: We will support an age amendment to the Fair Employment law which would add "age" to the factors now listed. Discrimination would then be forbidden on the basis of race, color, creed, religion, national origin, or age. If a bill is introduced we will have to decide how closely it approximates our position.

Public Accommodations: We would support a broadly written public accommodations law with commission enforcement.

SCAD: Our consensus indicated strong support for both the enforcement and the educational functions of the State Commission against Discrimination. We will work to strengthen this agency through adequate appropriations.

When all state offices submitted their budget requests to the Governor and the Commissioner of Administration, the LWV wrote to both of them asking that the SCAD request be granted in full. In his reply Governor Andersen said: "We will be asking for a substantial increase and will work very hard to obtain it so that the Fair Housing Act will have the benefit of good leadership from the State Commission against Discrimination."

Capitol



Letter

a publication of the
League of Women Voters of Minnesota
Vol. III, No. 2

Editor: Mrs. R. A. Jensen
President: Mrs. O. H. Anderson
January 23, 1963

IN THE SHOES OF A NEUTRAL RECOUNTER...

"My first two days as a neutral inspector in the gubernatorial recount shattered my concept of the democratic process. I have been an election judge; I have had experience counting ballots.

"As a neutral inspector I could say nothing; I could only wonder why most of these ballots were being challenged. I visualized the voter making his X. Maybe it had extended just a little beyond the square provided for it, but surely his intention was clear ☒; maybe he had used a check ☒ with the mark well inside the square; maybe his writing was a little shaky ☒; maybe the ballot, marked clearly for governor with an indelible lead pencil, had a blurred X down at the bottom for some other office (possibly blurred by the wet thumb of a judge while counting). I could see no reason to challenge this vote for governor.

"I felt as if I were watching a poker game where both parties were trying desperately to win the pot. And the voter? He had merely furnished a chip.

"The challengers and I knew that in the end the judges would have the final responsibility. But why slow up the process in this manner? How could either party justify most of their challenges?

"Real errors were evident, too, but in the experience of my group, relatively few. They were challenged, and should have been. In a close statewide election they could make the difference."



So spoke one Leaguer. We asked three others for their reactions. All had the feeling that the voter was the victim in this recount. All were grateful for voting machines and the safeguards they provide.

Party inspectors were not required to state a reason for challenges; and one neutral said, "In most cases I could not even presume to guess what the grounds were...To my mind about $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1% of the ballots we examined should have been challenged for legitimate reasons." An alternate said, "Rules seemed to change each day. Ballots challenged on Dec. 21 would have been passed by the team I worked with on Dec. 26."

The news that as many as 95% of the challenged ballots might be thrown out had no effect, according to one neutral: "That afternoon my partners bravely challenged 273 of the 467 ballots in one precinct—nearly 60%!"

Our four neutrals were all dismayed by the oversights and careless errors of some election judges, particularly in connection with paper ballots and absentee ballots. A great number were not initialed; some were put back in

the mailing envelopes (which violates secrecy of the ballot), etc. Voters' mistakes were disturbing, too: erasures and scratch-outs, ink instead of pencil, marks of some kind somewhere on the ballot; one cross on top of another, probably indicative of an elderly voter's caution but subject to question as pre-marked by another person, etc. etc.

Our neutrals were impressed by the procedures carried out to insure fairness. Inspectors were divested of all pens and pencils. The room in which they worked was kept locked; entry was forbidden to all but the inspectors, the county auditor and his deputies (janitors were not even allowed to empty wastebaskets). Ballots were brought from the vault by the auditor's deputy and handed first to the neutral and then to the party inspectors to determine whether the envelope had been properly sealed. (Many were not, and were challenged.) The neutral kept the records and wrote the report for each precinct; it was signed by each of the three inspectors; one copy went to each party and the original was attached to the ballot envelope.

Recount remedies? Difficult, but some were suggested:

- Clearer delineation by the court of criteria for challenging ballots; less discretion left to the candidates' supporters.

- Agreement between the two parties on more extensive ground rules before the recount begins.

- Better training of election judges, more emphasis on strict adherence to rules for handling absentee ballots.

- Uniform registration of all voters, regardless of size of community.

- Mandatory use of voting machines.

- More education of the voter concerning proper voting procedures.

Said a party inspector to the husband of a Leaguer who served as a neutral inspector: "Say, those women really are impartial!"

LOBBY REGULATION

by Hazel Shimmin

Be careful this year in making any legislative predictions--it promises to be an unusual session.

An example is the lively interchange in the House on Jan. 15, the day the Permanent Rules were to be adopted. Everyone expected Rep. Cina (Liberal) to offer an amendment to proposed Rule 68 dealing with registration of lobbyists. As introduced, Rule 68 required only registration of lobbyist's name, name of employer, and subject of legislation. The amendment was expected to require, in addition, that lobbyists submit a monthly report of lobbying expenditures and a listing of salaries and expenses received in such employment.

What happened?

Rep. Klaus (Conservative) was the one who offered the amendment. On the roll call vote 12 Conservatives (Dickinson, Erdahl, Esau, Falkenhagen, Hall, Jopp, Klaus, Krenik, Schulz, A. Schumann, Searle, and Voxland) voted with 49 Liberals to give 61 Yeas against 68 Nays. Three Liberals (Battles, Iverson, and V. L. Johnson) voted with the Conservatives. (Earlier, on Jan. 8, Rep. Cina had tried to add the whole lobby regulation package to the temporary rules, and failed. That time all Conservatives opposed it, all Liberals supported it. Interesting switch.)

After Rep. Klaus' amendment was lost on Jan. 15, Rule 68 was adopted as introduced. It conforms to the Senate Rule. This is the first time the House has had such a rule. League consensus in 1960 indicated we would favor a law requiring reporting of income and expenditures by lobbyists as well as registration of names, employers, and subjects of legislation. In other words, we were for the whole package.

The Elections and Reapportionment Committee in the House should receive the party designation bill in the next two weeks. The authors--Reps. Walter Klaus, Douglas Head, John Hartle, Don Wozniak, and Wayne Bassett -- are introducing it next week. Rep. Klaus, chief author, is an active member of the Republican party and has supported the bill in previous sessions. Not one of the authors was appointed to the committee, and needless to say, much opposition is expected when the bill comes up for a hearing.

The League is faced with a greater problem in the Senate. It will be difficult to secure sufficient support from the so-called independent senators to get the bill out of committee. The task of selecting authors has been a slow and time-consuming one.

It is encouraging to note, however, that more Conservatives who are active in the Republican party were elected in both houses and the party designation bill stands a better chance at this session.

IMPRESSIONS OF ONE EX-SENATOR

Thinking it would be interesting to get a candid pre-session appraisal of the 63rd Legislature from an alumnus, we had a chat with Don Fraser before he went to Washington as the new 5th District Congressman. (He was a Liberal member of the Minnesota Senate during the past four sessions.)

Political Parties and the Legislature:

The new faces in both House and Senate again represent a contribution of both Republican and DFL party activity--another increment of legislators who feel a stronger allegiance to their party. This is one reason party designation may stand at least as good or a slightly better chance this session. We'll get it -- but probably when it is least important--when most legislators are already committed to their party.

Taxes: I expect the sales tax to get a

much more serious push and would not be surprised to see it pass both houses, although it will be a major battle. If Andersen is governor and his commitment about no new taxes and no increases is reflected in his budget, he is going to have to cut back in some areas, especially higher education. It is generally true that the executive has to take the lead in financing programs; the legislature seldom does it on its own. If Rolvaag is elected, some of these programs will get more support from the governor's office, but I expect the tax controversy will sharpen. Putting in a sales tax under a DFL governor may appeal to the Conservatives and they may push even harder. They may use it as a bargaining point in exchange for some of the things the governor wants.

Election Laws: We need changes there.

The position of a candidate's name on a voting machine is a real problem. It's most acute in the state Senate races because these names appear right below the partisan ballot (or on the same line in the case of the horizontal-type machine). In a couple of Minneapolis contests, for example, the Liberal candidates lost in heavily DFL precincts when their names appeared under the Republican state ticket. When the election laws were recodified, the requirement to rotate names within a precinct was dropped. Now candidates' names appear in the same order on all machines in a precinct and are rotated only between precincts. (Is this party designation in reverse, we wondered?)

Governor-Lieutenant Governor Combined

on Ticket: If we shortened the ballot generally, which I favor, this would be worth looking at. As things are now, I don't feel strongly. There is no necessary tie between the two offices except the matter of succession. Presiding over the Senate is not a partisan function. The major effect today of having a governor from one party and a lieutenant governor from the other is that it tends to tie the governor down and prevent his running for another office in the middle of a 4-year term, since this would mean relinquishing the office to the other party.

..... YOUR LEGISLATIVE CHAIRMAN SAYS

A major achievement in the 1962 campaign for amendments: VERY FEW BLANK BALLOTS! Radio, Press, TV, LNW, and many other organizations placed major stress on letting the voter know that if he failed to vote on the amendments, it counted automatically as a vote against. The voter heard. The voter voted. The figures:

1960 election - 90,227 blank ballots or blank places on the machines

1962 election - 4,038 " " " " " " " "

WHO'S WHO IN THE LEGISLATURE for handy reference

HOUSE SPEAKER: Lloyd Duxbury, Jr., of Caledonia, Conservative, 1st Dist. With this office comes the power to appoint chairmen and all members of standing committees. As presiding officer, the Speaker determines who shall speak on the House floor and sees that they keep to the subject at hand; he also assigns bills to appropriate committees. Rep. Duxbury is serving his seventh term; in the 1959 and 1961 sessions he was minority leader.

HOUSE MAJORITY LEADER: Aubrey Dirlam of Redwood Falls, Conservative, 17th Dist. His job is to push, pull, and wheedle the Conservative program through the House. He is serving his 12th term.

HOUSE MINORITY LEADER: Fred Cina of Aurora, Liberal, 62nd Dist. Since there still is no formal recognition of minority rights, this group does not have an allotted share of committee seats to which it assigns its members as is done in Congress. Assignments are made by the majority group. Rep. Cina is an experienced spokesman for his faction, having served four terms as majority leader and two terms as minority leader. This is his ninth term in the House.

SENATE'S PRESIDING OFFICER: Lieutenant Governor Alexander Keith of Rochester, DFL. As presiding officer he has the power of recognizing speakers on the Senate floor and keeping them on the subject; he refers bills to committees; he does not have the power -- once held -- of appointing chairmen and members of committees. Since 1931 this has been done by a majority group committee on organization, composed of one member from each congressional district. Mr. Keith was elected lieutenant governor in 1962 after one 4-year term in the Senate.

SENATE MAJORITY LEADER: John M. Zwach of Walnut Grove, Conservative, 17th Dist. He says: "My job is not to tell other senators what to do, but to synchronize and develop." This is his third term as majority leader. He served 12 years in the House before being elected to the Senate in 1946.

SENATE MINORITY LEADER: Paul Thuet (pronounced Tooey) of South St. Paul, Liberal, 13th Dist. His goal, he says, is "to point up the various problems that exist between the majority and the minority and to further attempt to get fair representation of the minority in all phases of the Senate's work." This is his second term in the Senate.

PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE: Gordon Rosermeier of Little Falls, Conservative, 53rd Dist. His job is to preside over the Senate in the absence of the Lieutenant Governor. He has been a member of the Senate since 1941.

COMMITTEES: For the make-up and meeting schedules of committees likely to deal with legislation in which the LNW is interested, see attached sheets.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES

Following are 19 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. (c-Conservative; l-Liberal)

SENATE

CITIES OF THE FIRST CLASS (23)

Westin, Chairman-c	Blatz-c	Ferrario-l	McKnight-c	Parks-c
Adams-l	Butler-c	Grittner-l	Mosier-l	Popham-c
Allen-c	Carr-l	Hansen, M.E.-c	Novak-l	Wright-c
Anderson, W.R.-l	Coleman-l	Kalina-l	Ogdahl-c	
Bergerud-c	Davies-l	McCarty-c	Parish-l	

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION (18)

Harren, Chairman-c	Child-c	Hanson, R.-c	Rosenmeier-c	Westin-c
Allen, V. Chairman-c	Davies-L	Novak-l	Sinclair-c	Wright-c
Adams-L	Dosland-c	Ogdahl-c	Thuet-l	
Blatz-c	Dunlap-c	Popham-c	Vukelich-l	

ELECTIONS AND REAPPORTIONMENT (19)

Kroehler, Chmn.-c	Coleman-l	Harren-c	Larson, N.-c	Rosenmeier-c
Benson-L	Dunlap-c	Holand-c	McKee-c	Salmore-l
Bergerud-c	Franz-c	Josefson-c	Maruska-c	Sinclair-c
Carr-l	Hansen, M.E.-c	Knudsen-l	Ogdahl-c	

FINANCE (21)

Imm, Chairman-c	Dunlap-c	Lofvegren-c	Olson-c	Westin-c
Carr-l	Hanson, N.W.-l	McGuire-l	Popp-c	
Child-c	Harren-c	McKee-c	Rosenmeier-c	
Davies-l	Heuer-l	Mitchell-c	Sinclair-c	
Dosland-c	Josefson-c	Nelson, H.S.-c	Walz-l	

GENERAL LEGISLATION (18)

Holmquist, Chairman-c	Ferrario-l	Knudsen-l	Laufenburger-l	Salmore-l
Olson-c-V. Chairman	Grittner-l	Krieger-c	Maruska-c	Thuet-l
Blatz-c	Hansen, M.E.-c	Kroehler-c	Parks-c	
Child-c	Kalina-l	Langley-c	Popham-c	

JUDICIARY (25)

Rosenmeier, Chmn-c	Blatz-c	Holium-l	Mitchell-c	Parks-c
Allen-c	Davies-l	Kalina-l	Mosier-l	Popham-c
Anderson, W.R.-l	Dosland-c	Krieger-c	Nelson, H.S.-c	Swenson-c
Benson-l	Dunlap-c	McCarty-c	Novak-l	Thuet-l
Bergerud-c	Hanson, R.-c	McGuire-l	Parish-l	Wright-c

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS (15)

Holand, Chairman-c	Bares-l	Hansen, M.E.-c	Knudsen-l	Nelson, H.-c
Dosland, V. Chmn-c	Blatz-c	Hansen, R.-c	Krieger-c	Thuet-l
Anderson, E.J.-c	Carr-l	Holium-l	Laufenburger-l	Westin-c

SENATE COMMITTEES - continued

TOWNS AND COUNTIES (16)

Hanson, R., Chairman-c	Dosland-c	Patterson-c	Holm-l	Nelson, H.-c
Larson, L.W., V.Chmn.-c	Franz-c	Popp-c	Holmquist-c	Salmore-l
Davies-l	Parish-l	Grittner-l	Nelson, H.S.-c	Ukkelberg-c
				Vukelich-l

HOUSE COMMITTEES

APPROPRIATIONS (29)

Fitzsimons, Chairman-c	Clark-c	Head-c	Mahowald-c	Skeate-l
Fuller, V.Chmn.-c	Farmer-l	Iverson-l	Munger-l	Slater-c
Anderson, J.T.-c	Fischer-c	Kirchner-c	Rutter-l	Volstad-l
Barr-l	Flakne-c	Klaus-c	Scott-c	Voxland-c
Battles-l	Gimpl-c	Long-c	Searle-c	Wee-l
Burchett-l	Hall-c	McMillan-l	Skaar-c	

CITIES OF THE 1st and 2nd CLASS (21)

Anderson, J.T., Chairman -c	Bang-c	Frenzel-c	Podgorski-l	White-c
O'Brien, V.Chmn.-c	Christensen-c	Graw-c	Prifrel-l	Yngve-c
Adams, J.L.-l	Enebo-l	Gustafson, E.B.-l	Richie-l	
Anderson, H.J.-c	Flakne-c	Head-c	Skeate-l	
	France-c	Munger-l	Volstad-l	

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION (24)

French, Chairman-c	Bassett-l	Grant-l	Johnson, R.W.-c	Schulz-c
Blomquist, V.Cmn.-c	Dunn-c	Graw-c	McGowan-l	Stone-c
Anderson, H.J.-c	France-c	Hartle-c	Nelson-l	Tomczyk-l
Anderson, J.T.-c	Fudro-l	Jacobsen-c	Nordin-l	Wozniak-l
Anderson, T.-c	Fuller-c	Johnson, H.-c	Prifrel-l	

DRAINAGE AND SOIL CONSERVATION (15)

Grussing, Chairman-c	Carlson-l	Johnson, H.-c	Nelson-l	Sillers-c
Johnson, A.M., V.Chmn.-c	Edlund-c	Mann-l	Schumann, A.-c	Wilder-l
Barr-l	Fischer-c	Miller-l	Searle-c	Wold-c

ELECTIONS AND REAPPORTIONMENT (18)

Wright, Chairman-c	Fitzsimons-c	Halsted-l	Mann-l	Slater-c
Pederson, V.Chmn.-c	Frick-c	Iverson-l	Miller-l	Torgerson-c
Daley-l	Grant-l	Kinzer-c	Nordin-l	
Fischer-c	Grussing-c	Long-c	Skaar-c	

GENERAL LEGISLATION (15)

Henning, Chairman-c	Becklin-c	Head-c	Rasmussen-l	Schafer-c
Wingard, V.Chmn.-c	Esau-c	Iverson-l	Rose-l	Slater-c
Albertson-c	Grant-l	Klaus-c	Sabo-l	Wanvick-l

HOUSE COMMITTEES - Continued

JUDICIARY (26)

Anderson, H.J., Chmn.-c	Beedle-1	Gearty-1	Johnson, R.W.-c	Renner-c
Scott, V. Chmn.-c	Cina-1	Gustafson, E.B.-1	Kucera-c	Torgerson-c
Adams, S.-c	Fena-1	Gustafson, W.F.-c	Latz-1	White-c
Albertson-c	Flakne-c	Hall-c	Nelson-1	Wozniak-1
Anderson, T.-c	French-c	Head-c	Rasmussen-1	Wright-c
				Yngve-c

METROPOLITAN AND URBAN AFFAIRS (19)

Albertson, Chmn.-c	Ashbach-c	Enebo-1	Kirchner-c	Overgaard-c
Slater, V. Chmn.-c	Bang-c	Gustafson, E.B.-1	Klaus-c	Rasmussen-1
Adams, J.L.-1	Burchett-1	Henning-c	McKenzie-1	Richie-1
Anderson, T.-c	Edlund-c	Jopp-c	Munger-1	

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS (15)

Stone, Chairman-c	Berke-1	DeGroat-c	Jacobsen-c	Peterson-c
Sathre, V. Chmn.-c	Cina-1	Erdahl-c	Junglaus-c	Rutter-1
Barr-1	Clark-c	Hirman-1	McMillan-1	Schulz-c

RECREATION AND WATER RESOURCES (23)

Gimpl, Chairman-c	Dunn-c	Grant-1	Munger-1	White-c
Becklin, V. Chmn.-c	Enebo-1	Johnson, V.L.-1	Nelson-1	Wold-c
Barr-1	Everson-c	Krenik-c	Overgaard-c	Yngve-c
Carlson-1	Farmer-1	Latz-1	Rose-1	
DeGroat-c	Flakne-c	McKenzie-1	Schumann, A.-c	

TOWNS AND COUNTIES (17)

Voxland, Chairman-c	Fugina-1	Jopp-c	Mann-1	Wold-c
Sillers, V. Chmn.-c	Hall-c	Jude-1	O'Dea-1	
Berke-1	Henning-c	Junglaus-c	Pederson-c	
Erdahl-c	House-1	Lee-1	Schumann, M.C.-c	

Room Time of MeetingSENATE COMMITTEEChairman

232 M 2:00, F 1:00 Agriculture
 327 On call Cities of the First Class
 328 W & F, 2:00 Civil Administration
 331 M 8:00 Commerce
 301 On call Committee on Committees
 329²³ T & F, 9:00 Education
 237 T 8:00 Elections and Reapportionment
 113 T & TH, 3:00 Finance
 237 T 1:00 Game and Fish
 231 TH 8:00 General Legislation
 301 M & W, 3:00 Judiciary
 330 M 1:00 Labor
 231 W 9:00 Liquor Control
 328 W 9:00 Municipal Affairs
 231 On Call Military Affairs and Civil Defense
 236 On Call ^{CUT} Public Buildings
 329 TH 9:00 ~~Public Domain~~
 330 T & TH, 2:00 Public Highways
 236 M 9:00, W, 8:00 Public Welfare
 238 On Call Rules and Legislative Expense
 331 T, TH, & F, 3:00 Taxes and Tax Laws
 327 TH 1:00 Towns and Counties
 236²³² F 2:00 ~~8:00~~ Transportation and Communications

Sinclair
 Westin
 Harren
 Child
 Rosenmeier
 Dunlap
 Kroehler
 Imm
 Lofvegren
 Holmquist
 Rosenmeier
 Anderson, E. J.
 McKee
 Holand
 Nelson, Harold
 Josefson
 Mitchell
 Larson, Norman
 Franz
 Zwach
 Wright
 Hanson, R.
 Butler

HOUSE COMMITTEES

304 T 9:00 Administrative Rules and Procedures
 23 W 12:00 Agriculture
 109 Daily 8:00 Appropriations
 2 M 9:00 Cities of the 1st and 2nd Class
 3 M & F, 12:00 Civil Administration
 2 F 11:00 Commerce, Manufacturing and Retail Trade
 304 TH 10:00 Commercial Transportation and Communications
 302 TH 10:00 Cooperatives and Marketing
 302 T 12:00 Dairy Products and Livestock
 302 W 9:00 Drainage and Soil Conservation
 3 M & W 10:00 Education
 304 W 11:00 Elections and Reapportionment
 3 TH 11:00 Employees' Compensation
 4 At call Engrossment and Enrollment
 204 F 9:00 Financial Institutions and Securities
 303 F 1:00 Forestry and Public Domain
 3 F 10:00 Game and Fish
 2 T 1:00 General Legislation
 3 T 10:00 Health and Welfare
 204 T 11:00 Highways
 2 M 11:00 Industrial and Employee Relations
 2 W 9:00 Insurance
 202 T, W, TH, 12:30 Judiciary
 2 F 9:00 Law Enforcement and Juvenile Delinquency
 2 W 11:00 Metropolitan and Urban Affairs
 203 M 9:00 Motor Vehicles
 2 TH 9:00 Municipal Affairs
 2 W 1:00 Recreation and Water Resources
 265 At call Rules
 2 T 9:00 State and Junior Colleges
 3 T & TH 8:00 Taxes
 2 M 1:00 Temperance and Liquor Control
 303 TH 12:00 Towns and Counties
 2 TH 1:00 University
 305 TH 1:00 Veterans and Military Affairs
 303 At call Claims

Head
 Fuller
 Fitzsimons
 Anderson, J. T.
 French
 Everson
 Jungclaus
 Jopp
 Schumann, M. C.
 Grussing
 Hartle
 Wright
 Anderson, H. R.
 Cummings
 Kucera
 Renner
 Dickinson
 Henning
 Hegstrom
 Mueller
 Hall
 Falkenhagen
 Anderson, H. J.
 Krenik
 Albertson
 Schulz
 Stone
 Gimpl
 Dirlam
 Mahowald
 Dunn
 Kinzer
 Voxland
 Searle
 Clark
 Klaus

Capitol



Letter

a publication of the
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Editor: Mrs. R. A. Jensen
Guest Editor: Mrs. E. H. Newstrom
President: Mrs. O. H. Anderson

Vol. III, No. 3

February 20, 1963

ELECTION LAWS ROUNDUP

by Pat Young

Election law bills are "hot copy" this session and although the LWV of Minnesota does not have a stand on all of them, Leaguers are always interested in attempts at improvement in this vital area of our democratic process.

In 1959 the League agreed on the need for: "some provision to allow an otherwise qualified voter to vote for president and vice-president before he meets residence requirements." Since there is a question whether the legislature now has the constitutional authority to accomplish this by statute, two bills on the subject have been introduced and referred to the House Elections and Reapportionment committee. The authors (Head-c, Wozniak-l) want H.F. 483 (statutory change) and H.F. 484 (constitutional change) to be heard together.

A bill coming as a direct reaction to problems exposed by the recount is H.F. 241 (V. Johnson-l). It would require a second team of election officials to count the votes in paper ballot precincts after the polls close. The bill would apply to precincts of more than 225 voters and would allow for some continuity of service from the election team working while the polls were open. The bill has been reported out of committee recommended to pass.

A procedural problem resulted last fall when two Supreme Court judges had to disqualify themselves from the decision on the governorship race because they had been members of the state Canvass-

ing Board. H.F. 461 and H.F. 152 (Bee-dle-l) are intended to correct this problem by amending the constitution and the related section of the election laws to change the composition of the state Canvassing Board to four District Court judges. (Present requirements are two Supreme Court judges and two District Court judges.) The fifth member, in either case, is the Secretary of State.

S.F. 214 (Blatz-c) and companion bill H.F. 503 (Kirchner-c) would allow people living at Fort Snelling to be considered residents of Richfield for the purpose of voting. If this bill passes and is approved by the Richfield Council, residents of Fort Snelling would be allowed to vote for national and state officials including state senator and representative.

H.F. 84 is providing heated discussion in the committee on Industrial and Employee Relations. The bill would amend the present "forenoon off to vote" law to provide that if an employee has two hours free while the polls are open, his employer would not have to give him time off for voting. The bill remains in committee, the two hours having been amended to three.

Bills which may send both political parties hurrying to study voting statistics are H.F. 252 (H. J. Anderson-c) and companion bill S.F. 291 (Popham-c). They have to do with placement of a
(continued on page 2)

candidate's name on the ballot. At the general election in the case of partisan offices, names of candidates of the same political party would be rotated with candidates of other political parties so each party is represented an equal number of times at top, bottom, and intermediate positions. The bills repeal Section 203.33 which puts at the top of the list of candidates for each office that candidate whose party polled the most votes in the preceding election.

Another section of these bills relates to placement of names of candidates for nonpartisan offices on voting machines. It provides that such names should not be arranged on machines under partisan offices. (Some nonpartisan candidates appear to have received accidental party endorsement in the recent election by virtue of their placement in direct line with partisan offices!)

* * *

Special credit needs to be given to Mrs. Young's legislative assistants. Faithful attendants are Mrs. John Hutchens who reports on the action of the House Elections and Reapportionment Committee and Mrs. Paul Gustafson who does the same for the Senate E & R Committee.

* * *

REPORT ON THE PARTY DESIGNATION BILL by Mary Mantis

Senate Action: In pursuit of Party Designation the League has the able assistance of both political parties. Senate authors are Lew Larson from Mabel, Clarence Langley from Red Wing, and the Senate Minority Leader Paul Thuet from South St. Paul.

The PD bill, S.F. 514, was introduced in the Senate on Mon., Feb. 11th. The bill provides that candidates for the legislature run with party designation. It also provides that the names of candidates appear an equal number of times at the top of the ballot. Another section of the bill provides that the successful candidate, or someone he picks to serve in his place, be entitled to membership on the county committee of the party on whose ticket he ran.

Senator Kroehler, Chairman of the E & R Committee, will begin hearings on the bill Feb. 26th at 8 a.m. Most of the committee members have been interviewed and we think the PD bill will survive the first hurdle.

House Action: The bill has not yet been introduced in the House.

AMENDING THE AMENDING by Sue Murray

Governor Andersen has started action which may result in getting an amendment to ease the amending process on the 1964 ballot.

The Governor's Committee on Constitutional Revision recommends changing the amending procedure to require sixty per cent of the legislators to approve putting an amendment on the ballot, and a simple majority of those voting on the question to ratify the proposal.

This recommendation differs from the

League consensus which favored a simple majority of legislators for proposal.

The state Board, after consideration of consensus reports, felt that the main concern of local Leagues was for a lesser majority of citizens voting on the question and that the majority percentage required for legislative proposal was of secondary importance.

With this interpretation in mind, the Board felt it could support the recommendation of the Governor's Committee.

LWV SUPPORTS JOINT ELECTION OF GOVERNOR-LT. GOVERNOR
by Sue Murray

League response to the consensus question concerning joint election of the governor and lieutenant governor has been overwhelmingly in favor of this principle. Forty-seven Leagues replied to the questionnaire - all 47 favored joint election.

Two bills have been introduced for this purpose. S.F. 17 (Holand-c, Bergerud-c, and Olson-c) is in the Senate Judiciary Committee.

In the House, H.F. 10 (Mahowald-c, O'Brien-c, Searle-c, Iverson-l, and Hegstrom-c) was given unanimous approval by the E & R Committee but met opposition during debate on the House floor.

Chief author Mahowald then had the bill re-referred to the House Rules Committee, of which he is a member, to keep it safe until more support can be built up. This is where we come in!

A call for action has gone out to local Leagues urging a flood of letters and calls encouraging their representatives to vote for H.F. 10 when it is brought out on General Orders again.

Rep. Mahowald's high regard for League effectiveness in building support is indeed flattering but also a real responsibility - one which falls not on the lobbyist or the state Board but on each individual Leaguer in the state.

SCAD APPROPRIATIONS
by Marion Watson

<u>Years</u>	<u>Commission Request</u>	<u>Governor's Recommendation</u>	<u>Legislative Appropriation</u>
1957-59	\$ 92,615	\$ 71,288	\$ 63,973
1959-61	96,194	70,487	66,534
1961-63	97,608	70,181	67,203
1963-65	209,473	128,580	??,???

As shown in the above chart, the State Commission Against Discrimination has requested an appropriation to triple last year's service. The Commission felt this was reasonable and probably less than the minimum required for the following reasons:

1. The Fair Employment Practices Commission always has operated with a skeleton staff, and in the eight years of its operation, there have been no budget increases except for merit increases for the staff.
2. There are city FEPCs which have serviced employment complaints in the metropolitan area. Since there are no similar city housing agencies, SCAD will have to carry the responsibility for the whole state.
3. In the first month of operation under the new law, there were 10 housing complaints compared with no employment complaints in the same period. In all of last year there were 23 employment complaints. Thus it appears that the commission's responsibility will more than triple.
4. Governor Andersen has listed 55 towns where Human Rights Citizen Committees should be established. SCAD and the Governor's Human Rights Commission will be charged with servicing these committees.

The State Departments subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee will hear the SCAD request February 19. All are new House members except Rutter (yes)* and Volstad (no). New members on this subcommittee are J. T. Anderson, Chairman; Clark; Flakne; Kirchner; Daley. In the Senate Finance Committee, the subcommittee hearing is scheduled for February 27. Members of this subcommittee are Sinclair, Chairman (no); Dunlap (yes); McGuire (no); Josefson (no); Harren (no); Rosermeier (no); and Davies (yes). Subcommittee decisions are very important since their recommendations usually are accepted by the whole committee and recommendations from the whole committee almost invariably are accepted by the House and Senate.

*Parentheses indicate vote on the housing bill in the last session.

REVISION OF CAMPAIGN PRACTICES LAW

by Pat Young

Early in 1961 after study of the Corrupt Practices Law, Minnesota Leaguers agreed that the public has a right to know where political money comes from and how it is spent and that public reports are the best way of providing this information. Toward this goal revision of the present laws governing campaign financing should include making dollar limitations more realistic, flexible and enforceable as well as bringing the volunteer committee under more control.

The 1961 consensus enabled the LMV of Minnesota to support two bills introduced on this subject in the last session; one by the Governor's Commission on Ethics, the other by the 1960 Interim Commission on Election Laws. Neither of the bills were enacted into law.

On January 25, 1963, H.F. 162 (Gordon Wright-c) was introduced and referred to the Committee on Elections and Reapportionment. It is similar to the Interim Commission bill which was defeated last session. Spending limits are the present basic limits plus an additional 5¢ for each vote cast in the state in the previous general election in the case of the governor and other constitutional officers, and an additional 5¢ for each vote cast in the district in the case of state senator and representative. These limits apply only to the candidate and his personal campaign committee.

Using figures from the last election, candidates for governor could spend approximately \$67,000 (present limit is \$7,000). Candidates for state senator in a district where 25,000 people voted at the previous election could spend about \$2,000 (present limit is \$800).

The bill does not tighten up reporting provisions for the volunteer commit-

tee. It does change the place of filing of volunteer committees for state-wide offices to the office of the Secretary of State so that if the parties should report the existence of opposition volunteer committees to that office it might be possible to assemble data on total amounts spent.

The bill provides that no person, firm, association or copartnership shall contribute for political purposes during a primary or general election campaign for one candidate or issue, an amount of money in excess of \$100 except thru a party or political committee.

H.F. 388 (Hall-c) is a similar bill. The major difference is that the section of the law which now prohibits corporation contributions to political campaigns is amended to add a prohibition against contributions by labor unions. (The question of whether corporation and labor union contributions should be banned was asked in the 1961 consensus questionnaire and because of a split decision, the League has not taken a stand on this issue.)

These two bills are now in subcommittee and probably will be combined before being reported back to the full committee at which time your lobbyist will testify in support of the bill. (Of course, we will neither support nor oppose the section on labor unions.)

BUILDING BILL PASSES

The state Building Bill was the first bill passed by both houses and signed into law by the Governor. The 1961 \$29 million bill was repassed following voter approval of Amendment Two (the debt limit proposal) last November.

Capitol



Letter

a publication of the
League of Women Voters of Minnesota
Vol. III, No. 4

Editor: Mrs. R. A. Jensen
President: Mrs. O. H. Anderson
March 20, 1963

FRUSTRATIONS OF OUR LEGISLATIVE PROCESS

(In reprinting this thought-provoking editorial and cartoon, we give you one newsman's point of view..... You may share it; you may not..... The author is Mr. John Tilton, publisher, SUBURBAN NEWSPAPERS, inc..... His political leaning--conservative Republican..... His mood at date of publication, Feb. 21, 1963--mad.)

"At this point in the controversy over the sale of colored oleomargarine in Minnesota, we're completely on the side of Mrs. Ruth L. Hensley, of Edina. Mrs. Hensley, in a pungent letter to the editor of Sunday Suburban Life this week, blasted those who would bar the sale of the vegetable oil spread in colored form.

"Our butter manufacturers," she observes, "don't want oleo to look like butter. Well, sir, let me tell you, the only reason butter doesn't look like oleo is because coloring is added to it. Anyone who has lived on a dairy farm and seen butter made knows full well that when cows are off green grass (at least six months of the year, or more) butter is quite colorless. It is certainly not the golden yellow cubes we purchase at the supermarkets."

"Mrs. Hensley suffers from the frustrations of those who, having been reared to believe our governmental system is responsible and quite efficient, suddenly face the realities of the legislative process.

"Why (as now seems likely) aren't we going to get a colored oleo bill out of this legislature? Because the public doesn't want it or because such a bill would be against the public interest? Of course not! We're not going to get



that bill because the dairy people have a more potent lobby than the soybean people (who provide the stuff from which oleo is made).

"Why aren't we going to get a party designation bill ... which most authorities favor? Because it wouldn't contribute to good government? Because most of the people don't desire it? Of course not! We'll not get party design-

nation because a few potent legislative leaders have been getting elected for years as conservatives in liberal districts or as liberals in conservative districts and fear for their political hides if they have to run honestly under a party label.

"Why is the suburbs' demand for county redistricting going down the drain? Because it isn't needed or isn't fair? No indeed. It's probably going to die solely because the farm area legislators, suspicious of 'rich' Hennepin county, simply 'yawn' about the whole business and because our county legislative delegation is more concerned with other problems (like whether to lower the age for teen-age drivers, whether food stores can or cannot sell pills and such).

"Those who recall the utterly ludicrous daylight savings fight that tied our legislature in knots for weeks a couple years ago never cease to marvel that we can survive at all under such a system.

"The problem simply is that our legislators must trade bargaining power and votes. They constantly face a series of 'deals' under which they exchange their support on one issue for a compatriot's backing on another. They must, thus, put first things first and if that means sending the colored oleo bill down the drain ... well, so be it. All the while they must keep persuading their constituents that they've voted right on every controversial issue.

"Oddly, the system does work. We suffer from a host of stupidities resulting from the plan. We pay premium prices for all our food, liquor, cars, home and travel because of this kind of bumbling interference. We pay more taxes than we ought to pay ... go without some goods and services (colored oleo is only one of many) ... break in to a frustrated rage over the ineptitudes of the system frequently.

"But it's still the best system yet devised. Somehow, in a stumbling sort of way, it comes up with basically good government. The all-important saving

grace of the system, of course, is that when it gets too bad and we get mad enough to really do something about it, then we can throw the rascals out and start all over again."

DISCRIMINATION

by Marion Watson

Committee hearings for SCAD appropriations have been completed in both the House and Senate. Interestingly enough, those who appeared to oppose the budget request came two years ago to fight the housing bill itself. As one member of the House Appropriations Committee pointed out to them, there were more hearings on this subject at that time than on any other, and the bill passed by a good margin. It did not slip through unnoticed, but had been given careful consideration. This legislature, he said, is not charged with arguing the merits of the law but with considering ways to implement it. The Senate committee had a similar reaction, indicating that the constitutionality of the present law can be tested in the courts rather than in the committee and that suggested improvements should be made in the form of bills to amend.

Statements in opposition to the appropriations ranged from "The budget ought to be reduced because the staff is so personable and efficient they can do the job with less money," to "This law was passed through the influence of a foreign power." This observer was impressed as usual by the fact that committees give every citizen a chance to be heard. The hearings are over, but the decisions lie ahead. Keep those letters coming.

An age amendment to the fair employment law was introduced late in February. H.F. 733 (Fudro-L, J.L. Adams-L, Gearty-L, H. J. Anderson-C, Prifrel-L) is in the House Committee on Industrial and Employee Relations. S.F. 732 (Kalina-L, Perpich-L, McCarty-C) is in the Senate Judiciary Committee. This bill would add age to the factors now covered by the law. It would not apply to an employee "(1) under 40 or over 65 years of age, or (2) who is mentally incompetent or physically unable to perform

his duties." It calls for enforcement by SCAD. Our position is one of support, of course. Passage of this bill would further increase the need for adequate funds for the Commission.

S. F. 760 (Westin-C, H. S. Nelson-C, Benson-L) relates to the abolishment of discriminatory wage rates based on sex. This equal pay for equal work law would

not apply "where payment is made pursuant to a seniority or merit system which does not discriminate on the basis of sex; or where a differential is based on good faith on factors other than sex." Violation of such a law would be a misdemeanor.

H.F. 783 memorializes Congress to pass similar federal legislation.

5 TO 8 MILLION U.S. CITIZENS DEPRIVED OF RIGHT TO VOTE . . .

by Pat Young

So ran estimates of the number of citizens who lost their right to vote for President in 1960 due to residence requirements (as long as 2 years in some states). H.F. 483 (Head-C, Wozniak-L) is being heard in the House Elections and Reapportionment Committee. If it passes, Minnesota will be one of a limited number of states to have adopted legislative correction of this problem.

Philosophy underlying legislation in this field is that residence in a state for a reasonable period of time might be essential to enable a voter to pass upon state and local candidates and issues but that since the President is the representative of the entire nation a change of residence from one state to another should not in any way detract from the voter's ability to make a choice for President.

In 1962 the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws recommended a "uniform act for voting by new residents in presidential elections." It would eliminate residential requirements as such so that new residents would be allowed to vote if otherwise qualified by filing an application to vote in ample time to enable election officials to process the application and to take safeguards against fraudulent and "double" voting. Oregon and Missouri have recently passed laws of this type.

Wisconsin, Ohio, and California have added a provision requiring a certificate of proof from the previous election official that the applicant was a qualified voter in the former state, or

that he would have been qualified had he remained a legal resident of that state and complied with the state's legal requirements for voting.

It is this evidence of prior qualification to vote--also contained in the Minnesota bill -- around which recent testimony in committee has centered. Rep. Head feels this provision would add necessary safeguards to prevent duplicate voting, and that the legislature would not wish to pass a law without these safeguards. Others feel the extra procedures might prove complicated, dependent on response of the prior election official, and might, in the case of the Negro coming from a southern state, provide obstacles which he could not overcome. It is hoped that compromise can be reached so as not to jeopardize passage of this important bill. The Minnesota LWV in 1959 agreed on the importance of providing the franchise for President for as many as possible.

CAMPAIGN SPENDING

An electric atmosphere prevailed in the House E & R Committee during full committee hearing on H.F. 388 and H.F. 162 (variations on the Interim Commission revision of the Corrupt Practices Law--see Feb. 20 CAPITOL LETTER). The testimony revolved around the controversial provision to prohibit political contributions by labor unions. Since LWV members did not come to consensus on questions involving corporation and labor union contributions, our testimony emphasized the features of the bill on which we have substantial agree-

ment and which we support--e.g., more realistic and flexible dollar limits on campaign spending. This change would make it possible for candidates and their committees to observe the intent of the law and to reduce the decentralization of spending. In turn, it could lead to more meaningful reports of amounts, sources, and expenditures; to increased public awareness of the cost of campaigning, and hopefully, to a broader base for campaign financing. We noted that the bill does not go as far as we would like in tightening up reporting provisions for the volunteer committee.

On being approached by various legislators as to our position on the banning of labor union contributions, we said: Our members tried to weigh the pros and cons of bans on political contributions--not on the basis of partisan philosophy--but in terms of public reporting and public protection. They asked themselves: Does the ban on corporations

really eliminate undue influence by particular interests? Would a ban on labor unions prevent the use of the little man's dollar for political purposes without his consent? Do such bans jeopardize important sources of funds for candidates? Do such bans increase public confidence? Do they work as intended, or do they simply cause contributions from these sources to go underground and thus defeat the bans' purpose, making it even harder to get public information on campaign spending? We have no clear mandate from our members. Some want no bans, some want a ban on both corporations and labor unions, some want no change in the present law. Therefore the LWV has no position on this feature of the bill.

H.F. 388 (containing the labor ban) was recommended to pass by the committee--9 to 5--and is now being progressed on General Orders. S.F. 1049 (Kroehler-C, Bergerud-C, L. Larson-C) was to be heard Mar. 19 in the Senate committee.

REPORT ON PARTY DESIGNATION EFFORTS . . .

by Dorothy Anderson

Lobbying by the LWV for party designation takes more than a little information on the subject and a conviction that here is an election law reform which would provide more responsible and more responsive government.

Besides longevity, it also requires a somewhat detached and philosophical attitude toward the whole question of committee procedure and power as we saw it in operation on Feb. 27 at 8:00 a.m. in the Senate Elections and Reapportionment Committee.

In an atmosphere of the utmost urbanity we proponents were permitted to make our presentations, although several seasoned political observers, particularly in the press, had already conceded publicly that nothing could possibly be said or done on this subject which would alter a single committee vote.

The testimony ran the gamut from the historical review of how Minnesota got

this way, the arguments of the party chairmen, the League's stress on party designation as a help to the voter and as a means for citizen involvement in the governmental process, to the Liberal author's statement as to why he, as a candidate, would prefer running with a party label.

The testimony for the bill took the whole hour allotted and a second hearing was set for the following Tuesday, Mar. 6. At this meeting, no opposition appeared, although when this was mentioned, a prominent Conservative member of the committee asked that it be noted that he was opposed. A motion to pass was defeated 10 to 7; a motion to lay the bill on the table was adopted unanimously. And here it lies at this writing. A companion bill has been introduced in the House and hearings are being requested.

The wheels in the minds of League strategists are whirring. Watch this space for the next installment.

Capitol



Letter

a publication of the
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Vol. III, No. 5

Editor: Mrs. R. A. Jensen
President: Mrs. O. H. Anderson
April 3, 1963

THE PRESSURES ARE FIERCE, say observers...

The 1963 Party Designation story reads like a whodunit. The corpse keeps coming to life. Extraordinary measures have been taken to kill it again and again. Here is the drama!

Scene: Minnesota Senate
Background music: Powerful Conservative opposition. Theme: Lawmakers should be "independent." They should not have "party bosses" telling them how to vote.

Synopsis of Act 1: With able assistance from both political parties, the League of Women Voters secured authors for the bill. S.F. 514 was introduced Feb. 11 and referred to the Senate Elections and Reapportionment Committee. Hearings were held Feb. 27 and Mar. 6. Among the proponents testifying were the Republican and DFL state chairmen and the LWV. No opponents spoke, although a couple strolled in. Sen. Rosenmeier, Conservative committee member, wished it noted that he was opposed. A motion to recommend passage of the bill lost, 10 to 7. A motion to lay the bill on the table was adopted.

Intermission: Conferences and more conferences among party leaders, authors, the LWV. Support of at least 13 Conservative senators and all the Liberals (24) seemed assured—a comfortable majority for passage if the bill could come before the Senate. A plan was agreed to. At the appropriate time



under Rule 71* Sen. Lew Larson-C, chief author, would move on the Senate floor to withdraw the bill from committee. The other two authors (Langley-C, Thuet-L) would support him.

On Mar. 18, after Sen. Larson had revealed the plan and the press had reported his intention to move for withdrawal, the plan changed. Sen. Larson would not make such a motion after all.

Synopsis of Act 2: On Mar. 21 the Liberal author--Sen. Thuet--arose on the Senate floor and moved that S.F. 514 be withdrawn from the E & R Committee and placed on general orders. The function of a committee, he said, is to recommend bills to pass or not to pass. This function had not been fulfilled with respect to the PD bill. It was tabled. That puts it in limbo, makes neither a majority nor a minority report possible, renders the Senate power-

* RULE 71: Majority of the Senate may at any time recall a bill from any committee or take a bill from the table and place such a bill on general orders.

less to act on it, and thus defeats the purpose of the committee system. It is not only an author's right, but the Senate's right, to hear a bill of great consequence. Rule 71 exists to protect that right. Some may speak of the sanctity of the committee system, he went on. It is because they are opponents of this bill and do not want it on the floor--so do not want to have to punch that green or red button.

Sen. Zwach-C: We must look to the purpose of this motion. It is aimed at the very heart of every legislative body--the committee system. Withdrawing this bill would break down completely the order of the Senate and cause confusion to reign supreme. No one has been denied anything, he said. This bill is not dead. Any (committee) member, when he gets recognition of the chair, can bring up this bill. (See Act 3.)

Sen. Bares-L: If we say yes to this motion, are we for Party Designation?

Sen. Thuet: I would presume so, yes.

Sen. Bergerud-C: I favor PD, but I'm going to vote to support the committee action (against the motion).

Sen. Lew Larson: I'm an author of this bill. I still favor PD. My party still favors it. I also believe in the committee system. I will vote against this motion, but if it passes I reserve the right to carry on and get the bill passed.

Sen. Grittner-L: Are you for PD or against it? Or are you fair weather friends--for it only at election time when you are making speeches before public-spirited groups where it sounds good? You will never get this bill out of the E & R Committee as that committee is presently constituted.

Sen. Parish-L: Tabling in committee is a technical device to prevent the Senate from coming to grips on this bill--a slick way to kill it. Saying the Senate couldn't function if we pass this motion is raising a boggy man. Either you support PD on this record vote today or you don't.

Sen. Rosermeier-C: This is not a test of how we stand on the bill itself. Some say I am against PD. When the issue comes before us properly, it will

be voted either up or down. The issue today is--will we have a parliamentary crisis or not?

Sen. Thuet: We are sophisticated enough to know what we are voting on.

Then came the vote; 24 Liberals voted "yes," 41 Conservatives voted "no." Caucus lines held firm. In one section of the balcony where several lobbyists were foregathered, an audible sigh of relief went up. Smiling broadly, they filed out in a body. LWV observers were not smiling.

Synopsis of Act 3: On Tuesday, Mar. 26, the E & R Committee held its regular 8:00 a.m. meeting. At 8:40 Sen. Coleman-L said he would like to make a motion to bring S.F. 514 out of committee. Sen. Sinclair-C, moved to adjourn. (A motion to adjourn takes precedence.) The motion carried, and the committee meeting ended--early. Sen. Coleman's only comment was, "Well, I tried."

Synopsis of Act 4: The following day, Mar. 27, Sen. Thuet moved again on the Senate floor to withdraw the Party Designation bill from the E & R Committee where it was still "on the table." Refusing to yield to Sen. Rosermeier, he asked the chair to rule on whether his motion was in order. Lieutenant Governor Keith ruled that it was. In the ensuing debate Sen. Rosermeier argued that the matter had been disposed of on Mar. 21 and could not be brought up a second time--that the only recourse would have been a move for reconsideration within two days. (Such a motion would have to be made by someone who had voted on the prevailing side.)

At 11:30 the Senate recessed until 4:00 p.m. According to Sen. Zwach, majority leader, the object of the recess was to allow time to work out the controversy, but attempts to compromise the matter failed.

When the Senate reconvened at 4:00 Sen. Rosermeier moved to appeal the ruling of the chair. He argued that if the chair's interpretation of Rule 71 were allowed to stand, Sen. Thuet could make the same motion day after day and there never would be an end. (The St.

Paul Pioneer Press reported Sen. Thuet had indicated outside the Senate chamber that he did not intend to continue his efforts in this manner.) On the floor Sen. Thuet argued that rules are for the protection of the minority; further, that Sen. Rosenmeier's interpretation of the rule would make the Senate subservient to its committees and that committees would be relieved of their responsibility to report to the Senate. Sen. Rosenmeier agreed that rules are for the protection of the minority but not to the point where Sen. Thuet could inflict his self-imposed segregation on the Senate. Sen. Wright-C, took the view that the majority is entitled to be protected from political hair pulling directed by the minority.

The vote was 42 to 23 to reverse the chair's decision--again strictly along caucus lines. So the ruling of the chair was reversed. An extraordinary measure? Nobody is sure it ever happened before. In the memory of H. Y. Torrey, Senate Clerk for 25 years and

Senate employee for 8 years before that, this is the first time such action has been taken. Lieutenant Governor Keith said, "I believe in my heart the correct ruling was made."

Epilogue (editorial comment): It looks as if Minnesota's legislators will continue to be "independent," safe from the dictation of "party bosses." Many citizens will continue to participate in hammering out party objectives--from the precinct level right up to the state conventions--but their legislators will not be responsible for carrying out their party's program. Instead, particularly in the Senate, we will continue to have a powerful, tight-knit little group of "bosses" whose nod determines whether a bill is voted up or down, in committee and on the floor. Addendum: Apr. 2 saw a re-run of Act 3, with Sen. Rosenmeier moving to adjourn. "Is the author here?" he asked. (None is a committee member.) "Very delicate to fool around with a bill when author is not present," said Sen. Rosenmeier.

HOME RULE CHARTER BILL . . .

by Jan Sigford

A bill which would provide a new method for amending home rule charters has been drafted by the League of Minnesota Municipalities and has been introduced in the 1963 legislature (S.F. 597). Aimed at facilitating the modernization of many lengthy and antiquated charter provisions, the bill would authorize a municipal council, after charter commission recommendation, to approve a charter amendment by ordinance by a 2/3 vote of its members. The ordinance could be adopted only after a public hearing after duly published notice and it would be subject to the right of referendum on petition of 5% of the voters, filed within 60 days after passage and publication of the ordinance. A charter amendment on which there is a referendum would not become effective until approved by 55% of the voters voting on the proposition, as is the case with amendments submitted under present methods.

This additional method of amending charters would not apply to any amendment which would:

- 1) change the city's basic form of government;
- 2) increase the tax levy limit in the aggregate or with respect to any particular measure or authorize any new taxes;
- 3) deprive the people of an existing right to vote on a proposition or an office or change the majority required for approval;
- 4) change charter provisions relating to liquor patrol limits or the legal status of the city for the purpose of the sale of liquor;
- 5) authorize the city to issue general obligations in the amount or of the kind not then authorized;
- 6) increase the salary of any elective officer during his term or provide a pension for any officer or employee;
- 7) authorize the city to acquire a

public utility or business affected with a public interest.

Provisions are also included for a summary judicial determination of a contest to decide whether a particular amendment is within the stated exceptions.

The bill also amends an unworkable statutory provision which requires that

a council-initiated amendment must be submitted to the voters even if the council, after charter commission review, decides against such submission.

Because the bill would make it easier to amend home rule charters and provide safeguards against arbitrary council action, it seems to be within the purview of the LMV position on home rule.

IN A NEW LEGISLATOR'S SHOES . . . by Virginia Torgerson-C State Representative, 2nd District

I am in a somewhat unique position in that the City of Winona has a special charter* and needs a bill from the legislature on everything from tree trimming to jury fees. I came up to the legislature with seven bills requested by the City Council and more have come up to be introduced. I certainly didn't want anyone to think I was bill happy but assumed the legislature would be used to all this Winona legislation and pay little attention to it. Also, being a young and innocent Freshman, I got sucked into being prime author on a couple of no doubt worthy bills which hadn't a chance of passage. As soon as I found out being prime author meant chasing to committees and arguing both in committee and on the floor, nobody has been able to get a pen within 10 feet of me. My poor little Winona bills have been attacked by a couple of Minneapolis Liberals every time they hit the floor. Without a doubt, they have done me the greatest favor in the world because it has made me mad enough to get up and fight. But it shows one of the problems of the legislature--the urban rural split.

Ordinarily, Winona's interests are those of the metropolitan area in that we have the problems of a city in a county where we are not sufficiently represented on the County Board of Commissioners. We send much more income and estate tax money to the state than we ever get back. We are very low in

the amount of school aids we receive. We have no bonded indebtedness to speak of and try to run the city as economically as possible. We do not come to the legislature--hat in hand -- asking for money.

However, our trade area includes many farming communities and rural districts so that I must keep in mind what legislation affects the farmers, too.

We would not think of telling Minneapolis what to do about its city government. Yet when we come up and ask for a special bill enabling our City Council to levy for library purposes or enact a tree trimming levy or some other unimportant local bill, I am attacked on the floor by Minneapolis representatives.

It is a good thing for Winona that I happen to be in the majority this time. They tell me you haven't lived until you have been in both the majority and minority parties, and I'm not sure I want to live all that bad. This has been the hardest work I ever did in my life and I'm well known as a hard worker. It is interesting, fascinating, absolutely frustrating at times, and I enjoy it. I wake up every morning wondering what will happen today and come home at night tired out with just enough energy to read the papers and see what we have done that I haven't heard about in my own committees.

* Winona has a legislative charter, established by state statute in 1895. Should the city desire a home rule charter, it could have a local charter commission appointed and proceed from there.

Capitol



Letter

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President: Mrs. O. H. Anderson
April 18, 1963

PARTY DESIGNATION STILL WRITHING . . .

The corpse just won't cool off! Our last report left the PD bill lying on the table in the Senate Elections and Reapportionment Committee. Sen. Coleman-L had made two attempts to get further action, both thwarted by motions to adjourn. On the second try Sen. Rosenmeier-C had objected because no author was present.

So. . . on Apr. 9 Sen. Thuet, Liberal author, was present, and Sen. Coleman again asked for discussion of the bill. This time Sen. Rosenmeier objected because public notice had not been given. To comply in this respect, Sen. Coleman then moved that the matter be taken up at the committee's Apr. 16 meeting. His motion was voted down.

Senate floor, Apr. 10, 10:35 a.m.

Sen. Thuet: I move that S.F. 514 be withdrawn from the E & R Committee and re-referred to the committee on General Legislation.

Sen. Zwach-C: Point of order. The motion is dilatory (intended to delay the Senate) and is in fact a subterfuge to renew a previously defeated motion.

Sen. Thuet: The motion is not dilatory nor is it a renewal. The previous motion was to withdraw and place on General Orders; this one is to re-refer.

Sen. Rosenmeier: Since the mover refuses to explain his reasons for this motion, the chair clearly must rule in favor of the point of order.

(continued on page 3)

HOW A BILL BECOMES A BILL

by Sue Murray

Down in the basement of the Capitol is a fascinating place where vague ideas are transformed into proper bills ready for presentation to the legislature. This magic is performed by the Revisor of Statutes office.

Esther Tomljanovich is one of the four lawyers on the regular staff (there's one extra during the legislative session). She drafts all constitutional amendments as well as bills in other fields. She was a member of Governor Andersen's Committee on Constitutional Revision and also serves on a similar committee of the Minnesota Bar Association. Mrs. Tomljanovich would like to see the constitution clarified by removal of all obsolete sections. Because of her experience with legisla-



Esther Tomljanovich

tors who want to draft amendments too specific to be classed as general framework, she feels that a constitutional convention might come up with a constitution more specific and restrictive than the one we have now! She prefers change by amendment.

"Just how do you draft a bill?" we asked. "First," said Mrs. Tomljanovich, "you have to get all the specific intentions of the author, and then it's a matter of imagination plus familiarity with the statutes and the constitution." What are the hardest bills to draft? She thought the looney bills were the worst. Several have kept her chuckling as she worked.

May a legislator draft his own bill? Yes, but it must be approved as to form by the Revisor of Statutes.

Who appoints the Revisor? He is appointed by the state Supreme Court; the office is not under civil service. In 1957, after seven bills died because they could not be processed before the session ended, the office was reorganized under the present Revisor, Joseph Bright.

Like the League of Women Voters, the Revisor's office is nonpartisan, but unlike us, all its business is strictly confidential. This is one reason why duplicate bills are introduced--authors simply don't know that others have had the same bill prepared. Over 2,000 bills have been drafted now; probably it will be 2,500 before the session ends. Fifteen girls are kept busy typing and proofreading bills.

And what happens to a bill after it passes both houses? First it is engrossed. That means that any changes the legislature has made in the original bill are fitted into it and it is re-typed. This used to be very time-consuming with long bills, but now the new photographic processes make it possible to slip in the new sections without re-typing the entire bill.

Next comes enrolling the bill. That

simply means making a fancy copy for the governor to sign. Years ago the enrolled bills were huge, elaborate things, but now we get along with just using a better grade of paper with the state seal imprinted on it. After the enrolled bill is signed by the governor it is filed in the secretary of state's office for ever and ever.

When the legislative session is over, work will start on compiling the 1963 laws into a big fat volume. Every four years all laws of a permanent nature and of general application are put together as Minnesota Statutes. These two volumes are on every legislator's desk and are used as reference by all the state's lawyers. A private firm puts out the annotated Statutes which runs to 44 volumes.

IMPRESSIONS OF A WOMAN LEGISLATOR . . .

Fascinating, fatiguing, frustrating ... yet one of the most interesting experiences of my life.

Fascinating -- from every facet. An utterly new awakening to issues that formerly seemed "insignificant;" a new perspective on issues that before were "terribly important."

Fatiguing - both physically and mentally. Literally pounds of reading that one never gets caught up with; constant jockeying, trying to be in three places at the same time.

Frustrating - especially concerning Party Designation and Election Laws.

Fruitful, too - despite League disappointments. A real sense of accomplishment as far as successful local legislation for one's own district is concerned.

Would I do it again? Volunteer committee forms to the right.

Connie Burchett-I
State Representative, 51st Dist.
Anoka County

Sen. Thuet: I would like to explain. (He was permitted to go on. After a brief review of the bill's lack of progress, he called on Sen. Coleman who advised the Senate of his unsuccessful efforts to get any committee action--favorable or unfavorable.)

Sen. Thuet: The committee has heard the bill; there was no move to amend or change or present additional evidence. The committee has failed to act, so we must refer the bill to another committee in the hope that it will act...I do not know if the point of order is still pending or if it will be renewed. I ask for the roll call.

Sen. Zwach: I would ask for a ruling if the motion is pressed.

Sen. Rosenmeier: From what has been said, the basis for this motion is the same as for the previous motions. This body has already made its decision.

Sen. Thuet: If this body has established the policy that a committee can refuse to act and an author has no recourse, I am concerned gravely.

Then came Lt. Gov. Keith's ruling: The motion is not dilatory; it is a procedural motion; it is in order.

Sen. Zwach: If the motion is pressed I respectfully appeal from the decision of the chair.

Sen. Thuet: If this were not so tragic it would be ridiculous. I withdraw my motion.

Sen. Zwach: Again we have wasted a full day of the Senate. (It was 11:45.)

Sen. Grittner-L: If we had voted the motion up or down, the matter could have been settled 50 minutes ago.

The HOUSE and the PD bill (H.F. 1099)

The House E & R Committee, like its counterpart in the Senate, is stacked against Party Designation. For this reason the authors (Conservatives Klaus, Hartle and Head; Liberals Bassett and Wozniak) tried to get the bill directly

to the floor. This failed. The bill went to the E & R Committee on Mar. 11 and from there to a subcommittee of five members--all opposed to PD. At the Apr. 4. hearing before this group the usual proponents spoke eloquently (Mrs. Anderson for the LWV). Republican party support was strongly presented by Robert Forsythe, state chairman; he was flanked by Dave Krogseng, GOP research director, Connie Dillingham, state chairwoman, and Rhoda Lund, national committeewoman. Authors from both caucuses testified. Subcommittee chairman Pederson-C asked twice if anyone wished to speak in opposition. Just as in the Senate hearings, nobody did.

On April 8, under House Rule 56*, authors Wozniak and Bassett requested the return of H.F. 1099 from the E & R Committee, whereupon a special meeting of that committee was set for Apr. 15. On that date the subcommittee made its recommendation to the full committee: consideration of H.F. 1099 with addition of an amendment by Rep. Halsted-L to include all candidates for county offices and for city offices in cities of the first class! The committee accepted the amendment. Rep. Pederson pointed out that this would make for complete party responsibility all along the line--just what proponents of the original bill evidently want (!) -- and then he moved that the bill as amended be indefinitely postponed. The motion passed handily.

Nonetheless, the unamended PD bill is now on General Orders in the House. At 11:20 a.m. on Apr. 16, the necessary 7 days having elapsed, Reps. Bassett and Wozniak refiled their request for its return.* In the halls, meanwhile, LWV lobbyists were asking legislators for their support in any eventuality.

Prediction: If Party Designation dies--without a floor vote in both houses, squarely on the issue--its restless ghost may continue to haunt those responsible for its strange demise.

* Pertinent provisions of Rule 56: Fifteen legislative days after a bill has been referred to committee and no report made on same, author may request bill be returned to House...Committee shall then have 7 calendar days to report back...If committee fails to report, author may...within next 5 days...demand return to the House of the bill...and such bill shall at once be considered to be in possession of the House...and placed at the foot of General Orders.

AMENDING PROCESS

by Sue Murray

The bill to ease the amending process of the state constitution (H.F. 1707) was introduced Apr. 10 and referred to the House Rules Committee. Chief author is H. R. Anderson-C of Mankato; others are Robert Kucera-C, Northfield; Richard O'Dea-L, Mahtomedi; Martin Sabo -L, Minneapolis.

Sen. Stanley Holmquist-C introduced the companion bill (S. F. 1026) on Mar. 11 and it awaits a hearing in the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Don't look for immediate action in either house because both chief authors are tied up right now in work on the controversial unemployment compensation bill. (Committees do not hear a bill unless the author requests it.)

GOVERNOR-LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

The proposed amendment to put candidates for these two offices on a joint party ballot had its first Senate hearing in a subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee Apr. 3. Your lobbyist, at the request of chief author Holand-C, testified on behalf of the bill. The subcommittee, chaired by Sen. Wright-C, seemed favorable to the bill but decided to lay it over until they could get legal opinion on how it would affect filings of petitionary candidates. The bill has been passed by the House.

ELECTION LAWS REFORMS

by Pat Young

After House passage of H.F. 241, the bill to require a second team of election officials to count votes in paper ballot precincts after the polls close, the Senate E & R Committee added a provision to require instruction meetings for election officials. Such meetings would be held by county auditors at the time when municipal clerks secure election supplies. The clerks (and before each state Primary, the chairmen of the several election boards within the county) would be instructed as to election procedures and duties of municipal

clerks and election judges. Expenses incidental to attending meetings would be borne by the municipalities. Unless time runs out, necessary re-passage by the House seems assured.

Bills to extend compulsory voter registration to municipalities over 5,000 population (H.F. 1473, S.F. 1516) also contain an option to adopt a registration system for counties and municipalities under 5,000. The county option has aroused some opposition. In the interest of getting the bills passed, this provision may be removed. The House bill, recommended to pass by the E & R Committee, is on General Orders. It would require registration in about 30 communities that do not now have it, and there is concern about opposition by legislators from these areas who may feel registration is unnecessary.

PROGRESS NOTE

Both houses now have before them a bill to revise the campaign expenditure provisions of the Corrupt Practices law. The bill is substantially the same as the Interim Commission bill originally introduced and no longer contains the controversial ban on labor union contributions; the \$100 limitation on individuals' contributions also was removed. (For a fuller explanation, see Feb. 20 CAPITOL LETTER.)

WONDER WHY?

The Minnesota Senate is the only legislative body in the United States which still uses Jefferson's Manual of Parliamentary Practice. (Thomas Jefferson prepared it for his own guidance during his vice presidency, 1797-1801.) The other 49 state legislatures and the Minnesota House have adopted Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure. Paul Mason, the author, is recognized as an outstanding parliamentarian. Presently he is director of the legislative organization and procedures phase of the Wisconsin Legislature's six-year self-improvement project. He has already made some informal recommendations for changes in the rules.

Capitol



Letter

a publication of the
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Editor: Mrs. R. A. Jensen
President: Mrs. O. H. Anderson
May 7, 1963

REAPPORTIONMENT IN THE 1963 SESSION by Betty Kane

In a year when reapportionment is an explosive issue in the great majority of states across the nation, the word has been hardly mentioned in our state legislature or in the press. In understandable relief, the League could rest momentarily on its laurels, proud that its efforts helped bring the first reapportionment in 50 years. And if the reapportionment pot is boiling merrily in our state and federal courts, those Minnesota lawyers who so patiently fashioned *Magraw vs. Donovan* supplied the tinder which lighted the fire which is boiling the pot.

The future is not likely to remain so calm. Nor does the League expect or want it to. At least, the feeling in constitutional revision workshops at Council last year seemed to be: Let the dust of the legal battles settle so that we can see the road ahead before talking again about reapportionment.

That dust still has not settled. We know for certain only two things--both heartening. (1) Reapportionment is now a judicial question, the Tennessee case of *Baker vs. Carr* having held that the "equal protection of the laws" clause in our federal constitution is violated by unfair representation in state legislatures. (2) State courts are being forced to enter the reapportionment field, whether or not they wish to keep out of the "political thicket." A suit brought in the Supreme Court of Michigan was dismissed on the basis that state courts were without jurisdiction;

on appeal, the U.S. Supreme Court ordered the Michigan court to hear the case, which it immediately did.

So, this we know: Fair representation in one's state legislature is a civil right, guaranteed by our federal constitution. No longer may a state court say--as did Minnesota's on two occasions--that reapportionment is strictly a political question, to which citizen pressure is the only answer; or that for courts to enter the reapportionment field is to violate the "separation of powers" theory of American government.

But this we still do not know: What is fair representation? Pending in the U.S. Supreme Court are a score of cases which will determine whether an area factor may be used in apportioning one or both houses of a legislature -- and how considerable this area factor may be. In the Tennessee case, the Supreme Court made only the general statement that apportionment must have a "rational" basis. In the second historic decision on reapportionment (Mar. 18, 1963) the Supreme Court declared the unit system of Georgia unconstitutional. Although that decision is like an emancipation proclamation to the urban dwellers of Georgia, it told the majority of states nothing about a rational pattern of reapportionment, since Georgia's county unit system was the most out-and-out perversion of democracy to be found in America. Clearer answers to troubled states will be available within the

coming year--when suits from Maryland, Oklahoma, New York, and Michigan are decided -- since these states all use area factors, of varying degrees of "rationality."

Straws in the wind may be provided by the several recent decisions of state and federal district courts. In at least two of these, the county was held to be a rational method of providing representation in one house. The use of the initiative and referendum has been pointed to as allowing citizen action, thereby lessening the need for court interference. The Michigan decision laid down a 2-to-1 yardstick by which to measure acceptable deviations. Other suggested standards are deviations no wider than practiced in congressional reapportionment or in electoral college representation. And so on.

It is therefore into a complex, fast-moving, difficult, and fascinating area that the League must prepare itself to move in reappraising its position on a reapportionment amendment. The Minnesota LWV will be in good company; 30 state Leagues have been or are working in this field, with more sure to enter.

. Only one reapportionment statute to put the 1960 census figures into effect was even introduced in this session. It was a beautifully worked out bill, but the cynical, uninterested attitude of the Senate Elections and Reapportionment Committee was summed up in the words of Sen. Norman Larson, "I thought we were through with all this," upon which the bill obediently lay down and died.

. Our old League friend--Amendment #2 of the 1960 election--was voted out by the House, the only notable change being that legislators were to be paid during a special session. Present chances are that a companion measure will not get out of the Senate Judiciary Committee, because it is locked in Sen. Wright's subcommittee on constitutional amendments, and he looks not kindly on any rival amendments to taconite. Sue Murray testified to the subcommittee, leaving no doubt that the League would oppose the amendment vigorously. (Sen. Rosenmeier, who has said he does favor

the amendment, is, of course, chairman of the full committee; and quick meetings have been known to be called for the retiring room in many such situations in all sessions; but for the moment, things look calm.)

Now a word about an aspect of reapportionment which undoubtedly has been bothering us all. Reapportionment was the key, we thought, which would unlock some other doors, such as party designation. Wouldn't the new faces and fresh minds of a more representative legislature take a friendly, favorable view of many needed reforms? The session was not far along before interested citizens--among them many League members--began to say: Was it for this we fought and bled and died?

A word of long-term comfort. In a recent conference of state Leagues working on reapportionment, held in Chicago, Professor Charles Adrian of the University of Michigan talked about the first fruits of reapportionment. Don't be disappointed, he warned, by the first results. It may take 10 or 15 years for the effects to make themselves felt in new and vital legislation. New suburban districts will almost uniformly elect conservative legislators, who will come under the leadership of the old-time conservatives. This leadership, incidentally, is not rural, but small town. It exploits the image of the "bankrupt taxpayer," says Adrian, and is dedicated to the proposition that "he succeeds who deserves to succeed." Therefore it is cool to the pressing problems of the great city, especially to the welfare needs. It distrusts the professional in government. But eventually, new suburban legislators, though conservative, will become aware of the existence and nature of metropolitan problems -- and Adrian stresses the idea that the central problem of our society is urbanization. Though decrying federal aid, these conservatives will join with the more liberal members of the legislature to avail themselves of such aid and apply it to the increasing needs of highways, transportation, housing, delinquency, recreation, and urban renewal.

HUMAN RIGHTS BILLS ...by Marion Watson

Appropriations, both for the State Commission Against Discrimination (SCAD) and for the Governor's Human Rights Commission (GHRC), have been voted on in both houses. Traditionally, as in this session, the Senate is more generous with funds than is the House, but in the case of these two agencies they have reversed themselves.

	SCAD	GHRC
House	\$104,000	\$29,000
Senate	94,000	15,000

The differences will be reconciled by a Conference Committee made up of representatives from the two houses. We hope the higher amount will be granted in each case, but it is ironic to see legislators who support the higher figures take on the appearance of virtue when the \$104,000 for SCAD represents a cut of over \$100,000 from their requested budget.

Indian Affairs. Two bills should be noted by League members. One calls for the establishment of an Indian Commission (S.F. 1447, H.F. 1597), the other for statutory permanence for the GHRC (H.F. 1744). These bills rest in the Rules committees of both houses.

H.F. 1744 delineates as one of nine functions of the GHRC: serving "as a coordinating and research agency working to improve conditions for Indians and migrant farm laborers."

The Indian Commission bill includes a declaration of responsibility by the State of Minnesota to its Indian citizens. Commission members would consist of six tribal representatives; heads of several state departments, including Education, Welfare, Conservation, and SCAD; and six citizens at large. "The Commission shall have as its primary duty to acquire information in the fields of employment and housing, civil rights, education, health and welfare, and law and order," so that it may recommend legislation, coordinate services now available, and work out further plans and programs with the Indian people. The bill carries with it an appropriation (the initial figure was \$21,000 annually). Majority leaders in

both houses are optimistic about passage of this bill.

PARTY DESIGNATION HAS HAD IT . . .

The PD bill was buried officially on Apr. 23 when a move to place it on Special Orders in the House failed. The vote was 77 Yeas, 55 Nays. A two-thirds majority of 90 was needed for passage; 13 more Yeas would have swung it. Voting FOR the motion were 45 Liberals, 31 Conservatives, and 1 Independent; AGAINST: 7 Liberals, 48 Conservatives; NOT VOTING: 2 Liberals, 1 Conservative.

A comprehensive story by Gary Sukow in the Rochester Post Bulletin on Apr. 24 is noteworthy. He points out first that Olmsted County's two Conservative Representatives were split on the above vote (Fisher of Rochester against, Schumann of Ryota for), though both men had received the support of the Republican county organization in last November's election..... We found the following excerpts from Mr. Sukow's story particularly interesting, and we quote:

"An informed Republican source, speaking of the Conservative wing in general, told the Post Bulletin Conservatives have been brought into a 'political squeeze play' by influential members of the legislature....

"The GOP source said that legislators have been subjected to 'political blackmail' to preserve the present system. He said a small group of legislators who hold considerable personal power under the seniority system, have threatened legislators with defeat of 'home town bills' applying to the specific areas they represent if party designation were not opposed.

"The source also charged that the same group has threatened to kill any measure to have the state pick up the \$250,000 price tag on the gubernatorial recount--now chargeable to former Republican Governor Elmer L. Andersen -- if Conservative-Republican legislators did not vote against party designation.

"Because of their seniority control of committees, a small group of legislators wield considerable control over what measures shall be considered in committee and when they will reach the floor. Fisher today admitted hearing

rumors of pressure but denied he had experienced any. 'What we wanted,' Fisher said, 'was the DFL to drop the FL (Farmer-Labor) designation which is repulsive to us.. We just wanted the parties labeled Democrat and Republican...' He said it also irked Conservatives that it was Liberal legislators who introduced the measure on their own terms when 'we could have worked out a version...acceptable to both sides.'"

League lobbyist Mary Mantis, listening to the House debate prior to the vote on placing PD on Special Orders, jotted down this pearl. Rep. Halsted: "There has never been any corruption in the Minnesota legislature that the public has been aware of." (Laughter)

ON THE DEATH OF A BILL ...by Pat Young

Sad lament: An example of a bill without enough legislative friends, introduced too late in the session to create the proper climate for passage, is the bill to extend mandatory voter registration to communities between 5,000 and 10,000 population.

Even though election law bills were "in fashion" this one could not be made palatable to legislators. H.F. 1473 was recommended to pass by the House Elections and Reapportionment Committee on Apr. 4. Not a hand was raised against it--curious in view of the fact that four committee members represent towns newly affected by the bill.

With no enemies apparent in committee, the bill had almost no friends on the floor of the House. Chief opposition from both urban and rural legislators appeared to involve the option to allow counties to set up registration systems. However, the fact that the author's promise to delete the county option changed almost nobody's mind about the bill makes it apparent that legislators do not want an extension of registration enough to risk offending, at this point in the session, those few colleagues whose towns would be newly covered. One legislator said, "How can I go home and face the question: 'What did you do for us this session?' with the answer, 'I set up compulsory registration for you to cure all the corruption here.'"

Hopeful refrain: A bright spot in this gloomy picture was the response of LMVs involved in the call to action. Our most useful argument for lobbying came from the Bemidji League. They reminded their Representative that through citizen action (including LMV) their Council reestablished voter registration, even though population changes made it no longer mandatory for them.

Even without passage of this bill, its presence this session may stimulate other municipalities to take a similar voluntary course. Two factors could make this more likely:

- . Citizen interest in the establishment of more orderly procedures as a result of the recent election.

- . An indication by experts, presently studying our "unprecedented" election, that registration is an important element in facilitating a correct count.

PREDICTIONS, ANYONE? by Pat Young

A real cliffhanger is the Interim Commission bill to revise campaign financing sections of the Corrupt Practices law. On Apr. 27 S.F. 1019 passed the Senate! When assured that it contained none of the controversial material that has plagued the companion bill in the House (mainly the ban on political contributions by labor organizations), Speaker Duxbury said he saw no obstacle to its placement on Special Orders. House authors (Wright-C, Latz-L) will not so move, however, without a guarantee that no attempt will be made to add the controversial amendments during floor debate. To date no such guarantee has been forthcoming from Rep. Hall, prime author of H.F. 388 (Interim Commission bill plus labor ban). Will this much needed revision, on which a tax-supported commission spent half a summer and considerable research, once again be killed by controversy?

One member of the House E & R Committee was heard to remark that the Committee should not recommend the bill to pass without the guarantee of no controversial amendments. What then ...a lobbyist muses...is the significance of the fact that the Committee DID recommend the bill to pass?

Capitol



Letter

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President: Mrs. W. W. Whiting
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WHO ARE THE VIPS AMONG THE 202?

by Ann Duff

At session's end, are you wondering how the legislative process really works? How decisions were made? Whose voices carried the most weight? Students of government spend a lifetime mulling over these questions. We offer you a few thoughts to get you started.

Some people say the single most important person in Minnesota government--perhaps even more important than the Governor--is the Speaker of the House. Others say it's the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Committees.

Rep. Lloyd Duxbury, Jr. of Caledonia is Speaker of the House. His power* stems from the fact that he alone decides: 1) what House committees there shall be, and who shall serve on them; 2) which House members shall serve on the joint conference committees, where differences in the bills passed by the separate houses are ironed out--such as the big money bills for Education, Welfare, Highways, State and Semi-State appropriations and the big Building Bill. Senate members of these conference committees are chosen by the Committee on Committees chaired by Sen. Gordon Rosenmeier of Little Falls.

How do you get to be influential in the controlling caucus of the legislature?

In the Senate it's seniority. Are you a Conservative in the class of '47? Or earlier? In other words, have you been in the Senate at least since 1947? If so, you're in the "in group"--the powerful Committee on Committees. Are you in the class of '55 or earlier? Then you head a standing committee.

Not so over on the House side. There you can be a brand new Conservative and be on the important Rules Committee. (This has not been true in previous sessions.) A factor there seems to be whether you backed Rep. Duxbury for the job of Speaker or whether you were one of the Republican-party-oriented group supporting Rep. Aubrey Dirlam for Speaker. Incidentally, in the House Conservative caucus it was a very close race between the GOP-oriented group and the independent Conservatives; and for the first time the caucus elected its own majority leader (Dirlam) rather than letting the Speaker appoint one.

The House Rules Committee has 15 members, all Conservatives, with the majority leader as chairman. This session these members happened to be chairmen of the following committees (although they were not put on Rules for this reason): Taxes, Appropriations (called Finance on the Senate side), Education,

* When using the word "power" we simply mean ability to affect decisions. Neither sanction nor censure is implied.

Welfare, Agriculture, Civil Administration, Highways, Metropolitan Affairs, Cities of the First and Second Class, State and Junior Colleges, Recreation and Water Resources, and Financial Institutions.

The Senate Rules Committee, chaired by Majority Leader John Zwach of Walnut Grove, has 22 members--all Conservatives. It is made up of chairmen of each of the 23 committees. (The numbers don't jibe because one man--Sen. Rosenmeier--heads both the Committee on Committees and the Judiciary Committee.)

Power in the House is more diffuse than it is in the Senate. True, much power is centralized in the Speaker, but you do not find a handful of men serving on most of the key committees as you do in the Senate. This session the Speaker was not on any standing committees or end-of-session conference committees. Neither was the majority leader, except for chairing Rules. Conservatives with the longest service records (Dunn '25 and Hartle '35) headed the Tax and Education committees, but a comparative newcomer of 10 years (Fitzsimons) headed Appropriations, and two major committees--Metropolitan Affairs and State and Junior Colleges--were chaired by men with only two years of legislative service (Albertson and Mahowald). Two factors here are:

. A large number of new Conservatives were elected to the House in 1962.

. Since the House was controlled by Liberals for several sessions, there were very few Conservatives with experience as committee chairmen.

For another example of the more diffuse decision-making in the House, look at appropriations for education. Chairman of the Education Committee was Rep. Hartle, who was also on the Rules Committee. But the final House decisions were made under someone not on Rules--Rep. Searle. Searle chaired the Education sub-committee on school aids and the Appropriations sub-committee on education. He also chaired the University Committee. When the time came for a conference committee on this matter,

Searle chaired the House group, serving with four other representatives and five senators.

Over in the Senate a fascinating power pattern is evident. It's like an interlocking directorate. The seven members of the Committee on Committees turn up in key positions most everywhere. These senators--Rosenmeier, Wright, Zwach, Sinclair, Imm, Mitchell, and Norman Larson--have two things in common. One is seniority. Their Senate service ranges from nine to 15 sessions. The other is their feeling of independence from either political party or any governor. Their allegiance is to the Senate and its committee system.

To see how this interlocking directorate works, look at the chart on page 8.

Note that the chairman of the Education Committee (Sen. Dunlap '53) is not on the Committee on Committees. This session in the Senate--not the House--midst protest from Conservative and Liberal committee members, the Education Committee made no recommendations on the big money bills. They simply held hearings and turned the bills over to the Finance sub-committee on education, which Dunlap also chairs, but notice the different committee make-up:

Education
Committee

Conservatives: Dunlap,
Butler, Child, Hansen,
R. Hanson, Holand,
Holmquist, Imm,
Josefson, Krieger,
N. Larson, McKee,
Sinclair, Westin,
Wright, Zwach
Liberals: Benson,
Carr, Grittner,
Heuer, McGuire,
Vukelich

Finance
sub-committee
on education

Conservatives:
Dunlap
Child
Dosland
Josefson
McKee
Rosenmeier
Sinclair
Westin
Liberal:
McGuire

Another item: Sen. Franz ('55), chairman of the Welfare Committee, was not even on the Finance sub-committee on

welfare chaired by Sen. Child. The Welfare Committee did make recommendations, and Sen. Franz was on the end-of-session conference committee with the House.

This pattern will carry on through the 1965 legislature since the personnel of the Senate, because of the 4-year term, remains the same (barring death or resignation that would necessitate special elections).

When a proposal to activate standing committees between legislative sessions was introduced, some Conservative senators opposed it. The Minneapolis Star (4/23/63) said: "The other day Holmquist* was one of seven Conservatives who made an unsuccessful try to defeat

* Conservative Sen. Stanley Holmquist of Grove City, class of '55, chairman of the Committee on General Legislation, member of the Rules Committee. He is a GOP-oriented Conservative and brother-in-law of former Governor Andersen.

a bill endorsed by Senate leaders to continue the standing committees of the legislature during the interim and give power to the Rules Committee to decide what should be discussed. Holmquist opposed the idea, declaring interim commissions including members of both the Senate and the House can do a better job. He also was suspicious that the bill might increase the power of a small group of senators who would decide what would happen."

Bills -- both to permit activation of standing committees and to establish 11 interim commissions--passed the House and Senate at the very end of the session, and Governor Rolvaag signed them. Subjects which commissions will study are: Indian affairs, taxation and production of iron ore and other minerals, northeastern Minnesota economic problems, world's fair, Minnesota River Valley development, highways, governmental immunity, employee retirement systems, elections, sale of home remedies, and general taxation policy.

ELECTION LAWS

by Pat Young

Though often not a matter for banner headlines, the field of election laws never lacks for activity, the more so after our "unprecedented" 1962 election. The following are some of the bills of state-wide interest considered this year. Those passed (*DWV supported) were:

. Interim Commission revision of the Corrupt Practices law* -- not a radical departure such as the Florida law, but nevertheless an improvement -- raises limits on campaign spending, removes limits on state central committee of political parties. Voluntary committee reports for state-wide offices are now centralized in the Secretary of State's office, though the law contains no better procedure for enforcing filing of all committees. A provision to channel large contributions through committees, having been omitted due to a typograph-

ical error in 1959, was not restored to the law. This could be an important part of the law if in the future reporting provisions for volunteer committees are tightened. Raising the amount of campaign expense which is tax deductible for a candidate could bring improved reporting, since he would have to report in order to deduct. The controversial prohibition of political contributions by labor unions was not added to the law.

. A second team of election judges to count ballots after the polls close will be mandatory in large paper-ballot precincts. The same law requires county auditors to provide training sessions for municipal clerks and election chairmen.*

. Procedures for providing even partisan distribution of election judges are now spelled out in detail.

. A change in rules for counting ballots will allow a check (✓) amidst crosses (X) to be counted unless clear intent to identify ballot can be proved.

. A bill to provide for acquisition, use and leasing of voting machines by counties will make for more efficient distribution and use of machines.

. Names of candidates for nonpartisan offices will now be set apart from those of partisan candidates on voting machines by the use of a yellow color as a background. This will help to eliminate "accidental" party designation.

. Voters may now take the forenoon off to vote only for state-wide and special congressional elections. On request by the voter, an election judge must provide a receipt of proof that he has voted.

. Provision is now made for candidates for U.S. Senate and House of Representatives to institute election contests, though of course, as with the legislature, congress is the final judge of information with regard to seating of its own members.

. Minnesota ratified the U.S. constitutional amendment banning the poll tax for federal elections.

The following measures failed to pass:

. Extension of mandatory voter registration to communities between 5,000 and 10,000 population.*

. A statute and state constitutional amendment to allow voting for President and Vice President without meeting the 6-months residence requirement.* No compromise was reached on the controversial certificate of prior qualification. . . also, a bill to allow Minnesota residents moving from our state to vote for President and Vice President by absentee ballot if unable to meet residence requirements of the new state.

. Provision for separate election boards to come in early and count ballots before the polls close.

. A bill to rotate names of partisan candidates on the ballot instead of the present practice which puts at the top of the names for each office those of the party polling the most state-wide votes in the prior election.

Consideration of election laws will be continued beyond the close of this session by an interim commission on election laws.

C O N S T I T U T I O N A L R E V I S I O N

by Sue Murray

Two proposed amendments will be on your 1964 ballot, but they won't be the two the League worked for this session. The winners are: 1) taconite tax and 2) removal of eight obsolete provisions from the constitution. Our little losers are: joint election of governor and lieutenant governor, and easing the amending process as recommended by Governor Andersen's Committee on Constitutional Revision.

Both losers had much to recommend them. The bill to ease the amending process was introduced in the Senate by Sen. Holmquist, a member of the Governor's Committee. In the House, Rep. H. R. Anderson was chief author of the companion bill. Both authors, however, became involved in more urgent legislation--chiefly the unemployment compen-

sation bills--which snarled along until almost the end of the session. Consequently neither author requested committee hearings for his bill, and our hopes died aborning.

The proposal for joint election of governor and lieutenant governor had the advantages of widespread popular support and an aggressive author--Rep. Mahowald. He steered it through the House to a favorable vote--116 for, 12 against. But it was stopped in its tracks by the constitutional amendment sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee which bundled it up with nine other proposed amendments and recommended the whole package to "lay over" (lay over until Judgment Day, that is).

(Continued on page 6, column 2)

PARTY DESIGNATION - 1963 VERSION

by Mary Mantis

A star attraction--for drama, for making history, for arousing controversy, for state-wide public press--was our old friend, Party Designation for State Legislators. This League fight over the past 10 years is equal only to the Battle for Reapportionment. Party Designation met its Waterloo once more. At the end of the session it still sat "on the table" in the Senate Committee on Elections and Reapportionment and languished on General Orders in the House.

PD in the 1963 legislature had more pluses in its favor than ever before: strong support by both the GOP and DFL; ever-eager, active and alert Leagues of Women Voters, the nod of approval from both Governor Andersen and Governor Rolvaag. Biggest plus of all was enough votes to pass on the floor of both the House and the Senate. Sound simple? Sure, except that it also had the firm opposition of the top leadership in both houses. This gave the bill two unfriendly committees to face, and endless parliamentary hurdles to jump.

For the fascinating unraveling of PD events, review the earlier issues of CAPITOL LETTER. For significant roll call votes, see below.

HOUSE VOTE

On Rep. Wozniak's motion April 23 that H.F. 1099 be made a Special Order:

Conservatives voting YEA (31)

Adams, S.	France	Overgaard
Anderson, H.R.	Frenzel	Sathre
Anderson, J.T.	Graw	Schafer
Bang	Hartle	Schulz
Blomquist	Head	Schumann, A.
Christensen	Jacobsen	Schwarzkopf
Clark	Johnson, R.W.	Stone
Erdahl	Kirchner	White
Esau	Klaus	Wingard
Flakne	O'Brien	Wright
		Yngve

Liberals voting YEA (45)

Adams, J.L.	Gerling	Munger
Bassett	Grant	O'Dea
Beedle	Gustafson, E.B.	Podgorski
Berke	Hirman	Prifrel
Burchett	House	Rasmussen
Carlson	Johnson, V.L.	Richie
Chilgren	Jude	Rose
Cina	LaBrosse	Rutter
DuBois	Latz	Sabo
Enebo	Lee	Skeate
Farmer	Mann	Tomczyk
Fena	McGowan	Warwick
Fudro	McKenzie	Warne
Fugina	McMillan	Wilder
Gearty	Miller	Wozniak

Independent voting YEA (1)

Johnson, C.A.

Conservatives voting NAY (48)

Albertson	Fitzsimons	Long
Anderson, H.J.	Frick	Mahowald
Anderson, T.	Fuller	Morlock
Ashbach	Gimpl	Mueller
Becklin	Grussing	Pederson
Cummings	Gustafson, W.F.	Peterson
DeGroat	Hall	Renner
Dickinson	Hegstrom	Schumann, M.C.
Dirlam	Henning	Scott
Dunn	Johnson, A.M.	Searle
Duxbury	Johnson, H.	Sillers
Edlund	Jopp	Skaar
Everson	Junglaus	Slater
Falkenhagen	Kinzer	Torgerson
Fischer, W.C.	Krenik	Voxland
Fisher, D.W.	Kucera	Wold

Liberals voting NAY (7)

Battles	Halsted	Nelson
Daley	Iverson	Nordin
		Wee

Not voting (3)

French-C	Barr-L	Volstad-L
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TOTALS: Yeas 77, Nays 55. Needed for passage: 2/3 majority, or 90.

Party Designation (cont.)

SENATE VOTE

On Sen. Thuet's motion March 21 that S.F. 514 be withdrawn from the Committee on Elections and Reapportionment, and placed on General Orders:

Liberals voting YEA (24)

Adams	Grittner	Mosier
Anderson, W.R.	Hanson, N.W.	Novak
Bares	Heuer	Parish
Benson	Holm	Perpich
Carr	Kalina	Salmore
Coleman	Knudsen	Thuet
Davies	Laufenburger	Vukelich
Ferrario	McGuire	Waltz

Conservatives voting YEA (None)

Liberals voting NAY (None)

Conservatives voting NAY (41)

Allen	Imm	Ogdahl
Anderson, E.J.	Josefson	Olson
Bergerud	Kroehler	Parks
Blatz	Langley	Patterson
Butler	Larson, L.	Popham
Child	Larson, N.	Popp
Dosland	Lofvegren	Rosermeier
Dunlap	Maruska	Sinclair
Franz	McCarty	Sundet
Hansen, Mel	McKee	Swenson
Hanson, R.	McKnight	Ukkelberg
Harren	Mitchell	Wright
Holand	Nelson, H.S.	Zwach
Holmquist	Nelson, H.I.	

Not voting: Krieger-C, Westin-C

TOTALS: Yeas 24, Nays 41. Needed for passage: simple majority.

HOME RULE . . . by Jan Sigford

Despite a late-session scare, there was no legislative action on Home Rule. Efforts to modify or abolish the local consent provision in special legislation will no doubt be made again in the next session, and League members might do well to consider and work for a modification that would promote, rather than curtail, local self-control.

Constitutional Revision (cont.)

We did have one success, and it was a big one: the old 1960 reapportionment amendment will not be on the 1964 ballot in spite of support from High Places (Sen. Rosermeier, that is). This one passed in the House 89 to 37, was recommended to lay over by the Senate amendments sub-committee, and was finally killed by an 8 to 5 vote of the Judiciary Committee.

The key to the fate of all the proposed amendments was Sen. Donald Wright, who chaired the Senate sub-committee on constitutional amendments. As head of the Senate Tax Committee and Senate author of the taconite amendment, his main concern with other amendments was to keep any that might detract from taconite off the ballot. We are glad that the reapportionment amendment was classified as harmful, puzzled by the reluctance to let the popular joint-election proposal share the ballot, and hopeful that next session--when the heavy shadow of taconite presumably will have been lifted--the substance of proposed amendments will be the only consideration for legislative approval.

ETHICS IN GOVERNMENT . . . by Ann Duff

In the Senate there were no new developments along this front, but in the House there were several.

H.F. 794--authored by Frenzel, Flakne, Bang, Yngve and Graw, all new Conservatives from Hennepin County--required that registered lobbyists file an expense report 15 days after the opening of the legislative session and 30 days after its close. The report would include all money spent by the lobbyist to influence legislation, including food, drinks, entertainment and other expenditures. Failure to register or to file statements or the filing of false statements would be a misdemeanor.

H.F. 843 -- authored by Conservatives Ashbach, Edlund and Christensen and Liberal Barr -- included the same as

above with the addition of disclosure of fees and salaries earned by the lobbyist. This bill was very close to League "specifications."

Neither of these bills had a committee hearing.

The most significant moves re lobbying regulation happened at the beginning of the session. When the House was adopting its temporary rules, Rep. Cina-L offered an amendment to proposed Rule 68 which would have required lobbyists to submit a monthly report of lobbying expenditures and to list salaries and expenses received in such employment. The original proposal of Rule 68 required only registration of lobbyists' name, name of employer, and subject of legislation. Cina's amendment was voted down 79 to 54--along caucus lines--Liberals for, Conservatives against. This motion required only a simple majority for passage.

A surprise came on January 15 during adoption of the permanent rules. It was Rep. Klaus-C who offered essentially the same amendment proposed earlier by Rep. Cina. On the roll call vote this time 12 Conservatives (Dickinson, Erdahl, Esau, Falkenhagen, Hall, Jopp, Klaus, Krenik, Schulz, A. Schumann, Searle and Voxland) voted with 49 Liberals to give 61 Yeas against 68 Nays. Three Liberals (Battles, Iverson and V. L. Johnson) voted with the Conservatives. But this time a 2/3 majority, or 90, was required for passage because it was a motion to change the permanent rules, so it wasn't even close.

House Rule 68 was adopted later as originally proposed. It conforms to a similar Senate rule. This is the first time the House has had such a rule.

"LIBERTY" AMENDMENT . . . by Ann Duff

As in other state Capitols around the nation, Minnesota saw the so-called Liberty Amendment. This resolution asks for a U.S. constitutional amendment to repeal the federal income tax and limit the treaty-making power of the Presi-

dent. It was introduced in the House by Rep. Gordon Wright "by request."

The League opposed it in Minnesota, as in other states (under National CRs) for two reasons:

1) The inadvisability of freezing into the Constitution an arbitrary limitation on federal income taxation. Decisions of this nature should be handled by congressional action in relation to current fiscal economic conditions.

2) We oppose placing the suggested additional limitation on the treaty-making power of the President.

The bill--H.F. 327--had two emotion-packed hearings in the House Tax Committee with Mr. Willis E. Stone of California testifying in its behalf. Nothing more happened. It was never introduced in the Senate.

HUMAN RIGHTS AGENCIES

by Marion Watson

... The State Commission Against Discrimination (SCAD) with \$103,861* and an approved staff complement of seven, charged with enforcement of the Fair Employment Practices and Housing law.

... The Governor's Human Rights Commission with \$49,124* and an approved complement of three, will in all likelihood reduce its coordinating activities in the area of Indian affairs. They will carry out a general human relations program, emphasizing the establishment and implementation of such programs through citizens committees throughout the state.

... A new Indian Affairs Commission with \$20,000* has as its primary task acquiring information in order to recommend legislation and to work out programs with the Indian people. It will also coordinate and cooperate with the various governmental and private agencies providing services to Indian people..... Appropriation for Indian scholarships was increased to \$40,000.*

* For the biennium.

SENATE SEVEN

Committee on Committees
(each also on Rules)

