



League of Women Voters of Minnesota Records

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THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

Legislative Bulletin

February 1, 1923

The state legislature has been in session almost a month. Already we can judge quite accurately where we can count on friendly support and where we shall meet opposition, and the time has come when we must call upon the women of the state who earnestly believe in the League of Women Voters legislative program to rally to its support.

County Allowance

The first of our bills to come to a vote in either house was the bill to increase the maximum allowed under the county allowance, or mother's pension law, from \$15 to \$20 for the first child and from \$10 to \$15 for each succeeding child. This bill passed the House January 28 with 70 favorable votes, 66 being necessary for passage. Thirty-seven members voted "nay", and twenty-four failed to vote. Only the day before the House, sitting as a Committee of the Whole, had voted unanimously to recommend the bill for passage, so the closeness of the final roll-call came as a surprise and a shock. We cannot afford to risk such a close vote on any other of our bills, and this means that a strong expression of opinion from the women of the state is necessary.

On this bill your representative voted

If his vote was unfavorable, write to him. Do not take an unfriendly tone, but let him know plainly that his vote was a disappointment to the women of his district and that you will watch his stand on other measures on our program with the closest interest. If he failed to vote, write also. Very often members avoid roll-call when they oppose a bill but do not dare vote against it because their constituents are known to support it. Let your representative know that you are watching him, and that failure to vote on an important measure is not a satisfactory record in the eyes of his constituents. If he voted favorably, write and express appreciation.

Write in any case. The important thing is to let your representatives know that they are being watched. Do not make it possible for them to say, when it is too late, that they would have voted for a bill if they had known you really wanted it.

The county allowance bill will soon come up for a vote in the Senate, and strong pressure is needed to insure success. Your senator is reported

The number of this bill in the Senate is S.F. 286. Always refer to the number of a bill, as well as its name, in writing.

Making Women Eligible for Jury Service.

Jury service is usually regarded as one of the obligations of citizenship resting upon all voters, except for any necessary exemptions. We all realize that the presence of women in juries is very much needed in many types of cases. Nevertheless, considerable opposition has been voiced against the bills introduced in both houses defining a jury as "a body of twelve men or women or both", and it must be met by an expression of opinion from women themselves.

The number of this bill in the House is H.F. 240 and in the Senate S.F. 164. In both houses it is now under consideration by the Judiciary Committee, of which Mr. Ralph J. Parker is chairman in the House and Senator F. E. Putnam in the Senate, with the prospect of its being reported out for a vote at an early date. Your representatives are reported.

The Street Trades Bill (H.F. 243, S. F. 197)

The Street Trades Bill forbidding children under twelve years of age to sell newspapers on the streets has already had a hearing before the Senate Committee on Public Welfare, of which Senator C. W. Gillam is chairman, and is to have a hearing before the House Committee on Public Welfare this week. Your representatives are reported

Eight-Months School Term

The present minimum school term is six months. Investigation shows that the average school term, even in counties with a very scattered population, is now eight months, with a nine months term in many districts. Very few have the minimum six months term allowed by the law, so the effect of the proposed change would be simply to give children in a comparatively small number of backward districts the same educational opportunities enjoyed by children in the cities and in other parts of their own counties.

Regulation of Hours for Women Employed outside the Home

Another bill soon to be introduced will provide for limiting the hours of work for women employed outside the home. Like the bill for the eight-months school term, this bill will meet with the most opposition from members from country districts, where the burden of readjustment will largely fall.

At present there is no law regulating the hours of work for women outside the big cities, except in mercantile establishments and factories. The eight hour day is rapidly becoming a standard work-day in the cities for both men and women because experience proves that it benefits the interests of employer and employee alike. In the small town, where economic pressure is less, the movement toward a shorter working day is naturally slower and, in the absence of legal regulation of any kind, some of the most extreme cases of overwork are reported from the small community. On a separate sheet are listed a few typical instances reported to the State Department of Labor and Industries. In most of these cases the workers are young girls, and it needs no argument to prove that hours such as these are injurious to the health of workers who are to become the mothers of future citizens. Nothing but legal regulation can put a stop to such conditions, and we believe that women will not count the inconvenience of readjusting the conditions of employment as too great compared with the general good which such legislation will promote.

We realize that to secure such laws a program of education is necessary, not only on our legislators direct, but in the home community. We therefore urge you to get up meetings to discuss these questions and to draft resolutions to send to your representatives. We shall be glad to cooperate by sending material and, occasionally, speakers. In this educational work lies the test of our organization and its usefulness. Keep your women posted, and we know you will keep them interested. Let your representatives hear from you, and they will try to follow out your wishes.

The next "Woman Voter" will be issued February 10th and will contain an up-to-the-minute account of our legislative program. How many women in your town have subscribed?

Cordially,

State President

Chairman, Legislative Council

THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

March 12, 1921.

Our Bills at the State Legislature

Critically near a vote in both Senate and House is the bill making women eligible for jury service. This is the one bill on our program which not only provides better protection for women (and for our children) but asks us to perform a public service in return. Jury service is something we may not be called upon for more than once in a life-time, but the principle behind this bill is one which touches our self-respect as citizens. We now have the vote - are we ready to do our share of the ordinary duties which go with it? Will you not immediately write and get others to write to your Senator and Representative in behalf of this bill? The bill is accompanied by two others, one providing for the appointment of a woman bailiff and one exempting "those engaged in the care of the sick, and mothers whose presence at home is reasonably required for the care of their children". All three measures have been recommended from committee and are on general orders. The need for action is urgent. Will you help?

No group of bills is of closer interest to women throughout the state than those which deal with the revision of State Aid to our schools and the two bills introduced at the instance of the League of Women Voters, one increasing the minimum school term to eight months, and one making a slight change in the present compulsory attendance law. The bills dealing with State Aid would put our entire educational system on a better and sounder basis. They would enable our schools to provide children in remote rural districts with educational advantages equal to those enjoyed by city children and would give material encouragement to assist them in attaining higher general standards. The bill for the eight-months school term, which has the approval of the State Department of Education is in line with progressive legislation everywhere and more than forty-five county superintendents of schools in our own state have written to us enthusiastically in its behalf.

These bills have remained in the educational committees of House and Senate since they were introduced early in the session, and there is grave danger that they will not be reported out favorably in time for a vote unless the women of the state demand action. Members of the Legislature are not unfriendly to these bills, but their attention is taken up with controversial matters which have powerful backers to push them. Moreover, they expect women to take the lead in demanding action on educational and social measures. If the demand does not come, and these bills are crowded out, we shall be told that women are themselves to blame.

The situation is a challenge which we can not ignore. A state-wide campaign in which all women will unite is needed. Will you not take the lead in your community in getting up public meetings to discuss these measures and in getting all your local organizations to take action, and send resolutions and letters to members of the Legislature? If every Senator and Representative within the next two weeks gets word from a hundred or more women in his own district, urging favorable action upon these bills, their passage will be practically assured.

We have material and statistics in our office on all these bills which we shall be glad to send you. Let us help you in every way, but remember that the argument which has the most weight with your representatives on any measure is the vigorously expressed opinion of his home district.

Marguerite M. Wells

State President

Clara Heland

Chairman, Legislative Council

THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
Miss Marguerite Wells, President

321 Meyers Arcade,
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Press Department
Mrs. Walter Thorp, Chairman

April 26, 1921.

PRESS BULLETIN

LEGISLATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT

The record of legislative achievement for the session of 1921 of the Legislative Council of the Minnesota League of Women Voters is, on the whole, gratifying. The Council did not get all the measures it went out for but it accomplished one or two things not contemplated in its program and actually did pass several important bills. The record of bills passed reads as follows: Bill for an increase in the maximum allowed under the mothers' pension law; three bills making women eligible for jury service; a bill regulating the street trades of children undertaken with the State Federated Clubs; the bill for the redistribution of state aid to schools; a bill for an amendment to the state school attendance law; a maternity and infancy bill to accept the provisions of the Sheppard-Towner bill now before Congress. The bill for 8-hour day and 48-hour week for women in industry was finally amended in both houses to a 56-hour week but was passed in the house so late on the last night of the session that there was not time to substitute it in the senate and it was lost by a fluke at the very last moment of the session in the same hour that saw victory for the bitterly fought for increase in the mothers' pension.

AN EDUCATION INTERIM COMMISSION

One of the keen disappointments of the session was the mutilation of the important State Aid School Bill but through the untiring efforts of Mrs. Andreas Ueland and Miss Marguerite Wells in co-operation with Speaker Nolan and Lieutenant-Governor Louis Collins a resolution was passed by both houses providing for an interim commission in both house and senate to study the school situation of the state. The commission, instead of being selected from school men and experts is to be appointed solely from the two houses of the legislature and the range of the investigation will include the public schools of the state that are within the scope of state aid, the Teachers' Colleges, formerly called Normal schools, and the State University. The commission will investigate the action of other states in regard to these institutions, and will report early in the session of 1923. The appointment of this commission is counted by the League of Women Voters one of the signal successes of its work at the legislature and the women active in securing it were more than pleased by the co-operation offered by men in both houses interested in the educational problems of the state.

THREE JURY BILLS

When the amendment to the existing state law regarding the service of jurors was contemplated it was thought that one bill would cover the matter of admitting the service of women jurors but at the advice of the judiciary committees of both houses it was deemed necessary to introduce other bills in regard to the appointment of a woman bailiff and a bill for special exemptions for women jurors. The latter bill proved to be the main bone of contention and amendments were added to the existing exemptions for jurors permitting the exempting of nurses and mothers needed for the care of small children. These were finally amended on the floor of the senate to read "to be excused at the discretion of the court" and so accepted by the house. In this form the three bills were passed. But they entailed more time and detail than was anticipated. In the rural districts the women jurors will probably be chosen from the voter's lists as are men. But in the cities the custom has been to call jurors from the directory and the directory does not contain the names of women except as independent householders and business women. The city judges are in a quandary as to how to get the eligible women's names but it is suggested by the Attorney General that the simple method will be the using of voter's lists which now hold largely the names of women. The League of Women Voters is not in sympathy with submitting to the judges lists of picked women for jury service, as has been suggested. That method is not considered democratic or fair by the League.

MOTHERS' PENSION APPROPRIATION

Up to the time of adjournment neither house nor senate committees on appropriations had made any appropriation for the payment of the state's third of the mothers' allowances paid out by the counties. There is now a goodly balance showing against the state's account on the books of the various counties of the state. It would seem to have been a mistake not to have recognized that debt frankly and either repudiated it or provided for its payment. No provision has now been made for the coming biennium though the legislature has raised the maximum five dollars on each child, making the allowance twenty dollars for the first child and fifteen for each succeeding child. It is a little difficult to understand what Chairmen Rockne and Christianson had in mind in refusing to meet this obligation to the counties. It is known that Mr. Rockne hoped to defeat the increase bill at the last moment of the session and, if not successful in defeating it, expected to amend it in such manner that the state responsibility in respect to the one third should be wiped out. But in this he was unsuccessful.

BOARD OF CONTROL

Bill to increase the membership of the Board of Control from three to four members, one to be a woman, and permitting the governor to attend sessions and cast the deciding vote in case of a tie. (S. F. 624.) (This bill was disapproved by the Legislative Council and the State Board of the League of Women Voters.)

Passed the Senate March 22nd.

Yeas, 46—

Adams	Erickson	Rask
Anderson	Gillam	Reed
Baldwin	Gjerret	Ribenack
Benson	Gooding	Rockne
Bessette	Hall	Stapan
Blomgren	Handlan	Sullivan, G. H.
Boylan	Hopp	Sullivan, J. D.
Brooks	Kingsbury	Swanson
Callahan	Kuntz	Turnham
Cashel	Larson	VanHoven
Coleman	Loonam	Vibert
Conroy	McGarry	Ward
Cosgrove	Nolan	Widell
Cumming	Orr	Wold
Denegre	Palmer	
Dwyer	Putnam	

Noes, 12—

Bonniwell	Guilford	Naplin
Carley	Jackson	Romberg
Devold	Johnson	Sageng
Gandrud	Lee	Schmechel

Passed the House April 19th. Amended to increase the membership to five members, at least two to be women. This amendment was adopted without a roll-call, after a motion by Mr. Child to postpone the bill indefinitely had been defeated 48-67. (This amendment was not approved by the Legislative Council or by the State Board of the League of Women Voters, but it was considered less objectionable than the original form of the bill.) On the adoption of the bill as amended the roll-call was:

Yeas, 70—

Baxter	Hitchcock	Pattison
Bernard	Holmquist	Pedersen
Briggs	Hompe	Perry, T.
Cameron	Howard	Praxel
Christensen, A.	Jacobson	Rako
Conley	Kleffman	Risse
Cullum	Lauderdale	Rodenberg
Cummings	Lee	Ross
Curtis	Lennon	Scribner
Darby	Levin	Serline
DeLury	McGivern	Shonyo
Dille	McLaughlin	Stein
Dorweiler	McPartlin	Swenson, O. A.
Eaton	Miller	Taylor
Flahaven	Murphy	Thomas
Enger	Nimocks	Trowbridge
Flaherty	Nollet	Warner
Gerlich	Norby	Washburn
Girling	Nordgren	West
Grant	Norton	Wicker
Green, F. A.	O'Keefe	Wilkinson
Grove	Olsen, J. W.	Mr. Speaker
Herreid	Oren	
Hinds	Parker	

Noes, 49—

Anderson	Hulbert	Perry, J. T.
Arens	Iverson	Putnam
Bensen	Johnson	Samec
Brown	Keller	Shanks
Burdorf	Kelly	Sluke
Carlson	Lagersen	Spelbrink
Child	Lightner	Spindler
Christianson, T.	Lockhart	Stahlke
Day	Melbye	Swanstrom
Enstrom	Miner	Swenson, C. J.
Gartner	Moen	Thorkelson
Gislason, C. M.	Nellermoe	Walworth
Gislason, J. B.	Nelson	Welch
Goodspeed	Neuman	Wright
Goodwin	Nordlin	
Haugland	Olsen, L. E.	
Hemstad	Olson, Lars	

Repassed in the Senate April 19th with the House amendment by a vote of 46-13, the following voting in the negative:

Bonniwell	Guilford	Naplin
Carley	Jackson	Millett
Devold	Johnson	Romberg
Dwyer	Lee	Sageng
		Schmechel

Legislative Supplement to THE WOMAN VOTER for May 1921

Published by the Minnesota League of Women Voters

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THE ACTUAL RECORD

How Your Representatives Voted on Bills of Interest to Women

The following roll-calls on the bills which composed the legislative program of the Minnesota League of Women Voters are taken from the official journals of House and Senate for the session of the legislature just adjourned. The roll-call on the bill to increase the membership of the State Board of Control, which was opposed by the League of Women Voters and other organizations on the ground that it violated sound administrative principles, is also given as being of special interest and significance.

This supplement will enable you to inform yourself accurately as to the record of your senators and representatives on measures vitally affecting the welfare of women and children, and should prove an invaluable memorandum for future reference.

It is to be remembered that final roll-calls very often do not indicate the amount of opposition which had to be reckoned with from the time bills were introduced, through the period of committee sessions, public hearings, discussion on and off the floor of the Senate and House Chamber, and the slow progress from General Orders to Calendar and Special Orders, up to the time when the vote was taken on final passage of the bill.

MOTHERS' PENSIONS

Bill to increase the Maximum allowed under the Mothers' Allowance from \$15 to \$20 a month for the first child, and \$10 to \$15 a month for succeeding children. Introduced by the Senate and House Committees on Public Welfare.

H. F. 293 Passed by the House January 28.

Yeas, 70—

Bendixen	Keller	Oren
Bernard	Kelly	Pattison
Briggs	Kleffman	Rako
Brown	Kozlak	Risse
Burdorf	Lauderdale	Rodenberg
Cameron	Lennon	Samec
Carlson	Levin	Scribner
Child	Lightner	Shonyo
Conley	Long	Spelbrink
Cullum	McGivern	Spindler
Cummings	McLaughlin	Swanstrom
Darby	McPartlin	Sweitzer
DeLury	Melbye	Swenson, E.
Dille	Miner	Taylor
Eaton	Murphy	Thomas
Emmons	Nellermoe	Thorkelson
Flaherty	Neuman	Walworth
Gartner	Nimocks	Washburn
Gerlich	Nollet	Welch
Goodwin	Nordlin	West
Hemstad	Norton	Wilkinson
Hinds	O'Keefe	Mr. Speaker
Howard	Olson, J. W.	
Hulbert	Olson, L. E.	

Nays, 37—

Baxter	Hitchcock	Ross
Christianson, T.	Holmquist	Selvig
Curtis	Hompe	Serline
Dorweiler	Johnson	Shanks
Enger	Lagersen	Stahlke
Flahaven	Miller	Stein
Gislason, C. M.	Moen	Swenson, C. J.
Goodspeed	Norby	Swenson, O. A.
Gran	Nordgren	Teigen
Grant	Parker	Thompson
Green, F. A.	Pedersen	Trowbridge
Grove	Perry, J. T.	
Haugland	Putnam	

Passed by the Senate April 20 (final session).

Yeas, 57—

Anderson	Fowler	Nolan
Baldwin	Gandrud	Orr
Benson	Gillam	Palmer
Bessette	Gjerret	Peterson
Bonniwell	Gooding	Putnam
Boylan	Guilford	Rask
Brooks	Hall	Reed
Callahan	Hamer	Ribenack
Carley	Handlan	Sageng
Cashel	Hegnes	Schmechel
Cliff	Jackson	Stapan
Coleman	Johnson	Sullivan, G. H.
Conroy	Kuntz	Sullivan, J. B.
Cosgrove	Larson	Swanson
Cumming	Lee	Turnham
Denegre	Lindsley	VanHoven
Devold	Loonam	Vibert
Dwyer	Millet	Ward
Erickson	Naplin	Wold

Nays, 2—

Adams Blomgren

Note: Just after Senator Gillam had asked that the bill be placed upon its final passage the last night of the session, Senator J. D. Sullivan moved that the Senate adjourn, which would have prevented any action upon this bill during this session of the Legislature. Those who voted in favor of the move to adjourn were:

Anderson	Guilford	Sullivan, G. H.
Baldwin	Hall	Sullivan, J. D.
Brooks	Larson	Van Hoven
Denegre	Rask	Vibert
Devold	Reed	Widell
Fowler	Ribenack	
Gjerret	Stapan	

Bills to appropriate money to enable the state to refund to counties through the Board of Control one-third of the amount expended for mothers' pensions were introduced and referred to the Appropriations Committees in House and Senate but were never reported back from committee.

MATERNITY AND INFANCY

Bill to enable the state to accept the provisions of the Sheppard-Towner Bill now before Congress. (H. F. 1098.) Introduced by the Committee on Public Health and Hospitals in the House and by Mr. Carley in the Senate. Passed the House April 18 and the Senate April 19th, Senator J. D. Sullivan being the only member to vote in the negative.

STREET TRADES.

Bill for the regulation of street trades to prevent the employment of children (S. F. 197). Introduced in the House by Mr. Pattison and in the Senate by Senator Palmer.

Passed the Senate April 6th.

Yeas, 43—

Adams	Hall	Rask
Benson	Hamer	Reed
Blomgren	Hegnes	Ribenack
Bonniwell	Hopp	Romberg
Brooks	Jackson	Sageng
Carley	Johnson	Schmeckel
Coleman	Kingsbury	Stepan
Cumming	Kuntz	Sullivan, G. H.
Denegre	Larson	Sullivan, J. D.
Dwyer	Lee	Turnham
Erickson	Lindsley	Vibert
Fowler	Loonam	Widell
Gandrud	McGarry	Wold
Gjeret	Orr	
Gooding	Palmer	

Noes, 3—
Bessette

Handlan Ward

In the House the bill was defeated March 31st, receiving only 60 affirmative votes, and 54 negative. On the following day, however, Mr. Johnson moved that the vote be reconsidered, and it was stated that many members who had voted against the bill the preceding day had done so under a misapprehension of its terms. The motion to reconsider prevailed, the following 27 members voting against the motion:

Baxter	Iverson	Neuman
Christensen, A.	Kelly	Nollet
Christianson, T.	Kozlak	Parker
Day	Lagersen	Perry, T.
Flaherty	Lee	Stahlke
Gartner	Lennon	Swanstrom
Gislason, C. M.	Lightner	Thorkelson
Hemstad	McPartlin	Warner
Holmquist	Miner	Wilkinson

Passed the House April 11th.

Yeas, 77—

Baxter	Green, F. A.	Putnam
Bendixen	Grove	Rako
Bernard	Hompe	Risse
Briggs	Hulbert	Rodenberg
Brown	Jacobson	Ross
Burdorf	Johnson	Samec
Cameron	Keller	Scribner
Carlson	Kelly	Serlin
Child	Kleffman	Shanks
Christensen, A.	Lagersen	Spindler
Christianson, T.	Lauderdale	Sweitzer
Conley	Lee	Swenson, C. J.
Curtis	Levin	Taylor
Darby	Lockhart	Thomas
DeLury	Moen	Thompson
Dille	Neuman	Thorkelson
Dorweiler	Nordgren	Walworth
Eaton	Nordlin	Washburn
Enger	Norton	Welch
Enstrom	O'Keefe	West
Flahaven	Olson, J. W.	Wicker
Girling	Olson, L. E.	Wilkinson
Gislason, J. B.	Pattison	Mr. Speaker
Goodspeed	Pedersen	
Goodwin	Perry, J. T.	
Grant	Perry, T.	

Noes, 17—

Cummings	Lightner	Sluke
Day	McPartlin	Stahlke
Flaherty	Miner	Strand
Gislason, C. M.	Nellermoe	Swanstrom
Hemstad	Nollet	Swenson, E.
Kozlak	Olson, Lars	

JURY BILLS

Bill to amend the present law defining a jury to read "a body of twelve men, or women, or both." (S. F. 164.) Introduced by Mr. Hulbert in the House and by Mr. Turnham in the Senate.

Passed the Senate April 12th.

Yeas, 35—

Adams	Erickson	Naplin
Anderson	Gjeret	Nolan
Baldwin	Gooding	Palmer
Benson	Guilford	Putnam
Bessette	Hall	Rask
Bonniwell	Hamer	Ribenack
Brooks	Jackson	Rockne
Carley	Johnson	Sageng
Cliff	Kingsbury	Swanson
Cumming	Larson	Ward
Denegre	Lee	Wold
Dwyer	Lindsley	

Noes, 2—

Cosgrove VanHoven

Passed the House April 16th without a dissenting vote.

A supplementary bill approved by the Legislative Council of the Minnesota League of Women Voters provided for the exemption from jury service of "mothers whose presence at home is reasonably required for the care of their children." On motion of Senator Hall, however, it was amended so as to provide that "any woman drawn upon either a grand or petit jury may, in the discretion of the court, be excused from such jury service upon request." This amendment is contrary to the position taken by the Legislative Council which recommended that no exemptions be allowed on the ground of sex alone. This bill as amended passed the Senate by a vote of 40-2, Senators Bessette and Cosgrove voting in the negative, and passed the House without dissent.

EDUCATION BILLS

Bill to increase the minimum school term to eight months, amended to increase the same to seven months. (S. F. 552.) Introduced in the Senate by Messrs. Benson, Bonniwell, Gjeret, Schmeckel, Larson and Gillam, and in the House by Messrs. Herried, Norton, Selvig and Shonyo.

Passed the Senate April 16th by a vote of 39-0.

Defeated in the House April 20th.

Yeas, 28—

Briggs	McPartlin	Shonyo
Cameron	Melbye	Sluke
Child	Norton	Stein
Day	O'Keefe	Sweitzer
Dille	Olson, J. W.	Swenson, C. J.
Girling	Oren	Thorkelson
Goodspeed	Perry, J. T.	Walworth
Herried	Praxel	Washburn
Kleffman	Putnam	
Long	Selvig	

Noes, 47—

Anderson	Hemstad	Pedersen
Arens	Holmquist	Risse
Baxter	Hulbert	Rodenberg
Bendixen	Jacobson	Ross
Benson	Lagersen	Scribner
Burdorf	Lauderdale	Shanks
Christensen, A.	Levin	Stahlke
Cummings	Miller	Swenson, E.
Flahaven	Moen	Swenson, O. A.
Flaherty	Nellermoe	Taylor
Gislason, J. B.	Nelson	Teigen
Goodwin	Neuman	Thomas
Gran	Norby	Thorkelson
Grant	Olson, L. E.	Wicker
Green, F. A.	Olson, Lars	Wright
Grove	Parker	

Compulsory school attendance bill—relative to the filing of criminal complaints against persons neglecting or refusing to require children in their custody to attend school (S. F. 551). Introduced in the Senate by Messrs. Benson, Bonniwell, Gjeret, Schmeckel, Larson and Gillam, and in the House by Messrs. Herried, Norton, Selvig and Shonyo.

Passed the Senate April 16th by a vote of 40-1, Senator Johnson voting in the negative. Passed in the House April 20th by a vote of 87-0.

Bills regarding the distribution of state aid for schools were so altered by amendments in committee, on the floor of the House and of the Senate, and finally in conference between the two houses that it would be impossible to indicate fairly the attitude of members by the printed record.

INTERIM COMMITTEE

Resolution providing for the appointment of an interim committee to investigate the subject of education and state aid to certain educational institutions. Introduced by Mr. Norton from the Committee on Rules.

Passed the House April 21st.

Yeas, 71—

Bendixen	Herried	Oren
Briggs	Hinds	Parker
Brown	Hitchcock	Pattison
Cameron	Holmquist	Pedersen
Carlson	Howard	Perry, J. T.
Child	Johnson	Perry, T.
Christensen, A.	Keller	Praxel
Christianson, T.	Kelly	Risse
Conley	Kleffman	Rodenberg
Cullum	Lauderdale	Ross
Cummings	Lennon	Selvig
Darby	Levin	Serline
DeLury	Lightner	Shanks
Dille	Long	Shonyo
Dorweiler	McGivern	Swanstrom
Eaton	McLaughlin	Sweitzer
Flaherty	Melbye	Swenson, C. J.
Girling	Miner	Thomas
Gislason, J. B.	Murphy	Trowbridge
Goodwin	Nollet	Warner
Gran	Norby	West
Grant	Nordgren	Wicker
Green, F. A.	Norton	Wright
Grove	Olson, J. W.	

Noes, 21—

Baxter	Gartner	Olson, L. F.
Benson	Haugland	Olson, Lars
Burdorf	Hemstad	Sluke
Curtis	Hompe	Spindler
Day	Lagersen	Stein
Enstrom	Lockhart	Swenson, O. A.
Flahaven	Nordlin	Walworth

In the Senate a similar resolution offered by Messrs. Jackson, Sageng and Benson was reported from the Committee on Rules by Mr. G. H. Sullivan, chairman, and carried by a vote of 61-0.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

Bills providing for a 48 hour week for women employed outside the home, amended to provide for a 56 hour week and to exclude nurses, cases of emergency, etc.

S. F. 568 introduced by Messrs. Sageng, Jackson, Madigan and Johnson. Passed the Senate April 20.

Yeas, 36—

Adams	Denegre	Loonam
Anderson	Devold	Millett
Benson	Erickson	Palmer
Blomgren	Fowler	Putnam
Bonniwell	Gillam	Rask
Boylan	Gjeret	Ribenack
Brooks	Gooding	Sageng
Callahan	Guilford	Stepan
Carley	Hegnes	Sullivan, G. H.
Cashel	Jackson	Swanson
Coleman	Johnson	Turnham
Conroy	Kingsbury	
Cummings		

No—

Ward

H. F. 672 introduced by Messrs. Bernard, Sweitzer, Washburn, Child and Nordlin.

Passed the House April 20th.

Yeas, 72—

Arens	Hompe	Perry, T.
Benson	Iverson	Putnam
Bernard	Keller	Rako
Cameron	Kelly	Samec
Child	Kleffman	Scribner
Cullum	Kozlak	Shanks
Cummings	Lagersen	Shonyo
Curtis	Lauderdale	Sluke
Darby	Lennon	Spelbrink
Day	Levin	Spindler
DeLury	Lightner	Stahlke
Dille	Lockhart	Strand
Eaton	Long	Swanstrom
Enstrom	McPartlin	Sweitzer
Flahaven	Melbye	Swenson, E.
Flaherty	Miner	Teigen
Gislason, C. M.	Nellermoe	Thomas
Gislason, J. B.	Nollet	Thorkelson
Goodspeed	Nordlin	Walworth
Goodwin	Norton	Washburn
Green, F. A.	Olson, J. W.	Welch
Haugland	Olson, L. E.	West
Hemstad	Olson, Lars	Wilkinson
Hitchcock	Pattison	Mr. Speaker

Noes, 24—

Baxter	Grove	Perry, J. T.
Briggs	Herried	Praxel
Christensen, A.	Hinds	Ross
Conley	Holmquist	Selvig
Enger	Jacobson	Serline
Gerlich	Neuman	Swenson, O. A.
Gran	Norby	Taylor
Grant	O'Keefe	Trowbridge

These bills as amended and passed first in the Senate and then in the House the last night of the session are identical in wording. Those opposed to the bill in the House, however, managed to defeat the motion to substitute the Senate file number of the bill for the House file number, the customary procedure necessary to make the bill become law. No roll-call was taken on this motion, and it is therefore impossible to give an official record which would indicate the whole opposition to the bill.

The recommendations of the Legislative Council for an increase in the appropriation for the Minimum Wage Commission, and for adjustment of the budget of the State Labor Department so as to provide for equal pay for equal work for the women inspectors as compared with the men, were not pushed after the passage of a bill early in the session establishing an Industrial Commission of three members to take over the work of the Minimum Wage Commission, the Labor Department, and related subjects.

LEGISLATIVE SUPPLEMENT TO THE WOMAN VOTER FOR MAY 1921

Published by the Minnesota League of Women Voters,
317 Meyers Arcade, Minneapolis, Minn.

THE ACTUAL RECORDHow Your Representatives Voted on Bills of Interest to Women.

The following roll-calls on the bills which composed the legislative program of the Minnesota League of Women Voters are taken from the official journals of House and Senate for the session of the legislature just adjourned. The roll-call on the bill to increase the membership of the State Board of Control, which was opposed by the League of Women Voters and other organizations on the ground that it violated sound administrative principles, is also given as being of special interest and significance.

This supplement will enable you to inform yourself accurately as to the record of your senators and representatives on measures vitally affecting the welfare of women and children, and should prove an invaluable memorandum for future reference.

It is to be remembered that final roll-calls very often do not indicate the amount of opposition which had to be reckoned with from the time bills were introduced, through the period of committee sessions, public hearings, discussion on and off the floor of the Senate and House Chamber, and the slow progress from General Orders to Calendar and Special Orders, up to the time when the vote was taken on final passage of the bill.

MOTHERS' PENSIONS

Bill to increase the Maximum allowed under the Mothers' Allowance from \$15 to \$20 a month for the first child, and \$10 to \$15 a month for succeeding children. Introduced by the Senate and House Committees on Public Welfare.

H. F. 293 Passed by the House January 28.

Yeas, 70 -

Bendixen
Bernard
Briggs
Brown
Burdorf
Cameron
Carlson
Child
Conley
Cullum
Cummings
Darby
DeLury
Dilley
Eaton
Emmons
Flaherty
Gartner
Gerlich
Goodwin
Hemstad
Hinds
Howard
Hulbert

Keller
Kelly
Kleffman
Kozlak
Lauderdale
Lennon
Levin
Lightner
Long
McGivern
McLaughlin
McPartlin
Melbye
Miner
Murphy
Nellermoe
Neuman
Nimocks
Nollet
Nordlin
Norton
O'Keefe
Olson, J. W.
Olson, L. E.

Oren
Pattison
Rako
Risse
Rodenberg
Samec
Scribner
Shoonyo
Spelbrink
Spindler
Swanstrom
Sweitzer
Swenson, E.
Taylor
Thomas
Thorkelson
Walworth
Washburn
Welch
West
Wilkinson
Mr. Speaker

Nays, 37 -

Baxter
Christianson, T.
Curtis
Dorweiler
Enger
Flahaven
Gislason, C. M.
Goodspeed
Gran
Grant
Green, F. A.
Grove
Haugland

Hitchcock
Holmquist
Hompe
Johnson
Lagersen
Miller
Moon
Norby
Nordgren
Parker
Pedersen
Perry, J. T.
Putnam

Ross
Selvig
Serline
Shanks
Staklke
Stein
Swenson, C. J.
Swenson, O. A.
Teigen
Thompson
Trowbridge

Passed by the Senate April 20 (final session).

Yeas, 57 -

Anderson
Baldwin
Benson
Bessette
Bonniwell
Boylan
Brooks
Callahan
Carley
Cashel
Cliff
Coleman
Conroy
Cosgrove
Cumming
Denegre
Devold
Dwyer
Erickson

Fowler
Gandrud
Gillam
Gjerset
Gooding
Guilford
Hall
Hamer
Handlan
Hegnes
Jackson
Johnson
Kuntz
Larson
Lee -
Lindsley
Loonam
Millet
Naplin

Nolan
Orr
Palmer
Peterson
Putnam
Rask
Reed
Ribnack
Sageng
Schmechel
Stepan
Sullivan, G. H.
Sullivan, J. B.
Swanson
Turnham
Van Hoven
Vibert
Ward
Wold

Nays, 2 -

Adams

Blomgren

Note: Just after Senator Gillam had asked that the bill be placed upon its final passage the last night of the session, Senator J. D. Sullivan moved that the Senate adjourn, which would have prevented any action upon this bill during this session of the Legislature. Those who voted in favor of the move to adjourn were:

Anderson
Baldwin
Brooks
Denegre
Devold
Fowler
Gjerset

Guilford
Hall
Larson
Rask
Reed
Ribnack
Stepan

Sullivan, G. H.
Sullivan, J. D.
Van Hoven
Vibert
Widell

Bills to appropriate money to enable the state to refund to counties through the Board of Control one-third of the amount expended for mothers' pensions were introduced and referred to the Appropriations Committees in House and Senate but were never reported back from committee.

MATERNITY AND INFANCY

Bill to enable the state to accept the provisions of the Sheppard-Towner Bill now before Congress. (H. F. 1098.) Introduced by the Committee on Public Health and Hospitals in the House and by Mr. Carley in the Senate. Passed the House April 18 and the Senate April 19th, Senator J. D. Sullivan being the only member to vote in the negative.

STREET TRADES

Bill for the regulation of street trades to prevent the employment of children (S. F. 197). Introduced in the House by Mr. Pattison and in the Senate By Senator Palmer.

Passed the Senate April 6th.

Yeas, 43 -

Adams
Benson
Blomgren
Bonniwell
Brooks
Carley¹/₂
Coleman
Cumming
Denegre
Dryer
Erickson
Fowler
Gandrud
Gjerset
Gooding

Hall
Hamer
Hegnes
Hopp
Jackson
Johnson
Kingsbury
Kuntz
Larson
Lee
Lindsley
Loonam
McGarry
Orr
Palmer

Rask
Reed
Ribenack
Romberg
Sageng
Schmeckel
Stepan
Sullivan, G. H.
Sullivan, J. D.
Turnham
Vibert
Widell
Wold

Nays, 3 -
Bessette

Handlan

Ward

In the House the bill was defeated March 31st, receiving only 60 affirmative votes, and 54 negative. On the following day, however, Mr. Johnson moved that the vote be reconsidered, and it was stated that many members who had voted against the bill the preceding day had done so under a misapprehension of its terms. The motion to reconsider prevailed, the following 27 members voting against the motion.

Baxter
Christensen, A.
Christianson, T.
Day
Flaherty
Gartner
Gislason, C. M.
Hemstad
Holmquist

Iverson
Kelly
Kozlak
Lagersen
Lee
Lennon
Lightner
McPartlin
Miner

Neuman
Nollet
Parker
Perry, T.
Stahlke
Svanstrom
Thorkelson
Warner
Wilkinson

Passed the House April 11th.

Yeas, 77 -

Baxter
Bendixen
Bernard
Briggs
Brown
Burdorf
Cameron
Carlson
Child
Christensen, A.
Christianson, T.
Conley
Curtis
Darby
DeLury
Dilley
Dorweiler
Eaton

Enger
Enstrom
Flahaven
Girling
Gislason, J. B.
Goodspeed
Doodwin
Grant
Green, E. A.
Grove
Hompe
Hulbert
Jacobson
Johnson
Keller
Kelly
Kleffman
Lagersen

Lauderdale
Lee
Levin
Lockhart
Moen
Neuman
Nordgren
Nordlin
Norton
O'Keefe
Olson, J. W.
Olson, L. E.
Pattison
Pedersen
Perry, J. T.
Perry, T.
Putnam
Rako

Risse
Rodenberg
Ross
Samec
Scribner
Serlin
Shanks
Spindler
Sweitzer
Swenson, C. J.
Taylor
Teigen
Thomas
Thompson
Thorkelson
Walworth
Washburn
Welch

West
Wicker
Wilkinson
Wright
Mr. Speaker

Noes, 17 -

Cummings	Hemstad	Miner	Sluke	Swanstrom.
Day	Kozlak	Nellermoe	Stahlke	
Flaherty	Lightner	Nollet	Strand	
Gislason, C. M.	McPartlin	Olson, Lars	Swenson, E.	

JURY BILLS

Bill to amend the present law defining a jury to read "a body of twelve men, or women, or both." (S. F. 164.) Introduced by Mr. Hulbert in the House and by Mr. Turnham in the Senate.

Passed the Senate April 12th.

Yeas, 35 -

Adams	Cliff	Hall	Naplin	Swanson
Anderson	Cumming	Hamer	Nolan	Ward
Baldwin	Denegre	Jackson	Palmer	Wold
Benson	Dwyer	Johnson	Putnam	
Bessette	Erickson	Kingsbury	Rask	
Bonniwell	Gjerset	Larson	Ribenack	
Brooks	Gooding	Lee	Rockne	
Carley	Guilford	Lindsley	Sageng	
			S	

Noes, 2 -

Cosgrove

VanHoven

Passed the House April 16th without a dissenting vote.

A supplementary bill approved by the Legislative Council of the Minnesota League of Women Voters provided for the exemption from jury service of "mothers whose presence at home is reasonably required for the care of their children." On motion of Senator Hall, however, it was amended so as to provide that "any woman drawn upon either a grand or petit jury may, in the discretion of the court, be excused from such jury service upon request." This amendment is contrary to the position taken by the Legislative Council which recommended that no exemptions be allowed on the ground of sex alone. This bill as amended passed the Senate by a vote of 40 - 2, Senators Bessette and Cosgrove voting in the negative, and passed the House without dissent.

EDUCATION BILLS

Bill to increase the minimum school term to eight months, amended to increase the same to seven months. (S. F. 552.) Introduced in the Senate by Messrs. Benson, Bonniwell, Gjerset, Schmeckel, Larson and Gillam, and in the House by Messrs. Herried, Norton, Selvig, and Shonyo.

Passed the Senate April 16th by a vote of 39 - 0.

Defeated in the House April 20th.

Yeas, 28 -

Briggs	Goodspeed	Norton	Putnam	Swenson, C. J.
Cameron	Harried	O'Keefe	Selvig	Thorkelson
Child	Kleffman	Olson, J. W.	Shonyo	Walworth
Day	Long	Oren	Sluke	Washburn
Dilley	McPartlin	Perry, J. T.	Stein	
Girling	Melbye	Praxel	Sweitzer	

Noes, 47 -

Anderson	Flaherty	Hulbert	Neuman	Shanks
Arens	Gislason, J. B.	Jacobson	Norby	Stahlke
Baxter	Goodwin	Lagerson	Olson, L. E.	Swenson, E.
Bendixen	Gran	Lauderdale	Olson, Lars	Swenson, O. A.
Bensen	Grant	Levin	Parker	Taylor
Burdorf	Green, F. A.	Miller	Pedersen	Teigen
Christensen, A.	Grove	Moen	Risse	Thomas
Cummings	Hemstad	Nellermoe	Rodenberg	Thorkelson
Flahaven	Holmquist	Nelson	Ross	Wicker
			Scribner	Wright

Compulsory school attendance bill - relative to the filing of criminal complaints against persons neglecting or refusing to require children in their custody to attend school (S. F. 551). Introduced in the Senate by Messrs. Benson, Bonniwell, Gjerset, Schmeckel, Larson and Gillam, and in the House by Messrs. Herried, Norton, Selvig and Shonyo.

Passed the Senate April 16th by a vote of 40-1. Senator Johnson voting in the negative.

Passed in the House April 20th by a vote of 87-0.

Bills regarding the distribution of State aid for schools were so altered by amendments in committee, on the floor of the House and of the Senate, and finally in conference between the two houses that it would be impossible to indicate fairly the attitude of members by the printed record.

INTERIM COMMITTEE

Resolution providing for the appointment of an interim committee to investigate the subject of education and state aid to certain educational institutions. Introduced by Mr. Norton from the Committee on Rules.

Passed the House April 21st.

Yeas, 71 -

Bendixen	Dorweiler	Howard	Murphy	Rodenberg
Briggs	Eaton	Johnson	Nollet	Ross
Brown	Flaherty	Keller	Norby	Selvig
Cameron	Girling	Kelly	Nordgren	Serline
Carlson	Gislason, J. B.	Kleffman	Norton	Shanks
Child	Goodwin	Lauderdale	Olson, J. W.	Shonyo
Christensen, A.	Gran	Lennon	Oren	Svanstrom
Christianson, T.	Grant	Levin	Parker	Sweitzer
Conley	Green, F. A.	Lightner	Pattison	Swenson, C. J.
Cullum	Grove	Long	Pedersen	Thomax
Cummings	Herried	McGivern	Perry, J. T.	Trowbridge
Darby	Hinds	McLaughlin	Perry, T.	Warner
DeLury	Hitchcock	Melbye	Praxel	West
Dilley	Holmquist	Miner	Risse	Wicker
				Wright.

Noes, 21

Baxter	Day	Haugland	Lockhart	Sluke
Benson	Enstrom	Hemstad	Nordlin	Spindler
Burdorf	Flahaven	Hompe	Olson, L.E.	Stein
Curtis	Gartner	Lagersen	Olson, Lars	Swenson, O. A.
				Walworth

In the Senate a similar resolution offered by Messrs. Jackson, Sageng, and Benson was reported from the Committee on Rules by Mr. G. H. Sullivan, chairman, and carried by a vote of 61-0.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

Bills providing for a 48 hour week for women employed outside the home, amended to provide for a 56 hour week and to exclude nurses, cases of emergency, etc.

S. F. 568 introduced by Messrs. Sageng, Jackson, Madigan and Johnson.

Passed the Senate April 20.

Yeas, 36 -

Adams	Callahan	Devold	Hegnes	Putnam
Anderson	Carley	Erickson	Jackson	Rask
Benson	Cashel	Fowler	Johnson	Ribenaack
Blomgren	Coleman	Gillam	Kingsbury	Sageng
Bonniwell	Conroy	Gjerset	Loonam	Stepan
Boylan	Cummings	Gooding	Millett	Sullivan, G. H.
Brooks	Denegre	Guilford	Palmer	Swanson
				Turnham

No -

Ward

H. F. 672 introduced by Messrs. Bernard, Sweitzer, Washburn, Child and Nordlin.

Passed the House April 20th.

Yeas, 72 -

Arens	Flahaven	Kleffman	Nordlin	Spindler
Bensen	Flaherty	Koxlak	Norton	Stahlke
Bernard	Gislason, C. M.	Lagersen	Olsen, J. W.	Strand
Cameron	Gislason, J. B.	Lauderdale	Olson, L. E.	Swanstrom
Child	Goodspeed	Lennon	Olson, Lars	Sweitzer
Cullum	Goodwin	Levin	Pattison	Swenson, E.
Cummings	Green, F. A.	Lightner	Perry, T.	Teigen
Curtis	Haugland	Lockhart	Putnam	Thomas
Darby	Hemstad	Long	Rako	Thorkelson
Day	Hitchcock	McPartlin	Sameo	Walworth
DeLury	Hompe	Melbye	Scribner	Washburn
Dilley	Iverson	Miner	Shanks	Welch
Eaton	Keller	Nellermoe	Shonyo	West
Enstrom	Kelly	Nollet	Sluke	Wilkinson
			Spelbrink	Mr. Speaker.

Noes, 24 -

Baxter	Gerlich	Hinds	O'Keefe	Serline
Briggs	Gren	Holmquist	Perry, J. T.	Swenson, O. A.
Christensen, A.	Grant	Jacobson	Praxel	Taylor
Conley	Grove	Neuman	Ross	Trowbridge.
Enger	Herried	Norby	Selvig	

These bills as amended and passed first in the Senate and then in the House the last night of the session are identical in wording. Those opposed to the bill in the House, however, managed to defeat the motion to substitute the Senate file number of the bill for the House file number, the customary procedure necessary to make the bill become law. No roll-call was taken on this motion and it is therefore impossible to give an official record which would indicate the whole opposition to the bill.

The recommendations of the Legislative Council for an increase in the appropriation for the Minimum Wage Commission, and for adjustment of the budget of the State Labor Department so as to provide for equal pay for equal work for the women inspectors as compared with the men, were not pushed after the passage of a bill early in the session establishing an Industrial Commission of three members to take over the work of the Minimum Wage Commission, the Labor Department, and related subjects.

BOARD OF CONTROL

Bill to increase the membership of the Board of Control from three to four members, one to be a woman, and permitting the governor to attend sessions and cast the deciding vote in case of a tie. (S. F. 624.) (This bill was disapproved by the Legislative Council and the State Board of the League of Women Voters.)

Passed the Senate March 22nd.

Yeas, 46-

Adams	Callahan	Erickson	Kuntz	Rask	Turnham
Anderson	Cashel	Gillam	Larson	Reed	VanHoven
Baldwin	Coleman	Gjerset	Loonam	Ribenack	Vibert
Benson	Conroy	Gooding	McGarry	Rockne	Ward
Bessette	Cosgrove	Hall	Nolan	Stepan	Widell
Blomgren	Cumming	Handlan	Orr	Sullivan, G.H. Wold.	
Boylan	Denegre	Hopp	Palmer	Sullivan, J.D.	
Brooks	Dryer	Kingsbury	Putnam	Swanson	

Noes, 12-

Boniwell	Devold	Guilford	Johnson	Naplin	Sageng
Carley	Gandrud	Jackson	Lee	Romberg	Schmechel

Passed the House April 19th. Amended to increase the membership to five members, at least two to be women. This amendment was adopted without a roll-call, after a motion by Mr. Child to postpone the bill indefinitely had been defeated 48-67. (This amendment was not approved by the Legislative Council or by the State Board of the League of Women Voters, but it was considered less objectionable than the original form of the bill.) On the adoption of the bill as amended the roll-call was:

Yeas, 70 -

Barter	Flahaven	Jacobson	Nordgren	Scribner
Bernard	Enger	Kleffman	Norton	Serline
Briggs	Flaherty	Lauderdale	O'Keefe	Shonyo
Cameron	Gerlich	Lee	Olsen, J.W.	Stein
Christensen, A.	Girling	Lennon	Oren	Swenson, O.A.
Conley	Grant	Levin	Parker	Taylor
Cullum	Green, F. A.	McGivern	Pattison	Thomas
Cummings	Grove	McLaughlin	Pedersen	Trovbridge
Curtis	Herreid	McPartlin	Perry, T.	Warner
Darby	Hinds	Miller	Praxel	Washburn
DeLury	Hitchcock	Murphy	Rako	West
Dille	Holmquist	Nemocks	Risse	Wicker
Dorweiler	Hompe	Nollet	Rodenberg	Wilkinson
Eaton	Howard	Norby	Ross	Mr. Speaker.

Noes, 49 -

Anderson	Enstrom	Johnson	Nelson	Spelbrink
Arens	Gartner	Keller	Neuman	Spindler
Bensen	Gislason, C.M.	Kelly	Nordlin	Stahlke
Brown	Gislason, J.B.	Lagersen	Olson, L. E.	Swanstrom
Burdorf	Goodspeed	Lightner	Olson, Lars	Swenson, C. J.
Carlson	Goodwin	Lockhart	Perry, J. T.	Teigen
Child	Haugland	Melbye	Putnam	Thorkelson
Christianson, T.	Hemstad	Miner	Samec	Walworth
Day	Hulbert	Moen	Shanks	Welch
	Iverson	Nellemoe	Sluke	Wright

Repassed in the Senate April 19th with the House amendment by a vote of 46-13, the following voting in the negative:

Bonniwell	Dryer	Johnson	Millett	Schmechel
Carley	Guilford	Lee	Romberg	
Devold	Jackson	Naplin	Sageng	

PROGRESS REPORT

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM OF THE MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

_____, 1921

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

1. Increase in the appropriation for the Minimum Wage Commission from \$10,000 for a two-year period to \$25,000 for the same period.

Included in Governor's budget

2. Increase or readjustment of the appropriation for the State Labor Department so as to give a more adequate budget to the Bureau of Women and Children, basing the amount on the principle of equal pay for equal work for the women inspectors as compared with the men inspectors and providing for the addition of at least one woman inspector.

Appropriation recommended by State Labor Department and included in Governor's budget.

3. Amendment of the laws regulating the hours of labor so as to provide for an eight-hour day and 48-hour week for women employed outside the home.

H. F. 672

2/16/21 Introduced by Bernard, Sweitzer, Washburn, Child, and Nordlin.
Referred to Committee on Public Welfare.

S.F. 568

2/18/21 Introduced by Sageng, Jackson, Madigan and Johnson
Referred to Committee on Public Welfare

, 1921

EDUCATION (AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP)

1. Enactment of bills contained in the report of the State Board of Education on the revision of state aid, substantially as printed.

H. F. 139

Introduced by Mr. Hitchcock

A bill for an act relating to the establishment of part-time schools and classes.

1/12/21 Referred to Committee on Education.

H. F. 140

Introduced by Mr. Hitchcock

A bill for an act to amend Section 3840, General Statutes 1913, relating to the school census.

1/12/21 Referred to Committee on Education.

H. F. 141

Introduced by Mr. Hitchcock

A bill for an act to amend Section 2985, General Statutes of 1913, relating to the school census.

1/12/21 Referred to Committee on Education

H. F. 142

Introduced by Mr. Hitchcock

A bill for an act to amend Section 9, Chapter 238, Laws of 1915, relating to consolidated school districts and the classification of schools in such districts.

1/12/21 Referred to Committee on Education.

H. F. 143

Introduced by Mr. Hitchcock

A bill for an act to amend Chapter 356, Session Laws of 1917, relating to evening schools and to the state school fund and repealing certain laws relating thereto.

1/12/21 Referred to Committee on Education.

H. F. 144

Introduced by Mr. Hitchcock

A bill for an act relating to education and to state aid for schools, and supplementing, revising and repealing certain laws relating thereto.

1/12/21 Referred to Committee on Education

S. S. 302

Introduced by Mr. Jackson.

A bill for an act to provide for the establishment and maintenance of public libraries in counties, cities and villages.

Referred to Committee on Education.

, 1921

EDUCATION (AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP) Cont.

2. Amendment to the existing school laws increasing the minimum school term to eight months.

H. F. 679

Introduced by Messrs. Herreid, Norton, Selvig and Shonyo.

2/16/21 Referred to Committee on Education.

3. Enactment of a bill for compulsory school attendance.

H. F. 681

Introduced by Messrs. Herreid, Norton, Selvig, and Shonyo.

Referred to Committee on Education.

UNIFORM LAWS CONCERNING WOMEN

I. Amendment of the law relating to qualifications of jurors so that women will be eligible for jury service.

H. F. 240

Introduced by Mr. Hulbert.

A bill for an act to amend General Statutes prescribing the qualifications of jurors.

1/18/21

Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

S.F. 164

Introduced by Senator Turnham

Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

, 1921

CHILD WELFARE

1. (a) Increase in the maximum allowed under the present county allowance or Mothers' Pension Law.

H. F. 293

1/20/21 Introduced by the Committee on Public Welfare

1/27/21 Committee of the Whole recommends to pass.

1/28/21 Passage.

S.F. 286

1/27/21 Introduced by Senator Gillam

Referred to Committee on Public Welfare.

(b) Appropriation as already provided for by law for state aid to counties accepting the supervision of the Board of Control in the administration of the Mothers' Pension Law.

H. F. 691

Introduced by Mr. Nollet and Mr. Flaherty

2/16/21 Referred to Committee on appropriations.

2. Enactment of a bill for the regulation of street trades to prevent the employment of children.

H. F. 243

Introduced by Mr. Pattison

1/18/21 Referred to Committee on Public Welfare

2/11/21 Reported back, Committee recommends to pass

2/11/21 Second Reading.

S.F. 197

Introduced by Senator Palmer

1/20/21 Referred to Committee on Public Welfare.

Legislative Summary

Published as a Supplement to The Woman Voter for May, 1923
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MISCELLANEOUS (Continued)

Dance Hall Regulation—Passed*

H. F. 46, a bill for an act defining and regulating public dances, and providing for the issuance of permits to conduct and hold same. Introduced by Mr. Grandstrand in the House, and in the Senate by Mr. G. H. Sullivan.

Passed the House Feb. 16. Yeas, 85—nays, 16, the following voting against the bill:

Anderson, G. A.	Iverson	Samec
Blum	Kramer	Spelbrink
Bowers	Lang	Starkey
Dilley	Long, P. J.	Welch
Enstrom	Masek	
Gehan	Peterson, C. A.	

In the Senate, on motion of Mr. Johnson, amended so as to give to the town board instead of the county board the authority for issuing permits. The following voted against the amendment: Adams, Ahles, Bonniwell, Brooks, Child, Denegre, Gillam, Jackson, Madigan, W. Nelson, Putnam, G. H. Sullivan, Wahlund.

Passed the Senate as amended March 7. Yeas, 62; nays, 0.

Further amended by a Conference Committee of the two houses, to provide that in case

of failure of the town board to act, any five freeholders may file a petition for action with the county board. Another amendment made by the Conference Committee changes the provision relating to the exclusion of minors by permitting unmarried persons between 16 and 18 to attend if accompanied by a parent or guardian or if presenting the written consent of the parent or guardian to the officer in charge. The bill was repassed in both houses with these amendments. Members of the Conference Committee were Messrs. Grandstrand, Wilkinson, G. H. Sullivan, L. P. Johnson, I. J. Lee, and Mrs. Kempfer.

Prohibiting Itinerant Carnivals—Passed

S. F. 302, introduced by Mr. Zamboni and Mr. Lennon, prohibiting certain itinerant carnivals, declaring same a public nuisance and providing penalties for participating therein.

Passed the Senate March 28. Yeas, 53; nays, 2. Mr. Kelson and Mr. Madigan voting in the negative.

Passed the House April 18, on motion of Mr. Pattison. Yeas, 76; nays, 1, Mr. Dilley voting in the negative.

BILLS OPPOSED BY THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

Excusing Women From Jury Service in Certain Cases—Defeated**

H. F. 1, introduced by Mr. Nimocks, would have provided for the exemption of women from serving on the jury in cases where "salacious" testimony might be presented.

Indefinitely postponed, Jan. 18, on recommendation of the Judiciary Committee, after a public hearing arranged by the League of Women Voters at which women of many organizations spoke in opposition to the bill.

"Blanket" or "Equal Rights" Bill—Defeated**

H. F. 761, abrogating the common law disabilities of women, and granting the same rights, privileges, and immunities to both sexes. Introduced by Miss Cain, and Messrs. Bendixen, Barnes, Stockwell, Berg, Starkey and Neller-moe.

Reported without recommendation from House Committee on General Legislation.

Indefinitely postponed on motion made by Mrs. Kempfer and carried, 78-29. The following voted against postponement:

Anderson, G. A.	Girling	Nelson
Barnes	Hitchcock	Olson
Bendixen	Hurlburt, D.	Skaiem
Berg	Iverson	Spindler
Cain	Kinneberg	Stein
Davis, R.	Kleffman	Stevens
Day	Lagerstedt	Stockwell
Dilley	Lockhart	Trovatten
Enstrom	Mauritz	Welch
Flahaven	Nellermoe	

Repeal of the Indeterminate Sentence—Defeated**

H. F. 49, introduced by Mr. Hompe, repealing the provisions of the law establishing the indeterminate sentence.

Reported without recommendation by the Committee on Crime Prevention.

Defeated in House March 24. Yeas, 27; nays, 84.

The following voted for the bill:

Cullum	Johnson, J. A.	McNelly
Deans	Kelly	Nelson
Duemke	Kinneberg	Odegard
Grandstrand	Knudsen	Peterson, C. A.
Hompe	Kolshorn	Rohne
Hough	Lammers	Scallon
Howard	Larson	Smith
Jacobson, J. N.	Lightner	Taylor
Johnson, E.	Mayman	Wilkinson

*Measures marked by a star were supported by the Legislative Council of the League of Women Voters, consisting of representatives of a number of women's organizations. Measures double starred were opposed by the Council.

THE ACTUAL RECORD

During the session of the Legislature just adjourned, The Woman Voter was published every two weeks in order to make thoroughly up-to-date reports on the progress of measures which composed the legislative program of the Minnesota League of Women Voters. The following summary has been prepared so that readers of The Woman Voter may have a record of the bills supported and opposed by the League in a form convenient for future reference. Many of the measures listed were also included in the programs of one or more other women's organizations.

The following roll-calls have been taken from the official journals of House and Senate. We regret that it is impossible to give a full account of the history of these bills in the space allotted. The bills which failed to pass are still before us for consideration, and the elements which contributed to their defeat will be carefully analyzed and reviewed in future issues. Every woman who has had practical legislation experience must realize more and more that a basic knowledge of the operation of government, especially in respect to the vital question of income and expenditure, and a sophisticated insight into the whole procedure of the law-making body, is essential to success in any far-reaching program of public welfare. This knowledge, this insight, it is the business of the League of Women Voters to develop through its program of study and observation.

The Minnesota League of Women Voters takes this occasion to thank the many public-spirited and hard-working members whose co-operation in support of measures for the promotion of the general welfare was generous and unflinching.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION TO PREVENT WAR Resolution in Favor of the U. S. Joining the World Court—Passed

The most important paragraph in this resolution reads: "That we express our earnest hope that the United States may with the least possible delay become a participant in the permanent Court of International Justice, thereby re-affirming its belief in the substitution of the rule of law for the rule of force, and as a first step toward that fuller international co-operation which is necessary for the maintenance of permanent peace and for the promotion of prosperity and justice among all peoples."

Introduced in the Senate April 19 by Messrs. Madigan, Gillam, Johnson, Thwing and Orr. A motion to suspend the rules so that the vote might be taken carried 45-10, the following voting in the negative: Boylan, Brooks, Cameron, Devold, Lund, Morin, J. W. Nelson, Nordlin, Romberg, Solberg. On the adoption of the resolution, Mr. Devold and Mr. Morin cast the only negative votes.

Introduced in the House, April 19, by Messrs. Bendixen, Norton, Gislason, Christianson, Green, Sweitzer, Bernard, Hitchcock, Nolan, Pratt, MacLean and Mrs. Paige. Passed without dissenting vote.

EFFICIENCY IN GOVERNMENT

Interim Committee on Re-Organization of State Departments—Passed

Resolution introduced into the House April 18 by Messrs. Christianson, Norton, Gislason, Hitchcock, and Moen. Provides for an interim committee of five members of the House, of which the Speaker is to serve as chairman, to investigate the feasibility of consolidating co-relating departments and eliminating superfluous bureaus and departments.

Passed the House April 19 without dissenting vote.

Not introduced in the Senate.

Proportional Representation—Not Voted on

H. F. 1280, introduced March 14 by Miss Cain, Mrs. Paige, Messrs. MacLean, Lockhart and Starkey, for a constitutional amendment authorizing cities operating under a home rule charter to adopt the system of proportional representation for the election of their local governing bodies.

Referred to Committee on Elections, reported back without recommendation March 21, and never reached for actual vote. A companion bill (S. F. 1036) was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Child.

CHILD WELFARE

Appropriation for Carrying Out Sheppard-Towner Act—Passed*

S. F. 1169, introduced by Mr. Rockne for the Senate Finance Committee, included among other appropriations for the various state departments, the appropriation of \$16,500 requested by the State Board of Health for infancy and maternity hygiene work. Passed the Senate.

Amended in the House Appropriations Committee, reducing the amount to \$15,000.

As finally passed in both houses, appropriating \$15,000 per annum, this makes a total of \$35,000 per annum available for the work in Minnesota, \$5,000 being granted by the federal government in flat aid, and \$15,000 to match the appropriation made by the state.

State Refund under Mothers' Pension Law—Lost*

S. F. 226, introduced Jan. 24, by Messrs. Rosenmeier, Orr, Schmechel, Child and Thwing, providing appropriation of \$500,000 to refund to counties one-third of the amount expended for mothers' pensions during the biennium 1923-24 (according to the provisions of Chap. 233, Laws of 1917). A similar bill (H. F. 339) was introduced in the House by Messrs. McKnight, Gislason, De Lury, Sweitzer, and Therrien.

Approved by the Senate Finance Committee and incorporated in the provisions of S. F. 1192, the bill carrying the appropriations for various forms of "semi-state" activities. Passed the Senate April 13 without dissenting vote.

The appropriation for the mothers' pension refund was dropped from the bill as reported from the House Appropriations Committee, April 18. The refund was therefore lost without a vote being taken on the question.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

Limiting the Hours of Employment for Women—Passed*

S. F. 104, introduced Jan. 12 by Mr. Madison and Mr. Jackson, prohibiting the employment of women for more than 54 hours in any one week or 9½ hours in any one day, except nurses or domestics employed in the home, and except in certain emergency cases. The authors of the House bill were Messrs. Sweitzer, Bernard, Washburn, Green and Berg.

Amended in the Senate to allow a ten-hour day and a fifty-five hour week outside cities of the first and second class, and to exempt the short-season canning industry. An amendment to exempt hotels and restaurants was proposed by Mr. Ribenack, and defeated 24-32, the following voting for the amendment:

Adams	Furlow	Ribenack
Ahles	Gillam	Rockne
Bonniwell	Haagenson	Romberg
Brooks	Hansen	Rosenmeier
Cameron	Johnson	Schmechel
Cashel	Just	Sorenson
Fickling	MacKenzie	Sweet
Frisch	Putnam	Zamboni

Passed the Senate as amended April 4.

Yeas, 49—

Adams	Gillam	Orr
Ahles	Haagenson	Pederson
Arens	Hansen	Peterson, E. P.
Bessette	Hausler	Putnam
Boylan	Illsley	Rosenmeier
Bridgeman	Jackson	Sletten
Brooks	Johnson	Solberg
Buckler	Just	Sorenson
Cameron	Kelson	Sullivan, J. D.
Carley	Landby	Sweet
Cashel	Lee	Thoe
Child	Lennon	Thwing
Denegre	Lund	Turnham
Devold	MacKenzie	Wahlund
Diesen	Madigan	
Frisch	Millett	
Furlow	Nordlin	

Nays, 6—

Bonniwell	Fickling	Peterson, N.
Dwyer	Morin	Ribenack

Further amended in the House by motion of Mr. Spindler to exempt telephone operators in towns of less than 1,500. Another amendment offered by Mr. C. R. Davis and carried by a close vote without a roll-call would have permitted the employment of women for 14 hours a day in stores, restaurants and hotels in all towns of less than 2,000. The Senate, however, refused to concur in this legalization of a 14-hour day, and the bill was later re-passed with this amendment omitted.

Passed the House April 13, yeas, 101; nays, 1, Mr. J. A. Johnson being the only member to vote in the negative.

Strengthening the Minimum Wage Law—Passed*

H. F. 222, relating to the publication of minimum wage orders and holding employers accountable for observation thereof. Introduced in the House by Messrs. McKnight, Herried and Therrien, in the Senate by Messrs. Furlow, Brooks, Boylan and Cliff.

Passed House and Senate without dissenting vote.

Requiring the Appointment of a Woman on The State Industrial Commission—Lost*

H. F. 176, requiring that at least one of the three members of the Industrial Commission should be a woman, the appointment to take place at the expiration of the term of any one of the present members. Introduced in the House by Mrs. Paige, Messrs. MacLean and Duemke, and Miss Cain (Miss Cain later withdrew her name as author).

Passed the House Feb. 6. Yeas, 68; nays, 52, the following voting against the bill:

Benson	Johnson, E.	Pratt
Bernard	Johnson, J. A.	Rodenberg
Blum	Kelly	Rohne
Christianson	Knudsen	Samec
Curtis	Kolshorn	Scallon
Dilley	Lagerstedt	Shonyo
Enstrom	Lang	Spelbrink
Escher	Lightner	Starkey
Fabel	Long, P. J.	Stevens
Farmer	Masek	Swenson, E.
Forestell	Mauritz	Swenson, O. A.
Girling	McNelly	Teigen
Green	Merritt	Thomas
Hitchcock	Moen	Veigel
Hough	Naylor	Waldal
Howard	Neuman	Welch
Jacobson, J. N.	Nimocks	
Jacobson, O. P.	Pearson	

Recommended for indefinite postponement by the Senate Committee on General Legislation on March 29. Mr. J. D. Sullivan moved the adoption of the report, and Mr. Child moved as a substitute motion that the bill be printed and placed on General Orders. The substitute motion was lost, 13-51, the following voting for the motion:

Carley	Johnson	Sweet
Child	Landby	Turnham
Diesen	Millett	Zamboni
Gillam	Romberg	
Hansen	Sletten	

The bill was then indefinitely postponed.

EDUCATION

Increased School Term—Passed*

H. F. 364, amending Section 2796, G. S. 1913, increasing the length of the minimum school year to seven months. Introduced in the House by Messrs. Nolan, Hitchcock, Walworth, Duemke, Christianson, and Norton, and in the Senate by Mr. Jackson.

Passed the House April 3, 86 yeas—no nays. An amendment offered by Mr. Herried to increase the school year to eight months was defeated without a roll-call.

Passed the Senate April 17, 50 yeas—no nays.

Revising State Aid—Passed*

H. F. 361, amending Section 9, Chapter 467, Laws of 1921, providing that in any district where a tax of 20 mills does not yield as much as \$40 per pupil the state shall pay in aid sufficient to make up the difference. Same authors as H. F. 364.

Passed the House April 3, 90 yeas—18 nays, as follows:

Davis, C. R.	Green	Shonyo
Emerson	Johnson, J. G.	Strandemo
Fisk	Knudsen	Swenson, O. A.
Forestell	Naylor	Waldal
Gislason	Pattison	Walworth
Grandstrand	Rohne	Wilkinson

Passed the Senate April 17, 48 yeas—9 nays, as follows:

Buckler	Gemmill	Peterson, N.
Frisch	Illsley	Solberg
Furlow	Just	Sullivan, G. H.

Compulsory Attendance—Passed*

S. F. 213, amending Section 2981, G. S. 1913, facilitating the filing of criminal complaints against persons failing to comply with provisions of compulsory attendance law. Introduced by Mr. Ahles in the Senate, and by Mrs. Kempfer, Mrs. Paige, and Messrs. Bendixen, J. N. Jacobson, Finstuen, Cole, and Kolshorn in the House.

Passed House and Senate without dissenting vote.

Physical Education—Passed*

H. F. 370, providing for physical training and instruction in all public schools, for instruction of teachers in normal schools, and for the appointment of a state director of physical training. Same authors as H. F. 364, and Mr. MacLean.

Passed the House April 3, 68 yeas—41 nays, as follows:

Anderson, A.	Jacobson, O. P.	Pattison
Anderson, G. A.	Johnshoy	Pratt
Anderson, S. P.	Johnson, J. G.	Rohne
Bendixen	Kempfer	Salmonson
Benson	Knudsen	Scallon
Dahle	Kramer	Shonyo
Escher	Kolshorn	Skaem
Fabel	Lammers	Spelbrink
Flahaven	Lockhart	Spooner
Geister	Mayman	Stein
Grandstrand	McNelly	Strandemo
Hulbert, C. E.	Nelson	Swenson, O. A.
Iverson	Neuman	Teigen
Jacobson, J. N.	Olson	

Passed the Senate April 17, 40 yeas, 8 nays, as follows:

Bessette	Kelson	Sorenson
Bonniwell	Landby	Thoe
Hansen	Solberg	

Teacher Helpers—Defeated*

H. F. 367, providing for the appointment of helping teachers to assist teachers in rural districts. Same authors as H. F. 364.

Defeated in House, April 3.

Yeas, 43—

Barnes	Horton	Pearson
Bernard	Hough	Samec
Cole	Hurlburt, D.	Scallon
Cullum	Kleffman	Stevens
Curtis	Kolshorn	Stewart
Dahle	Lang	Strandemo
Darby	Lockhart	Taylor
DeLury	Long, P. J.	Thomas
Dilley	MacLean	Therrien
Duemke	McKnight	Veigel
Fowler	Naylor	Walworth
Gehan	Noonan	Washburn
Gislason	Norton	Mr. Speaker
Herried	Odegard	
Hitchcock	Paige	

Nays, 71—

Anderson, A.	Haugland	Neuman
Anderson, G. A.	Hompe	Olson
Anderson, S. P.	Hulburt, C. E.	Oren
Bendixen	Iverson	Pattison
Benson	Jacobson, J. N.	Peterson, L.
Berg	Jacobson, O. P.	Pratt
Blum	Johnshoy	Rodenberg
Bowers	Johnson, E.	Rohne
Cain	Johnson, J. A.	Salmonson
Davis, C. R.	Johnson, J. G.	Shonyo
Davis, R.	Kempfer	Skaem
Day	Kinneberg	Smith
Emerson	Knudsen	Spelbrink
Escher	Kramer	Spindler
Fabel	Lagerstedt	Spooner
Farmer	Lammers	Starkey
Finstuen	Lewer	Stein
Fisk	Long, F. D.	Teigen
Flahaven	Masek	Thompson
Forestell	Mayman	Thorkelson
Geister	McNelly	Waldal
Girling	Merritt	Welch
Grandstrand	Moen	Wilkinson
Green	Nelson	

County Board of Education—Not Voted On*

H. F. 1343, introduced by Committee on Education, providing for elected county board of education with power to appoint county superintendent.

Mr. Darby moved that this bill be added to the Special Order on Educational Bills for April 3rd. The motion was lost without a roll-call. This meant that the bill was left on General Orders and was never reached for an actual vote.

Part-Time Schools and Classes—Defeated*

H. F. 649, a bill providing for part-time schools and classes for employed minors under eighteen, to be compulsory in cities of the first class, permissive on action of the school board in cities of the second and third class. Introduced by Mrs. Paige, Messrs. Norton, MacLean and McKnight.

Defeated in House April 4.

Yeas, 54—

Bendixen	Hulbert, C. E.	Odegard
Bernard	Jacobson, J. N.	Paige
Christianson	Jacobson, O. P.	Pattison
Cullum	Johnson, J. G.	Peterson, C. A.
Curtis	Kempfer	Pratt
Dahle	Kolshorn	Quinn
Darby	Lammers	Scallon
Deans	Lang	Shonyo
Emerson	Lightner	Smith
Escher	Long, F. D.	Stevens
Fowler	Long, P. J.	Strandemo
Gehan	MacLean	Sweitzer
Gislason	McKnight	Thomas
Green	Merritt	Veigel
Haugland	Murphy	Walworth
Herried	Naylor	Washburn
Hitchcock	Noonan	Wilkinson
Hough	Norton	Mr. Speaker

Nays, 69—

Anderson, A.	Hompe	Olson
Anderson, G. A.	Howard	Oren
Anderson, S. P.	Hurlburt, D.	Pearson
Barnes	Iverson	Peterson, L.
Benson	Johnshoy	Rodenberg
Berg	Johnson, E.	Salmonson
Blum	Johnson, J. A.	Samec
Bowers	Kinneberg	Skaem
Cain	Kleffman	Spelbrink
Davis, C. R.	Knudsen	Spindler
Davis, R.	Kramer	Starkey
Day	Lagerstedt	Stein
Dilley	Larson	Stockwell
Duemke	Lewer	Swenson, E.
Enstrom	Lockhart	Swenson, O. A.
Fabel	Masek	Taylor
Farmer	Mauritz	Teigen
Finstuen	Mayman	Thompson
Fisk	McNelly	Therrien
Forestell	Moen	Thorkelson
Geister	Nellermoe	Trovatten
Girling	Nelson	Waldal
Grandstrand	Neuman	Welch

MISCELLANEOUS

Family Court—Not Voted On*

H. F. 610, introduced by Mr. Pattison and Mrs. Paige, a bill to provide for the reference to the Juvenile Court Judges, in counties having a population of 33,000 or more, of cases immediately involving the welfare of children and cases involving the marital relation.

Favorably recommended by Judiciary Committee, but efforts made to get the bill put on Special Orders were unsuccessful and the bill was never reached for a vote. A companion bill was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Child, but was not reported from the Judiciary Committee.

Additional Juvenile Court Judge—Passed*

H. F. 607, introduced as a companion bill for H. F. 610, by Messrs. Duemke, McKnight, MacLean, Mmes. Hough and Paige, and Miss Cain, provides for the appointment of an additional district court judge in the Fourth Judicial District with Juvenile Court Assignment.

Passed the House March 21. Yeas, 100—nays 1, Mr. Skaem voting in the negative. On motion of Mr. Child passed the Senate April 17, without dissenting vote.

X Teach Intemperance

League Laws and their Enforcement in Minnesota

Digest Prepared July 1, 1924, by

Miss Alice Kercher, Chairman, Committee on Law Enforcement
MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

EDITOR'S NOTE

More important than the enactment of good laws is their enforcement. For the enforcement of laws that have been supported by the League of Women Voters, League members are peculiarly responsible. To give the greatest possible assistance to those who accept this responsibility, Miss Kercher has made a digest of the laws which have been enacted or amended with the support of the League and has added directions as to how to go about securing enforcement. There could scarcely be a more valuable contribution to League work and grateful League members will not only read this supplement to the Voter with unusual interest, but they will file it away for future reference.

COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE LAW

(Secs. 2976-2985, G. S. 1913, as amended by Ch. 320, Laws 1919, Ch. 488, Laws 1921, Ch. 73, Laws 1923, and Ch. 78, Laws 1923.)

Every child between eight and sixteen years of age shall attend a public or a private school in each year during the entire time that the public school of the district in which the child lives is in session. The law provides for no exceptions except when the school board excuses the pupil for one of the following reasons:

1. Because the child's physical or mental condition is such as to prevent attendance for the required time.
2. Because the child has finished the eighth grade.
3. Because the child is 14 years of age and is needed to help his parents or guardian at home during the period between April 1st and November 1st. This does not apply to cities of over 20,000 population.
4. To attend for not more than three hours in any week classes for religious instruction or to attend upon instruction according to the ordinances of some church.
5. Because there is no school within a reasonable distance from his home or that the conditions of the weather or travel make it impossible for the child to attend.

NOTE—

A. School boards may provide for the transportation of all pupils living more than one-half mile from the school for the whole or such part of the school year as the board may deem expedient. Although the board may furnish such transportation, it cannot be compelled to do so. 2747, as amended by Ch. 417, Laws, 1917.

B. Boards of consolidated school districts must provide for the transportation or expend a reasonable amount for room and board of pupils living two or more miles from school. Sec. 8, Ch. 238, Laws, 1915.

C. The State Board of Education may, in its discretion, assist school districts or the county boards of unorganized territory by providing board or transportation for isolated pupils, such assistance not to exceed \$50 annually per pupil. Sec. 7, Ch. 467, Laws 1921.

The State Board of Education defines an isolated pupil as one that lives four or more miles by the most direct travelled road from the nearest public school.

A record shall be kept of all excuses granted by the school board. The clerk shall report the names of children between six and sixteen years of age, with the excuses granted, to the teacher within the first week of school. The teachers shall report non-attendance of unexcused pupils to the county superintendent (if a rural district), to the superintendent (if in a district maintaining a high school), to the principal (if in a district having a graded school), or to the city superintendent (if in a city having a city superintendent). The parents or guardian shall be notified to send the child to school. Notification by registered mail is considered sufficient notice.

If after such a notice has been sent, the parent or guardian refuses or neglects to send the child to school, the law requires the superintendent or principal to make and file a criminal complaint against the parent, or guardian. The complaint may be made in a justice, municipal or district court.

Note:—Italics are used to indicate amendments to existing laws enacted by the 1921 and 1923 legislatures with the support of the League.

of Health to cooperate with the Federal Children's Bureau to carry out the provisions of the Act. To this end there was created under the direction of the Board a Division of Child Hygiene of which Dr. Ruth Boynton is now director. The office of the Division is on the University Campus.

The accomplishments of the division have to date (May 15, 1924) included the following:

1. A series of nine prenatal letters containing advice and information helpful to expectant mothers have been prepared. Names of women to whom letters are sent are furnished by physicians, public health nurses and lay women. 1,400 women have received letters.

2. A correspondence study course of 15 lessons has been prepared and is issued through the University Extension Division. The course may be taken individually or in groups. Over 3,900 women have registered for the course.

3. A course designed for girls in the 7th to 10th grades consists of three parts (a) personal hygiene, (b) home hygiene and sanitation, and (c) baby hygiene. These are known as the "Little Mother Classes."

4. Two full time nurses have been employed to work among the Indians of which there are more than 13,000 in the state and among whom the infant death rate is high. The work consists of home visiting, home demonstration and infant clinics.

5. Monthly prenatal clinics designed to impress upon women the need of medical care during pregnancy are being held in three selected counties—Itasca, Watonwan and Rice. The clinics are held in close co-operation with local physicians and are purely health educational in character.

6. A sterile obstetrical package has been prepared containing minimum material required for confinement in the home. The package can be prepared for \$2.00. Organized groups of women have been encouraged to make up the packages, have them sterilized at the nearest hospital and to distribute them directly or through physicians in their communities.

7. Plans for demonstrations of the projects of the Division at Farm Bureau Clubs, which are attended by rural women are being worked out through the co-operation of the county agents. Four such demonstrations have been had in Itasca county.

8. Demonstrations and distribution of literature at county fairs, talks before medical societies, women's organizations and other groups and the use of motion and stereopticon pictures, publication of articles which comprise the methods employed for dissemination of information.

Funds for carrying on the work to the close of the fiscal year, 1924-1925, have been made available by the 1923 legislature, gifts and the matching of these amounts by Federal appropriation. For the work of the next biennial period a new appropriation must be made by the 1925 Legislature.

MOTHERS' PENSION

(Ch. 435, Laws 1921)

This law provides for the support of children in their home who are under 16 years of age and who have been found by the Juvenile Court to be dependent and who are not lawfully entitled to employment certificates. (In counties not having a special Juvenile Court the Probate Court is charged with the jurisdiction of dependent, delinquent and neglected children.)

Upon request made to the Court the following facts will be ascertained by the Court:

1. Whether the mother is a widow; and if not, whether her husband is an inmate of a penal institution under sentence which will not terminate within three years, or an inmate of an insane or inebriate hospital or by reason of physical disability unable to support his family or has for one year been under indictment for the crime of abandoning such child, a fugitive from justice and that the mother has, in good faith, aided in efforts to apprehend him.

2. Whether the dependency of the child is due to the poverty of the mother without fault or improvidence on her part.

3. Whether the mother is otherwise a proper person to care for the child.

4. Whether remaining with the mother will promote the welfare of the child.

5. Whether the mother is a citizen of the United States or has declared her intention to become such and has resided in the state two years and in the county one year.

If the findings of the court are in the affirmative, it is made the duty of the court to order the payment of such sum as it deems necessary to enable the mother to support the child in the home in amount not exceeding

\$20 per month for one child and \$15 for each additional child.

In counties in which the population is not more than 33,000 (which includes all except Hennepin, Ramsey and St. Louis) the court, before making its findings, is required to notify the county attorney that the application for an allowance has been made, giving the name of the child and the name and address of the mother and fixing a time for hearing on the application. The county attorney is required to investigate the financial condition and status of the child and mother and to participate in the hearing and present such information as he has in relation to the matter.

By Ch. 194, Laws 1917, it is made the duty of the State Board of Control to promote the enforcement of all laws relating to the protection of dependent children and to co-operate with the Juvenile Court to that end. For this purpose provision has been made for the creation of Child Welfare Boards which are appointed by the Board of Control. Boards are now organized in 72 counties. One of the duties of the Child Welfare Board in the county, is to receive applications for allowances (mothers' pensions) and to advise the court of their merits and also, at the request of the court and county attorney to make such investigations as are deemed necessary.

JURY LAW

(Ch. 365, Laws 1921)

(Ch. 370, Laws 1921)

The law amends the statutes defining petit and grand juries to read as follows:

"A petit jury is a body of twelve men or women or both impaneled and sworn in the district court to try and determine, by a true and unanimous verdict, any question or issue of fact in a civil or criminal action or proceeding according to law and the evidence as given them in court."

"A grand jury is a body of men or women or both, returned at stated periods from the citizens of the county before a court of competent jurisdiction chosen by lot, and sworn to inquire as to public offenses committed or triable in the county. It shall consist of not more than 23 nor less than 16 persons and shall not proceed to any business unless at least 16 members are present."

The laws relating to the personnel of the jury apply alike to the municipal court (Sec. 275, G. S. 1913) and to the justice court (Sec. 7542, G. S. 1913).

The following classes of persons are exempt from jury service (Sec. 7962, 9100, 32, 2378 and 5031, G. S. 1913):

1. Certain named public officials, including federal officers, judges and certain state, county and city officers.
2. Attorneys.
3. Ministers.
4. Teachers of high and graded schools and academies and one teacher in each common school.
5. Physicians and surgeons.
6. One miller to each grist mill.
7. One ferry man to each ferry.
8. Telegraph operators.
9. Members of fire company.
10. Locomotive and stationary engineers.
11. Persons over 60 years of age.
12. Persons of unsound mind and discretion.
13. Persons subject to bodily infirmity.
14. Persons unable to speak and understand the English language.
15. Persons who have been convicted of an infamous crime.
16. Legislative officers and employees during session.
17. Minnesota national guard.
18. Registered pharmacists and assistants while employed as such.
19. Licensed embalmers.

It rests within the discretion of the court to excuse the following:

1. Persons who in the opinion of the court are physically or mentally unfit.
2. Persons in whose family there is serious illness.
3. Persons residing in counties where more than two terms are held yearly, for sufficient cause may be permitted to postpone service to a later term.
4. Any woman upon request.

NOTE:—

The exemption for women as provided in the amendment supported by the League, which failed to pass, was as follows: "Except that the court may excuse those actually engaged in nursing the sick and mothers of families whose presence at home is reasonably required for the care of their children." (H. F. 778.)

tained eight months, to-wit, three-fourths of \$150 for each first grade teacher employed. (Sec. 8, Ch. 467, Laws 1921, as amended by Ch. 332, Laws 1923.)

The legislature has not provided any specific method for the enforcement of the law. However, there is no question but that an aggrieved citizen may, by a proceeding instituted in the district court, secure an order requiring a school board to maintain school for the required period.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION (Ch. 323, Laws 1923)

This law requires that all pupils in our public schools, boys and girls, shall receive physical and health education, training and instruction. Pupils mentally or physically unfit to take the regularly prescribed courses are to be given courses modified to meet their condition.

The law specifically recites that it cannot be construed to require the mental or physical examination of any pupil if the parent or guardian objects and notifies the teacher or principal of his objection.

All teachers' training schools must provide courses in physical and health education, training and instruction and all students attending such schools are required to take such courses.

Provision is made for the appointment of a State Director of Physical and Health Education, who, under the direction of the Commissioner of Education, is charged with the duty of administering the act and prescribing the courses of study required. Pursuant to this provision Mr. E. W. Everts, Department of Education, Historical Building, St. Paul, Minn., has been appointed.

Complaints of non-compliance with the law should be made to the local board of education and if the cause for complaint continues after the matter has been taken up by the local board, the facts should be reported to Mr. Everts.

A carefully prepared program of physical and health education for rural schools has been prepared and distributed. Courses for graded and high schools are being prepared and will be ready for distribution at the beginning of the 1924-25 school year.

STREET TRADES (Ch. 318, Laws 1921)

By this law boys under 16 years of age and girls under 18 years of age are prohibited from engaging in peddling, bootblacking, distributing or selling newspapers, magazines, periodicals or circulars upon the streets in public places in cities of the first, second, or third class (which includes all cities over 10,000 population, according to the last state census).

Excepted from this rule, however, are boys between 14 and 16 who, having made application to the school authorities as in case of an application for an employment certificate, shall receive permission and badge from the officer authorized to issue employment certificates (superintendent of schools, or persons authorized by him, or where no superintendent, by the chairman of the school board or person authorized by such chairman) permitting him to engage in one of the above listed occupations between 5 A. M. and 8 P. M., but at no other time. The badge is only good in the city where issued and cannot be transferred. It must be displayed at all times while the holder is engaged in any of the occupations named in such manner as the officer who has issued it may prescribe. Any boy who has received a badge may sell evening extra editions of daily newspapers after eight o'clock, so long as this does not conflict with any existing curfew ordinance.

The law has no application to regularly employed newspaper carriers or to persons distributing papers to regular subscribers.

The school attendance officers are charged with the enforcement of this law, and all violations should be reported to them.

In St. Paul reports of violations should be made to Mr. W. H. Orne, Attendance Division, Board of Education, Madison School, 10th and Cedar, St. Paul, Minn. In Minneapolis reports should be made to Mr. N. H. Hegel, Attendance Division, Board of Education, Minneapolis.

Persistent violation of the law constitutes the child a delinquent. (A delinquent child is subject to the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court in counties of over 50,000 and to the jurisdiction of the Probate Court in counties under 50,000. In cases of persistent violation the facts should be presented to the judge of the proper court.)

PUBLIC DANCES (Ch. 139, Laws 1923)

This law defines a public dance to be any dance in which the public may participate by payment, directly or indirectly, of an admission fee, price for dancing or membership fee and a public dancing place as any space or room open to the public for a public dance.

The holding of a public dance (unless under the supervision of municipal authorities) without a permit issued by the governing authority is expressly prohibited. In cities and villages the governing authority is the council; within an organized town, the town board; and elsewhere in the county, the county board.

The permit may be issued to cover one or more dances and for a period of not more than one year and may fix the time when the dances for which issued shall stop.

The law specifically defines the persons to whom a permit may be issued as follows:

1. Persons of good moral character (which fact must be evidenced by the affidavit of two persons accompanying the application for a permit).
2. Persons who have not within five years been convicted of a felony, gross misdemeanor or any provision of this law.

Permits shall not issue to the following:

1. Persons of bad character.
2. Persons who have within five years been convicted of a felony, misdemeanor or any provisions of this law.
3. A keeper of a disorderly house.
4. A person whose dancing place is connected, directly or indirectly, with any room in which intoxicating liquors are sold, given away or otherwise used.
5. A person whose dancing place has connected with it private apartments or rooms (except such as are used for legitimate business purposes) or which can be reached by stairs, elevator or passage way from the dancing place.

Before a permit is issued the governing authority must satisfy itself that the dancing place is:

1. Properly ventilated.
2. Equipped with necessary toilets.
3. Equipped with necessary washrooms.
4. Equipped with lighting facilities.
5. And that it is not likely to become a public nuisance or a detriment to morals.

Applications for permits shall be filed with the city clerk (if in a village or city), with the town clerk (if in an organized town) and with the county auditor (if anywhere else in the county).

The application shall state the name of the person or organization wishing to hold the public dance and the area of the dancing floor. The applications will be presented at the next meeting of the governing body and any objection to the issuance of the permit should be presented at this meeting.

The law is violated if the following occurrences take place:

1. If intoxicating liquors are sold, given away or used in the dancing place or any room connected with it or within 1,000 feet of the entrance to the dancing place and also if the holder of the dance knowingly permits any person to drink any intoxicating liquors in the dancing place. (Violation of this provision makes revocation of the permit mandatory and the facts should be presented to the governing body.)
2. If indecent and immodest dances are allowed.
3. If the hall is not brightly lighted.
4. If dances are held while lights are dimmed, extinguished or turned low.
5. If speaking in a rude, boisterous, obscene or indecent manner is permitted.
6. If intoxicated persons, prostitutes or persons of known immorality are admitted.
7. If unmarried persons under 16 years of age are admitted unless accompanied by parent or guardian.
8. If unmarried persons under 18 and over 16 years of age are admitted unless accompanied by parent or guardian or with the written consent of such parents or guardians, which consent must be presented to the police officer in charge of the dance.
9. If dances do not stop at 12 o'clock Saturday night.

10. If dances on other occasions than Saturday night do not stop at such time as is fixed in the permit or at such time as may be fixed by ordinance or resolution of the council or town board.

11. If an officer of the law is not present. (In cities and villages such officer of the law is to be designated by the chief peace officer and in other cases by the sheriff. Fees for such attendance must be paid in advance by the holder of the dance.)

12. If the permit is not posted in the dancing place. Penalty for violation of the law is imprisonment in the county jail for not more than three months or by a fine of not more than \$100. It is made the specific duty of the county attorney to enforce the provisions of the law and to prosecute all violations.

Permits may be revoked by the governing authority at any time and the governing authority shall revoke a permit held by a person convicted of violating this law.

In any village of not more than 1,000 inhabitants or in any town, five or more freeholders may petition the village council or town board that the dancing place is being conducted contrary to law. The law requires the council or board to act upon the petition within ten days after it has been filed with the town clerk or village recorder. If the petition is denied or not acted upon within ten days, then any five freeholders may file a petition with the county board (county auditor, clerk of the board). It is made the duty of this board to revoke the license if it is found that the dancing place is conducted contrary to law. The Attorney General will give careful attention to inquiries made in relation to enforcement and violations.

ITINERANT CARNIVALS (Ch. 428, Laws 1923)

Itinerant carnivals are prohibited and declared to be a public nuisance.

This statute defines an itinerant carnival to be any show, act or exhibition which is held in the open or indoors or upon or within any public or private grounds of the state or of any incorporated municipality thereof and at which congregate and assemble, with or without payment of an admission fee, a promiscuous gathering of people as spectators or otherwise and at which—

1. Lewd or obscene features are a part; or
2. Gambling concessions are given or games of chance practiced; or
3. Any persons are engaged in immoral pursuits; or
4. Attractions are exhibited affecting the health or morals of the community.

To participate in allowing or to conduct an itinerant carnival is punishable by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100, or imprisonment in the county jail or city workhouse not less than 30 days nor more than three months.

For enforcement procedure see "Machinery of Law Enforcement," address by Clifford L. Hilton, before Institute of Governments and Politics, Minnesota League of Women Voters, Nov. 8, 1923. Inquiries relative to violations of enforcement of the law addressed to the Attorney General, St. Paul, Minn., will receive careful attention.

HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT (Ch. 422, Laws 1923)

Employment of any woman more than 9½ hours in any day and 54 hours in any week is prohibited, except in the following classes of employments:

1. Domestic.
2. Care of the sick.
3. Emergency employment involving the safety, health, morals or welfare of the public.
4. Night employment of employees who are at their places of employment 12 hours and who have an opportunity to sleep four hours.
5. Telephone operators in municipalities of less than 1,500.

A woman may be employed in more than one place in one day but the total number of hours of her employment must not exceed 9½ in any day and 54 per week. An employer who knowingly employs a woman for a period which combined with her previous employment on the same day exceeds the limitation set violates the law.

Violation of the law by an employer is subject to a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 and whenever the employer has been notified by the Industrial Commission or by the service of a summons in a prosecution that he is violating the act, punishment in a like amount is provided for each day the violation continues after notification.

Employers are required to post an abstract of the provisions of this law in a conspicuous place in the room where women work and a schedule of the hours required—the time fixed for beginning work and the time fixed for stopping. This abstract is prepared and provided by the Industrial Commission.

Employers are also required to keep time books and a record of every woman employed in the establishment. These records and books must be open to the inspection of the members of the Industrial Commission. Failure to keep such records and refusal to exhibit them as required or making any false statement to members of the Industrial Commission is a misdemeanor upon conviction of which punishment by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$25, or imprisonment for 10 days, may ensue.

The Industrial Commission is charged with the enforcement of this act. The staff of investigators is limited to five and it is not possible for them to know enforcement conditions at all times in all parts of the state without the assistance of interested citizens. When violations occur, report the facts to Miss Louise Schutz, Chief, Division of Women and Children, Industrial Commission of Minnesota, Bremer Arcade, St. Paul, Minn.

MINIMUM WAGE ORDERS (Amendment as to notice to employers—Ch. 153, Laws 1923)

The minimum wage law makes it the duty of the Industrial Commission to determine the wages sufficient to maintain women and minors in health and necessary comforts. Upon such a determination the Industrial Commission issues an order, effective in 30 days, notice of which order is to be given to the employer in the following manner: *The order shall be printed in one issue of a daily newspaper published in each of the cities of the first class (Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth and Winona) at least 20 days before it becomes effective.* It is also required that a copy of the order shall be mailed to each employer whose name and address is known to the Commission. Failure to mail the order does not, however, relieve the employer from the duty to comply with the provisions of the order.

Each employer is required to post a copy of the order in a conspicuous place in the workroom where women are employed. Under the order now in force the following schedule of rates of pay for women and minors are fixed on the basis of a week of not less than 36 hours nor more than 48 hours:

1. In municipalities of 5,000 or over, \$12 per week and an additional 25c per hour for each hour in excess of 48 for workers of ordinary ability.
2. In villages and cities under 5,000, \$10.25 per week and an additional 21½c for each hour in excess of 48 for workers of ordinary ability.
3. Apprentices 18 years of age or over in municipalities of 5,000 or more population, for the first three months, \$9.12, with 19c for each hour in excess of 48; for the second three months, \$10.56 with 22c for each hour in excess of 48. Thereafter the employee is deemed to be of ordinary ability.
4. Apprentices under 18 years of age in municipalities of 5,000 or more population for the first three months, \$7.68 with 16c for each hour in excess of 48; for the second three months, \$9.12 with 19c for each hour in excess of 48 and for the third three months, \$10.56 with 22c per hour for each hour in excess of 48.
5. Apprentices under 18 in any place other than a municipality of 5,000 or over for the first three months, \$6.48 and 13½c per hour for each hour in excess of 48; for the second three months, \$7.68 and 16c for each hour in excess of 48 and for the third three months, \$9.12 and 19c for each hour in excess of 48. Thereafter such employee shall be deemed of ordinary ability.
6. Apprentices 18 years of age or over in any place other than a municipality of 5,000 or over for the first three months, \$7.68 and 16c for each hour in excess of 48; for the second three months, \$9.12 and 19c for each hour in excess of 48. Thereafter such employee shall be deemed of ordinary ability.

The Industrial Commission of Minnesota is charged with the enforcement of this law. All violators should be reported promptly to Miss Louise Schutz, Chief, Division of Women and Children, Industrial Commission, Bremer Arcade, St. Paul, Minn.

MATERNITY AND INFANCY BILL (Ch. 392, Laws 1921)

This measure accepts the provisions of the Sheppard-Towner Act by which Congress authorized certain appropriations for the promotion of public health by providing protection in maternity and infancy. It authorized the State Board

BILLS OPPOSED BY LEAGUE

Repeal of Refund Provision in Mothers' Pension Law—Not Voted On.

H. F. 22 introduced by Mr. Hompe January 12, providing for the repeal of Sections 13 and 14, Chapter 233, Laws, 1917. Recommended to pass by the Appropriations Committee February 4. "Progressed" three times with the consent of the author which action placed it last among the bills on General Orders. It did not reach a vote. No similar bill introduced in the Senate.

Restricting the Operation of the Minimum Wage Law to Cities of 5,000 or Over—Not Voted On.

H. F. 242 introduced by Mr. Whitney January 26. Reported by the Committee on Labor April 1 with the recommendation that it be returned to the author. No companion bill introduced in the Senate.

Amendment to Minimum Wage Law Exempting Women and Minors Employed as Telephone Operators or Hotel Employees in Towns Under 1,500—Not Voted On.

S. F. 159 introduced by Senators Gemmill and Schmechel January 22, amending Section 12, Chapter 547, Laws 1913. Reported without recommendation from the Committee on Labor and placed on General Orders where it did not come up for a vote. No companion bill introduced in the House.

Amendment to 54 Hour Law for Women Exempting Hotel Employees—Not Voted On.

H. F. 189 introduced by Mr. Iverson January 21, amending Section 1, Chapter 422, Laws 1923. Reported from Committee on Public Welfare and Social Legislation March 18 with a recommendation that the bill be indefinitely postponed. A minority report signed by Mrs. Kempfer and Messrs. Johnshoy, Adams, Fredriksen and Finstuen that the bill be printed and placed on General Orders was adopted. It did not reach a vote. No companion bill in the Senate.

Amendment to 54 Hour Law Exempting Women Employed in Canneries—Not Voted On.

S. F. 595 introduced by Senator Cliff February 19, amending Section 1, Chapter 422, Laws 1923, to provide that women working in canneries that do not operate more than 60 days in the year shall not be subject to the law. Reported from the Committee on Labor without recommendation and placed on General Orders. It did not come up for vote. No similar bill introduced in the House.

Amendment to Indeterminate Sentence Law—Not Voted On.

H. F. 31 introduced by Mr. Wilkinson January 12, amending Section 6, Chapter 298, Laws 1911, and repealing Section 10819, G. S. 1923, relating to parole of prisoners. Referred to Committee on Judiciary and never reported out of committee. No companion bill introduced in the Senate.

Primary—Convention—Not Voted On.

H. F. 15 introduced by Mr. Stevens January 12, providing for changes in the present system of nominating candidates and selecting delegates to party conventions by the direct primary. Reported by the Committee on Elections, April 17, with the recommendation that the bill be returned to the author.

S. F. 587 introduced by Mr. Cameron February 18 and referred to the Committee on Elections from which it was never reported.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

Requiring the Appointment of a Woman on the State Industrial Commission—Not Voted On.

H. F. 524 amending Section 2, Chapter 81, Laws, 1921, providing that one of the three members of the Industrial Commission shall be a woman. Introduced by Mrs. Paige February 9. Referred to the Civil Administration Committee and never reported out of committee.

S. F. 677 introduced by Mr. Johnson February 25 and referred to Civil Administration Committee, where it remained.

One Day Rest in Seven—Not Voted on.

H. F. 582 introduced February 11 by Messrs. Pratt, Starkey, Bowers, Atwood, Lommen, McDonough and C. A. Peterson, applying to both men and women employees in certain employments. Amended by the Committee on Labor and reported without recommendation April 2. Mr. Starkey made a motion on April 17 that the bill be made a Special Order for April 20. The motion was lost by a vote of 78 to 42.

S. F. 609 introduced by Senators Hausler, Nordlin and Memmer February 19. Recommended to pass by the Committee on Labor and placed on General Orders. It did not reach a vote.

AMENDMENTS TO REGISTRATION LAW

The law providing for the permanent registration of voters in cities of first class, passed at the last session of the legislature, became effective January 1, 1924. An amendment to Section 7, Chapter 305, Laws of 1923, was adopted in this session to become effective immediately. It provides for the registration of absent voters by mail in accordance with certain specified requirements. This will free absentee voters from the necessity of registering in person in order to qualify to vote.

A further important amendment to Section 380, General Statutes 1923, extends the application of the permanent registration law to all cities in the state having a population of over 10,000 and creates the office of Commissioner of Registration to be held by the city clerk in such cities. The terms of the amendment require the city clerk to fix one day as a registration day in 1926 prior to the primary election when voters may register in their local precincts. For the remainder of the year, except during a period of fifteen days preceding an election, voters may register at the city clerk's office and at places designated by him.

Our local leagues in cities affected by this amendment now have the responsibility already assumed by the leagues in Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth, to see that the necessary information reaches their members and that women are urged to register early after the act is put into operation. The amendment reads, "As soon as possible after the passage of this act and not later than January 1, 1926, the commissioner of registration shall proceed to take the necessary steps for establishing the registration plan in cities of more than 10,000 inhabitants."

Additional copies of this Legislative Supplement may be secured for general local distribution. Let us know as soon as possible what quantity you wish in order that we may place our order for an extra supply.

FILE COPY Legislative Summary

SUPPLEMENT TO WOMAN VOTER

May, 1925

EFFICIENCY IN GOVERNMENT

Reorganization of State Government—Passed.

H. F. 527 as proposed by the Interim Committee was introduced in the House by Messrs. Norton, Dahle and Gislason. This was later replaced by H. F. 1337 for which S. F. 674 was substituted by motion on April 7th.

The bill was introduced in the Senate by Mr. MacKenzie. Following the adoption of amendments seriously handicapping the purpose of the bill, proposed by the opposition led by Mr. Rockne and Mr. Devold, the bill was passed in the Senate on April 2. The vote was yeas, 58; nays, 8.

The bill as transmitted from the Senate was amended in the Civil Administration Committee of the House to restore the essential provisions of the original bill as prepared by the Interim Committee. In this form it was voted in the House and passed on April 8. The vote was yeas, 110; nays, 16. Mr. Wilkinson led the opposition to the bill. Those who voted in the negative were:

Anderson, G. A.	Lommen	Starkey
Atwood	McDonough	Swenson, E.
Dammann	Nellermoe	Washburn
Davis, R.	Nelson	Wilkinson
Enstrom	Salmonson	
Hurlburt, D.	Spindler	

The Senate then refused to concur in the House amendments and a conference committee was appointed to act with a like committee of the House. The conference report was adopted in the House April 17 without a roll call. The final vote on the repassage of the bill as amended was; yeas, 116; nays, 9. Those voting in the negative were:

Anderson, G. A.	Hurlburt, D.	Nellermoe
Dammann	Lommen	Spindler
Davis, R.	McDonough	Wilkinson

The conference report was considered in the Senate on April 18th and adopted by a vote of 37 to 29. The vote then occurred on the repassage of the bill as amended and there were yeas, 47; nays, 19. Those voting in the negative on the conference report are shown below. Those men who changed from the negative to the affirmative and voted for the passage of the bill in the final vote are indicated by a star:

Ahles*	Hausler	Nordlin
Arens	Jackson*	Pederson*
Bonniwell	Kelson	Ribenack
Boylan	Landby	Romberg*
Bridgeman	Lee*	Sletten
Buckler	Lund	Solberg*
Cameron	Memmer	Thoe*
Devold	Morin	Wahlund*
Fickling	Nelson, W.*	Zamboni*
Haagenson	Nelson, J. W.	

The re-organization bill as passed by the legislature is acceptable to friends of the measure even though certain of its provisions, notably those having to do with consolidation of departments, were modified so as to somewhat weaken the original plan. The bill, however, represents a significant step forward in the introduction of greater efficiency into our state government and its operation will be followed with great interest during the period before the convening of another legislature.

CHILD WELFARE

Appropriation for Maternity and Infancy Work under the Sheppard Towner Act—Passed

H. F. 1459 providing for the appropriation of money for the expenses of state government included, in the grant to the State Board of Health, an allowance of \$21,000 per annum for "Maternity and infancy protection." This appropriation will entitle the state to receive an equal amount from the federal government, being the maximum amount available to Minnesota under the Sheppard Towner Act. In addition we shall receive a grant of \$5,000 per annum, being the flat aid provided for in the federal law to states that meet the terms of the law. The total money available for financing this work in the state during the coming biennium will therefore be \$47,000 for each year.

Appropriation for State Refund to Counties Under the M thers' Pension Law—Lost

H. F. 765, S. F. 647 provided for an appropriation of \$575,000 to enable the state to refund to counties one-third of their expenditures for mothers' pensions for the 1924-25 biennium. Neither the House Appropriations Committee nor the Senate Finance Committee incorporated these bills in the final appropriation measures that were submitted to the legislature. Another legislative session has therefore closed without a vote on this question.

Ratification of Child Labor Amendment—Lost

H. F. 664 a resolution to ratify the amendment, introduced by the Committee on Public Welfare February 19. Mr. Wilkinson proposed an amendment substituting "rejected" for "ratified" in the resolution, when the question came to a vote February 26, which amendment was adopted. The vote was yeas, 67; nays, 58. The question being taken on the passage of the resolution to reject ratification, the vote changed to yeas, 68; nays, 56, due to the fact that Mr. A. Anderson changed his vote and Mr. Spooner failed to vote.

Voting for rejection (68) were:

Adams	Holladay	Pearson
Anderson, A.	Hompe	Prince
Andrews	Hulbert, C. E.	Quinlivan
Borg	Iverson	Quinn
Christenson	Jacobson	Rohne
Dahl	Johnson, J. G.	Scallon
Dahle	Johnson, R. G.	Schneider
Dammann	Knudsen	Smith
Dunn	Kolshorn	Spelbrink
Dutton	Kramer	Stevens
Emerson	Lagerstedt	Strandemo
Escher	Lewer	Swenson, O. A.
Fabel	Lichtner	Teigen
Farmer	Long, F. D.	Tharrien
Finstuen	Long, P. J.	Undlin
Fisk	Lord	Veigel
Flahaven	Mayman	Wahdahl
Forestell	Merritt	Washburn
Fredricksen	Moen	Whitney
Gehan	Montgomery	Wilkinson
Gislason	Neuman	Wilson
Green	Odgaard	Mr. Speaker
Haugland	Parks	

Voting against rejection (56) were:

Aldrich	Herfindahl	Paige
Anderson, G. A.	Herreid	Paulson
Anderson, S. P.	Hurlburt, D.	Peterson, C. A.
Atwood	Hurlshoy	Peterson, L.
Barnes	Johnson, E.	Pratt
Benson	Johnson, E. C.	Rodenberg
Blum	Johnson, G. W.	Rosetter
Bowers	Kempfer	Salmonsens
Brophey	Kinneberg	Samek
Cullum	Lodin	Scribner
Davis, R.	Lommen	Skaiem
Day	MacLean	Spindler
Deans	Masek	Starkey
Dilley	McDonough	Stockwell
Duemke	McKnight	Sweitzer
Enstrom	Naylor	Swenson, E.
Erickson	Nellermoe	Thielen
Hart	Nelson	Thorkelson
Hastings	Olson	

EDUCATION

County Board of Education—Not Voted On

H. F. 420 was introduced by Mr. Lord and Mr. R. C. Johnson. On February 26th it was reported back by the Education Committee to which it had been referred and returned to the author.

S. F. 422, introduced by Mr. Wahlund, met the same fate in the Senate Education Committee.

Teachers' Retirement Fund—Not Voted On

H. F. 342, introduced by Mr. Lord and Mr. Strandemo and referred to the Education Committee, was reported back by that committee and referred to the Appropriations Committee. The latter committee reported the bill on April 15th with the recommendation that it be returned to the author. Therefore no vote was taken.

S. F. 348, introduced by Mr. Jackson was recommended to pass by the Education Committee. It was then referred to the Finance Committee and reported back to be placed on General Orders. Later it was re-referred to the Finance Committee, keeping its place on General Orders. It remained in committee and did not reach a vote in the Senate.

At the very end of the session, when it was apparent that these bills could not pass, certain routine administrative improvements in the existing law were incorporated in H. F. 1356 at the instigation of the trustees of the Teachers' Retirement Fund. This bill passed, but it is comparatively unimportant and should not be confused with the proposed measures which failed of passage.

The Senate action on the rejection resolution referred from the House, as taken on March 17th was reported in the Voter for April. A move by the opposition on March 24 to force the resolution to a vote by making it a special order for a certain day failed to secure the 44 votes necessary to carry it, the vote being 38 to 24. On April 14 a vote was again taken on a motion made by Mr. Nordlin to indefinitely postpone action on the resolution. The motion was lost by a vote of 39 to 25. The vote then occurred on the adoption of the rejection resolution which carried by a vote of 36 to 24.

Those voting for rejection (36) were:

Aldrich	Haagenson	Rockne
Bonniwell	Illsley	Romberg
Brooks	Johnson	Rosenmeier
Cameron	Just	Schmechel
Carley	Larson	Serline
Cashel	Lund	Sorenson
Cliff	MacKenzie	Stevens
Denegre	Madigan	Sullivan, G. H.
Fickling	Nelson, W.	Sullivan, J. D.
Furlow	Peterson, E. P.	Sweet
Gemmell	Putnam	Thoe
Gillam	Ribenack	Zamboni

Those voting against rejection (28) were:

Adams	Hansen	Morin
Arens	Hausler	Nelson, J. W.
Bessette	Jackson	Nordlin
Bridgeman	Kelson	Orr
Buckler	Landby	Pederson
Child	Lee	Peterson, N.
Devold	Lennon	Sletten
Diesen	Memmer	Solberg
Dwyer	Millett	Thwing
		Turnham

It is interesting to note that in both the House and the Senate there were only two votes to spare in the votes against ratification since 66 votes in the House and 34 votes in the Senate is the required majority for the passage of a bill.

MISCELLANEOUS

Amendment to Adultery Law—Not Voted On

S. F. 285, amending Section 8702, G. S. 1913, introduced by Senators Lee, Sletten, Arens, Pederson, Romberg, Schmechel, N. Peterson, Haagenson, Wahlund, Lund and Solberg on January 30. Reported from the Public Welfare Committee February 4 with a recommendation that the bill pass. Placed on General Orders where it did not reach a vote. No companion bill introduced in the House.

Family Court—Not Voted On

H. F. 508 introduced by Mrs. Paige and Mr. Lightner February 9, providing for the reference to the Juvenile Court Judge in counties of over 33,000, of cases not arising under the existing Juvenile Court laws, but immediately involving the welfare of children and the marital relation. Recommended to pass by the Judiciary Committee March 24, but did not reach a vote. No companion bill introduced in the Senate.

Amendment to Public Dance Bill—Passed

H. F. 166 introduced by Mrs. Paige, amending Section 11, Chapter 139, Laws, 1923, to provide that no public dance shall be held between the hours of 1:00 A. M. and 6:00 A. M. on week days or on Sunday during the hours preceding 12:00 M.

Passed the House on February 9. Yeas, 92; nays, 31.*

Passed the Senate on the last day of the session. Yeas, 51; nays, 1, Mr. Bessette voting in the negative.

Marriage Bill—Lost

H. F. 241 introduced by Mr. McKnight February 26, providing for repealing, consolidating and extending existing laws in relation to marriage. Amended in the Committee on Public Welfare and Social Legislation and the provisions abolishing common law marriage for the future stricken out.

Passed the House February 25 as amended. Yeas, 78:

Adams	Herfindahl	Nellermoe
Aldrich	Herreid	Nelson
Anderson, A.	Holladay	Odegard
Anderson, S. P.	Hulbert, C. E.	Olson
Barnes	Hurlburt, D.	Paige
Benson	Jacobson	Paulson
Borg	Johnshoy	Pearson
Bowers	Johnson, E.	Peterson, C. A.
Brophey	Johnson, E. C.	Pratt
Cullum	Johnson, G. W.	Rodenberg
Dahl	Johnson, J. G.	Salmonsens
Dahle	Kempfer	Samek
Davis, R.	Lewer	Scribner
Day	Lightner	Smith
Deans	Lodin	Spindler
Duemke	Long, F. D.	Starkey
Dutton	Long, P. J.	Strandemo
Emerson	Lord	Sweitzer
Escher	MacLean	Swenson, E.
Farmer	Masek	Therrien
Finstuen	Mayman	Thielen
Forestell	McKnight	Thorkelson
Fredricksen	Merritt	Veigel
Gehan	Moen	Washburn
Hart	Montgomery	Whitney
Hastings	Naylor	Mr. Speaker

Nays, 42:

Anderson, G. A.	Hompe	Prince
Atwood	Iverson	Quinlivan
Blum	Johnson, R. G.	Rohne
Christenson	Kinneberg	Rosetter
Dammann	Knudsen	Schneider
Dilley	Kozlak	Skaiem
Dunn	Kramer	Spelbrink
Enstrom	Kolshorn	Spooner
Erickson	Lagerstedt	Stockwell
Fabel	Lommen	Swenson, O. A.
Fisk	McDonough	Teigen
Flahaven	Neuman	Waldal
Gislason	Parks	Wilkinson
Green	Peterson, L.	Wilson

S. F. 175 introduced by Mr. Sweet. Referred to Public Welfare Committee and never reported out of committee.

*See the Woman Voter, issue of March 2, for names of those voting against the bill.

mpls.
February 3, 1927

STATUS OF BILLS IN THE LEGISLATURE

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

EDUCATIONAL BILLS

Teacher Tenure Bill

House File 77 - Introduced by Gehan, Paige, Sweitzer, Peterson, C.A., Blum, Wright Brophey, Kennedy, Lundeen, Cullum, McDonough, Deming, Wellermoe, Scribner and Munn on January 13, 1927

S.F. 205 - Introduced by Adams, Child, MacLean, Anderson, Orr, Turnham, Ribenack Duemke, Hausler, Nelson, Morin, Swenson, Cannon, Lennon on 1-28-27
In Committees on Cities of the First-Class in both Houses (House Committee Chairman, Mr. Lightner of St. Paul; Senate Committee Chairman, Brooks)
A hearing of the House Committee set for 10:30 A.M., Monday, February 7.

Teachers' Retirement Fund Bill

House File 222 - Introduced by Mr. Lord of Faribault County on January 24, 1927.

S.F. 223 - Introduced by Mr. Sullivan of Stillwater on January 26, 1927

In the Education Committee in both Houses (House Committee chairman, Mr. Lord; Senate Committee Chairman, Mr. Thwing). A public hearing arranged by the House and Senate Committees jointly for 7:30 P.M. Tuesday evening, February 8.

Bill to Repeal the Teachers' Retirement Fund Law

S.F. 95 - Introduced by Mr. Rockne of Zumbrota, D. 19 on January 18, 1927

H.F. 274 - Introduced by Mr. Finstuen Kenyon, D. 19 on January 26, 1927,
appropriating \$1,284,800 to return monies paid by teachers to the fund.

State Aid to Promote a Lengthened School Term

H.F. 235 - Introduced by Mr. Kolshorn of Red Wing, D. 19 on January 25, 1927

S.F. 202 - Introduced by Mr. Schmechel of Farifax, D. 23 on January 24.

County Board of Education Bill

Has not yet been introduced. The M.E.A., upon advice of Mr. Lord of the House Education Committee, is holding it back until a bill providing clerk hire for county superintendents shall have gotten out of committee. Mr. Bloomquist of Stillwater, president of the County Superintendents' Section of the M.E.A., is responsible for introducing the bill and may have difficulty in getting sponsors for it. Mrs. Guise is helping to line up men who will assume authorship of the bill when it is introduced by the M.E.A.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY BILLS

Amendment to Minimum Wage Law

H.F. 110 - Introduced by Mrs. Paige on January 18.

The Committee on Public Welfare and Social Legislation reported the bill back with a recommendation that it pass on January 27. The vote on the bill occurred on February 1. There were ayes, 71; nays, 17. Mr. Dunn gave notice of motion to re-consider the vote but let it pass on Feb. 2.

S.F. 90 - Introduced by Senators Child and Nelson on January 17.

Still in the Senate Committee on Public Welfare.

Fifty-Four Hour Bill for Women

S.F. 181 - Introduced by Senators MacLean, Anderson on January 25.

Referred to Public Welfare Committee and reported back with a recommendation to pass on February 1. Amended to provide that employees engaged in handling perishable food stuffs exempted in the bill shall be those employed in canneries operating not more than 75 days in the year.

The bill has not been introduced into the House although it has been discussed by the Public Welfare Committee which had it under consideration as a committee bill. Opposition developed so that the committee refused to make it a committee bill and suggested a public hearing. Mrs. Paige will introduce the bill in the House and a public hearing will be set in the near future.

Amendments to Marriage Law

Not yet introduced; discussed briefly by the Public Welfare Committee of the House on February 2; will be considered by the Public Welfare Committee of the Senate on February 3.

Refund Under County Allowance Law

Not yet introduced. Senator Rosenmeier has agreed to introduce the bill in the Senate. Other authors are being sought by Mrs. Ueland.

Appropriation for Maternity and Infancy Work

A request for \$21,000, the same amount asked for and granted in 1925 and sufficient to secure the maximum federal allotment has been included in the budget of the State Board of Health submitted to the Com. of Administration and Finance and cleared by it to the legislature in the executive budget.

Child Labor Amendment

Not yet introduced.

Legislative Bulletin
MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
March 30, 1927

FILE COPY

Explanation of Terms

GENERAL ORDERS: List of bills reported favorably from standing committees and awaiting discussion in Committee of the Whole.

CALENDAR: Bills that have been discussed in Committee of the Whole and recommended for passage are placed on the Calendar for the day for final action. The vote on the final passage of a bill is always by roll-call.

SPECIAL ORDERS: A bill may be made a Special Order for a certain day and hour by a 2/3 vote, previous notice of intention having been given.

JOURNAL: A pamphlet record of each day's proceedings of the House and Senate.

Note: Copies of the Journal of the House and Journal of the Senate, of the printed lists of bills on General and Special Orders and of the Calendar may be secured upon request in the office of the secretary of each house.

Status of Certain League Bills

54-Hour Bill for Women (H. F. 460 - S. F. 181)

House - in Public Welfare Committee

Senate - on General Orders as amended in the Public Welfare Committee

Amendment to Minimum Wage Law (S. F. 1044)

Senate - in Public Welfare Committee; later will appear on General Orders

Amendment Raising Minimum Marriage Age (H. F. 560 - S. F. 409)

Passed the Senate and now on General Orders in the House. The Senate bill has been substituted for the House bill. See Senate File number.

Amendment Defining Requirements for Marriage Licenses (H. F. 561 - S. F. 408)

House - on General Orders

Senate - in Public Welfare Committee; may soon appear on General Orders

Amendment Providing for Licensed and Recorded Marriages (H. F. 562 - S. F. 831)

House - on General Orders

Senate - in Public Welfare Committee

Amendment of 1909 and 1913 Hour Laws for Women (H. F. 1044 - S. F. 921)

House - on General Orders

Senate - on the Calendar

This bill exempts cannery workers from the laws that will be in effect if the re-enactment of the 54-Hour Law (1923) fails in this session.

Teachers' Retirement Fund (H. F. 222 - S. F. 223)

House - reported by the Education Committee and re-referred to the Appropriations Committee

Senate - in Education Committee

* Not a League bill. Its passage would weaken chance of 54-Hour Bill.

The Minnesota Woman Voter

VOL. 7

APRIL, 1927

NO. 4

THE CHALLENGE OF THE 1927 LEGISLATURE.

The legislative measures supported by the League this year were all on the subject of public welfare—measures for better schools for Minnesota's children, measures for the dissemination of knowledge about the care of babies and mothers, measures to improve state regulation about marriage, measures to prevent the exploitation of working girls by unenlightened employers. Not one of these measures was new nor unconsidered. All of them have been before the people for years; some of them for many years. Not one of them was experimental. All of them had been enacted into law in other states and successfully administered. Not one of the measures was extreme. Most of them did not even represent a step forward. Most of them were merely attempts to hold ground already gained. Yet of the eleven public welfare measures sponsored this year by the League, only three have passed the legislature.

This record does not do justice to Minnesota's reputation. Minnesota has in the past been considered a progressive and broad-minded state. It has had a fine sense of social values. It has held a nice balance between undue regulation of private profits and undue neglect of the protection of the public. In the treatment accorded League bills by the legislature of 1927, the state has fallen far short of its earlier enlightened ideals.

The story of the fate of two of these bills is typical of all. One bill proposed to amend the state marriage law to provide a 5-day waiting period between the asking for a license and its issuance. This "cooling off" period is designed to prevent impulsive and reckless marriages conceived and carried out on the spur of the moment, from which so often ensue domestic unhappiness, divorce, neglected children. Several states have already adopted the waiting period, among them our neighbor Wisconsin.

The only opposition to this salutary measure came from the organized clerks of court. Represented by their officers and lobbyists, they were during the consideration of the marriage bills constantly to be seen in the Capitol lobbies and to be heard at committee meetings. On more than one occasion they admitted the basis of their opposition. Wisconsin couples, it seems, who do not wish to wait five days to be married come over into Minnesota. Minnesota clerks issue an immediate license and

take their fee. These fees may amount to considerable money, especially in counties along the Wisconsin border.* Other clerks, further from the boundary also profess a vested interest in hasty and unconsidered marriages. It seems that every one of such marriages prevented means to the clerk a lost fee. For such paltry stakes as these, the Minnesota Association of Clerks of Court came to the legislature this winter to oppose a measure of unquestioned public benefit. By such considerations as these, the Minnesota legislature allowed itself to be dominated. The bill for the waiting period was lost.

Such is the story of one bill. Next comes the story of the bill for regulating the hours of work for women.

Long ago it came to be an accepted principle in civilized countries that no wage to a working girl ought to buy her entire time. Certainly a wage-earning woman ought to give her best hours to the job for which she is paid, but like other people she ought to have other hours of the day for her own work. Enlightened employers have observed this principle when they have not been hindered by the competition of unenlightened employers. To bring the unenlightened employers into line and to protect the enlightened employers from such competition, legislation has been invoked, frequently legislation restricting the working day of women to eight hours. In Minnesota, in spite of continued effort, there remained until four years ago women so totally unprotected by law that some were on the job not eight but nine and ten, thirteen and fourteen, even sixteen hours a day. These were in the smaller towns, in restaurants and hotels, in stores and laundries and similar occupations. The employers in such cases may be unconscious of the wrongdoing, or indifferent to considerations of humanity, or such poor managers that they cannot make profit without exploiting their employees.

Four years ago the legislature enacted a law limiting the hours of women not to eight, to be sure, but to nine and a half hours per day. Then a clerk in one of the offices of the Capitol made a mistake that has never been satisfactorily explained, and

(Continued on page 4.)

*It is estimated that license clerks' fees probably average \$40 a year except in counties adjacent to Wisconsin where the amount received in fees probably approximates the same sum per month.

THE ACTUAL RECORD.

The 1927 legislative session came to a close at noon on April 21 after the usual all-night session devoted to work on the appropriation bill. The following brief summary of the facts about the bills in the legislative program of the League of Women Voters cannot convey a picture of the dramatic struggle waged by friends and opponents of these measures in their discussion in the legislature. The story is all here, however, for those who are adept at reading between the lines.

EDUCATION.

Teacher Tenure—Passed.

The bill providing for teacher tenure in the three first-class cities of the state passed in both houses and was signed by the governor on March 12 after the House had concurred in the Senate amendments by a vote of 84 to 2. Mr. Kolshorn and Mr. Swenson voting in the negative.

Certain changes in the wording of the bill as originally introduced were made to clarify the meaning. Other amendments introduced new provisions into the bill as follows:

1. "Insubordination" included as one of the grounds for discharge or demotion.
2. "Discontinuance of position or lack of pupils" added as a cause of discharge.
3. Either party given right to have a written record of the hearing.

An amendment attached in the House to provide that all hearing "shall be private or may be public at the decision of the teacher" merely rearranged the wording of the statement included in the original bill, without changing the content.

Passed the House February 25 by a vote of 90-35.

Nays 35—			
Anderson G. A.	Hill	Kolshorn	
Andrews G.	Hofstad	Lower	
Blodgett	Holmquist	Lichtner	
Polander	Holmquist	Blaser	
Dammann	Johnson, G. W.	Nelson, N. J.	
Davidson	Johnson, H. J.	Nelson, N. J.	
Dunn	Johnson, H. G.	North	
Farber	Keefer	Smith	
Finström	Kern	Swenson	
Hagel	Knutson	Velgel	
Hofstad	Knutson	Velgel	
Wilson, L. W.	Zimmerman		

Passed by the Senate March 9 by a vote of 37 to 11.

Nays 11—			
Hanson	Land L. P.	Sharne	
Johnson	Mathews	Solberg	
Larsen, H. A.	Potter	Stenrud	
Long	Reich		

Teachers Retirement Fund—Not Voted on.

The bill providing for revision of the existing law and for an adequate appropriation to place the fund on a sound financial basis received favorable action in the Educational Committee of the House. It was then re-referred to the Appropriations Committee which killed the bill by a vote for indefinite postponement.

The Senate bill was not reported from the Education Committee. A bill introduced

by Senator Rockne to repeal the present retirement fund law also remained in the Senate Committee.

Amendment of State Aid to Schools to Promote Eight Months' School Term—Not Voted On.

On March 17 the House Committee on Education recommended the bill for indefinite postponement. The bill was then killed in the House. It was not reported from the Education Committee of the Senate.

County Board of Education—Not Introduced.

The bill providing for the appointment of the county superintendent of schools by an elective county board of education was to have been introduced by the county superintendents' section of the Minnesota Education Association. The same group was interested in a bill providing clerk hire for county superintendents and decided not to prejudice its passage by having the county board bill, known to be unpopular with members of the legislature, under discussion at the same time. Finally the bill was not introduced.

CHILD WELFARE.

Refund for County Allowances to Mothers—Compromise Adopted.

The bill sponsored by the League provided for an appropriation of \$700,000 to refund one-third of estimated county expenditures for allowances to mothers in 1927-28. No action was taken on this bill but the question of the refund was one of the points in controversy in the deadlock occurring during the closing hours of the legislative over appropriations. The conference committee's deliberations during the final midnight and early morning hours of the session resulted in action by both houses to provide an appropriation of \$474,000 covering a refund to counties of one-third of their 1925-26 expenditures under the county allowance law. At the same time a bill introduced by Senator Rockne was passed, repealing the refund provision added to the law in 1917. Thus the stimulus of state aid to counties in providing assistance for widowed mothers is removed.

Maternity and Infancy Appropriation—Passed.

The bill providing for appropriations to state departments, as recommended in the Executive Budget submitted to the legislature by the governor, contained a request for an appropriation of \$21,000 a year, or \$42,000 for the biennium, for maternity and infancy work carried on by the Division of Child Hygiene of the State Board of Health. The appropriation was granted in the bill adopted by the legislature and Minnesota is thus entitled to receive a like sum from the federal treasury for the biennium ending July 1, 1929.

AMENDMENTS TO MARRIAGE LAW, Minimum Marriage Age—Passed.

The bill to raise the minimum marriage age of girls from 15 to 16 years was amended to provide that "a female person of the full age of 15 years may with the consent of her parents or guardian, if there be one, receive a license to marry when, after a careful inquiry into the facts and surrounding circumstances, her application for a license is approved by the judge of the juvenile court of the county in which she resides."

Passed by the Senate March 9 by a vote of 49-1. Mr. McCubrey voting in the negative.

Those not voting were: Putnam, Frost, MacKenzie, Zamboni, Roepke, Rockne, Milllett, Arena, Stenrud, Lemmon, MacLean, Swenson, Turnham, Blanchard, Thwing, Rosenmeier, and A. S. Larson.

Passed the House April 11 by a vote of 88-6.

Nays, 6—			
Campbell	Moser	Schneider, W.	
Merritt	Nelson, J. M.	Thurman	

Defining Requirements for Marriage Licenses—Lost.

The bill providing for a 5-day waiting period and appearance of both parties before the license clerk before the issuance of the marriage license was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Solberg and in the House by Mrs. Paige, Mrs. Kemper and H. A. Johnson.

The Senate Public Welfare Committee recommended the bill for passage on February 8, having amended it to eliminate all but the one provision that both applicants for the license shall appear before the clerk in person at some time before the license is issued.

The Senate passed the amended bill on April 13, by a vote of 34-19.

Nays, 19—			
MacKenzie	Sharpe		
Boninwell	McCarthy	Rosen	
Brooks	McCarthy	Sullivan, J. D.	
Carley	Peterson	Sullivan, J. D.	
Frank	Rockne	Widell	
Hanson	Roepke		

The bill was reported favorably by the Public Welfare Committee of the House on March 2 with an amendment reducing the amount of the license clerk's fee from \$4.00 to \$2.75. It was further amended and then defeated in the House on April 11, by a vote of 46-51.

Nays, 51—

Arvik	Hastings	Nelson, J. M.
Rham	Hill	O'Brien
Cambell	Hofstad	Payne
Children	Johnson, G. W.	Perf
Dahl	Johnson, H. J.	Perf
Dahl	Jordahl	Quinn
Davidson	Knutson	Rosen
Day	Kozak	Swenson
Delley	Lower	Schneider, W.
Pabel	Long	Schneider
Gabriel	McDonough	Thurman
Frederick	Thurman	Thurman
Gleason	Merritt	Volgel
Greer	Moser	Yongkahl
Hann	Munn	Zimmerman

Providing for Licensed and Recorded Marriages—Lost.

The bill to require a license and a record for all valid marriages, thus doing away with recognition of common-law marriages by court action in this state, was introduced in the House by Mrs. Paige, Mrs. Kemper and H. A. Johnson and in the Senate by Mr. Doemke and Mr. Nelson (by request).

The bill was not reported out of the Public Welfare Committee of the Senate. It was defeated in the House on April 11, by a vote of 36-69.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY.

Amendment to Minimum Wage Law—Lost.

The bill changing the definition of "minor" in the law to remove the existing discrepancy by which boys come under the protection of the law until they are 21 and girls only until they are 18 was passed in the House on February 1 and defeated in the Senate on February 18. (See report in February Voter.)

A new bill was introduced by Mr. Child in the Senate on March 32 and by Mrs. Paige in the House on April 5. The justification for reintroducing the bill was the fact that it passed the House by a vote of 71-17 and failed to carry in the Senate only because of the absence of friendly senators whose votes would have assured its passage. However, enemies of the bill in the House were successful in changing the sentiment there so that the bill was defeated when it came to a vote the second time. There was therefore no further action in the Senate.

Defeated in the House April 12.

Nays, 40—

Albion	Hubert	Sollerose
Anderson, G. A.	Johnson, G. W.	O'Brien
Atwood	Kemper	Olson
Berg	Knutson	Payne
Cullum	Kozak	Peterson
Dammann	Larsen, H. A.	Perf
Loftin	Loftin	Samsa
Loftin	Loftin	Samsa
Graham	Lundeen	Snyder, J. P.
Green	McDonough	Starkey
Hastings	McKnight	Wilson, L. W.
Hitchcock	Mask	Wright
Holm	Munn	Yongkahl

Nays, 63—

Adams	Hofstad	Odegard
Anderson, T. K.	Holmquist	Parks
Arvik	Hump	Payne
Barnum	Johnson, H. J.	Perf
Blodgett	Johnson, H. G.	Quinn
Blum	Jordahl	Quinn
Brooks	Kemper	Rosen
Cannell	Kern	Swenson
Davidson	Knutson	Thurman
Dunn	Lower	Schneider
Farber	Long	Smith
Fabel	Mayman	Spindler
Farnes	McDonough	Swenson
Frederick	Naylor	Thurman
Gabriel	Nelson, N. J.	Thurman
Gleason	Nelson, N. J.	Velgel
Greer	Neuman	Wilson, D. W.
Hann	Nordling	Zimmerman

54-Hour Week—Lost.

The bill providing for re-enactment, in modified form, of the 1923 law governing hours of work for employed women was introduced by the chairmen of the Public Welfare Committee in the House and Senate, Mrs. Paige and Mr. MacLean. The Senate Public Welfare Committee were unanimous in recommending it for passage on February 1. It was twice re-referred to committee (on February 16 and April 4) for consideration of amendments proposed by opponents. The committee rejected one amendment, opposed by the League, restricting the bill to cities of the first and second class but attached the following amendments:

1. Changing exemption for telephone operators from those in towns of less than 1000 to those in towns under 1800.
2. Exempting telegraph offices with not more than two women employees.
3. Removing the daily limit of nine and a half hours.

Friends of the bill reluctantly agreed to these undesirable amendments with the understanding that objections of the opponents would thus be met. The amended bill was recommended by the Senate Committee for passage on April 5 and was placed on General Orders. It was then found that the attitude of opponents of the bill was unchanged. Several attempts made to advance the bill to the Calendar under suspension of the rules (requiring unanimous consent) or to make it a Special Order for a certain day (requiring a two-thirds vote) failed because of the same opposition that dictated the amendments. The bill therefore did not come to a vote in the Senate and no roll-call is recorded on it.

Action in the House did not occur until April 7 when the Public Welfare Committee reported the bill favorably with the same amendments already recommended by the Senate Committee. An attempt by Mrs. Paige to have it placed on Special Order with her other committee bills having failed, Mr. Pratt attempted on April 13 to have it made a Special Order. His motion was lost, lacking the required majority of 66. The roll-call on it is given here as significant since, because of the lateness of the session, a vote against the motion amounted to a vote to kill the bill.

Motion to make H. F. 460 a Special Order defeated April 13

Yeas, 50—

Anderson, G. A. Johnson, H. A. Nelson, J. M. Atwood
Barnease Jordahl
Berg Kennedy, O. B. Nordine
Chilgren Kinsberg
Davis Kinsberg
Emerson Kramer
Eustrom Lagerstedt
Frickson Luchner
Frostman Luchner
Graham Lord
Greer Lundeen
Hastings McDonough
Herdinahl McKnight
Hill Sellmer
Hitebeck Sellmer
Johnson, G. W. Nelson, H. S.

The 1927 Legislature.

(Continued from page 1.)

The bill signed by the governor proved not to be identical with that passed by the two houses of the legislature. The intention of the legislature was so plain, however, that for three and a half years the law was enforced. Then a suit was brought against an employer for violating the law and the court found the statute, owing to the technical irregularity in its passage, invalid.

After the Court's decision the Industrial Commission prepared to ask this legislature to re-enact the statute which the previous legislature had thought it had properly enacted. Although the previous statute had been far from ideal, having conceded too much to the demands of selfish employers the Commission, in preparing to ask for re-enactment, felt itself under the necessity of making further concessions and the bill presented to this legislature was even weaker than the law passed four years ago. It was now a bill which the League was reluctant to sponsor. However, on the principle that an inch of progress is better than no progress at all, the League did decide to support the bill.

This bill was now presented to the legislature and immediately there flocked to the Capitol representatives of employers, notably hotel men, to oppose it. In the corridors and in the committees and in the legislative bodies themselves, these have been represented this winter. The burden of their spoken opposition has ranged all the way from cynical impatience with the "annoyance" of any state supervision of business, to what one stern-faced man in the gallery, listening to a member's speech on the floor, characterized as "the minutiae of perjury" of claiming concern lest the working girl should be deprived of her liberty to work as many hours as she chose!

To the demands of these employers the legislature yielded, weakening the Commission's bill still further. As it stood at last in the legislature there was no definite limitation of hours at all, only a limitation to 8

Nays, 43—

Aderson, T. E. Holstad
Arrick Olseng
Christensen Holmquist
Cullen Hauge
Dahl Hulbert
Eckman Larson
Baumann Koloborn
Davidson Leung
Dunn Schell
Farmer Mayman
Frostman Schell
Green Morrison
Hart Conlin
Hazel Nykyer
Nelson, N. J. Wilson, D. W.

The failure of the legislature to re-enact the 1923 hour law brings into operation statutes of 1909 and 1913 which have never been repealed. They establish state regulations for women in different occupations and in cities of the first, second and third class.

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54-hour week, and the Commission was empowered to permit infraction of this rule in case of emergency!

Nevertheless the legislature refused to allow this bill to be voted on. The roll-call showing those who voted against consideration of the bill in the House is to be found in another column of the Voter.

Another similar bill, one to place young women from 18 to 21 under the same protection of minimum wage provisions that young men from 18 to 21 enjoy, came to a vote in both houses and was lost. The roll-call on these votes also appearing another column of the Voter. All these roll-calls should be studied carefully. Minnesota people who do not consider themselves to be fittingly represented by those whose names appear in opposition to such humanitarian measures should read them and act accordingly. Frequently, such on the gallery, and in committee, supporters of these bills for the benefit of the public were referred to with contempt as public welfare workers. If the speakers had been asked to whom, in contrast to the workers for the public welfare, they ought to be more respectful, they could only have answered, "to workers for private welfare." It is not good for a legislature that it should be dominated by those who have more respect for the representatives of private interests than they have for the representatives of public interests.

Minnesota used to be a state with pride in its public policies. Already in its early days it accepted the principle of liberal state aid for the education of the children of the state wherever they lived. Fourteen years ago the state accepted the principle that it was good economy to stimulate by state aid a county pension to families where there was no father so that by the presence of the mother at home the children should be so cared for that they might not become charges of the state in state institutions. Ten years ago Minnesota drew up a child welfare code enacted into law for the welfare of children all over the state. Fourteen years ago the state adopted the principle of a legal living wage both for women and children below which employers were for-

Memorial Fund for Mrs. Ueland.

A fund has been started with which to provide a suitable permanent memorial to Mrs. Ueland. The objects sought are two: a tablet in the capitol and a fellowship at the University. Both are state memorials, as befits Mrs. Ueland's state-wide service, and the love and admiration in which she has been held throughout the state. The fund is being collected by a state-wide citizens' committee, of which Mrs. A. E. Zonne, Minneapolis, is chairman.

As it will be impossible to reach with a letter everyone who wishes to contribute, it is expected that contributions will be sent without solicitation to Mrs. E. Zonne, 910 Mount Curve Avenue, Minneapolis. Contributions will be acknowledged through the Voter, by name but not by amount.

To members of the League of Women Voters, of which Mrs. Ueland was first the president, then honorary president, and always the beloved leader, the Voter presents this opportunity of making subscriptions.

hidden to go. Years ago, before women were enfranchised, the organized women of the state endorsed through their women's clubs the principle of an 8-hour working day for women. In adopting such standards of social welfare as these in the past, the state commanded the devoted service of men and women—of women like Mrs. Ueland who brought to the state personal experience and sound judgment. During the last few years the state has been going steadily backward in every one of these public welfare projects. The legislature this year simply brought to a climax an alarming recent tendency.

Minnesota is a great and promising young state with valuable resources and assets. It has no grave or unmet need of its citizens, and it can ill afford not to spend enough money on schools for its future citizens. It can ill afford to sacrifice broad, general interests to clamorous particular interests. It can ill afford that there shall ever be a second legislature in which members who are responsive to the broad general interests of the state are out-voted and defeated by those who give ear only to the demands of private interests. "Without vision the people perish." Minnesota people of today have inherited from a passing generation certain high standards of public welfare. To them the failure of the 1927 legislature is a challenge. Their is the responsibility that should stand more strongly in Minnesota in which the public welfare can be flaunted unrebuked.

M. M. W.

Minneapolis Milestones

Edited by Mrs. Silas M. Bryan

CALENDAR.

May 2—Monday, 2:30 p. m.
12th Ward Study Group.

May 2—Monday, 8:00 p. m.
Candidates Meeting—Andrews Presbyterian Church, 2nd Ward.

May 4—Wednesday, 2:00 p. m.
International Co-operation Round Table—
Headquarters.

May 9—MONDAY—ALL DAY.
CITY PRIMARY.

May 9—10:00 a. m. Monday.

All Day Board Meeting.

May 13—Friday, 2:30 p. m.

11th Ward Study Group.

May 16—Monday, 1:30 p. m.
Get together for Study Groups—Mrs. McKnight's Cabin.

The Treasury is low!—How About YOUR Dues?

AMENDMENT NO. 3.

The voters of Minneapolis will have an opportunity at the primaries, May 9th, to register their will concerning certain radical changes in the Housing Act which was passed by the state legislature in 1917 and incorporated by referendum in the city charter when it was readopted as a Home Rule charter in 1920. The amendment which will be known as No. 3 is now being published in the Minneapolis Daily Star, the official newspaper of the city.

The Housing law sets down in minutest detail the conditions under which buildings of all types may be erected in the city. It is now proposed to change certain restrictions imposed on the construction of apartment hotels and hospitals. It is maintained by proponents of the amendment that these restrictions are unnecessarily stringent, and make it impossible to construct modern fireproof buildings which shall be paying investments. A special committee of the Civic and Commerce Association brought the matter of amending the Housing Act to the attention of the Charter Commission. Two public hearings were held by this body the last week in March, when representatives of the Civic and Commerce Association, the Real Estate Board, The Institute of Architects, and builders' and engineers' organizations appeared, and recommended that the law be changed to cover certain specific details with regard to the construction of apartment hotels and hospitals. The principal changes desired are: Removal of restrictions with regard to the height of buildings, now limited to six stories; permission to construct inside water closet compartments and bath rooms with the installation of mechanical ventilation which would change the air every six minutes; permit a smaller area of unoccupied space on a building lot, a narrower side yard and smaller courts.

In addition to these points which were discussed at the two public hearings, the amendment as it is now being published, contains specifications as to fireproofing in public halls and stair halls, width of entrance halls, depth of rear yard and means of egress, for apartment hotels and hos-

pitals. At present there is no way of knowing to what extent the present law would be changed by the proposed amendment except by comparing the text of the original law with that of the amendment. It is probable, however, that all changes proposed will be explained in the campaign preceding the election, which will doubtless be conducted by various groups interested in the amendment.

The amendment as drafted by the City Attorney, was presented by the Secretary at a meeting of the Charter Commission on March 31st, but its reading was dispensed with, owing to its length—four newspaper columns of fine print. Consequently the action of the Commission in accepting the amendment was based on information which was brought out at the two public hearings. In reading the full text of this document as it is published in the Daily Star, it appears that several changes are proposed which were not discussed at the hearings. There were two dissenting votes in passing on the amendment, one of which was cast by the writer. The explanation was made that the occasion of this negative vote was the form rather than the substance of the amendment. A member of the Commission, Professor William Anderson, made the suggestion that an amendment be submitted to the voters which would give power either to the City Council or the City Planning Commission to make necessary changes in the Housing Act, but this did not meet with the approval of a majority of the Charter Commission.

Thus for the tenth time the long suffering voters of Minneapolis are asked to pass on legislation which has no place in the fundamental law of a municipality. Under the present type of charter however, there is no other way to develop our city government to keep pace with the changing conditions and growing needs of Minneapolis. Of the nine amendments submitted to the voters at preceding elections, only two have passed. What will be the fate of this tenth attempt to turn the electorate into a legislative body?

Jessie McMillan Marley,
Member, Charter Commission

Candidates in City Primary.

May 9, 1927.

Office of Mayor, \$6,000, Term 2 Years.
Geo. E. Leach, 3400 W. Calhoun Blvd., incumbent.

Fred A. Ossanna, 5018 Lyndale Ave. So., Attorney.

O. J. Turner, 3608 16th Ave. So., President Council.

Harry A. Lund, 3501 10th Ave. So., Attorney.

Fred D. McMillen, 2408 Lake Place.

Office of Treasurer, \$5,000, Term 2 Years.
C. A. Bloomquist, 3136 Park Ave., Incumbent.

W. H. Reker, 4016 Upton Avenue South.
J. W. Johnson, 3014 Humboldt Ave., North.

Office of Comptroller, \$4,500, Term 2 Years.
Dan C. Brown, 3935 Bryant Ave., South, Incumbent.

Board of Estimate and Taxation.

Term 4 Years.

(\$10 a day not to exceed \$500 a year; 5 ex-officio members; 2 elected alternately.)

Charles F. Keyes, 2225 E. Lake Isles, Incumbent.

Office of Board, No Salary, Term 6 Years.
15 members (4 from odd no. Leg. Dist. in '23; 4 from even no. Leg. Dist. in '25; 4 from city at large in '27; 3 ex-officio members.)

Mrs. Maude Armatage, 4601 Fremont So., Incumbent.

Wm. H. Bovey, 212 W. Franklin, Incumbent.

F. A. Gross, 1901 Knox Ave. So., Incumbent.

Bob LaPiner, 5054 Chowen Avenue South.

Wm. Lahti, 1115 17th Avenue North.

Michael W. Morgan, 2209 18th Ave., South.

Maurice Salmon, 4617 Xerxes Ave., South.

John P. Walker, 2621 Fremont Ave., South.

Henry R. Belitz, 3315 Lowry Ave., N. E.

Roy Weir, 895 21st Ave., North.

J. A. Henderson, 416 Knox Ave., North.

John P. Rosetter, 2800 Fremont Avenue.

E. A. Scullen, 3018 Lyndale Ave., North.

John H. Jepson, 644 Cedar Lake Road.

Board of Education, No Salary, Term 6 Years. 7 members elected at large.

Otto Walstad, 2500 Park Avenue, Realtor.

Paul Dehnol, 3004 Minnehaha Avenue.

Lowell E. Jepson, 1623 Irving Ave., North, Incumbent.

Mrs. W. F. Decker, 2021 Stevens Ave., Incumbent.

Mrs. Ruth Peck, 4637 Abbott Avenue.

H. P. Ortuquist, 1012 E. 15th Street, Incumbent.

C. P. E. Peterson, 2017 Girard Avenue.

Alice Lewis, 1941 Aldrich Ave., South.

Maurice Schumacher, 39 Dell Place.

Edson N. Tuckey, 4240 Upton Ave., South.

Lynn Thomson, 4101 Upton Ave., South.

T. P. K. Finney, 2437 Girard Avenue.

Walter E. Johnson, 2408 4th Avenue.

Rev. Roy Smith, 215 W. Rustic Lodge.

M. L. Keith, 3301 Colfax Avenue, South.

Victor W. Bruder, 114 E. 15th Street.

Office of Alderman, \$1,800, Term 4 Years.
(Two from each ward elected alternately.)

1st Ward.

Duncan Hadley, 317 4th St., N. E., Incumbent.

Louis N. Ritten, 1129 Main St. N. E., Grain Cam.

Roman W. Woyenick, 327 14th Ave., S. E., Attorney.

Tom May, 106 E. Hennepin Avenue, Barber.

2nd Ward.

Josiah H. Chase, 1900 University Ave., Incumbent.

Laurence Lund, 612 Erie St. Furnaceman.

Rex Rollins, 1056 19th Ave., S. E. Installer.

John Degnan, 1128 6th St., S. E. Realtor.

3rd Ward.

Fred A. Maurer, 507 Washington, S. E. Incumbent.

Claus Mumm, 1701 Emerson Ave., North.

Auto Dealer.

Fred Lang, 609 Plymouth Avenue.

J. M. Simcoe, 1100 24th North, Mgr. Labor Temple Asks.

Chas. S. Steffes, 2207 Aldrich, North. Publisher.

William M. Driscoll, 1601 Hillside Avenue.

4th Ward.

Wm. A. Currie, 1770 Fremont Avenue, South, Incumbent.

Daniel W. Harding, 6 Spruce Place.

Byron T. Harris, 1400 Lincoln Ave. Realtor.

Thos. E. West, 1924 Sheridan, South, Grocer.

Henry J. Schwarz, 66 Highland Ave. Cutter.

5th Ward.

Hosmer A. Brown, 1400 Park Ave. Attorney.

Incumbent.

Chas. Rossmor, 1722 16th Ave., South.

Robert C. Johnson, 1910 10th Avenue, South.

6th Ward.

Albert G. Bastis, 2629 S. 6th Street, Incumbent.

Frank J. Herkal, 2128 8th South, Brass & Alum Co.

Harner A. Lee, 2112 7th South, Sign Painter.

Solomon W. Neal, 1217 8th South, Welder.

7th Ward.

Eugene Hanscom, 3132 13th Ave., South, Incumbent.

John Swanson, 3852 Bloomington Avenue.

Edw. M. Hansen, 2409 Cedar Ave. Grocer.

Frank J. Lenz, 5329 15th South, Dept. Mgr.

Realtor.

8th Ward.

Geo. Sheffield, 2810 Park Avenue, Incumbent.

Horace McEldeery, 3013 Pleasant Ave. Fuel Company.

Geo. E. Johnson, 2908 Portland Ave. Hardware.

John A. Weeks, 2870 Holmes Avenue South.

Herb, Michaud, 3013 Harriet Ave. Shoe Repairer.
 Knud E. Mo, 3044 Pleasant Avenue.

9th Ward.

A. R. Gisslen, 2822 Ulysses St., N. E. Incumbent.
 O. A. Hedin, 2211 Buchanan Street. Realtor.
 A. L. Martin, 1837 Quincy Avenue.
 Anthony Ober, 643 N. E. Washington Ave.
 Pat W. McCauley, 2607 Ulysses N. E. Inspector.

10th Ward.

Irving Scott, 2619 Penn. North. Incumbent.
 Geo. McAllister, 2637 Emerson N. E. Grain Company.
 Oscar C. Hall, 2647 Irving North. Life Insurance.
 M. P. Luby, 4535 Morgan Avenue, North.
 Chas. Chandler, 3855 Girard North. Trucker.
 A. E. Evans, 3518 Colfax Ave. North. Clerk.
 George Guider, 3715 Dupont Ave. North.
 Wm. H. Lehn, 3103 Queen Ave. North.

11th Ward.

Peter J. Pryts, 3406 E. 24th Street. Incumbent.
 Roy E. Peterson, 1715 E. Franklin. Optometrist.
 Bert C. Lindvall, 2028 Seabury. Solicitor.
 Victor E. Johnson, 1509 10th Street. Clerk.
 Fred C. Erickson, 1910 11th South. Grocer.
 Anthony Rud, 2104 28th Ave. South. Franklin Cream.
 Allen N. Sollie, 2523 9th St. South. Laborer.
 Bernard W. Lindmeyer, 3015 Franklin E. Grocer.

12th Ward.

C. H. Ridsdill, 4500 33d South. Incumbent.
 David Blomberg, 2516 28th Street. Shoe Repairer.
 Theo. Satherlie, 2413 27th Ave. South.
 Axel Berggren, 3148 36th South. Life Ins. Co.
 Sam Beck, 2117 S. 31st Street.
 Chas. Strot, 2631 E. 24th Street.
 Frank M. Rhymers, 4106 41st Ave., South. Brakeman.
 Carl A. Johnson, 4814 29th Ave. South. Salesman.
 G. A. Westphal, 4521 32d Ave. South. Automobile Business.
 A. G. Lageson, 2937 37th Ave., South.

13th Ward.

Walter C. Robb, 4230 Washburn Ave., South Incumbent.

W. C. Buck, 1245 W. Minnehaha Parkway. Realtor.

E. S. Spaulding, 2817 W. 44th St. Physician.
 Wm. A. Poehler, 4916 Fremont Ave., South.
 James H. Howard, 3504 Pleasant Ave. Accountant.

Thorlaph A. Hill, 4752 Upton, South. Contractor.

Geo. N. Goergen, 4325 Columbus Ave. Contractor.

Chas. J. Cordray, 4748 Portland Avenue.
 Edwin T. Peterson, 4829 Washburn Avenue.

Nelson R. Price, 4821 Pleasant Avenue.
 Price-Boardman Co.

M. E. Drake, 1919 W. 49th Street.

If You Wish to Give to the
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 Minneapolis

See Notice of Fund Elsewhere in Voter



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March 1931

HISTORY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO PREVENT WAR

A temporary committee known as "The Special Committee on the Reduction of Armaments" was formed in 1921. Miss Elizabeth Hauser was its first chairman.

At the Baltimore Convention, this special committee was included under the new name of the "Committee on International Cooperation To Prevent War" in the regular program of the League. The name was selected after a great deal of thought and deliberation. While rarely spoken correctly in introduction, it has an extraordinary advantage, inasmuch it contains the positive idea that war will be prevented by international cooperation and not by any other means. This at once prevents the League from sharing the method of the extreme pacifists who feel that their nation can disarm alone in an international world; and, on the other hand, repudiates international alliances and responsibilities which have not clearly as their objective the maintenance of peace. Mrs. Catt, Lady Astor and others spoke on international affairs, and the first definite program of work was adopted. The following September, Miss Ruth Morgan became chairman of the department.

At the annual Convention in Des Moines, the Committee was raised to the Department of International Cooperation To Prevent War. Mr. Hoover, then Secretary of Commerce, presented the plan which permitted the United States to join the World Court, and Lord Cecil came to speak on behalf of peace with a background of the League of Nations. The League endorsed the support of the World Court measure, but it did not support United States entry into the League of Nations. It had previously worked for the Washington Disarmament Conference, and it pledged its support to all future conferences whose object would be the reduction and limitation of naval or other armaments. It reiterated its former commitments and enlarged its program. So soon as the Kellogg-Briand Pact was presented to the United States, it joined in a campaign both with its own members and with other organizations for its approval and ratification. In 1929, it added the two Pan American Treaties for Conciliation and Arbitration. In 1930, it advocated reduction of naval armaments by the London Naval Conference and also helped to send American women delegates to the Conference itself. It supported the treaty which grew out of the Conference and maintained two legislative workers in Washington, one specially sent by this Department, to assist in its passage at the special session of the Senate held in July.

The League has visualized for all its members a training not only in the background and support of government, but in respect to special measures, and has proposed the means of active and efficient support. It is aware that in the field of international affairs there is no trained citizenship, either men or women, prepared to act with forethought and constructively. While it has fearlessly adopted all measures looking toward the elimination of war as a means of settling international difficulties, it is also aware that many of its citizens are still indifferent, not only to this program, but to any program of continued cooperation with the rest of the world. If governments moving toward new functions and new policies are especially subject to fears and doubts, then the United States is not an exception. It cannot truly claim fear of interference or invasion because of its two oceans and its isolation; nevertheless, the fear expressed by England's statement of being found to have taken a "definite commitment for an indefinite situation" is one which to some extent determines the opinion of the citizens of this country. The League of Women Voters aims to give its members a thorough knowledge, not only of the hopes involved in international cooperation, but more especially of how demands can be laid down and limited so as to permit their fulfillment without arousing a sense of national disadvantage in its citizens. Therefore, the League cherishes for its members the ambition that without being recklessly progressive or still more thoughtlessly reactionary, they can support a steady forward going foreign policy such as will eventually lead to genuine international cooperation.

Organization Representatives in
THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
1930-1931

A. Assn. University Women
Mrs. Schuyler Woodhull, Pres

✓ Mrs. Norman Poole, 1503 Goodrich Ave
Mrs. C.E. Shaffer, 5249 Vincent S. WA 4250
(Mpls. College Women's Clubs)

Minn. Federation Women's Clubs
Mrs. Sam Rask, Pres.

✓ Mrs. Sam Rask, Blooming Prairie
✓ Mrs. Daniel Coonan, 1921 Colfax S. KEN 5401
✓ Mrs. John Coussons, Stewartville
Mrs. Fred Spafford, 1807 Colfax S. KEN 1384

Minn. Fed. Business and Professional Women
Pres -

Miss Alice McCarthy, 103 W. 7th St. Winona
Mrs. Viola Lidblom Sheffer, 483 Endicot Bldg, STP

Minn. Parent-Teacher Association

Pres - Mrs. T.H. Canfield, 215 S.E. Harvard GL 1689
Mrs. E.L. Baker, Curtis Hotel

Minn. Education Association
Pres - Carroll Reed

Miss Elizabeth Fish, Vocational High AT 3345

Minn. Public Health Association
Pres - Dr. J.A. Myers

Miss Ruth Junkin, 11 Summit W. STP GAR 1811

Minn. Registered Nurses Association

Miss Caroline Rankiellour, 148 W Summit STP
Miss Clara Webber " CED 3591

State Org. for Public Health Nursing Pres -

Miss Helen C. Peck - Infant Welf. Soc.,
Citizens Aid Building MA 5275
Mrs. Robert Hastings, Elk River

Minnesota W.C.T.U.

mid
8596
Headquarters

Pres - Mrs. Josephine Sizer, 2288 Carter STP
Mrs. Bessie Scovell, 721 12th Ave S.E. DI 5279

Minn. Committee on Social Legislation Pres -

Judge C.F. Hall, Children's Bureau, STP

Mpls. Council Americanization Agencies

Miss Katherine Kohler, BD. ED. 305 Cy Hall
MA 4284

Y. W. C. A.

Miss Lorna Tuttle MA 0501 *at home*
✓ Mrs. R.J. Healy, 2105 Irvings. COL 7566

Mpls. Women's Club

Pres - Mrs. C.R. Brackett

Mrs. James Paige, 25 Dell Place

Mpls. Women's Welfare League Pres -

✓ Mrs. A.L. Guesmer, Linwood Station, Excelsior
✓ Mrs. John Elliott, 1955 Kenwood Pky. DY 2871
✓ Mrs. C.T. Burnley, 1865 Berkeley, STP
Mrs. H. C. Hotelling, 1727 Wesley Ave STP
MI 4391

St. P. Women's Welfare League

Mpls. Council Jewish Women

✓ Mrs. Stanley Zack, 3845 Pleasant, COL 4268
Mrs. H.H. Naftalin, 3815 Bryant S. CP: 6418

Mpls. Women's Coop Alliance

○ Miss Fern Chase, Citizens Aid Bldg
Miss Grace Pratt " MA 5275

Minn. Fed Colored Women's Clubs

Mrs. Chas. M. Forsee, 3728 Minnehaha, DR1076
Mrs. Mattie Boyd, 443 MacKuben St. STP
Dale 5732

Minn. League Women Voters - Miss Alice Kercher, Miss Isabel Lawrence, Mrs. Wm Pearce
Mrs. D.L. Grannis, Mrs. Woodard Colby, Miss Florence Monahan, Miss
Cornelia Lusk, Miss Ruth Mitchell, Mrs. B.W. Musser

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

January 27, 1933

LEGISLATIVE NEWS LETTER NO. 1

The seventeenth legislative day in the House and the eighteenth in the Senate finds the bills which the League of Women Voters will support in form for discussion. The following facts are known about them.

54 HOUR WEEK FOR WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

Senate File 419 - introduced January 24 by Senators Child, ~~Nordlin~~ Nordlin, Pattison, W.L. Petersen and Naplin. Referred to the Labor Committee. Recommended to pass by the committee on January 26.

House File () - prepared for introduction with as authors Messrs. Children, Paige, Atwood, Carr, Lockhart, Kozlak, McDonough and Wahlstrand. To be introduced on January 30.

The bill provides for a state-wide 54 hour week for women in industry, with the State Industrial Commission empowered to permit longer hours during a period not to exceed four weeks in the year. Exempted from the provisions of the bill are cannery workers up to 75 days in the year, domestics, nurses and telegraph operators (a group not subject to long working hours); nor to business and professional women who because of the nature of their work are of little value to an employer when over-tired. The investment made in training such workers usually insures proper working conditions since turnover is expensive to the employer. Such legislation has been very much needed since the 1923 hour law was declared invalid in 1926 because of an irregularity in its passage see other side

AMENDMENT OF STREET TRADES LAW

S. F. 462 - introduced January 25 by Senators Loftsgaarden, Pattison, Richardson, Wolfe, Naplin and Smith. Referred to the Public Welfare Committee.

H. F. 444 - introduced January 23 by Messrs. Kueffner, Gehan Quinlaven, W.E. Day, Weeks, Atwood, C.A. Dahle and Mrs. Paige. Referred to Public Welfare Committee.

A hearing on these bills is expected within a week or two. The bill reads, "Any person who knowingly employs or permits or suffers to be employed any child in violation of this section (of Mason's Statutes - adopted in 1921), or any person who knowingly and wilfully aids or abets any child to violate the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor." (See January 1933 VOTER article).

PUBLIC RELIEF

A series of eight bills have been prepared by the Minnesota Relief Administrator, in consultation with the State Board of Control and other state officers. These cover the points recommended for legislative action in a report submitted to the House and Senate on January 18 and 19 by Governor Olson. See February issue of the VOTER for a description of these bills and report of their introduction. It is proposed that they be made "committee bills" by the House Public Welfare Committee which held two public hearings on them during the past week.

Correction in Statement on
Hour Law

Exempted from the provisions of the bill are cannery workers up to 75 days in the year, domestics, nurses and telephone operators in places under 1500 population (where the telephone exchange is usually located in connection with living quarters). Neither do its provisions apply to telegraph operators (a group not subject to long working hours); nor to business and professional women who because of the nature of their work are of little value to an employer when over-tired.

1935

Order of business in House and Senate is conducted in much the same way. However the Senate is presided over by its President who is the Lieutenant-Governor and is elected by the people at the general election every two years. The House is presided over by a Speaker elected by its own members at each regular session of the legislature. In order to make it easier to follow a legislative session, we give you this outline of the Business of the House.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE

1. Speaker calls House to order at 2:00 o'clock (unless otherwise ordered by House at a preceding session).
 - a. Prayer by chaplain. (All persons in chamber, galleries, etc., standing)
 - b. Roll Call. (Names of members present or excused entered in Journal)
2. Reading of the Journal by clerk. (The minutes of the preceding day. A motion from the floor that the Journal be approved or corrected without reading is customary to save time.)
3. After Reading of Journal:
 - a. Presentation of petitions or other communications
 - b. Reports of Standing Committees (There are 42 such committees)
 - c. Second reading of House Bills
 - d. Second reading of Senate Bills
 - e. Reports of Select Committees
 - f. Introduction and first reading of bills
 - g. Motions and Resolutions
 - h. Consideration of messages from Senate
 - i. First reading of Senate bills
 - j. Calendar for the Day
 - k. General Orders

LEGISLATIVE TERMS

Authors or sponsors - Members who introduce a Bill

First Reading - The introduction, reading, and referring of a new bill to its proper committee

Second Reading - A Bill recommended to pass by a committee is read, printed, and each legislator given a copy. The bill now goes on general orders.

General Orders - Bills which are to be considered by the House as a "Committee of the Whole". The bill may be amended at this time. Action by the committee of the whole is without roll call and is never final.

Calendar - A bill is placed on the "Calendar" if recommended to pass by a majority vote of committee of the whole. The bill is then ready for its third reading, and the final vote.

Special Order - A bill scheduled for its third reading and final vote for a certain day, so that all interested persons may know just when it will be voted upon.

Final Vote - Majority vote to pass; 66 in the House and 34 in the Senate.

In Committee - The bill after a first reading goes to a committee. Hearings are conducted, the bill amended or rewritten, and recommended to pass, or indefinitely postponed.

STATUS OF BILLS

- B. 257 Biddle. Public Personnel Management. Introduced in Senate Tuesday, February 19. Referred to Judiciary B. Committee. Members are Eichorn chairman, Handy, Hays, McBride, Weiss, Wickens, Gottschalk.

The League has arranged a joint meeting of this committee and the House Judiciary B Committee for Monday, February 25. Members of the House committee are: Black, chairman, Bohannon, Gutzwiller, Hill, Pickens Reichman, Simpson, J. R. Thompson, Treadway.

- S. B. 171 Hendricks and others. Our bill on slates. Passed Senate Thursday, February 21. 38 ayes, no noes. Mr. Wolf will sponsor it in the House.

- S. B. 172 Hendricks and others. Our bill on petitions. Passed Senate Wednesday, February 20. 43 ayes, 3 noes. Mr. Barry and Mr. Andrews will sponsor the bill in the House. House Elections Committee members are: Morgan chairman, Sigler, Lee, Griffith, Krueger, Baumgartner, Simpson, Schermerhorn, Stearns, Mills.

- T. B. 280 Evans and others. Provides for registration of voters in only counties or cities over 100,000 population. Mr. Evans tried by motion to get this bill out of committee Monday, February 18. Mr. Thompson moved to lay it on the table. The latter motion carried.

- H. B. 488 Morris. Amending school attendance law. (see legislative letter #6) Indefinitely postponed Friday, February 22.

- H. B. 487 Roszkowski and others. Requires five day notice before issuance of marriage licenses. Amends law to prohibit marriage of feeble minded. Requires physical examination and certificate of having no transmissible disease before license can be issued, except when the woman is more than forty-five. Referred to Committee on Organization of Courts.

We are investigating this bill which was introduced Friday, February 22. At the November meeting the board voted to omit this item because of the length of the legislative program. If this is the bill, the first draft of which members of the executive committee saw in December, we believe we cannot support it because of features included which do not come within our program.

- H. B. 488 Gilbert. Provides that in primary elections ballot boxes be sealed and taken to circuit court room for ballot counting. Referred to Judiciary B. This is not our bill on central counting of ballots. We are investigating to see whether we can back it.

WATCH FOR PUBLIC WELFARE BILL. It is being drafted and we expect its introduction daily. We understand that it differs in some respects from the recommendations of the Committee on Economy published with a chart Monday, February 18 in the Indianapolis Star. Also watch for bills on county reorganization and county unit of schools. We hope that there will be some features of these bills which we can support.

Virginia Mannon
Legislative Director

- 2 -

H. B. 508 Rockey, Gettinger, Jordan. A bill for an act concerning taxation, providing for the assessment of real and personal property, the appointment of a county assessor and his aids, transferring the duties and rights of the township assessor which are consistent therewith and which heretofore have been exercised by the township assessor or the township trustee, to the county assessor, abolishing the office of township assessor, repealing all laws in conflict therewith, and declaring an emergency. Introduced Friday, February 22. Referred to Committee on Ways and Means. Members are: Linke, chairman, Randall, Sahm, Downey, Gettinger, Emig, Patterson, Rockey, Strickland, Sturm, Democrats: Babcock, Hoover, Harris, Republicans. We are investigating this bill.

CORRECTION: In Digest of Bill for Personnel Management, section 19, line 2, "might" should be changed to "must".

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis

Legislative News Letter
March 23, 1935

MEASURES SUPPORTED BY LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

County Unit of School Administration

H.F. 1293 - Introduced by Wahlstrand, chairman of House Education Committee, as Committee bill with amendment limiting the bill to counties containing unorganized school districts - March 18. Now on General Orders.

S.F. 1134 - Introduced by Galvin at request of League, with same amendment - March 15. Referred to Committee on Education where hearing was held but no action taken - March 21.

Revision of State Aid for Schools

H.F. 815 - Revision of special state aid - Introduced by Wahlstrand as Committee bill - Feb. 21. Now on General Orders.

S.F. 1135 - Revision of special state aid - Introduced by Almen, chairman of Senate Education Committee, as Committee bill - March 16. Now on General Orders.

H.F. 816 - Limitation of tax rate on agricultural lands - Introduced by Wahlstrand as Committee bill - Feb. 21. Now on General Orders.

H.F. 846 - Classification and definition of public schools - Introduced by Wahlstrand as Committee bill - Feb. 25. Now on General Orders.

S.F. 1199 - Classification and definition of public schools - Introduced by Almen as Committee bill - March 19. Now on General Orders.

H.F. 862 - Change in basis of apportionment of state aid - Introduced by Wahlstrand as Committee bill - Feb. 25. Now on General Orders.

S.F. 1198 - Change in basis of apportionment of state aid - Introduced by Almen as Committee bill - March 19. Now on General Orders.

H.F. 382 - Increased state aid for next two years. Introduced by Wahlstrand as Committee bill - Feb. 1. Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

Mothers' Aid

H.F. 429 - Changes in administration - Introduced by Paige - Feb. 4. Referred to Committee on Public Welfare which recommended passage. S. F. 500 substituted for H.F. 429 and H.F. 429 indefinitely postponed - March 14.

S.F. 500 - Changes in administration - Introduced by Gravens - Feb. 8. Referred to Committee on Public Welfare which recommended passage.
Final passage, 50 to 0, March 12.
Sent to House and substituted for H.F. 429 - March 14
Final passage by House, 91 to 0, March 19.

MEASURES OPPOSED BY LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

Repeal of Five Day Waiting Period Marriage Law

H.F. 1265 - Introduced by Hogan by request - March 15. Referred to Committee on Public Welfare.

S.F. 1102 - Introduced by Novak - March 13. Referred to Committee on Public Welfare which voted to indefinitely postpone the bill - March 19.

Abolition of Commission of Administration and Finance - "Big 3"

H.F. 1300 - Introduced by Hall and others - March 19. Referred to Committee on Civil Administration.

S.F. 1236 - Introduced by Sullivan - March 20. Referred to Committee on Civil Administration.

MEASURES FORMERLY SUPPORTED BY LEAGUE

Forty-eight Hour Week for Women

H.F. 274 - Introduced by Chilgren - Jan. 25. Referred to Committee on Public Welfare.

S.F. 103 - Introduced Jan. 18. Referred to Committee on Labor which recommended passage. Considered in Committee of the Whole and recommended to pass. Now on Calendar

Amendment to Minimum Wage Law Defining "Minor"

H.F. 149 - ^I Introduced by Wier - Jan. 22. Referred to Committee on Public Welfare which recommended passage. Now on General Orders.

S.F. 102 - Introduced Jan. 18. Referred to Committee on Labor which recommended passage. Considered in Committee of the Whole and recommended to pass. Now on Calendar.

New Publications

<i>Know Your League</i>	15 cents
Important points about the L. W. V.	
<i>The United States and War Debts</i>	15 cents
New 1935 edition with Study Outline	
<i>Outline for a Study of Rural Schools</i>	10 cents
<i>Packet on Direct Primary</i>	15 cents
National League of Women Voters	
<i>Control of the Munitions Traffic</i>	25 cents
<i>Four Reciprocal Trade Agreements</i>	5 cents
National League News Letter No. 11	
<i>Legislation for War Emergencies</i>	5 cents
National League News Letter No. 12	
<i>The A B C's of Unemployment Compensation</i>	5 cents
<i>A Nation-Wide Program for Maternal and</i>	
<i>Child Hygiene</i>	
<i>Equal Rights or Human Rights</i>	2 cents

The national League is experimenting this year in the issuance of short fliers on specific subjects which the League is supporting. So far we have received three, *The A B C's of Unemployment Compensation*, *A Nation-Wide Program for Maternal and Child Hygiene*, and *Equal Rights or Human Rights*. A quantity price of 25 copies for 25 cents is quoted, and it is hoped that some of the local Leagues will feel rich enough to buy 25 copies to distribute free at open meetings. The idea is to get this material into the hands of the public at large, as well as League members, and if it is successful, we may hope to see the national League issue more of these short, informative fliers in the future.

The Minnesota League is very proud of the fact that Mrs. Beatrice Pitney Lamb, national chairman of the Department of Government, and Economic Welfare, has sent copies of Mrs. Thomas Wright's *Study Outline on Old Age Assistance* to all state chairmen of this department.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Minneapolis, Minnesota, under the Act of March 3, 1879.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE 25 CENTS A YEAR

Civil Service

A system of recruitment and promotion in the state civil service on a basis of merit is provided in a bill recommended for passage by the House Committee on Civil Administration. The bill (H.F. 78) provides for a civil service commission of three members serving for six years appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate. Not more than two members may be of the same political party. A director of the civil service appointed after open competitive examination is made the administrative head of the state department of the civil service.

The unclassified service consists of all state officers and employees except elected officers, heads of departments, confidential secretaries, employees of the legislature, employees of the governor, the teaching staff and administrative officers in state educational institutions, and members of the national guard and naval militia. The classified service is subdivided into the competitive, non-competitive, and labor divisions.

A qualifying examination is provided for present officers and employees. Those taking and passing this examination within eighteen months after the effective date of the act become members of the classified service and are subject to and protected by the provisions of the act. No person holding a position in the classified service is eligible to promotion until he receives a classified status.

The director, with the approval of the commission, must recommend to the commission on administration and finance a salary or budget classification which is transmitted to the Governor and the Legislature with the budget.

Applicants for positions who take and pass an entrance examination prepared by the director are placed on an eligible list. Whenever a vacancy occurs, the three names at the top of the eligible list are certified to the appointing officer, and he may make his choice from among those three. Appointments to permanent positions are for a probationary period of six months and become permanent at the end of that period. Vacancies are required to be filled as far as possible by promotion. No member of the classified service may solicit political contributions from any civil servant. Any person violating this provision is automatically separated from the service.

—Condensed from April, MINNESOTA MUNICIPALITIES

League Gatherings, Past and Future President's Conference

Twenty-six presidents of local Leagues and district chairmen attended recently an all-day conference at the home of Mrs. Paul N. Myers in St. Paul. Miss Mitchell presided while a discussion on various phases of the League work was led by Mrs. A. R. Morton of Duluth, Mrs. I. M. Nelson of Gaylord, Mrs. Mary K. Swain of Winona, and Mrs. A. H. Enersen of Marshall. To sum up the day, we would say it was delightful, different, and most worthwhile.

College League Day at the Legislature

We had a challenge and a thrill last week to spur us on, for 100 girls from eight of our colleges, members of College Leagues, came in for a day at the legislature. They were eager, interested, questioning. They met at noon for a College League Board meeting, had a word of greeting from the Governor, heard a stimulating talk by Mrs. La Du on the State Board of Control, filled the House galleries in the afternoon and were given a welcome from the House members. Our College Leagues will carry on.

Legislative Clinics

Have you ever been to a Legislative Clinic? We hold them in May at certain places in the state. Here we analyze our success, our failure. We tell you how your representatives stood on League measures. We have several innovations this year that should make these gatherings, our last before summer, a help and education for us all. Every League member is welcome to attend one. See your president for dates and places.

National League Council Meeting

Since the National League Convention takes place only once in two years, a General Council is held in the alternate years. This is the year for the Council meeting and the dates have been set for May 7 to 10. This meeting is always held in Washington and state League representations is limited to the state president or alternate and one additional state delegate appointed by the State Board. At this small meeting a few changes are usually made in our National Program of Work to make it fit altered conditions. We are hoping that Minnesota may be represented at this meeting.

THE MINNESOTA WOMAN VOTER

Vol. 15

April, 1935

No. 4

The essence of League organization lies in this: that members of the League are not simply a collection of people learning about government; but they are citizens who have made themselves responsible as a group for forwarding certain standards in government, and who use their organization as an instrument to follow through on this responsibility.

Published Monthly Except July and August by
The Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue Minneapolis, Minnesota

STATUS OF LEAGUE BILLS

State Measures

H.F. 1293 Permissive bill for County Unit of
S.F. 1134 School Administration for counties having unorganized school districts.

Amended on special orders in the House so that petition for general election must be signed by 20% of the voters and exempting counties containing a city of the first class, but vote not reached before it was indefinitely postponed by Education Committee in the Senate.

H.F. 815 Revision of special state aid for schools.
S.F. 1135 Passed House April 3. Passed out of Senate Education Committee as a Committee bill and recommended for Special Orders.

H.F. 816 Limitation of tax rate on agricultural land in consolidated school districts. Passed House April 4. Vote reconsidered April 5 and sent back to Education Committee which amended the bill, and it was repassed April 13.

H.F. 846 Classification and definition of public schools. Passed Senate April 6. Passed House April 13.

H.F. 862 Change in basis of apportionment of state aid. On Special Orders in House.
S.F. 1198

H.F. 382 Increased emergency state aid for schools. Recommended to pass by Education Committees of both Houses.
S.F. 1144

Now in House Appropriations Committee and Senate Committee on Taxes.

H.F. 429 Changes in administration of Mothers' Aid. Passed Senate March 12. Passed House March 19. Signed by Governor.

H.F. 149 Amendment to minimum wage law defining term "minor." On General Orders in House. On Calendar in Senate.
S.F. 102

Measures Opposed

H.F. 1265 Repeal of Five Day Waiting Period
S.F. 1102 Marriage Law. Indefinitely postponed by Public Welfare Committees of both Houses.

H.F. 1300 Abolition of Commission of Administration and Finance. In Committee on Civil Administration in both Houses.
S.F. 1236

Congressional Measures

Ratification of World Court Protocols. Defeated in Senate January 29 by vote of 52 for adherence and 36 against adherence. (A two-thirds vote is necessary for ratification.)

S. Res. 8 Appropriation of \$50,000 to continue work of Senate Munitions Investigation passed January 17.

H.R. 4142 Economic Security bill. Out of Ways
S. 1130 and Means Committee in House. In Finance Committee in Senate.

S. 5 Copeland Food, Drugs, and Cosmetics regulation. Reported favorably by Senate Commerce Committee. Now being debated on floor of the Senate.

S. 1952 Logan bill extending classified civil service. In Senate Civil Service Committee.

H.R. 5051 Celler bill amending civil service act to prevent discrimination against married persons. In House Civil Service Committee.

H.F. 136 Celler bill amending economy act to eliminate Section 213 affecting employment of married persons. In House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

S. 1714 O'Mahoney bill to include all postmasters in classified civil service. In Senate committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.
H.R. 5453 Mead

S. J. Res. 9 Capper resolution providing for an amendment to the federal constitution to give federal suffrage to residents of the District of Columbia. In Senate Judiciary Committee.

Measures Opposed

S. J. Res. 1 Equal Rights amendment to federal
H.R. Res. 1 constitution. In Judiciary Committees in both Houses.

Rider to Agricultural department's appropriations bill nullifying much of the work of the Bureau of Home Economics in the interest of the consumer passed by House but defeated in Senate.

The League Works at the Legislature

Many of you have worked there by means of letters, telegrams, and interviews, all of which you have attended to promptly and efficiently, but I thought you might like to hear about the League members who have in person represented you there. On March 13 a bill to repeal the Five Day Waiting Period before Marriage was introduced into the Senate by Mr. Novak of St. Paul. Two days later a similar bill was introduced into the House by Mr. Hogan, also of St. Paul. Immediately the League was on the job, advising the organizations which assisted the League in getting this bill passed four years ago. At the first meeting of the Senate Welfare Committee, after the bill was introduced, about 40 representatives from these various organizations appeared and spoke strongly as to how effectively the bill had worked. Mrs. Woodard Colby of St. Paul was spokesman for the League, since it was St. Paul men who were seeking for the repeal. Senator Tungseth moved to indefinitely table the bill to repeal and his motion was seconded by the three St. Paul men on the committee, Mr. Loftsgaarden, Mr. Hausler, and Mr. Lightner. Several weeks later, thanks largely to the efforts of Mrs. Paige and Mrs. Kempfer the House bill was also indefinitely tabled and a League support item was again saved.

Dr. Elizabeth Monahan spoke before the appropriations committee of the House on the need for the increased appropriation requested for maternity and infancy. When the Senate Finance Committee cut this appropriation, Dr. Ruth Boynton promptly, and we trust effectively, contacted leading members of both committees to protest of such a drastic cut being made. Dr. Monahan also spoke before both House and Senate committees on the League's interest in the principles of the minimum wage amendment and in the 48 hour bill which type of legislation the League has worked for in the past. Mrs. Harington Beard attended most of the hearings on the civil service bill.

Mrs. Wm. Pearce came from Faribault again and again waiting for an opportunity to speak before the education committees on the bill for a county unit of school administration. She finally gave forceful and clear presentations before both committees. Miss Helen Horr, assisted by Mrs. Mary K. Swain of Winona

and Mrs. Marian Winter and others almost daily polled on this bill. When the Senate Education Committee voted on this bill, Senators Galvin and Adams spoke for it. Senators Tungseth and Schmechel moved to indefinitely postpone. The news that the action of this Committee had killed this bill doubtless makes all League members feel as sad as it does those of us who have spent hours and days working at the Capitol.

Let me enumerate the reasons why I think this bill was killed. Again and again Miss Wells's words, uttered at the defeat of the World Court, have come to my mind. 1) Fear is the real reason for its defeat. Fear of losing power in the smallest district. Fear that this bill is only an entering wedge to destroy home rule. 2) The inability of many of the legislators to see that reorganization of local governmental units is absolutely necessary in these days of economic stress. 3) the indifference and lack of understanding on the part of the public. 4) But we must face the fact that as League members we have further educational work to do. Looking past the immediate disappointment of the loss of this bill, I realize that the purpose of the League of Women Voters is to promote the intelligent participation of women in government. We can honestly assure ourselves that a greater per cent of League members are aware of what must be done to obtain legislation and how to do it. Quoting Miss Wells: "Only by knowledge can fear be cast out. Information must replace ignorance." The real work of legislation is done in each separate locality long before the session begins. A greater challenge is ours.

—RUTH H. MITCHELL

For Your Information

H.F. 274 Forty-eight Hour Week for Women.
S.F. 103 Passed Senate unanimously with amendment removing nine hour daily limitation March 29. On General Orders in House.

H.F. 78 Establishment of civil service regulation and merit system of appointment. On General Orders in House.

Appropriations

Appropriation for maternity and infancy work cut by House Appropriations Committee and Senate Finance Committee to \$22,000 per year, \$6,000 less than last year.

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Av., Minneapolis

Policy and Rules of the Legislative Council
Adopted January 19th, 1937

As from its inception, the purpose of the Legislative Council is to "unite various state-wide organizations interested in welfare legislation in joint consideration of such legislation".

It shall be understood that the Council is only a Council and therefore action taken by the Council shall not be binding upon any of the organizations represented, but only advisory.

The Council also acts as a clearing house for the exchange of information among organizations as to the legislative measures of particular concern to each, as well as providing a place where state department officials and other qualified speakers can be asked to present the facts about the operation of laws that have been supported in the past by the organizations represented in the Council, and where recommendations as to changes in these laws may be explained.

Membership in the Council is limited to organizations of a permanent character and who are actively interested in welfare legislation.

All organizations which have at any time prior to and including 1937 held membership in the Council may renew their membership without a Council vote.

Memberships of new organizations in the Council shall be by invitation of the Council after a written ballot giving a majority vote has indicated to the chair the advisability of so doing. Any member organization may propose new memberships to the Council.

State Department officials and state appointed committees dealing in welfare legislation may be invited to send representatives to sit in at Council meetings upon invitation of conference committees or the program committee.

The chairman will appoint conference committees of at least three members to study all bills, resolutions and recommendations that might properly be referred to such a committee. The organization presenting a bill or recommendation for consideration shall serve on the committee or committees to which the resolution or bill is so referred.

Each organization appointed to a committee may through its Council representative name its committee representative.

Any member organization has the privilege of asking to serve on any committee.

Committee members shall be appointed only from organizations which shall have joined the Council and shall have paid full dues (which at the present time, 1937, are 50 cents).

Conference committees and member organizations shall recommend to the program committee a list of speakers whom they would like to have invited to address the Council.

Council meetings shall be open to officers and department chairman of all member organizations, but voting shall be limited to but one authorized vote from each organization upon each question.

The regular meeting of the Council shall be once a month during each legislative year, starting with December prior to the opening of the Legislature, through April. Other meetings of the Council may be called upon the advice of conference committees.

Only organizations which shall have paid their current dues will be entitled to receive communications of the Council through the mail.

Correspondence in connection with the Legislative Council may clear through the League of Women Voters office, but should be marked "Legislative Council" and addressed to 914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis.

The Council will receive notices and resolutions from Legislative Committees of other organizations not Council members and present same to Council members in session, but the Council will not be responsible for action taken or not taken by its member groups.

A formal request for support of a specific bill or portion thereof shall be in writing, and sufficient copies of request be made and given one to each authorized representative of each organization represented in the Council. This will eliminate any questions as to bill and action desired. The Council likewise will not be responsible for action taken or not taken upon such support requests between members.

A Conference Committee may recommend that the Council vote to place certain bills upon an approved list. Bills so recommended must be discussed in detail in Council before being voted onto the approved list.

Bills placed upon the approved list by two thirds vote of the Council are listed to show them worthy of active support of member organizations in whose program of work they may fall. Measures placed upon the approved list may be reconsidered on motion of any member of the Council.

Copies of the exact bills brought up for discussion shall be placed in the hands of the secretary that the Council may have it in its files.

Any organization which is a member of the Council may submit bills for discussion. Any member organization may also seek the support of Council members for specified bills.

It is suggested that organizations presenting definite bills for Council study provide extra copies in order that the conference committee members and organization representatives may have them at an early date.

In order to devote ample time to discussion at Council meetings, it is recommended that only legislation which is of immediate concern be discussed, bills already introduced in the Legislature, or which are shortly to be introduced.

Respectfully submitted by the Program Committee

Mrs. J D Winter, chairman

Mr. Walter W Finke

Mrs. Glen Waters

Mr. Walter Englund

LEGISLATIVE HIGH LIGHTS

Civil Service HF 98 - introduced by Ost, Wier, Stockwell, G. Erickson, Slen
Hall, C E Erickson, Paige and Thorkelson

This bill had its third hearing before the Civil Administration Committee of the House on February 2nd. In addition, there was an informal open hearing in the House Chamber on January 28th, at which Mrs. Richard Edwards, chairman of the Department of Government and Its Operation for the Indiana League and chairman of the drafting committee for their state civil service bill, spoke. H F 98 was voted to be laid over until the next regular meeting of the committee, to give opportunity for further consideration of possible recommendations.

No companion bill for HF 98 has been introduced in the Senate, and no Senate hearings have been held so far on civil service bills.

Note: Each League may have one copy of the bill itself (10 cents) by writing to the League office. New 2 cent sheet giving the Basic Principles of the bill also available in quantity.

County Welfare Boards SF 29 - introduced by Galvin and McLeod
HF 49 " " Johnson and Merrill

These bills are before the Public Welfare Committees of the Senate and House. Main provisions of the bills as introduced are:

Establish county welfare boards, except in counties which contain a city of the first class (Hennepin, Ramsey and St. Louis)

Provide for a county board of five members - one to be a woman

3 members to be chosen by county commissioners, not more than one of whom shall be a county commissioner.

2 members appointed by State Board of Control from county residents.

Board shall appoint an executive secretary with merit qualifications set up by State Board of Control.

Powers and duties - all forms of public assistance and welfare for children and adults, which are now or may be imposed upon State Board of Control.

Aid to Dependent Children SF 39 - in Public Welfare Committee

Consideration of this bill depends upon action taken regarding county welfare re-organization.

Maternity and Infancy

The State Department of Health is asking for a biennial appropriation of \$67,700 for the Division of Child Hygiene. The last biennial appropriation was \$44,000. This increased request would assure continuance of the program, even in the event federal funds are not available.

Defining the term "minor" - HF 11 - introduced by Wier

This bill, which passed the House on January 26th, and is now before the Labor Committee in the Senate, makes it possible for girls up to the age of 21 to come under the minimum wage act. This would give a minor female equal protection with minor males up to the age of 21, instead of to the age of 18, as is now the case.

DON'T FORGET THE FEBRUARY BOARD MEETING - FEBRUARY 10th
OPEN TO ALL LEAGUE MEMBERS

Luncheon reservations must be made by February 9th - 75 ¢

February 26th, 1937

LEGISLATIVE HIGHLIGHTS

Civil Service This issue is somewhat involved by the introduction in the Legislature of eight bills establishing state civil service - four in the Senate and four in the House. The Senate Committee on General Legislation, to which the bills were referred, has appointed a sub-committee to consider the bills. Of the four, three are very similar to the bill sponsored by the League (introduced in the House only). When the sub-committee report is made, you will be informed as to whether the bill recommended meets League standards.

In the House, a sub-committee has been considering the bills, but final action by the Committee on Civil Administration has again been postponed. Of the three bills being seriously considered, one is H F 98. One other of the three is similar to H F 98, while the third would not guarantee a real merit system to the state. Another outstanding weakness of this third bill is that the administrator of the civil service would not himself be under the classified service.

A policy-making, non-political board, with a director carefully chosen on a merit basis and in the classified service, is a basic principle of the League bill. The chances of the passage of a strong bill through both the Senate and House are of course lessened as the session goes on, and prompt action by the Civil Administration Committee is essential.

County Welfare Boards SF 29 and HF 49 - These bills are still in the Public Welfare Committees of the Senate and House. The Senate Committee has appointed a sub-committee to bring in a recommendation. Another bill has recently been introduced, similar to these bills recommended by the Interim Committee, but establishing the personnel of the county welfare board as five county commissioners, plus two others appointed by the Board of Control. This latter bill has very strong backing, and unless citizens throughout the state express their interest in a progressive welfare program for Minnesota - as evidenced by a county welfare board, with local control but a majority of lay participation - this provision may be adopted. Members of the Public Welfare Committees in the House and Senate are listed. Be sure your members, particularly in on the committees, are aware of sentiment in your community.

Minimum Wage HF 11 - defining the term "minor", amending the present law to apply to girls equally with boys to the age of 21, has passed the House and been recommended to pass by the Labor Committee of the Senate, and is now on General Orders in the Senate. This bill has previously passed the Senate at three different sessions, and should become law at this session. This measure has been on the League's program for many years.

Senate Public Welfare Committee

Stiening, ch.*	Miller, A H
Loftsgaarden	Lightner *
Rockne	Wolfe *
Richardson	Oliver
Tungseth	Almen *
Hausler	Lodin
Lommen	Ruotsinoja
Johnson, T H	Cashman
Sell	Woolsey
Cravens	McLeod *

*on sub-committee

House Public Welfare Committee

Bellman, ch.	Crissey
Paige	Barrett
Nissen	Christenson
Swindells	Johnson
Cox	Forsythe
Harrison	Hill
Kempfer	Wier
Middleton	Kelly
Olson	Faimon
Ettel	

LEGISLATIVE HIGHLIGHTS

Civil Service Those interested in a real merit system for state employees won one skirmish in the battle in the House of Representatives on Friday afternoon, March 12th. The Twin City newspapers, and other papers in the state, have given a graphic day to day account. The Civil Administration Committee recommended HF 710 to pass - the so-called Governor's bill. Members of this Committee, headed by Mrs. Paige, who disagreed with this recommendation, put in a minority report in favor of HF 728. This minority report was supported by the League of Women Voters, as giving Minnesota far the better of the two alternatives offered. A vote was forced on Friday when the suggestion of referring both bills to the Appropriations Committee, thus avoiding for the time - and possibly for the entire session - any clear-cut vote, was defeated by a tie vote. Then the minority report recommending HF 728 to pass was accepted by a vote of 65 to 50. HF 728 is now before the Appropriations Committee. The vote of the House members follows:

Those voting in the affirmative for HF 728 to be recommended to pass were:

Albers	Eastvold	Hayford	Litchke, H E	Paulson, J A
Allen, C H	Eklund	Helling	Lowe	Powers
Bondhus	Erickson, C E	Hill	MacKinnon	Radde
Brophey	Erickson, G	Hilton	Merrill	Severtson
Castor	Ettel	Hultquist	Mickelson	Slen
Champlin	Feidt	Iverson, O K	Middleton	Stockwell
Costello	Finstuen	Johnson	Miller	Terwilliger
Cutting	Forsythe	Julkowski	Nielsen	Tighe
Dalen	Hagland	Kempfer	Nissen	Wanvick
Dammann	Hall, L M	Kiefer, G W	Nonnemacher	Wier
Daun	Hall, W H	Krost	Nordquist	Witt
Duckstad	Harrison	Lieske	Paige	Young
Dunn	Hartle	Lillibridge	Paulson, O A	Zwach

Not voting: Barrett, Hogan, Bouvette, Langdahl, McNulty, Hartkopf, Cox, Dixon, Havemeier

Those not listed voted against recommendation for HF 728.

While we are far from securing civil service in the state, the differences between a true merit bill, and a weak bill with loopholes that have discredited other civil service laws, have been clearly brought out. It is a challenge to the League of Women Voters to continue with its campaign of educating the public, not only as to the need for civil service, but what a true merit system is.

No action has been taken in the General Legislation Committee in the Senate.

Minimum Wage HF 11, the amendment to the minimum wage law, making the law cover girls as well as boys up to the age of 21, passed the Senate on Friday, March 12th, with only 11 dissenting votes. It had previously passed the House. This is a piece of protective legislation the League has supported since 1927.

Coordination of Welfare Since the March Voter went to press, which gave the situation, particularly with reference to suggestions for county welfare boards, a fourth bill has been introduced, offering still another suggestion. Following is an analysis of the four suggestions;

SF 29 - HF49 These are the bills introduced following the suggestions of the Interim Committee on Welfare (See Legislative Highlights of February 3rd and 26th) These bills meet in every respect the League's standards for a lay board.

SF 759 - HF 950. These are the bills introduced following the resolution passed by the County Commissioners. The County Welfare Board would consist of five county commissioners, plus two lay members appointed by the commissioners, which would give the county commissioners an overwhelming majority.

SF 974 - The Administration bill, establishing a State Department of Welfare. The provision for county boards establishes a board of five, chosen by the county commissioners, from a list of ten names submitted by the state commissioner of welfare. This makes an entire lay board a possibility.

SF 1083 - Introduced by Senator Nowak, establishing a State Department of Welfare. Differs from the Administration bill in establishing county welfare departments, in that it suggests a county director appointed by the county board of commissioners, with other assistants and employees likewise appointed by the county board. Would provide no lay representation.

April 27th, 1937

LEGISLATIVE HIGHLIGHTS

The 1937 session of the Minnesota Legislature came to a formal close on Saturday, April 24th. League members may well look at the accomplishments of this session, insofar as our support measures are concerned, with mixed emotions.

Civil Service

In the Senate, on Friday, April 9th, SF 599 was unanimously passed. This was the so-called employee's bill, supported by the League of Women Voters more enthusiastically after it had been strengthened by amendments made in the General Legislation Committee. On the floor of the Senate, the present law on veterans' preference was included, and a few minor exceptions made. A motion to "blanket in" all employees was lost by a vote of 20 to 33. The bill as finally passed has the same provision for present employees as HF 98, originally introduced by the Civil Service Council.

SF 599 was then sent over to the House, where it was first referred to the Judiciary Committee (which immediately recommended it to pass) and was later re-referred to the Civil Administration Committee. An attempt to bring the bill out of this committee on a "round robin" was unsuccessful, and it ended its days in this committee.

Passage of a good merit bill by one house of the Legislature, and defeat of a poor bill in the other house, while not giving us a civil service system, are a step in advance. Public interest in this legislation must be kept aroused.

Coordination of Welfare Activities

HF 49 (based on the recommendations of the Interim Committee) establishing county welfare boards finally passed both House and Senate, after a Conference Committee was necessary to iron out slight differences. Hennepin County, Ramsey County, St. Louis County and Itasca County are exempted from the general provisions of the act. In all other counties a county welfare board of five members is established. This act goes into effect July 1st, 1937. Good lay representation is the responsibility of each local community. The county welfare board would administer all forms of public assistance under the Social Security Act and other child welfare services under the State Board of Control, and, except in Hennepin County, apparently would include administration of relief.

Late in the session, a bill was introduced in both houses (SF 1472 - HF 1748) consolidating relief and welfare activities under the State Board of Control, and creating a joint field service. The League was interested in the passage of this bill inasmuch as it met the standard, established at our fall convention, of inclusion of relief in plans for state welfare reorganization. It came to a vote in the House on April 17th, and was lost by a vote of 16 to 77. No action was taken in the Senate.

Aid to Dependent Children

SF 906, amending our present law on Mothers' Allowances to conform to the standards set by the Social Security Act, was finally passed after a Conference Committee report. The appropriation allows for some expansion of the program.

Maternity and Infancy Appropriation

\$20,000 was appropriated for each year. This is \$2,000 less for each year than the previous biennial appropriation.

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis
January 26th, 1939

LEGISLATIVE HIGHLIGHTS
SPECIAL CIVIL SERVICE ISSUE

In the House:

Three bills are now before the Civil Administration Committee: -

HF 4 - introduced by Representative MacKinnon.
This bill provides for an administrator, appointed by the Governor, for a definite term. It is modelled on the New Jersey law. Present employees are blanketed in without civil service status, and cannot obtain such status without taking an open competitive examination.

HF 5 - CIVIL SERVICE COUNCIL BILL - introduced by Representatives Brophey, Paige, Hall, Stockwell, Erickson and Slen

HF 58 - State Federation of Labor bill, - introduced by Representatives Hagland, Barrett and Halsted (See your December Voter for points of difference between this bill and the Council bill.)

To date, there have been four hearings on civil service. At the first one, Mrs. Harington Beard, our civil service chairman, presented the Council bill; at the second and third the Federation of Labor bill was presented, with A E Garey, civil service counsel for the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, speaking. At the final hearing Thursday morning, January 26th, several members of the Council spoke as well as others interested in the establishment of a merit system.

The chairman of the committee, Representative Brophey of Minneapolis, has been more than generous in giving time for consideration of civil service, the hearings have been very well conducted, with good attendance and much interest shown in the subject. The committee will now consider the bills in executive session, and it is expected that committee recommendations will be made soon.

In the Senate:

There are companion bills to those introduced in the House also before the Civil Administration Committee in the Senate.

SF 2 - introduced by Senator Stiening

SF 18 - CIVIL SERVICE COUNCIL BILL - introduced by Senators Carley, Sletvold and Wolfe.

SF 77 - State Federation of Labor bill - introduced by Senators Novak, Siegel and Julkowski

No committee hearings have been held as yet

AN OPEN HEARING ON CIVIL SERVICE WILL BE HELD IN THE SENATE CHAMBER THURSDAY
FEBRUARY 2nd, BEGINNING AT ONE THIRTY

League members and others interested are urged to attend.

The Governor is meeting with the members of the Civil Service Council and the authors of the Council bill in the House and Senate, Monday noon, January 30th.

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis
February 28, 1939

LEGISLATIVE HIGHLIGHTS

Civil Service, which two sessions ago never reached the floor of the House, and which last session came to an inglorious end, was done the honor this year of being made a committee bill by the Civil Administration Committee of the House. This bill (HF 601) follows closely the administrative set up recommended by the Civil Service Council, with some changes, including a few additional exemptions from the classified service (e.g. University administrative employees, attorney general's staff). The salary of the director is set at \$6,000 annually.

The major difference is in the treatment of present employees. Instead of qualifying examinations, giving all present employees an opportunity to prove their fitness for the position they now hold, as provided in the Council bill, the committee bill blankets in all employees in the service for four and a half years or more (not necessarily continuous) prior to the passage of the act, and requires open competitive examinations of all other employees in order to gain civil service status. A six months' probationary period, during which dismissals may be made without appeal, would apply to all employees.

The provisions giving preference to veterans went one step further than the Council recommended in that widows, and wives of disabled veterans unable to carry on a gainful occupation, are given preference.

Consideration by the House of HF 601, under Committee of the Whole, began on Thursday, February 16th. No roll call votes were taken except on final passage. Many weakening amendments were defeated. Following are major amendments that were adopted:

- Ten point preference to all veterans and their wives and widows
- Highway Patrol excluded from civil service provisions, except with reference to appointments subsequent to the effective date of the act.
- No more than two members of a family (with certain exceptions) may be appointed in the classified service. Husband and wife may not both be employed if their combined salaries, exclusive of board and room, exceed \$120 a month.
- Activities, either individually or collectively, with reference to hours of work, rates of pay, working conditions, etc., are restricted to appearance before Civil Service Board or the director or in any lawfully constituted court.
- Employees are prohibited from actively participating in party caucuses or conventions, in the selection of delegates, or otherwise in partisan politics.
- Insofar as practicable, appointments are to be apportioned on the basis of population in the various Congressional districts.
- "Communists" or "fascists" and those "advocating any other than a democratic form of government" are barred from state employment.

The vote on final passage of the bill was taken Monday, February 27th, with the following 28 members voting "no".

Antila	Hagen, G.	Martinson	Prifrel
Barrett	Hagland	McNulty	Stanchfield
Bennett	Halsted	Melby	Thompson
Chilgren	Hartkopf	Moberg	Trisch
Covert	Hayford	Mortinson	Wanvick
Day	Headley	O'Malley	Wiedendorf
Enstrom	Johnson, E	Peterson, H L	Widstrand

HF 601 has now been sent to the Senate, where it has been referred to the Civil Administration Committee, and will be considered in conjunction with other bills before that committee.

Five Day Waiting Period The possibility of the repeal of the five day waiting period provision in the marriage law is again averted for this session. S F 415, which called for this repeal, had a hearing before the Public Welfare Committee of the Senate on Wednesday, February 15th, and it was recommended that the bill be indefinitely postponed. Probably there will be no action on the House bill (HF 465) because of this Senate action. Friends of this provision packed the committee room, clamoring to be heard, committee consideration was brief, and the only vote cast for repeal of this measure came from an author of the bill.

Common Law Marriage On Wednesday, February 22nd, the House Public Welfare Committee recommended to pass H F 650, which would outlaw future common law marriages in Minnesota. It would not affect marriages contracted previous to the date the bill would go into effect, but would require that future marriages must be performed by a recognized public officer, in the presence of two witnesses.

April 5, 1939

CIVIL SERVICE HIGHLIGHTS

House File 601, passed the Senate last Friday, by a vote of 58 to 5, with Senators Carr, Devold, Friberg, Lommen and Peterson voting against its final passage.

The Civil Administration Committee of the Senate made many amendments in the bill as it passed the House, and two more amendments were made on the floor of the Senate. While both versions follow the Civil Service Council bill in many particulars, there are many minor changes, and three major ones: i.e., treatment of present employees, exemptions and veterans' preference.

The bill is now before a Conference Committee consisting of Dunn, MacKinnon, Brophey, Johnson and Memmer for the House, and Wright, Carley, Stiening, Sullivan and Wahlstrand for the Senate. They will attempt to secure a compromise between the differing provisions in the House and Senate versions. Following is an analysis of most of these differences, together with comment on them.

	<u>House</u>	<u>Senate</u>	<u>Comment</u>
<u>Director</u>	Salary, \$6,000 a year	Salary, \$5,000 to \$7,000	Senate provision preferable because it leaves more to the discretion of the Board.
<u>Exemptions</u>	Appointees of Governor	Appointees of Governor, plus all department or division heads.	House provision preferable. Senate provision throws open to spoils most important administrative and executive positions in the service. These should be included in any career system.
	Private secretary each elective officer	Same, plus four confidential employees of secretary of state, auditor and treasurer.	House provision preferable. One confidential employee sufficient.
		Deputy registrars of motor vehicles	Omission preferable
	Judges and one secretary, court reporters, receivers, jurors and notary public.	All courts of record and all employees thereof.	House provision preferable, but both make unnecessary exemptions.
<u>Present Employees</u>	Blankets in employees who have served four and one-half years, subject to general classification and six months' probationary period. All of shorter service to take open competitive examinations.	All employees hired prior to Jan. 1, 1940, may remain in service without examination and need not come under any provisions of the Act. If they wish to come under the system, they may elect before July 1, 1940, to take qualifying examinations. Director may blanket in to service employees with good records without examination. No applicant for examination to be laid off prior to July 1, 1940, or until six months after report on examination. Appointments made between passage of Act and establishment of eligible lists will be considered temporary employees. Their employment will automatically terminate 60 days after the establishment of eligible lists unless they take open competitive examinations.	House provisions preferable for following reasons: 1) Senate provision too indefinite; leaves too many employees out from under system. 2) Postpones operation of system too long; removes all protection from present employees, including those already under merit system. 3) Subjects director to unnecessary pressure to blanket in employees. Very serious. 4) Six months too long a time to allow employees to stay on after failing to pass examination.

Present
Employees
(cont.)

Probationary period
of six months re-
quired of all employ-
ees who elect to
come under the system.

Employees of State Em-
ployment Service exempt-
ed from examinations.

No objection

Examinations No discrimination
because of politics
or religion, but
Communists, Fascists
or others advocat-
ing other than
democratic govern-
ment barred.

Ban on Communists, etc.,
struck out in favor of
requirement that appli-
cants take oath to
support Constitution.

Senate provision prefer-
able. House provision
probably unconstitu-
tional.

Appointments so far
as practicable to be
made according to
population of con-
gressional districts.

Omitted

House provision contrary
to merit principle and
would be impossible to
administer fairly.

Layoffs and According to seniority, Seniority only.
Abolition records of service
of and character
Positions

House provision prefer-
able. Records of ser-
vice and character
should be a factor.

Veterans' Ten points added to
Preference passing grade of
all veterans, in-
cluding widows and
wives of disabled
veterans.

Five points to veterans,
ten points to disabled
veterans, wives or widows,
irrespective of grade. If
points give disabled vet-
eran passing grade, he
goes to top of eligible
list.

House provision better
in some respects,
Senate in others.

- 1) Flat ten points
preference for all
veterans too high.
- 2) Veteran should at-
tain passing grade
before receiving
preference.

Both bills give much
greater veterans'
preference than the
Federal Act and greater
than nearly all state
laws, because prefer-
ence is given not only
for appointment but
for promotion.

Nepotism Not more than two mem- Struck out
bers of same family
may be appointed in
classified service, ex-
cept present employees
may stay. Husband and
wife may not both be
in service if combined
salary more than \$120
a month.

This section not in
keeping with merit
system. Similar pro-
vision was recently
repealed in the Fed-
eral statutes.