



## League of Women Voters of Minnesota Records

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### TIPS ON PRE-ELECTION LOBBYING

(using the issue Party Designation)

#### KNOW THE ISSUE

Read again State Continuing Responsibilities 1961-63 and the folder, Minnesota Needs Party Designation for Legislators.

#### KNOW THE CANDIDATES, and Reach Them

All Minnesota House and Senate candidates face the voters this fall. Many districts are changed from the last election - check yours. Know the candidate's views on issues, who his supporters are, what groups have the most influence with him and how you can reach them. Work with the opinion builders in your community - leaders in their fields, active in other organizations and the public media, press, radio, TV.

#### KNOW THE OPPOSITION

What kinds of arguments will you meet? See "Some Say" Tip Sheet. Expect to be called all manner of things. Remember, the rougher it gets, the more effective you are being. Let the opponents have their say, and continue to respect them as people at the same time you are opposing their ideas. As Gordon Baker said of the Washington state League in the middle of battle, "The feminine and non partisan qualities of the organization created an image of political purity which placed opponents of their enterprise in a difficult position."

#### HAVE SOME FUN

Summer is the time for Fairs, festivals, large picnics, political gatherings. Have some fun visually - large signs on cars or floats, a booth at the fair, a banner at the political picnic. Some slogan thoughts:

Minnesota's Magna Charta  
Let the People Know  
Party Designation for Legislators

Put the Label on the Man  
Party Designation for Legislators

Governor and Legislators  
Working Together on Issues  
Party Designation for Legislators

Letters to the editor are very good. Watch the political campaign as it progresses. When you spot a "Some Say" comment, take advantage of the opportunity to point out publically what you and "Others Say." And let us know what you're doing to share with other Leagues.

# LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

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

December 14, 1962

We wish to congratulate you and to express our appreciation for your willingness to serve the people of Minnesota as a member of their state legislature. We recognize the sacrifices in time, effort, and money which you and your family are making.

Enclosed are two folders on the League's legislative program and party designation. We are working for:

- . party designation for state legislators;
- . constitutional improvement, particularly in the amending process;
- . effective administration of laws against discrimination;
- . changes in voting requirements, and fuller reporting of campaign expenditures;
- . lobby regulation, and a stronger "conflict of interest" law;
- . further improvements in "home rule."

If your district is one of the 58 communities in Minnesota where we have a local League of Women Voters, they will be in touch with you.

Please call on us if we can be of help. We would be glad to share any of our research material which you might find useful.

The League of Women Voters is not a special interest group. Our goal--like yours, we hope--is to achieve what is best for the state as a whole and for all of its citizens. Forty-three years of work on various aspects of government--local, state, and federal--is evidence of our earnest and continuing endeavor to serve the public interest.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. O. H. Anderson, President

Mrs. Nicholas E. Duff  
Legislative Chairman



This is a COPY of the bill introduced in the 1961 Legislature.

Introduced by Skeate, Luther, Sabo, Klaus, Franke  
January 25, 1961  
Ref. to Com. on Elections

H. F. No. 283  
Companion S.F. 576  
Ref. to S. Com.

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A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO ELECTIONS, PROVIDING FOR  
DESIGNATION BY PARTY OF CANDIDATES FOR  
THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATE  
OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE; AMENDING LAWS  
1959, CHAPTER 675, ARTICLE III, SECTION 3,  
SUBDIVISION 1.

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

Section 1. Laws 1959, Chapter 675, Article III, Section 3, Subdivision 1 is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. (OFFICES WITHOUT PARTY DESIGNATION) The chief justice and the associate justices of the supreme court, judges of the district and probate courts, ~~all members of the state legislature~~, and all elective county officers shall be nominated upon separate non-partisan ballots, as hereinafter provided. The ballot shall be designated "ballot of candidates to be nominated without party designation."

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This is a COPY of the bill introduced in the 1961 Legislature.



STATEMENT BY MRS. O. H. ANDERSON, PRESIDENT, LEAGUE  
OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA, to the Senate Committee  
on Elections and Reapportionment, February 26, 1963  
in behalf of the Party Designation bill, S. F. 514

Why does the League of Women Voters of Minnesota want Party Designation for members of the Legislature?

Members of the League of Women Voters, contrary to the belief in some quarters, are not victims of technological unemployment, brought on by household automation. Were we looking for busywork, or did we regard legislation as a spectator sport, we would not have chosen the issue of Party Designation, to which we have been addressing ourselves for these past six sessions of the Legislature.

The League's studies of government--and particularly, the government of Minnesota--have led us to the deep and abiding belief and conviction that the political party is essential to the operation of a democratic society. It is in the party that the citizen takes his first halting steps toward that personal and informed involvement in the political process which is the purpose of the League. It is in this same party that he helps to nominate and elect public officials and may even help to write the party platform through which he has a direct line to the Legislature.

We believe that political parties have been responsible for major governmental reforms; the two rival parties forge the action programs on which the Governor and the Legislature must act; parties create long-range plans for the state, rather than stop-gap and piecemeal solutions.

Lack of party designation often means the lack of a collective program; the lack of an expressive opposition; the absence of clearly delineated issues in a campaign; the lack of party designation makes for a lack of responsiveness and responsibility to the citizen, and a callous indifference to changing public attitudes. With no party designation, the pressure by special interest groups on the Legislature has certainly increased.

Our "Independent" Legislature operates like a two-party system in that it quickly divides into two factions or caucuses which demand-and get-great loyalty from their members. Certainly in a Legislature as large as that in Minnesota, some discipline is necessary. We believe that responsibility to a party platform would make for more citizen-oriented legislation and would direct legislation to more specific ends.

There is ample room within the parties for freedom of thought and choice; parties welcome widely divergent points of view. I suspect that a more active involvement of the members of the Legislature would have a vitalizing influence on the parties. The League considers Party Designation as a basic election law reform; as basic as the premise that the Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be elected from the same party. How can we be for one and not the other?

We need hardly remind ourselves here of the need for making the task of the voter in Minnesota as clear and unmistakable as it is humanly possible. On what basis does he vote for members of the state Legislature? On personal charm and popularity? On his ethnic background? Religious affiliation? Should not the Minnesota voter have the same opportunity as do voters in 48 of the other 49 states--of knowing for what the candidate's name really stands?

We believe that the results of the enactment of Party Designation for members of the Minnesota Legislature would be accountability and accomplishment.

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.



# TIME FOR ACTION

ON

## H. F. 10

February 14, 1963

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

Telephone 373-2959



### JOINT ELECTION OF GOVERNOR -- LT. GOVERNOR

Results of consensus on joint election of Governor and Lt. Governor show overwhelming support from local Leagues. Now we need help from local Leagues to make this position a political reality.

House File 10, introduced by Rep. Mahowald, Conservative from St. Cloud, was passed unanimously by the House Elections Committee, but met opposition on the floor. Rep. Mahowald had it re-referred to the House Rules Committee and will hold it there until more support seems evident.

Now is the time to contact your Representative urging passage of H.F.10.

The most effective way to build support for this bill is for each League member to write or call her Representative on the phone, and to tell her friends who are interested to do the same. A suggestion -- do it this weekend, Feb. 16-17, or at least before February 23.

We know by the tremendous response on the consensus questionnaire how important this issue is to Leaguers. Let's let our Legislators know how we feel. Even if you feel your Legislator favors this bill, write him so he knows how many people throughout the state share his views.

To quote from the Minneapolis Tribune, February 14, 1963, on the League's announcement of support for this bill:

"The League believes when the two officials are of opposite parties the efficiency of the executive branch is hampered. The lieutenant governor becomes leader of the opposition as well as one of the governor's chief administrative officers.

"Since both officials now are elected for four-year terms, the League believes the measure is especially important. If the governor should become incapacitated early in his term, a member of the opposite party would be able to take his place for an entire legislative session."

Please note enclosed card for reporting your League's response for this TIME FOR ACTION. Note also enclosed list of Legislators.

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

League of Women Voters of Minnesota, February 14, 1963.

The League of Women Voters of \_\_\_\_\_  
responded in the following ways to the TIME FOR ACTION  
on JOINT ELECTION OF GOVERNOR - LT. GOVERNOR:

signed: \_\_\_\_\_



# TIME FOR ACTION

Your Senator or Representative or both serve on the House Appropriations or Senate Finance Committees. Both these committees will be considering the budget for the STATE COMMISSION AGAINST DISCRIMINATION soon.

ON  
SCAD

As you know, when the League decided to support legislation as a necessary means of eliminating discriminatory practices, the commission method of enforcement played a large part in that decision. Like other citizens and the legislature itself, we recognized the strong need for an educational approach to this problem.

February 14, 1963

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

SCAD requested an amount\*that would triple last year's services. They felt this was reasonable and probably less than the minimum needed for the following reasons:

- 1) FEPC has always operated with a skeleton staff and in the eight years of operation has had no budget increase except for merit increases for the staff.
- 2) There are city Fair Employment Practices Commissions which have serviced employment complaints in the metropolitan area. There are no similar local housing agencies so the state commission will have to carry the load for the whole state.
- 3) In the first month of operation there were 10 housing complaints compared to no employment complaints in the same period. In all of last year there were 23 employment complaints. Thus it appears that their responsibility will have more than tripled.
- 4) Governor Andersen has listed 55 towns where he wants Human Rights Citizen Committees established. SCAD and the Governor's Human Rights Commission will be charged with servicing these Committees.

Governor Andersen has already cut SCAD's request for funds 40%. We urge you to let your legislators know that you want a strong commission that can perform its educational as well as its complaint-processing function.

## HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE MEMBERS where there are Leagues

<u>Representative</u>	<u>Home Town</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>League</u>
Anderson, John T.	St. Paul	43	St. Paul
Clark, Otto E.	Osakis	25	Alexandria
Farmer, Lyle T.	St. Paul	49	St. Paul
Flakne, Gary W.	Minneapolis	35	Minneapolis
Head, Douglas M.	Minneapolis	38	Minneapolis
Kirchner, W. G. (Bill)	Richfield	32	Richfield
Mahowald, Robert	St. Cloud	27	St. Cloud
Munger, Willard M.	Duluth	59	Duluth
Rutter, Loren S.	Kinney	63	Hibbing,
Searle, Rod	Waseca	8	New Richland
Skeate, John P.	Minneapolis	41	Minneapolis
Slater, Daniel J.	St. Paul	49	St. Paul
Volstad, Edward J.	Minneapolis	34	Minneapolis
Voxland, Roy L.	Kenyon	6	Red Wing
Wee, Reuben	Balaton	19	Worthington
Fena, Jack	Hibbing	63	Hibbing,

## SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE MEMBERS where there are Leagues

<u>Senator</u>	<u>Home Town</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>League</u>
Dunlap, Robert R.	Plainview	3	Rochester
Harren, Henry M.	Albany	26	St. Cloud?
Davies, John T.	Minneapolis	42	Minneapolis
Rosenmeier, Gordon	Little Falls	53	Brainerd
Carr, Homer M.	Proctor	59	Duluth
Child, Fay George	Maynard	22	Granite Falls
Dosland, William B.	Moorhead	56	Moorhead
Lofvegren, Clifford	Alexandria	25	Alexandria
McKee, John	Bemidji	64	Bemidji
Mitchell, C. C.	Princeton	28	St. Cloud?
Nelson, Harold S.	Owatonna	8	Owatonna
Olson, John L.	Worthington	19	Worthington
Popp, Harold R.	Hutchinson	14	Hutchinson
Westin, Leslie E.	St. Paul	48	St. Paul, Maplewood, No. St. Paul, W.B. Lake

\*(\$209,000)

Note enclosed card for reporting response to this TIME FOR ACTION; also Legislator List.

# 1963 House of Representatives and Party Designation

Code

C Conservative  
L Liberal

New First term  
Support ) Answer to Party Designation Question on  
Not Support) the 1962 League Legislative Questionnaires

Number in front of name indicates Legislative District

1. Clinton J. Hall	C		
2. L. L. Duxbury, Jr.	C		
2. Mrs. Virginia Torgerson	C	New	
George Daley	L	New	
3. Charles H. Miller	L	New	
Alfred Schumann	C	New	Support
4. Donald W. Fisher	C	New	Support Comment: "I certainly would do all in my power to promote and finalize legislation providing for Party Designation."
5. Al Falkenhagen	C		
Helen McMillan	L	New	
Harvey B. Sathre	C	New	
6. Roy L. Voxland	C		
7. Robert C. Kucera	C		
8. John A. Hartle	C		Support
Rodney Searle	C		Support Comment: "If it does not affect local offices." Listed Republican Party among organizations
9. Paul Overgaard	C	New	
10. Arlen I. Erdahl	C	New	
Kenneth E. Scott	C	New	
11. Donald E. Swenson (C. A. Johnson	C L		and New is asking for a recount)
Roy Schulz	C		
12. George B. Krenik	C		
Henry J. Morlock	C	New	
13. Edward H. Rasmussen	L	New	
Walter K. Klaus	C		

*Doc & Popl. Star had an item that this was not definite. Might be John M. Fitzgerald who was the incumbent.*

14.	Walter C. Jungclaus	C	
	Ralph P. Jopp	C	New
15.	Harold R. Anderson	C	
	August B. Mueller	C	
16.	Fred Berke	L	New
	Ernest E. Schefer	C	New
17.	Ivan Stone	C	<i>Support</i>
	Aubrey W. Dirlam	C	
18.	M. K. Hegstrom	C	
	Gilbert Esau	C	New
	George Mann	L	
19.	Wayne R. Bassett	L	
	Roy Cummings	C	
	Reuben Wee	L	
20.	Graham Fuller	C	
	Verne E. Long	C	New
	W. Casper Fischer	C	New
21.	Joe Gimpl	C	
	Robert C. Becklin	C	New
22.	Donald E. Pederson	C	New
	George P. Grussing	C	
	Curtis B. Warnke	L	
23.	Wallace F. Gustafson	C	New
	Martin McGowan, Jr.	L	
24.	S. R. Barr	L	
	Carl M. Iverson	L	
25.	Otto E. Clark	C	New
	J. H. Peterson	C	New

Comment: "I believe that the principle of non-partisan Legislature is good, but it is becoming more of a theory than a practical fact. As long as the trend is toward party control on one side, while the other party maintains a "hands off" attitude, we may as well be fair and have party designation for all." See note on page 6.

Support Comment: "I have consistently supported it because I feel it brings more responsible government."

26.	B. F. DuBois	L	New	
	John J. Kinzer	C		
27.	Robert Mahowald	C		
	Marvin C. Schumann	C		
28.	George E. Grant	L		
	Glenn A. Blomquist	C	New	
29.	Victor M. Jude	L		
30.	John Wingard	C	New	Support Comment: "But I do not believe that this is such an overwhelming issue that it will correct all the ills of our legislature. Party designation may make political barons of party officers at the expense of dedicated elected officials."
	Bill Frenzel	C	New	
31.	John Yngve	C	New	Support Listed Plymouth Republicans among organizations
	Salisbury Adams	C	New	Support Listed Republican Party in organizations
32.	W. G. Kirchner	C	New	
	Joseph Graw	C	New	Support
33.	Ernie Jacobsen	C	New	Support
	Otto Bang	C	New	
34.	Stanley Enebo	L		
	Edward Volstad	L		
35.	Gary W. Flakne	C	New	- Mpls. Star has carried an article that his election is being challenged on grounds that he does not live in state.
	Lyall Schwarzkopf	C	New	
36.	Thor Anderson	C	New	
	F. Gordon Wright	C		
37.	Harold J. Anderson	C		
	George A. French	C		
38.	Douglas Head	C		
	Richard White	C		

39.	Edward Gearty	L	New	
	Robert Latz	L		
40.	Stanley Fudro	L		
	Edward Tomcayk	L		
41.	Arnold Rose	L	New	
	John Skeate	L		<del>Support Comment: "I believe the people have a right to know which political party the candidate is associated with."</del>
42.	James Adams	L		
	Martin Sabo	L		
43.	Robert Ashbach	C	New	Support Comment: "Yes, but make provisions for a sincere Independent."
	John Tracy Anderson	C	New	
44.	Robert W. Johnson	C	New	Support Comment: "However, from a practical point of view, it would appear that most issues are not voted on by the legislators on a straight party line. It would appear that after the first caucus there is very much individualism by the mixtures of legislators voting on any given issue."
	Robert F. Christensen	C	New	Support
45.	William O'Brien	C	New	
	D. D. Wozniak	L		Support
46.	Richard Richie	L		Support Listed DFL 16 years under organizations
	Ernest Beedle	L		
47.	Joseph Prifrel	L		
	Anthony Podogorski	L		
48.	William McKenzie	L		
	Leslie Edhlund	C	New	Support Comment: "Yes, providing all of our citizens will be represented. At present there is at least a three-way split in our State legislature: the Liberals, the Conservatives and the Independent. Since less than 2% of State legislation is decided along party lines, the role of the Independent should be preserved."



- |     |                     |   |     |         |  |
|-----|---------------------|---|-----|---------|--|
| 49. | Lyle Farmer         | L | New | Support | Comment: "Yes, members of the legislature should identify themselves before election rather than waiting to caucus with a group after election."   |
|     | Daniel Slater       | C | New | Support | Comment: "Yes, if it is properly worded, I would."   |
| 50. | Richard W. O'Dea    | L |     | Support | Comment: "Yes, as vigorously as I have the past ten years."  |
|     | Howard R. Albertson | C |     |         |  |
| 51. | Connie Burchett     | L | New | Support | Comment: "Emphatically YES! Why try to fool the voter. Immediately after election a legislator has to decide to caucus Liberal or Conservative. The voter deserves to know what he's getting—so the <u>label</u> is imperative." |
|     | John A. Nordin      | L |     |         |  |
| 52. | E. M. Wold          | C | New |         |  |
|     | Bernard Carlson     | L |     |         | (In the newspaper story, he was listed as Richard, but I think his name is Bernard.)   |
| 53. | Charles L. Halstad  | L |     |         |  |
|     | Gordon Gerling      | L |     |         |  |
| 54. | Keith Hinman        | L |     |         |  |
|     | Don Everson         | C |     |         |  |
| 55. | Roy E. Dunn         | C |     |         | No answer to this question.  |
|     | H. J. Henning       | C |     |         | "No—am allergic and sensitive to dictation and commands as to personal convictions."   |
| 56. | Douglas H. Sillers  | C | New |         | Listed Republican Party among organizations.<br>"If the basis of good democratic government is a two party system then serious consideration should be given to party designation in election of legislators."                   |
|     | R. N. Nelson        | L |     |         |  |
| 57. | Frank DeGroat       | C | New |         |  |
|     | Harold Johnson      | C | New |         |  |
| 58. | Robert G. Renner    | C |     |         | "I have always opposed this because it gives too much power to political bosses oriented toward the centers of population -- and away from our sparsely settled areas."  |
|     | Arthur Frick, Sr.   | C | New |         |  |

59.	Francis LaBrosse	L		Support
	Willard M. Manger	L		
60.	Earl B. Gustafson	L	New	Support
	Arne C. Warwick	L		
61.	Alfred E. France	C	New	Support
	William H. House	L		
62.	Fred A. Cina	L		
	Peter I. Fugina	L		
63.	Jack Pena	L		
	Loren S. Rutter	L		
64.	Leonard E. Dickinson	C		
	E. J. Chilgren	L		
65.	Alvin M. Johnson	C	New	
	L. J. Lee	L		
66.	Harvey A. Wilder	L		
	Andrew Skaar	C	New	
67.	Victor L. Johnson	L		
	Richard W. Fitzsimmons	C		
	Everett Battles	L		

District 17-Ivan Stone additional material Under organizations, he listed:  
 Republican Farm Council 2nd Dist. Secretary 1959-62  
 Brown County Chairman 1959-61

also Farm Bureau  
 (He's Representative from John Zwach's district.)

Special Sheet on Hennepin County Deputies (from Minneapolis League 1962  
Questionnaires)

30. Richard J. Parish I believe in party designation for state legislators so that they cannot hide behind general terms and so that they must have political responsibility.
31. Henry McKnight For
32. Jerome Blats I advocate party designation for members of the legislature. Voters should be able to identify the candidates and hold the candidates accountable if their voting record is not in accord with their campaign promises. Party designation would benefit the voters and pin point responsibility.
33. Alf Bergerud FOR PARTY DESIGNATION: In fact, was an author of the measure in the 1961 session of the Legislature.
34. Mel Hansen Party endorsement in Minnesota is a helpful step in the direction of fixing responsibility. However, the traditional independence of the Minnesota voter is far preferable to the situation in Massachusetts where a man in prison for defrauding the taxpayers can confidently anticipate re-election because party bosses give him approval.
35. Wayne Popham Favor party designation as a contribution to more effective government.
36. Glenn McCarty Favor party designation for all elective officials except judges and members of the school boards. This could possibly strengthen the political parties.
37. Harmon Ogdahl For party designation
38. Donald O. Wright I supported party designation until I saw the DFL party threaten ~~the~~ its members in the House with expulsion from the party unless they voted the dictates of the party bosses. I am now against party designation.
39. Leo Mosier I am for party designation for state legislators so that voters will be better informed, and candidates will act more responsibly in relation to their campaign promises.
40. Harold Kalina I favor party designation for state legislators. I believe Party labeling of our legislators will bring more responsible and effective state government to Minnesota.
41. Frank Adams Both political parties have endorsed party designation on the grounds that only thru party designation can members of the legislature be held accountable to anyone. Many members of the legislature are active members in one or the other political party now. Only two states, Minnesota and Nebraska don't have party designation. Since our constitutional officers are elected on a two party basis it seems only logical that the members of the legislature also run with party labels.

42. Jack Davies

In 1961 the Republican majority in the state senate killed 70 percent of the bills advocated by a Republican Chief Executive. Whether 1962 candidates would continue this negative record or would vote for new leadership through the Democratic Farm Labor caucus should be ~~shown~~ shown on the ballot through party designation.

Special Sheet on Hennepin County Representatives (from Minneapolis League  
1962 Questionnaires)

The question was: Are you for or against party designation for State Legislators?

30. John Wingard Yes, we must be careful that party leaders do not become too powerful at the expense of good legislation.
- Bill Frenzel Yes (I wonder if he means "Yes" for or "Yes" against.)
31. John Yngve I am for party designation for State Legislators. The voters should know what party philosophy each candidate supports. Only through party designation can the voter be certain of each candidate's party affiliation.
- Salisbury Adams I favor party designation.
32. W. G. Kirchner For
- Joseph Graw I am for party designation for State Legislators.
33. Ernie Jacobsen I favor party designation because it increases the responsibility of the legislature to the people they represent.
- Otto Bang I favor Party Designation for State Legislators. I feel that Party Designation goes along with party responsibility.
34. Stanley Enebo I have always been an ardent supporter of party designation and will continue to be so. We cannot have a legislature hide behind a mask of nonentity and then place its allegiance to paid lobbyists. Every single legislator enters the political arena with some party loyalty witnessed by the fact that the first vote for Speaker of the House is based along party lines.
- Edward Volstad I am for party designation, and I think it's long past due. There are too many that are running for office that are straddling the fence.
35. Gary W. Flakne I am in favor of Party Designation. Too often, under our present law, people are elected who owe no allegiance to either party, and the voter is there cheated. Party Designation, like Party Endorsements, will give us party responsible candidates.
- Lyall Schwarzkopf I believe the legislative candidate should be responsible to party designation, to his political party, and to party endorsement. Because many citizens do not or can not take the time to be active in government, the political party is a necessity to help them know who represents their philosophy of government.
36. Thor Anderson I am for party designation of State Legislators.
- F. Gordon Wright I am for party designation for members of the Legislature, provided the George French Amendment is included in the Law. That is, the member has a voice personally, or by nominee, in the formation of the party's platform.



37. Harold J. Anderson I favor it and have actively supported such bill in every session that I have served.  
George A. French Legislators are elected to consider and pass legislation in the best interest of ALL the people. Under party designation Legislation belonging to one party or the other would be bound to vote for party-sponsored legislation even though it was detrimental to the people as a whole.
38. Douglas Head I am in favor of party designation for State Legislators.  
Richard White I am in favor of, and will support Party Designation for State Legislators.
39. Edward Gearty Yes (Again I wonder which he means.)  
Robert Lata Strongly support party designation and believe it necessary for responsibility in government. In these days of the long ballot voters are entitled to know the candidate's party affiliation. 48 of the 50 states have party designation for state legislators.
40. Stanley Fudro I am for party designation. As Vice Chairman of the Elections Committee I have worked for its passage. I am proud of my active participation in the D-F-L Party. Party designation would strengthen ~~the~~ our two-party system and would make the legislature more responsible.  
Edward Tomczyk For
41. Arnold Rose I favor party designation. Most candidates after a primary have endorsement. Voters don't have to follow recommendations of party conventions, even in the primary, but why shouldn't they be allowed to know the party affiliation of candidates? Party designation will increase responsibility of candidates and permit majority candidates to win.  
John Skeate I believe the people have a right to know which political party the candidate is associated with.
42. James Adams I am for Party Designation to make legislators responsible for the platforms they support in their election campaigns.  
Martin Sabo I was one of the authors of the party designation bill in the last legislative session. I shall continue to work for the enactment of such a bill.

What I Could Find on Past Sponsors of Party Designation Bills!

1953

H. F. 9 Oberg, P. K. Peterson, Day, Schulz, Chilgren

1955

H. F. 12 Grittner, Oberg, Wozniak, Rutter, Karth

S. F. 14 Vukelich, Peterson, E. L. Andersen

1957

H. F. 41 Grittner, Oberg, Hartle, Karth, Bergeson

S. F. 705 Quie, Holmquist, Fraser

1959

H. F. 61 Luther, Yetka, O'Dea, C.D. Peterson, Hartle

1961

H. F. 283 Skeate, Luther, Sabo, Klaus, Franke

S. F. 576 Grittner, Butler, Bergerud

Robert W. Hall

Will you make  
asked for them.

Dec. 1962

Handwritten signature

✓  
Ann D. Martin  
✓ L.H.

12/62

Ann

# 1963 Senate and Party Designation for Legislators

## Code

C Conservative  
L Liberal

New First term in Senate

Y Yea) Votes in 1961 session to withdraw Party Designation  
N Nay) bill from Senate Elections and Reapportionment  
Committee

Support ) Answer to Party Designation Question on the  
Not Support ) 1962 Legislative Questionnaires.

Number in front of name indicates Legislative District.

1. Lew W. Larson	C	Y	although in Senate Elections and Reapportionment Committee he voted against sending the bill out.
2. Roger Laufenberger	L	New	
3. Robert B. Dunlap	C	N	Not Support Listed Wabasha County Republican Party among organizations.
4. Harold G. Krieger	C	New Support	
5. P. J. Holand	C	N	also in Senate Elections and Reapportionment Committee he voted against sending the bill out.
6. Clarence G. Langley	C	New, but former House member Support Comment: "I have co-authored such a bill in past sessions. Why try to be subtle by calling ourselves Conservatives and Liberals?" Listed Republican Party among organizations.	
7. A. O. Sundet	C	N	
8. Harold S. Nelson	C	N	Comment on Questionnaire: "I would be inclined to do so."
9. Rudolph Hanson	C	N	
10. Ernest J. Anderson	C	N	
11. Val Imm	C	N	
12. Michael E. McGuire	L	Y	
13. Paul A. Thmet	L	Y	
14. Harold B. Popp	C	N	Not Support
15. Franklin P. Kroehler	C	N	also in Senate Elections and Reapportionment Committee he voted against sending the bill out.
16. Stanley W. Holmquist	C	Y	
17. John M. Zwach	C	N	also in Senate Elections and Reapportionment Committee he voted against sending the bill out. <i>Not Support.</i>
18. W. J. Franz	C	N	
19. John L. Olson	C	N	Not Support
20. J. A. Josefson	C	N	

21.	W. Ralph/Johnson	L	Y	
22.	Fay George Child	C	N	
23.	Eugene P. Knudsen	L		New, but former House member
24.	C. J. Benson	L	Y	as member of Senate Elections and Reapportionment Committee also voted for sending the bill out.
25.	Clifford Lofvegren	C	N	
26.	Henry M. Harren	C	N	also in Senate Elections and Reapportionment committee he voted against sending the bill out.
27.	Raymond Bares	L		New
28.	C. C. Mitchell	C	N	
29.	Glen W. Swenson	C		New
30.	Richard J. Parish	L		New, but former House member Support Comment: "I have voted for party designation both in the committee and on the floor of the House and will continue to do so."
31.	Henry Knight	C		New Support Listed Republican Farm Council Minnesota Chairman 1960 in Organizations.
32.	Jerome Blatz	C		New Support Comment: "Such legislation would benefit the voters and also pinpoint responsibility."
33.	Alf Bergerud	C	Y	Support Comment: "Was an author on the measure in the last legislative session." as member of the 1961 Senate Election and Reapportionment committee, he voted for sending the bill out.
34.	Mel E. Eason	C		New
35.	Wayne E. Eason	C		New
36.	Glenn McCarty	C		New, but former House member
37.	Harmon Ogdahl	C		New
38.	Donald O. Wright	C	N	
39.	Leo Mosier	L		New, but a former House member
40.	Harold Kalina	L	Y	
41.	Frank Adams	L		New
42.	Jack Davies	L	Y	
43.	Claude H. Allen	C	N	Support

44.	Clifton Parks	C		New, but a former House member Support
45.	Nicholas Coleman	L		New
46.	Karl Grittner	L	Y	Support Comment: "I have been the author of such legislation both as a member of the House and of the Senate." Listed DFL party among organizations (He was a Senate author in 1961 session.)
47.	Edward Novak	L	Y	
48.	Leslie Westin	C	Y	Support Comment: "I have authored the bill in previous sessions."
49.	Wendell Anderson	L		New, but a former House member Support Comment: "As a state representative, I've supported and voted for party designation. Listed DFL Party among organizations
50.	Raphael Salmore	L	Y	as a member of Senate Elections and Reapportionment Committee, he voted for sending the bill out.
51.	Vernon S. Heium	L		New Support Comment: "At the present time we have the same thing as party designation in the legislature only the members prefer to be labeled as Liberals and Conservatives. I don't think anyone's fooled by this deception so consequently I think we should go all the way. Minnesota and Nebraska are the only states without party designation."
52.	Norman W. Hanson	L	Y	
53.	Gordon Rosenmeier	C	N	also in Senate Elections and Reapportionment Committee he voted against sending the bill out.
54.	William C. F. Heuer	L	Y	
55.	Cliff Ukkelberg	C	N	Not Support Comment: "The purpose of the legislature established by the constitution as a part of the government of all the people is not to build political parties but to enact laws which will treat fairly the state problems."
56.	W. B. Dosland	C	Y	
57.	Norman J. Walz	L	Y	
58.	Benjamin Patterson	C		New
59.	Homer M. Carr	L	Y	Support Comment: "It is favored by both parties. However, at least 90% of our legislative program has no political interest, and legislators should be informed on local and state interests, and leave national and foreign problems to the Congress." Listed DFL Party among organizations. as a member of 1961 Senate Elections and Reapp. Committee he <del>was for sending the bill out.</del> WAS ABSENT



60. Richard E. Ferrario	L	Y	Support Comment: "I have voted for party designation in the past and will continue to support this type of legislation."
61. Gordon H. Butler	C	N	Support (He was one of the authors in 1961)
62. Thomas D. Vukelich	L	Y	
63. R. G. Perpich	C		New
64. John H. McKee	C	N	
65. Norman Larson	C	N	also in Senate Elections and Reapp. Comm. in 1961 he voted against sending the bill out.
66. Harveydale Maruska	C		New but a former House Member
67. Donald Sinclair	C	N	also in Senate Elections and Reapp. Comm. in 1961 he voted against sending the bill out.

From Mrs. Marvin Sandgren, Leg. Chm., R'dale LWV

December 23, 1962

File  
legis

Mrs. Russell Hill, State Item, and Mrs. M. Sandgren, Legislative, met with Mr. Parrish in his office and met with Mr. Wingard in my home, along with Mrs. Hill and Mrs. Schultz. We did enjoy the time spent with both men, had quite a discussion with Mr. Wingard as he stayed over three hours, probably will never have that much time again!

MR. PARRISH: Goes along with most of the Leagues views and has enjoyed the good relationships of the past and hopes they will continue.

Party Designation: Of course will support this again but doesn't feel it has a chance in the senate. Should have the one slate for Gov. and Lt. Governor.

Election Law: Overhauling the election laws should be a lively issue this session and is necessary, did talk quite a bit about this. Says this is one area that the League could be of service since it advocated the use of voting machines. League could see what could be done about a fair and better way of setting the machines up and educating the public in the use. He dislikes machines, says they cost him votes and from the results of this election they did not prove that they were an improvement over the paper ballot. He also spoke of the unfavorable press the legislature gets.

Did feel strongly against a Taconite Amendment and hoped the league would have nothing to do with it. Also talked briefly of the whole tax problem and thought it good if the League would study it, the press has done a good job of fooling the public that the sales tax would bring added revenue instead of just shifting things about.

MR. WINGARD: I think Mr. Wingard has little knowledge of the League and how it operates, was surprised to hear that our local Leagues study and work on the National level. He was glad to have the opportunity to talk with us and know he would like to meet some of the Brooklyn Center League. We did give him some basic material we think will be of help to him and will send some others later. His first choice of committee, Education.

Lobby Registration: Feels that for paid Lobbyist alright to register but lukewarm on the subject, certainly not every businessman that wants to state his case and ask a favor.

Election Laws: Need a through overhauling and the one slate of Gov. & Lt. Gov. a must.

Party Designation: Says he thinks he would not have won this election if there had been P.D. but thinks he will go along and vote for it as the advantages outweigh the disadvantages.

Home Rule: Is in agreement with the League on this.

CONSTITUTIONAL Revision by Convention: Definitely feels this would be a mistake, this led into a discussion of the taconite problem. Says this should be taken care of by amendment and can't see why the League wouldn't support an amendment. He would like to hold off on a sales tax for a few years and then use it for education.

Discrimination: Agrees with the League on this but is more interested in the Indian problems and feels the state has more of an obligation there. Was pleased to hear of our plans for study and the general membership meeting we are planning. He mentioned a friend of his who is part Indian. I did check and there is a new legislator by the name of Frank H. DeGroate from Lake Park, from the 20th District, Dakota County. I couldn't find anything on his background but will have to check further. He would like to see an annual session of 60 days, thinks & hopes Legis. will vote to adjourn this session before full 120 days.

September 27, 1963

The Membership Matters #1 from National that you received this summer is filled with ideas for member recruitment. We hope you use some of them, plus the creative talents of your own members to attain your goal.

In National Membership Matters #2, ways of orienting members were suggested. This is an important step in making the new member's first year a satisfying one. Often a woman new to League knows little about government, let alone League structure, Program (and even League terminology!). Some Leagues have already scheduled new member orientation meetings (or a series of such meetings). Please do consider doing this now. Help your new member be more comfortable in her unit this first year because if she is happy in League the first year, chances are she will be a lifetime member. We think "background" meetings on government and program will help immensely here, even though it may mean the scheduling of an extra meeting for most of you. Have fun with your new National publication "Do You Know the ABC's of Your Town Government?"

Your state Board is also working to increase membership by starting new local Leagues. Using last year's successful Adopt-a-League plan, League representatives from Rochester, Granite Falls, Moorhead, Duluth and Bemidji are exploring the possibilities for new Leagues in Montevideo, Winona, Crookston, International Falls and Grand Rapids. If you have friends, relatives, or business contacts in any of these towns who would be interested in becoming League members, please send their names and addresses to the state office.

**LEGISLATIVE** Many of you are taking advantage of this time between legislative sessions to get better acquainted with your senators and representatives. Your imagination and ingenuity is most heartwarming. Some of you are using these sessions to attract and keep new members for your Leagues - government in action sessions. Others of you use the meetings to extend a cordial thank you and welcome to the legislators. Still others of you are sponsoring legislative community meetings, inviting leaders of other prominent men's and women's organizations to join you in get-togethers with your legislators. These sessions are of course welcomed by the legislators and very rewarding for the local Leagues. And splendid ground work for the 1965 session.

**FINANCE** The new "Membership Matters #2" points up again how finance, membership, program, and all facets of League go together to make us a healthy organization. On page 5 this is brought out in the letter to "Libby" and "Puzzled." Be sure to read it and discuss these points with all members. Have you cultivated the wives of the men in your community who give to the finance drive? Finance, public relations, and membership would surely profit.

The national average membership participation in League finance campaigns is approximately 16%. In Minnesota we believe there is a job of some kind for every member. What is the average of your League? The more solicitors, the lighter the work, the more prospects seen, the more money received.

**TREASURERS** The finance committee is hard at work and one of the goals is to change the concept of the treasurer's job from that of just a book-keeper. We hope we will be able to help her become an asset to her Board and President by advising how to spend the money, and not just reporting what was spent.

OUTLOOK FOR WORK  
LEGISLATIVE 1962-1963

Chairman: Mrs. N. E. Duff  
Route 3, Box 120, Wayzata  
Telephone: GR 3-9189



"In the 14 years that I have been in the legislature no group that I know of has done as much as the League of Women Voters in bringing state governmental issues to the people and in creating public awareness of these issues, and public understanding... the League has been of tremendous assistance to the legislature by making available to legislators and committees the facts, figures and materials which it has gathered and studied, and developed... So far as I can see, the League's position on issues is never slanted toward any political party, but rather is aimed at securing the kind of legislation which will produce good government under any responsible party representation elected by the people... Every legislator interested in an issue on the League's agenda can get valuable assistance from the League, furnished gratis and eagerly... I compliment the League of Women Voters on its fine work and thank its members for the help they have been to me over the past 14 years."

So speaks a legislator from one of our local League towns. We are today what the past has made us. You as legislative chairman for your League, build upon this fine League past and mold the future upon the program items envisioned by your League delegates to the state Convention a year ago. Of major emphasis are:

1. Party designation for legislators. Do some summer lobbying. See enclosed two yellow sheets. Also enclosed is a sheet on how to lobby. You may wish to place your order now for the Party Designation folders, unless you already have done so.
2. Getting out a YES VOTE on all three amendments to the Constitution at the election this fall. Lay plans now with your Item 1 chairman, Public Relations and Publications chairmen. There is support for the amendments among education groups, employers groups, labor groups and both political parties; work with them to reach all the voters using the VOTE YES brochures. Be sure to work separately from the Voters Service chairman. She is serving the voter with general pro and con information. You are selling a point of view - Vote Yes.

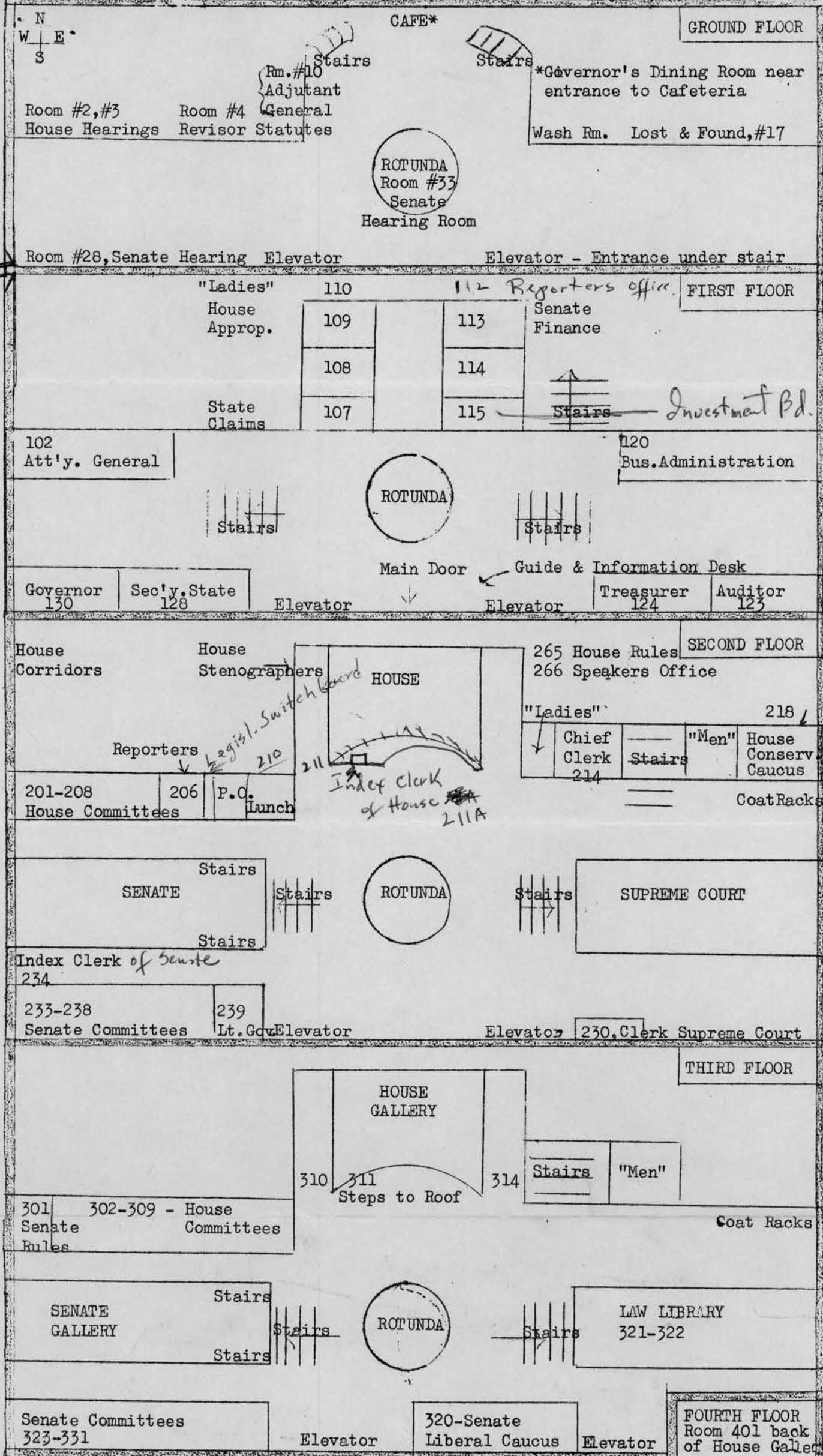
The Legislative Observers Program will be held again this winter. A new twist - feel free to bring along one or two guests with you such as your legislator's wife, or your editor or any community leader. More details on the program later. Capitol Letter, that best selling news sheet at \$1 a subscription, will roll off the presses again and is excellent as a present for your contributors, mayor, editor, etc.

The Job Description for Local League Legislative Chairman, November 1960. See if it's in your files; if not write the state office for a copy of this two sheet advice for organizing your job. It has valuable tips on how to win friends in your community for League program and how to influence legislative votes. Calls to Action in the middle of the session are easy and effective for the legislative chairman who has made her contacts, arranged her calling committee and done her homework in advance.



Lobby by Letter kit is your basic tool. It is being updated and will be mailed in August to your President. Included will be thumb-nail sketches of the League program items, How a Bill Becomes a Minnesota Law, Party Designation folder, How to Write Your Legislator and also How to Write Your Editor.

Local League Handbook (national)  
Publications Catalogs (national and state)  
Facts (national and state)  
Forty Years of a Great Idea (national)  
How to Spend Money (national)  
Local Bylaws, Local Program and Local Budget  
Job Description for Local League Legislative Chairman (state)  
Lobby by Letter kit (state)  
The Do's & Don'ts of Lobbying (state)  
Legislative Etiquette (state)  
Proposed Amendments to Minnesota Constitution (state)  
Problems of Discrimination (state)  
Doorway to Change (state)  
Commentary on Minnesota Constitution (state)  
Map of Minnesota Capitol (state)  
Capitol Letter (state)



Pick up House Journals in Room 214, Senate Journals in Room 234  
League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 15 & Washington Aves. S.E., Minneapolis 14, Minn.



# LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

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

Phone 373-2959

October 31, 1962

To Mr. Vader Van Slyke and  
Miss Edna Reasoner

From Grace Wilson, Secretary, LWV of Minnesota

Two years ago, you were so good as to help me with a map showing the floor plan of the Capitol, for use of our League members.

We are going to run another supply, for this year's use. I am enclosing 3 copies, and hope you will tell me if they are still correct. Or, is it necessary to wait until the session starts to know room assignments for committees....or until after the election?

If you have need of a package of these maps, when done, for your information desk, we will be glad to supply them to you.

Sincerely,



Mrs. Harold Wilson  
Secretary

Mrs. Wilson..

Thanks for your sending this floor plan of the Capitol - I made two corrections on the enclosed copy - Hope it meets with your approval -

Sincerely,  
Edna Van



League of Women Voters of Minnesota, 15th & Washington S. E., Minneapolis 14, Minn.  
 April 1962 041162CC-2¢

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS OF LOCAL LEAGUES IN MINNESOTA

<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>LEAGUE</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>LEAGUE</u>
4	Rochester	34-42	Minneapolis
5	Austin	41	*St. Anthony
6	Red Wing	43S-49	St. Paul (except 48N)
7	Faribault	43N	Arden Hills
8	New Richland		Falcon Heights
	Owatonna		Roseville
9	Albert Lea		Shoreview
10	Wells	48N	Maplewood
13	South St. Paul		North St. Paul
	West St. Paul		White Bear Lake
14	Hutchinson	50	Mahtomedi
17	New Ulm		St. Croix Valley
18	Jackson	51	Anoka
19	Worthington		Columbia Heights
22	Granite Falls		Fridley
23	Willmar	53	Brainerd
25	Alexandria	55	Battle Lake
27	St. Cloud		Fergus Falls
29	Buffalo	56	Moorhead
30	Brooklyn Center	58	Cass Lake
	Crystal	59-61	Duluth
	Golden Valley	61	Silver Bay
	Robbinsdale	62	Virginia
31	Deephaven	63	Hibbing
	Excelsior	64	Bemidji
	Minnetonka Village		
	Mound		
	Wayzata		
32	Bloomington		
	Richfield		
33	Edina		
	Hopkins		
	St. Louis Park		

(18 Legislative Districts with no Leagues - 1, 2, 3, 11, 12, 15, 16, 20, 21, 24, 26, 28, 52, 54, 57, 65, 66, 67)

\*The question of whether the portion of St. Anthony that is in Ramsey County should be in Legislative District #43N or not is in dispute in the courts.

# CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF LOCAL LEAGUES IN MINNESOTA

<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>LEAGUE</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>LEAGUE</u>
I	Albert Lea Austin Faribault Owatonna Red Wing Rochester South St. Paul West St. Paul	IV	Arden Hills Falcon Heights Mahtomedi Maplewood North St. Paul Roseville St. Anthony St. Croix Valley St. Paul Shoreview White Bear Lake
II	Hutchinson Jackson New Richland New Ulm Wells Worthington	V	Minneapolis
III	Anoka Bloomington Brooklyn Center Columbia Heights Crystal Deephaven Edina Excelsior Fridley Golden Valley Hopkins Minnetonka Village Mound Richfield Robbinsdale St. Anthony St. Louis Park Wayzata	VI	Brainerd Buffalo Granite Falls St. Cloud Willmar
		VII	Alexandria Battle Lake Bemidji Cass Lake Fergus Falls Moorhead
		VIII	Duluth Hibbing Silver Bay Virginia

Legislative Observers 1962-63

Mrs. Homer Mantis

2352 Buford, St. Paul 8

Mrs. Geo. Seltzer

1917 E. River Rd. - , Neph. 14

Mrs. Ralph Bruce

1776 Knox Ave. So., Neph. 5

Mrs. Donald Guthrie

Pine Tree Hills, Mahanedi 15

Mrs. David Kanatz

2901 O'Henry Bd - Neph. 12

Mrs. Stanley Kane

701 Parkview Terrace, Neph. 16

Mrs. Kenneth Seford

1987 Beacon Ave., St. Paul, 13

Mrs. Edgar Kuderling

5340 - 3 Ave. So.

Neph. 19 -

Hazel Shumman

Marion Watson

Lil Jensen

Sue Murray

Patty Wash

Dorothy Anderson

A. Whiting

Lois Mann

R. White

A. Wuff

Grace

Roberta

M  
E  
M  
O

TO: Anne Duff

FROM: Bobbie White OCT 30 1962

SUBJECT "Legislative Flying"  
Nov. 14

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

15th and WASHINGTON AVES. S.E.

MINNEAPOLIS 14, MINNESOTA

DATE October 27, 1962

Your ideas are sound, and your questions thorough - as always, Anne. My only thoughts concern your question on Call to Action for local Leagues. Would it be against policy to include a self-addressed card with each Call to Action for reporting how the Call was answered?

Personally, I feel out-state legislators could well be approached on League programs before the rush of the term begins. Sorry I won't be able to attend your meeting - it sounds terrific!

10/25/62

Trace

TO: Hazel Shimmin (ORs), Marion Watson (discrimination), Lil Jensen (Cap. Letter), Sue Murray (constitution), Patty Wash (PR); Executive Committee (D. Anderson, A. Whiting, L. Mann, R. White and me); Mary Mantis (Party Designation lobbyist), Jean Bruce (Home Rule recorder) and 2 others about to be chosen by H. Shimmin; Our kind advisors - Miriam Seltzer, Doris Guthrie, Vi Kanatz, Betty Kane, Jan Sigford, Louise Kuderling and Grace Wilson

FROM: Ann Duff

Executive Committee - I'd appreciate your ideas via mail now or come to the meeting if you wish. If you feel strongly on any particular point, please do come. We need your wisdom.

### LEGISLATIVE FLING

Wednesday November 14, 1 PM sharp to 3:30

LWV state office - parking in ramp by reservation

1. What we want from legislature - Hazel, Marion, Sue, Mary  
Party Designation  
Money & personnel for SCAD - also public accommodations & age amendment but not sex  
Amending process liberalization

Our pocket of dreams also includes (but we will not be seeking) lobby regulation, conflict of interest legislation, changes in corrupt practices alwa (but lets please call it campaign practices), home rule etc. The office is sending each of you the current Lobby by Letter insert on state program and the new publication on the ORs if it's ready in time.)

Odds & ends of decisions we may have to make:

- a. When the bill to combine Governor & Lt Gov. on same ticket is introduced do U.S.  
the state Board will have to figure out whether or not this falls in our consensus area (party designation, short ballot?). Any advice for us?
- b. Reapportionment - should we encourage the courts to take a look at our legislature based on 1950 census? How about an amendment with teeth along yes  
our consensus lines? Your advice please for us to take to state Board.
- c. Election laws - I keep reading we oppose lowering the voting age and raising the filing fees but have spent 4 months trying to find out why. If I'm having this much trouble, how about the average LL member? Suggest to Board we drop this as an action item?

2. Tips from our talented past - Betty, Louise, Miriam, Vi, Doris, Ann  
(Homework for present state Board members, lobbyists and recorders (this is our new term for legislative watchers such as Jean Bruce in Home Rule where we are not intending to lobby for legislation) - homework is to read the '59 and '61 reports of your predecessor. If you do not have them, let me know pronto.)
- a. Whom should we get to sponsor Party Designation in Senate & House? - see leg. quest
- b. Communications between legislative chairman and lobbyists and state Board - any tips? (Please feel free with your advice. One reason for this "Fling on the 14th" is to train neophytes such as me.)
- c. Vi, will you be lobbying for SCAD this session? Doris for GGP? Jan for LMM? How can we keep from getting our wires crossed?
- d. Jan, I think we need a reminder from you that we must keep up public interest and pressure in field of conflict of interest legislation because it really brings results. How can we do this? When?
- e. Mechanical problem of how to keep track of our bills through the legislative whirl. Any bright ideas?
- f. Name cards on lobbyists at Capitol? -
- g. Thank-yous to legislators, particularly sponsors, during & after final votes.
- h. Suggestions for providing information to legislators during session. Good service by us and valuable contact. How can we keep this up?
- i. Vi's suggestion that we wield together more effectively both political parties, Farmers' Union, AFL-CIO, Jaycees behind party designation before session & also sound out Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

*Back 10/16/62  
can you do  
this by 3:30  
should some  
of the files  
may have  
lost track  
of our current  
program -  
LWV,  
Ann*



### 3. Capitol Letter

What editor Lil would like from lobbyists & recorders and you from her  
(Note - new timing has been set up to avoid week-end madness; also will not appear at regularly scheduled times but be geared more to the pace of the legislature.)

First issue - Into December - New Faces in the Legislature by Lil  
lobbyist article by Ann - comments from caucus leaders, press people, other orgs.  
ask before session starts how it looks to them, how might this session be different. Check back with them later on in session. Ask party people how this "nonpartisan" legislature lines up for them.

Second issue - housing

Future articles - reorganization of state government (Jean Ode?)

legislative reorganization (Marion Watson?), taxes (Joe Berquitz?)

Lobbyists \* recorders - drop article in mail to Lil Friday before publication  
We solicit your suggestions and words of wisdom

### 4. Observers Program

5 or 6 sessions - continues to blend the academic with the legislative & administrative leaders but will not be a continuous course, as in past. Any suggestions? - *Some one change?*  
We are encouraging local leagues to bring along 1 guest - legislator's wife, editor, someone from another org. etc.) Space trouble? *where?*

### 5. Local League communications

Days at Legislature - local leagues will continue to be on their own. Any great problems in '61 session Miriam? - *Gift exacting on how to do this.*  
mid-December - St. Paul Day. They plan to have Governor, LNV lobbyists (Marion, Mary), me. I'm thinking about taping some of this for Lil use. If we can use this session, via tape, to communicate with all the leagues (what we expect from them via home lobbying etc.) I will not worry so much about imposing upon state personnel for only one League, although after all, this is their home town.)

Calls to Action - any way we can ease this agony for LNs and for us? - *Spec. meeting? What?*  
Should we attempt to set up legislative action committees in key leg. districts?

(local leg. chm., state advisor, non-LNV influentials, the purpose being to know *try a* what and whom influences this key legislator and how to reach him effectively?) *Sadly*

Should we urge LNs to contact their representatives before session starts with our legislative program, do this at state level or not at all?

Deadline for Ramp Reservations to me Nov. 10 - Or 3-9189 or Rt. 3, Box 120, Wayzata.  
Also any suggested additions or changes in this agenda will be gratefully received.

*draw down*

You know as much more about this than I.  
Please advise me; I must have forgotten some very major things.

Love -

Ann -

M  
E  
M  
O

TO: Vi Kanatz

FROM: Ann Duff

SUBJECT: LWV lobbyists

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

15th and WASHINGTON AVES. S.E.  
MINNEAPOLIS 14, MINNESOTA

DATE

10/25/62

OCT 29 1962

You had an excellent - among many - suggestion in your report after 1961 legislative session and I've been trying to figure out how to do something about it. Help, help, advice please. The suggestion:

It's vital to the self confidence of the lobbyist that there be some original recognition of the fact that different roles may be played by different lobbyists on different bills. Spell out some of the differences and help lobbyist work through them in advance... Legislative chairman play fairly direct hand in spelling out some of these distinctions with past & future lobbyists."

Our lobbyists in '63 session will be Mary Mantis, Marion Watson, Sue Murray. It's Sue I worry about. We did not anticipate any direct lobbying by her (just observing) but I got a call from her a couple days ago as did Dorothy Anderson that she thinks we should lobby for an amending process change. Before coming on the Board, she told the nominating committee she could not this session do the kind of day-in-day-out work in St. Paul which you did. This urge to amend is coming from her, not us, but I still worry. I keep telling myself that since the Gov. Committee on Const. is coming out for amending process similar to our consensus, she will not face the same problem you did. Am I kidding myself?

BRIEFING FOR STATE BOARD MEETING 12/6/62  
Legislative decisions to be made are circled below

(There's lots of detail here and I'm sorry to bother you with it, but those of us at the legislature need your advice and counsel now before session starts and communications become so difficult - ASD)

1. Capitol Letter - for your information - what, where, when. No Board decision needed.  
111

2. Legislative program. We're having a problem trying to figure out which of our past consensi can be supported this legislative session. At recent state Conventions we have dropped some items or failed to state them clearly as carry-overs in our present agenda. Such items as:

Reapportionment: 1) by amendment. The Legislative Committee felt strongly we should go into this session working for an adequate enforcement provision - which assures that if legislature fails to act after next census, the job should be turned over to an outside agency. This would mean explaining again our opposition to the 1960 Amendment Number 2. 2) by statute. We should do nothing on this until the members choose to put it back on Current Agenda. It was pointed out that in the process of study and consensus, our former agreement on an area-population compromise might well be changed in view of current court action in reapportionment.

Sue, when we adopted our present CA 1 on the Constitution, what happened to our former agreements on reapportionment? Maybe Grace can help you here and Bobbi White who took notes on Convention discussion.

Board decision: Should we appear before judiciary committees of both houses, stress the need for a good amendment and what it should contain? Should we frame an amendment and attempt to get it passed? What effect will action on this front have on our major push for Party Designation?

Consensus on strengthening executive and legislative branches of government. The same problem exists here as in reapportionment. How about the post audit, short ballot etc. etc. annual sessions of legislature? money bills start in Senate as well as House? Streamlining of legislative committees? Joint committees to hear testimony etc. etc.? According to our past consensi, where do we stand on these and what do we do about them this session? Sue, Grace, Bobbi White

3. Role of the lobbyist

State Board wishes to have lobbyists working under resource chairmen; however, within this framework the lobbyist will be free to lobby in the halls and, after checking with Dorothy Anderson, before committees. There is no problem where lobbyist and resource are the same person but for Mary Mantis (acting in Hazel's behalf) the State Board should give her assurance that in view of her past legislative and state Board experience we wish her to lobby in her own fine way for Party Designation. Our concern is that she keep a tight reign on her assistants seeing that they serve the broad interests of the League and our program.

Recorders are not lobbyists - simply watchers of their program items. It is recognized that legislators will seek their opinions as Leaguers; the state Board feels it imperative that Recorders not speak for the League but simply state they are observing the committee meetings because the LNW is interested in government and has observers in 58 communities throughout the state at council meetings, school board meetings etc. etc.

4. Current status of our lobbying endeavors

a. Party Designation - Hazel will update you on our plans & progress here  
b. Human Rights - Marion

c. Amending the amending process. Sue has brought you up-to-date on this but the Board should understand this is not one of our major lobbying areas and Sue will not be serving in the role of lobbyist as we usually mean this to be "in residence" at the legislature.

d. Home Rule, Ethics, Election Laws and Campaign Practices - Hazel

5. Communications during legislative session.

After each Legislative Observers Program the legislative committee will hold strategy lunches concerning Calls to Action, appearances before committees etc. and urge the following to be present: President and executive committee, resource chairmen, lobbyists, Capitol Letter editor, Public Relations chairman, and legislative chairman. All interested state Board members are welcome if they wish to come.

Board decision Should lobbyists sit in at state Board meetings during legislative session when legislative matters are being discussed?

6. Local League services other than above mentioned items.

Board decisions - Should we tape and make available to local Leagues parts of St. Paul's legislative Day mid-December? Other appearances through the session of members of legislative committee to local Leagues? Parts of Observers Program? What can we do to help the out-state gals feel in touch?

7. Board decision - Should we have a mid-winter piece on Party Designation to local Leagues modeled after 1957 LWV Constitutional Convention mailing called "Let's Try a New Approach." Public Relations, Legislative and Resource would work together on this. It states two things influence a legislator: what he reads from home and what he hears from constituents. It would list members of Senate and House committees having Party Designation bill, how they voted in the past on this (add their 1962 Candidates Questionnaire answer!), their home town, county and newspapers listing which are dailies and which have used our releases (Patty, if you send MKA release in December do you want to get clipping service on it?), underlining largest papers. Asks local Leaguers to 1) write letter to editor and get others in and out of League to do it, if favorable ask for editorial and 2) get community people to write your legislators or if you are the nearest League get his constituents to write. Inclose Party Designation folders and an updated "Some Say" flyer???

8. Calls to Action to local Leagues.

Board decision - should we inclose a self-addressed card for them to let us know what forms their action took? Or is this pressuring them too much? How can we make this less painful for them and more effective for the whole state League as channeled through the legislative committee?

9. Would you like me to inquire about School for New Legislators and do what I can to help on this front? Board decision

10. Board decision on Legislative Session Report to State Convention. We plan to do the same as last year unless you wish this changed. I still have the gnawing question in my mind - does anybody listen? with the excitement of choosing a new program item etc. A possible suggestion, but it's not very good, play at Convention a spliced tape of our legislative committee meetings, cutting out references to personalities, tactical maneuverings etc. but leaving in parts about how we worry over lost consensus, how we decided when to Call Action, how we "passed" our bills etc. This decision needs making now because it means hauling tape recorder to Observer sessions etc.

11. Legislative Observer's Course - Highway Building Wednesdays 10-12:30 AM Jan. 16, 30 Feb. and March 13th and 27th. Board decisions Since space is available, should we open this up to other organizations (AAOW, Women's Clubs, Farm organizations, Dene Club of legislators' wives, Adult Education Assn., men's groups??) As in past should we charge \$ 5 per League for any number of gals and all sessions. How about outsiders? Call it by Doris Guthrie's original term, Government in Action Course? Should we make lunch available? How about 2 or 3 different professors taking part according to their specialties - Backstrom, Mitau, Short, Scott Johnson? For the non-academic how about drawing from legislative & executive branches, the Press

MEMO to A. Duff, Dorothy Andersson, Peg Thompson, Sis, File

Just to give you a little perspective, about your legislative work.

When I was digging stuff out of the files the other day, to make some comparisons between 1950 and 1962, in order to dream about 1972, I came across again the report Barb Stuhler made at end of 1949 session.

At that time, Barb was secretary in DNV office, Luella was also there. It was after the time of Helen Herr, who had represented the DNV in the legislature, and lobbied, during the years we worked for Civil Service so effectively. I THINK it was a low ebb year for DNV.

Barb was fairly new in her job. Mrs. Livingston was legislative chairman, but she was ill. Her morale was low, so rather than replace her, they worked with her, she in home in bed, by telephone mostly.

Barb wrote an excellent legislative report, mostly the emphasis was on the subject matter of bills, not much revealed about the DNVs way of working.

The last paragraph is what I was so interested in: to paraphrase...

It would be good if preparation of material on state items could be done in time for local League use.

Have Legislative Chairman in each League, to get this information to members.

Have committee to work in legislative session, then Org. Secretary can act as liaison, not spend all her time there.

Encourage tours of local Leagues

Have volunteer lobbyists

Isn't it interesting to read this, and realize that we HAVE made progress?

# LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

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

January 4, 1963

The League of Women Voters of Minnesota wishes to present you and your organization with a complimentary subscription to the Capitol Letter. The first copy is being mailed to you today under separate cover. A total of nine issues will be published during the legislative session.

This will be the third year the League of Women Voters of Minnesota has published this newsletter during the state legislative session. The Capitol Letter will attempt to give a timely summary of the program of legislation in which the League is interested. This will include action on party designation for state legislators, ethics in government, equal opportunity, home rule, election laws and amending the state constitution.

We hope that this Capitol Letter will help to keep you and your organization abreast of some of the vital issues that will be decided during this 1963 session of the Minnesota state legislature.

Very truly yours,

*Patricia L. Wash*

Mrs. Allan J. Wash  
Public Relations Chairman





File -  
Leg. Observo.

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# LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

18TH AND WASHINGTON AVENUES S.E., MINNEAPOLIS 14, MINNESOTA FE 8-8791

Seat - Dec 22/1962 D 52 total  
2 people in position  
to 18 newspaper people  
7 TV - radio  
F. Ann  
1 labor  
5 business  
18 organizing

~~M. J. J.  
3217 N. 56 St.  
Mpls., Minn.~~

~~Don't know, Mr.,~~

The League of Women Voters of Minnesota invites you and your legislative chairman to attend a series of six lectures dealing with state government. This series will present noted speakers and well-known authorities on Minnesota government to our own members as well as other interested citizens. The series will be called Government in Action and will be held starting January 16 at 10 a.m. in Room 815 in the Highway Department Building, near the Capitol in St. Paul.

We are enclosing a return post card which we hope you will use to secure your place at the series. Although we would like to have some idea of the number of guests to prepare for, we can assure you that you or any interested member of your organization will be most welcome to attend all or any one of the meetings. No charge, of course.

The purpose of the series is to further educate citizens in the role that they can play in state government as well as to provide education for the purpose of understanding how our state government functions during a legislative session.

We are also enclosing a program sheet and a brochure which explains very briefly the legislative program that the League of Women Voters of Minnesota will be working for during the 1963 legislative session.

Sincerely,

*Ann S. Duff*

Mrs. N. E. Duff  
State Legislative Chairman





# 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.

January 16

The Constitution and How it Shapes Legislation  
Professor G. Theodore Mitau from Macalester College  
and also a speaker from the legislature.

January 30

The Governor's Role in Initiating Legislation  
Professor Ralph Fjelstad from Carleton College  
and also a speaker from the administration.

February 13

The Legislature - Its Function, Organization,  
and How a Bill Becomes a Law.  
Professor Fjelstad and speaker from the legislature.

February 27

The Role of the Political Parties  
Professor Mitau and speaker from a political party.

March 13

The Role of Pressure Groups  
A Professor and also a speaker from other  
organization or organizations.

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.

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

I ~~would be~~  
I would not be interested in attending sessions of  
the Government in Action Course, sponsored by the League  
of Women Voters of Minnesota to be held in the winter of  
1962.

Please make reservations for \_\_\_\_\_ persons for the  
following sessions. \_\_\_\_\_  
(date)

Signed \_\_\_\_\_  
(name, organization)

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## ELECTION LAWS

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### 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.

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## 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.

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## ETHICS IN GOVERNMENT

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

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## AMENDING THE STATE CONSTITUTION

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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.

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## HOME RULE

---

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



leg- Genl.

## LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

18TH AND WASHINGTON AVENUES S.E., MINNEAPOLIS 14, MINNESOTA FE 8-8791

December 14, 1962

We wish to congratulate you and to express our appreciation for your willingness to serve the people of Minnesota as a member of their state legislature. We recognize the sacrifices in time, effort, and money which you and your family are making.

Enclosed are two folders on the League's legislative program and party designation. We are working for:

- . party designation for state legislators;
- . constitutional improvement, particularly in the amending process;
- . effective administration of laws against discrimination;
- . changes in voting requirements, and fuller reporting of campaign expenditures;
- . lobby regulation, and a stronger "conflict of interest" law;
- . further improvements in "home rule."

If your district is one of the 58 communities in Minnesota where we have a local League of Women Voters, they will be in touch with you.

Please call on us if we can be of help. We would be glad to share any of our research material which you might find useful.

The League of Women Voters is not a special interest group. Our goal--like yours, we hope--is to achieve what is best for the state as a whole and for all of its citizens. Forty-three years of work on various aspects of government--local, state, and federal--is evidence of our earnest and continuing endeavor to serve the public interest.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. O. H. Anderson, President

Mrs. Nicholas E. Duff  
Legislative Chairman



M

MINNESOTA NEEDS  
PARTY DESIGNATION  
FOR LEGISLATORS

# M INNESOTA 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.

# M INNESOTA'S LEGISLATURE THUS IS NOT NONPARTISAN EXCEPT IN NAME

# M INNESOTA 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.

# M INNESOTA LEGISLATORS DO FORM "PARTIES" AND SO HAVE THE ADVANTAGE OF PARTISANSHIP WITHOUT RESPONSIBILITY

# M INNESOTA 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.

# M INNESOTA LEGISLATIVE LEADERS ARE NOT SELECTED ON A NONPARTISAN BASIS

# M INNESOTANS 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.

# M INNESOTA'S METHOD OF ORGANIZING THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES IS NOT NONPARTISAN

# 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

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M TO: D A

E FROM: A D

M  
O SUBJECT speech

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

15th and WASHINGTON AVES. S.E.

MINNEAPOLIS 14, MINNESOTA

DATE 10/5/62

Dear Mary,

I need some advice - These are the things I'm thinking of saying to the Minn. Citizens Committee group for Public Education. Sure O.K. as far as the League is concerned? Any words of wisdom for the school related outfits in CCPE?

Conn





# Laying the foundation -

1. With your members. encourage your local legislative chairmen to think on a legislative district basis - sub-committees geared to this and core committees in each district. Channel their thinking to how things really work in government. Gently ease them out of their ivory towers. We in the League do an excellent job in research, in discussion and in program-making. Where we're weak is in getting these things into law - in ~~being~~ being politically effective, knowing the hows, wheres and whys of legislative action. The way we tackled this in the Trade Campaign was to encourage our local Leagues to do a Know Your Congressman survey: who his supporters are, what's the impact of reapportionment on him, what opinions does he value most highly - which individuals, organizations, newspapers and reach them. Carefully work with them to lay the foundation for that rush call from your lobbyist just before the vote. Your locals will know just which businessmen or labor leaders or prominent individuals outside your organization to call and say - now's the time to wire Senator \_\_\_\_\_ or Representative \_\_\_\_\_. This is the ~~1st~~ time when you can make a real contribution for the cause of education. During the trade campaign, the contribution of these people from business and labor - here and nationally - ~~which~~ was invaluable. And there was no rest in the League trade committees this summer, the activity had to be kept right on up to last week. Sure they went to the beach, but when they were watching their children, they were planning their next move in the trade campaign. And with your communities, laying the foundation for school support this fall and winter. How about locally a combination of each of your organizations to get the opinion builders in the schools - not to give them any pitch on your program but just to have lunch with them, visit a class if they wish. And do it on a legislative district basis - which means in the cities, breaking down your organizations (sub-groups on a legislative district basis) and outstate the reverse - combining several branches of your organizations on a legislative district basis. For example, the superintendent (or in the city, a couple of principals) would get together with PTA President, School Board chairman, teacher representatives, citizens committee chairman etc. and set up a steady - say the first Tuesday noon of each month and giving special personal invitations to a few community leaders at a time - just a friendly "we'd like to get to know you ... need your thoughts etc." After the planning committee really gets rolling they are carefully evaluating to see that all VIPs, opinion builders etc. are included and any interest shown is carefully nurtured along. The results of your legislative committees Know Your Legislator's survey is evaluated, and the results of this program carry right on through the last dying gasp of the legislative, special session. Might also help with local bond issues. A lot of hard work, but oh my, the results are worth their weight in gold!

this of course  
in addition to  
your own org.  
activities - and  
don't forget the  
press, letters  
to editors, 2.  
editorials,  
news articles,  
house organs  
ad infinitum

So now, the brunt of your legislative fight is carried on by citizens, many of whom have no direct contact at all with the schools. People like a Chamber of Commerce man from outstate (of course, from the district of a prominent leader on that joint Senate-House Conference committee) the head of an Industrial Development Assn. in a medium-size town outstate saying, "We're able to get new industry out here because of the high caliber of brains in our labor pool - we could get more industry with even better schools, keep more of our high ability ~~schools~~ in (townname) if we could strengthen our schools. I support this education bill etc. etc. For the metropolitan legislators you may want Mr. Binger, President of Honeywell or J. Cameron Thomson of the Upper-Midwest Development Corp (I think the name is) saying similar things but in a metropolitan vein.

Then our work is done and I can sit down!

JAN 14 1963

MEMO

TO: Patty Wash, Hazel, Mary, D.A., Grace

## LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

15th and WASHINGTON AVES. S.E.

MINNEAPOLIS 14, MINNESOTA

FROM: Ann

SUBJECT Suburban Newspaper Assn.  
and Party Designation

DATE 1/11/63

John Tilton, publisher of that chain of newspapers around suburban Mpls. & Suburban St. Paul, called yesterday to thank me for my note of appreciation for his Party Designation editorial, to bring me up to date on some mutual friends of ours and most particularly to ask me about Party Designation comments at Sigma whatever it is night before last - comments by Rosenmaier and other legislative leaders that Party Designation is dead in the Senate. I'm sure you saw those quoted in the ~~the~~ Minneapolis paper. I told him we were in trouble in Senate Committee but the membership there does not reflect Senate as a whole. To his why I explained in general terms the vested interest some Senate leadership has - not being able to get re-elected under Party Designation in some cases the district going to the opposition in other cases it could be held by the GOP but perhaps only by a candidate such as Al Quie or Clark MacGregor or Bob Odgaard. Now, your advice please is it a mistake to be this frank with someone who is as deeply to the rightness of Party Designation as are we but who also thinks the LWV is out of date, we should fold up our tents, join the political parties or at least change into something like the Citizens League???? My reason for doing this is that our chances for Party Designation are better if we can pull together all the conservative Republican support (such as Tilton) we can find and hopefully be through his business connections some cordial relationships with other conservative editors throughout the state. The reason for advice - I'm seeing him in a few weeks and what will I say????

M  
E  
M  
O

TO: Lois

FROM: Grace, at Dorothy's request

SUBJECT LIBERTY BILL

7/21  
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

15th and WASHINGTON AVES. S.E.  
MINNEAPOLIS 14, MINNESOTA

DATE 1/25/63

Lois, as you see by the enclosed copy of clipping from St. Paul Pioneer Press, 1/19/63, the Liberty Bill will be introduced in our legislature, say "We the People."

Dorothy asks you to prepare a one page statement that she, or another, could give to Legislative Committee if and when timely. She suggests that the Current Review of Continuing Responsibilities, Dec. 1962, has excellent background for such a statement. Will you bring it to next Board meeting? Or if you wish, get it to us before Agenda goes out, and a copy of it can go to Board members ahead of time.

## State Group To Push 'Liberty Bill'

The proposed "Liberty amendment" to take the federal government out of private business will be reintroduced in the Minnesota legislature this year, officers of the sponsoring organization, We The People, said Friday.

Six states — Wyoming, Texas, Nevada, Louisiana, Georgia and South Carolina — have approved a resolution asking congress to submit such a constitutional amendment to state legislatures for ratification, Walter H. Wheeler, Minneapolis consulting engineer and chairman of the board of the Minnesota council of We The People, said.

### RATIFICATION NEEDED

When two-thirds of the 50 states (34) approve, congress will have to submit the proposed amendment, Wheeler said. Then if three-fourths (38) of the state legislatures approve, it becomes part of the federal constitution, he explained.

The amendment was before the Minnesota senate judiciary committee in 1961, and lost by a single vote, Wheeler recalled.

The amendment, Wheeler said, would "force the government to get out of 700 different lines of business in which it has replaced private enterprise without constitutional authority."

Estimated savings by putting these businesses back under private operation would be "44 billion dollars a year, and would more than wipe out the federal personal

## LIAISON UNIT MEETS

# Second State U Eyed at Mankato

Two possible new Minnesota institutions of higher learning were handled gingerly Friday by the liaison committee on higher education, meeting at the University of Minnesota.

They are

- Development in Rochester of a two-year liberal arts college to replace the city's junior college and eventually become a four-year institution.

- Conversion of Mankato state college to a second state university.

The Rochester plan is advocated in an independent study by an Illinois research agency. It calls for a "developmental" two-year school originally offering general education in the liberal arts and sciences, advanced technical education and adult courses. It would become "a four-year, degree-granting institution as enrollment, statewide higher education developments and financial resources permit."

University status for Mankato, long-discussed but recently backed with increasing strength in that community, will be sought in the legislature by Val Imm, Conservative state senator from Mankato.

Taking a proposal for a separately-governed second state university directly to the legislature, over the liaison committee's head, is in direct contradiction to the committee's 1961 report to the legislature, the committee noted.

Such a step also apparently bypasses intent of the 1959 legislature in forming the liaison committee to voluntarily coordinate public colleges and universities in the state.

Dr. O. Meredith Wilson

neither approve nor disapprove of it," he said.

- Agreed to appoint an advisory committee of representatives from the university, state colleges, junior colleges and state education department to correlate off-campus, or extension, courses. During this discussion, Wilson agreed that a university extension service at Robbinsdale, which acts as a kind of junior college, might hamper the comprehensive junior college program the liaison committee has advocated for the metropolitan area.

- Heard Wilson report that the university is under pressure to provide post-high school academic education at Crookston, where it has an agricultural high school. The board of regents, he said, is considering the question but has developed no recommendations.

- Asked its research staff to begin identification of practical steps for implementing "the educational common market idea under which Minnesota and four surrounding states would, in effect, drop their borders and cooperate in exchange of students at higher education institutions."

## Ice



## Union Strike

at WCCO radio stations are expected as a result of setting a deadline in their contract when the union meeting in the Curtis

follows a session Friday at press was made ment of the dis-

benefits for the t. Cleave, busi- tive for Inter- hood of Elec- cal 292, said, been without a

M TO: Fatty Wash, Hazel, Mary Mantis etc.

E FROM: Ann Duff

M SUBJECT Party Designation

O

*Office*  
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

15th and WASHINGTON AVES. S.E.

MINNEAPOLIS 14, MINNESOTA

DATE 1/11/63

JAN 14 1963

I just fell into an opportunity this morning to ask Walt Johnson of the editorial staff of Minneapolis Star & Trib about giving us all the clippings on Party Designation from all the outstate papers. So I just went ahead and did it, Fatty dear, figuring you wouldn't mind after our conversation about it last week. Walt is a good friend of Nick's and mine - one of those nice League made relationships. His wife Penny and I served on the Deephaven League Board together more years ago than I care to think about. They now live in Hopkins. Small world. He's doing Miriam Alburn's column for her while she trips to Africa for 4 or 5 weeks. He's going to keep an eye out for us that long anyway.

XXX  
*Ann*

TO: Party Designation Dells  
FROM: Ann Duff  
SUBJECT: Party Designation Senate Committee

1/10/63

off line

I've been playing the numbers game ever since the announcement of the membership of the Senate Elections and Reapportionment Committee yesterday. It's not encouraging but then not hopeless either. We're in better shape than ever before (thanks to our superb predecessors) and if anyone can accomplish it, that remarkable gal Mary Martin will - we're so lucky to have her.

Here's the stuff from Duff - evaluation of all tidbits we have plus election results from 1956 - figures, figures, figures. On the 1961 committee there were 20 people, now there are 19. We've lost 1 Conservative vote (Root did not run again). There are 5 Liberals on the committee now rather than 4. We've lost some opposition too, as you know. Erickson, Feist, Welch and George did not run, Anach and Lew Larson are on other committees however it should be pointed out that Larson voted no in committee but yes on floor and if he were still on committee I would add him to the hopeful column below from the southern part of the state. ~~He would add him to the hopeful column below from the southern part of the state.~~ O'Loughlin was defeated. Of the new people added to the committee, 4 of them (2 from each caucus) should be yes. The other 2 new ones (total 6) are both former House members and Conservatives from DFL districts (Marusha and McKee) both of whom I have put in the no column. We must strive to bring forth all possible outstate support among Conservatives and GOF because this committee has a disproportionately high ratio of outstate members and Conservatives. Note however, that the outstate people are not all Conservatives and the metropolitan people are not all Liberals. Party-wise there are 5 Liberals to 14 Conservatives. Area-wise there are 5 out of 19 from metropolitan areas whereas in the Senate as a whole there are 25 out of 67 metropolitan Senators (this committee has twice the proportion of outstate members as are in the Senate as a whole.)

Yes  
Jergensen, Ogden and Mel Hansen from the Conservative caucus. There may be some wishful thinking here but O. and M. are both new Senators from Minneapolis. Benson, Salmore, Carr, Selman, Knudsen from the Liberal caucus. The same can be said here about wishful thinking, however Colman and Knudsen are both new from overwhelmingly DFL places, St. Paul and Ramsey county.

No  
Rosenmiller, Horn Larson, Sinclair and Holand. Definitely no and all 4 would lose their seats as GOF; however, it should be noted that the GOF could probably hang on to the territory of both Rosenmiller and Holand with a candidate such as Al Quis or Clark Macgregor. Marusha and McKee are both former House members. They could not get re-elected as GOF Senators because the districts are overwhelmingly DFL. Hazel and Bobbi White should check me on McKee and Holand. Occasionally you find a person so sold on the cause they will be willing to forgo personal impact. Could McKee be such a person, Hazel? We have no information on what ~~the current~~ the current thinking of either of these 2 are; however, we know 2 years ago Holand was against in the committee vote.

And so, my dears, this leaves us with Senators Dunlap, Kroschler (current chairman), Warren, Franz and Josefson. All of them voted no 2 years ago. Warren I have no statistics on - from Stearns County outside of St. Cloud, split district and not reported in State canvassing Board statistics. My intuition tells me he falls in the Rosenmiller classification - Mary, do you have any information here? The other 4 - Dunlap, Franz, Kroschler and Josefson are all from the southern part of the state, good solid GOF country. So, the conclusion I come to is that the ~~key~~ to this Senate committee (and hence Party Designation for 1963 session) lies in the 1st Congressional District and nearby sections of the 2nd and 6th Congressional districts. We have some good contacts down here in and out of DFL and I'd like to play around a bit. I think Dunlap and Josefson are particularly hopeful.



H. H. H.

To: Party Designation Rolls and state board members from southern Minnesota after  
FROM: Ann Duff I consult with Mary E.  
SUBJECT: Party Designation 1/11/63

Our hopes for Party Designation are better than ever on the floor of both the Senate and House - passage is possible. However we have a real stumbling block in the Senate Committee on Elections and Reapportionment. Here things look bleak but perhaps not impossible. It looks as though the key to that committee rests in southern Minnesota - the 1st Congressional District and nearby parts of the 2nd and 5th. We need some up-to-date information on the thinking of 4 Senators: Dunlap, Holand and Josephson and Krueger the chairman. Frank and Berren are 2 more but the prospects seem dim indeed there, as they seem to be with Krueger and Josephson too. Out of this group of 4 Senators mostly from southern Minn. Party Designation needs 2 yes votes. Before we throw in the sponge I think we should consult some advisors on southern Minnesota conservatism and just see if the climate of opinion has changed any during the past 2 years when each of these individuals voted no in committee but I have reason to wonder if the cause of the vote was in every case complete opposition to the issue of Party Designation or perhaps in some cases deference to Senate leadership perhaps coupled with doubts about Party Designation. So following is the list of what I'd like to ask the following people if it seems wise to you:

To: Aeta Marshall, 1st district state chairwoman and her predecessor Betty Grindley or did Betty countermand all this campaign? Ray Spee, Mildred Hargraves, Phil Duff (former occupant of Dunlap's seat before selling Plainville paper and going to Red Wing), Bob Fortigue, born and raised in 1st district, Ed Thy's Washington secretary etc. as well as his current post with DDP at state level. We doubt some other contacts will pop into mind or you'll mention them to me. Barb Carlson from Granite Falls.

"Completion of Senate Elections and Reapportionment Committee not an accurate reflection of Senate as a whole. Chance pretty good on floor of both houses; not good in committee. Important to get yes recommendation from Senate committee so when goes to floor vote is on Party Designation rather than on the committee system. Party Designation needs 2 yes votes in committee from any of the following southern Senators - Dunlap, Holand, Josephson or Krueger etc. I'm not sure about the real feelings of these 4 on the issue of Party Designation. These sincerely and firmly in opposition of course have every right to be - my concern is to find those whose minds are not definitely made up or who perhaps have undergone a change in thinking over the past 2 years; all 4 of these voted no in committee 2 years ago. I'm wondering if perhaps the fact Senator Holand's sponsorship of a bill introduced the 2nd day A.P. No. 17 providing for governor and lieutenant governor from the same party might have some bearing on Party Designation feelings. Does the clean (near) Conservative sweep in Hennepin County the first time DDP County Convention endorsed candidates for legislature have any bearing on thinking in the southern part of the state? How about Senator Ray Larson not now on committee but 2 years ago he voted no in committee but yes on floor - would this reckoning pertain to any of the above mentioned 4 men? We badly need to bring forth all possible conservative support in southern Minnesota committees - people like Farn Bureau Ambrose, conservative business men of prominence, newspaper editors who supported Anderson, Quis etc. And most of all, we need your advice dear advisors. Impact of Governor's race?

What thinkst you all? 1/11/63

MAR 14 1963

Carleton College  
Northfield, Minn.  
March 12, 1963

32W  
Mrs. E.C. Williams  
Executive Secretary  
League of Women Voters  
15th and Washington Aves. S.E.  
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Williams:

Thank you very much for your prompt letter. I am very interested in talking with Mrs. N.E. Duff, Legislative Chairman of the League, and I plan to have a short interview with her during our spring break.

I have enclosed a newly-revised copy of the questionnaire for legislators. I think this is a better attempt both as far as response and statistical significance is concerned, since most the questions are concerned both specifically with the legislator~~s~~ and his experience with interest groups and they are more easy to fill out. I wanted to keep you informed of my activities in this matter so as to solicit your opinions from time-to-time on various matters which will come up as I become more informed and aware of the manifold problems connected with influencing legislative government.

I shall appreciate any information or help which you might have on this subject in general. Thank you again for your co-operation. And, if I run up against a tough problem, I'll probably "buttonhole" you in an attempt to get your support upon a certain legislative problem.

There is no implicit material requested in the letter, so don't feel that you have to reply. It isn't necessary.

Sincerely yours,  
*Peter Thorkelson*  
Peter Thorkelson

After an introduction explaining my purposes and intention in regard to my status as a member of the legislative process class, this is a possible form of a questionnaire to be sent to all the members of the Minnesota State Legislature:

I. The effectiveness of the League of Women Voters in influencing legislation:

a. Rate the following interest groups preferentially(1-10) on the basis of their effectiveness during the present session.

1. Minnesota Brewers Association \_\_\_\_\_
2. Minnesota A.F.L.-C.I.O. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Minnesota Dairy Products Association \_\_\_\_\_
4. Minnesota League of Women Voters \_\_\_\_\_
5. U.S. Steel Corp.(Oliver Iron Mining Division) \_\_\_\_\_
6. Minnesota American Legion \_\_\_\_\_
7. Minnesota Employers Assoc.(Dayton's, Minn. Mining, etc.) \_\_\_\_\_
8. Chicago and North Western Railroad \_\_\_\_\_
9. Minnesota Food Retailers Assoc. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Minneapolis Building and Trades Council \_\_\_\_\_

b. Does the League have any power, even in the "good government" area of legislation? Why or why not? What is the basic criterion upon which power in influencing legislation is based?

1) In general, rate the following factors preferentially(1-5) on the basis of the effectiveness of each in influencing legislation.

- a. political support of interest group, ie. campaign contributions \_\_\_\_\_
- b. ideological interests of interest group \_\_\_\_\_
- c. financial resources of the interest group \_\_\_\_\_
- d. number of members the group represents \_\_\_\_\_
- e. administration in power and political composition of Houses \_\_\_\_\_

c. Have you been contacted by the League this term in regard to proposed legislation? How many times(approx.)? List topics discussed below.

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ no. of times contacted \_\_\_\_\_

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

d. Are the League's positions on the questions of party designation and constitutional amendment, however valid, practical and realistic in view of the possible passage of this proposed legislation? Explain.

- 1) party designation:
- 2) constitutional revision:

Name(optional) \_\_\_\_\_ no. of terms served \_\_\_\_\_ profession \_\_\_\_\_

Conservative \_\_\_\_\_ Liberal \_\_\_\_\_

Not for quotation or publication. Students have more direct access to information than the rest of us, so we should assume that that individual said to him was in confidence. My purpose in circulating this is so that you may be able to see the LSV in broader terms. There is no reason to doubt - or to substantiate - the accuracy of this report. I believe it is probably correct except for the one spot where I note in pencil.

Ann Duff

Please mail to next person on this list:

~~DiPietro~~  
~~Foster~~  
~~Hammickson~~  
~~Joshi~~  
~~Kotomaru~~  
~~Lundquist~~  
~~McWatt~~ *Hask*  
~~Roberts~~ *Rutchen*  
~~Rothman~~  
~~Watson~~  
~~Whitney~~  
~~Williams~~  
~~Wood~~ back to  
 Ann Duff  
 folder.

A STUDY OF THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

AND ITS EFFECTIVENESS IN THE MINNESOTA

STATE LEGISLATURE IN 1962-63.

by

PETER THORNTON

GOVERNMENT AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS MAJOR

LEGISLATIVE PROCESS CLASS - MR. FJELSTAD

CARLETON COLLEGE, NORTHFIELD, MINN.

MAY 20, 1963

add -

~~Mr. S. D. ...~~  
~~Mr. Richardson of~~  
~~Rockville~~

~~James Johnson~~  
~~Pat Robinson~~  
~~Tom Emery~~

The purpose and intent of this paper on the League of Women Voters could be categorized in the following manner:

- 1) an analysis of the League's effectiveness in the Minnesota State Legislature in view of its basic purpose and the nature of its organization;
- 2) a study of the criteria or factors essential to the effectiveness of an interest group and a brief comparison and illustration of the methods employed by two effective interest groups in the Minnesota State Legislature;
- 3) and an analysis of the power complex and the effectiveness of selected interest groups in the Minnesota State Legislature based on data compiled from a questionnaire which was sent to all legislators during the 1962-63 session.

To begin, the Minnesota League of Women Voters is a non-profit, nonpartisan organization which seeks "to promote political responsibility through informed and active participation of citizens in government."<sup>1</sup> Its purpose, according to Mrs. Malcolm Hargraves, former state president of the League and a member of the national Board of the League of Women Voters, is <sup>to</sup> inform and educate the general public in the area of public issues in order to bring about a better informed electorate which is concerned enough to make an intelligent decision at the polls. This is the hardest thing for the public to do, that is, to make an important and well-informed decision, and they don't want to be bothered with it. Mrs. Tom Richards, legislative chairman for the Rochester League, notes that since government affects everyone irregardless of what they may say and since it is to the best interest of each voter to understand the basic issues in government, it becomes the purpose of League to educate the voter so that he is well-informed and understands the existing issues and problems in the area of government. This is no small problem. For example, when Mrs. Richards was representing the League in the 1959 Reapportionment issue in the Saint Paul area, she made about forty different speeches to mixed audiences on this question and was appalled by the lack of comprehension or understanding of the audiences on this or other basic governmental issues. In fact, she suggested that at best 50 per cent of the people she talked to were unaware of what reapportionment was much less the problems involved, and that of this 50 per cent probably

less than 20 per cent know who their legislators were and probably couldn't care less. And concerning constitutional amendments, Mrs. Richards said that the main reason that people don't vote is because they don't know what ~~what~~ the amendments are about or what they purport to do. Consequently, this becomes the problem and purpose of the League: to educate the voter and show him the importance of being well-informed on governmental issues and problems.

Since the basic goal of the League is to educate the general public and since as an educational organization it is imperative that the League remains nonpartisan, i.e. neither supporting or opposing candidates or political parties (its Board members must refrain from party activity while serving on the Board), its effectiveness as an interest group in the Minnesota State Legislature must necessarily be reduced. For example, Mrs. Ann Duff, legislative co-ordinator at the Capitol, emphasized the following factors as essential to an interest group's effectiveness in the legislature:

1) votes (large membership); 2) money (endorse candidates such as the political parties and Employers Assoc. do); and 3) a good cause. We do not have the first or second but we do have the third. Our main strength is our deep knowledge plus the fact that we're not after anything for ourselves. We're the only citizen's lobby...<sup>2</sup>/

Here is an open admission and insight into the problem of effectiveness by Mrs. Marion Watson, anti-discrimination lobbyist for the League this season:

...I will say that I suspect that the League is not very effective with the legislature. We have a policy of not supporting candidates for election which means we cannot deliver votes. Except to provide information, we really have no contribution to make. Many legislators, I believe, look on us as meddlers. If we have an effect, I think it is an indirect one through bringing up issues of which the voters might not otherwise be aware. In an area like mine (anti-discrimination legislation), support by the League, the PTA, the political parties, and the churches indicates public acceptance, and this may reduce a legislator's fear that voting for such legislation will alienate his constituents.<sup>3</sup>

In presenting the issue of the effectiveness of the League as seen through the views and opinions of representatives of the League, let me include a statement made by Mrs. George Spee, outgoing President of the Rochester League, which sums-up the predicament and present situation of the League in a most reasoned yet artistic manner:

In a short-term frame, or that of any given legislative session,

we are completely ineffective. Even in a frame of the last 14 years on the state level, our record of 'accomplishments' is scarcely notable. However, the area of 'good government' is intangible, not easily measured.

This is the question we most often ask ourselves, for this reason. The aim of this organization is not just adult education, but, as Marguerite Wells, former Minnesota pres. and national pres. put it, 'to cause more people to use effectively what knowledge they possess....Political opinion...has little validity except as it is acted upon by people. To join with people in action is therefore the final test of political effectiveness.'

The particular genius of the League is to put complicated issues into basic English, aware always of the hazard of over-simplification and the temptation to black-and-white, because most things are really rather gray. In a geological sense (drops of water on a stone, etc. so accustom yourself to being a little drip!) - in the sense of a gadfly I think we are effective.

To me the world divides between those who vacuum and those who lift their feet. Since there are fewer of the former, the effects of their actions are far out of proportion to their number. This increases their responsibility for what they do.

For these reasons my basic criterion for the effectiveness of an interest group is to ask what would happen if it ceased to exist? In what way would the 'general good' be affected? I think if the gadfly which the League is to me were gone it would be a very sad day.<sup>4</sup>

As Mrs. Sally Luther, former legislator and close friend of the League, observed:

The League of Women Voters sets high goals yet within the range of the possible- higher than any other interest group. Its chances of achieving them are very slim, but the League comes closer than one would think possible.<sup>5</sup>

Consequently, the League, according to several of its representatives, is primarily interested in the task of educating the voter, the passage of laws being a secondary responsibility and more a matter of presenting information and molding public opinion, especially through both political parties. And while the League has known its presence to be felt at times and has been influential in achieving the passage of several important laws in the past decade, its effect on the legislature is more indirect than direct, more a check against arbitrary legislative action in regard to the general public interest than an aggressive, influential power which must be reckoned with.

Lieutenant-Governor A.M. "Sandy" Keith, astute political observer and close friend of the League, concurs with the above argument, noting that the League is and will con-



times to be ineffective in the legislature since it fails to reckon with the fact that effective political power, assuming favorable composition of one or both Houses and possibly the governorship, is based on the amount of money that an interest group commands and its ability to support candidates. Consequently, since the League doesn't support candidates or contribute money to campaigns, there is no basis for obligation on the individual legislator's part to support the League's policies. Politics is a reciprocal business where political favors incur political indebtedness, and usually an ideological interest is not a sufficient basis for individualistic support of legislative policy.

At this point I would like to enter a minority report espoused by Mrs. L. Murray, lobbyist for the League:

...This is my first experience as a lobbyist and I have been too busy keeping track of my own legislation to be able to observe how other groups are fairing. The few observations that I have been able to make have only confused me-- for example, why did the "Pill Bill" die in committee? The Minnesota Food Retailers had Peter Popovitch working for them-- a dynamic former legislator with all the right contacts. There was another group working for the bill who had a hard working lobbyist armed with the latest visual aids. They also had Senator Bergerud, Pres. of the Red Owl, working for them, lots of money to spend and lots of publicity in the metropolitan papers. I can't imagine why they couldn't accomplish their goal.

I was contacted twice for League support for a bill to permit the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor to run on a joint ballot. Repres. Mahowald withdrew the bill after it ran into opposition on the floor and waited to re-introduce it until we had contacted our members and asked them to write and call their legislators. Mahowald told me we had 'stirred up a hornets nest' for the bill and it passed successfully the second time. In the Senate Mr. Holand asked me to testify for the bill before a subcommittee.<sup>6</sup>

These requests for aid seem to show that we have some recognized influence in the area of constitutional revision. I feel that we are also recognized for our work on re-apportionment, and we also received requests for help on some election law bills....

This type of reasoning is essentially correct, and in a given situation in the area of constitutional revision the League can be most influential. However, at the same time I think that it is important to recognize that the League's influence and effect on the legislature is measured more in terms of a decade or decades rather than a session-by-session analysis common to most of the effective interest groups in the areas of business and labor, education, farm, and general legislative policy.

In order to better ascertain the predicament of the League in relation to other interest groups, it is necessary to denote and analyze the basic criteria or factors which are essential to the effectiveness of an interest group. In my opinion, they are the following conditions: 1) political composition of both Houses and the Governorship plus the related nature and type of ideology; 2) political support of candidates plus the related area of extent of finances; 3) number of members group represents (this is usually correlated with first and/or second factor and is not important consideration in itself); and 4) other less-important factors, i.e. public opinion, skill and knowledge of lobbyist, etc.

I talked with Richard Olson, President of the Minnesota A.F.L.-C.I.O., and he said that in addition to the fact that an interest group's power is **definitely** correlated with the amount of money that it has and is willing to spend, its success as a lobby depends to a great extent on the nature of political control of the two houses and the Governorship. He illustrated this by showing the substantial influence of labor and the successful enactment of many of its policies under the sustained party control of Freeman in the Governorship and the Liberal House from 1953-1960. With the control of one House, the Governor can force through a substantially pro-labor program by coercing the more reluctant members of the Senate, especially the younger members, by a program of threats and promises in view of his veto power, i.e. of projects close-to-the-heart of these recalcitrant Senators who must enact a minimum amount of legislation favorable to their district or face possible political failure in the next election. Mr. Olson also observed that control of the governorship and both Houses was undesirable since there were then too many people to discipline and control, i.e. this was Floyd Olson's view<sup>1</sup> control of one House and the Governorship as an ideal situation. Lieutenant-Governor Keith concurred with <sup>this</sup> view and noted that the problem of party control would be more crucial for the Liberals if they should gain control in the Senate, since the disparity in a common ideology and social status is much greater in the Liberal caucus than that of the Conservative. This is especially evident in the consideration of educational background, in that the Conservatives seem to have a substantial nucleus of college graduates, while the Liberals have a much greater range of capabilities and educational background. Consequently, labor's power at the pre-

sent is not very great although much greater under the possible use of the veto power under Rolvang. Since the Conservatives control both Houses, the younger Senators and Representatives are forced into obedience to the Conservative leadership in order to obtain support for their special projects so necessary for their re-election.

This political control of the House or Senate can be more clearly seen within the organization of the committee system. The Conservatives control all the important committees in both Houses either through a Conservative committee chairman or through the consensus of Conservative legislators who have a numerical majority in all the committees. Mrs. Duff observed that one reason for the League's inability to secure important legislation lies in the fact that the right-wing is in control of these Conservative majorities and is, for the most part, unwilling to make basic or fundamental changes unless somehow consolidating its position at the same time. To prove her point, she noted the use of a cross reference device - an analysis of the power structure of the committees based upon the number of right-wing Conservative leaders on each committee( G. Rosenmeier; D. Wright; D. Sinclair, R. Dunlap, and J. Zwach; F. Child; and N. Larson in order of their respective power and importance) and the committee's importance: 6 plus chairman on Rules and Legislative Expense, 5 and chairman out of the 7 on Committee on Committees(other two, V. Irm and C.C. Mitchell, are also right-wingers who could be rated in the fourth or fifth rank of leadership), 5 and the chairman on Education, 5 and chairman on Public Highways, 4 and chairman on Agriculture, 4 on Civil Administration, 4 on Elections and Reapportionment, 3 and chairman on Judiciary, 3 and chairman on Taxes and Tax Laws, 3 on Finance, 3 on Public Domain, 2 on Labor, 1 on Cities of the First Class, 1 on Game and Fish, 1 on Public Welfare, 0 on Commerce, 0 on General Legislation, 0 on Liquor Control, 0 on Military Affairs, 0 on Municipal Affairs, and 0 on Towns and Counties. Consequently, the Conservatives have a strong basis for complete control(right-wing) on the important committees in the Senate.

In addition to this power complex, the right-wing Conservatives have great power in the committee structure in view of the chairman's power to designate the membership of subcommittees. For example, R. Dunlap can select two or three members from the select right-wing in the Senate Education Committee to compose an already "packed" (Conservative) sub-

committee on an important bill in Education, thus giving them a clear determination as to the passage and contents of the bill. Mrs. Tom Richards stated that on the party designation in the House, Conservative Chairman Wright of the Elections and Reapportionment Committee designated a subcommittee on this question composed of four of five people who were entirely opposed to the bill, thus killing any small chance that the bill might have had in the "packed" Conservative committee. Mrs. Duff also observed that this Conservative right-wing control asserts itself in the Finance Committee through which all bills requesting money must pass. Since this committee is controlled by Conservative right-wing Chairman Val Inn and four other rightists(all on the Committee on Committees), it maintains a clear line of control on the legislative process by giving chairmanships or numerical control to right-wing Conservatives, i.e. Dunlap heads-up the Finance subcommittee in the area of education. Therefore, since the Senate runs the entire legislature( control of it gives one control of the whole legislative machinery at present), this means that the Conservative right-wing has an inordinate amount of power in influencing and passing legislation favorable to their vested interests. The committee system, as recognized by the Conservatives, is the key to legislative power, hence the support of it by other Conservative chairman and members is imperative, both in the sense of perpetuating the existing system and status quo and in relation to an individual Conservative's political future, i.e. political status in the legislature and resulting influence in getting local programs passed.

While the line of control in the Senate is direct and all-encompassing through the means of the binding Conservative caucus(they meet every Wednesday night in the Minnesota Club), the Conservative control in the House is less clear and, in fact, split into two different factions: Dirlam-Duxbury forces. According to Lieut.-Gov. Keith, this split is not so much a Conservative-Liberal(Conservative) disagreement as it is a matter of party orientation. The Duxbury faction(a group with greater seniority) is more concerned with running the House its own way, while the Dirlam forces(a younger group with special emphasis on first and second termers) is more orientated toward the Republican party and its platforms. This is similar to the party splits within each party in Congress with the resultant Congressional party and the National party, each with different and opposing conceptions of the role and

purpose of the party. For example, the members of the Duxbury faction tend to run their own campaigns without either emphasis on the party or party help(financial), whereas just the opposite is true in the case of the Dirlam group. The Dirlam faction is more liberal than the Duxbury group and it is therefore more willing to compromise than the latter group. The primary leaders of these groups are the following: Duxbury- R. Dunn, Fitzsimons, and French; Dirlam- Hartle and Head. The Duxbury forces control the Rules Committee(chairman and 12 of 15 members), Taxes, Election and Reapportionment, Appropriations, and the Civil Administration Committees(all chairmanships and balance of power), in other words the essential and important committees in the House necessary to retain complete political control over the legislative process. And in the Senate, Keith also noted a group of more moderate Conservatives who are "swing-voters" or compromisers, ie. Holmquist, Westin, J. Olson, L. Larson, and Dosland(to a certain extent). In the Liberal faction they are Wals, Vukelich, and Carr. /

Besides the "built-in" or ideological interests and ties which bind together the memberships of both the Conservative and Liberal caucuses, there is also the important matter of "conflict-of-interest," in which a legislator is confronted with the problem and possible conflict between his role as a public servant considering the merits of a certain bill and as a representative of a special interest group seeking to protect or augment this group's strength or position within the power complex. Lieutenant-Governor Keith observed that the key to an interest group's power in the Minnesota State Legislature<sup>u6</sup> was to get a good man elected- preferably one from each party in a competitive two-party state- who could get re-elected and who was or would become influential(seniority) in a certain area of legislation. And then, since this legislator was reasonably obligated either because of ideological reasons or because this interest group helped him to get elected, it would have a solid position from which it could move to consolidate its power. Many, if not all lobbyist groups, depend on one or several legislators who they helped to get elected, ie. Minnesota Mining's political interest and responsibility programs have, according to Otto Christenson, spokesman of the Minnesota Employers Association, been instrumental in electing eight legislators in the last five years who are orientated toward business, especially

the legislative problems of 3-M. Representatives R.F. Christensen and A.I. Erdall are two of the eight representatives of this program who are currently active in the 1962-63 House. The Minnesota Employers Association, number one power in the legislature this session with the possible exception of U.S. Steel (Oliver Mining), maintains its extremely effective lobbying power- assuming Conservative ideology and Conservative composition of the Houses- on its vast financial resources and its ability to elect legislators amenable to its legislative program, is. Keith guessed that the M.E.A. probably spent \$70-80,000. in 1962 to elect 4-8 legislators), to entertain, is. Keith surmised that Otto Christensen probably had an unlimited expense account, and to maintain the existing political composition of the Houses or improve upon it. Other notable examples of this "conflict-of-interest" are the following: D. Wright, Beer and Mining; French and C. Hall, Insurance; C. Allen, Banking; A. Bergerud, Pres. of Red Owl Stores; and Rosemeier, full-time lawyer before state agencies which the legislature must appropriate money for.

Mrs. Hargraves concurs with Lieut.-Gov. Keith on the matter of pre-alliances which a legislator makes because of his ideology or economic position within labor or business and their significant influence in the legislative process. In some cases, she questions the ethics of certain legislators in view of their business affiliations which pay them in full during their time-off from their usual business position because of the legislature and, further, provide sufficient funds for their campaign for re-election; how is it possible for these men to vote on the merits of a bill which affects the company which they represent? Consequently, many legislators are tied-to and elected to represent special interest groups in the legislature, and in the Lollyery Hotel Otto Christensen may nod and pay for their drinks or meal, but this only "oils the waters" which were already set flowing in the proper- in their view- direction. The House is much more flexible and resistant to special interests, is. attention and type of questions asked in the committee meetings, whereas<sup>in</sup> the Senate everything has been decided weeks before and a group<sup>1</sup> which does not fit in their plans is "wasting both yours and their time." A lobbyist, according to Mrs. Hargraves, should only provide correct information and if there are several lobbyists both supporting and

opposing the bill, then the committee can get an accurate view and general perspective on the issue since they don't have the time or research staff to compile comprehensive information on all the issues which they have to deal with. However, this is just not possible in the Minnesota Senate. For example, although party designation has been a prevalent issue over the last 5-10 years, Mary Mantle, party designation lobbyist for the League, stated that no one spoke against the bill except the legislators themselves and, in fact, the only over-riding purpose of "stacked" Elections and Reapportionment Committees in the House and the Senate was to specifically defeat the party designation bill- Period!!!/

Here is Mrs. Hargraves' famous story on "conflict-of-interest" which still upsets her and the League very much: For ten years, ever since 1947, the League had supported const. revision by the convention system, and the legislature had set up a special constitutional commission to study the question, of which Senators Rosenmeier and G. Mullen were enthusiastic members. After its report to the legislature in 1949 it was disbanded, and sometime between 1950-55 Senator Rosenmeier lost his earlier fervor and became anti-const. revision. Otto Christenson and Mike Calvin, lobbyists for the Minnesota Employers Assoc. and railroads(management), threw a great amount of money in 1957 to stop the furthest advance of this movement for const. revision by convention. This bill passed the House, and although it never would have passed the Senate, the League was hoping to get it out of the Senate Judiciary Committee so that it could put pressure on some legislators who said that they never got a chance to vote on the issue since it never got out of the Judiciary Committee. There were 19 members on this committee, and the crucial vote which would decide whether or not the bill got out of committee was in the hands of Senator Mullen, a dedicated legislator who still favored the League. However, this was his last term in the legislature, and his primary interest was the passage of a bill favorable to gas companies. Senator Mullen got his gas bill through and became President of a gas company, but in order to achieve this he had to be absent when the vote whether to bring the bill out of committee came up, since he could not vote No in view of his recent activities with the League and yet he needed his gas bill. Needless-to-say, the vote failed and when Mrs. Hargraves confronted Senator Mullen, who was at the time perspiring freely, he admitted rather weakly that he was no



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longer as interested in the constitutional convention since the League could and was successfully supporting amendments to the Constitution and the cost of such a convention would be great. Mrs. Hargraves observed that her motto during this fight was "Fight Wright, Root Rosenmeier."

In addition to the above problems which confront the League in the legislature, one must also consider the essential nature of League-proposed legislation and its effect on and/or the reactions of certain legislators to it. The over-riding purpose and outward character of the League in the legislature is to secure (exact) changes or innovations in the law which will bring about new structures or procedures deemed necessary for the fulfillment of the general public interest. Since the basic purpose of the League is to obtain changes in the body of Constitutional law, its very nature and resulting image is liberal in character. It is opposed generally to the perpetuation of the status quo, and as such it alienates many legislators and interest groups interested in protecting the existing situation. For example, right-wingers D. Wright, G. Rosenmeier, F. Holland, N. Larson, R. Dunlap, D. Sinclair, J. Zwach, etc. are either anti-League or opposed to the reforms of the League. Party Designation and Constitutional Revision are measures which if enacted might very possibly disrupt or destroy either the power structure in the legislature and its system of vested interest or the ability of certain legislators to become re-elected, i.e. Conservatives D. Wright, D. Sinclair, and N. Larson would probably lose their seats under a system of party designation although Rosenmeier, contrary to what he says, would not. As one representative of the League remarked,

Of course, the P.D. bill did not get out of committee because Gordon Rosenmeier would let it out only over his dead body and had the committee stacked. Since Senator Rosenmeier could probably be elected on even a Communist ticket, it presents an interesting problem.

On the issue of Reapportionment, Mrs. Hargraves observed that both rural and city legislators refused to discuss the issue, since even though the city legislators said that it was a problem of urban-rural numerical majorities they were just as unwilling to discuss the issue as the rural legislators since the pressure groups, i.e. labor and business, did not want to cope with any more new people from different areas and since the city legislators

did not want their districts cut down which might make them more vulnerable. Mrs. Hargraves also observed that many interest groups were against Constitutional Revision: the railroads with their 5 per cent excise tax concession, and the Minnesota Educators Assoc., which was worried about the trust funds coming from lands which were given to the state by the Federal government (certain percentage of iron ore revenues) and which are dedicated funds to be used only in special areas- a silly view, according to Mrs. Hargraves, in view of the M.E.A.'s great power in education and considering the fact that a large percentage of additional money for use in education must be made available through the income tax. Otto Christenson said at a pre-legislative convention for lobbyists in Macalester (1959) that if Const. Revision came about, then no new businesses would come to Minnesota since labor interests would dominate the convention and revise the tax structures so as to make them more unfavorable to business- an equally fallacious view, since one of the purposes behind revision was to reconstruct some of the clumsy and unfair tax structures and const. provisions. Mr. Christenson, along with the Minnesota Chamber of Commerce, was also against Reapportionment since he assumed that labor would gain more representatives because of it and soon run the legislature.

This liberal image of the League causes many legislators to be antagonized by the League, and in fact to claim that the League is a partisan group and a political arm of the D.F.L. party. Senator Mel Hansen makes the following observation:

...This weakness is that they (League) are, in most of the chapters and also on the state-wide level, actually dominated by the D.F.L. party and they act as a propaganda arm of that very well disciplined group. This is illustrated by their failure to support or sponsor a 'Meet the Candidates Program' in my district because some of the inherent advantage of the D.F.L. incumbent would be weakened by having an opportunity for the public to meet both candidates (our district happens to be very strongly D.F.L.). I feel that their pushing for party designation has as a motive the destruction of the conservative control of our present legislature.

Senator Kroehler, Chairman of the Elections and Reapportionment Committee, said

I would like to point out a few things which I would consider shortcomings of many of the members of the League. In the first place, they seem to jump at conclusions too readily. I feel that many of their opinions which they express are immature opinions, formed too readily before they have studied the questions thoroughly.

Some of us are of the opinion that the League is very much under the

influence of the D.F.L. philosophy. There are, of course, women who are interested in these activities who are more concerned with the Republican philosophy, but from what I have observed, many of our Republican women became disappointed with the leadership of the League and discontinued attending meetings; and, of course, as a result the D.F.L. philosophy is bound to take over.

Some of the issues which the League lobbyist here at the Capitol tried to promote I have to disagree with, especially the question of Party designation for Legislators.<sup>8</sup>

Otto Christenson of the Minnesota Employers Association said that the city League has been dominated or infiltrated by a large number of left-wingers and D.F.L. supporters, and this majority group caused, by its very existence, the withdrawal of large numbers of Conservative women who had been members previous to this state of affairs. In addition, the issues which the League supports- ostensibly good "government" programs- are not non-partisan, but strictly partisan. For example, their programs in the area of party designation and const. revision are not designed to further the development of "good government"(questionable whether these reforms would do this anyway), but to further the expansion and control of the D.F.L. or labor movement through advantages gained in either of these areas.

Mrs. Duff, legislative chairman for the League, answered these charges- with telling effect- in the following manner:

Many of our League members(not Board members) are very active in their parties- both Democratic and Republican and we are very proud of them. Yes, we often- particularly in the middle of campaigns- are accused of being a DFL outfit, or a GOP outfit. For example, Governor Kolvaag flatly refused to attend several large LNV candidate meetings, saying- and be subjected to that Republican outfit and all the heckling from the floor? A good LNV of course reflects its community. We have a good cross-section of opinion in each League but I think it's safe to say if a community is predominately GOP or DFL perhaps the League would look that way too. This would explain Conservative Senator Hansen's comment about the LNV in a labor community as well as DFL Governor Kolvaag's comment about Leagues in Republican suburban Hennepin County. As long as the thunder comes from both sides of the political fence, we feel we're in good shape. Of course we never endorse or oppose candidates for office and our leadership(Board members) are not active politically during their term of office- our nonpartisanship policy. The LNV is very careful to keep independent of both political parties and hence free to take the objective, long-range, basic governmental approach ahead of the current political winds. Incidentally, this also, I think, explains our lack of effectiveness inside the halls of the legislature, as I explained in more detail to you earlier.<sup>9</sup>

I think that the predicament and resultant effectiveness of the League in the Minnesota State Legislature should be clear to the reader at this point. In addition to a consideration of the League and its organization and purpose per se, it might be valuable to look at the League through the perspective of two powerful lobbyist groups in the legislature during the past decade, the A.F.L.-C.I.O. under President Richard Olson and the Minnesota Employers Association under Otto Christenson. In comparing the relative strength of each in Minnesota, Mr. Christenson noted that organized labor has about 165,000 members with its greatest strength in the following areas: 47,500 in Ramsey County, 41,000 in Hennepin County, and 17,500 in St. Louis County. The M.E.A., on the other hand, represents about 2,000 businessmen or about 90 per cent of the manufacturing concerns in Minnesota with the following breakdown: 78 out of the 80 large business corporations, 400 out of the 500 medium size corporations(100-300), and over 1200 small businessmen(3-4/firm; 15-40/firm). Consequently, organized labor has a large membership which represents a large bloc of votes, while the M.E.A. represents a large percentage of the total number of businessmen in Minnesota, and as such, both represent large economic segments of the population which demand a measure of representation of their vested interests in the legislature. Under this criterion, the League is deficient, representing only 6,000 members(and the general public interest).

The Conservative composition of both Houses in the legislature and the right-wing leadership who control of the committee system are definitely orientated ideologically with the M.E.A. and opposed to the Minnesota A.F.L.-C.I.O. This can be seen, for example, in the techniques which each group employs in attempting to get a bill passed. Before a bill is drafted, ie. unemployment compensation, the M.E.A. got together with about 15 legislators from the labor committees in both Houses and submitted a list of 40 possible proposals, letting the legislators decide which proposals they wished to incorporate in the bill. In this fashion the M.E.A. got 4-5 of its suggestions drawn into the final bill which is a fairly good percentage. The M.E.A., with its right-wing Conservative orientation in a Conservative legislature, has been very successful in the use of this technique. However, labor could not use this maneuver, and it has been forced to use another approach: Labor drafts bills itself and

then finds authors to support the bills. In the House this is done by pro-labor "bill-carriers": J. Prifrel; Fena, Fugina, F. LaBrosse, and Wozniak; Munger and Lets(left-wing); and Bill McKensie(labor repres. for 7 states but seldom "moves"). In the Senate they are Mosier(printers), Coleman, Perpich, and Grittmey; H. Carr, Novak, and Vukelich; and P. Thust (more maneuvering, not main author.<sup>10</sup> The M.E.A. is also influential over the "long-pull," and this can be shown by the fact that legislators ask it to research issues in both the federal and state areas and present them to the legislature. For example, the M.E.A. turned in an objective, factual review of the Presidential Electoral System on April 24, 1963, to Chairman Wright and Kroehler of their respective Elections Committees in the House and the Senate(on request).<sup>11</sup> There is a resolution in about 20 states which proposes a change in the electoral system, and influential legislators in the Minnesota Legislature wanted the opinion of Business on this question before dealing with the proposal.

Although Labor has not been effective this session, its influence in the legislature has greatly increased with Rolvaag's veto power over objectionable Conservative bills. For example, Repres. Hall, chairman of the Committee on Industrial and Employee Relations, introduced two bills concerning election laws, H.F. 162(S.F. 1019) and H.F. 388(S.F. 1014), the first which would put labor and business in the same category in elections laws but was admittedly innocuous, the second which would, according to Richard Olson, "cripple labor," since the law specified that labor organizations could not spend union funds for any political purpose at any time. When Rolvaag became confirmed as Governor, H.F. 388 was dropped and after a great debate, H.F. 162 was passed with little or no effect on labor's present position. In the area of unemployment compensation, it appears as if Rolvaag will veto the present bill which is unsatisfactory to labor, since as Richard Olson said, labor is "fed-up with the present situation in which we get the crumbs that Otto Christensen says we can have." If this is the case, labor plans to retain a plan which went into effect about 4 yrs. ago when 6 large companies including Minnesota Mining and Bell Telephone were successful in gaining a reduction of unemployment compensation benefits from \$55. which labor wanted to \$40. a week. Consequently, since labor felt that this was an unfair situation where the average worker in construction or manufacturing was earning \$100. per week and yet did not

receive a "reasonable" \$50. per week during unemployment, its representatives sent letters to all affiliated unions asking them, when they next negotiate contracts with business, to insert a supplementary insurance benefit clause which would enjoin the corporation to make good the \$10-15. difference. Needless-to-say, this has been most effective. /

Otto Christenson explained to me that the effectiveness of an interest group depends upon the type, amount, and success of communication with your people over a long period of time, and that since business corporations cannot under law support candidates financially for public office, the M.E.A. does not try to counteract the labor movement in the area of elections, but acts as a clearing house and disseminator of information important to business. One tends to be a bit skeptical of the above statement in view of the fact that Otto Christenson said that if he didn't produce in the legislature, they(business) would get someone else to do the job. This doesn't sound like the "time or place" for passive resistance, and Richard Olson remarked that in several instances he has offered to help candidates who would make good labor-orientated legislators with a labor endorsement and contribution of \$100-150. only to find that they had been contacted by a representative of the M.E.A. who had sold him on the business program and was paying all his campaign expenses. Also, Mr. Olson noted that the M.E.A. has, on occasion, given a large sum of money to Roy Dunn and let him distribute it as he wanted. In addition, if the M.E.A. does support candidates through "representatives," this would help to explain the great amount of "conflict-of-interest" which exists in the legislature. For instance, the M.E.A. says that it deliberately tries not to have anybody in the legislature as their spokesman, i.e. not use an author more than once in a particular area of legislation, a "safety in numbers approach," yet Richard Olson claims that the following people carry its bills: In the Senate, D. Wright, A. Bergerud(Pres. of Red Owl), W. Frans, S. Holmquist(U.E. Comp.), and C. Rosenmaier. In the House, C. Hall (pol. funds bill), L. Duxbury, G. French(represents every insurance firm in the state), H. Albertson, L. Dickenson, and R. Mahowald.

The A.F.L.-C.I.O. central office receives a \$.12 contribution each month from every member or a total amount of \$237,600. per year for bugetary expenses. In addition there is a 2 and 2/3 cent tax per capita which is put into the legislative-campaign fund which totals

\$50,000.+. The state office compiles voting records of incumbents which are then sent out to all the local units, and then it is up to these smaller units to decide who they want to endorse. For example, in the 62nd Session and the 1961 Special Session the state labor office calculated legislators' labor voting record on the basis of 19 specific bills with the following results: In the Senate 18 favorable and 29 unfavorable (on the basis of no less than 3 "No" votes either way with a minimum of 15 "Yes" votes, exception being 14 "Yes," 2 "No"). In a second category based upon a 2/1 majority vote, there were 24 favorable, 38 unfavorable, and 5 indecisive. In the House there were 66 favorable and 32 unfavorable in the first category, 71 favorable, 48 unfavorable, and 11 indecisive in the second category.<sup>12</sup> After the local units' decisions, the central office then gives straight "across-the-board" contributions to the labor endorsed candidates. This type of endorsement is not necessarily set up to be 100 per cent binding, but is dependent upon the type of district, i.e. a satisfactory voting record for a liberal in a Conservative district would be about 50 per cent pro-labor. Consequently, the A.F.L.-C.I.O. supports 2 representatives and 1 Senator from each legislative district. Besides this, the central office can call for a "grass-roots" movement to put pressure in the appropriate spots during a crucial labor-legislative decision. To counter this effective technique of labor endorsements, business counters with its large financial resources through the device of individual voluntary contributions. For example, if each member of the M.E.A. Board of Directors gave a \$5,000. contribution (increase each members salary by \$5,000. so that actually the corporation assumes the contribution), this would amount to \$190,000. Imagine the economic resources and power of the following list of companies represented on the M.E.A. Board of Directors: Minnesota Mining, Davidson Co., Melrose Granite Co., Ballard Storage and Transfer Co., General Mills, J.E. Watkins Co., Standard Packaging Co., Glenwood Inglewood Co., Northwestern Refining Co., Zenith Dredge Co., Zalk-Josephs Inc., Blandin Paper Co., Faribault Woolen Mill Co., Green Giant Co., The Kahler Corp., Tesson Corp., Foley Manufacturing Co., Otto J. Eichhof & Sons, Inc., Kato Engineering Co., American Hoist & Derrick Co., Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., Munningswear, Inc., Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co., Fairmont Railway Motors, Curtis 1000 Incorp., Continental Oil Co., Birds Eye Div., General Foods Corp., Ford Motor Co., Midwest Building Services, Inc., Stokely-Van



Camp, Inc., International Business Machines Corp., Otter Tail Power Co., Bros Incorp., The Northwestern Paper Co., Geo. A. Hormel & Co., American Crystal Sugar Co., and the St. Paul Union Stockyards Co.<sup>13</sup> Note: in 1960-61 the total of local League budgets was \$70,315., of which \$46,915. was spent in local communities. The state League budget totaled \$25,864., of which \$16, 764. was spent on state League activities and \$9,100. was sent to national headquarters.<sup>14</sup>

In order to gain additional perspective on the effectiveness of the LMV in the legislature, I sent a questionnaire to all the Minnesota State Legislators in which I asked them to rate the LMV and other selected interest groups on the basis of their effectiveness in the legislature during the 1962-63 session. The final sample received was 72 of 202 questionnaires or a 37 per cent return, and on the following pages I shall attempt to analyze the results and reactions of these legislators to specific lobbyist groups within the power complex.<sup>15</sup> I divided the interest groups categorically into three areas- Business & Labor, Education, and Farm- and asked the legislators to rate them preferentially, then compiling the data according to political affiliation, profession, and number of terms served of each individual legislator.

In the area of Business & Labor, the key is as follows: Dayton's(a); Minn. A.F.L.-C.I.O. (b); Minn. Brewers Assoc.(c); Minn. Chamber of Commerce(d); Minn. Employers Assoc.(e); Minn. Food Retailers Assoc.(f); Minn. LMV(g); Minn. Mining(h); Minn. Power Utilities(i); Minn. Railroad Brotherhoods(j); Minn. Taxpayers Assoc.(k); Minn. Truckers Assoc.(l); Swift & Co. (m); and U.S. Steel(Oliver Mining, n).

#### Political Affiliations:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
Cons.-House:	180	47	116	119	54	89	116	125	132	105	110	138	179	109
(17 returns)	1	7			2	3	7			4	6			5
Lib.-House:	136	76	112	104	56	89	115	105	115	106	100	140	154	62
(14 returns)	3			6	1	4	10	7			5			2
All Conservatives:	255	73	185	178	79	134	179	194	209	171	164	200	256	159
(28 returns)	1			7	2	3	8			6	5			4

All Liberals:	167	103	135	123	68	112	147	129	134	139	111	165	157	72
	3		6	1	5	11	7				4			2

Comment: Neither group wants to be orientated toward the no. 1 power in the legislature, hence, the Conservatives rate Minn. A.F.L.-C.I.O. first(I assume that this is because of labor's great influence on the tacnite issue since otherwise labor is powerless except for Rolvaag's veto power) while the Liberals rate the Minnesota Employers Assoc. first. The Conservatives also rate the Food Retailers third which indicates their close business orientation. The League is 8th(Cons.-- "we're not anti-League approach") and 11th(Lib.).

profession:	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
Business:	99	34	64	67	51	46	74	83	69	67	94	102	104	47
(10 returns)		1	5	6	4	2	9			6				3
Agriculture:	116	37	76	55	51	57	63	78	58	52	53	80	107	65
(11 returns)		2		5	1	6	8		7	3	4			
Law:	110	55	87	86	75	75	94	67	91	82	74	101	115	40
(12 returns)		3		7	1	6	11	4			5			2

Comment: Businessmen rate the Minn. Food Retailers second, and their choice of this over and above fourth place Minn. Employers Assoc. would seem to indicate their preference of small over large business concerns(in final computation the N.E.A. is first, the N.F.R. fourth). Notice also that choices 2,4,5 and 6 in this category are business orientated. Both Business and Law categories appear to account for their high rating of the Minn. A.F.L.-C.I.O. by indicating an equally high rating of Oliver Mining, while farmers rated the former second and rated the Minn. Brotherhoods(R.R.) third yet failed to designate Oliver Mining through the first eight choices. To me, this indicates either a lack of understanding of the power complex as it exists or an attempt to somehow "smear" labor through the implications of rating it high. Farmers and Lawyers rate the Minn. Taxpayers Assoc. 4 and 5 respectively, yet businessmen seem to notice it less, rating it eleventh. Also, whereas farmers and businessmen rate Minnesota Mining tenth, lawyers place it fourth(notice the possible correlation between lawyers and Liberals ratings, plus 5 or more farmers rating it sixth).

<u>No. Terms Served:</u>	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
First Term:	146	40	120	105	50	55	99	124	117	97	91	124	142	85
(15 returns)		1			2	3	7			6	5			4
Second-Fourth Terms:	163	71	98	105	55	87	112	113	92	93	110	148	172	74
(16 returns)		2	7		1	4	10		5	6				3
Fifth-Eleventh Terms:	103	76	87	76	38	95	109	78	97	95	57	88	123	53
(13 returns)		4	7	4	1		13	6			3			2

Comments: It seems plausible that the younger(terms) legislators are more willing to support groups like the Minn. Food Retailers(third choice) with less interest in more Conservative Minn. Taxpayers Assoc.(5) and Minn. Chamber of Commerce(8), while the older legislators are more amenable to the staunch Conservative groups, ie. Minnesota Employers Assoc. (1) rather than the Minn. Food Retailers(tie for ninth), the Minnesota Taxpayers Assoc.(5), and the Minn. Chamber of Commerce(tie for fourth). Concerning the League, the first termers give the League a "courtesy seventh-place" vote, while the other two groups rate the League tenth and thirteenth respectively. This would seem to indicate either that the older legislators disagree or dislike the League(many of the younger members are amenable to the League and are pledged to support its programs) or that they are more objective or realistic in ascertaining its effectiveness in the legislature.

The grand total of the preferential ratings 1-7 in each of the 10 different categories follows:

(Business)	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
Cons.-House:		1	7		2	3	7			4	6			5
All Conservatives:		1		7	2	3				6	5			4
Lib.-House:		3		6	1	4		7			5			2
All Liberals:		3		6	1	5		7			4			2
Business:		1	5	6	4	2				7				3
Agriculture:		2		5	1	6			7	3	4			
Law:		3		7	1	6		4			5			4
First Term:		1			2	3	7			6	5			4
Second-Fourth Terms:		2	7		1	4				5	6			3

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
Fifth-Eleventh Terms:	4	7	4	1				6			3			2
Effectiveness Total:		21	26	41	16	36	14	24	12	32	37			27
Rating(plus "fudge-factor"):	2	9	6	1	4	11	8	10	7	5				3

The following are a list of selected quotations from the questionnaire in response to the question, why is your first choice so effective as a lobbyist group?:

a) Minnesota Employers Assoc.-

They are effective because the party they are influential in is controlling....The policy of this group conforms closely to the majority in power....Extreme power in the hands of a few members of the Senate....The M.E.A. is supporting the capitalistic system. There is, of course, great danger of the capitalistic system going overboard in some of its demands....Well-prepared- sometimes too interested in self....In a Conservative legislature, opposition to alleged 'union abuses' is certain to be influential...Money and capability.

b) Minnesota A.F.L.-C.I.O.-

It demands and receives 110 per cent agreement with its programs from a large group of its endorsed representatives....I am endorsed by them. They helped elect me, and I listen to their views. They at least contact me....The A.F.L.-C.I.O. is the only group mentioned that can deliver the votes....People tend to listen to those who helped elect them. The same is true of the M.E.A. and other employer groups....Great numbers. Keep pressure on union members to write.

c) Oliver Mining-

Took advantage of the present situation in the iron ore industry.... Just cause- money available....Money, built-in lobby....Money spent in advertising campaigns.

Education: This is the key- Minn. Education Assoc.(a); Minn. L&V(b); Minn. PTA(c); Minn. School Board Assoc.(d); Minn. Teachers Union(e); and Minn. University Teachers Assoc.(f);

<u>Political Affiliation:</u>	A	B	C	D	E	F
Cons.-House:	28	64	57	40	72	81
(17 returns)	1	4	3	2	5	6
All Conservatives:	48	108	93	65	116	134
(28 returns)	1	4	3	2	5	6
Lib.-House:	24	63	60	35	53	79
(15 returns)	1	5	4	2	3	6
All Liberals:	32	81	81	44	73	102

(20 returns)                      1            4            4            2            3            6

Comment: The choice between the Minn. Educational Assoc. and the Minn. School Board Assoc. can be made on an essentially objective basis, while the choice between the remaining groups is rather nebulous and therefore more of an emotional choice. Consequently, as one might expect, the Conservatives placed the MTU in the fifth position with the NPTA third, while the Liberals rated the MTU in the third position with the NPTA in fourth place.

<u>Professions:</u>	A	B	C	D	E	F
Business:	15	40	40	25	38	49
(10 returns)	1	4	4	2	3	6
Agriculture:	22	45	40	25	55	56
(12 returns)	1	4	3	2	5	6
Law:	19	50	43	30	41	65
(12 returns)	1	5	4	2	3	6

Comment: This involves the same problem as the above political affiliation category, only in this case businessmen and lawyers are willing to accept the MTU third, while the farmers assign the NPTA third and- you guessed it- the MTU in fifth place.

<u>No. of Terms Served:</u>	A	B	C	D	E	F
First Term:	24	64	58	44	57	65
(16 returns)	1	5	4	2	3	6
Second-Fourth Term:	30	69	60	34	74	93
(19 returns)	1	4	3	2	5	6
Fifth-Eleventh:	16	48	43	28	50	63
(12 returns)	1	4	3	2	5	6

Comment: The older (last two groups) place the MTU- my own opinion is that the MTU is disliked by the Conservative legislature yet more effective than the other remaining groups- in 5th place, while the younger legislators make what I consider to be the correct choice.

The grand total of the preferential ratings 1-6 in each of the 10 different categories is as follows:

	A	B	C	D	E	F
Cons.-House:	1	4	3	2	5	6
All Conservatives:	1	4	3	2	5	6
Lib.- House:	1	5	4	2	3	6
All Liberals:	1	4	4	2	3	6
Business:	1	4	4	2	3	6
Agriculture:	1	4	3	2	5	6
Law:	1	5	4	2	3	6
First Term:	1	5	4	2	3	6
Second-Fourth Term:	1	4	3	2	5	6
Fifth-Eleventh Term:	1	4	3	2	5	6
Effectiveness Total:	10	43	35	20	42	60
Rating:	1	5	3	2	4	6

The following are a list of selected quotations from the questionnaire in response to the question, why is your first choice so effective as a lobbyist group?:

a) Minnesota Educational Association-

The M.E.A. decides what it wants and then tells all of its teachers to exert pressure on individual members of the legislature....Represents 30,000 teachers....They represent the views of those most interested in our schools....Long-time reputation for responsibility and a large membership covering the majority of teachers, administrators, etc. ....The more Conservative of the teacher's groups and has a well-organized lobby....Constant contact with legislators; their interlocking influence ranges beyond their own group....Expertly managed. Know their job and the legislators.

b) The Minnesota School Board Association-

They represent the grass-roots of education....Speak for the people who are running the schools....It's a very sound group....State-wide power....It's a broad-based group, not identifiable with any political faction....Mr. Wettergren is a very sincere person, keeps out of personality fights and out of controversy generally....They invite their legislators to their meetings and discuss their problems with them.... The amount of material we receive is tremendous.

Farms: This is the key- Minn. Dairy Products Assoc.(a); Minn. Farm Bureau(b); Minn. Farmers Union(c); Minn. Grange(d); Minn. LWT(e); and the NPO(f).

Political Affiliations:

	A	B	C	D	E	F
Cons.-House:	47	27	40	65	75	86
(17 returns)	3	1	2	4	5	6
All Conservatives:	70	48	61	105	120	134
(27 returns)	3	1	2	4	5	6
Lib.-House:	44	32	30	62	67	83
(15 returns)	3	2	1	4	5	6
All Liberals:	57	39	37	80	82	105
(19 returns)	3	2	1	4	5	6

Comment: As is the education category, the Conservatives and the Liberals remain orientated toward the farm groups which have ideological positions which are similar to their respective views, i.e. the Farm Bureau (first Conservative choice) and the Farmers Union (first Liberal choice). Both groups are quite effective in the influence of farm legislation, and consequently the choice between them becomes a matter of ideology.

<u>Profession:</u>	A	B	C	D	E	F
Business:	28	20	21	41	43	51
(10 returns)	3	1	2	4	5	6
Agriculture:	31	20	28	45	53	55
(12 returns)	3	1	2	4	5	6
Law:	36	22	19	49	55	64
(12 returns)	3	2	1	4	5	6

Comment: There is a split between the businessmen and farmers (Farm Bureau- first choice) and lawyers (Farmers Union- first choice) yet the votes are too close within these two categories to indicate any valid general proposition. Notice that the largest split between these interest groups occurs in the agriculture category and also the small differential between the second and third choices as compared with the other two categories.

<u>No. of Terms Served:</u>	A	B	C	D	E	F
First Term:	35	28	29	62	68	77
(15 returns)	3	1	2	4	5	6
Second-Fourth Terms:	57	29	37	79	80	101

	A	B	C	D	E	F
(19 returns)	3	1	2	4	5	6
Fifth-Eleventh Terms:	26	19	26	43	52	59
(11 returns)	2	1	2	4	5	6

Comment: These are not very conclusive results except for the fact that in the third category the Farmers Union and the Dairy Producers tie for second place. This might indicate either that the older legislators dislike the labor-orientated Farmers Union and rate it accordingly or that these legislators are more involved or orientated toward the Minn. Dairy Producers than younger legislators./

The grand total of the preferential ratings 1-6 in each of the 10 different categories is as follows:

	A	B	C	D	E	F
Cons.-House:	3	1	2	4	5	6
All Conservatives:	3	1	2	4	5	6
Lib.-House:	3	2	1	4	5	6
All Liberals:	3	2	1	4	5	6
Business:	3	1	2	4	5	6
Agriculture:	3	1	2	4	5	6
Law:	3	2	1	4	5	6
First Term:	3	1	2	4	5	6
Second-Fourth Terms:	3	1	2	4	5	6
Fifth-Eleventh Terms:	2	1	2	4	5	6
Effectiveness Total:	29	13	17	40	50	60
Rating:	3	1	2	4	5	6

The following are a list of selected quotations from the questionnaire in response to the question, why is your first choice so effective as a lobbyist group?:

a) Minnesota Farm Bureau-

Many representatives belong to this group....Because they are the most Conservative....More stable and less demanding...Presents facts and permits legislators to decide without undue pressure....Democratic process of formulating policies.



b) Minnesota Farmers Union-

They are in direct co-operation with the Labor unions and are to a great extent controlled by Labor Organizations. Thus, they exert considerable control over the DFL or Liberal Group in the Legislature.... They seem to have more interest in the general good or overall gain for the economy and not just their own selfish needs....Largest number of farmers- money available- effective lobbyist....Organization and strength of numbers./

Lobby Power: the key to this category is as follows- administration in power and political composition of Houses(a); concerted public opinion(b); financial resources(c); ideological interests(d); number of members(f); and political support, i.e. campaign contrib.(g).

<u>Political Affiliation:</u>	A	B	C	D	E	F
Cons.House:	33	29	82	54	55	78
(16 returns)	2	1	6	3	4	5
All Conservatives:	55	51	119	86	89	109
(25 returns)	2	1	6	3	4	5
Lib.-House:	30	42	53	60	58	58
(15 returns)	1	2	3	6	4	4
All Liberals:	39	57	70	79	76	81
(20 returns)	1	2	3	5	4	6

Comments: Conservatives(the right-wing) tend to think of themselves as independents and as such subject to public opinion(first choice), shunning the idea of obligation through either political support or financial contributions. They stress the importance of ideology. The Liberals, many of whom are endorsed and supported by Labor, are more reconciled to and realize the importance of a financial political obligation, especially in the House(finances-third choice and political contributions- fourth choice). Also, notice the 10-15 differential between the Liberals' first and second category- it has been painfully demonstrated to them this session that control of both Houses and the committee system is essential to any effective political power.

<u>Profession:</u>	A	B	C	D	E	F
Business:	21	26	34	39	38	35
(9 returns)	1	2	3	6	5	4

	A	B	C	D	E	F
Agriculture:	23	30	53	42	45	53
(12 returns)	1	2	5	3	4	5
Laws:	28	24	54	40	45	60
(12 returns)	2	1	5	3	4	6

Comments: According to the data, businessmen are the most liberal in accepting the criteria for lobbyist effectiveness (finance and pol. support 3 and 4 respectively), then farmers (plus lawyers) with special emphasis on ideology. In this category, businessmen tend to be orientated more toward the liberal party's rationale, while the latter two categories are aligned with the Conservative party.

No. of Terms Served:	A	B	C	D	E	F
First Term:	37	35	72	60	56	73
(16 returns)	2	1	5	4	3	6
Second-Fourth Terms:	32	45	87	70	69	91
(19 returns)	1	2	5	4	3	6
Fifth-Eleventh Terms:	27	33	44	47	47	43
(12 returns)	1	2	4	5	5	3

Comments: These results aren't too conclusive, yet I think that they do show a much more realistic rationale on the part of the older legislators than that of the younger legislators. Money and the resulting political support and obligation is a very important factor in the consideration of an interest group's effectiveness, and the older legislators recognize this fact to a greater degree than the younger legislators.

This analysis of data has admittedly been focused more directly on the relation of certain interest groups and their effectiveness in the power complex rather than explicitly on the LMV, since I think that this process is an osmotic operation by which the reader can gradually gain a new perspective on the nature and influence of all the factors essential to an interest group's effectiveness and the correlation and inter-relatedness between and within these three different categories, i.e. business and labor, education, and farm, and the criteria necessary for an effective lobbyist group. Then, within this perspective one can again re-examine the factors and general organization and orientation of the LMV and begin to

understand the problems and obstacles inherent in the LNV and its resulting ineffectiveness in the Minnesota State Legislature.

The grand total of the preferential ratings 1-6 in each of the 10 different categories is as follows:

	A	B	C	D	E	F
Cons.-House:	2	1	6	3	4	5
All Conservatives:	2	1	6	3	4	5
Lib.-House:	1	2	3	6	4	4
All Liberals:	1	2	3	5	4	6
Business:	1	2	3	6	5	4
Agriculture:	1	2	5	3	4	5
Law:	2	1	5	3	4	6
First Terms:	2	1	5	4	3	6
Second-Fourth Terms:	1	2	5	4	3	6
Fifth-Eleventh Terms:	1	2	4	5	5	3
Effectiveness Total:	14	16	45	42	40	50
Rating:	1	2	5	4	3	6

Legislators' reactions and opinions of the League and its effectiveness in the legislature were indicated in the following manner:

I feel that the League is not very effective because they do not represent any large money group- this is sad but it appears to be true too often.

Because of their strong interest in party designation, which I favor, but which most members in both Houses do not favor, they have become somewhat ineffective in their other programs. Many legislators laugh at the League. They consider it as a Carey Nation group of women. Frequently, the League is looked upon as a 'do-gooder' group or as impractical in their approach.

It seems to me that the LNV ride neutral lobbies to extreme. There is more to 'good government' than party designation and const. revision.

They aren't very effective because they don't realize what is basic and important.

There is a tendency on the part of male legislators to feel that the League people are over-idealistic and under-practical....

Their effectiveness is reduced by their record of being very consistently in favor of liberal legislation. There is a difference (of opinion) in the mind of many as to what 'good government' is.

Not effective with rural legislators. I believe they are too partisan to the DFL to merit consideration as a nonpartisan group.

They will not fight. They never use the power they have to 'smoke the opposition out.'

I believe that the LNV is effective at the information level more so than at the Legislative level.

I think the League is extremely effective in promoting good government- though the legislature is very resistant this session.

The LNV is practically the only group who lobby for 'good government' as such. With legislators this is not a very popular subject because it invariably affects them personally(not their constituents).

The LNV is very effective in the committees but they lose some of this when bills get before the main body.

While the LNV's influence in the legislature is not very great, its effectiveness in the amending process is, on the other hand, most clear in view of its past record over the last 10 years. For instance, since 1955 the LNV has been instrumental in gaining the following statutes or amendments: In 1955, the fair employment practices act; in 1957, a special legislation amendment and a 4-yr. term for the Governor amendment effective in 1962; in 1958, a home rule amendment reducing the percentage of voters necessary to pass city charter amendments(passed in 1959 plus enabling legislation); In 1959, the legislative reapportionment statute(effective 1962) but the amendment was not supported and lost, and improved election procedures statute passed which was later amended in 1961 to ease the 30 day requirement for registration; and in 1961 enabling legislation to implement the above amendment, a minor home rule amendment implementing legislation already passed, a weak conflict of interest law passed with the trust fund-debt limit- length of session amendments passing in 1962.<sup>16</sup> In addition, Mrs. Hargraves observed that in 1957 Rosenmeier asked the League for its support of the proposed constitutional reapportionment amendment- at the time, the statute was unsatisfactory, yet the League agreed to support it since they knew that it would be changed by the conference committee and that hopefully some of its defects would be eliminated- since otherwise the authors said that they would not even take it to the floor and debate it. The League finally agreed to support the statute, yet when it later came out of the conference committee it was still not a "good bill," and the League then refused to support a constitutional amendment and was, in fact, instrumental in defeating it in 1960.

In order to help clarify the LNV's position of effectiveness in the amending process, I will list a few statistics received from the Rochester League which possibly indicate a correlation between the percentage of voters with "yes" votes on Amendment #1 in 1962 and

the Rochester League's activity (Speakers Bureau and Voters Service) in the city, some suburban areas (surrounding townships), and the PTA's in Chatfield, Stewartville, Byron, and Ryota.<sup>17</sup> In the city, the amendment passed by a 74.8% of the total vote; Amendment #1 received a 62.5% of the total county vote, hence together they give a total passing vote of 68.65%. The percentage of "yes" votes of those voting on the amendment was 89.2% in Rochester and 75.1% in Olmsted County. Townships and villages with a higher percentage of yes votes on the amendment than the county average were the following: Rochester township- 91.2%, Byron- 85.4%, Stewartville 84.7%, Viola township- 84.1%, Cascade township- 84.0%, Ryota (village)- 83.0%, Chatfield- 79.0%, Haverhill township- 79.0%, Dover township- 77.2%, Ormoco- 74.0%, and Salem- 73.4%. The best indication of this correlation is shown between the percentage of yes votes of those voting on the first amendment in the villages (League active) and their townships (League not active): in Stewartville, 84.7% to 70.7% in High Forest township; in Chatfield, 79.0% to 63.8% in Elmira township; in Ryota, 83.5% to 67.2% in Ryota township; in Byron, 85.4% to 70.9% in Kalmar township; and in Dover, 66.0% to 77.2% in Dover township (League did not have speaking engagements in Dover). The most obvious objection to this type of study is ~~that~~ economic, political, and social dichotomy and its effect on voting behavior which exists between the metropolitan city of Rochester and the surrounding Olmsted County, and to a lesser extent between villages and their respective townships, yet, even so, I think this data indicates the effectiveness of the LNV in the amending process.

In conclusion, this has been an attempt to objectively analyze the effectiveness and influence of the LNV in the Minnesota State Legislature during the 1962-63 Session and to indicate that the very nature and organization of the LNV inherently weakens its effectiveness in the legislature. In the short-run political situation, the LNV is not effective because it fails <sup>to possess</sup> certain factors essential to an interest group's effectiveness, i.e. endorsement and political support of candidates, adequate financial resources, large membership representing an economic segment of the population, and an amenable composition of both Houses, and yet, on the other hand, one must consider the fact that a "good government" group's influence is, at best, hard to measure and that its ultimate influence on the legis-

lature might be better evaluated in terms of a decade rather than a session-to-session analysis. The League is doing an excellent job in the presentation of factual information, ie. in the 1959 Reapportionment issue it was generally admitted by most legislators and people connected with the Legislature that there were 4-5 representatives of the LMV who knew more about the complicated process and problems of Reapportionment than any of the legislators concerned with and studying it. However, in order to convert this extensive research and information into law, the LMV, according to Lieut.-Gov. Keith, must get legislators elected who will support the League's programs. For instance, to pass party designation in the Senate, the LMV must control 34 votes so that the application of rule #71 can successfully extract the bill from the "stacked" Elections and Reapportionment Committee and put it on the floor, since weak control of these 34 votes leads to a situation where the initiation of rule #71 is an affront to both the right-wing leaders and, more important, the committee system. And, finally, as Mrs. George Saltzer remarked at the 1961 Convention of the LMV,

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

'It might be that the League should consider ways in which the informed and dedicated women of the League, working as individuals within the political party of their choice, might help the League realize its good government goals. Over the years we have persistently pursued party designation and const. revision. We see the light, but few others do. We seem to be reconciled to a geological view of time....As an organization should we and can we do more than give lip service to this idea of urging women as individuals to participate in the political process?'<sup>18</sup>

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

This is to acknowledge the time and energy (and possibly patience in view of some of the silly questions the writer asked) extended to me in the one-or-more personal interviews which I had with the following people:

Mrs. Nicholas Duff, Legislative Chairman for the Minnesota LNV;  
Mrs. Mary Mantis, Party Designation lobbyist for the Minnesota LNV;  
Mrs. Elisabeth Williams, Exec.-Secretary for the Minnesota LNV;  
Lieutenant-Governor A.M. "Sandy" Keith;  
Mr. Otto Christensen, spokesman for the Minnesota Employers Association;  
Mr. Richard Olson, President of the Minnesota A.F.L.-C.I.O.;  
Mr. Joe Cooley, labor representative for the Rochester A.F.L.-C.I.O.;  
Mrs. George Bailly, Rochester League member;  
Mrs. M.M. Hargraves, past-President of the Minnesota LNV and a former member of the National LNV Board;  
Mrs. A.G. Karlson, Rochester League member;  
Mrs. Tom Richards, Legislative Chairman for the Rochester League;

FOOTNOTES:

1. Facts About the LNV, Publication No. 221, June 1960, p.1.
2. Notation from questionnaire which I sent to Mrs. Duff.
3. Notation from questionnaire which I sent to Mrs. Watson.
4. Notation from questionnaire which I sent to Mrs. Spoo.
5. Notation from questionnaire which I sent to Mrs. Luther/former LNV member.
6. Notation from questionnaire which I sent to Mrs. Murray.
7. Notation from letter attached to questionnaire which I sent to Senator Ransen.
8. Notation from a letter attached to questionnaire which I sent to Senator Kroehler.
9. Notation from a letter which I asked Mrs. Duff to write for me.

Statement of Robert A. Forsythe  
Republican State Chairman  
Before the Minnesota Senate Elections and  
Reapportionment Committee  
Feb. 26, 1963

It is my privilege to serve as the present State Chairman of the Republican party in Minnesota. I join with others in urging passage of S.F.514 to restore party designation for candidates to the state legislature in Minnesota.

We are all aware that Minnesota is the only two house legislature which elects its members on a non-partisan basis. The only other state which has a non-partisan legislature is Nebraska, but they have a unicameral system.

I think we are also aware of the history of the non-partisan nature of the Minnesota legislature. Actually we observe this year the 50th anniversary of a famous legislative freak and an accident---the elimination of party designation from the legislature in 1913.

History reveals that there was no great desire to remove the legislators from running on a partisan ticket. To the contrary, such men as Senators F. A. Duxbury, A. J. Rockne, George H. Sullivan fought hard for the continued election of legislators on party tickets. Likewise in the House there was much concern about eliminating party designation from the legislature.

The matter of party designation for the legislature was not the great issue of the day in 1913. The general issue of government reform, however did receive statewide attention. Included were such subjects as primary elections, proportional representation, shorter ballot, unicameral legislature, initiative, referendum, recall, non-partisan election of some local and county public officials.

A move for non partisanship in certain offices succeeded in legislative action in 1912. This included county superintendent of schools, officers of cities of the first class, and state judges.

The move in 1913 was to extend the 1912 action to extend non partisan elections to include all judges and all city and county officials. This was the bill which triggered the action in the state legislature. This bill was attacked by F. A. Duxbury, A. J. Rockne, George Sullivan and others in the Senate. It was attacked because it removed too many office holders from the partisan type ballot.



Senator Rockne summed up the feelings of himself and others when he argued that political parties were necessary to the American system of government.

A counter attempt was made to cut down the number of officials to be elected by the non-partisan technique. This failed. Then the Duxbury-Rockne-Sullivan group moved to include the legislators in the non partisan bill. It was thought this would kill the bill. The original author--Senator Haycraft--was opposed to removing the legislators from the partisan ballot. With the understanding that the House would reject such a bill---the bill including the amendment about legislators passed the Senate.

After Committee consideration, some debate, and final action---the reform bill passed including non partisan status for legislators. Interestingly enough there was no known debate on the matter pertaining to legislators. Most people took it for granted that they would be excluded from the bill. Editorial opinion strongly favored electing legislators on the party ballot. So historians have labeled the Minnesota non partisan legislature as a legislative freak or accident.

But now we face the issue as to whether we should return to a legislature elected with party labels. The Republican party strongly supports such action and urges that this committee report out a party designation bill to the floor of the Senate.

No one argues against the general proposition that our nation and our fifty states need a strong two party political system. On that we seem to be in solid agreement.

The concern for maintaining and strengthening a strong two party system is a valid and important concern. Under our system of government we basically forge our government on the anvil of political action. With periodic exceptions it has been a strong two party system which has given us an effective and successful governmental system. Some persons would like to divorce politics from government and treat them as separate entities.. But this is an academic exercise. Politics and government in our system are joined and interwoven.

Why,---then---do we desire a strong two party system in the United States and in the respective 50 states? There are many different reasons which might be given. Primarily the political parties constitute the legally created machinery whereby the citizen in a free society expresses his desires, choices, and decisions---over a myriad of things political---candidates, issues, platforms. The political parties play a vital role in our nation and in Minnesota.

We can without apology to any state in the country, state most emphatically that we have a strong two party system in Minnesota. If anyone doubts this statement let him visit the Ramsey County Court room where the historic recount trial is in session.

We elect our Congressmen, our U. S. Senators, our state officials on the party ballot. But the legislature sits as an island of political immunity in so far as partisan politics is concerned. It could be questioned whether this immunity is merely illusory---not real.

After having used the term non partisan---I now raise the question as to whether the Minnesota legislature is truly as non partisan as some of its members would have us believe. How many of the legislators really have no political conviction? How many really have not made some kind of political commitment as to basic philosophy? I strongly believe the number is small.

What do the terms Conservative and Liberal mean to the citizens of Minnesota? Are they political terms immune from partisan interpretation---whether that interpretation be right or wrong? I think not.

How many members of the legislature are elected with absolutely no contact with one of the other of the two political parties?

The Minnesota legislature is a fact of political life---it is not immune from politics---it is not completely divorced from partisan consideration. I also know from first hand experience that the political parties in Minnesota constitute a fact of political life. Both are vitally interested in the selection, election and activity of the members of the Minnesota State Legislature. This interest will not only continue but will intensify in future years as both political parties must come face to face with problems facing our state. This is a legitimate

interest by the parties and individuals in government and politics.

It does not constitute as many legislators say---a domination over the legislature by the parties. This argument has always amused me and in my judgment is specious. That is the argument that to have party designation for the legislature is to have "bossism" over the legislature. I would like to have these people identify who the "bosses" are. I would like to have them demonstrate what they think would happen under party designation. I have not observed a political boss complex in Minnesota with regard to the two political parties.

There may be those who would dream of becoming a political boss in Minnesota. There may be those who would want to wield great power for selfish interests. But such dreams would have to come face to face with Minnesota's independent voting power. The dream would slip away unrealized. The power of the people of Minnesota as demonstrated in election after election would send any would-be political boss to find some sort of political aspirin.

Do those who are concerned with bossism believe that the legislature of 1913 was dominated and controlled by political bosses? I have never heard it said. Do they then believe that the legislature of 1963 is not as strong, courageous, fearless and forthright as its predecessors? I don't think so. But when legislators try to hurl back party designation with the charge of party bossism they are in effect suggesting that there is some fundamental difference between themselves and legislators of the earlier days.

At this point it is well to note the bill's amendment to section 202.21 of our state election laws. That section contains the provision that each member of the legislature, or his nominee, is to automatically become a member of the county political committee of his choice. In other words, the legislators themselves will be a part of the political party machinery.

There are those members of the legislature who argue that if they had to run with party labels they could not win. This may be true in certain instances---but to extend this personal argument against party designation to the broader statement which some make that party designation would dramatically alter the membership of

both houses, would appear to me to be an unwarranted extension. I suggest there are many members of the House and Senate in the Minnesota legislature who would be re-elected if they ran as Republicans or if they ran as Democrats. Party designation does not arbitrarily strip away from legislators or candidates for the legislature those elements of personal appeal which win elections.

It seems to me that party designation would be of benefit to the people of Minnesota. This is not to say that it is an issue as to whether one type of legislature has the ability to pass better legislation.

It seems a bit incogruous to place so much emphasis on our political parties, our political system, the importance of citizens participation in politics---and then have a vital part of that system divorced from the party by labels---conservative and liberal. The voter is urged to read the political platforms of the two major parties, to listen to the pronouncement of candidates running on or with that platform, to question candidates on issues---but at the same time we ask the voter not to pay any attention to these party considerations when they elect their representative and senator to the legislature.

No one has been able to demonstrate that the people of Minnesota have benefited more by the non partisan legislature when compared to the people of New York, Wisconsin, California, and other states who have the opportunity to consider political philosophy, party platform, and party considerations in casting their votes for their legislators.

In my opinion the people have the right to know who they are voting for---not only the man or woman---but also the political philosophy and platform of that candidate.

Office

January 5, 1963

Mrs. G. T. Mitau  
1709 Montreal Avenue  
St. Paul 8, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Mitau:

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If your welfare committee is not already filled,  
I would like to recommend the following League members:

Mrs. A. J. Casey, 703 Parkview Place, Owatonna  
Mrs. J. W. DuShane, 1210 SW 6th Street, Rochester  
Mrs. R. Drew Miller, 439 16th Avenue SW, Rochester

I regret the delay in sending you these names.  
Because the League has not been active in this field,  
the state Board members were asked to make suggestions  
for your committee.

I have talked with Mrs. Casey and know that she is  
very interested and would like to serve. She is a past  
president of the League in Owatonna and currently a mem-  
ber of the Steele County Welfare Board. She is a gradu-  
ate of Hamline and did social work in the Twin Cities  
before 1943.

I do not know the particular interests of Mrs. Du-  
Shane and Mrs. Miller in the work of this committee.  
They were recommended by our Board member from Rochester  
and have both been members of our state Board as well  
as very active in Rochester and would be considered well  
qualified to serve on any committee.

If we can be of further help, I hope you will con-  
tact us and we will hope to be more prompt in our reply.

Sincerely,

Mrs. William W. Whiting  
President

# League of Women Voters of Texas

2114 SEALY AVENUE

GALVESTON, TEXAS

October 20, 1961

OCT 23 1961

TO: State Leagues in States having Biennial Legislative Sessions  
FROM: Mrs. George C. Boller, President, LWV of Texas  
RE: Your Legislative sessions, Your Bylaws and Convention-Council

Is TEXAS becoming a pest? Can't help it - we need the benefit of your experience and advice again. (We still haven't received a ruling on the sales tax).

Local Leagues in Texas are contemplating a change in State Bylaws which would move our State Convention from even to odd years. At present, Program-making must be done every 2 years on ALL THREE LEVELS. Some local Leagues find this unsatisfactory; and in addition, it means a time-lag on State publications and study material following a newly adopted item (Texas Conventions and Councils are held in late March) as well as on materials on National Program, adopted in the same even year. This too works a hardship on some local Leagues.

But changing the date of our Convention for just these two reasons needs very serious consideration in the fact of some other problems that such a change would present. Perhaps your experience in meeting and overcoming the problems we foresee will help guide us since we understand that your Legislature meets biennially too.

1. Is your State Convention held in odd or even years? **Odd** What month? **May**
2. Does your State Legislature meet in odd or even years? **Odd** For how long? **90 days**
3. If your State Convention is held in the same year that your Legislature meets, what difficulties, if any, do you encounter in the following areas:
  - a) orienting legislators to a changed State Program and/or emphasis?
  - b) a new Board, and new item chairmen, etc. taking over in the middle of a legislative session?
  - c) If your State Office moves with the change in state presidents, how is continuity of the legislative effort (Times for action, keeping in personal touch with the legislators) maintained? **Office does not move.**
  - d) Do you find that your total State Program tends to grow longer each biennium because of local League reluctance to turn loose of an item in the middle of a legislative session?
  - e) Is your Convention always held in the Capitol city? **No** - **one year in Capitol - next in**  
allow time for legislative activity during Convention? **If so, do you**  
If not, do you have a special legislative day? **No\***  
Do your local Leagues find it economically difficult (transportation in particular) to send representatives to both Convention and/or Council and a Legislative Day in the same year? **Probably our smaller Leagues do.**

Comments: \*We have been having a "Legislative Observers Course" the last two sessions instead of a Legislative Day. (See description of n enclosures)

3. The legislature has adjourned before our State Convention - unless a special session is called.

TO: HAZEL Wainman

FROM: Ann Duff

FEB 26 1962

SUBJECT: your memo 2/19/62

2/23/62

Dear Hazel,

Thanks so much for your note and the answers you received from BFM and AAUW and the Nurses' Assn. I agree Mrs. Bourne's idea of a legislative breakfast is interesting.

I'm just beginning to dip into the legislative file and I'd appreciate your thoughts. At the moment my mind is running something like this:

We need to pin point in each program area the exact source of our problems in the legislature.

We must encourage our gals to work on a legislative district basis, maybe?

Our work with other organizations should be confined to that point on which we agree on a program item - or in some cases, where that organization is particularly effective with a given legislator.

Our problems at the Capitol are not with the new legislators - in party designation, anyway.

Our time-honored plan of personal at-home contact with each legislator is excellent - it's only a question of refining this and figuring out how to reach the influential legislators where we have no Leagues. (Here's where something along Mrs. Bourne's idea might be good - but I'm inclined to think at this moment that it would not be good in the metropolitan area.) The Minneapolis League has a legislative luncheon before each session - very effective. They're talking to their own legislators and talking not just to the new ones but also the old ones who are in a position to be more effective in the Legislature. It would be a mistake I feel in Minneapolis for any other organization to do this with the League & this event is too large as it is and other organizations have interests which are usually much more specialized and self-oriented than do we. The important thing for us, I feel, is to keep constantly in touch with these other organizations ~~so~~ as we're ready at a moment's notice to work with them when we do have an area of common interest. And also to keep in touch with them to encourage them to see how the basic things we work for (structure of government, party designation, ethics etc.) has a very direct bearing on the kinds of success or lack of it which they will have with their own specialized legislative aims. When we can persuade them that party designation and Constitutional Revision are the underpinnings for their items, then we'll be in like Flynn and gather that increased support necessary for us to go over the top. Organizations help we might not be able to get but even more effective would be leaders from those organizations working as individuals within their communities and parties.

Do you think other organizations might be interested in coming to our Legislative Observers Program?

Love,

Ann

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TO: Rochester & Hpls. Legislative chm.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

FROM: Ann Duff

15th and WASHINGTON AVES. S.E.

MINNEAPOLIS 14, MINNESOTA

SUBJECT your wonderful Senators Wright  
& Krieger

DATE 5/21/63

Dear Carolyn and Ann,  
The cause of reapportionment was saved by the committee votes of your 2 Senators. That revived 1960 Reapportionment Amendment # 2 passed the House, and sent to subcommittee (chaired by Wright) of Judiciary (chaired by Rosen-  
seier who badly wanted it). Subcommittee did not vote on it and handed it over to full committee last week. The vote was 8-3 to kill it; 2 very important votes were Krieger's and Wright's and we thank you, thank you. Your contacts with them were most helpful. If it passed this committee we were quite sure in the rush of the last minute it would have sailed right on through the whole Senate. Just think of all the hours, trouble and money you saved the 59 local Leagues throughout this state a year from now. We all thank you from the bottoms of our hearts. St. Paul worked manfully (or womanly) but sadly their man Novak decided not to vote; such is life, but at the state level we were able to pick up a ~~few~~ vote from Claude Allen (his district is part in and part out of St. Paul). Which reminds me, Sen. Allen was planning to vote the wrong way until he talked with the Leaguers and Carolyn. Sen. Krieger, was very interested in this and wanted large amounts of statistics from our lobbyists Sue Murray & Betty Kane which they were delighted to give. Betty Kane bowed out of lobbying last week (she's now SPL state chairwoman) but she sure saved our lives this winter in helping Sue Murray learn the ropes. We shall always think fondly of her even though she is not representing us. Want to drop a note of thanks to Senators Wright & Krieger!



File

February 21, 1962

Mrs. Dwain Hendrix, President  
IMV of Irving, Texas  
2627 W. Newton Circle  
Irving, Texas

Dear Mrs. Hendrix,

Your letter, addressed to Minneapolis, reached us in the state office. You asked information about the role of the capitol city League during a Legislative Session, and whether the bulk of legislative work fell to the capitol city League etc.

I will answer it as I see it, then send the carbon of my answer to the St. Paul League President ( St. Paul is our capitol), and she will probably add her answer, and send it on to you.

I would say the role of the St. Paul League is very little different from any other of our 59 local Leagues in the state. Our lobbying is done by a selected few members, some of whom might be St. Paul members, but they might also be a member of anyone of our many suburban leagues. We are lucky, in one way, to have such a bulk of our membership in the metropolitan area surrounding our capitol, so womanpower is no problem -- or shouldn't be. We do have a permanent state office, and our legislative chairman and lobbyists live near the capitol city, within commuting distance. I know St. Paul has set up legislative day's at the capitol, for it's own membership, so have other Leagues, but this is their own decision, and not done for the state.

I am sure the answers would be very different from some other states... where the capitol city League is an isolated League, and the state would have to depend heavily on them for legislative work. But in Minnesota 2/3 of our league members live in the metropolitan area.

We do, as you know, have our conventions in odd numbered years...the advantage of this is to stagger the load, not having both state and national conventions in one year. The disadvantage ~~is that our state convention meets in May, and although the state legislative session can be adjourned, for two sessions now it has had to have special sessions to finish the legislative session~~ is that we have a convention to make new program, when the old program is still in the process of being voted on by the legislature, is very hard. This might not be a problem to you, though.

Sorry not to be more help.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Harold Wilson, Organization Secretary

July 19, 1962

Mrs. Robert S. Wachal,  
2924 Harvey St., Apt. 1D  
Madison 5, Wisconsin

Dear Mrs. Wachal,

Sorry to keep you waiting for this. Vacations, elections, TV Candidates Meetings, Candidates Questionnaires -- we're busy. But today, I took a look into the 1958-59 Legislative File to see what we did that year.

I am sending you the agenda for the Workshop and the Observers Course, the Lobby by Letter Kit, which contained the Party Designation folder and flyer, and a similar piece on our other program items, 90 Days of Lawmaking etc. I include sheets on legislative responsibilities which we used as a guide.

The Voter and the Problems of Discrimination answer your questions on our open occupancy item, I believe.

Another innovation that year was the Capitol Letter, later sample enclosed. This legislative newsletter was sold for \$1 for the series, by subscription, came by 1st classmail to home of subscriber about twice a month...had I think 8 issues. Had about 1500 subscriptions. Think it is a great step forward.

Also, we wrote news releases based on an article in the C.L., and sent it out through Minnesota Newspaper Association, which services 500 newspapers in the state, for a moderate fee.

If you have further questions, do write.

Sincerely,

*Gwen Wilson*  
Mrs. Harold Wilson  
Organization Secretary

*x separate copies -*

2924 Harvey St., Apt. 1D  
Madison 5, Wisconsin  
July 12, 1962

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

JUL 13 1962

State office secretary:

I have two requests which I hope you can help me with. The first concerns a legislative workshop which you held in about 1958-59. I attended some of the sessions at the capitol but did not save any of the information, and I would appreciate having some from this, or any subsequent workshops, if any is available. I would particularly like to have a list of the various topics discussed at the workshops plus any material handed out concerning the legislative process. We hope to set up a similar series for the Madison LWV and any material and suggestions you could send would be very helpful.

The second request is for information on one of your recent state items which, I understand, included study of open occupancy legislation. Here I would like the wording of the item plus any study aids which you sent out.

I would greatly appreciate any or all of this material as soon as possible. If you will enclose a bill for this I will send you a check immediately. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

*Mrs. Robert S. Wachal*

Mrs. Robert S. Wachal  
Board Member  
LWV of Madison, Wis.