



League of Women Voters of Minnesota Records

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SENATORS - 1941 SESSION

Confidential
Vote in CS.

news

DIST.	NAME	ADDRESS	LOCAL LEAGUE
1	Henry A Larson	Preston	
2	M J Galvin	Winona	Winona
3	James A Carley	Plainview	(Lake City (Wabasha
4	Wm. B Richardson	Rochester	Rochester
5	A O Starks	Dexter	Austin, Kasson
6	Alfred Berglund	Albert Lea	Albert Lea
7	D D Murphy	Blue Earth	Wells
8	Valk Imm	Mankato	Mankato
9	Frank E Dougherty	Fairmont	
10	Ole J Finstad	Windom	Jackson
11	Frank J Sell	Adrian	Worthington
12	J V Weber	Slayton	Y Pipestone
13	A L Almen	Balaton	{ Tracy { Marshall
14	Alexander Seifert	Springfield	{ New Ulm { Springfield
15	Oscar A Swenson	RFD Nicollet	{ St. Peter { Arlington { Gaylord
16	M R Cashman	Owatonna	New Richland Owatonna Waseca
17	Wm. L Dietz	Montgomery	New Prague
18	Wm. L Roepke	Faribault	Northfield Faribault
19	A J Rockne	Zumbrota	Red Wing
20	Louis E Berg	West St. Paul	Farmington So. St. Paul

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W-045

21	A A Hahn	Belle Plain	<u>Chaska</u> <u>Shakopee</u>			* *
22	Ancher Nelson	Hutchinson	<u>Hutchinson</u>			
23	Fred K Gage	Fairfax	<u>Fairfax</u> <u>Olivia</u>			*
24	Nels A Pederson	Milan		*		
25	Harry L Wahlstrand	Willmar	<u>Atwater, Benson</u> <u>Willmar</u>			*
26	J A Simonson	Litchfield	Litchfield			
27	^{A S Mellon} Thos P Welch	Buffalo	Annandale			*
28	Raymond Julkowski	Minneapolis	Minneapolis			
29	Burton L Kingsley	Minneapolis	Minneapolis			
30	Donald O Wright	Minneapolis	Minneapolis			
31	Walter P Wolfe	Minneapolis	Minneapolis			*
32	Henry G Young	Minneapolis	Minneapolis		*	
33	Harold Harrison	Minneapolis	Minneapolis		*	
34	Daniel S Feidt	Minneapolis	Minneapolis			
35	Gerald T Mullin	Minneapolis	Minneapolis			
36	Archie H Miller	Hopkins	Minnetonka			
37	B H Loftsgaarden	St. Paul	St. Paul			
38	B G Novak	St. Paul	St. Paul			*
39	Joseph H Masek	St. Paul	St. Paul			*
40	Milton C Lightner	St. Paul	St. Paul			*
41	George L Siegel	St. Paul	St. Paul			*

				estate no.	new		
42	Charles N Orr	St. Paul	St. Paul			*	
43	Karl G Neumeier	Stillwater	Birchwood				
44	Wendell L Ledin	Bethel	Cambridge Anoka, Col. Heights			*	
45	Henry H Sullivan	St. Cloud	St. Cloud				
46	Leo Welle	Albany					
47	Theo G Winkjer	Garfield	Glenwood			*	
48	C I Oliver	Graceville					
49	Henry C Stiening	Moorhead	Moorhead				
50	Elmer E Adams	Fergus Falls	Battle Lake, Fergus Falls, Pelican Rapids				
51	Richard N Gardner	Staples	Clarissa				
52	George H Herreid	Deer River	Grand Rapids				
53	Gorden Rosenmeier	Little Falls			*		
54	Harry Wing	Barnum					
55	Fred Newton	Princeton			*		
56	C Elmer Johnson	Almelund					
57	C A Dahle	Duluth	Two Harbors Duluth			*	
58	Edward R Ribenack	Duluth	Duluth			*	
59	Homer M Carr	Proctor	Duluth	*		*	
60	John A Blatnik	Chisholm	Hibbing		*		
61	George H Lommen	Eveleth		*			
62	Harry A Bridgeman	Bemidji	Bemidji				

63	A O Sletvold	Detroit Lakes	Park Rapids	No on Our Service			
64	Norman J Larson	Ada					
65	E L Tungseth	Thief River Falls					
66	Aldred Solstad	Fisher					
67	Eric Friberg	R 2, Roseau	Stephen	*			

REPRESENTATIVES - 1941 SESSION

Unfavorable
Vote on C.S.

New
Member

Interviewed

DIST.	NAME	ADDRESS	LOCAL LEAGUE			
1	John A Johnson	Preston				
1	A M Burnap	Spring Valley				
1	Herb Wheaton	Hokah			*	
2	Florian J Hering	Winona	Winona			
	George W Kiefer	Lewiston	Winona			
3	Julius E Boehlke	Plainview	Lake City, Wabasha			
4	Walter Burdick	Rochester	Rochester			*
5	Andy Weidendorf	West Concord	Austin, Kasson			
5	H B Hillier	Brownsdale	Austin			*
6	Helmer Myre	Albert Lea (Freeborn)	Albert Lea			*
7	Mitchell Perrizo, Jr.	Delavan (Faribault)	Wells		*	
8	Geo. W Champlin	Lake Crystal (Blue Earth)	Mankato			*
	H D Hughes	New Ulm, R 5 " "			*	*
9	P J E Peterson	Truman (Martin)				
	John A Helling	Madelia (Watonwan)				
10	Thomas Bondhus	Storden (Cottonwood)				
	Albert E Teigen	Jackson	Jackson			*
11	S Halverson	Worthington	Worthington		*	
	Roy H Cummings	Beaver Creek (Rock)				
12	Ivan Henderaker	Hendricks (Lincoln)			*	

new

12	I G Eichhorn	Woodstock (Murray)	
12	Hans C Pedersen	Euthon (Pipestone)	Pipestone
13	Will N Nelson	Tracy	Tracy, Marshall
	Telford V Oraas	Clarkfield (Yel.Med.)	
14	John M Zwach	Walnut Grove	Springfield, New Ulm
	Frank F Schneider	Springfield	Springfield, New Ulm
	Aubrey W Dirlam	Redwood Falls	
15	Joseph J Daun	St. Peter, R 1 (Nicollet)	St. Peter Arlington, Gaylord
	August B Mueller	Arlington (Sibley)	Arlington, Gaylord
16	John A Hartle	Owatonna, R 4 (Steele)	Owatonna
	Fred W Arnoldt	Jamesville (Waseca)	Waseca, New Richland
17	Henry F Miller	Kilkenny (Le Sueur)	<u>new</u> Prague
18	Homer J Covert	Faribault	Faribault, Northfield
19	Andrew Finstuen	Kenyon	
	G W Terwilliger	Red Wing	Red Wing
20	Lawrence L Lenertz	So. St. Paul	So. St. Paul
21	Howard Ottinger	Chaska (Carver)	Chaska
	J S Peshek	New Prague (Scott)	New Prague, Shakopee
22	Herman Dammann	Plato (McLeod)	Hutchinson
23	Harry Evenson	Sacred Heart (Renville)	Olivia, Fairfax
24	R M Saltness	Dawson (Lac qui Parle)	
	Edward Hagen	Milan (Chippewa)	
25	Herbert C Feig	Raymond (Kandiyohi)	Willmar, Atwater

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new

25	Alfred I Johnson	Benson (Swift)	Benson
26	Alfred H Nelson	Litchfield	Litchfield
27	Robert F Lee	Annandale	Annandale
	A S Mellon	Waverly	Annandale
28	Joseph A Kozlak	Minneapolis	Minneapolis
	John J McNulty	Minneapolis	Minneapolis
29	Emmett L Duemke	Minneapolis	Minneapolis
	George MacKinnon	Minneapolis	Minneapolis
30	Andrew O Hayford	Minneapolis	Minneapolis
	Mabeth Hurd Paige	Minneapolis	Minneapolis
31	Alfred D Lindley	Minneapolis	Minneapolis
	Ralph L Mayhood	Minneapolis	Minneapolis
32	Kenneth A Lindstrom	Minneapolis	Minneapolis
	Charles E Ryberg	Minneapolis	Minneapolis
33	Walter H Campbell	Minneapolis	Minneapolis
	George A French	Minneapolis	Minneapolis
34	Alf. L Bergerud	Minneapolis	Minneapolis
	Vernon S Welch	Minneapolis	Minneapolis
35	W F Bennett	Minneapolis	Minneapolis
	L J Gleason	Minneapolis	Minneapolis
36	Lawrence F Haeg	R 10, Mpls. (north half)	
	Reuben F Erickson	Edina (south half)	Minnetonka

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					<i>new</i>		
37	Everett L Peterson	St. Paul	St. Paul		*		
	Arthur T Gibbons	St. Paul	St. Paul				
38	Joseph Prifrel, Jr.	St. Paul	St. Paul	*			
	John M Drexler	St. Paul	St. Paul				
39	Ervin H Schulz	St. Paul	St. Paul			*	
	Harry M Mickelson	St. Paul	St. Paul		*		
40	Henry E Horwitz	St. Paul	St. Paul			*	
	Louis W Hill, Jr.	St. Paul	St. Paul				
41	Frederic P Memmer	St. Paul	St. Paul				
	Harry C Nonnemacher	St. Paul	St. Paul				
42	Claude H Allen	St. Paul	St. Paul				
	Roy E Hilton	St. Paul	St. Paul				
43	John F Howard	St. Paul Park (Washington)	Birchwood				
	Rollin G Johnson	Forest Lake	Birchwood Cambridge				
44	Gordon C Peterson	Columbia Heights	Col. Heights, Anoka	*		*	
45	Mike Riley	RFD Foley			*		
46	Lawrence M Hall	St. Cloud	St. Cloud				
	Herman G Imdieke	Elrosa (1st division)	" "				
	John J Kinzer	Cold Springs (2nd div.)	" "		*		
47	Otto E Clark	Osakis (Douglas Co.)			*		
	P B Peterson	Starbuck (Pope)	Glenwood			*	
48	Carl M Iverson	Ashby (Grant)					

new

48	L C Dorweiler	Chokio (Stevens)	
	S C Odenborg	Wheaton (Traverse)	
	Ed Martinson	Ortonville (Big Stone)	
49	Charlie Onan	Sabin (Clay)	Moorhead
	Lake Headley	Breckenridge (Wilkin)	
50	Roy E Dunn	Pelican Rapids	Pel. Rapids, Battle Lake, Fergus Falls
	Edward G Hompe	Deer Creek	" " "
	Hannah J Kempfer	Erhard	" " "
	C B Hultquist	New York Mills	" " "
51	Joe P Lorentz	Wadena	
	Lafayette C Dixon	Long Prairie	Clarissa
52	Herman E Litchke	Grand Rapids	Grand Rapids
	N W Sawyer	Walker (Cass Co.)	
53	Fred W Schwanke	Deerwood (at large)	
	Chas. L Halsted	Brainerd (Crow Wing)	
	Albert Dominick	Pierz (Morrison)	
54	C E Edman	Aitkin	
	R T Hart	Moose Lake	
55	George E Anderson	Onamia	
	Kenneth W Angstrom	Big Lake	
56	C G Mann	Hinckley (Pine)	
	A F Oberg	Lindstrom (Chisago)	

				no C.S.	<u>new</u>		
57	Warren S Moore	Duluth	Duluth		*	*	
	August Ontvedt	Two Harbors	Two Harbors		*		
58	Thos F O'Malley	Duluth	Duluth			*	
	Edward McKeever	Duluth	Duluth		*	*	
59	John Antila	Duluth	Duluth	*		*	
	A C Thompson	Duluth	Duluth	*		*	
60	Wm. A Berlin	Hibbing	Hibbing				
	Elmer Peterson	Hibbing	Hibbing		*		
61	J William Huhtala	Virginia		*			
	Thos D Vukelick	Gilbert		*			
62	Gustaf Erickson	Spooner	Bemidji		*		
	E J Chilgren	Little Fork (Koochiching)		*			
63	A L Boze	Detroit Lakes (Becker)					
	Chas. Swindells	Laporte (Hubbard)	Park Rapids		*	*	
64	A J Powers	Mahnomen					
65	Walter E Day	Bagley		*			
	J O Melby	Oklee					
66	George Hagen	Crookston		*			
	Hector Hanson	Erskine			*		
67	E B Herseth	R 1, Drayton, ND (Kittson)					
	Curtiss Olson	Roseau (Roseau)			*		
	Emil Morberg	Oslo	Stephen				
				14	35		

Gas Gallonage Limitation Bill

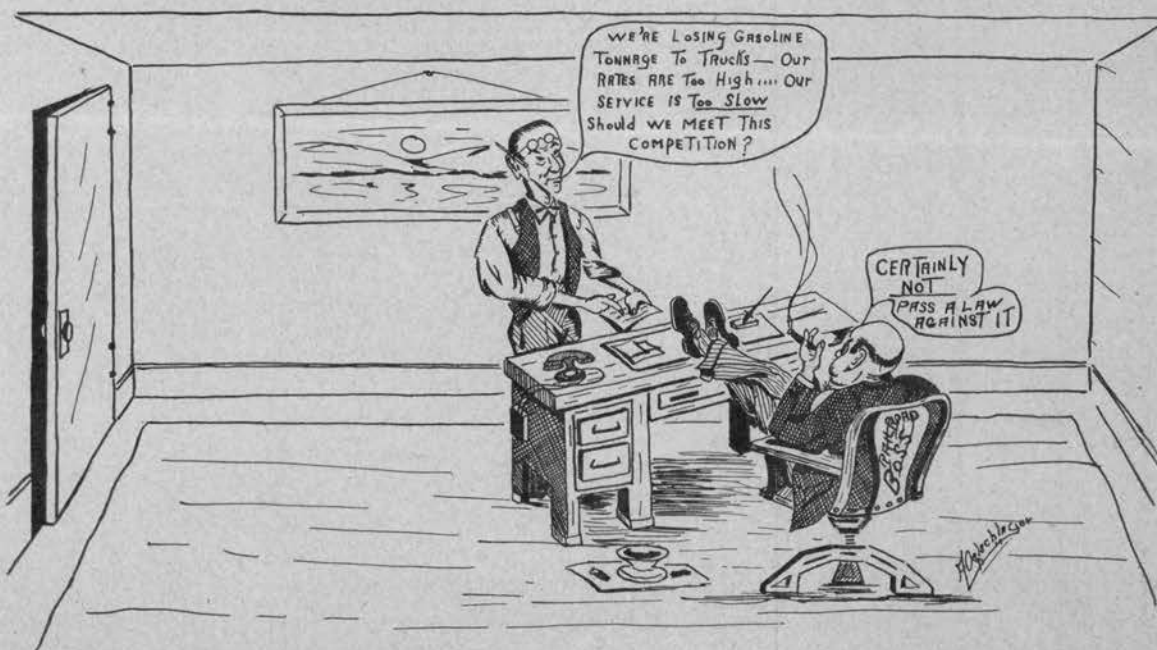
FOR THE BILL

Railroads
Railway Trainmen

AGAINST THE BILL

Land O' Lakes Creameries, Inc.
Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation
Minnesota State Grange
St. Paul Livestock Exchange
Central Cooperative Association
Livestock Haulers' Association of Minnesota
Minnesota Petroleum Industries Committee
Minnesota Truck Owners Association
Upper Mississippi Waterways Association
Upper Mississippi & St. Croix River Improvement Commission
Regulated Motor Transportation Ass'n of Minnesota
Midland Co-Op Wholesale
Farmers Union Central Exchange
Southwestern Minnesota Authorized Carriers Ass'n.
Minnesota Automobile Dealers Association
Minnesota Highway Users Conference
Minneapolis Junior Association of Commerce
Minneapolis Transfer Men's Association
Midwest Truck Owners Federation
St. Paul Joint Teamsters Council
Household Goods Haulers Association of Minnesota
Twin City Garage Association
Minnesota Petroleum Carriers Association
Central Cooperative Wholesale

The Real Motive Behind The Limit Bill



Which Side Will You Be On?

REASONS WHY H.F. 353 (S.F. 455), KNOWN AS "THE GASOLINE
TRANSPORT LIMITATION BILL", SHOULD BE DEFEATED

1. It is very definitely NOT a safety measure.
(No proof has been offered nor can any proof be offered to show that it is a safety measure.)
2. It is an opening wedge to kill off the trucking industry.
3. It seeks to restore a railroad monopoly in transportation.
4. It would prohibit hundreds of people from pursuing a gainful occupation in the trucking industry without giving added employment to the railroad workers.
5. It would kill off a large source of revenue which now goes into our truck highway fund, thus retarding our highway program.
6. There is absolutely no basis for the contention that trucks are ruining Minnesota highways.
7. It has no relation to the length, height, width, or load weight of motor vehicles on our highways.
8. It would junk thousands upon thousands of dollars invested in transportation equipment.
9. It would retard progress and place a trade barrier at the milestone of progress.
10. It would be a bottleneck to our defense program.
11. It would increase the cost of gasoline to the consumer.
12. It would seriously retard the progress of the Co-Op movement in general.
13. As far as gasoline is concerned, it seeks to destroy water transportation and make useless our deep waterway projects.
14. As an entering wedge, it discriminates against one commodity - - gasoline.
15. It is opposed by virtually all farm, truck and labor organizations.

* * * *

12. It is the policy of the Commission to keep the public informed of its activities.

13. It is the policy of the Commission to keep the public informed of its activities.

14. It is the policy of the Commission to keep the public informed of its activities.

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26. It is the policy of the Commission to keep the public informed of its activities.

1954-1955 FISCAL YEAR
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

7350
350
423.50
392.36
31.14

Sent to all Senate & House members

Copy for your information of statement presented to Senate Finance Committee, February 25th, 1941, and House Appropriations Committee, February 28th, 1941.

When the Minnesota legislature enacted a civil service law two years ago, which has been heralded throughout the country as one of the best laws so far passed in any of the states, the Minnesota Civil Service Council urged a considerably larger appropriation than was granted. It was our belief at that time and still is that this fine law will lose much of its effectiveness unless properly financed.

We have watched with keen and critical interest the installation of the merit system in the State, and it is our conviction that an excellent job has been done to date but that the Department has been handicapped by an inadequate appropriation. If this weakness can be remedied so that all provisions of our law, many of which are not yet started, can be put into full operation, we firmly believe that the advantages, both in improved service and lowered costs, will be demonstrated.

Our eleven state-wide organizations represent an important cross section of the taxpayers of Minnesota, and we maintain that the appropriation requested by the Department is necessary to carry out in full the provisions of the law.

Respectfully submitted,

MINNESOTA CIVIL SERVICE COUNCIL

(Signed) Ruth H. Mitchell, Chairman

Organizations represented:

American Legion, Dept. of Minnesota	Minnesota Junior Chamber of Commerce
American Legion Auxiliary	Minnesota Parent-Teacher Association
Minnesota League of Women Voters	Minnesota State Conference of Social Work
Minnesota Education Association	Minnesota State Federation of Labor
Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation	Minnesota State Federation of Teachers
Minnesota Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs	

Dear Senators and Representatives:

We, the undersigned statewide organizations or representatives of statewide organizations, have carefully considered the effect of House File 353 (Senate File 455), which is the Gasoline Transport Limitation Bill. We are united in our opinion that this bill is against the best interests of the farmers and consumers, and should be defeated.

Each of our organizations have appeared in large numbers at the House Committee hearings and opposed this bill, along with about 30 other organizations who are also definitely opposed to the passage of this bill.

We feel we owe it to the senators and representatives who, because of other committee hearings and legislative work, have not been able to attend these committee hearings, to let you know that we are very definitely opposed to this proposed legislation.

Signed.

MINNESOTA FARM BUREAU FEDERATION

By: J. S. Jones

FARMERS UNION CENTRAL EXCHANGE

By: J. L. Nolan

MIDLAND COOPERATIVE WHOLESALE

By: E. F. Selvig

CENTRAL COOPERATIVE WHOLESALE

By: A. J. Hayes

MINNESOTA STATE GRANGE

By: M. Elmer Judge

Text of Governor Stassen's Inaugural Message to 52nd Legislative Session

Stresses Importance of State Defense Job

Following is the complete text of Gov. Harold E. Stassen's inaugural message to the fifty-second legislature:

Today's headlines and radio newscasts are tragic reminders that, since the adjournment of the last session of the Minnesota legislature, millions of men and women and children of many nations have been caught in the horrible hammering of total war.

In many countries legislatures have ceased to function, as lights of liberty went out. Bullets, and dive bombers and destruction have taken the place of ballots, and deliberation and progress.

We pause, therefore, as we open this, the fifty-second session of the Minnesota legislature, to breathe a prayer of thanksgiving that we are here privileged to meet as independent representatives, selected by the voluntary ballots of free men and free women in a nation at peace.

men inducted into service for their year of training.

The state government has also been called upon to co-operate with the federal government in administration of the selective service law, but so far as matters stand at present, the assistance we are giving in this respect is entirely under federal legislation and will not require any action by your body.

We have also been actively co-operating with the federal government in safeguarding against sabotage and fifth column activities.

Suggested model laws prepared by the council of state governments, in collaboration with the federal government, will be presented to you for your consideration.

CONSTANT VIGILANCE WILL BE REQUIRED TO PREVENT

line of our factories, in our mines, at the work benches, in our shops or in the transportation services. Careful consideration should be given to proposed legislation to be presented to you by the organizations of labor.

This is particularly true of those measures looking to the improvement of safety provisions for workmen, liberalization of garnishment laws and protection of the laborers' rights under workmen's compensation and unemployment compensation laws.

The labor relations law passed by the last session has proved to be of great benefit to the working men and women and to the public.

The rights of labor have been protected, labor organizations have been strengthened, both in membership and in their respect in the communities, and through the fundamentally sound principles of conciliation and waiting period, THE LOSS THROUGH STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS HAS BEEN CUT DOWN TO A MERE FRACTION OF ITS FORMER AMOUNT.

This is demonstrated by the fact that in 1936, 14,214 of our employees were involved in strikes. In 1937, 24,731 were involved. In 1938,

Plan Snow Caravan



Stan Turner, Dick Bertelson, members of the committee planning the annual snow caravan of Central high school's Hi-Y and

Minnesota has also had an outstanding public health and tuberculosis control program.

This should be carried on and extended, particularly with renewed emphasis on rehabilitation programs for tubercular patients when they leave sanatoriums. Our adult crippled people also need some special consideration on further development of our welfare program.

Another major objective of our welfare program should be to provide BETTER HOUSING FOR THE PEOPLE IN THE LOWEST INCOME GROUPS IN MINNESOTA.

The housing condition of our needy people is one of the darkest sides of our whole social welfare problem. We have maintained good relief standards of food and of clothing but here, as elsewhere, there has been a failure to develop good, clean, warm, healthful shelter for people of low incomes.

The importance of this problem cannot be overemphasized. Bad housing conditions result in juvenile delinquency, disease, crime, disappointment and bitterness.

SOCIALLY, ECONOMICALLY AND POLITICALLY, THIS NATION AND OUR STATE HAS BEEN MORE BACKWARD IN

funds in this next biennium for this purpose would be a good investment.

The state and its subdivisions are now paying hundreds of thousands of dollars annually in rents of \$15 to \$21 per month for poor housing conditions for people who are on public assistance and relief programs.

THEY ARE NOT SECURING IN RETURN WHAT THEY OUGHT TO BE ABLE TO SECURE IN GOOD HOUSING CONDITIONS.

I believe the answer might well be found in co-operation with the building trades laborers, and with private enterprise and private capital through a partial government subsidy on a program of building low cost houses and of extensive rehabilitation and repair of existing houses.

The basis should be that the finished product shall meet simple and sound requirements and would rent out at not to exceed \$15 per month to people with an income of \$1,200 or less per year. The renters should also have the privilege of purchase at low interest rates.

Such a program if properly developed would strike directly at the

the fact that not a single lien has been foreclosed in the entire state.

I believe, however, that it should be further liberalized, to make it clear that THE ONLY PURPOSE OF THE LAW IS TO PREVENT CHILDREN FROM TAKING UNFAIR ADVANTAGE OF THE OLD AGE ASSISTANCE FUND.

I suggest that you provide that in any case where children can show to the probate court that, either they were unable to help their parents or they did all they reasonably could to help them, that then the lien could be entirely waived by the probate court.

This very simple and direct provision, added to all other lenient provisions of the law, will make it clear that neither the old folks nor their deserving children will ever suffer by operation of the law, but it will continue to prevent shirking of responsibility by unscrupulous children, that endangers the entire old age assistance program.

Great strides were made in the last session toward increased governmental effectiveness and integrity. The organization act which



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LEGISLATIVE HIGHLIGHTS

Civil Service The recent ruling of the Attorney General, clarifying the civil service status of such employees as the secretary of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, the deputy commissioner of agriculture, and other similar positions in the state service, has opened the way to bills to exempt such positions. The first such bill was introduced by Representative Lee (HF 153) and would exempt the "secretary of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission and all other persons appointed by such Commission." Members of the Civil Administration Committees in House and Senate, to which civil service amendments will be referred, are:

<u>Senate</u>			<u>House</u>		
Wright, ch.	Larson, N J	Rosenmeier	Hartle, ch.	Hill	Memmer
Almen	Lommen	Stiening	Berlin, v ch	Hinderacher	Odenborg
Carley	Neumeier	Sullivan	Bennett	Huhtala	Olson
Imm	Siegel	Swenson	Campbell	Kempfer	Oraas
Kingsley	Solstad	Wahlstrand	Chilgren	Lee	Paige
			Dixon	Lenertz	Perrizo
			Erickson, G	Lindley	Peterson, E
			Erickson, R F	Lindstrom	Riley
			French	MacKinnon	Schulz
			Hanson	Mayhood	

Public Health Nursing This bill, providing for a \$1 000 grant to each county in the state which has employed one or more public health nurses the preceding year has been introduced into the Senate (SF 61) by Senator Wahlstrand, and into the House (HF 45) by Kempfer, Burnap, and Chilgren, and referred to the Public Welfare Committees. It is being actively supported by the American Legion, and the League is likewise giving it support. It has been recommended to pass by the House Public Welfare Committee, following a hearing last Friday at which the League was represented, and has now gone to the House Appropriations Committee.

County Welfare Boards A bill to increase the representation of county commissioners on these boards from three to five members (making seven-member boards, including two "lay" members) has been introduced into the Senate (SF 84) by Cashman, Imm and Oliver. Members of the Public Welfare Committee, to which this bill was referred, are listed below, and Leagues with members on this committee have already been asked to tell them of the League's interest in maintaining adequate lay representation on these boards.

Stiening, ch.	Lightner	Mullin	Tungseth
Almen	Loftsgaarden	Oliver	Weber
Cashman	Lommen	Richardson	Wolfe
Dougherty	Masek	Rockne	Wright
Julkowski	Miller	Sell	

Discriminations against women in public service A bill (HF 29) has been introduced and referred to the Civil Administration Committee, which would prohibit any person working for state, county, city or other political subdivision, whose husband or wife is gainfully employed and earns in excess of \$150 a month. The authors - all but one from St. Paul - are Schulz, Gibbon, Memmer, O'Malley and Nonnemacher. The League is opposed to discriminations in public employment based on sex or marital status, as one aspect of the general principle of appointment and retention on the basis of ability to do the work.

Common Law Marriage The legislative program of the State Bar Association includes the abolishment of such marriages. While no bill has as yet been introduced, the League stands ready to work for this long-sought improvement.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis

January 27th,
1941

Dear Local League President:

The first bill to weaken civil service has been introduced. It is described in the enclosed Legislative Highlights. Now is the time to start writing to our legislators, pointing out that in order to have an effective merit system in our state government, there must be consistent application to all departments and non-policy-determining positions in the government service.

Further exemptions, such as proposed in the Lee bill, serve only to make available more positions which are subject to patronage. As you remember, there are already more positions exempt under our law than is desirable. (see An Evaluation of Minnesota's New Civil Service Law - May 1939).

Will you begin - especially those of you who have members serving on the Civil Administration Committees - to secure as many letters as you can to your legislators, from League members and others, on this point of exemptions? There may be other specific bills on this point introduced; therefore, letters should be made to apply to the principle of exemptions - not to this specific bill.

The accompanying reprint of an article by W. E. Elston, we hope will be useful to you. If it hasn't been reprinted or commented upon in your local paper, you might take it to your editor, and at the same time enlist his help in calling attention to attempts to weaken civil service.

If we continue to be articulate on the principle of good civil service, there is a good chance that our law will not be weakened.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth H. Mitchell
Ruth H. Mitchell,
President

Enclosures:

- Legislative Highlights
- Reprint of Elston article
- Copy of letter sent to your Social Welfare chairman
- Copy of letter from our National president, together with some explanations made of objections to HR 1776.

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
February 15, 1941

ATTACKS ON CIVIL SERVICE

TWO DANGER POINTS!

INCREASING EXEMPTIONS CUTTING APPROPRIATION

The League of Women Voters is working against all amendments -- good or bad -- in order to give the law another two years of full operation and a fair trial; is working for an adequate appropriation

All but one of the half dozen bills introduced so far would increase the exemptions from the civil service system; one would alter the administrative set up.

Appropriation

The Governor's budget message asked for a biennial appropriation for the Civil Service Department of \$180,000.

- The Civil Service Department is asking for a biennial appropriation of \$234,000 in order to carry to completion all the requirements of the law.

Effect of compensation schedule on departmental budgets

In putting into practice the concept of "equal pay for equal work", the compensation schedule recommended by the Civil Service Board to the Legislative Emergency Committee included pay increases and decreases. The total net increase was \$22,000 per year or fifteen one hundredths of one per cent of the total annual state payroll of approximately \$15,000,000.

In some instances, departmental budget requests for personal services are apparently based, not on the compensation schedule submitted by the Civil Service Board, but on the basis of the recommendations made by the Legislative Emergency Committee that provision be made that salaries of those employees with five years of service and those receiving \$150 a month or less not be cut by reason of the adoption of the salary schedule.

Also, in some instances, allowances in budget requests are made for salary increases for all or nearly all employees to the full extent allowed under the civil service law, while the rules clearly provide that salary increases are not automatic or mandatory, but are permissive.

<u>Senate Civil Administration Committee</u>			<u>House Civil Administration Committee</u>		
Wright, ch.	Larson, N J	Rosenmeier	Hartle, ch.	Hill	Memmer
Almen	Lommen	Stiening	Berlin, v ch	Hinderacher	Odenborg
Carley	Neumeier	Sullivan	Bennett	Huhtala	Olson
Imm	Siegel	Swenson	Campbell	Kempfer	Oraas
Kingsley	Solstad	Wahlstrand	Chilgren	Lee	Paige
			Dixon	Lenertz	Perrizo
			Erickson, G	Lindley	Peterson, E
			Erickson, R F	Lindstrom	Riley
			French	MacKinnon	Schulz
			Hanson	Mayhood	
<u>House Appropriations Committee</u>			<u>Senate Finance Committee</u>		
Allen, ch.	Hart	Lenertz	Rockne	Herreid	Nelsen
Hompe	Hartle	Teigen	Adams	Imm	Oliver
Arnoldt	Hayford	Lorentz	Almen	Kingsley	Orr
Boze	Helling	Thompson	Berg	Larson, HA	Solstad
Chilgren	Hering	MacKinnon	Bridgeman	Lightner	Sullivan
Dammann	Herseth	Martinson	Carr	Mullin	Swenson
Day	Hillier	Melby	Dietz	Murphy	Wolfe
Dorweiler	Hughes	Mickelson			
Duemke	Iverson	Omtvedt			
Haeg	Kinzer	Ottinger			
Hagen, G	Kozlak	Peterson, E L			
		Sawyer			
		Terwilliger			

March 7th, 1941

LEGISLATIVE HIGHLIGHTS

This brings you up to the minute progress on bills supported and opposed by the League, since the February issue of the Woman Voter.

Civil Service Bills affecting civil service, ranging from two outright repeal bills introduced by Senators Berg and Wing, to bills giving special consideration for specific employees, continue to appear almost daily. The recommendation of the Senate Finance Committee of a "starvation" appropriation for the Department (\$74,000 for the biennium) is the first direct legislative move. The House Appropriations Committee is continuing to give careful and thorough consideration to the budget request of the Department. All other civil service bills are still in committee. The Senate Civil Administration Committee has devoted several meetings to civil service, getting the viewpoint of department heads, including the Civil Service Department.

County Welfare Boards On Thursday, March 6th, the Senate Public Welfare Committee, by a one-vote majority, recommended to pass this bill to increase county commissioner representation on these boards (SF 84). The vote was first tied, a motion was before the committee to pass the bill out without recommendation, when one of the authors appeared, and cast his vote in favor of the bill, remarking as he did so, "even though my constituents don't want it." The voting follows:

<u>For</u>	<u>Against</u>	<u>Not voting</u>
Dougherty	Sell	Almen
Julkowski	Richardson	Rockne
Masek	Weber	Loftsgaarden
Miller	Mullin	Lommen
Oliver	Stiening	
Tungseth	Wright	
Wolfe	Lightner	
Cashman		

The companion bill in the House (HF 369) has had an uncertain status for some time. The committee's first vote likewise resulted in a tie, which was later broken by a comfortable majority against the bill. Because a minority report was threatened, the bill was returned to the Public Welfare Committee for further consideration and will again come up on Monday, March 10th. Representatives from six different Leagues spoke at committee hearings against this bill.

Legislative Council Following two hearings before the Civil Administration Committee of the House, when Miss Ruby Britts (formerly chairman of the League's Department of Government and Its Operation) spoke, this bill (HF 378) was recommended to pass, had its 2nd reading on Friday, February 28th, and is now on General Orders. If an amendment, ^{is made} now under consideration by the authors, changing the section on investigative powers of the Council, it can have the full and enthusiastic support of the League.

Common Law Marriage This bill (HF 452) had a hearing before the Judiciary Committee of the House, when Mrs. Charlotte Luwe, chairman of the League's Department of Government and Legal Status of Women, spoke in its behalf at the request of the State Bar Association. It passed the House on March 5th by a vote of 93 to 14. It has now gone to the Senate, where it will be substituted for the identical Senate bill (SF 652 - introduced by Senator Welch.)

Sent to all Senators & House members on
Civil Ad. Committee

March 25th, 1941

My dear Senator:

It is absolutely necessary that the Legislature should be clearly aware of what are the implications of S F 611 - a bill to amend the Civil Service Act - now on General Orders. This bill would (1) require that the Legislature take specific action on the classification and compensation plans adopted by the Civil Service Board, and (2) prevent reductions in the compensation of certain employees, as recommended by the Legislative Emergency Committee.

If this bill is passed and the necessary legislative action on the classification and compensation plans is not taken during this session, the result would be nullification of the intent of the Civil Service Act. Enclosed is an analysis showing why such nullification would take place.

Attention of legislators is also called to Section 39 of S F 1026, the appropriations bill, which "freezes" salaries as of June 30th, 1941. The results of the passage of this section are also appended.

Very sincerely yours,

Ruth H. Mitchell,
Chairman

Organizations represented:

American Legion, Dept. of Minnesota	Minnesota Junior Chamber of Commerce
American Legion Auxiliary	Minnesota Parent-Teacher Association
Minnesota League of Women Voters	Minnesota State Conference of Social Work
Minnesota Education Association	Minnesota State Federation of Labor
Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation	Minnesota State Federation of Teachers
Minnesota Federation of Business & Professional Women's Clubs	

MEMORANDUM ON S. F. 611 - TO AMEND THE CIVIL SERVICE ACT

IF THE OPERATION OF THE CLASSIFICATION PLAN IS SUSPENDED:

- (1) Competitive examinations could not be held for all classes of positions, but must be held separately for every vacancy at great cost of time and money
- (2) Basis for effecting transfers, promotions and demotions is removed
- (3) Equal pay for equal work becomes impossible as method for determining equal work is wiped out
- (4) Department heads will find extreme difficulty in dealing with personnel problems
- (5) Personal service costs will heavily increase, as there would be no exact method of determining the proper pay for new positions
- (6) The entire classification process must be redone at some future date, resulting in increased costs

Just compensation and efficient state employment rests on a careful and complete classification of jobs.

IF THE OPERATION OF THE COMPENSATION PLAN IS SUSPENDED:

- (1) Equal pay for equal work would be impossible
- (2) It would be impossible, in announcing examinations, to inform Minnesota citizens what the state was prepared to pay for the various kinds of work for which examinations would be given. Qualified persons would not seek employment with the state under such conditions.
- (3) A new compensation plan would have to be prepared as schedules must be kept up to date.

A just and adequate compensation plan is basic to an efficient, economical state service.

IF SECTION 39, OF S F 1026 (THE APPROPRIATIONS BILL) WHICH WOULD "FREEZE" SALARIES AS OF JUNE 30, 1941, IS PASSED:

- (1) Equal pay for equal work would be impossible
- (2) Qualified persons would not enter or remain in state employment as there would be no possibility of salary increases. The obvious effect of this would be nullification of the merit provisions of the civil service act, and a lowering of the desired standards of state service. Intense competition is offered at this time by private industry and federal government at higher salaries than would be possible in the state.
- (3) There would be continual pressure from now until June 30th to raise salaries.
- (4) The estimated savings of \$250,000 for the biennium, resulting from replacement of employees who receive more than the minimum salary, would be lost to the state. For example, under civil service rules, a clerk receiving \$100 a month who leaves the service is replaced by a clerk who starts at \$80.

Sent to members of House C. A. Committee

March 26th,
1941

To the members of the Civil Administration Committee:

First of all, we want to thank you for the courteous treatment we were given at the hearing Wednesday on proposed amendments to the minimum wage law (HF 994). However, since there was no opportunity for us to give careful consideration to the new amendments introduced there, may we submit some comments on this new matter now.

We were pleased to see it made clear that the Industrial Commission would retain its discretion to investigate wage rates; that the original definition of a minimum wage was reinstated, that Section 6 was omitted requiring that the chairman of a wage board should be a customer of product of the industry under consideration; and that the section was omitted which so easily would have thrown the determination of facts pertaining to minimum wage into the District Courts.

We believe that the establishment of wage advisory boards for each industry is a sound, democratic method of determining wage rates satisfactory to all. We approve the provisions relating to the election of employer-employee representatives on these advisory boards as under the present law. May we recommend to your committee that it consider the addition of provisions, such as there are in the Massachusetts law, requiring that due publicity be given to such elections?

While we approve of separate wage boards, we wish to point out that there is the danger that the industries might sub-divide to the extent of obstructing the work of the Industrial Commission by a multiplicity of boards. Lines should be drawn between industries having similar working conditions and problems.

We are glad that the following vague phrases in determining wage rates have been eliminated -- "in no event shall employment be curtailed", "ability of the industry to pay", and "value of services rendered." All these factors would naturally be considered by advisory wage boards, but we believe their implications are too far-reaching and indefinite to be written into the statute.

We trust that you will give careful consideration to the above comments.

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. Lois M. Fraser, Chairman,
Dept. of Govt. and Social Welfare,
Minnesota League of Women Voters

Mrs. Russell M. Duncan,
Industrial Committee,
Minneapolis Y. W. C. A.

Sent to all Home members

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

Dear Sir:

There is now before you for final action a bill (HF 378) which would establish a legislative council for Minnesota - the newest and most practical aid that has been devised for legislators to secure accurate and unbiased facts and information on the many and complicated governmental problems of today.

The enclosed brief analysis of the purpose and effect of such a Council may be of interest to you. On behalf of the sixty Leagues throughout Minnesota, we ask your careful consideration of this proposal.

Very sincerely yours,

Ellwood H. Newhart
Mrs. Ellwood H. Newhart,
First vice president

April 8th, 1941

Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis
August 1940

Price - 1 cent

WHAT EVERY LEAGUE MEMBER SHOULD KNOW ABOUT
A LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

What is a Legislative Council? It is a committee of legislators from both houses, which meets periodically - usually quarterly - in the interval between legislative sessions, to gather useful information on problems which will face the next legislature. The members are ^{usually} appointed by the respective presiding officers, or appointed in the same manner as membership of regular standing committees of the legislature. It is invested with broad powers of inquiry, and aided by expert research assistance.

The results of the investigations are presented to the legislature and to the standing committees thereof, either in the form of bills to remedy situations or complete reports to provide facts from which standing committees can come to their own conclusions. States which have such councils are Connecticut (1937), Illinois, (1937), Kansas (1933), Kentucky, (1936), Nebraska (1937) and Virginia (1935). Proposals for establishing councils were introduced in a number of additional states in 1939, including Minnesota.

Why is there need of the work of a legislative council? Short legislative sessions prevent adequate consideration of measures introduced. If all legislators are to understand the problems and earnestly endeavor to write just and workable laws, authoritative information in condensed form must be made available to them; the legislative program needs advance planning; newly-elected legislators need background knowledge of the state's problems.

How should a council be made up to be representative and useful? Various sections of the state should be represented, and each important standing committee of the legislature. Political parties (or factions) should be given proportional representation to guarantee adequate minority representation. A fairly large council has been found advisable so that an appreciable number will be more likely to be re-elected to the legislature, and thus provide continuity and leadership.

What type of subjects are investigated? The subjects include broad questions of public policy and of state-wide interest, the operation of existing laws and of state departments. Reports submitted by the Kansas Legislative Council indicate the breadth of the field: cost studies, of relief, of state government, of schools (Kansas and elsewhere); revenue studies, income tax rates, state-collected locally-shared taxes; operation of state government; institutions, penal and children's; state administrative reorganization, personnel surveys, employee retirement systems; welfare, social security programs; farm problems, etc.

Who makes actual research studies and prepares printed reports? Best results have been obtained when the Council has its own permanent research staff, for the obvious reason that, since the program is factual, the Council must have confidence in the staff's impartiality. State and local boards, commissions, and departments may all be required to prepare studies. All Councils but one have their own permanent research staff, and that one has facilities to engage temporary research experts.

Who may ask that investigations be made? Any Council member, any legislator not a Council member, any legislative committee,

(see other side)

the Governor, any private citizen. The Council will first decide whether or not the subject is of sufficient importance to merit the time and expense of investigation.

How is information on the Council's work disseminated? Reporters are present at all Council meetings and give full newspaper publicity. Every research report as finished is sent simultaneously to every member of the state legislature, elected officials, libraries, and in several states to a large mailing list of private citizens. These reports are short and readable, and are issued well in advance of the legislative session so that there is time for public opinion to crystallize.

What is the effect on the legislative session? Sessions are not shortened, but fewer bills on important issues are introduced and a higher percentage of these is passed; committee work is expedited because all fact-finding has been done; debate in committee and on the floor is more often kept to facts; the influence of special interest lobbies is decreased as facts are available from a qualified and impartial research source.

What is the cost of a Council? In 1938 the cost of such Councils ranged from \$5,000 to \$25,000 a year. Council members are usually allowed a per diem and travel expense, but the larger portion of the cost is devoted to the salaries and expenses of the research staff.

What objections could be raised to such a Council? That it might usurp the work of the legislature and dominate legislation; that it might arouse opposition from a Governor who has his own legislative program; that jealousy and resistance to recommendations from a small group might occur and such recommendations be opposed or disregarded; that investigations of state government might create strife and dissension.

If the work is not undertaken in a spirit of good will and tact, these difficulties could develop. If the Council conceives its purpose as that of a fact-finding body, not a dictator of methods, it can have real usefulness. These objections have been overcome successfully in most of the states which have established legislative councils.

References:

- "The Legislative Council and Other Technical Aids to Legislators" - Sept. 1939
Minn. LWV - 10 cents
In preparation - skit on legislative councils - Minn. LWV

May 12th, 1941

MINIMUM WAGE

Authors: Hart, Hartle, Hilton and Kinser in the House
Stiening in the Senate

Votes: House
Senate 32-46 on adoption of minority reports

COMMON LAW MARRIAGE

Authors: MacKinnon, in the House
Welch, in the Senate

Votes: House 93-14 Passed
Senate 35-23 Passed

COUNTY WELFARE BOARDS

Authors: Champlin, Hughes, P J E Peterson, and Ottinger in the House
Cashman, Ims and Oliver in the Senate

Votes: House 74-18 Passed
Senate 35-18 Passed

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Authors: MacKinnon, Lindley, Paige, Powers, Rollin Johnson in the House
Carley, Lightner and Den Feidt in the Senate

Votes: House 79-44 Passed

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING

Authors: Kemper, Burnap, Children in the House
Wahlstrom in the Senate

Recommended out of Committee in both cases and re-referred to Appropriations Committee
Never came out of latter committee.

DISCRIMINATIONS AGAINST MARRIED WOMEN

Authors: Schultz, Gibbon, Memmer, O'Malley and Nonemacher

Votes: On Minority Report in the House
49-72 Defeated
54-59 Defeated

CIVIL SERVICE

Authors: of SF 765 Veteran's Preference
Erickson, Clark, Teigen, Chilgren, Burnap in the House
Dougherty in the Senate

Votes: 89-2 Passed in House (Memmer and Hillier, against)
58- Passed in Senate

Authors: SF 767 Veteran's preference

Rollin Johnson, House
Wright, Young, Senate

Votes: 75-19 Passed in House
49-0 Passed in Senate

Against Passage of SF 767 in House were:

Campbell	Cummings	Dammann	Dirlam
Halverson	Hartle	Herseth	Hillier
Hinderaker	Iverson	Lee	McKeever
Mickelson	Ottinger	Paige	Perriro
Peterson, FJE		Weidendorf	

BOTH OF THESE VETERAN'S PREFERENCE BILLS WERE VETOED BY GOVERNOR

CIVIL SERVICE

Omnibus Bill SF 502
House 79-31 Passed
Senate 36-5 Passed

Young Amendments to Cut Appropriations:

<u>Senate:</u> (\$30,000 Appropriation)	15-47	Defeated
(\$50,000 ")	17-43	Defeated

SF 611 Freezing of salaries
Senate: 43-9 Passed

1943

A BILL

FOR AN ACT RELATING TO THE ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTY
FOR PURPOSES OF TAXATION, AMENDING MASON'S MINNESOTA
STATUTES OF 1927, SECTION 1989, RELATING TO COUNTY
SUPERVISORS OF ASSESSMENTS.

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

Section 1. Mason's Minnesota Statutes of 1927, Section 1989, is amended
to read as follows:

"1989. Subdivision 1. When-deemed-best,--any Every county board of every
county which does not employ a county assessor shall may appoint a resident voter
of the county state as a supervisor of assessments, who, before entering upon
the duties of his office, shall give bond and make oath substantially as required
of an assessor. The first appointment shall be made at the regular or an ad-
joined meeting of the county board during the month of May, 1943, and shall be
for a term expiring December 31, 1944; subsequent appointments shall be made for
terms of four years, the first of which shall begin January 1, 1945; the appoint-
ment for a four-year term shall be made at the regular or an adjourned meeting of
the county board during November of the year preceding the beginning of the term.
The county board may by unanimous vote remove any supervisor for good cause shown.
Any vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the county board for the remainder
of the term during which the vacancy occurs.

Subdivision 2. He The county supervisor of assessments shall have general
supervision of assessments made in the county under the direction of the board,
and perform any services appertaining thereto which the board may require. He
shall personally examine such tracts of real estate as the board may designate,
and give an accurate topographical description of each government subdivision
thereof, and estimate and set down what he believes to be the true value in money
of each tract examined. He shall make report in writing to the board, and, if
such report be found correct, they shall make and enter in their record book and
file with the auditor an order approving it. Such report shall be used as a guide
and basis for making further assessments, and the value of the lands described
therein as fixed by the supervisor shall be taken by the town assessors to be the

true value of all such lands as they do not personally examine. The county board of equalization shall consult such report and estimate when equalizing the real estate assessment. ~~If the supervisor deems it necessary in order to enable him to complete his examination, he may, with the approval of the board, employ one or more assistants, who shall give like bond and make like oath.~~ When the board believe that from any cause any lands have become more or less valuable since they were examined by the supervisor, they may order him to re-examine such lands and make report, and the proceedings thereon and the effect thereof shall be the same as hereinbefore provided.

Subdivision 3. The county supervisor of assessments shall have the following additional powers and duties:

(a) He shall prepare and keep available for examination by the officials of any taxing district, a land valuation map, in such form as may be prescribed by the commissioner of taxation, and which shall show the average true and full value per acre of all land outside the borders of incorporated cities, villages and boroughs in each township or unorganized township area in the county, as finally equalized in the last biennial assessment of real estate.

(b) He shall prepare, as of May 1 in each year, a schedule of maximum and minimum values per head of the various classifications of livestock in his county which shall be kept available for the guidance of the assessors. If in any instance the assessed value of livestock is above the maximum or below the minimum values in the schedule so prepared, the county supervisor shall call it to the attention of the county board of equalization.

(c) He shall prepare annually and keep available for examination by the county board of equalization, a table showing the true and full value per capita of personal property in each assessment district in the county, based upon the most recent federal census and the current assessed values as equalized by the local board of review.

(d) He shall assist and instruct the local assessors in preparing the assessment books, and, upon request of the county auditor, shall assist an assessor in correcting his assessment book before the county auditor gives his final receipt

therefor.

(e) He shall, at the request of the county board or of the commissioner of taxation, examine any property in the county which is described in an application for reduction of valuation or settlement of taxes, and submit a written report and recommendation with respect to said application.

(f) He shall examine all conveyances filed with the register of deeds transferring title to land outside the corporate limits of cities of the first and second class and shall compare the consideration for said conveyances with the full and true values fixed by the assessor, and call to the attention of the board of equalization such discrepancies as may assist the board in the performance of its duties.

Subdivision 4. If the supervisor deems it necessary in order to enable him to perform his duties, he may, with the approval of the board, employ one or more assistants who shall qualify by taking oath and giving such bonds as the county board may require.

Subdivision 5. The board shall fix the compensation of the supervisor and of his assistants, payable out of the general revenue fund of the county, and may ~~annul any such appointment at pleasure.~~ provided, that the compensation of the supervisor shall not be less than \$1000 per year, and shall not be more than that of the county auditor, except that where the salary of the county auditor is less than \$1500, the compensation of the supervisor shall be the same as that of the county auditor. The supervisor and his assistants shall be allowed their expenses for reasonable and necessary travel, payable out of the general revenue fund of the county, on the same basis as travel expenses are allowed to other county officials.

Section 2. County supervisors heretofore appointed shall continue to hold office, at the pleasure of the county board, until the appointment of a successor as provided in Section 1."

A BILL
FOR AN ACT TO ENABLE COUNTIES TO PROVIDE PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING
SERVICES THROUGH PROVISIONS FOR STATE AID AND TO APPROPRIATE
MONEY THEREFOR.

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota;

Section 1. For the purpose of providing a public health nursing service uniformly to its population, especially mothers, babies and children, the State of Minnesota shall make allotment of State funds to the several counties to enable each county to employ one or more certified public health nurses as hereinafter provided.

Section 2. Whenever, at the end of its fiscal year, the Board of County Commissioners of any county in Minnesota certifies to the Minnesota State Board of Health that during the year just passed, that county has continuously employed one or more public health nurses approved by the State Certification Committee, as provided for in Section 5353-4, Mason's Minnesota Statutes of 1927, and that such county is complying with the provisions of Sections 5353-1 to 5353-7, inclusive, Mason's Minnesota Statutes of 1927, relating to the employment and compensation of public health nurses; the State Treasurer shall pay to that county out of funds appropriated for such purpose, the sum of not less than \$1,000.00.

Section 3. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, there is hereby appropriated annually the sum of not less than \$1,000.00 for each county of the state, certifying to the employment of public health nurses as provided herein.

Section 4. Be it further provided that if any such county certifies that it has made provision for a full time public health nursing service but has employed one or more such public health nurses for only part of the fiscal year, that county shall be paid a proportionate amount of its allotment based upon that part of the fiscal year during which that county so certifies the employment of a public health nurse.

Section 5. This act to take effect upon passage.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION:

Re: H.F. #418 - A Bill for an act to reduce the age of pin setters from 16 to 14 years.

WHY WE ARE OPPOSED

1. Physically hazardous occupation and so classified in State law (Section 4103).
2. Interferes with school work as indicated by numerous complaints received by the Industrial Commission from school authorities.
3. Reports of child delinquency resulting from this work received from police authorities in various towns.
4. 14 is too young to work in any hazardous occupation.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

St. Paul Y.W.C.A. Public Affairs Committee

SENATORS

1943 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

leg Bpt 45

Dist.	Name	Address	Local League	Civil Service	Leg. Council	City Asses
1	Henry A. Larson	Preston	P reston			
2	M.J. Galvin	Winona	Winona (Lake City (Wabasha	essentially yes - but not absolutely necessary probably yes - Yes to all three	Yes	Not unless whole County system is changed - I think there is a need for some change I'm not political I will give I would support
3	James A. Carley	Plainview				
4	Wm. B. Richardson	Rochester	Rochester (Kasson (Austin			
5	A.O. Starks	Dexter				
6	Alfred Berglund	Albert Lea	Albert Lea			
7	D.D. Murphy	Blue Earth	Wells			
8	Val Imm	Mankato	Mankato			
9	Frank E. Dougherty	Fairmont	Watson			
10	Ole J. Finstad	Windom	Jackson	Yes	Yes	Would not vote for a change of this type
11	Mohn Engebretson	Kenneth	Worthington	Yes - yes Yes - but as larger appro	Can see why anyone would want to be kept local Depends on what bill contains	As this office should be kept local You in the time of year to take up such a bill - However doubtful of passing
* 12	J.V. Weber	Slayton	Pipestone			
13	A .L. Almen	Balaton	Tracy			
14	Alexander Seifert	Springfield	New Ulm			
15	Oscar A. Swenson	RFD Nicollet	Gaylord (Owatonna			
16	Claude G. Baughman	Waseca	(Waseca (New Richland			
17	Wm. L. Dietz	Montgomery	Le Sueur (Faribault			
18	Ralph B. Goodhue	Dennison	(Northfield Faribault	yes	Is not like wood permanent	No
19	A.J. Rockne	Zumbrota	Red Wing (So. St. Paul	no	answers -	Refused -
20	S.W. Dennison	So. St. Paul	(Farmington So. St. Paul	yes	I do not like the wood permanent	No
21	Henry Wagener	Waconia	(Shakopee (Chaska Shakopee			

				Air Service	Leg Council	City Assessor
22	Ancher Nelsen	Hutchinson	Hutchinson	I think service should be continued and with support a new building is to be built.	That would depend on what type of expenditure is to be set.	No
23	Fred K. Gage	Fairfax	(Fairfax (Olivia	Yes - but think C.A. could be improved	Believe it would be highly beneficial	I would have to give this much more study
24	Edward Hagen	Milan				
25	Harry L. Wahlstrand	Willmar	Willmar Benson	Yes - but could be improved.	No answer	think it has a great deal to mean - but it involves local govt. - last year
26	J.A. Simonson	Litchfield	Litchfield	Yes	Yes positively	By all means - I have worked for it for 25 years - would be for it
27	Thos. P. Welch	Buffalo	Annandale			
28	Raymond J. Julkowski	1606 4th St. N.E. Mpls.		Always. Will support apprs. - Against favoritism -	Yes	I am sorry that I do not have last information.
29	Burt L. Kingsley	2828 Stinson Blvd., N.E. Mpls.				
30	Donald O. Wright	Mpls.		I believe it has been a benefit - decent apprs. -	I doubt the justification at this time	Yes
31	Ralph Mahood	Mpls.				
32	Henry G. Young	Mpls.		I don't know at present time	Yes	not as yet
33	Harold Harrison	Mpls.		Yes - Yes Yes	Am open to conclusion -	Yes decidedly
34	Daniel S. Feidt	Mpls.				
35	Gerald T. Mullin	Mpls.		Yes, Yes Yes	Yes to both questions	am not certain - financially yes. Really that something must be done -
36	Archie H. Miller	Hopkins				
37	Emery A. Johnson	St. Paul				
38	B.G. Novak	St. Paul				
39	Joseph H. Masek	St. Paul				
40	Milton C. Lightner	St. Paul				
41	George L. Siegel	St. Paul				
42	Charles N. Orr	St. Paul		I voted for C.A. But had your apprs. message	If experts yes -	I don't think you will get one -
43	Karl G. Neumeier	Stillwater	Birchwood			

				Civil Service	Leg Council	Assessor
44	Wendell L. Ladin	Bethel	(Columbia Heights (Anoka	Yes, Yes, Yes	Yes	Assessor not sure - open minded no prejudice
* 45	Henry H. Sullivan	St. Cloud	St. Cloud	He is good & has prob. I shall support	not particularly interested -	Have not given this any thought
46	Leo Welle	Albany	St. Cloud			
47	C.L. Cole	Alexandria	Glenwood	No answer not knowing	No answer	No answer
48	A.R. Johanson	Wheaton				
49	Henry C. Stiening	Moorhead	Moorhead			
50	Colvin G. Butler	Fergus Falls	(Fergus Falls (Pelican Rapids (Battle Lake	yes	yes	On this I am not sure - open minded -
51	Richard N. Gardner	Staples	Perham (Grand Rapids			
52	George O'Brien	Grand Rapids	(Cass Lake 9. Rapids.			
53	Gordon Rosenmeier	Little Falls				
54	Roy W. Ranum	Cloquet				
55	Fred Newton	Princeton				
56	C. Elmer Johnson	Almelund	Sandstone			
* 57	C.A. Dahle	Duluth	(Two Harbors (Duluth Two Harbors	I believe in some post administration of C. & not essential in time of war - it is not conflict with war effort	yes - yes	undecided yes
58	Herbert Rogers	Duluth	Duluth			
59	Homer M. Carr	Proctor	Duluth (Hibbing			
60	John A. Blatnik	Chisholm	(Chisholm Hibbing	Some of a sound system good appropriation	Very much	yes
61	J. William Huhtala	Virginia	Duluth			
* 62	Harry A. Bridgeman	Bemidji	Bemidji	I do. yes	don't think it would be of value - yes	Have introduced this much bill - Still I believe it would be an improvement
63	A.O. Sletvold	Detroit Lakes	Detroit Lakes Park Rapids			
64	Norman J. Larson	Ada	Park Rapids (?)			
65	Wm. E. Dahlquist	Thief River Falls				

66 Alfred Solstad

Fisher

67 Eric Friberg

R.2, Roseau

Stephen

REPRESENTATIVES

1943 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

<u>Dist.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Local League</u>	<u>Civil Service</u>	<u>Leg. Council</u>	<u>Cty. Asses</u>
1	John A. Johnson	Preston	Preston			
XX	A.M. Burnap	Spring Valley	Breston			
	Carl S. Burtness	Caledonia				
2	Leonard W. Dernek	Winona	Winona	<i>I am for state & county will fight for large apprs</i>	<i>Think it would be a wonderful help to a county assessor</i>	<i>plan approved by judge to eliminate poll tax</i>
	George W. Kiefer	Lewiston	Winona (Lake City)			
3	Julius E. Boelke	Plainview	(Wabasha)	<i>yes - no - yes</i>	<i>yes</i>	<i>yes</i>
4	Walter Burdick	Rochester	Rochester	<i>yes, yes yes</i>	<i>yes</i>	<i>form if it does not do destroy township system</i>
5	Andy Weidendorf	West Concord				
	X H.B. Hillier	Brownsdale	(Kasson (Austin)	<i>Large app until a factual</i>	<i>yes</i>	<i>no answer</i>
6	O.E. Kofstad	Albert Lea	Albert Lea			
7	Mitchell Perrizo, Jr.	Delavan	Wells	<i>Emphatic yes to all -</i>	<i>yes - so long as a county concerned itself with residents</i>	<i>In principle yes, am against centralization (too much)</i>
8	George W. Champlin	Lake Crystal	Mankato			
	B.D. Hughes	Mankato	Mankato	<i>Well established law by now</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>Form present assessor law</i>
9	P.J.E. Peterson	Truman				
	Wm.O. Legvold	St. James				
10	Thomas Bondhus	Storden				
	H.A. Frederickson	Windom	Jackson	<i>Yes. Yes Yes</i>	<i>yes</i>	<i>do not favor change at this time</i>
11	S. Halverson	Worthington	Worthington			
	Roy H. Cummings	Beaver Creek	Luverne			
12	Wilhelm Holm	Tyler				
	Roy E. York	Lake Wilson				
	Hans C. Pedersen	Ruthon	Pipestone			

C. A.

L C

assessor

13	Will N. Nelson	Tracy	Tracy
	Telford V. Oraas	Clarkfield	
14	John M. Zwach	Walnut Grove	New Ulm
	Arthur A. Waibel	New Ulm	New Ulm
	Aubrey W. Dirlam	Redwood Falls	
15	Joseph J. Daun	St. Peter	St. Peter
	August B. Mueller	Arlington	Gaylord
16	John A. Hartle	Owatonna	Owatonna
	Fred W. Arnoldt	Janesville	(New Richland (Waseca)
17	Henry F. Miller	Kilkenny	Le Sueur
18	Homer J. Covert	Faribault	(Faribault (Northfield)
19	Andrew Finstuen	Kenyon	
	Otto W. Kolshorn	Red Wing	Red Wing
* 20	Arthur Gillen	So. St. Paul	(So. St. Paul (Farmington)
21	Howard Ottinger	Chaska	Chaska
	Robert M. Egan	Savage	Shakopee
22	Emil Ernst	Lester Prairie	Hutchinson
23	Harry Evenson	Sacred Heart	(Fairfax (Olivia)
24	Howard W. Rundquist	Dawson	
	Sigvald B. Oyen	Montivideo	
25	Herbert C. Feig	Raymond	(Atwater (Willmer)
	Alfred I. Johnson	Benson	Benson

yes
to everything possible
for C. A.

yes
you interested

No
never been in
favor

not worth money
spent on it

I do not like
word permanent

No

yes - but what is
required -

yes but
unpartisan

yes

yes I think it is
essential -

yes I would
be in favor

open minded -

yes - yes

yes

We are not ready
Would be good business

yes - yes
yes - shall continue

I don't think much
of permanent out committee
I might be of
service to Prefect
interim committee

not until we can
prove it better than the
existing
No I do not
Should be voted by township

				C. S.	L. C.	Accession
26	Alfred H. Nelson	Litchfield	Litchfield	I regard C. S. as essential if properly administered and will favor leg. to improve and promote higher eff.	yes	the requires further consideration on my part shall be governed by my conduct.
27	E.R. Ilstrup	Buffalo	Annandale			
	Robert F. Lee	Annandale	Annandale			
28	Joseph M. Connors	Mpls.		God lend to date - yes - not essential -	Idea plausible no answer	not necessarily needs more study
	John J. McNulty	"				
29	Emmett L. Duemke	Mpls.		Yes - but think it needs investigation	Present system seems to work well yes - if fully -	more or less of moral problem ? no answer - sympathetic to right kind of system already chosen on merit - yes if it wouldn't duplicate
	Carl O. Wegner	"		yes		
30	Wm. E. (Bill) Honeycutt	Mpls.		yes	yes	
	Mabeth Hurd Paige	"		yes	yes -	
31	Carl G. Hagland	Mpls.				
	Carl L. Lyse	"				
32	Harold R. Lundeen	Mpls.		Generally in favor of principle	Think it might be of value.	yes
	Edward J. Volstad	"				
33	Walter H. Campbell	Mpls.				
	George A. French	Mpls.		yes	Idea is good.	The system we have to now try and something should replace
34	L.E. Brophy	Mpls.		yes	yes	yes
	Vernon S. Welch	"		yes decidedly	yes if non-partisan	yes By all means
35	Robert F. Fitzsimmons	Mpls.		yes	yes	yes if under C. S.
	L.J. Gleason	Mpls.		Believe C. S. will work out	If a pendulum to the people	not studied in
36	Lawrence F. Haeg	Mpls.				
	George R. Matchan	"		yes -	If justified -	yes
37	Everett L. Peterson	St. Paul		yes	yes	No
	Arthur T. Gibbons	"				

C. L.

L. C.

Assessor

38	Joseph Prifel, Jr.	St. Paul			
	John M. Drexler	"			
39	Albert Faimon	St. Paul	Yes	a state agency is needed	need change in our present practices
	Harry M. Mickelson	"	yes	In my committee - not been fair to my desk -	Have not seen this question - assessment are higher in St Paul
40	Henry E. Horwitz	St. Paul			
	Louis W. Hill, Jr.	"	Letter - supported C. L.	Supported L. C.	
41	Frederick P. Memmer	St. Paul			
	Harry C. Nonnemacher	"			
42	Claude H. Allen	St. Paul			
	Roy E. Hilton	"	I've had my support	Has had my support	Bedley needed
43	John F. Howard	St. Paul Park	Birchwood		
	James W. O'Brien	Stillwater	yes - slip in right direction -	No	would have to say bill before legal decide don't know yet
44	Gordon C. Peterson	Columbia Heights	(Columbia Heights Anoka) Yes	No unless it is set up right	It would be necessary to have more information
45	Walter F. Rogosheske	Sauk Rapids	yes	yes	
	Lawrence M. Hall	St. Cloud	St. Cloud	yes -	
46	Herman G. Imdicke	Belgrade	St. Cloud	will not work against any measure -	I think I will, Don't know
	John J. Kinzer	Cold Spring	St. Cloud		
47	Otto E. Clark	Osakis			
	John Jacobson	Terrace	Glenwood	yes if taken out of politics	yes - No
48	Carl M. Iverson	Ashby			
	B.F. Ederer	Morris			
	S.C. Odenborg	Wheaton			
	Ed. Martinson	Ortonville			

C. A.

L. C.

Assessor

49	Joe Alland	Hitterdal	Moorhead			
	Lake Headley	Breckenridge				
50	Roy E. Dunn	Pelican Rapids	Fergus Falls Pelican Rapids Battle Lake Perham	Never answers questionnaires (Letter)	"	"
	Bernard A. Hompe	Deer Creek	"	Conclusions - Should be improved - I am in favor	Am in favor - must be constructed	I want home rule for small units
	Walter Wellbrock	Fergus Falls	"			
	E.J. Windmiller	Fergus Falls	"	C. & A. might if we keep politics out - yes	If necessary	I do not favor We should keep good local
51	Joe P. Lorentz	Wadena				
	Lafayette C. Dixon	Long Prairie				
52	C.C. Baker	Grand Rapids	Grand Rapids			
	N.W. Sawyer	Walker	Cass Lake			
53	Fred W. Schwanke	Deerwood				
	Chas W. Halstad	Brainerd				
	Albert Dominick	Pierz				
54	O.L. Johnson	McGregor				
	R.T. Hart	Moese Lake				
55	Axel A. Anderson	Bock				
	Henry Rines	Mora				
56	J.E. Therrien	Pine City	Sandstone	yes - yes	yes yes	yes absolutely yes it could be an improvement needs careful study
	A.F. Oberg	Lindstrom	Lindstrom (Two Harbors)			
57	Warren S. Moore	Duluth	(Duluth)			
	August Omtvedt	Two Harbors	"	Has been disappointing to me Present appn adequate	Want more information	yes

C. S.

L. C.

Assessor

58	Thomas F. O'Malley	Duluth	Duluth			
	Arne C. Wanvick	Duluth	Duluth			
* 59	John Antila	Duluth	Duluth	yes		need further information
	A.C. Thompson	Duluth	Duluth		yes -	
60	Wm. A. Berlin	Hibbing	(Hibbing (Chisholm	Highly desirable - Record one of full cooperation	?	I have not studied this system -
	Elmer Peterson	Hibbing	"			
61	Luke F. Burns	Virginia				
	Thos. D. Vukelich	Gilbert				
* 62	Leonard R. Dickinson	Bemidji	Bemidji	Weak point but I would work to improve it	undoubtedly good	any assessor plan that will work out for true stabilization
	E.J. Chilgren	Littlefork				
* 63	A.L. Boze	Detroit Lakes	Detroit Lakes	from supporter of C.S.	yes	at present no
* 64	Chas. Swindells	Laporte	Park Rapids	needed - if financial burden no	if constitutional	all depends on the system
65	A.J. Powers	Mahnomen				
66	Walter E. Day	Bagley				
	J.O. Melby	Oklee				
67	Philip Hamre	Crookston				
	Hector Hanson	Erskine				
68	E.B. Herseth	R.1, Drayton, N.D.				
	Curtiss Olson	Roseau				
	Emil Moberg	Oslo	Stephen			

✓
December 18th,
1942

Mr. Ronald V. Powers,
Department of Taxation,
State Office Bldg.,
St. Paul, Minnesota

My dear Mr. Powers: -

Enclosed in this letter are the replies, as far as we have received them, on opinions on the county assessor plan from the state legislators. They are coming in every day so I may have additional information to send you soon.

Miss Mitchell has asked me to ask you if you would send to us as soon as available the type of bill you are considering, for we are mailing out right after Christmas a pre-view of our interests in legislative matters, and this is necessary to include.

Another matter - would it be possible for you to speak at a public meeting on this question in Excelsior, arranged by our Excelsior League, some evening in January or early February? Their first choice of date would be Wednesday, January 27th, their second choices either Wednesday, January 13th or Wednesday, February 10th. Although Wednesday is the best evening for them, they would be glad to have you suggest any alternative dates.

I was sorry not to see you the last time I was over, but will call on you in the near future.

Sincerely yours,

Helen M. Horr,
Organization Secretary

Answer

State of Minnesota
Department of Taxation
State Office Building, St. Paul

DEC 28

G. HOWARD SPAETH
COMMISSIONER OF TAXATION

RONALD V. POWERS
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

December 24, 1942

Miss Helen M. Horr, Secretary
Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis, Minnesota

My dear Miss Horr,

I wish to thank you for questionnaires you have forwarded representing views of members of the legislature on the possibility of adopting a county assessor system. I am opening a file on the subject and will keep any information you send over together so that it may be referred to readily. As soon as we have either drafted a bill or suggestions for a bill I shall be glad to furnish you a copy. Some influential members of the legislature have turned hopefully to a statute now on the books authorizing the establishment of a county supervisor of assessments. They believe that an enlargement of the powers and duties of a county supervisor might meet with more ready acceptance than an outright county assessor program. Until we have clarified our thought on this matter it is impractical to draw a bill.

You inquire as to whether or not I would be willing to speak at a public meeting on the assessor question at Excelsior and suggest a choice of dates. I am willing to make such a presentation at Excelsior, and would prefer the latest date which they have suggested, which is February 10. I note that it is planned for an evening meeting which would suit me best for if I were to go over during the day it would use up a full afternoon to get over and back, which might be inconvenient when the time comes, so kindly inquire as to whether or not the evening of February 10 will be acceptable.

With best regards, and wishing you a most successful year in your work, I am

Sincerely yours

R. V. Powers

RVP-1

THE MINNESOTA ORGANIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING
2642 University Avenue, St. Paul

COPY

December 28, 1942

Mr. Glen S. Locker
Department Commander
American Legion
Historical Building
St. Paul, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Locker:

The American Legion is well known for its constructive thought and well considered planning in the fields of child welfare and public health. Both professional and lay people interested in these phases of public welfare are gratified to note that the 1943 Legion program includes continued study of problems and definite action to promote widening of service in these fields. Your organization can be of inestimable value in bringing to the attention of Minnesota legislators and others in public office the need of special consideration of these problems which affect the lives of our people at all times and which are particularly serious during an all out war.

You are well aware of the necessary inroads which have been made into the ranks of the medical, dental, and nursing professions, leaving a much smaller group of professional people to care for the health needs of the civilian population. It is obvious to you that medical and nursing service is already inadequate to protect the babies who will continue to be born, the mothers who are to bear them, and the aged who need care; or to guard against epidemics which may occur as in previous wars. You realize also that our civilian population must be able to continue producing not only war materials but the age old necessities of food and clothing for us at home, for our service men, and our allies. It is vital that we all keep fit, and the problems of public health were never more important than right now.

Up to the present time public health nurses have not been called from their duties both because it is evident that there is increased need for their services by the over-worked medical profession, and because they are able to train lay people in large numbers in providing proper nutrition and home nursing care to their families. In rural areas especially, the county nurse has become invaluable and it is regrettable that not every county in Minnesota has been able to employ a county public health nurse. As problems peculiar to war become increasingly serious, then indeed the people of the county without a nurse will suffer.

This condition is true in spite of the valiant efforts made by the American Legion during two previous sessions of the Minnesota legislature to secure suitable legislation in support of county nursing programs. It is our understanding that the Legion will again lead the drive for passage of legislation to provide funds for adequate public health nursing services in every county in Minnesota. We assume that you will immediately contact your Legion posts to ensure early action and we assure you that your organization will have the active cooperation of a number of other groups including

our own State Organization for Public Health Nursing. We trust that this time it will be successful. The legislation now being drawn up by a committee with your Mr. Joseph Finley, will be carefully considered in order to eliminate certain features objected to in previous hearings of committees of the state legislature, but it must still contain provisions for funds to assist county services. You of the Legion feel as we do that such expenditures ensures a saving of both health and money in the end. Our big job is to use these arguments so well known to us in such a way that our legislators must accept them. The members of my committee believe that with your leadership we can do just this, and we are prepared to contact every Legion post in Minnesota with the information necessary to insure passage of the bill which is now being drafted, a copy of which will be sent to you at an early date.

The county public health nurse is proving to be extremely helpful in meeting problems of wives and children of service men as you do doubt have reason to know. As these situations become more numerous there will be greater need of county health service in this field, and when the war is over the county nurse will be valuable in meeting post-war adjustments which are always grave. Both the service man and the civilian are looking to you for leadership in this important matter with confidence in your ability to bring it to a successful conclusion. May we have your advice on procedure in this matter and any further suggestions that may occur to you from time to time? It would help us enormously. I am,

Sincerely yours,

S/ Franklyn E. Schmitz

Mrs. C. J. Schmitz
Chairman, Special Committee

FES:ga

THE MINNEAPOLIS LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

914 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota

Telephone: Atlantic 6319

JAN -4

January 4, 1943

Enclosed

Miss Ruth Mitchell,
Minnesota League of Women Voters,
914 Marquette Ave.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

My dear Miss Mitchell:

In looking over the notes I have on the forthcoming plan for distribution of the state income tax, to be sponsored by the legislature's Interim Committee on Education, I find a host of questions in my own mind. I am not at all sure, therefore, that I shall be able to give you a very clear picture of what the plan embodies, but I shall at least make an attempt to do so. I understand that the recommendations are coming out in printed form very soon, and you will be able then to fill in the "blind spots" if such there be.

The entire plan, as I understand it, is predicated upon the assumption that every school district in the state, in order to become eligible for state aid, must raise a certain minimum millage from local tax sources toward the support of its own public schools. It is proposed that this minimum be set at ten mils. Once a school district has deposited this sum with the proper county authorities, it would become eligible to receive a portion of the state income tax, based upon certain pertinent factors such as the number of pupils in average daily attendance, teacher standards and fulness of curricula.

The Interim committee plan suggests that an elementary classroom unit consist of from 18.1 through 26 pupils in average daily attendance enrolled in regular classroom work. The allowance for each of these units would vary according to the standards of teacher qualifications required in the district. In school districts enrolling 18 or less pupils in average daily attendance the allowance would be sixty dollars per pupil providing the district employs a teacher with a Minnesota teaching certificate qualifying him or her for the position held.

In the case of high school districts, it is suggested that two classroom units be allowed for the first 30 pupils in average daily attendance, and one unit for each additional 20 pupils or fraction thereof. Here, again, a variation in the allowance for each unit is suggested, depending upon whether or not, and to what extent, the district is eligible for federal aid under the Smith Hughes and George Dean acts. Thus, a high school district which affords training in the fields of agriculture, commercial, home economics and industrial arts would be eligible to receive the maximum allowance under the plan suggested.

It is felt that a bill based upon this plan might allow considerable flexibility--as in the size of classroom units, teacher standards, richness of curricula and size of allowances. Thus the plan should be sensitive to changing conditions.

I am sure that I may quote privately Dean Peik of the University of Minnesota who described the plan as desirable since it possesses flexibility, simplicity and a considerable degree of equality. Many of its provisions will be argued, of course. To the more heavily populated districts in the state the classroom units will seem too small, and to the more sparsely populated districts they will seem excessively large. But the need for a somewhat equitable compromise is emphasized, and this plan may well answer that need. I might also add here that the special state aids would remain substantially the same as they now are, but with some simplifications, I believe, and, again, greater possible flexibility.

To illustrate very briefly how the plan might have operated in the case of the city of Minneapolis had it been in effect during the year 1941: Minneapolis would have derived approximately \$700,000 more from the state income tax fund than was actually received that year. In districts where local tax sources have been contributing less than ten mills for school purposes, support from the state income tax fund would decrease unless the local support were raised to the necessary minimum level or more. Thus it can be seen that local initiative, and incentive to employ better qualified teachers as well as to enrich the school program, are cardinal features of the proposal.

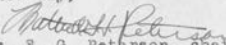
As I have said, this plan is not being presented by the Interim committee as a bill at this time. However, if popular demand develops, a bill, based upon it, undoubtedly will be prepared later.

I am sure that I have been guilty of many omissions. And it just occurs to me now that Mrs. Bartlett of St. Paul may have all this information and more. If so, I know that she will be able to give you a much clearer and more complete explanation than I. I should only like to add that I believe this plan of the Interim committee has definite possibilities in view of almost certain unfortunate and sharp clashes which may develop in the legislative session this year. I know, therefore, that you will wish to be thoroughly informed as to its provisions.

If I can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to call on me.

With every good wish for the New Year, I am

Sincerely,


Mrs. S. G. Peterson, chairman,
Department of Government and Education.

January 18, 1943

Mrs. C.J. Schmitz
The Minn. Org. for Public Health Nursing
St. Paul, Minnesota.

My dear Mrs. Schmitz:

Your reply to your letter of January 5th, to our state president, Mrs. Philip Duff, on the subject of the support of the League of Women Voters for the bill on public health nursing, I have the following suggestion. Will you kindly get in touch with Mrs. Everett Fraser, 813 SE 7th Gladstone 2615 before Thursday morning, if possible, and give her some recent information on this subject. If you happen to have extra copies of the bill and of your letter to Mr. Locker, I would appreciate your letting Mrs. Fraser have them. She is going to have her Child Welfare group in the Wpls. league get themselves ready to help in support of this bill, if the state board decides that we can assume some help on this measure in addition to our already heavy support program. If you do not have additional copies of this information, will you kindly advise Mrs. Fraser to see my copies.

Until our state board meets the first part of February we will not know definitely just what support the League of Women Voters can give to this measure this year. I will notify you as soon as such advice is given.

This is a subject in which our local leagues are very much interested and this consideration will play a large part in the board's decision. I hope we shall be able to help, though from the looks of things, anything with an appropriation attached is not going to have an easy time in this session.

Sincerely

Ruth H. Mitchell
Vice-president in charge
of state legislation.

The Minnesota Organization for Public Health Nursing

2642 UNIVERSITY AVENUE, ST. PAUL
NESTOR 2642

January 5, 1943

Mrs. P. Duff
Wayzata, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Duff:

The State Organization for Public Health Nursing, in common with such public spirited organizations as yours, has the feeling that another attempt should be made at the coming session of the legislature to secure passage of a bill providing state funds for county nursing services. As in the past the American Legion will lead the drive for passage of the bill which we hope will this time be reported favorably out of all committees and passed by both houses. A copy of the bill is enclosed for your consideration, also a letter sent to the state commander of the American Legion. We trust that it will meet with your approval and that you will put the great influence of your group behind it at an early date. We should be very glad to hear from you and to know you are with us in working for public health in these grave times as in the past. I am,

Sincerely yours,

Franklyn E. Schmitz.

Mrs. C. J. Schmitz
Chairman, Special Committee

FES:gm
enc.



E.E.KENFIELD SONS Inc.

• CRATING • BOXES • LUMBER •

JAN 21

Bemidji, Minnesota

January 20, 1943

(Dictated Jan. 18, 1943)

Secretary
League of Women Voters
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Dear Madam:

I have been requested to write you relative to my opinion on the method of assessment of Real and Personal Property in the city of Bemidji.

Prior to this year, our city was assessed by an elected assessor, who worked part time for a salary of \$800.00 per year. About a year ago, it was felt that this method of assessment was archaic and that we were not getting an efficient assessment. As a result, a charter amendment was passed which provided that the assessor should be appointed by the city council at a salary to be set by them and as a result, our present assessor was appointed about a year ago.

Since that time, a thorough assessment of the Real Property of the city of Bemidji has been made with the result that our Real Property valuation for the year 1942 had an assessed value of \$1,737,468.00 as compared to \$1,379,018.00 in the year 1940. It was found that several properties in the city were omitted from the tax rolls, that other properties were assessed at a much lower value than that which should have been assessed, and in some few instances it was found that properties were assessed higher than they should have been.

It is the writers opinion that an appointment of a full time assessor has resulted in an efficient assessment and equalization of values and general satisfaction to all concerned.

It is also the writers opinion that a more thorough assessment should be made throughout Beltrami County by competent assessors, to the end that values would be equalized throughout the county. The city of Bemidji has approximately 50 per cent of the population of Beltrami county and is shouldering the tax burden to the extent of approximately 65 per cent.



E.E.KENFIELD SONS Inc.

• CRATING • BOXES • LUMBER •

Bemidji, Minnesota

-2-

It is also felt that it might be advisable to have a state assessor to advise assessors throughout the state, although the present Tax Commission and it's employees have been doing a good job in their efforts to see that assessments are on an equal basis throughout the state. Employee's of the State Tax Commission Office were a very great help to our local assessor in his recent re-valuation of the city of Bemidji.

It is felt that the appointment of local assessors by the local governing body is a satisfactory method of handling this, as it tends toward the appointment of efficient persons rather than by the elective method where we so often get "vote-getters", rather than efficient employees.

Yours very truly,

T. D. Duggan

TDD/rb

GEORGE L. BARGEN
ATTORNEY AT LAW
BEMIDJI, MINNESOTA

JAN 21

January 20, 1943

League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Attention Executive Secretary

Dear Madam:

Mrs. T. D. Duggan of the Bemidji Chapter of the League of Women Voters has asked me to give you my opinion relative to the proposed county assessor plan.

My opinion is that some form of the proposed county assessor plan should be adopted. Under the present system, with a different assessor for each municipality, substantial inequalities in valuation naturally, and perhaps inevitably, result. Efforts by the County Board of Equalization to adjust these inequalities between townships and municipalities in the county are only partially effective. Then, too, it seems to me that ^{the} present system definitely encourages, and in many cases necessitates, the appointment and election of assessors who have little qualification for this kind of work which so directly affects each and every taxpayer.

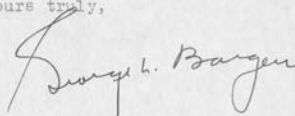
While I favor a change in the present system, I doubt that I would favor any plan for a so-called state assessor as distinguished from a county assessor. It seems to me that each taxpayer ought to have ready access to the person or persons making the assessment. He ought to have an opportunity to

Page 2--League of Women Voters--January 20, 1943

discuss the proposed assessment and proposed valuation with the one who makes the assessment. I fear that any state assessor plan would tend toward making such contacts more difficult, without resulting in any corresponding efficiency or advantages.

Yours truly,

GB/hm

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "George L. Barger". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the typed name "George L. Barger".

Bemidji, Minnesota

January 30, 1943

At the request of the Bemidji League President I interviewed three taxpayers on the subject of the full-time assessor plan recently set up on Bemidji. They preferred not to make a signed statement so here is the gist of their opinions:

(1) A full-time, salaried assessor has been of great help to the town in reaching new sources of taxes. For example seventeen or eighteen houses(all new) were not paying any taxes at all. Some old houses that had depreciated were paying too much in proportion. Some who should have been paying high personal taxes were not paying any...Actual investigation of property, real-estate and personal, for which the full-time assessor has time, instead of making new tax lists from the "books" each year has done much to remedy this situation.

(2) A man whose taxes are higher under the new system than under the old, says that taxes are fairer- old houses pay less and new houses pay more. The assessor now has time to investigate houses and personal property himself and to make therefore, more accurate assessments.

(3) A third property-owner and tax-payer, a woman, says substantially the same thing--more property is now taxed and the taxes are more equitable than under the old plan.

Sent to the State office by:

Clara F. Watson

WHL
MRS. PERCY T. WATSON

FEB - 2

Box 964 11-MAPEE AVENUE
Bemidji NORTHFIELD, MINNESOTA

Jan. 30th, 1943

Dear Mrs. Collins,

As a matter of fact I knew Mrs. Collins is not there, but she is heading will do. We shall miss her so much.

After waiting and predding for two weeks for the ene signed statement I had, the man yesterday talked his opinien and I have written it down. It may be that you care only for signed statements, but I am sending this along.

I attended the last meeting of the evening group here and found it wide awake and interesting.

Sincerely yours,

Clara K. Watson

I'm trying to make my ribbon last a few days longer!

Bemidji, Minn.
Jan. 30th, 1943.

FEB -2 7 H.D.

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CHW

could T.H. We have 2 or three copies of this

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis, Minnesota

February 24, 1943

Legislative News Letter

The Active Support Items

Civil Service

The bills needed to adjust our state civil service system to the stress of war have not yet been introduced. They are being prepared by those understanding civil service and will doubtless be supported by the League. All the many bills relating to Civil Service so far introduced are either detrimental to the service or unnecessary, with the exception of one- which places under civil service- the director of rehabilitation in the Department of Education. This bill has been passed out of committee in the senate and recommended to pass, which it should do. Above all the League will be working again for an adequate appropriation.

H.F. 541- is a bill relating to local civil service for communities of over 1,000 population. Write to your own representative or to Rep. John Antila, the author of the bill, for a copy, if locally interested.

Legislative Council

H.F. 526- authors: Hartle, Paige, Daun, Haag and Memmer
Hearing before civil administration committee at which representative of the league spoke. Committee action will be taken later this week.

S.F. 452- authors: Miller, Galvin and Dietz
Bill in senate civil administration committee, date of hearing not set.

The two bills are in most respects alike and meet the essentials of a good legislative council as expressed in our league material.

Expressions of belief in this measure from the public will greatly help in its passage.

County Assessor System

Some bill will very soon be introduced by the house tax committee which will not be a county assessor measure as the league have studied it, but will definitely be some improvement in the assessment procedure, doubtless providing for a supervisor of assessors in each county.

Larger Units of School Administration

There seems to be little probability that a bill will be introduced to take care this much needed change, at the session.

Enabling Legislation for Housing

H.F. 631- authors Gibbons and Iverson (Federal Housing Authority)

Still in Welfare Committee-League member will speak in support of this.

H.F. 208- author Paige & others. (So-called Governor's bill) Committee hearing last week, at which time a league member spoke in favor of it- bill still in committee for further consideration.

The executive committee of the state league decided that since these two bills do not duplicate each other, but deal with different phases of housing, both should be given league support.

H.F. 631- The Federal Housing Authority more nearly meets the requirements of a housing bill as discussed by our state convention, but it was decided that H.F. 208 might also be supported, as a step toward housing for people on relief, with state funds, not federal ones, and affecting rural areas more than city. Ask your legislators for copies of these two bills and analyse your own arguments for support. Refer to your penny sheets for help on this subject.

Always stress the point that the League wishes the broader, more comprehensive H.F. 631- but that the other may be an interesting welfare experiment.

Improvement in the Driver's License Law

S.F. 391- author: Senator Galvin

League member spoke for this at the hearing in Highways Committee.

Bill came out of committee greatly weakened with renewal of licenses every five years instead of every two years. An attempt was made by Senator Neumeier to abolish the 35¢ fee, as "another nuisance tax", but he was voted down. It is doubtful whether the League will continue to support this in its weakened form.

Abolishment of Short Term for U. S. Senator

S.F. 43- author Richardson and H.A. Larsen. Passed the senate.

The state board decided that this bill could be supported by the league.

While not on our active list, it falls within League experience and received authorization under the final item on our program of work.

Election work done by the local leagues proved without doubt the need for such legislation.

Legislation formerly supported by the League & now threatened

Child Labor Amendment

S. F.
388

H.F. 418 Mickelson author- Permits children of fourteen to be employed in bowling alleys as pin setters. Children of school age and to work late hours in the evening. League strongly opposes this and will speak against it.

Legislation formerly supported by League and not passed

Public Health Nursing

H.F. 657

S.F. 520

Allotment of state funds to counties to enable them to employ one or more certified public health nurses.

A league member will speak for this bill at the hearing in the Welfare committees.

There are several bills relating to Aid to Dependent Children and State Aid for Schools, which the League would be authorized to work for, but due to such a heavy schedule at the legislature, no work will be done on them at this session.

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February 24, 1943

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Department of Labor and Industry
Industrial Commission of Minnesota

STATE OFFICE BUILDING
SAINT PAUL

P. J. O'CONNOR
CHAIRMAN

J. D. WILLIAMS

N. H. DEBEL
COMMISSIONERS

E. D. MCKINNON
SECRETARY

EMILY L. OLSON
ASST. SECRETARY

March 4, 1943

MAR 5 1943

P in letter Bell

Miss Helen Hoar
Executive Secretary
League of Women Voters
912 Marquette Ave.
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Dear Helen:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter which we received today from a sister of a 15 year old boy employed in a bowling alley. We have deleted the name of the bowling alley as well as the name of the complainant.

Yours very truly,

Forrest T. Burton

ft.

encl.

_____, Minnesota
March 3, 1943

March 3, 1943

Department of Labor and Industry
Women's and Children's Division
State Office Building
Saint Paul, Minnesota

Gentlemen:

I am quite disturbed over an incident which occurred the night of March 1 at the _____ Bowling Alleys, _____. This story was related to me by my brother, _____, who is 15 years of age and sets pins at these alleys. We at home do not want him to work at these alleys but they constantly call him, and the money he earns appeals to him. I believe the reason they call him is because he is a natural leader, and if he goes the other boys go. I don't mean to say he is a leader of any gang that is mischievous, but they partake in neighborhood teams, such as baseball, football, golf, and the like. This is a deviation from what I started out to say but wanted to clarify my statement by saying that he is a leader in the right direction.

The night of March 1 these boys were at the _____ Alleys waiting to be called to set pins, and as boys will play around, they were under a table; as one of the boys, _____, got up he cut his head--a two inch gash. My brother realized he needed attention immediately and decided to take him to a hospital (St. Joseph's). He had to borrow money from his forthcoming check to take this boy to the hospital. They had to wait for a stretcher in below zero weather, and the proprietor wasn't humane enough to even call a cab or drive this youngster to the hospital--worse than that, wouldn't even pay the carfare. The youngster asked him if the insurance they carry at the alleys wouldn't cover such an accident, and he said "absolutely not" - "you were not hurt while working".

I believe this matter should be thoroughly investigated. The statements I make are just what I have been able to find out from my brother. If there is anything further I can do to help straighten the matter out, I will be more than glad to do so. I understand the proprietor of these alleys has been warned about employing any one under 16, and something should now be done about it, especially when it is evident he certainly has no regard for human suffering.

Please do not use my name as complainant. You can understand it will not be the best thing for my brother to know that I reported this incident, because of his relationship with these youngsters and all concerned.

Very truly yours,

*Driver's
License Law*

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April 5, 1943

The Hon. E. J. Chilgren
House of Representatives
State Capitol
Saint Paul, Minnesota.

My dear Mr. Chilgren:

The Minnesota League of Women Voters is very grateful to you for the leadership which you are giving in getting the improvement in our Driver's License Law, especially in not permitting the House to change the renewal to every five years.

This improvement in the Driver's License Law is one of the several measures which we have been working for. A League member spoke at the senate hearing and many hundreds of sheets explaining the need for such a change have been used over the entire state. (Miss Morr is bringing you some of these for use with house members, if you wish to use them).

We shall watch with interest the final vote on this bill.

Sincerely,

Ruth H. Mitchell
Vice-President in charge
of state legislation.

LAW OFFICES
SAMUEL L. SCHEINER

SUITE 204 TRANSPORTATION BLDG.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.



April 13, 1943

APR 14
HH

State League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue
City

Dear Madam:

I am herewith enclosing the relevant facts relative to the Equal Rights Bill, S. F. 124 which passed the Senate, in its original form, and which subsequently encountered a great deal of difficulty in the House. The statement that is herewith enclosed explains the entire matter, and it is needless for me to repeat the same.

Knowing of your past interest in progressive legislation, and in view of the fact that I feel strongly that if important groups do not render all the aid possible at the present time relative to this matter, Minnesota will take a step backward, I ^{thought} it was incumbent upon me to call this matter to the attention of your splendid organization and urge that you do what you can to aid in the passage of the original Senate File bill, Number 124.

The cooperation of your organization in this regard will certainly be appreciated by all liberal thinking Minnesota citizens. May we expect your aid in the fight that is being waged now on this matter by an organization known as the Twin City Equal Rights Coordinating Committee of 631 Saint Anthony Avenue, Saint Paul, Minnesota.

Very sincerely yours,

*Samuel L. Scheiner*Samuel L. Scheiner
Attorney at LawSLS:lb
Enclosure/1

not on our program
Letter does not call for an answer

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF LEGISLATURE, STATE OF MINNESOTA:

We desire to call to your attention Senate File No. 124, which is a bill for an act relating to equal right of persons and amending Mason's Minnesota Statutes of 1927, Section 7321, which reads as follows:

Section 1. Mason's Minnesota Statutes of 1927, Section 7321 is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 7321. No person shall be excluded, on account of race, (OR) color, national origin, or religion, from full and equal enjoyment of any accommodation, advantage, or privilege furnished by public conveyances, theaters, or other public places of amusement, or by hotels, barber shops, saloons, restaurants, or other places of refreshments, entertainment, or accommodations; and no owner, operator, or agent or servant of the owner or operator of any public conveyance, theater, or other public place of amusement, hotel or other business or establishment of the kind and character hereinbefore described shall exclude, seek to exclude, or advertise or publish the exclusion of any person or class of persons because of race, color, national origin or religion, from full and equal enjoyment of any accommodation, advantage, or privilege so furnished by such public conveyance, theater, or other public place of amusement, hotel or other business or establishment. Every person who violates any provision of this section, or aids or incites another to do so, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor, and, in addition to the penalty therefor, shall be liable in a civil action to the person aggrieved for damages not exceeding (FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS) \$500.00.

The above bill was passed by an overwhelming vote of the Senate of our State at this Fifty-Third Session for the purpose of implementing democratic action and processes in the State of Minnesota. For some reason unknown and apparently against the judgment of the sponsor of this bill in the House of Representatives, Representative Vernon Welch, the House Judiciary Committee deleted from this original Senate Bill No. 124 the provisions with respect to the following:

1. The section which made it a crime to publish the

exclusion of any person or class of persons because of "race, color, national origin or religion, from full and equal enjoyment of any accommodation."

2. Reduces the penalty in the law passed in 1927 which now makes it a "gross misdemeanor" to discriminate because of race or color to a "misdemeanor."

3. Struck out of the present law the clause which makes any person who violates the law liable in civil action for damages not exceeding \$500.00

We condemn the action taken by the House Judiciary Committee mutilating the equal rights bill as now passed by the Senate. We feel that such conduct and recommendations are unAmerican and a step backward in the social development which has now existed in Minnesota for a great number of years. By the deletion of these various provisions from the Senate Bill, the present Equal Rights Statute as enacted in 1927, Section 7321 of Mason's Minnesota Statutes, will lose its efficacy and potency, for these deletions remove the civil benefit which an aggrieved person has for a violation and a breach of the present Equal Rights Act.

We want it clearly understood, therefore, that we are unequivocally in favor of the original Senate File Bill No. 124, known as the Equal Rights Bill, and we urge the passage of the bill in its very original form.

TWIN CITY EQUAL RIGHTS COORDINATING COMMITTEE

By Clarence T. R. Nelson, Chairman
Irving D. Blumberg, Secretary

631 St. Anthony Avenue
St. Paul, Minnesota

FILE COPY

April 15, 1943

The Editor,
Minneapolis Star Journal
Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Sir:

The Minnesota League of Women Voters would like to commend and underscore your recent editorial entitled "Black Mark" which dealt with the Senate Civil Administration Committee's rejection of the Legislative Council Bill.

This bill has the interest and support of many citizens, both men and women, and has been given much intelligent consideration by the press throughout the state. There is reason for concern, therefore, at the committee's unexplained objection to the bill and its method of dealing with it. It is not surprising that citizens are asking questions when a bill passed twice by the House, this year with a 3 to 1 majority, remained without consideration by the Civil Administration Committee of the Senate week after week. Only after a constant stream of requests from the public for a hearing was a date finally set. The lack of courtesy shown those attending the hearing, especially the speakers, was disgraceful. At no time was there discussion by the committee members of the points of the bill; no copies of the bill were in their hands for study; no desire was shown for help from the experts present in analyzing the bill; no reasons were ever given for opposing the bill; voting on the bill was twice postponed with flimsy excuses.

The League of Women Voters wonders why the committee cannot make known to the public its objections to a measure which has proved useful in eight states and why it must resort to these questionable methods of evasion.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Philip S. Duff
President.

Miss Ruth Mitchell
Vice-President
Charge of legislation.

Civil Service Charges Are Called False

State Chief Says He

Welcomes Sift

By M. W. HALLORAN

Star Journal Political Writer

"The charges against the civil service department are absolutely false.

"We will be glad of an opportunity to prove they're not true. Hence, we would welcome a full investigation of the department."

That was the answer today of Director Kenneth C. Pennebaker of the state civil service department to the blast set off by State Senator Henry Stening, Moorhead, in demanding an immediate investigation of the department.

Mrs. Harington Beard, member of the board since civil service was set up four years ago, also declared any investigation would be welcome.

"We have already told the senate appropriations committee that," Mrs. Beard said.

Stening in listing charges against the department, accused its officials of "playing politics," of favoritism and of numerous other offenses.

The Moorhead senator demanded in a resolution introduced today that a committee be named at once to start the probe forthwith and report back its findings before the present legislative session ends.

After the resolution was introduced, Stening asked that it be referred to the rules committee for consideration.

Stening was reported as so incensed over the civil service matters, which were reputed to have some personal aspects, that he is thinking of introducing a bill to wipe out the whole system.

This is a threat that was heard frequently during the 1941 session from disgruntled legislators or those who at heart are against civil service.

It had not been heard until now during the present session.

Stening was reported as disgusted with the department because persons from Moorhead and other parts of Clay county hadn't been able to obtain posts with the state, though he claims they are competent.

Pennebaker said he had heard of no such complaints and that he had not heard anything about them from Stening.

That something would be stirred up involving the civil service department has been obvious for some time.

There have been complaints reports on examinations have been delayed indefinitely. This has caused considerable dissatisfaction among persons who took examinations.

Pennebaker admitted today there is some truth in this.

"But," he said, "we have been up against it for help. We have been losing people from our department on account of the war situation. That has slowed us up. However, we are doing the best we can."

Complaints of this nature have come from war veterans, and reference to them was made yesterday in testimony before one of the legislative committees.

Here are the charges against the civil service department listed by Stening in his investigation resolution:

Favoritism, improper and arbitrary administration, classification and salaries are out of harmony with non-civil service departments, shifting of probationary employees so they never acquire civil service status, examination manipulation for favored candidates, examinations for minor jobs are gauged to university degrees, political influence.

The resolution also charges morale of state employees has suffered because of the situation in the department.

CIVIL SERVICE SHIFT APPROVED

Bills May Take Two
From List

After listening to two divergent views on civil service, the senate civil administration committee Friday recommended for passage, bills to take the deputy commissioner of agriculture and assistant state highway commissioner out of the classified service of the state.

"Let's meet this problem head-on," urged Sen. Oscar Swenson of Nicollet. "We are going to have it sometime, when we get a governor who will want to remove all these men. Why don't we act now and take all policy making officials out of civil service instead of doing the kind of piecemeal job these bills propose?"

Sen. Alfred Solstad of Fisher took the opposite view.

"I have always been in favor of civil service," he told the committee.

Warehouse Bill Called Threat to Civil Service

Charges that the Railroad and Warehouse commission in seeking to name four more executives outside civil service, is driving an entering wedge of a campaign to destroy the merit system were aired in the Capitol Wednesday.

They were made and denied as the Senate civil administration committee held a hearing on the measure which would set up four new divisions, the heads of which would be exempt from civil service. The commission now has two such divisions.

No action was taken on the bill because of the absence from the meeting of one of its authors.

Commissioner W. I. Nolan spoke for the bill, declaring, "This is not a bill for the purpose of destroying or undermining civil service, but it

is intended to promote the efficiency of the commission and its departments. We feel we should have control of the heads of these departments since we are responsible for their acts."

Senators Alfred Solstad of Fisher and James A. Carley of Plainville both termed the measure a method of avoiding civil service and a plan to appoint new men.

Hardest attack on the bill was by Miss Ruth Mitchell of St. Cloud, representing the Civil Service council, who declared, "This removing of top positions from civil service takes away the opportunity for building a system of career men."

She called the commission bill an "opening wedge for a deluge of similar proposals". Senator Donald O. Wright of Minneapolis, chairman of the committee, won from her an admission that some 60 or 70 present state posts already are outside civil service. Nolan followed up by pointing out that the duties in the treasurer's and auditor's offices, several in the secretary of state's office, all attorneys in the attorney general's office and Conservation department division heads now are outside the service.

"This opens the way for patronage," Miss Mitchell declared. "Let us remember that while patronage helps oil the political pathway, it often causes disastrous slides."

She said the Civil Service council demands that unless posts are those of policy-making authority, they be placed under civil service.

The present commission divisions are weights and measures and grain inspection. Other divisions the bill would set up are administration, buses and trucks, telephone regulation and public stockyards. The director of the administration division would be secretary of the commission.

Those whose posts may be threatened by the measure are Arnold Jensen, supervisor of public stockyards; Ralph Nordgaard, bus and truck supervisor; A. N. Fancher, supervisor of telephone regulation and Oliver Ossana, secretary of the commission.

orm Assessments

One of the greatest injustices in Minnesota's tax system is the lack of uniformity in the assessment of property for tax purposes. This statement does not refer to the legislative policy varying the percentage of the full and true value of property which shall be subject to taxation but it refers, rather, to the system and methods of determining the full and true value of the property for tax purposes.

The total tax levy of any community is made up of a number of levies by various levels of government. First there is a state millage tax which is comparatively small, then in turn there are county, city or village, school district and township taxes. In addition, in some areas, there are special assessment district levies to maintain sewage disposal systems or to pay for the operation and maintenance of drainage districts.

Property that is under-assessed will bring about a high mill rate. Such a rate in some instances is locally useful. It is used to prove that the community needs additional state assistance. At the same time it permits the community to avoid its proportionate share of state taxes, for the state mill rate is uniform.

The tax valuation of similar property not only varies widely in different sections of the state but at times there is a wide discrepancy within a single county. For example it is generally conceded that a house and lot in some sections of rural Ramsey county identical with a similar property in the city of St. Paul, may be placed on the tax rolls at little more than half of the valuation placed on the urban property.

Even though the two properties might have exactly the same sales value, the city property would pay a much greater share of the state and county taxes, and in addition, pay the city tax which as a rule is higher than the combined rural school district and township tax.

There may be an honest difference of opinion as to land values but with property as close as that in St. Paul and Ramsey county there should be little disagreement as to the value of buildings. The difference comes chiefly in the valuation of local assessors.

Present review and equalization procedures have failed. It appears that uniformity can be achieved only by giving the state tax division greater authority.
local assessors.

Minnesota Tax Assessments

Members of the Legislature might read with profit a recent address of Ronald V. Powers, deputy commissioner of taxation, before the Minnesota Tax Conference.

Mr. Powers pointed out that Minnesota leads the nation in number of assessors with 2,676 while California gets along with 58 and New York with fewer than 1,000. He quoted a recent survey by Roy G. Blakey, professor of economics at the University of Minnesota, covering more than half of the assessors of the state. Their ages ranged from 20, of whom there were two, to 80 of whom there were ten, and

their qualifications represented extremes equally as far apart.

Most township assessors receive \$168 a year or less but they must assess all personal property and money and credits each year, discover all changes in classification of homesteads, list all new buildings and buildings that have been destroyed and in each even-numbered year make a new assessment of all real property. The assessors, except for cities and villages operating under special charter provisions, are elected and the only qualification required is that the assessor must be a resident elector in the district.

Mr. Powers said that changes in the system were recommended in the first biennial report of the Minnesota Tax Commission in 1907 and have been proposed by tax authorities at every session since with little result. It is this failure of the Legislature to take action that has given Minnesota one of the poorest and most inefficient systems of assessment in the United States.

High Compliment Paid To Representative Rogosheske

From one who is talented, experienced and informed, comes to The Times an unusual compliment to Representative Walter F. Rogosheske of Sauk Rapids. First elected a member of the legislature last fall, he represents the 45th district comprising all of Benton County and the northern portion of Sherburne. The Times informant was present at a meeting of a sub-committee of the larger civil administration committee which was conducting a hearing on the state civil service system. This is the report received:

"The manner in which he conducted this hearing before a room packed to overflowing with people representing various points of views, would have indeed done credit to even a much more experienced legislator. I have watched many experienced legislators preside at such hearings and I have seldom seen greater poise, fairness and kindness mixed with a real sense of authority

and leadership. His knowledge of the complex subject of civil service was surprising to those of us who have followed it through these many years."

While Mr. Rogosheske's home is in Sauk Rapids and the greater share of the credit goes to it for having chosen so capable a representative, St. Cloud also shares in the pride that has come to the community.

Civil Service Investigation

(Not that it was a surprise.)
Investigation of the state civil service system is being asked by Senator Henry C. Steining of Moorhead who makes a half dozen or more general charges of favoritism, political influence and the building up of too high educational qualifications for minor positions.

While the tone of his statement makes it apparent that he is unfriendly to the merit system, this should not detract from his request for an investigation. If there are any faults or weaknesses in the Minnesota civil service setup they should be aired by the Legislature and corrected. If an investigation indicates that most of the charges are unfounded the state merit system will assume an even stronger position.

An investigation of the state civil service system at this time might result in the people of the state and the members of the Legislature becoming more closely acquainted with the problems confronting public personnel agencies today.

In all public services it must be remembered that jobs that would have been most active several years ago today go begging for want of qualified applicants. Civil service bureaus are confronted with problems of granting leaves and lowering standards of employment among persons now employed. In order to recruit personnel for essential departments they also face the problem of lowering both mental and physical standards. Perhaps a legislative investigation would produce some guide for steering the craft of public employment through the nationwide employment and personnel storms.

State Jobs Raid Fails in Senate Backers Admit Plot at Hearing

(Not that it was a surprise.)
By M. W. HALLORAN
Star Journal Political Writer

Attempted raids on the state civil service system are through for the current legislative session, it appeared today.

And what a thrashing and lashing raiders took in the senate civil administration committee late Wednesday.

By an overwhelming vote—so overwhelming a roll call was ordered—the committee turned down the bill baldly confessed by one of its authors to be a scheme to pry a couple of railroad and warehouse commission employees loose from civil service protection so they could be fired.

Not because they are incompetent.

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potent or anything like that—they could be hauled up on charges and forced out if guilty under civil service rules.

But because the three commissioners don't like their former political affiliations and want them out of there, so they can replace them with men of their own choosing. Under a return, as one protester frankly put it, of the spoils system.

The proposal came up sugar-coated. The commission had a bill drafted setting up six divisions with a director for each—each said director NOT to be under civil service.

It looked to be just a simple departmental bill, as Commissioner William L. Nolan, fronting for his two colleagues, Commissioners Frank Mattson and N. J. Holmberg, put it to the committee a week ago.

But Senators Harry Wahlstrand, Willmar, and James A. Carley, Plainview, got to probing around; asking questions. And bringing out that the six divisions already exist and not finding out that enacting this proposed law would make much, if any change, in functions.

And then Carley tired of fooling with a scalpel. He picked up a cleaver and slashed off the sugar coating.

"Isn't this just a scheme to get a couple of fellows fired who don't happen to subscribe to the political philosophy of the three commissioners?" Carley demanded.

Senator Henry C. Stiening, Moorhead, a pretty frank gentleman himself, one of the authors of the bill, admitted the bill was aimed at Oliver Osanna, commission secretary, who first got his job under Farmer-Labor commissioners.

The other proposed victim, though his name was not mentioned, is Arnold Jensen, head of the livestock weighing division, who also came in under the F-L regime. (The commission now is solidly Republican).

Senator Wahlstrand declared the entire merit system was involved in this controversy.

"You can't improve the public service by creating jobs and taking them out from civil service protection, just to get rid of men holding those jobs under civil service," he said.

"What we need in public service is employees on the job for long periods, so that state can take advantage of their experience."

He declared the very essence of the merit system was at stake and that under the bill incentive for

promotions and for development of career employees would be destroyed.

Carley asserted this was the beginning of a drive to undermine civil service. If successful in this move, bills would be coming in to take merit protection away from other employees, he charged.

"Let's repeal the whole civil service setup—or preserve it as it was intended to function," Carley said.

It was Robert Olson, president State Federation of Labor, who declared the bill was designed to start the return to the "spoils system."

A motion to indefinitely postpone the measure carried by a convincing vote.

Two bills previously had been sent out by the committee and are on general orders in the senate. One takes the deputy commissioner of highways from under civil service. The other does the same for the deputy commissioner of agriculture.

Even should these bills, which are not aimed at definite persons though the same principal is involved as in the bill killed by the committee, pass the senate they probably cannot get by the house.

Stiening is author of a new resolution to investigate the civil service administration. With Senators William L. Dietz, Montgomery and Alexander Siefert, Springfield, he introduced a resolution providing for an interim committee to do the investigating after the legislative session.

Bill Would Limit Driving Permits to Three Years

Approximately 2,000,000 drivers of motor vehicles in Minnesota will have to renew their driver licenses every three years under a bill given preliminary approval by the state house of representatives late Friday.

The senate already has passed the measure, which was guided to preliminary approval in the house by Rep. E. Childers, Littlefork, who balked attempts to make renewal necessary every five years.

Sitting as committee of the whole, the house recommended it to pass and it will come up for final passage Monday afternoon.

Rush Effort to Cripple Civil Service Charged

New Bill Attacked in Legislature

By M. W. HALLORAN
Star Journal Political Writer

An attempt was in the making today to rush through the legislature a bill, which opponents brand as part of a deliberate move to wreck the state civil service system.

The bill, introduced in the state senate only last Friday, was to come up for consideration late today before the senate civil administration committee.

Under its terms four department heads in the state railroad and warehouse commission setup would be deprived of their civil service status and made subject to the three elective commissioners.

Already two bills clipping off civil service protection from deputies in other departments of state government, namely, in the highway and agricultural department, have been approved by the civil administration committee and sent to the senate floor.

Authors of the new bill, the one being given consideration today in Chairman Donald O. Wright's committee, include senators of well-known hostility to the civil service system.

Senator Oscar Swenson, Nicollet, makes no bones of his position and frequently has declared a desire to "repeal the whole business."

Senator Henry C. Stiening, Moorhead, was author of a resolution calling for investigation of the civil service system and has been a severe critic of Kenneth C. Pennebaker, civil service director.

Third sponsor of the bill is Senator A. O. Stiebold, Detroit Lakes,

State Railway Board Reorganization Killed

Committee Opponents Term Measure Threat to Civil Service

A series of sharp thrusts by those who declared the bill was a threat to civil service brought death in the senate civil administration and warehouse commission.

The bill proposed to set up six divisions within the department, heads of which would be subject to the pleasure of the commissions and not under civil service. Present supervisors are in the classified civil service.

When Sen. Oscar Swenson of Nicollet, principal author of the bill, insisted that as far as he was concerned, the bill was not aimed at any employee, Sen. Henry Stiening, a co-author, admitted the commission wants its own man as commission secretary.

URGES FRANKNESS

"Let's call a spade a spade," he said.

Oliver Osanna, a holdover from the Farmer-Labor administration, is secretary now and is in the classified service.

Later, after Sen. James Carley, who spearheaded the attack, declared he understood its purpose was to get rid of two men, someone remarked the supervisor of public stockyards also had been mentioned. Arnold Jensen holds that position.

AMENDMENT LOSES

Before voting on the measure itself the committee rejected an amendment by Stiening which he said was designed to assure those who might be removed from supervisory jobs of other positions in the department. This amendment lost three to six.

Motion by Sen. George L. Siegel of St. Paul that the measure be indefinitely postponed was adopted on a voice vote.

Civil Service Probe Ordered by Senate

Steps leading toward possible appointment of an interim committee to investigate the state civil service department were taken Wednesday by the senate civil administration committee.

The committee authorized its chairman, Sen. Donald O. Wright, Minneapolis, to name a sub-committee of three to conduct a preliminary inquiry with understanding the committee would sponsor a resolution for an interim committee if findings warrant it.