



League of Women Voters of Minnesota Records

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Services Rendered to Municipalities by the State Division of Sanitation

THE DUTIES of the State Department of Health with respect to public sanitation are set forth in the law which established the Department, and these responsibilities have been increased by subsequent laws and legislative acts. The Division of Sanitation was created by the State Board of Health in 1914 for the purpose of carrying out its responsibilities in this field of public work. The activities of the Division are primarily advisory and supervisory in character and include the development and application of minimum sanitary standards for the protection of the public health. The work of the Division is directed towards assisting the people of the state in dealing with the sanitary problems which may affect public health and which they are not in a position to solve for themselves. The work is always carried on in close cooperation with the officials of the governmental units involved.

The various types of services rendered to municipalities as far as the facilities of the Division permit are listed below in outline form.

I. WATER SUPPLIES

- A. Municipal water-supply systems and other publicly used water supplies such as those serving municipal buildings, schools, parks, tourist camps, etc.
 1. Investigations of existing systems to determine their safety from a public health point of view.
 2. Investigations of, and assistance in selecting, sources and sites for proposed water supplies with a view of developing safe supplies.
 3. Examination of plans and specifications for new systems or for alterations to existing systems to prevent sanitary defects in location and construction of new supplies, or in changes or additions to existing supplies as required by regulations of the State Board of Health.
 4. Assistance in emergencies. For example, help in providing emergency chlorination if the water supply becomes contaminated.

5. Studies of special problems of water supply and water purification.
- B. Water supplies for private dwellings in municipalities.

1. Furnishing of information by bulletins or correspondence on protection of small water supplies in areas where public water supplies are not available.
2. Investigations of special problems on request of the local authorities.

II. SEWER SYSTEMS AND SEWAGE AND WASTE TREATMENT PLANTS.

- A. Municipal and other sewerage systems for public use.
 1. Investigations of existing systems to determine whether they are adequate and are properly operated.
 2. Investigations of proposed sewage and industrial waste treatment plants and outfalls to determine whether the sites are well selected and treatment proposed is satisfactory for the particular case.
 3. Examination of plans and specifications for new systems or alterations of existing systems as required by regulations of the State Board of Health.
 4. Studies of special problems of sewage and waste disposal.
- B. Sewage-disposal systems for private dwellings in municipalities.
 1. Furnishing of information by bulletins and correspondence on the construction and operation of sewage-disposal systems.
 2. Investigations of private sewage-disposal systems upon the request of local authorities.

III. STREAM AND LAKE POLLUTION

- A. Investigations of local pollutional problems to determine conditions and to recommend remedial measures.
- B. Surveys of entire streams or water sheds to determine the extent, character and effect of the pollution of the waters of this state as authorized by Section 5377, General Statutes of Minnesota. These sur-

veys form the basis for recommendations for remedial measures. (Such work affects each municipality situated on the stream or the water shed.)

IV. PLUMBING

- A. Investigations of plumbing systems and fixtures in public buildings to determine their safety from a health point of view.
- B. Examination of plans and specifications of plumbing in new public buildings or additions to existing public buildings.

V. MILK SANITATION

- A. Investigations of existing milk pasteurization plants to determine their safety from a public health point of view.
- B. Investigations of proposed pasteurization plants to determine whether they can be developed to comply with the regulations of the State Board of Health.
- C. Examination of plans and specifications for new milk pasteurization plants or for alterations of existing plants as required by the regulations of the State Board of Health.
- D. Surveys and ratings of municipal milk supplies. (Such surveys include investigations of all pasteurization plants and a representative number of dairy farms which supply milk to the municipality.) These investigations provide information for a rating of the safety of municipal milk supply from a public health viewpoint, and of the effectiveness of the local milk control program.
- E. Assistance in preparing local milk-control programs.

VI. PUBLIC BATHING PLACES

- A. Investigations of existing beaches and swimming pools to determine their safety from a public health point of view.
- B. Investigations of proposed beaches and swimming pools to determine whether such bathing places can be developed satisfactorily.
- C. Examination of plans and specifications for new pools and beaches or for alterations for such facilities as required by regulations of the State Board of Health.

VII. OUTBREAKS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES (In cooperation with the Division of Preventable Diseases)

- A. Investigations of water supplies, sewerage, garbage disposal, swimming pools and bathing beaches in conjunction with epidemiological studies of the outbreaks of communicable diseases.
- B. Investigations of the sanitary problems associated with the sale of dairy products on premises where typhoid fever exists or where there is resident a typhoid fever carrier or a person recently recovered from typhoid fever.
- C. Installation of emergency chlorination equipment on water supplies in case of epidemics or threats of epidemics.

VIII. IN-SERVICE TRAINING OF MUNICIPAL PERSONNEL (Water plant operators, sewage-treatment plant operators, dairy inspectors, plumbing inspectors, laboratory workers)

- A. Training of, and assistance to, such personnel in their local community.
- B. Training of such personnel in the laboratories and offices of the Division of Sanitation.
- C. Assistance to the University of Minnesota in conducting special courses for such personnel.

IX. DISASTER RELIEF AND EMERGENCY SERVICES (Carried on in cooperation with other divisions of the State Department of Health, with other state departments, with local units of government, and with other agencies concerned)

- A. Assistance during catastrophes such as tornadoes, floods and major conflagrations.
 1. Safeguarding of water supplies. Such assistance includes the installation of chlorination equipment on the public water supply and direction of other measures for the safeguarding and rehabilitation of both the municipal water supply and private water supplies.
 2. Assistance on the sanitation of refugee centers.
 3. Assistance in safeguarding of milk and other food supplies.
 4. Assistance in providing satisfactory methods of excreta disposal in the event the municipal sewerage system has been rendered inoperative.
 5. Assistance on sanitary measures during the rehabilitation operations.

- B. Direction of the operation of water-purification plants temporarily in emergencies.
- C. Assignment of personnel from the Division to a municipality or area during periods when special problems arise because of unusual circumstances such as the mobilization of large numbers of troops.

Reports on investigations are made to the city or village council and to the health officer. Upon request of the council, personnel trained in the various aspects of environmental sanitation is available to discuss the findings and

recommendations of the report. Such personnel is detailed either from the central office of the Division or, in some cases, from the district health units which are available in certain areas in the state.

In addition to the services which are rendered to municipalities, the Division of Sanitation's program also includes a number of other activities. A more complete description of this program is given in the leaflet "Outline of the Activities of the Division of Sanitation," available from the Division.

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A PLAN FOR LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES IN MINNESOTA

Let's provide our state with the best plan for making life longer, safer and healthier: full-time local public health services.

WHAT IS LOCAL PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE?

A part of local government concerned with the promotion of health and protection of all citizens against sickness caused by public health hazards. It serves a group of people large enough to make a whole-time professional public health staff practical.

A LOCAL PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

- Controls communicable diseases
- Prevents some diseases by promoting immunization against them
- Works to safeguard water, milk and food supplies
- Promotes proper disposal of human and industrial waste, sewage, garbage, etc.
- Encourages better sanitation in eating places, tourist and trailer camps, public buildings, swimming pools and other public places
- Conducts health and safety education to develop safe and healthful living
- Collects and interprets vital statistics
- Provides health facts and services to all the people
- Aids in saving lives of mothers of newborn babies.

MINNESOTA NEEDS SUCH A LOCAL PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

- As long as we have sickness and death from smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough, scarlet fever, tuberculosis, syphilis, gonorrhea, undulant fever, rabies, tetanus and other communicable diseases.
- As long as there is sickness and death from typhoid fever, dysentery, intestinal disorders and other diseases spread by unsanitary conditions.
- As long as mosquitoes, flies, rats, ticks, and other pests spread disease and are uncontrolled.
- As long as we have preventable deaths of mothers and newborn babies.
- As long as there is illness and death from accidents, poor housing and poor nutrition.
- As long as we have absenteeism in industry and in schools from preventable illnesses.
- As long as there are people who do not practice good health habits or teach their children the principles of healthful living.

WHO ENDORSES THE PLAN?

American Medical Association
Minnesota State Medical Association
Minnesota State Dental Association
Minnesota Congress of Parents and Teachers
Minnesota League of Women Voters
Minnesota Committee for Local Health Services
Midland Cooperative Wholesale
Minnesota State Central Council C.I.O.
Minnesota United Labor Committee
Minnesota State Sanitary Conference
Minnesota Department of Health
Minnesota Farmer's Union

American Public Health Association
National Farm Foundation
Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation
Minnesota Welfare Conference
Minnesota Nurses Association
Minnesota Federation of Womens Clubs
State Organization for Public Health Nursing
State Grange of Minnesota
Minnesota Associated Cooperatives
Minnesota Group Health Mutual
Minnesota Division of American Association of University Women

WHO MANAGES FULL TIME LOCAL HEALTH SERVICE?

A Board of local non-salaried citizens, both lay and professional.

WHO DOES THE WORK?

A professional staff: a medical public health officer, public health engineers, sanitarians, public health dentists and dental hygienists, health nurses, health educators, and a clerical staff all devoting their whole time exclusively to public health.

WHO RECOMMENDS POLICIES?

The local and state Boards of Health. The health officer and his professional staff. Medical and dental advisory committees. Citizens health committees. Local health councils or community health agencies.

WHAT DOES SUCH A LOCAL PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE COST?

Good sanitary law enforcement and preventive medicine will cost 81 cents per person after legislation has been passed allowing local health units to combine to form units large enough to support full-time public health programs.

We now spend for this purpose 42 cents of local taxes per person, with additional amounts from state and federal funds. Private organizations also raise money to take care of preventive medicine today.

All this expense still leaves more than a million people of our state without their share of preventive medicine and sanitary law enforcement.

HOW DO WE GET AN UP-TO-DATE LOCAL PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE?

This kind of local public health service, serving you and your neighbors, depends entirely upon how much you want it:

FIRST must come a program of community education in public health needs and present services which will reach your legislator before he leaves home to serve in the state legislature.

SECOND you must see to it that your legislature passes an enabling act, not excluding your own county, allowing establishment of such service in those communities, counties or groups of counties which want it.

THIRD you must persuade your local elected officers to establish such a local public health service under the powers given them by the enabling act of the legislature.

FOURTH you must support this local public health service by providing the public funds to make it possible.

WHAT IS THE MINNESOTA COMMITTEE ON LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES?

It is a citizens committee representing many groups in the state and in local communities who want to prevent diseases and unnecessary death and raise health standards of the people in the state of Minnesota.

Address:

MINNESOTA COMMITTEE ON LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES

2808 West River Road, Minneapolis 6, Minn.

Minnesota League of Women Voters
832 Lumber Exchange
MINNEAPOLIS 1, MINNESOTA

FILE COPY

Proposal for
**LEGISLATIVE
RESEARCH
COMMITTEE**

A Proven Aid To
Better Legislation

**GOOD
GOVERNMENT
GROUP**

The Legislative Research Committee

1. Introduction

The purpose of this pamphlet is to set forth the nature and organization of a Legislative Research Committee together with a statement as to its need. In general a Legislative Research Committee may be defined as a body which meets between legislative sessions to act in a fact-gathering capacity.

2. Need for Legislative Research Committee

The need for an impartial research agency to serve the State Legislature arises from the fact that the problems of state government are continuous even though the legislature meets only intermittently. The Legislature of the State of Minnesota meets for 90 days every two years. At each session approximately one-third of the representatives are new members who have not served before; and all of the legislators have some primary occupation of their own to which they ordinarily devote their full attention. When they arrive for a session of the Legislature, these representatives find that over 1,400 separate bills are filed for their consideration. The bills cover a gamut of state problems which have accumulated since the last session.

It is not humanly possible for each legislator to gather, for each of over 1,400 bills, all the facts which would be necessary for intelligent consideration of the proposal. Too often a legislator must act without facts or accept as fact information made available by pressure groups who have a special interest in the legislation. The result is uninformed and non-representative law-making.

The Legislative Research Committee is a means of remedying this situation. The essence of this plan is to provide a paid, full-time research staff which, under the guidance of a council made up of state legislators, will act between sessions as a fact-gathering agency in providing information as to the need and consequences of various courses of legislation. As such, the research staff is not a policy determining body, nor is the legislative committee—though it may make recommendations to the Legislature. Their job is, rather, to study the effect of alternative possibilities in legislation and report their findings to the Legislature at its next session.

A research staff under the direction of a legislative committee would do much to ease the burden upon the legislator and yet enable him to act more intelligently. The result to the public would be the enactment of laws better designed to promote the general welfare.

3. Existing Legislative Research Committees (or Councils)

Fourteen states have already improved their law-making process by adopting the Legislative Research Committee. The state, year, and statute are cited below:

1. ILLINOIS, Legislative Council created 1937, Revised Statutes (Bar Assn. Ed. 1934) C. 63 33-42.
2. CONNECTICUT, Legislative Council created 1937, Gen. Stat. (Supp.—1943) No. 10-14.
3. KANSAS, Legislative Council created 1933, Gen. Stat. 1935, 46-301.
4. KENTUCKY, Legislative Council created 1936, Rev. 1942, Sec. 7.010.
5. MAINE, Legislative Council created 1940, Laws 1940, C. 315.
6. MARYLAND, Legislative Council created 1939, Code (Flack) 1939.
7. NEBRASKA, Legislative Council created 1937, Stat. 1941, Supp. 50-501.
8. OKLAHOMA, Legislative Council created 1939, Stat. 1941, Title 74, 51-462.
9. PENNSYLVANIA, Legislative Council created 1937, Stat. 1937, C. 459, 380.
10. RHODE ISLAND, Legislative Council created 1939, Stat. 1939, 220-221.
11. VIRGINIA, Legislative Council created 1936, Code 1942.
12. MISSOURI, Legislative Council created 1943, Laws 1943, 632.
13. INDIANA, Legislative Council created 1945, Acts, Vol. I, p. 187, Chap. 88.
14. ALABAMA, Legislative Council created 1945, Gen'l Acts, p. 193.

4. Summary of Legislative Committee Laws

The exact nature and organization of Legislative Research Committees can be best conveyed by summarizing provisions of existing state laws. The following account is intended to be illustrative of the general pattern rather than comprehensive in all the details. For that reason the Legislative Council Act of the State of Illinois is outlined as to its major provisions, and significant variations or additions of other states are shown. Complete details as to the several state laws may be obtained from the Good Government Group.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES:

ILLINOIS: President of Senate and Speaker of House are ex-officio members. Ten Senators appointed by the President of the Senate and ten Representatives appointed by Speaker of the House. Party representation shall be in proportion to relative number of members of political parties in each House of General Assembly, but in no event shall the majority party in either House be represented by more than 2/3 of members of said Council from either House.

Term: Terminates with each member's term of office.

Vacancies: Not mentioned. Quorum: 12 members.

OTHER STATES: The size of the committees vary in other states from 7 members to 25 members. All provide for bi-partisan representation. The method of appointment varies somewhat but is generally by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House.

NATURE OF THE RESEARCH STAFF:

ILLINOIS: Elect Research Director—employ assistants—engage services of research agencies. May utilize services of state planning board, legislative reference library and state library.

OTHER STATES: Substantially the same.

FUNCTIONS:

ILLINOIS: Collect information concerning the government and the general welfare of the state—examine effect of Constitutional provisions and previously enacted laws and recommend amendments thereto. Consider issues of policy and questions of statewide interest. Prepare legislative program in form of bills or otherwise.

OTHER STATES: Connecticut authorizes the Legislative Council to investigate and study the possibilities of consolidation and elimination of duplicating, unnecessary activities. It also has the power to visit, inspect, and investigate all state agencies.

Kansas authorizes its Legislative Council, in addition, to study the possibilities of reforming the system of local government. To carry out its functions, it is also empowered to administer oaths, serve subpoenas and compel the attendance of witnesses.

Kentucky provides that its council shall encourage and arrange conferences with officials of other states and other units of government.

Maryland provides that its legislative council may examine rules of procedure of the Legislature and recommend changes to expedite legislation.

Nebraska stipulates that the research council shall maintain a bill-drafting service.

Pennsylvania authorizes the council and staff to gather budget information, to suggest ways and means of financing government on a more equitable basis, and to make studies for the improving of administrative organization in state and local government.

In Alabama the research staff also acts as a legislative reference service to answer inquiries from all sources. The staff may also make studies on its own initiative.

REPORTS:

ILLINOIS: Must be made public 30 days prior to any session of General Assembly. Mailed to each member of Assembly, elective state official and State Library. Must keep members of the Legislature informed of matters before Council, action taken thereon and progress made in relation thereto.

OTHER STATES: Substantially the same.

MEETINGS AND COMPENSATION OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE:

ILLINOIS: At least once each quarter. Paid necessary expenses in performance of official duties.

OTHER STATES: All states authorize the council to meet quarterly, except Nebraska which provides for meetings twice each year and Kentucky which provides for meetings as often as necessary but not to exceed 40 days between sessions. Compensation ranges up to \$10.00 per day in addition to expenses.

RELATIONSHIPS:

ILLINOIS: Legislature: Members may appear at meetings and present views on matters being considered. **Administration:** Governor may submit messages relating to recommendations and explaining policy of administration. Administrative agencies must make requested studies. **Public:** Not mentioned. **Local Governmental Units:** Not mentioned.

OTHER STATES: Connecticut authorizes members from the public to serve on advisory committees.

Kansas stipulates that local governments must make studies requested of them.

APPROPRIATIONS:

ILLINOIS: Appropriation 1943-1945 — \$45,000.

OTHER STATES: Appropriations vary up to \$66,400 per biennium, which is authorized by Kansas.

5. What Newspapers in Other States Say About Their Legislative Research Council

Kansas City Times

(December 3, 1940)

"As the first state to experiment with a legislative council, Kansas now is looked upon as the foremost exponent of progressive law making. . . . Part of the council's success is credited to its impartiality. It shields the research department from political pressure, so that the facts developed are never of a partisan nature. Both parties have complete confidence in its reports."

Christian Century

(August 29, 1945, p. 986)

"The Illinois Legislative Council, research bureau established by the 1937 general assembly to correlate information for legislators and state officials and for individuals or agencies interested in the dissemination of public information, is an institution in which Illinoisans have reason to take pride. In the past eight years the council has prepared 68 comprehensive studies on questions demanding legislative attention."

Rockford Register

(April 15, 1943)

"The Illinois Legislative Council was set up a few years ago as a fact-finding agency to serve members of the General Assembly during and between sessions. The Council costs \$20,000 a year.

"Primarily, the Council serves members of the General Assembly. We judge from the number of legislators who call upon the Council for assistance that it is earning its salt in carrying out this central purpose. . . ."

The Illinois Taxpayer

(April, 1942, p. 3)

"The General Assembly in Illinois has seen the importance of establishing a continuing body to study legislative problems by creating the Legislative Council as an interim body to provide advance information on current legislative problems. The council is a legislative agency. All proposals for study and report must come through members of the General Assembly. It has made many valuable studies on current problems of legislation which may face future assemblies. Legislators should be encouraged to make even further use of this agency."

Illinois Chamber of Commerce

(Legislative Bulletin No. 11—April 11, 1941)

"Unfortunately, there appears to be lurking in the minds of some, and which, it would seem, could only be due to lack of information or understanding, that the Council is set up as a super legislative body. Under the rules governing its operation, it is difficult to see how this would be possible. . . . It is not a function of the Council to propose or recommend passage of any legislation."

6. A Proposed Legislative Research Committee Law for Minnesota

A suggested bill to establish a Legislative Research Committee for the State of Minnesota is shown below. This bill was drafted only after exhaustive discussions with state-wide farm, labor, and business organizations and represents a reconciliation of their viewpoint. While it is recognized that the bill may require some modification after it reaches the floor of the Legislature to take cognizance of still other viewpoints, such modification should be consistent with the need in the State of Minnesota for able, objective, and comprehensive research on subjects of legislation.

A BILL

For An Act Relating to the Creation of a Legislative Research Committee, Prescribing Its Powers and Duties, and Appropriating Money Therefor.

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

SECTION I. There is hereby created a legislative committee, which is hereinafter referred to as the "Legislative Research Committee" or the "Committee." The legislative committee shall consist of eight senators and eight representatives to be chosen before the close of each regular legislative session in the same manner as members of standing committees are chosen in their respective bodies, but not more than one representative and not more than one senator shall come from any one Congressional District. Any vacancy occurring when the legislature is not in session shall be filled by the selection of another member of the legislature, said selection to be made by the remaining Senate or House members of the committee, depending upon which body has the vacancy. Each senator and representative chosen to serve on the committee, shall serve until the elections are held at the next succeeding regular session of the legislature.

SECTION II. The Committee shall have the power and right to study, consider, accumulate, compile and assemble information on any subject upon which the legislature may legislate, and upon such subjects as the legislature may by concurrent or joint resolution authorize or direct; or any subject requested by a member of the legislature; to collect information concerning the government and general welfare of the state and of its political subdivisions; to study and consider important issues of public policy and questions of general interest; to formulate proposals for, and to facilitate the enactment of uniform or reciprocal state statutes, and to cooperate with other states and organizations in that regard. The committee may as it deems advisable call to its assistance other members of the legislature and it may create committees consisting of its own members, or one or more of its own members and one or more other members of the legislature and delegate by written resolution to such committees such of its powers and rights as it may deem

advisable. Any member of the legislature shall have the right to attend any meeting of the committee, and may present his views on any subject which the committee may at any particular time be considering. Any member shall have the right to attend and participate in the discussion but shall not have a vote, and upon request, any member of the legislature shall be notified of the dates and places of meetings.

SECTION III. The committee may assign the research director and staff to the various standing committees during the regular legislative session for the purpose of explaining committee recommendations and developing additional data thereto. Each department, board, commission, agency, officer or employee in the state government shall furnish such information and render such assistance to the committee as the committee may from time to time request.

SECTION IV. The committee shall hold its first meeting within thirty days of the close of the legislative session and may sit at such time and place as it may deem advisable, but the committee shall meet at least once in each quarter year and shall meet at any time upon the call of the chairman or a call signed by three members of the committee. At any meeting of the committee eight members shall constitute a quorum and a majority of such quorum shall have authority to act in any matter falling within the jurisdiction of the committee.

SECTION V. The committee may prescribe its own rules of procedure and it shall select a chairman, vice-chairman and a secretary who need not be a member, and shall appoint a research director who shall be paid such salary as the committee may determine. The research director shall appoint such research assistants subject to approval of the committee. The committee may obtain the assistance of such research agencies as it may deem necessary. The Research Director and as much of his staff as may be necessary shall hold office until disapproved by the succeeding Legislative Research Committee. For the purpose of budgeting, expenses of the Legislative Research Committee shall be deemed to be legislative expense. Expenditures of funds made available to the committee by legislative appropriation shall be made only upon the authority of resolutions duly passed by the committee.

SECTION VI. The committee shall keep minutes of its meetings which shall be open to the public. At least thirty days before the beginning of each biennial legislative session, the committee shall make a written report of its activities, investigations, surveys, findings and recommendations to the members of the legislature, the Governor and to the public.

SECTION VII. The members of the committee and the members of any sub-committee of the committee, shall be compensated for their actual expenses necessarily incurred in attending said meetings and in the performance of their official duties; and, in addition thereto shall be compensated at the rate of \$15.00 per day in actual attendance.

SECTION VIII. The Commissioner of Administration shall assign suitable quarters in the State Capitol Building.

SECTION IX. If any provision of this act shall be held invalid, the remainder of this act shall not be affected thereby.

SECTION X. There is hereby appropriated from the general revenue fund to the Legislative Research Committee the sum of \$25,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and the sum of \$25,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act.

* * * *

7. What You Can Do To Improve Your State Government

We need the help of the other ordinary citizens, like ourselves, who have a stake in impartial, representative government. You, as a citizen of the State of Minnesota, can help to improve your state government by backing the Legislative Research Committee Bill.

See or write your State Senator or Representative and ask for his commitment to support this bill.

If you do this now, you will have a better state government in the future. It will be a government capable of representing you, whatever your interest may be.

1150 Rand Tower
Minneapolis 2, Minn.

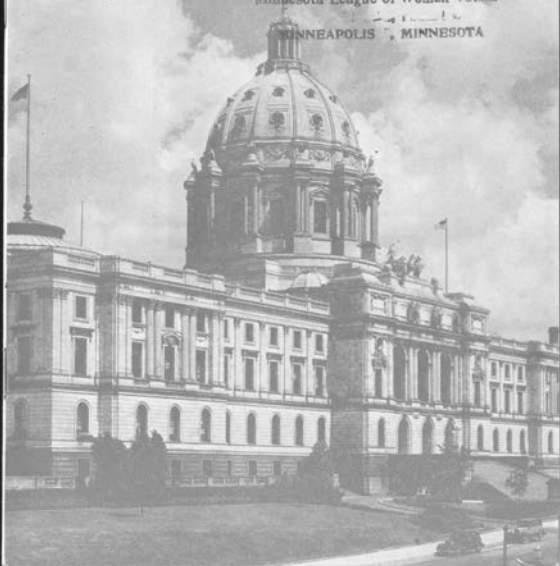
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B. Simon

REPORT on 1945 LEGISLATURE

Minnesota League of Women Voters

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA





EDWARD J. THYE
*Governor of
Minnesota*

Issued July 15, 1945

GOVERNOR THYE SAYS:

"Our Legislators could have taken the easier way. They could have put off provision for some of the buildings authorized and reduced the tax on property that much. They could have reduced the income tax as many desired. But they saw it is better for us to pay now, in this period of inflated income, as much as possible of the cost of our post-war needs."

Governor Thye urged, among other things, that the Legislature provide for a building program that would meet urgent needs for improvements at state institutions and at the same time help provide jobs for Minnesota's returning veterans in the readjustment period after the war. He proposed that it set aside a fund from current revenue to finance the improvements, instead of borrowing. He said:

"The cost should be paid now as far as possible and not passed over to fall on the shoulders of the veterans of this war at a time when they will be trying to re-establish themselves in civilian life. Their problems will be many. Certainly, we should not pass over to them any burden we can meet now."

Unprecedented Needs Forward-Looking Action

Meeting in a war-time session, confronted with rising costs and new and unprecedented needs, Minnesota's 1945 Legislature took far-reaching and significant steps to increase the state's vital services and equip it to meet the changed conditions war has brought. Preparing for the days ahead, it set up building programs of worthwhile projects to furnish jobs for the returning Minnesota veterans who will need work and adopted other measures to help them get re-established in peace-time pursuits. It put the state on a sound, financial basis, paying all current costs out of current receipts for the first time in many years and even

arranging to prepay now out of today's big balances some of the needs that must be met in the post-war period. It set aside funds to enlarge the state's overcrowded hospitals. It increased allowances for the aged and for dependent children. It recognized the plight of Minnesota schools and gave them enlarged appropriations. No Legislature in all the state's history has equalled it in the provision made for welfare and school purposes. On these and many other questions, it took constructive action and, step by step, developed an effective program to meet the changed conditions and the new needs that are impending.

Borrowing for Relief Abandoned

The Minnesota Legislature at its 1945 session put relief costs on a pay-as-you-go basis, with money coming from current revenue instead of borrowing, for the first time since the state embarked upon the practice of paying local relief costs. Declining to borrow longer for relief, it made a direct appropriation of \$2,270,000 from the general revenue fund. The action clears the books of the last vestige of a practice that has been frowned on by most advocates of sound finance, borrowing for current operations, and will enable the state for the first time in many years to operate on a pay-as-you-go basis for current expenses.

Use of borrowed funds by the state reached a peak of \$17,331,180 in 1937. In the biennium beginning July 1st, 1937, expenditures from borrowed funds amounted to \$29,435,138, of which fully \$19,500,000 was for various current welfare costs and \$8,000,000 for highway needs. The use of borrowed funds for current costs has declined steadily since that time, and the practice now has been abandoned.

Buildings Out of Current Revenue

The Legislature arranged to set aside \$5,000,000 out of current revenue for a building fund, as proposed by Governor Thye, to erect badly needed buildings at the

state hospitals, instead of paying for such improvements wholly through borrowing, as has been the custom. An interim committee was appointed to study needs of the various institutions and report to the next Legislature its recommendations on how the money should be spent. In addition, the Legislature arranged to take out of current tax receipts during the biennium \$1,000,000 for the appropriation it authorized for the Capitol Approach and state office building, \$750,000 for the Mayo Memorial medical research center at the University and \$400,000 for a new Agricultural Building at the Fair Grounds. That makes \$7,150,000 in improvements to be paid for out of current receipts during the two years.

Minnesota's legislators and public officials have been able to effect the big reduction made in its state debt in recent years, not merely because they have paid off debts when they fell due, but largely because they have managed the state's funds carefully and gradually reduced new borrowing, as in the action taken in putting relief on a pay-as-you-go basis and financing \$7,150,000 in new buildings out of current taxes. Outstanding debt has been reduced from a peak of \$134,155,892 in June, 1937, to \$74,860,288 in June this year, making a cut of \$59,275,604. Money required to pay interest has been reduced nearly \$2,000,000 a year as a consequence.

\$19,500,000 in New Building

Badly needed improvements and additions to the state's over-crowded institutions were halted by federal restrictions when the war began. Construction authorized in the 1941 and 1943 sessions of the Legislature could not be carried through as planned. While construction of these buildings was delayed, costs rose. Members of the 1945 Legislature voted \$1,253,000 to augment these appropriations because of the increase in materials and authorized a new program of construction, guided by a realization that the projects proposed would meet urgent needs of the state and furnish at the same time worthwhile jobs for Minnesota's returning veterans in the readjustment period after the war. Available for this program, as a result of the Legislature's action, will be:

State institution and educational buildings authorized at previous sessions.....	\$ 3,109,900
Appropriation by 1945 Legislature to augment these appropriations.....	1,253,000
Building fund set aside for improvements at state hospitals, locations to be designated..	5,000,000
Development of Capitol Approach and new office building.....	4,000,000
Rearrangement and improvement of streets leading to Capitol (to be paid by City of St. Paul).....	2,000,000

Contribution to Mayo Memorial Medical research center.....	750,000
Agricultural building at Fair Grounds.....	400,000
Airport development authorized by 1945 Legislature.....	2,000,000
Balance of Metropolitan Airports Commission fund, reappropriated.....	800,000
Erection of highway experimental building at University.....	200,000
TOTAL.....	\$19,512,900

\$74,000,000 in Highway Construction

In addition to the \$19,500,000 improvement program provided as a result of the Legislature's action, an extensive highway construction program will be available to meet urgent highway needs and furnish jobs after the war. A construction reserve of more than \$15,000,000 in trunk highway funds has been accumulated for use after the war. With money that will be received in federal aid for various types of roads, Minnesota will have available approximately \$74,000,000 for highway construction in the first three years after the war, highway department officials estimate.

State buildings and other improvements authorized by the Legislature to date and the highway construction expected together should produce close to \$94,000,000 in construction in the first three years after the war, not to mention the great quantities of building work being planned by municipalities and counties independently of state agencies.

Planning Ahead to Create Jobs

The Legislature took three constructive steps this year to help increase the number of jobs:

1. It established the Minnesota Postwar Council as an official agency of the state, with a state appropriation, to co-ordinate and stimulate planning on the part of public agencies and private enterprise to provide as many jobs as possible in the post-war period.

2. It passed a measure putting in a general statute authority for the Minnesota Resources Commission and granted increased funds for the work it has been doing in discovering and developing Minnesota resources and new opportunities for jobs.

3. It appropriated increased funds for research to promote utilization of Minnesota products, setting aside, among other things, \$100,000 for research in the use of low grade iron ore. Minnesota has unlimited quantities of low grade ore, which studies now being carried on by the Iron Range Resources and Rehabilitation commission, University of Minnesota School of Mines and other agencies promise to make available for profitable commercial use.

Increased Aid for Dependent Children

Members of the 1945 Legislature quickly recognized, as Governor Thyne pointed out at the opening of the session, that mothers cannot get along in these days of rising prices on the allowances for dependent children that have prevailed in this state. They increased the maximum grant from \$23 a month for a mother and one child and \$15 for each additional child, the scale in the old law, to \$40 a month for a mother and one child, \$15 for the second child and \$12 for each additional child.

Increase in Old Age Assistance

Acting upon a suggestion made by Governor Thye, the Legislature removed the \$40 ceiling on old age assistance grants with respect to medical, dental, hospital and nursing care so that old age assistance recipients can obtain these services to the extent needed, without regard to the \$40 maximum. Persons needing any unusual degree of medical care cannot get it under the straight \$40 maximum that has been in effect, Governor Thye said, in asking relief.

The increase in aid to dependent children and old age assistance authorized by the 1945 Legislature will result in additional payments of approximately \$3,500,000 by the state in grants to mothers of dependent children and old age recipients in the next two years, welfare officials estimate. In addition, local welfare boards will supply another \$3,500,000, as laws now stand, for the increase in allowances if all counties take full advantage of the new law.

Leading Figures in Senate Sessions of 1945



CHARLES N. ORR, chairman of the Senate rules committee and majority leader, whose good management kept the machinery running smoothly in the Senate.



C. ELMER ANDERSON, Lieutenant Governor, who, as President of the Senate, presided over the Upper House of the Legislature with unusual skill and fairness.

Facilities at State Institutions Enlarged

Curtailment of building by war-time restrictions of the Government made it impossible during the last four years to increase facilities as needed in many of its state institutions. Quarters for care of the feeble-minded in particular proved inadequate. With the government refusing permission for the state to go ahead with construction of the four new dormitories at the Faribault School for the Feeble-minded authorized in 1941, the lack of space to shelter the feeble-minded had become so pressing a problem by the time the 1945 Legislature met that fully 1,200 persons, committed to the institutions, could not be accommodated.

The Legislature took prompt action to meet the emergency. It authorized use of buildings at the State Public School in Owatonna and a wing of the St. Cloud Reformatory, beginning July 1st, for temporary quarters for care of the feeble-minded, enough to shelter 590 persons, and arranged for the appointment of a commission to select a site for a new school for the feeble-minded in Northern Minnesota. With the war situation improved by Germany's collapse, state officials renewed their appeal to the war production board and obtained permission in June to go ahead with

construction of the dormitories at the Faribault School for the Feeble-minded. An appropriation of \$1,006,500 is available for this purpose. The new dormitories will house 500 additional persons.

Another big advance for the state's institutions was the decision to set aside \$5,000,000 for new buildings at state hospitals.

State School Aid Increased \$10,239,000

The plight of Minnesota's schools, faced, as they are, with rising costs, was a major concern of the Legislators from the opening of the session, and the problem of how much and what the state should do to help relieve the situation was, as in other sessions, a matter for long conference and discussion. Hesitating to embark upon any long-range revamping of the state school aid structure this session, when economic conditions naturally made it difficult to plan far ahead, members of the Legislature took two steps: (1) They appropriated \$8,000,000 in special deficiency school aid and (2) They increased the appropriation for regular state aids \$2,239,519. This makes an increase of fully \$10,239,519 in total school aid payments, compared to amounts appropriated two years ago for the biennium that ended June 30th.

The Legislature arranged for payment of \$4,000,000 of the deficiency school aid in May this year, or as soon thereafter as possible, and \$4,000,000 in May next year. It is to be paid at the rate of 25 cents per pupil for each mill levied for maintenance for each child in the district between 6 and 18, provided the children in the 16th, 17th and 18th year are in school. No district can get more than \$15 for each pupil.

The Legislature authorized payment of an additional allowance for supplemental aid and aid for special classes for the handicapped in the second year of the '46-'47 biennium and arranged to pay other aids in full for both years of the biennium. Supplemental aid, granted districts where a 30-mill levy will not raise \$60 a pupil in elementary school and \$100 a pupil in high school, will be paid at the rate of 116 $\frac{2}{3}$ % on elementary pupils and 120% on high school pupils for the year ending June 30th, 1947. Aid for classes for the handicapped will be paid at 120% for this year.

The same causes that increased needs of the common schools, boosted appropriations for the University of Minnesota, teachers' colleges and the department of education. Total appropriations for education were \$42,698,105 or \$12,577,557 more than appropriated two years ago.

State's Contribution to Local Schools \$49,103,000

State aids to be paid out as a result of the 1945 Legislature's action make an impressive contribution to support of the state's schools. The regular and deficiency aids appropriated will amount to \$28,653,519. In addition, the Legislature again approved distribution from the income tax of \$875,000 annually to replace money which the schools formerly got from the moneys and credits tax and \$1,000,000 a year to replace the one-mill tax formerly levied on property for the current school fund. Available also for distribution to the schools will be the income from the school trust funds. Here is how the distribution of funds will stack up:

Deficiency aid for two years.....	\$ 8,000,000
Regular aids for biennium.....	20,653,519
Appropriation to replace moneys and credits tax during biennium.....	1,750,000
Appropriation replacing one-mill tax during biennium.....	2,000,000
Trust funds income distribution for biennium, estimated.....	6,500,000
Income tax distribution, \$10 per child in attendance, estimated for biennium...	10,200,000
	\$49,103,519

Area Vocational Schools Approved

Feeling that children in many communities do not have sufficient opportunities for vocational education, the Minnesota Legislature authorized the establishment of area vocational-technical schools in various parts of the state. The act allows the commissioner of education, with approval of the state board of vocational education, to designate and prescribe areas to be served by the schools. Local districts where the schools are established would have to allow the attendance of pupils outside the local district along with their own pupils. Funds provided by the federal government for vocational training and any that might be supplied by the state would be distributed to the districts designated to help pay cost of the area schools.

Cattle Indemnity Pay Raised

Problems of the farmers were not forgotten as the Legislature went through its work. Prominent among the measures enacted to improve conditions for farmers was a measure which increases the amount of indemnity to be paid farmers for cattle slaughtered under the tuberculosis and Bang's disease eradication programs. The amount was boosted from \$15 to \$30 for grade animals and from \$30 to \$50 for purebreds.

Leading Figures in House Sessions of 1945



ROY E. DUNN, chairman of the House rules committee and majority leader in the House, who saw that the big House organization functioned effectively.



LAWRENCE M. HALL, speaker of the House for the fourth term, who presided over that body with the rare ability he has exhibited in previous sessions.

Benefits for Injured Workers Increased

Important among the changes which the Legislature made liberalizing provisions of the Workmen's Compensation law was an amendment which increased the limits on wage loss benefits 20 per cent. Persons disabled from accidents hereafter will get a maximum of \$24 a week instead of \$20 and the minimum will be \$10 instead of \$8. The Legislature also made an important change in allowing an additional payment of \$2,500 (above the \$7,500 maximum hitherto authorized) from the state special insurance fund to widows of workers who are killed as a result of employment if they have minor children still in school. Funeral benefits were increased from \$150 to \$250.

Unemployment Compensation Benefits Extended

The Legislature increased the maximum number of weeks during which benefits may be paid under the unemployment compensation act from 16 to 20 weeks and the minimum from 10 to 12 weeks and extended for another two years the special war risk contribution provision covering war plant employment, which has added some \$6,000,000 to the unemployment compensation reserve in the past two years. A provision

was adopted exempting the first \$50,000 of an employer's payroll from this special war risk contribution as some assurance against smaller employers being subjected to an undue drain on resources that no doubt will be needed for reconversion.

Grants to Help Veterans Get New Start

The Legislature continued the plan set up two years ago, under which a fund was provided to make grants to returning veterans of World War II who need help, either in the form of subsistence or tuition for schooling, to get re-established in civilian life again. Of the appropriation of \$2,500,000 made for this purpose in 1943, some \$2,400,000 still was unspent on June 30th. and so will be available in the heavy demobilization period to assist those needing help.

Purpose of the Legislature is to have the fund used, as it has been in the past, to supplement federal programs. Funds can be provided for subsistence in the case of men waiting to get their claims for federal compensation approved or in other cases where, for one reason or another, the men are not getting needed help from Washington. Funds for tuition likewise can be supplied by the state if the veteran has exhausted similar benefits offered by the federal government.

Veterans' Service Officer Authorized

The Legislature passed a bill which allows any Minnesota county or group of counties, working together, to appoint a veterans' service officer and assistant veterans' service officers to help veterans obtain benefits, hospitalization and other assistance. The veterans' service officers would work under general supervision of the state veterans' affairs commissioners, providing a state-wide agency, reaching down into all counties, with a co-ordinated program helpful to veterans.

Other Measures for Veterans

Members of the Legislature took many steps designed to smooth the way for returning veterans. The \$19,500,000 in state buildings and improvements that will be provided as a result of their action and the \$74,000,000 in highway improvements—around \$94,000,000 in construction in the first three years after the war—and the help this construction will supply in furnishing jobs for returning veterans already have been outlined in this report. Other steps taken to help veterans:

1. Mustering out pay of men in service was exempted from state income tax.

2. The law was amended so that a man will not lose his privileges as a householder while away in service, a step taken to permit him to retain the \$100 exemption on personal property.

3. The absentee voting law under which soldiers cast ballots two years ago was extended.

4. An amendment was adopted requiring that from now on all appointments to civil service positions made by state and all political subdivisions must be temporary until six months after the war, so that returning veterans may have a chance to compete for them.

Moneys and Credits Tax Repealed

The Legislature repealed permanently the moneys and credits tax, which has been suspended the last two years. A relic of the early days of taxation, when Legislatures still were searching for satisfactory solution for the problem of how to tax intangible properties, and difficult of enforcement, the tax seemed largely to have lost its usefulness when the income tax came into existence and provided an equitable and more practical method of reaching the owners of moneys and credits. After setting aside the tax for two years, the Legislators agreed it should be repealed.

Changes in State Income Tax Law

Among a number of other changes in the state income tax law, the Legislature adopted the federal system of determining capital gains and losses. If a gain or loss is taken within a period of six months, 100% of the gain or loss must be taken into account in computing net income under the new law, but if the asset has been held more than six months, only 50% of the gain or loss must be taken into consideration in computing net income. Any loss from exchange or capital assets is limited to only \$2,000 for any one year.

A net operating loss, before payment of federal taxes, resulting from a trade or business may be carried forward, under the new law, not to exceed a period of two years, so that a taxpayer may have credit in the two succeeding years for the losses of a bad year.

Larger Return from Mining Tax

The Legislature set a rate of 10½% for the iron mining occupational tax and the royalty tax for the next two years, the rate that has prevailed in the last two years, and modified provisions of the labor credit in the occupational tax law so as to reduce the amount of credit allowed on the more profitable mines. An increase of from \$500,000 to \$600,000 a year in the tax which the state receives is expected.

Preparing for New Air Travel Era

The Minnesota Legislature passed a series of bills at the recent session designed to put Minnesota and its communities in position to participate more effectively in the expansion of air traffic that is expected to follow the war. Included in the program was one bill establishing a formula for a state tax on flight equipment of commercial air lines; one authorizing a state tax on aviation gasoline ranging from 4 cents to ½ cent a gallon, depending on the quantity used; a measure providing for a registration tax on all private non-scheduled airplanes similar to the auto license, with a tax rate of 1% of the assessed valuation and a minimum of \$10, and an appropriation of \$2,000,000 to aid in the development of airports, the money to be repaid from the aviation gasoline, airplane registration and flight equipment taxes collected. The Legislature also re-appropriated the \$800,000 balance remaining of the \$1,000,000 authorized two years ago for the Metropolitan Airports Commission. The Legislature likewise approved a revision of the aeronautical code, giving the commissioner of aeronautics supervision over airports, pilots and aircraft, authorizing municipalities to operate airports and giving them authority to zone approaches and turning areas at airports.

Penalty for Jurisdictional Disputes

The Legislature at its recent session passed an act which makes it unlawful, when certification of a representative of employees for collective bargaining has been made, for any other employee, representative of employees or labor organization to conduct a strike or boycott against the employer, or picket his place of business in order to prevent the duly certified representative from acting for the employees or to interfere with the business of the employer to accomplish this purpose. Any employer injured by such acts is given the right under the law to sue any employees, any representative of employees or any labor organization committing them and recover full amount of the damages sustained.

Limit on Suits for Back Wages

An act passed in the recent Legislative session in effect reduces the limitation on the time within which suit may be started on back wage claims under the Fair Labor Standards Act from six to two years, removing a threat which has hung over the heads of many business men. The federal act requires all firms engaged in interstate commerce to pay a specified rate for overtime and allows employees to sue for any

deficiency in back wages resulting, plus a penalty of equal amount, covering the period since passage of the federal law. With considerable uncertainty prevailing as to what interstate commerce is and with regulatory officials inclined to broaden their interpretation from time to time, many business men easily may find themselves held, against all expectations, to be operating under the act and subject to claims for back wages of five or six years, enough in many cases to cripple a business. The Legislature thought such claims should not be allowed for more than two years.

New Liquor Control Act

The Legislature passed a bill prohibiting the consumption or display of intoxicating liquor between the hours of midnight and 8 A. M. in any public place not licensed to sell liquor, a measure designed to give law enforcement officers a new weapon to use against after-hour liquor establishments. It not only is unlawful under the new act for the proprietor of such a public place to permit liquor to be consumed but likewise illegal to serve or permit liquids to be served to mix with liquors. Sponsors of the measure believe it will help materially to curb the after-hour drinking places.

Increased Aid for Forestry

Friends of forestry could take encouragement from action by the Minnesota Legislature in the 1945 session. It increased the state appropriation for fire fighting and forestry work for the current biennium \$269,935 to a total of \$967,935 and at the same time made it possible for the state to get increased federal funds for these purposes. In combined state and federal funds, Minnesota should have close to \$1,651,000 for forestry and fire protection in the biennium, forestry officials estimate, compared to about \$1,045,000 available for the biennium that closed June 30th, this year.

Virtually the entire program recommended by the interim forestry commission to encourage forest development was enacted. Among the proposals approved was a measure liberalizing the auxiliary forest law. The minimum tract that can be accepted as an auxiliary commercial forest was reduced from 160 to 35 acres and the area required for a farm woodlot under the act was cut from 20 to 5 acres. The valuation requirement was eliminated, and the regular annual tax put at 6 cents an acre, with the 3 cent fire protection tax abolished, thus effecting a reduction in the total tax from 8 to 6 cents.

Another measure enacted allows the conservation commissioner to contract for tree planting stock and sell it at cost and overhead to persons interested in planting trees.

Improvements in Game Laws

The Legislature enacted a new game and fish code, prepared after months of careful study by an interim committee, and cleared the books of the mass of conflicting laws that have accumulated since 1919. Aside from providing a clear, concise and well-arranged compilation, the code included a number of changes in regulations which the interim committee found acceptable to conservation and sportsmen's groups and others interested in Minnesota's wild life. Among the changes was an amendment wiping out the northern and southern zones on fishing and providing for the same opening dates in all parts of the state. Seasons for large and small-mouth bass hereafter will open June 20th and end November 30th. The brook trout season will start May 1st and extend until September 15th. The lake trout season has been changed to allow a regular open period from May 1st to September 30th and another open period from January 1st to February 15th, thus reducing to a month and a half the winter fishing permitted. All other game fish, as well as rough fish, can be taken from May 15th to February 15th. Another provision in the code allows the commissioner of conservation to prescribe a deer season of not more than nine days each year between November 10th and December 1st.

Capitol Approach Plan

An important item in the building program approved by the recent Legislature was the measure authorizing the development of a suitable approach to Minnesota's beautiful Capitol, long a dream of those who admire this imposing edifice and appreciate the place it holds as a symbol of the state. The Legislature appropriated \$4,000,000 to carry out the Capitol Approach improvement and erect a new state office building, now badly needed. A portion of the building will be set aside as a Veterans' Service center to house veterans' organizations and agencies serving veterans. The city of St. Paul will spend \$2,000,000 to rearrange and improve streets leading to the Capitol.

To Stimulate Medical Research

The Minnesota Legislature decided that the state of Minnesota should have a part in the erection of the medical research center that is to be built at the University of Minnesota as a memorial to the Mayo brothers and appropriated \$750,000 as the state's contribution, with the condition that at least an equal amount be raised from private subscriptions. Sponsors of the Memorial plan are hopeful that a fund of \$2,000,000 will be accumulated, to make the research center a living memorial to the two great Minnesota doctors.

Increase in Employees' Salaries

Members of the Legislature were faced with a difficult problem in connection with salaries of state employees. Large numbers of the state employees have been paid at low wages and many, particularly those in the lower brackets, have found it difficult if not impossible to make ends meet as living costs have risen. A war-time emergency increase was made in salaries in the classified service in 1942 and continued by the 1943 Legislature through the '44-'45 biennium. Recognizing this no longer is sufficient to meet present conditions, the Legislature approved a war salary adjustment plan along lines recommended by the Public Administration Service of Chicago after a study of the state employee salaries. Salaries in the lowest brackets necessarily were increased most, from 20% to 30%, and the amount graduated down to but small adjustments for those in the higher brackets.

For all departments, the war salary adjustment plan and the regular merit increases under civil service will increase salary items for the current biennium \$6,194,370, compared to the biennium just closed. Not all this will come out of the general revenue fund, however. A considerable sum represents salaries in the highway department, and some other departments having dedicated funds. The amount required in the present biennium from the general revenue fund, for salary increases resulting from the war adjustment plan and merit increases is \$3,836,847.

State Tax Levy Authorized

Minnesota's 1945 Legislature was faced with unusual needs. All agreed that funds for old age assistance and aid for dependent children had to be increased. That took some \$3,500,000 more. More money was required, some \$3,800,000 from the general revenue fund, for salaries of state employees. Members agreed, too, that the Legislature should pay relief costs, \$2,270,000, out of current funds instead of resorting to the unsound practice of borrowing that has prevailed. The Legislature met these needs out of current revenue and even arranged to pay \$7,150,000 toward the cost of buildings and other permanent improvements out of current revenue and found it necessary, with all this added financing from current revenue, to authorize a maximum state levy on property of only 8.10 mills for 1945 and 8.05 mills for 1946. The maximum levy authorized in 1943 for 1944 was 6 mills, and that for 1945 was 5.5 mills.

The Legislature could accomplish all these things and hold taxes down to about the present level because tax revenues have increased since the war began and the Legislature and state officials have managed the state's funds carefully, so that substantial balances have accumulated and are available for use now. A

measure was passed allowing the use of \$12,000,000 of the balance in the income tax school fund for payment of appropriations for the teachers' colleges, the University and the department of education, costs hitherto paid from the general revenue fund. This relieved the burden on the general revenue fund and avoided an additional levy of 6 mills a year on property.

* * * *

The Legislature could have financed the \$2,270,000 for relief and the \$7,150,000 for buildings and permanent improvements out of borrowing, as it has been accustomed to do. This would have enabled it to cut 4.5 mills a year off of the authorized state tax levy on property, and the members could have gone home with the always welcome announcement of a substantial cut in the state property tax. But they agreed it was sounder business to put the state's financial house in order and pay now as much as possible of the cost of needed improvements and defer as little as possible.

Factors Increasing Appropriations

Total maximum expenditures, from both borrowed funds and current revenue, authorized by the 1945 Legislature and by the 1943 Legislature were:

1945.....	\$125,460,453*
1943.....	97,537,402*
INCREASE.....	\$ 27,923,051

Among the big factors contributing to the rise in appropriations was a big increase in state school aid and other educational costs, enlarged provision for old age assistance and aid to dependent children, war-time salary adjustments for state employees and greatly increased authorization for buildings at state institutions and other improvements. The state has been able to do little or no building in the last four years and the Legislature passed few appropriations for construction in 1943, authorizing only \$3,675,000 in all. With needs at state institutions growing more acute and prospects good for removal of restrictions on urgent state construction, the 1945 Legislature authorized \$13,403,000 in new construction. Items for which the Legislature found it necessary to make larger expenditures in passing its biennial appropria-

*These totals do not include balances from appropriations of previous sessions that were reappropriated. In this category was \$263,389 in welfare funds, reappropriated in 1943, and \$1,254,000 for welfare, reappropriated in 1945.

tions this year and the amount of the increases over the appropriations made in 1943 for the biennium that ended June 30th, 1945, follow:

Old age assistance and aid to dependent children.....	\$ 3,500,000
Regular state school aid and deficiency aid...	10,239,519
Other education costs.....	2,338,038
Buildings for state institutions and other improvements.....	9,728,000
War-time salary adjustment and merit increases for state employees (revenue fund portion).....	3,836,847
Railroad and Warehouse Commission due to enlarged grain shipping.....	415,000
Cattle indemnity.....	153,000
Fire protection for forests and forestry work..	269,935

The total of these items, it will be seen, exceeds the total increase in appropriations. Reason for this, of course, is that the advances in these major items were offset in some cases by decreases in amounts appropriated for other purposes. All the increases and decreases cannot be reported in the space permitted here. The tabulation does show, however, the major factors which in the opinion of the Legislature made it necessary to increase appropriations. Most of them, it will be seen, grew out of or were influenced by war-time price increases or, as in the case of construction, out of war-time restrictions.

MINNESOTA REPUBLICAN STATE
CENTRAL COMMITTEE

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Note: This report has been prepared by the Research Department of the Republican State Central Committee. Additional copies may be obtained, if desired, by writing the committee at the address given above.

H O U S I N G

At the State League Convention held May 14 and 15th, 1941, at the Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, it was voted on motion of Mrs. Luther, seconded by Mrs. Witherstine, that

"Public Housing for Low Income Groups"

be included on the program. It was suggested that study include which of several plans is best.

(At the State Convention in Duluth May 15 and 16, 1940, it was moved by Mrs. Wright, Fergus Falls, seconded by Mrs. Wolf, St. Paul, that Public Housing for low income groups be put on the program for support. After open discussion, the motion was not carried as the group felt need for more study first. Vote was 41 for support, 31 against, which is not the necessary 2/3 majority for changes in the program of work made from the floor of the convention, without previous consideration by the State Board)

1943-44 Program included "Enabling Legislation for Housing"

At 1944 Convention Mrs. Ueland presented a resolution from the Minneapolis League that action be taken by the Minnesota League on the U. S. H. A. Enabling Act. It was put on pick-up list.

Minnesota League of Women Voters
84 South Tenth Street, Room 515
Minneapolis 2, Minnesota

January 2, 1944

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

1945

The State Legislative program of the Minnesota League of Women Voters will include three items:

Legislative Council,

Public Health Nursing Bill, and

Civil Service.

It will be advisable to supplement the material in this Legislative Kit with any information available in newspapers or magazines. Not all newspaper articles are unbiased but they do give a good picture of the current trend of opinion. An alert local League can do much to influence good legislation on these measures by seeing that its legislators realize that the League is on the job.

Do not say that someone should write to a legislator; DO IT YOURSELF. Talk to your friends and neighbors. Many of them will not have given these problems much thought. An informed, articulate electorate is one of the best safeguards of Democracy.

Minnesota League of Women Voters
84 South Tenth Street, Room 515
Minneapolis 2, Minnesota

FILE COPY

B. Sumner

January 2, 1945

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING BILL

The following paragraph is taken from the Minnesota Woman
Voter for February, 1943:

"Coming within the field of possible support by the League is a Bill sponsored by the American Legion which provides that each county employing a public health nurse be reimbursed by the State to the extent of \$1,000 or more a year. The shortage of doctors makes the work of public health nurses of vital importance. Yet forty-five counties have no such nurse. In the protection of the lives of mothers and babies, in the prevention of communicable diseases, and in raising the health standards through community education, public health nurses prove themselves invaluable."

This Bill was not passed by the 1943 session but will probably be presented again at this session. The whole-hearted support of League members may be of great help in securing the passage of this desirable Bill. A copy of the proposed Enabling Act and an explanation of its value are enclosed, as well as a pamphlet entitled "Essentials in Public Health Nursing on the Home Front". You will find much valuable information in these materials.

As far as we know now, a Bill implementing the National Plan for Local Public Health Units, which is on the active list of the League's Legislative Program, will not be introduced this session. If it should be introduced, the League will, of course, support it and local Leagues will be notified so that they may give their best in co-operation and united effort.

Minnesota League of Women Voters
January 2, 1945

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), Maryland (1939), Nebraska (1937), Rhode Island (1939), and Virginia (1936).

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 statewide 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, 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 cost of a Council?

The cost of such Councils has 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.

What is the history of the Legislative Council Bill in Minnesota?

It was passed by the House in both the 1941 and 1943 sessions by large majorities but never came to a vote in the Senate because it was killed in committee. In the 1943 session the House finally appointed a House Interim Committee, whose very fine report was published just recently. One of the very important recommendations made by this committee is that a permanent Legislative Interim Council be established.

The League has worked untiringly for the Legislative Council Bill and will continue to do so at the coming session. Prominent among the civic groups supporting this legislation is the Men's Good Government Group of Minneapolis.

Minnesota League of Women Voters
84 South 10th Street, Room 515
Minneapolis, Minnesota

B. Linn
February 19, 1945

FILE COPY

HOUSING

Subsidized housing for families of low income has come to be looked upon as a public responsibility like public schools, public health services, public libraries and roads.

The federal government entered into a housing program for several other reasons. Surveys and studies showed that about one-third of the population was poorly housed and had such low incomes that they could not afford to live in decent houses at rents or costs they could afford to pay. Communities cannot afford to clear their slums and furnish housing for the very low income group without financial aid from the federal government. Private enterprise cannot be expected to build or rent without a profit. The surveys revealed that families of low income were forced to live in unsanitary, unsafe, sub-standard dwellings which were the only ones available to them because of the acute housing shortage which was general throughout the nation. The housing shortage is due partly to the small amount of building and repair done during the depression and the fact that since the war home building and repair have been almost at a standstill. For a period of about fifteen years the situation has been getting worse. The U. S. Housing Act, as it was before applied, required that for every new dwelling unit furnished by the local authority a sub-standard unit must be demolished or rehabilitated. Thus the housing program goes hand in hand with slum clearance, the wiping out of blighted areas, and the prevention of the spread of blight.

Both the larger and smaller cities of Minnesota have an alarming percentage of sub-standard houses: e.g. in 1940, one-fourth of the houses in Minneapolis and in Winona are of this kind. In the rural areas farm surveys showed that by the minimum standards of what constitutes a decent,

safe and sanitary home, one out of every ten farm homes should be completely replaced. The situation calls for a remedy.

A bill known as the "Housing and Redevelopment Law" (H.f.464) has been presented to the Legislature at this session. This bill would permit the establishment of local housing authorities in cities of the first class and in those having a population of 10,000 or more. It would also permit the setting up of an authority in a county or of a regional authority in two or more contiguous counties. This legislation is to permit these communities to have local authorities set up by the local governing body. It is not compulsory to do so. To bring rents down to what people of low income can pay, the U.S. Housing Act says that the community must make an annual contribution of at least one-fifth of that of the Federal Government. This usually takes the form of tax exemption of the housing project. The bill before our legislature, however, provides for an annual payment for services by the local authority to the community not to exceed the amount levied on the site before the project was started. There are clauses in the proposed bill whereby the authority may acquire blighted or undeveloped property, clear it of legal and other practical difficulties and then make it available to private enterprise at a value determined by the authority.

The cost of slums and blighted areas to the taxpayer is excessive. The tax levy in such districts declines steadily as well as the amount of taxes collected, until as the blight progresses, no taxes at all are paid. In communities where public services are rendered such as courts to take care of juvenile and adult crime, police and fire protection, and public health services, the payment for these falls on the taxpayers of the good districts. Since the poor districts require many times more of these services than the good districts, the former are a heavy financial burden.

After the war a vast building program will begin. Much will be done by private enterprise and much by government. War time incomes, which could

buy better housing but could not remedy the housing shortage, will decrease. Minnesota is one of only eight states which has not passed enabling legislation whereby she could take advantage of government assistance in solving her housing problems. Federal taxes from Minnesota help to pay for the subsidized housing in forty other states.

When bad housing and slum conditions with all the evil things that they produce are replaced by good housing, reports from other states where there is low cost housing for people of low income tell of benefits to communities both in money and in public welfare. The real choice is whether to spend money to perpetuate something bad or to spend money for something good.

Minnesota League of Women Voters
84 South Tenth Street, Room 515
Minneapolis 2, Minnesota
April 8, 1945

AGENDA

FILE COPY

PRESENT STATUS OF ACTIVE LIST LEGISLATION

STATE LEGISLATION

I. Legislative Research Bill - H.F. 1

A. Passed by the House: 100 - 15

B. Voted out of Civil Administration Committee with following amendments:

1. Nine members instead of five from each house (one representative from each Congressional District)
Discuss: Does a committee of 18 do as effective work as one of 10? Is it likely that each Congressional District can produce men qualified for this work?
2. Members to be chosen by caucus. (House bill, members appointed by Speaker of House and Committee on Committees in Senate, as are other committees)
Discuss: Would this place selection on a basis of popularity rather than ability?
3. Committee to expire January 1, 1947 (House bill, no time limit)
Discuss: Would such a temporary basis make it difficult to obtain a well qualified research staff?

Do you think above amendments would seriously weaken the bill?

- C. The bill was passed by the Senate Finance Committee with the House appropriation of \$20,000 cut to \$7500.
Discuss: Do you think this cut would eliminate the possibility of effective work?
- D. Why did the Senate hamstring the bill with amendments before voting its passage?
 1. Is there any reason why Senators should not believe in scientific research for government?
 2. Was it because Senators do not want to give up their personal prerogatives?
 3. Do you know how your Senator feels about this bill?

II. Public Health Nursing Bill - H.F. 34 S. F. 31

- A. Passed the Health Committee of both houses
- B. Widely attended hearings in House Appropriations and Senate Finance Committees
- C. Opposition based on belief that health measures should be taken care of locally.
What are the possible arguments for and against this idea?

III. Civil Service

- A. H.F. 207 and S. F. 150
Companion bills providing for representation of employees on Civil Service Board.
Do you think this is advisable?

- B. H. F. 63 and S. F. 150
Provides for a Veteran on the Civil Service Board.
Do you think this is wise?

The League of Women Voters believes that both of these bills are inadvisable because they represent pressure groups and would open the way for other demands. A Civil Service Board should be an impartial group, without special interests.
Do you agree?

- C. S. F. 522
Provides for absolute preference of Veterans in addition to 10 and 5 points preference.
 - 1. Do you believe that civil service as a merit system would be jeopardized by such preferences?

- 2. Would it militate against the best interests of all veterans?

IV. Low Cost Public Housing - H. F. 464

Includes smaller cities as well as cities of first class.
Chief opponents: Real Estate owners and Taxpayers Association.
Discuss: Type of housing legislation which should be passed.

NATIONAL LEGISLATION

I. Lend Lease Renewal

- A. Discuss the present status of Lend Lease legislation.
- B. Do you think that funds should also be used for post-war relief and reconstruction?

II. O. P. A. legislation

- A. Discuss the present status of renewal.
- B. Do you think controls should be maintained in the next period as they now exist?

III. Trade Agreements

- A. Discuss extensions the President has asked for.
- B. What do you think should be U. S. policy as to tariffs in general?

Remember -

By knowing about these things, you haven't achieved anything.
Public opinion must be alert and widespread - talk to your neighbors.
Register your convictions with your legislators and Congressmen.

Minnesota League of Women Voters
84 South Tenth Street, Room 515
Minneapolis, Minnesota
June 1, 1945

FILE COPY

REPORT ON 1945 SESSION OF
MINNESOTA STATE LEGISLATURE

The Public Housing Bill (H. F. 464) and the Education Bill (S.F. 497) did not come to a vote in either House. The Housing Bill was killed in The House Welfare Committee, of which Mr. Howard Ottinger of Chaska is Chairman. Senator A. L. Almen of Balaton, chairman of the Senate Education Committee, is in the best position to give information about the Education Bill.

The Public Health Nursing Bill (S.F. 31) did not come to a vote on the floor of the House of Representatives. No opposing votes were cast in the Senate.

S. F. 200, popularly known as the Schmahl Bill, proposed to remove from Civil Service all Treasury Department employees who handled cash or negotiable instruments. This Bill was defeated in the Senate by a vote of 28-32, so naturally there was no House vote on it.

H.F. 1, the Legislative Research Bill, was passed by the House by an overwhelming majority and sent to the Senate. There it was so mutilated and weakened by amendments that the vote on April 6th was not indicative of the Senate's real attitude toward this legislation. A Conference Committee, composed of three members from each House worked out compromises on the amendments. As the following pages show, the Bill was again passed by the House but failed of passage in the Senate. This fact makes the second vote of the Senate on this Bill significant.

It would be well for each League to send a letter of commendation to its representatives and senators who supported the League's Legislative program. A letter to those legislators whose votes were unfavorable asking their reasons for such a stand might also help. Those whose records show "No Vote" could be contacted with an inquiry as to what their vote would have been had they been present. Such action on our part will lay excellent groundwork for the next legislative session.

Do it N O W !

SENATE

Dist- rict	County	Legislator	Post- Office	S.F.31 Apr.16	S.F.200 Feb.14	- H.F. 1 - Apr.6	- Feb.14
* 1	Fillmore-Houston	Henry Larson	Preston	Yes	Yes	No	No
* 2	Winona	M.J. Galvin	Winona	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
* 3	Wabasha	Jas. Carley	Plainview	Yes	No	No	No
* 4	Olmsted	Wm. Richardson	Rochester	No Vote	No	Yes	No vote
* 5	Dodge-Mower	A.O. Starks	Dexter	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
6	Freeborn	Alf. Berglund	Albert Lea	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
* 7	Fairbault	Dr. D.M. Carey	Wells	Yes	No	Yes	No
* 8	Blue Earth	Val Imm	Mankato	Yes	Yes	No	No
9	Martin-Watonwan	Frank Dougherty	Fairmont	No Vote	Yes	No	No
*10	Cottonwood-Jackson	Ole J. Finstad	Windom	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
*11	Nobles-Rock	John Engebertson	Kenneth	No Vote	Yes	Yes	No
*12	Lincoln-Pipestone- Murray	J. V. Weber	Slayton	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
*13	Lyon-Yellow Medicine	A. L. Almen	Balaton	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
*14	Brown-Redwood	Alexander Sei- fert	Springfield	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
15	Nicollet-Sibley	Oscar Swenson	R.F.D. Nicollet	Yes	Yes	No vote	No
*16	Steele-Waseca	Claude Baughman	Waseca	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
*17	Le Sueur	Wm. L. Dietz	Montgomery	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
*18	Rice	Ralph Goodhue	Dennison	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
*19	Goodhue	A.J. Rockne	Zumbrota	Yes	Absent	No	No
*20	Dakota	S. W. Dennison	S. St. Paul	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
*21	Carver-Scott	Henry Wagener	Waconia	No Vote	Yes	Yes	No
*22	McLeod	Ancher Nelsen	Hutchinson	Yes	No	Yes	No
*23	Renville	Fred Gage	Fairfax	Yes	Absent	Yes	No
24	Chippewa-Lac qui Parle	Edward Hagen	Milan	Yes	No	No vote	No
*25	Kandiyohi-Swift	Harry Wahlstrand	Willmar	Yes	No	Yes	No
*26	Meeker	J.A. Simonson	Litchfield	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
27	Wright	Thos. Welch	Buffalo	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
*28	Hennepin	Raymond Jul- kowski	Minnea- polis	Yes	No	No	No
*29	Hennepin	Emmet Duemke	Mpls.	Yes	No	Absent	Yes
*30	Hennepin	Donald Wright	Mpls.	No Vote	Yes	Yes	Yes
*31	Hennepin	Ralph Mayhood	Mpls.	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
*32	Hennepin	Henry Young	Mpls.	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
*33	Hennepin	Harold Harrison	Mpls.	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
*34	Hennepin	Daniel Feidt	Mpls.	In armed services			
*35	Hennepin	Gerald Mullin	Mpls.	Yes	Absent	Yes	No
*36	Hennepin	Archie Miller	Route 2, Hopkins	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
*37	Ramsey	E. A. Johnson	St. Paul	Yes	No	Yes	No
*38	Ramsey	B. G. Novak	St. Paul	Yes	No	No	No
*39	Ramsey	Joseph Masek	St. Paul	Yes	No	No	No
*40	Ramsey	Milton Lightner	St. Paul	No Vote	Absent	Yes	Yes
*41	Ramsey	Geo. Siegel	St. Paul	No Vote	Yes	Yes	No
*42	Ramsey	Charles Orr	St. Paul	No Vote	Yes	Yes	Yes
*43	Washington	Karl Neumeier	Stillwater	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
*44	Anoka-Isanti	Wendell Ledin	Bethel	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

SENATE (Continued)

Dist- rict	County	Legislator	Post- Office	S.F.31 Apr.16	S.F.200 Feb. 14	- H.F. 1 - Apr.6 Feb.	
*45	Benton-Sherburne-Stearns	Henry Sullivan	St. Cloud	No Vote	Yes	Yes	No
*46	Stearns	Leo Welle	Albany	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
*47	Douglas-Pope	C. L. Cole	Alexandria	Yes	No	Yes	No
48	Big Stone-Grant-Stevens- Traverse	A.R. Johnson	Wheaton	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
49	Clay-Wilkin	Henry Stiening	Moorhead	No Vote	Yes	No	No
*50	Otter Tail	Colvin Butler	Fergus Falls	Yes	No	Yes	No Vot.
51	Todd-Wadena	Ernest R. Anderson	Wadena	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
*52	Cass-Itasca	Geo. O'Brien	Grand Rapids	Yes	No	Yes	No
53	Crow Wing-Morrison	Gordon Rosen- meier	In Armed Services				
54	Aitkin-Carlton	Roy Ranum	Cloquet	Yes	No	No	No
55	Kanabec-MilleLacs- Sherburne	Fred Newton	Princeton	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
*56	Chisago-Pine	C.Elmer Johnson	Almelund	No Vote	No	No	No
*57	Cook-Lake-St. Louis	C.A. Dahle	Duluth	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
*58	St. Louis	Herb. Rogers	Duluth	Yes	No	No	No
59	St. Louis	Homer Carr	Proctor	Yes	No	No	No
60	St. Louis	John Blatnik	In Armed Services				
61	St. Louis	J. Wm. Huhtala	Virginia	Yes	No	No	No
*62	Beltrami-Koochiching- Lake of Woods	Harry Bridgeman	Bemidji	Yes	No	Yes	No
63	Becker-Hubbard	A.O. Sletvold	Detroit Lakes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
64	Norman-Mahnomen	N. J. Larson	Ada	No Vote	Yes	Yes	Yes
65	Clearwater-Pennington- Red Lake	Wm.Dahlquist	Thief Riv- er Falls	Yes	No	No	Yes
66	Polk	Alf. Solstad	Fisher	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
67	Kittson-Roseau-Marshall	Eric Friberg	Roseau R.2	No Vote	Yes	No	No

* Indicates Districts which have Leagues

A perfect voting record from the League's point-of-view would be:

S. F. 31 - Yes S. F. 200 - No H. F. 1 - Yes - Yes

What was your Legislator's batting average?

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

District	County	Name	Postoffice	- H. F. 1 -	
				Feb. 9	Apr. 17
* 1	Fillmore-Houston-At Large	John A. Johnson	Preston	Yes	Yes
1	Fillmore	A. M. Burnap	Spring Valley	Yes	Yes
1	Houston	Carl Burtness	Caledonia	Yes	Yes
* 2	Winona-1st Div.	Leonard Dernek	Winona	Yes	Yes
2	Winona-2nd Div.	F. B. Blanchard	R.F.D 2, Lewiston	Yes	Yes
* 3	Wabasha	Julius Boehlke	Plainview	Yes	Yes
* 4	Olmsted	Walter Burdick	Rochester	Yes	Yes
* 5	Dodge	Frank Pirkel	West Concord	Yes	Yes
5	Mower	Thos. Dunlap	Austin	Yes	Yes
6	Freeborn	Irvin Talle	Albert Lea	Yes	Yes
* 7	Faribault	L. B. Erdahl	Frost	Yes	Yes
* 8	Blue Earth	George Champlin	Lake Crystal	Yes	No Vote
		B. D. Hughes	Mankato	Yes	Yes
9	Martin	P.J.E. Peterson	Truman	Yes	No Vote
9	Watsonwan	Wm. Legvold	St. James	Yes	Yes
10	Cottonwood	Thos. Bondhus	Storden	Yes	Yes
* 10	Jackson	H.A. Frederickson	Windom	No Vote	No Vote
* 11	Nobles	S. Halverson	Worthington	Yes	Yes
11	Rock	Roy Cummings	Beaver Creek	Yes	Yes
12	Lincoln	Wilhelm Holm	Tyler	Yes	Yes
12	Murray	Roy York	Lake Wilson	Yes	No
* 12	Pipestone	Hans Pedersen	Ruthton	Yes	No Vote
* 13	Lyon	Will Nelson	Tracy	No	No Vote
13	Yellow Medicine	Telford V. Oraas	Clarkfield	No Vote	No Vote
14	Brown-Redwood-At Large	John Zwach	Walnut Grove	Yes	Yes
* 14	Brown	Arthur Waibel	New Ulm	No	No
14	Redwood	Aubrey W. Dirlam	Redwood Falls	Yes	Yes
15	Nicollet	Joseph Daun	St. Peter, R. 1	Yes	Yes
15	Sibley	August Mueller	Arlington	Yes	Yes
* 16	Steele	John Hartle	Owatonna, R. 4	Yes	Yes
* 16	Waseca	Fred Arnoldt	Janesville	Yes	Yes
* 17	Le Sueur	Henry Miller	Kilkenny	Yes	Yes
* 18	Rice	Ralph Illsley	Dundas	Yes	Yes
* 19	Goodhue-1st Div.	Roy Voxland	Kenyon	Yes	Yes
* 19	Goodhue-2nd Div.	Gilbert Terwilliger	Red Wing	Yes	Yes
* 20	Dakota	Arthur Gillen	So. St. Paul	Yes	Yes
21	Carver	Howard Ottinger	Chaska	Yes	Yes
21	Scott	Robert Egan	Savage	Yes	Yes
* 22	McLeod	Emil Ernst	Lester Prairie	Yes	Yes
* 23	Renville	Odean Eneestvedt	Sacred Heart	Yes	No
24	Lac qui Parle	Howard Rundquist	Dawson	Yes	Yes
24	Chippewa	Sigvald Oyen	Montevideo	Yes	Yes
* 25	Kandiyohi	Herbert Feig	Raymond	Yes	Yes
25	Swift	Alfred Johnson	Benson	No	Yes
* 26	Meeker	Alfred Nelson	Litchfield	Yes	Yes

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (Continued)

District	County	Name	Postoffice	- H. F. 1 -	
				Feb. 9	Apr. 17
27	Wright	E. R. Illstrup	Buffalo	Yes	Yes
		Robert Lee	Annandale	Yes	Yes
*28	Hennepin	John McNulty	Minneapolis	No	No Vote
		Joseph Connors	Minneapolis	No	No
*29	Hennepin	George Mark	Minneapolis	No	No
		Carl Wegner	Minneapolis	Yes	Yes
*30	Hennepin	Alf Bergerud	Minneapolis	Yes	Yes
		Honeycutt-deceased			
*31	Hennepin	Carl Haglund	Minneapolis	No	No Vote
*32	Hennepin	Harold Haudeen	Minneapolis	Absent	Yes
		Edward Volstad	Minneapolis	Yes	Yes
		Edward Volstad	Minneapolis	No	No
*33	Hennepin	George French	Minneapolis	Yes	Yes
		Chas. Root	Minneapolis	Yes	Yes
*34	Hennepin	L. E. Brophy	Minneapolis	Yes	Yes
		Vernon Welch	Minneapolis	Yes	No Vote
*35	Hennepin	Robert Fitzsimmons	"	Yes	Yes
		L. J. Gleason	Minneapolis	Yes	Yes
*36	Hennepin -N $\frac{1}{2}$	Lawrence Haeg	Mpls., R 10	Yes	No Vote
	Hennepin -S $\frac{1}{2}$	George Matchan	St. Louis Park	Absent	No Vote
*37	Ramsey-North	Everett Peterson	St. Paul	Yes	Yes
	Ramsey-South	Arthur Gibbons	St. Paul	Yes	Yes
*38	Ramsey-North	Joseph Prifel, Jr.	St. Paul	No Vote	No Vote
	Ramsey-South	Anthony Podgorski	St. Paul	No Vote	Yes
*39	Ramsey-5th Ward	Edwin Mehofer	St. Paul	No Vote	No
	Ramsey-6th Ward	Patrick Creamer	St. Paul	No	No
*40	Ramsey-4th Ward	Alfred Otto	St. Paul	No Vote	Yes
	Ramsey-7th Ward	Louis Hill Jr.	St. Paul	No Vote	No Vote
*41	Ramsey	Frederick Memmer	St. Paul	Yes	Yes
		Harry Nonnemacher	St. Paul	Yes	No Vote
*42	Ramsey-North	Claude Allen	St. Paul	Yes	Yes
	Ramsey-South	Roy Hilton	St. Paul	Yes	Yes
*43	Washington	John Howard	St. Paul Park	Yes	No Vote
	Washington	James O'Brien	Stillwater, R.F.D.	Yes	Yes
*44	Anoka-Isanti	Gordon Peterson	Columbia Heights	Yes	Yes
45	Benton-Sherburne	Walter Rogosheske	Sauk Rapids	Yes	Yes
*45	Stearns	Lawrence Hall	St. Cloud	(Speaker)	
46	Stearns-First Div.	Fred Lux	Sauk Centre	Yes	Yes
	Stearns-Secd. Div.	John Kinzer	Cold Spring	Yes	No Vote
47	Douglas	Otto Clark	Osakis	Yes	No Vote
*47	Pope	John Jacobson	Terrace	Yes	Yes
48	Grant	Carl Iverson	Ashby	No Vote	No Vote
48	Stevens	A. F. Riedner	Morris	Yes	Yes
48	Traverse	S. C. Odenberg	Wheaton	No Vote	No Vote
48	Big Stone	Ed. Martinson	Ortonville	Yes	No Vote
49	Clay	Ray Gesell	Moorhead	Yes	Yes
49	Wilkin	Lake Headley	Breckenridge	No Vote	No

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (Continued)

Dist- rict	County	Name	Postoffice	- H.F. 1 -	
				Feb. 9	Apr. 17
* 50	Otter Tail	Roy E. Dum	Pelican Rapids	Yes	Yes
		B. M. Thompson	Henning	Yes	Yes
		Roy Aune	Fergus Falls, R. 1	Yes	Yes
		E. J. Windmiller	Fergus Falls	Yes	Yes
51	Wadena	Joe P. Lorentz	Wadena	Yes	Yes
51	Todd	Lafayette Dixon	Long Prairie	Yes	Yes
52	Itasca	C. C. Baker	Grand Rapids	Yes	Yes
52	Cass	N. W. Sawyer	Walker	Yes	Yes
53	Crow Wing-Morrison-				
	At Large	Fred Schwanke	Deerwood	Yes	Yes
53	Crow Wing	Chas. Halsted	Brainerd	No	No
53	Morrison	John Katzmarek	Little Falls	Yes	Yes
54	Aitkin	O. L. Johnson	McGregor	Yes	Yes
54	Carlton	R. T. Hart	Moose Lake	Yes	Yes
55	Mille Lacs-Kanabec-				
	Sherburne	Axel Anderson	Bock	Yes	Yes
		Henry Rines	Mora	Yes	No Vote
*56	Pine	J. E. Therrien	Pine City	Yes	No
56	Chisago	A. F. Oberg	Lindstrom	Yes	No Vote
*57	St. Louis	A. B. Anderson	Duluth	Yes	Yes
*57	Cook-Lake	August Omtvedt	Two Harbors	No Vote	No
*58	St. Louis	Thos. F. O'Malley	Duluth	Yes	No Vote
		Arne C. Wanvick	Duluth	Yes	Yes
*59	St. Louis	Dwight A. Swanstrom	"	Yes	Yes
		A. C. Thompson	Duluth	No	No
*60	St. Louis	Elmer Peterson	Hibbing	Yes	Yes
		Oscar Widstrand	Hibbing	Yes	Yes
61	St. Louis	Richard H. Silvola	Virginia	No	No
		Thomas D. Vukelich	Gilbert	Yes	Yes
*62	Beltrami-Lake of				
	Woods	Leonard R. Dickinson	Bemidji	Yes	Yes
62	Koochiching	E. L. Chilgren	Littlefork	No	No Vote
63	Becker	A. L. Boze	Detroit Lakes	Yes	No Vote
63	Hubbard	Chas. Swindells	Laporte	Yes	Yes
64	Norman-Mahnomen	A. J. Powers	Mahnomen	Yes	No Vote
65	Pennington-Red	Walter E. Day	Bagley	No	No
	Lake-Clearwater	C. S. McReynolds	Clearbrook	Yes	No Vote
66	Polk	Philip Hamre	Crookston	Yes	Yes
		Thomas A. Letnes	Nielsville	Yes	No
67	Kittson	E. B. Herseth	Drayton, N.D. R 1	No Vote	Yes
67	Roseau	Curtiss Olson	Roseau	No	No
67	Marshall	Emil Morberg	Oslo	Yes	No

* Indicates Districts which have Leagues

A perfect voting record from the League's point-of-view would be:
S. F. 31 - Yes S. F. 200 - No H. F. 1 - Yes - Yes

What was your Legislator's batting average?

National League of Women Voters
726 Jackson Place
Washington 6, D. C.

FILE COPY

Tools for Leaders
Publication #44
Price 5¢, including
Pamphlet on S. 1592
December 12, 1945

HOUSING POLICIES

At its November meeting, the National Board voted to support the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill (S. 1592) which would establish a national housing policy for the United States. The critical shortage of housing has been accentuated by the returning veteran, but the problem is a long-term one. This country has accumulated a serious housing deficiency over the past twenty years. The result is that a huge segment of our population is forced to live under circumstances which are below the minimum for health and decency.

Since we are in a period of reconversion, the contribution which the construction industry can make to a high level of employment is great. This is therefore a particularly appropriate time to set our national policy toward the goal of adequate housing for all American families.

The attached bibliography and discussion outline should form the basis for immediate familiarization of League members with the issues involved in the Wagner-Ellender-Taft measure. The measure is a complicated one, and it is difficult to give an accurate brief summary. We have therefore included a reprint of the summary by Senator Wagner and the detailed analysis by Senator Ellender. It is also important for background information to have copies of the report on the hearings by the Subcommittee on Housing and Urban Redevelopment from which this bill was drafted. It is entitled POSTWAR HOUSING and is available free in quantities of five or less from the Special Committee on Postwar Economic Policy and Planning, Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

In order to be able to judge the need for such federal participation in housing programs it is essential for a local League to understand its own housing situation. The section on Housing in "Know Your Town's Future" (NLWV, 25¢) should outline the important aspects for a community to consider.

Bibliography

"Breaking the Housing Blockade," University of Chicago Roundtable, Chicago, Ill., November 25, 1945, 10¢.

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Straus, Nathan, Seven Myths of Housing, 1944, Alfred Knopf, N.Y., N.Y., \$2.50.

Discussion Outline on Proposed Housing Legislation

1. To what extent does our housing supply fall short of meeting our needs?
2. Is the current housing shortage a result of wartime migrations and the reduction in home building during the war?
3. What action has government already taken to meet these problems?
4. In what fields of the housing market is the greatest need?
5. What income levels are provided for adequately by private enterprise?
6. What is the place of public housing in the total picture? Does public housing discourage private building?
7. How much public housing would be authorized by the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill?
8. In what ways can government stimulate private enterprise to go into the middle income market?
9. How does the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill attempt to do so?
10. Why must there be governmental participation in slum clearance programs?
11. What are some of the public dangers of refusing to tackle the slum problem at this time?
12. To what extent must housing remain a local problem?
13. In what ways does the proposed legislation aid communities?
14. What are the special needs in the field of rural housing?
15. What are the advantages of a unified National Housing Agency?
16. In what ways has the construction industry lagged behind other industries in technological advance?
17. How does this bill propose to meet this problem?
18. How much effect does the building and construction industry have on economic stability?

Minnesota Needs

Many More Public Health Nurses

Health Work in Rural Districts Seriously Handicapped

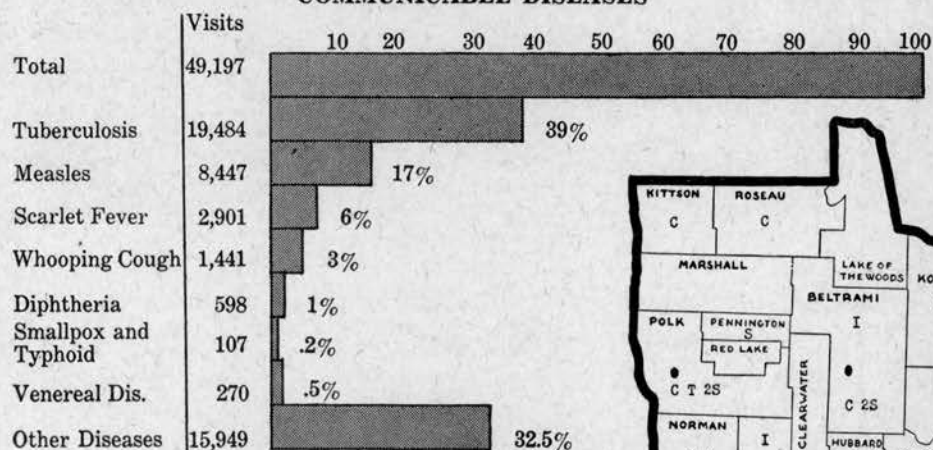


ONE public health nurse for every 5,000 persons! This was set up as a conserva-

played by city councils, 14 by private agencies, and 156 by industries. According to location,

121 public health nurses are employed in Minneapolis, 65 in St. Paul, 21 in Duluth, and 168 in the rest of the state.

DISTRIBUTION OF VISITS BY PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES TO CONTROL COMMUNICABLE DISEASES



Commissioners Make Appropriations

That Minnesota is realizing the need is indicated by the fact that the Wilkin and Washington County Boards of Commissioners have recently made appropriations and the service is now being established. In Mille Lacs and several other counties, much interest is being

tive aim for the postwar period.

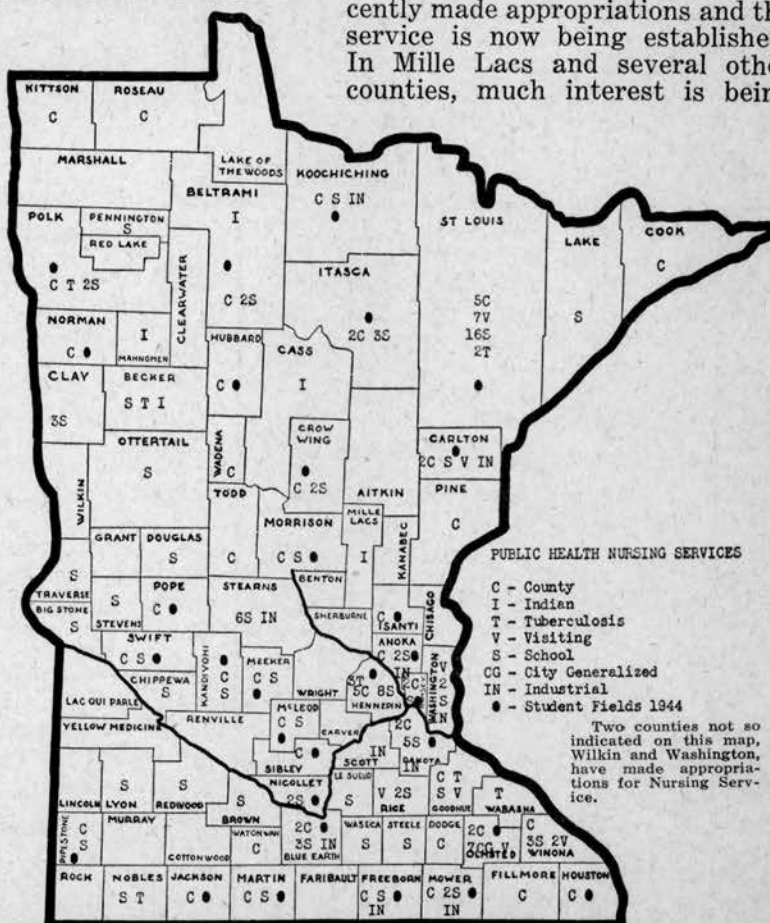
Now that the postwar period has arrived, what is Minnesota doing to make this aim a reality?

At present, outside of the three large cities, Minnesota has only one public health nurse for every 20,000 people.

37 Counties Have No Nurse

Forty-eight counties have public health nurses. Thirty-seven counties have to date made no provision for this vital service.

Other public health nurses in the state are employed as follows: 6 by tuberculosis sanatoria, 84 by schools, including teachers' colleges, 12 as community nurses em-



shown, and there are indications that funds will be appropriated shortly.

A number of counties which have one or more nurses are now making plans to add additional nurses. Typical of the enthusiasm for this service in counties where it has been established was the recent annual meeting of the Isanti County Public Health Nursing Service at Stanchfield. Although the day was stormy, more than 150 people, businessmen, doctors, dentists, farmers, and housewives were in attendance. W. E. Hanson, chairman of the board, received enthusiastic approval when he suggested a vote of appreciation to the County Board of Commissioners for their far-sighted action in realizing that the county nurse is a good investment and in appropriating funds for this service more than seven years ago.

Cost to County

It is estimated that a county nurse will cost a county approximately \$3,500 a year.

A limited amount of federal aid for county nursing service is available. Information on this may be obtained from the Minnesota Department of Health.

Provisions are made in the state law for employing public health nurses in Sec. 5353-1 as follows:

"Every city council, village council, board of county commissioners, school board and town board, is hereby authorized and empowered to employ and to make appropriations for the compensation and necessary expenses of public health nurses, for such public health duties as they may deem necessary."

Nurse Spans the Gap

Modern medical science has scored tremendous gains in preventing sickness, saving human life. Yet in spite of this growing fund of medical knowledge and skill, much preventable sickness still persists, many physical defects go neglected.

This was strikingly demonstrated in the results of this war's Selective Service examinations. Thousands of young men were rejected for general military service because of physical defects, many of which might have been prevented or corrected in infancy or childhood.



Nurses Aid Families of Servicemen

These findings have pointed up the vital importance of the work of the public health nurse in bringing medical knowledge to the home, the school and industry. They have demonstrated that ways must be found to translate medical science into terms easily understood by each individual and applicable to his way of life. He must be shown the urgency of early action, how to carry out medical directions, where to find and how to use community health resources. This can be done only through adequate public health nursing service in every county.

Big Health Problems Ahead

A gigantic task confronts us on the health front at home:

With a record increase in the birthrate, more babies than ever before have the right to a healthy start in life.

Crowded living conditions and changing populations increase the danger of the spread of communi-

cable disease. In Minnesota, in the first two months, 13 deaths occurred from diphtheria, a preventable disease, as compared to 22 in the whole year of 1945, and 6 in 1940.

Hundreds of thousands of soldiers wounded in body and spirit need physical rehabilitation. Although they will receive part of their care in veterans' hospitals, many will require special help with health problems at home.

In tuberculosis work alone, the public health nurse saves a county more than she costs through searching out cases early and preventing spread of the disease. It has been stated that no county without a public health nurse will be able to take advantage of the mobile X-ray service, as much local organization and follow-up work is required.

Now is the time for every county to mobilize its forces for securing adequate public health nursing service.

National League of Women Voters
726 Jackson Place
Washington 6, D. C.

FILE COPY

TOOLS FOR LEADERS
Publication No. 69
Price 1¢, Min. order 10
April 30, 1946

DISCUSSION OUTLINE ON THE CURRENT HOUSING EMERGENCY

1. How great is the housing emergency at the present time?
2. What proposals have been made to remedy the situation?
3. What are the primary means of furnishing housing for veterans suggested by Wilson Wyatt, housing expeditor?
4. Why is it important to put ceiling prices on the sale of houses now?
5. What means has been suggested of setting ceilings on existing housing to prevent speculative resale?
6. Why are incentive subsidies a better way to increase the supply of scarce building materials than are higher prices?
7. What are some of the disadvantages of converting army barracks into temporary housing for veterans?
8. In what ways does the fact that colleges and universities need housing for married students to meet only a temporary demand complicate their long term planning?
9. What plans are being made to increase the supply of labor in the building trades?
10. What provision is made in the Patman bill as reported to the Senate for guaranteeing markets for producers of new type materials and prefabricated houses?
11. To what extent is expanded building hampered in your community by obsolete building codes?
12. Why is it important to channel scarce materials into low cost homes?
13. What priorities are now available to assist the builders of low-cost homes?
14. To what extent is your local housing situation improving?

References:

Veterans Emergency Housing Program, Wilson W. Wyatt, available free from National Housing Agency, Washington, D. C.

Hearings House Banking and Currency Committee on H.R. 4761, 1945 Housing Stabilization Act, December, 1945 and January, 1946, available from the Committee, House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

Report, Senate Banking and Currency Committee, on Veteran's Emergency Housing Act of 1946, April 5, 1946

Sen. J. H. Ball

~~Efficient price~~ You are
aware of the League
Stand on OPA. ~~as a~~
~~means of controlling~~
~~inflation.~~ We
urge again that
every possible avenue
of controlling inflation
be utilized. ~~At this~~
~~time~~ given reasonable

Care

Tobacco

Lawrence S -

Cream 1.11

Corsage 2.50

Eggs 1.37

55

Mushrooms -

Coffee 3th

4.98

1.15



AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, 1634 EYE STREET
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

JUN 5

MRS. H. K. PAINTER, ~~VICE PRESIDENT~~
NORTHWEST CENTRAL REGION
4817 FREMONT AVENUE SOUTH
MINNEAPOLIS 9, MINNESOTA

Minnesota has a complicated, cumbersome system of state aids. The system needs to be modernized. Approximately forty kinds of aids are now distributed, they are on different bases, for different purposes, administered in different ways. They require an unnecessary amount of work in the State Department, and because some, though not all, are often prorated, local districts are, each year, uncertain as to how much money they can depend on from state sources. Various The aids are subject to abuses, some districts able to levy local taxes for schools, fail to do so and live entirely on state aids; others receive more money than they need. [Various attempts have been made to revise the aids, and legislative committees have wrestled for years with the complicated problem. A year ago the governor appointed a committee composed of lay and professional people and gave them instructions to prepare recommendations for a simpler and better system of state aids. The committee has studied and discussed, and has now made recommendations for a greatly simplified procedure designed to raise standards and to equalize opportunities.]

The committee agreed on certain basic principles, namely: that most all district in the state have had financial difficulties because of their dependence on the local property tax which has been overburdened, and falling assessment valuation; that every child should be guaranteed a basic educational program; and that Minnesota can rightfully be asked to increase somewhat its amount of state aid. Figures show that Minnesota is below average in the amount of state aid given, and also in the proportion of its wealth spent on education.

② Briefly the plan suggested is this. A figure will be set which covers the cost of a minimum educational program which should be guaranteed each child up through high school- Minnesota is 47th in the number of rural children attending high school- The figure might be set at one hundred dollars per equated resident child. One hundred dollars may be the cost of educating a child in elementary school. A hundred and fifty may be the cost of high school education. In enumerating the children therefore a high school child counts one and a half. This is called an equated per pupil cost. - When children are transported to another district the aid will follow the child. - Aids will be distributed according to ADE, which means average daily enrollment, or the average number belonging to the school and for whom education must be provided. This places the aid in direct relation to the number of children being educated in the public schools, and is educationally sound. - (State aids go only to public schools, but some aids at present are based on the census, with the result that in areas where there is a large parochial school attendance, the public schools get aid out of proportion to the aid given schools where the public school enrollment



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is high. For example, a district may have five hundred children in parochial schools and one hundred in public schools, the public school in that district would receive aid for six hundred children though actually it was educating only one hundred.)- Educators maintain that aid should be related to the job being done.

Passing aid, then, on actual school membership, as determined by ADE, the state would give ^{for} every child ~~in the~~ a "birthright" aid of a flat sum towards his educational costs, to the district educating him. For illustrative purposes we may place that basic aid at forty dollars, ^{equated} per child in ADE. That sum would enable most districts in the state to get enough aid to ~~enable them to~~ carry on a suitable educational program.

Some districts, however, are too poor to provide the remaining sixty dollars needed for the basic program. Accordingly an equalization table is to be established, based on the wealth, in assessed valuation, back of each child in school. A district having a real estate valuation of two thousand dollars per child in school, would receive no further state aid, but would be expected to build on the basic forty as far beyond the hundred dollars as its resources and its interest in its schools would permit. For every drop of one hundred dollars in assessed valuation, a district would receive an additional three dollars per child, up to the point where a district having less than one hundred dollars in assessed valuation would receive its entire support from the state. This guarantees educational opportunity for every child wherever he lives. (3)

The constitution provides that money from the permanent school fund be distributed as state aid to schools. At present this apportionment of income from the school fund amounts to about eleven dollars per pupil- slightly more, this year- It comes ~~in~~ from the proceeds of sale of lands dedicated by the constitution. This apportionment would be part of the forty dollars birthright, leaving the legislature the responsibility of appropriating the difference between apportionment and the birthright payment.

X [This plan would, it is estimated, cost about twenty five million dollars if the figures of one hundred, forty, and sixty dollars are used. The state appropriated about twenty two million in the last legislature, and in view of increased costs of education, the increase of about three million did not seem an unreasonable figure, especially in view of the state's present below-average state aid. Since local school levies come almost entirely from real estate, increased state aid can serve to lessen the local burdens on real estate.]

There remain certain aids to be considered. The transportation aid is, as its name implies, an aid to help get children to school- in



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4

rural areas where distances are great- This aid is not properly speaking an educational aid, and will be left as at present outside the actual educational aids. The so called gross earnings aid, is a tax replacement aid, not an educational aid. It applies to about seven districts where property owned by railroads, and exempt from local taxation because of state taxes, is so proportionately large that the remaining local property cannot meet local needs. The state gives a special aid to replace the revenue lost by state taxation of railroads.]

One question remains to be settled, and that is, the amount and method of giving aid to the handicapped, that is the mentally retarded, the blind, the crippled and the deaf. It costs more to give those handicapped the basic education given to normal children, and the state has given generously to encourage educational opportunities to those children. That aid should be continued in some form. Possibly an equated figure could be worked out, based on the difference in cost between their education and the education of the normal child. The total amount involved is not great, and some plan will be included which will make possible the continuation of education for the handicapped. With these exceptions we have one simple system of aids, easily computable, bringing Minnesota to a median position in its aids to education, and serving both to encourage progress and equalize opportunity.

Two other factors bear directly on any system of state aid, and the committee advises action in separate bills for (1) a better system of assessing property so that assessments will be more nearly equalized, and (2) reorganization of districts for economy and better education. For (1) a proposal has been made providing for supervision of assessments within each county in such a way as to encourage more nearly equitable assessments. For (2) figures show that per pupil costs are highest in the small one room school where standards of teacher training are lowest and opportunities are limited. Reorganization to permit larger and more efficient administrative units should accompany a revision of aids.

The state department, under the new plan, would establish standards as at present, and would be given leeway for the use of judgment where too rigid adherence would work unnecessary hardships on a poor district struggling to meet standards.

* its cost, however, is included in the \$5,000,000.00 figure of costs -

MINNESOTA COMMITTEE ON LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES

PUBLIC HEALTH NEEDS AND SERVICES IN OUR COMMUNITY

Every community has a responsibility to establish and support well organized local health services. Such services are as important to the welfare of the community as are public-supported schools, police department, and roads.

Good local health services will come only when citizens of each community know what is needed and how to obtain it. The following questions will help you to discover the public health assets and liabilities in your community.

Five principles of sound local health organization serve as a framework for the questions. These principles are in a sense guide posts to help you determine what you now have for public health services in the light of what is needed. They are taken from national authorities in public health administration.

1. Every community should be adequately served by a full-time health department supported by taxes.
2. Local health departments should have a professionally trained staff.
3. Health needs of a community should be known and should serve as a basis for local health programs.
4. The health department should develop a well-rounded program to meet the many health needs of the community.
5. The health department's program should be closely correlated with health programs of related agencies in the community (schools, tuberculosis associations, cancer society, Red Cross, civic and service organizations.)

Complete health services for a community include more than preventive public health provisions. There is also a need for an ample number of well-trained physicians, dentists, and nurses, and enough hospital beds to care for the ill. They need better ways of paying their doctor's bills. These needs are none the less important because they have been omitted from this study outline. Quite the opposite is true. They present such tremendous problems of their own that they could not be handled properly in a short public health survey such as this. They are not being forgotten in Minnesota, however.

A Governor's committee is now making a survey of hospital needs in Minnesota. The Minnesota Medical Association and other groups are studying needs for better distribution of physicians and for prepayment medical care. The Minnesota Nursing Council is studying the needs and nursing plans for more equitable distribution of nurses. When these studies are ready the results will be made available to groups that are interested.

FACTS ABOUT OUR COMMUNITY
IN GENERAL

County or City _____
(Name)

Area square miles _____

Population (1940) _____ white _____ other _____

Total No. Under 1 yr. _____ School: Public _____

Preschool _____ Parochial _____

Adult _____

(Refer to Bureau of Census report - any library or school)

Economic Status of County :

What is the assessed valuation? _____

What is per capita indebtedness? _____

Principal occupations in community:

Study made by _____

Date _____

Principle I. Every community should be adequately served by a full-time health department supported by taxes.

(A health department consists of a medical public health officer, public health engineers, sanitarians, public health dentists and dental hygienists, public health nurses, health educators, and a clerical staff all devoting their whole time exclusively to public health).

Recommended National Standard - One fulltime health department for ^{not less than} 50,000 population.

Recommended Minnesota Standard - As a beginning, ten fulltime district health departments, each district serving from 71,000 to 591,000 population.

1. Is there a local board of health in our city or county? Yes _____ No _____
2. Is there a fulltime health department in our city or county? Yes _____ No _____
3. Do the number of personnel meet the following standards?

Position	Standard	Ratio in our community
	Minimum ratio of staff to population	
a. Medical Health Officer	1 to 50,000 pop.	_____
b. Public Health Engineer	At least 1 for each unit	_____
*c. Public Health Nurse	1 to 5,000 pop.	_____
d. Sanitarian	_____	_____
e. Public Health Dentist	_____	_____
f. Dental Hygienist	_____	_____
g. Health Educator	_____	_____
h. Clerical Staff -	1 for each unit	_____

4. a. What is the total tax expenditure for local health service? _____
- b. What is the total expenditure from voluntary agencies? _____ specify _____
5. What is the per capita tax expenditure for local health service? _____
(Good local public health services will cost 81¢ per person or more.)
6. How much money is appropriated by:

City _____ County _____ Voluntary Agencies _____ Total _____

Principle II. Local health departments should have a professionally trained staff.

1. Does the medical health officer have professional training in public health?

Yes _____ No _____

(Degree in medicine plus professional training in an accredited school of public health.)

2. Does the public health engineer have professional training in public health?

Yes _____ No _____

(Degree in ~~public health~~ ^{engineering} plus professional training in an accredited school of public health.)

3. Do the public health nurses have professional training in public health nursing?

(Registered nurse plus professional training in an accredited course of public health.) Certification in Public Health Nursing.

No. of Nurses employed _____ No. professionally trained _____

No. of Engineers _____

No. of Sanitarians _____

No. of Health Educators _____

No. of Public Health Dentists _____

No. of Dental Hygienists _____

Principle III. Health needs of a community should be known and should serve as a basis for local health programs.

Can you find out?

1. The ten most important local causes of death? (See local or State health dept.)

	Name of Cause	No. of Deaths in Year 19__
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		

2. The ten chief local causes of illness? (For estimate see local physicians.)

1.	6.
2.	7.
3.	8.
4.	9.
5.	10.

3. How many mothers died due to childbirth in the last five years? _____

4. How many babies died before they were one year of age in the last five years?

Can you determine the reason why they died (for opinions see local physician)

Causes of deaths

No. who died

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.

5. How many children are not protected against:

- a. Whooping cough under 1 year of age _____
- b. Diphtheria preschool _____ school _____
- c. Smallpox preschool _____ school _____

6. How many children have uncorrected physical defects? _____
(See public health nurse report or consult school superintendent.)

Name of defects

No. of defects discovered

No. of defects corrected

- a. Vision _____
- b. Hearing _____
- c. Teeth _____
- d. Rheumatic heart disease _____ No. under treatment _____
- e. Crippling (specify) _____

7. How many cases of tuberculosis have been reported in your county during last five years? _____

How many resident deaths during the past five years? _____

How many cases are in the sanatorium _____

Is there a planned program for finding new cases? Specify _____

8. Is local public health supervision by a qualified public health engineer, sanitarian or sanitary inspector provided on the following:

- a. Water supplies
- b. Sewage and excreta disposal
- c. Milk supplies
- d. Eating and drinking establishments
- e. Bathing beaches and swimming pools
- f. Housing
- g. Insects and rodents control
- h. Garbage and refuse disposal

Yes	No
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Principle IV. The health department should develop a well-rounded program of activities to meet the health needs of the community by tax-supported funds.

Is there a planned program in our community?

<u>Program</u>	<u>Yes or No</u>	<u>By Whom</u>
1. Communicable Disease Control		
2. Tuberculosis		
3. Venereal Disease		
4. Maternal and Child Health		
5. School Health		
6. ^{Nursing} Care of the Sick in their Homes		
7. Crippled Children		
8. Mental Health		
9. Health Education		

Principle V. The health department's program should be closely correlated with the health programs of related agencies in the community (schools, tuberculosis association, cancer society, Red Cross, civic and service organizations, health councils, parent-teacher organizations, etc.)

1. Is there a citizens' committee on health?
(The Nursing Advisory Committee as example.)
2. Is this committee - (check) a. planning group _____ b. an active group _____
both _____
3. What groups are most active in promoting better community health?
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
 - e. _____
 - f. _____

August 12, 1946

Mrs. H. K. Painter
4817 Fremont Avenue South
Minneapolis 9, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Painter:

In accordance with our telephone conversation of this morning I am enclosing the material on "Revision of State Aids to Education". I believe this is substantially in the same form as the information you gave Mrs. Philip Duff last spring.

We will very much appreciate your bringing this material up to date and returning it to us so that we may get it out to our local leagues. The item "Revised Plan for Distribution of State Aids to Schools" was voted on to our Active List at the State Convention in May.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Enc.

Mrs. H. R. Simmons
Executive Secretary



AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, 1634 EYE STREET
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

AUG 19

MRS. H. K. PAINTER, ~~Vice-President~~
NORTHWEST CENTRAL REGION
4817 FREMONT AVENUE SOUTH
MINNEAPOLIS 9, MINNESOTA

Dear Mrs. Simmons:

I trust you can make out the proposed changes, call me if you have any trouble. I have checked with Mr. Schweickhard on the changes and he has oked them.

Will you please send me a copy when you have the material ready? Thank you.

Cordially yours,

Elana Painter

August 16, 1946.

Minnesota has a complicated, cumbersome system of state aids. The system needs to be modernized. Approximately forty kinds of aids are now distributed, they are on different bases, for different purposes, administered in different ways. They require an unnecessary amount of work in the state Department, and in local districts. Because some, though not all, are often prorated, local districts are, each year, uncertain as to how much money they can depend on from state sources. The aids are subject to abuses, some districts able to levy local taxes for schools, fail to do so and live entirely on state aids, others receive more money than they need. Various attempts have been made to revise the aids, and legislative committees have wrestled for years with the complicated problem. A year ago the governor appointed a committee composed of lay and professional people and gave them instructions to prepare recommendations for a simpler and better system of state aids. The committee has studied and discussed, and has now made recommendations for a greatly simplified procedure designed to raise standards and to equalize opportunities.

The committee agreed on certain basic principles namely: that most districts in the state have had financial difficulties because of their dependence on the local property tax, which has been over burdened, and because of falling assessment valuation: that every child should be guaranteed a basic educational program; and that Minnesota can rightfully be asked to increase somewhat its amount of state aid. Figures show that Minnesota is below average in the amount of state aid given, and also in the proportion of its wealth spent on education.

Briefly the plan suggested is this. A figure will be set which covers the cost of a minimum educational program which should be guaranteed each child up through high school - ~~Minnesota is 47th in the number of rural children attending high school~~ - The figure might be set at one hundred and ten dollars per equated child. One hundred and ten dollars may be the cost of educating a child in elementary. A hundred and sixty-five may be the cost of high school education. In enumerating the children therefore a high school child counts one and a half. This is called an equated per pupil cost. When children are transported to another district the aid will follow the child. Aids will be distributed according to the ADA, which means average daily attendance, or the average number for whom education must be provided. This places the aid in direct relation to the number of children being educated in the public schools, and is educationally sound. State aids go only to public schools, but some aids at present are based on the census, with the result that in areas where there is a large parochial school attendance, the public schools get aid out of proportion to the aid given schools where the public school enrollment is high. For example, a district may have five hundred children in parochial schools and one hundred in public schools, the public school in that district would receive aid for six hundred children though actually it was educating only one hundred.) - Educators maintain that aid should be related to the job being done.

Basing aids, then, on actual school attendance, as determined by ADA the state would give for every child a "birthright" aid of a flat sum towards his educational costs to the district educating him. For illustrative purposes we may place that basic aid at fifty dollars, per child in ADA. That sum would enable most districts in the state to

get enough aid to carry on a suitable educational program.

Some districts, however, are too poor to provide the remaining sixty dollars needed for the basic program. Accordingly an equalization table is to be established, based on the wealth, in assessed valuation, back of each child in school. A district having a real estate valuation of two thousand dollars per child in school, would receive no further state aid, but would be expected to build on the basic fifty as far beyond the hundred and ten dollars as its resources and its interest in its schools would permit. For every drop of one hundred dollars in assessed valuation, a district would receive an additional three dollars per child, up to the point where a district having less than one hundred dollars in assessed valuation would receive its entire support from the state. This guarantees educational opportunity for every child wherever he lives.

add here (1)
The constitution provides that money from the permanent school fund be distributed as state aid to schools. At present this apportionment of income from the school fund amounts to about eleven dollars per pupil - slightly more this year - It comes from the proceeds of sale of lands dedicated by the constitution. This apportionment would be part of the fifty dollars birthright, leaving the legislature the responsibility of appropriating the difference between apportionment and the birthright payment.

This plan would, it is estimated, cost about twenty eight million dollars if the figures of one hundred and ten, and sixty dollars are used. The state appropriated about twenty two million in the last legislature and in view of increased costs of education; the increase of about six million did not seem an unreasonable figure, in view of the state's present below-average state aid. Since local school levies come almost entirely from real estate, increased state aid can serve to lessen the local burdens on real estate.

as part of the \$5,000,000.00 program
There remain certain aids to be considered. The transportation aid is, as its name implies, an aid to help get children to school - in rural areas where distances are great - This aid is not properly speaking an educational aid, and will be left as at present outside the actual educational aids. The so called gross earnings aid, is a tax replacement aid, not an educational aid; It applies to about seven districts where property owned by railroads, and exempt from local taxation because of state taxes, is so proportionately large that the remaining local property cannot meet local needs. The state gives a special aid to replace the revenue lost by state taxation of railroads. This should remain outside the revision program.

add here (2)
~~One question remains to be settled, and that is the amount and method of giving aid to the handicapped, that is, the mentally retarded, the blind, the crippled, and the deaf. It costs more to give these handicapped the basic education given to normal children, and the state has given generously to encourage educational opportunities to those children. That aid should be continued in some form. Possibly an equated figure could be worked out, based on the difference in cost between their education and the education of the normal child. The total amount involved is not great, and some plan will be included which will make possible the continuation of education for the handicapped. With these exceptions we have one simple system of aids easily computable, bringing Minnesota to a median position in its aids to education, and serving both to encourage progress and equalize opportunity.~~ *omit*

Two other factors bear directly on any system of state aid, and the committee advises action in separate bills for (1) a better system of assessing property so that assessments will be more nearly equalized, and (2) reorganization of districts for economy and better education. For (1) a proposal has been made providing for supervision of assessments within each county in such a way as to encourage more nearly equitable assessment within counties. For (2) figures show that per pupil costs are highest in the small one room school where standards of teacher training are lowest and opportunities are limited. Reorganization to permit larger and more efficient administrative units should accompany a revision of aids. 1 add (3)

The state department, under the new plan, would establish standards as at present, and would be given leeway for the use of judgment where too rigid adherence would work unnecessary hardships on a poor district struggling to meet standards.

(1)

The plan calls upon each district to assume responsibility for education through high school. Many rural areas do not provide high school education at present. In order to offer high school education to more children, the state has paid tuition for pupils in districts not maintaining high school, in a district which does maintain a high school. Such pupils are called non-resident high school pupils. Although districts qualifying for equalization aid because of low assessed valuation will of course receive such aid for high school as well as elementary school pupils in ADA, the committee feared that placing this new responsibility for high school education on local districts might be a hardship to ~~some rural areas where assessed valuation does not warrant give equalization aid under the new proposal.~~ Accordingly a secondary equalization table is proposed for some rural ungraded ~~districts~~ elementary districts which do not maintain high schools. Accordingly a secondary equalization table is proposed. Schools in rural ungraded *elementary* districts having an assessed valuation of over \$2,000.00 would receive ten dollars per high school pupil in ADA, those with valuations between \$1,500.00 and \$2,000.00 twenty dollars per pupil, and those between \$1,000.00 and \$1,500.00 thirty dollars, those with valuations under \$1,000.00 the regular equalization aid for poor districts. This plan should extend opportunities for high school education to rural children, an extension much needed as Minnesota ranks 47th among the states in the proportion of rural children in high school.

(2)

Minnesota has given generous state aid to handicapped children, that is the mentally retarded, the blind, the crippled, and the deaf. It costs more money to give the handicapped children the basic education given normal children. Aid to the handicapped will continue unchanged.

(3)

One other provision in the recommendations is noteworthy as a step in the right direction. Glaring inequalities in assessed valuation in various parts of the state have made equitable distribution of state aid difficult. Since the new plan bases aid on the assessed valuation back of each child, the committee recommends that the Commissioner of Education be given authority, at his discretion, to ask the State Commissioner of Taxation to review assessed valuation in districts applying for state aid. This will not automatically cause reviews of all districts, but would make review possible where the assessed valuation seems to the Commissioner of Education, noticeably out of line with the rest of the state.

Minnesota League of Women Voters
832 Lumber Exchange Building
Minneapolis 1, Minnesota

PROGRAM OF WORK

1946 - 1947

(As adopted by State Convention May 17, 1946)

The Minnesota League of Women Voters promotes political responsibility through active and informed participation of citizens in government. It accepts the responsibility delegated to it by the Board of Directors of the League of Women Voters of the United States for the organization and development of local Leagues, and for promotion in the local Leagues of finance programs requisite to further the work of the League as a whole. It is authorized to act on state legislation.

FOR LEGISLATIVE SUPPORT -

A Legislative Council (The Legislative Research Bill)

Permissive legislation to enable Minnesota to participate in the Federal Public Housing Program

Extension of Public Health Services

(Revised plan for distribution of State Aids to Schools)

LEGISLATIVE SUPPORT POLICY

1. The State Board shall decide when the measures, adopted in principle by the convention, shall be made subjects for active legislative work.
2. The League, by vote of the State Board, may undertake active work in support of the administration, enforcement and improvement of laws, which in their passage were supported by the League; and if such laws or laws embodying standards defined in the National League program are threatened by new legislation.
3. The League, by a two-thirds majority of the members of the State Board present and voting, previous notice having been given, may undertake active work for measures previously supported by the League and not enacted into law.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN
MRS. H. K. PAINTER, VICE-PRESIDENT
NORTHWEST CENTRAL REGION
4817 FREMONT AVENUE SOUTH
MINNEAPOLIS 9, MINNESOTA



Mrs. H.R. Simmons

State Office, League of Women Voters

832 Lumber Exchange

Minneapolis 1

Mailed to league presidents who received
legislative questionnaire 9/25/46

Mailed to other league presidents 9/26/46

BBS (1 copy each)

August 20, 1946

REVISED PLAN FOR DISTRIBUTION OF STATE AIDS TO SCHOOLS

FILE COPY

The need for revision of State Aids to Education

Minnesota has a complicated, cumbersome system of State Aids. The system needs to be modernized. Approximately forty kinds of aids are now distributed. They are on different bases, for different purposes, and administered in different ways. They require an unnecessary amount of work in the State Department, and in local districts. Because some, though not all, are often prorated, local districts are, each year, uncertain as to how much money they can depend on from state sources. The aids are subject to abuses: some districts able to levy local taxes for schools, fail to do so and live entirely on state aids; others receive more money than they need. Various attempts have been made to revise the aids, and legislative committees have wrestled for years with the complicated problem.

What is being done about the situation?

A year ago the Governor appointed a committee composed of lay and professional people and gave them instructions to prepare recommendations for a simpler and better system of state aids. The committee has studied and discussed, and has now made recommendations for a greatly simplified procedure designed to raise standards and to equalize opportunities.

The committee agreed on certain basic principles, namely: that most districts in the state have had financial difficulties because of their dependence on the local property tax, which has been overburdened, and because of falling assessment valuation; that every child should be guaranteed a basic educational program; and that Minnesota can rightfully be asked to increase somewhat its amount of state aid. Figures show that Minnesota is below average in the amount of state aid given, and also in the proportion of its wealth spent on education.

The plan recommended by the Governor's Committee on Education

Briefly, the plan suggested is this:

A figure will be set which covers the cost of a minimum educational program which should be guaranteed each child up through high school. The figure might be set at One Hundred Ten Dollars (\$110.00) per equated child. One Hundred and Ten Dollars may be the cost of educating a child in elementary school. One Hundred and Sixty-Five Dollars (\$165.00) may be the cost of high school education. In enumerating the children, therefore, a high school child counts one and one-half. This is called an equated per pupil cost. When children are transported to another district the aid will follow the child. Aids will be distributed according to the ADA (average daily attendance), or the average number for whom education must be provided. This places the aid in direct relation to the number of children being educated in the public schools and is educationally sound.

State aids go only to public schools, but some aids at present are based on the census, with the result that in areas where there is a large parochial school attendance, the public schools get aid out of proportion to the aid given schools where the public school enrollment is high. For example, in a district having

Revised Plan for Distribution of State Aids to Schools (Continued)

five hundred children in parochial schools and one hundred in public schools, the public school would receive aid for six hundred children though actually it was educating only one hundred. Educators maintain that aid should be related to the job being done.

Basing aids, then, on actual school attendance as determined by ADA, the state would give for every child a "birthright" aid of a flat sum towards his educational costs to the district educating him. For illustrative purposes we may place that basic aid at Fifty Dollars per equated child in ADA. That sum would enable most districts in the state to get enough aid to carry on a suitable educational program.

Some districts, however, are too poor to provide the remaining sixty dollars needed for the basic program. Accordingly an equalization table is to be established, based on the wealth in assessed valuation back of each child in school. A district having a real estate valuation of two thousand dollars per child in school, would receive no further state aid, but would be expected to build on the basic Fifty Dollars as far beyond the Hundred and Ten Dollars as its resources and its interest in its schools would permit. For every drop of One Hundred Dollars in assessed valuation, a district would receive an additional Three Dollars per child, up to the point where a district having less than One Hundred Dollars in assessed valuation would receive its entire support from the state. This guarantees educational opportunity for every child wherever he lives.

The plan calls upon each district to assume responsibility for education through high school. Many rural areas do not provide high school education at present. In order to offer high school education to more children, the state has paid tuition for pupils in districts not maintaining high school in a district which does maintain a high school. Such pupils are called non-resident high school pupils. Although districts qualifying for equalization aid because of low assessed valuation will, of course, receive such aid for high school as well as elementary school pupils in ADA, the committee feared that placing this new responsibility for high school education on local districts might be a hardship for some rural ungraded elementary districts which do not maintain high schools. Accordingly, a secondary equalization table is proposed. Schools in rural ungraded elementary districts having an assessed valuation of over Two Thousand Dollars would receive Ten Dollars per high school pupil in ADA; those having valuations between Fifteen Hundred and Two Thousand Dollars, Twenty Dollars per pupil; and those having valuations between Fifteen Hundred and One Thousand Dollars, Thirty Dollars per pupil; those having valuations under One Thousand Dollars, the regular equalization aid for poor districts. This plan should extend opportunities for high school education to rural children, an extension much needed as Minnesota ranks 47th among the states in the proportion of rural children in high school.

The State Constitution provides that money from the permanent school fund be distributed as state aid to schools. At present this apportionment of income from the school fund amounts to about Eleven Dollars per pupil (slightly more this year). It comes from the proceeds of sale of lands dedicated by the Constitution. This apportionment would be part of the Fifty Dollar "birthright", leaving the legislature the responsibility of appropriating the difference between apportionment and the "birthright" payment.

This plan would, it is estimated, cost about Twenty-Eight Million Dollars if the figures of One Hundred and Ten Dollars and Fifty Dollars are used. The

Revised Plan for Distribution of State Aids to Schools (Continued)

state appropriated about Twenty-Two Million Dollars in the last legislature and in view of increased costs of education, the increase of about Six Million Dollars did not seem an unreasonable figure, considering the state's present below-average state aid. Since local school levies come almost entirely from real estate, increased state aid can serve to lessen the local burdens on real estate.

There remain certain aids to be considered as part of the Twenty-Eight Million Dollar program:

1. The Transportation Aid. This, as its name implies, is an aid to help get children to school in rural areas where distances are great. This aid is not, properly speaking, an education aid, and will be left as at present outside the actual educational aids.
2. The so-called Gross Earnings Aid. This is a tax replacement aid, not an educational aid. It applies to about seven districts where property owned by railroads and exempt from local taxation because of state taxes, is so proportionately large that the remaining local property cannot meet local needs. The state gives a special aid to replace the revenue lost by state taxation of railroads. This should remain outside the revision program.
3. Aid to the Handicapped Children. Minnesota has given generous state aid to handicapped children - that is: the mentally retarded, the blind, the crippled and the deaf. It costs more money to give the handicapped children the basic education given normal children. Aid to the handicapped will continue unchanged.

Two other factors bear directly on any system of state aid, and the committee advises action in separate bills for (1) a better system of assessing property so that assessments will be more nearly equalized, and (2) reorganization of districts for economy and better education. A proposal has been made for a better system of assessing property providing for supervision of assessments within each county in such a way as to encourage more nearly equitable assessment within counties. As to reorganization of districts, figures show that per pupil costs are highest in the small one-room school where standards of teacher training are lowest and opportunities are limited. Reorganization to permit larger and more efficient administrative units should accompany a revision of aids.

One other provision in the recommendations of the committee is noteworthy as a step in the right direction. Glaring inequalities in assessed valuation in various parts of the state have made equitable distribution of state aid difficult. Since the new plan bases aid on the assessed valuation back of each child, the committee recommends that the Commissioner of Education be given authority, at his discretion, to ask the State Commissioner of Taxation to review assessed valuation in districts applying for state aid. This will not automatically cause reviews of all districts, but would make review possible where the assessed valuation seems to the Commissioner of Education noticeably out of line with the rest of the State.

Under the new plan, as at present, the State Department of Education would establish standards and would be given leeway for the use of judgment where too rigid adherence would work unnecessary hardships on a poor district struggling to meet standards.

B. S. Smith

The Current State Aid Proposal

by Dean M. Schweickhard, Commissioner of Education

[Reprint from MINNESOTA JOURNAL OF EDUCATION, September, 1946]

For more than a year a special committee appointed by the governor of Minnesota has been studying the question of adequate and equitable state aid for public schools. This is a matter of fundamental concern to every citizen, parent, teacher, school administrator, and school official.

It is not a new problem but has demanded and received the thought, action, and support of school authorities and legislators in this state for a great many years. In fact, the angles and aspects of school support are so numerous that attempts to cope with it have resulted in the accumulation of about forty different state aids or ways in which the state distributes funds to the school districts.

In this most recent approach to the problem, full account is taken of three needs: (1) simplification of the system which has become so complex; (2) an increase in the amount of state aid for schools; and (3) a more equitable distribution of state funds. Full cognizance is also taken of the need for (1) reorganization of school districts toward more economical and more effective operating units; (2) more uniform standards of property assessment; and (3) broader tax base for the production of adequate funds for all purposes, including education.

The Basic Plan

The outstanding purpose of state aid envisioned herein is to guarantee an education to every child up to a certain minimum standard so far as it is financially possible. Accordingly, the basic plan is formulated on the estimated cost of instruction for the average normal child. Stated briefly, it is this: A figure is set which is intended to cover the cost of a minimum educational program which should be guaranteed each pupil up through high school. The figure is set at \$110 per year as the cost of educating an elementary school pupil. In enumerating pupils each elementary school pupil is counted as one, and each high school pupil is counted as one and one-half because high school education costs one and one-half as much as elementary school education. The composite figure thus derived is spoken of as the number of equated pupils.

The total is resolved into average daily attendance expressed in the letters ADA.

Basing state aid then on actual school attendance, as determined by ADA, it is proposed that the state would pay, for every pupil attending public school, a flat sum of \$50 per equated pupil to the district educating him. That amount plus the amount raised locally in most districts of the state would produce enough funds to carry on a suitable educational program. However, the resources of some districts are too meager to provide the remaining \$60 needed for the basic program. Through comparison with past aid practices it has been pretty well established that a district having a property value per pupil in excess of \$2,000 should be able to raise the remaining amount.

Accordingly, it is proposed that a district having an assessed valuation of \$2,000 or more per resident equated pupil in ADA would receive no equalization aid but would be expected to supply all the cost of instruction above the \$50 supplied by the state. In districts having lower property valuations, it is proposed that for every drop of \$100 in assessed valuation, a district would receive an additional three dollars per pupil, up to the point where a district having less than \$100 assessed valuation per resident equated pupil would receive the entire \$110 from the State.

Equalization Aid

A slight variation is proposed for districts that do not maintain a high school. Equalization aid of \$10 per pupil is proposed for districts having an assessed valuation of \$2,000 or more per pupil; \$20 where the valuation is from \$1,500 to \$2,000; and \$30 for the range of \$1,000 to \$1,500. Below \$1,000 valuation, the regular scale of equalization aid would apply.

The state constitution provides that the income from the permanent school fund be distributed to the schools. For the year 1944-45 that income, plus \$1,000,000 as replacement for the state one-mill tax, was sufficient to pay an apportionment of \$11.50 per pupil in ADA to all public schools of the state. It is proposed that this apportionment

would be a part of the basic \$50, leaving to the legislature the responsibility of appropriating the additional amount needed.

Specialized Aids

In addition to the above proposal there are certain aids which would remain essentially as now provided in the law:

1. Transportation aid is, as its name implies, an aid to help get children to schools in the cases of isolated pupils, crippled children, nonresident high school pupils, and consolidated schools. It is over and above the cost of instruction, and the districts having to bear the burden deserve help from the State.

2. Aid for special classes for handicapped pupils: deaf, blind, subnormal, speech defectives, and crippled children would be provided according to present provisions of the law.

3. Aid to high school teacher training departments would be paid on the basis of legislative appropriation for that purpose.

4. The gross earnings aid received by eight districts in the state is a tax replacement and not an educational aid. The provisions in this connection would remain unaltered.

5. Emergency aid would be provided to take care of unforeseen circumstances.

The Practical View

Without question some districts in the state would be affected adversely by the plan proposed, but it would go a long way toward correcting numerous existing inequalities and would give most of the districts considerably more state aid than they are receiving at present.

One of the difficulties which it poses is the material increase in the total amount of state money required. It should be clearly remembered, though, that the cost of good education has risen along with the rise in the cost of everything else, and if the state is not to share in that increase, the entire extra load will have to be borne by the local school districts.

That could be done if all communities possessed equal ability to pay, but for the sake of the children who happen to be living under varying circumstances, it becomes the responsibility of the State to see that each is given his rightful chance to become a happy and useful citizen.

Advance Release

MINNESOTA POLL, SUNDAY, OCT. 13, 1946

Minneapolis Sunday Tribune

67 Per Cent Back State Bonus for Veterans, Poll Indicates

Two-thirds of Minnesota's residents are in favor of paying a state bonus to Minnesota's 256,000 veterans of World war II.

On the question of how a bonus should be paid, however, there are sharp differences of opinion.

Of the 67 per cent who indorse a bonus, nearly half (49 per cent) would be willing to have a sales tax law passed to raise the necessary funds. But almost as many (42 per cent) oppose a sales tax, even though they are for the bonus.

The anti-sales tax group, and the 20 per cent of all Minnesotans who disapprove a bonus, together represent a bigger portion of the population than the bonus-even-with-sales-tax supporters.

while recommending a bonus, did so with the understanding that it would not call for a sales tax.

To learn how residents of the state generally feel about the bonus, Minnesota Poll interviewers asked a scientifically-established cross-section of the state's adult population:

"A soldiers' bonus may be proposed at the 1947 session of the Minnesota legislature. Would you approve or disapprove of a state soldiers' bonus?"

The replies were:

groups than in the upper groups. Replies analyzed on an economic basis are:

	Upper	Middle	Lowest
Approve	53%	66%	73%
Disapprove ..	36%	23%	9%
No opinion...	6%	9%	16%
Qualified statement ..	5%	2%	2%

All persons who said they favor the soldiers' bonus were asked:

"One proposal is that a sales tax be levied in Minnesota to meet the cost of a soldiers' bonus. Would you be for or against this idea?"

Their replies:

For sales tax	49%
Against	42%
No opinion	9%

The answers were generally the same whether the persons inter-





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Mailed 1 to each League President

10/28/46

October 16, 1946

We have listed below the items on the Current Agenda of the League of Women Voters of the United States and the four items on the legislative program of the State League. Please check the subject or subjects on which you would be willing to talk.

CURRENT AGENDA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF U. S.

1. International control of atomic energy through the United Nations. Domestic control under a civilian agency to insure full development in the public interest. _____
2. Acceptance by the United States of its full share of responsibility for strengthening the United Nations. _____
3. Governmental economic policies which prevent inflation and deflation and stimulate maximum production and employment. _____
4. Strengthening the organization and procedures of the Congress. _____

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM OF MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

1. A Legislative Council (The Legislative Research Bill) _____
2. Permissive legislation to enable Minnesota to participate in the Federal Public Housing Program _____
3. Extension of Public Health Services _____
4. Revised plan for distribution of State Aids to Schools _____

Would you be willing to go to nearby towns? _____

Humphrey Seeks 'Super-Priorities' to Finish Homes

STAR 8-28-46
"Super-priorities" on building materials, necessary to complete 3,100 homes now under construction in Minneapolis, were being sought today by Mayor Humphrey's veterans' emergency housing committee.



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October 18, 1946

HOUSING

FILE COPY

Why is there a Housing shortage?

The present crisis is the result of an accumulated failure to build enough houses for the past twenty years. When our population was increasing the construction rate was not as great as the rate of obsolescence. During the depression few houses were built or repaired, particularly on farms. During the war residential building was almost zero. When servicemen left their homes for overseas the vacancies created were absorbed by wartime migrations and the normal increase in the number of families. During the war families were forced to double up with other families. Now they want to live by themselves and many thousands of veterans who have married or who wish to marry need and should have their own homes. The National Housing Agency has estimated that by the end of 1947 the total emergency need (with at least 1,200,000 families still doubled up) will be 3,195,000 homes.

What is being done about it?

1. The Patman Veteran's Emergency Housing Act of 1946 provides legislation to carry out the emergency program of National Housing Administrator Wilson Wyatt. This legislation is now a law. This program aims to produce 2,700,000 units in the next two years - 1,200,000 the first year and 1,500,000 the second year. (In the peak building year of 1925 only 937,000 homes were built). The Patman Veteran's Emergency Housing Act is directed to stimulate the production of materials in sufficient quantity for houses for veterans. This emergency legislation will terminate when the emergency is over.
2. The Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill (S. 1592), a non-partisan bill which declares a long-term housing policy for the nation and provides the machinery necessary for carrying out the policy and its objectives, was passed by the Senate in the last Congress but was not reported out of the House Committee on Ways and Means. In addition to the emergency need we have an accumulation of 10,500,000 units of substandard housing of which 7,000,000 must be completely replaced. Add to this existing figure the fact that obsolescence and decay keep going on at the rate of 500,000 units every year while at the same time 400,000 new families are created each year for which housing accommodations must be furnished.

The Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill (S. 1592)

Passage of this bill would make permanent the National Housing Agency which has three constituent agencies, two of which would encourage and help private enterprise serve as large a part of the total need as it can with decent, safe and sanitary housing. The program of subsidized housing would be resumed under the third agency, the Federal Public Housing Authority, to care for those families with incomes so low that private enterprise is unable to serve them and make a profit. The amount of subsidized housing

October 18, 1946

contemplated by the bill is 125,000 units a year for a 4-year period, less than 1/10 of that to be furnished by private enterprise over a 10 year period.

This bill would bring the cost of all housing produced within the reach of veterans of all income groups. War Department figures of March 6, 1946, show that less than one-sixth of the veterans can afford rentals or home payments of over \$50 a month; one-half can only pay from \$40 to \$50 per month; and one-third can afford less than \$30 a month.

For low cost housing for FARMS AND RURAL AREAS the Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill presents two plans:

1. A plan of low-interest loans through the Secretary of Agriculture for farm families of modest income who do not require subsidy.
2. A plan for the Federal Public Housing Authority to work in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture to provide decent housing for families in rural areas and on farms with incomes so low that they cannot be so housed without financial help comparable to that given to low-income families in urban areas. (This includes farm owners, tenants, sharecroppers, laborers, agricultural workers and others.)

Before housing is constructed on a farm it must be certified by the Secretary of Agriculture that the net annual income of those to be housed is so low that they need financial assistance. The normal earning capacity of a farm must also be certified so that the local public agency will know that the farm owner can meet the payments required of him. The Department of Agriculture and the FPHA will advise as to the type of housing suitable for the farm and the needs of the family involved.

The farm owner can establish credits for himself by paying more than the minimum in good production years so that in years of poor production the payment may be less than the minimum. The minimum must equal the average payment of principal required annually to pay off the cost of the house. This payment is small because of the long-term loan.

Financing of such housing would be accomplished through loans and subsidies. The local public agency could borrow from the FPHA. Loans shall not exceed the cost of the housing, shall be at the going Federal interest rate and shall be repaid within 45 years, the length of the period to be decided by the FPHA. No appropriation of state or local tax money is necessary to secure the loans. They are secured by the houses built with the money. In addition to the loan, the FPHA would make an annual contribution or subsidy based on the cost of the housing to the local public agency to reduce the rent. This outright gift would be used to pay the interest on the loan so that that cost would not have to be included in fixing the rent.

The Federal appropriation authorized by the Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill for farm and rural low-rent housing all over the nation is \$5,000,000 a year for 5 years, but any part of the total for the 5-year period may be made available sooner should the President (with the consent of Congress) determine such expenditure necessary to meet acute shortages of housing in rural areas or to stimulate employment and business activity.

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Surveys and Department of Agriculture studies show that there are slums on farms and in small towns as well as in cities. During the period of war shortages of critical materials nothing was done to check the growth and advance of slums and the decay of home buildings either in cities or on farms. Surveys made of Minnesota farms in 1935 showed that 1 out of 10 farm houses should be torn down and replaced. What was the case then is much more acute now.

Public Housing for Urban Areas

Apart from the rural housing program for subsidized housing, the Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill proposes a program for the nation of 125,000 subsidized urban units a year over a four-year period, a total of 500,000 units. (The estimated need for such housing is 360,000 a year for a ten year period.) The conservative amount of 125,000 units is to assure that subsidized housing will not compete with that furnished by private enterprise. 125,000 units is one-tenth of the total housing contemplated by the bill; the remaining nine-tenths, or over a million houses a year, is about four times as much as private enterprise built per year for the ten years preceding the war.

The lowest income families can generally afford to pay less than \$20 a month for rent. Up to the present it has not been profitable for private enterprise to provide decent, safe and sanitary housing at this rental. To further guard against competition, the bill requires that a 20% gap be left between the lowest rent for which private enterprise can furnish decent housing and the top rents to be charged in public housing projects.

If a project is approved by the Federal Public Housing Authority, the local housing agency may secure a Federal Loan for the development of the project. The Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill, however, encourages the entire financing of the development cost of a project by private sources through the sale of bonds by the local agency. There is a very definite tendency towards greater local participation of this kind because it is a safe investment. The loans are paid back out of the rents collected.

To get the rents down within the means of the tenants, Annual Contributions, or subsidies, are needed. The Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill authorizes \$22,000,000 a year for this purpose for a four-year period. The amount contracted for by the local public agency is based on the cost of developing the project. Annual Contributions in addition to the loan are made by the Federal Government to reduce the cost to the local agency of the loan. Subsidized housing does not compete with private enterprise because it is non-profit. Rents are based on the amount that is necessary to maintain the project and pay off the loans. Rentals can be low because of the non-profit character of the project. Annual Contributions are necessary by both the Federal Government and the community. The Annual Contribution of the community must equal one-fifth of that of the Federal Authority. This usually takes the form of tax exemption. The local public agency, however, is allowed to pay the city for services rendered to the amount of 10% of the rents collected. Tax exemption has been criticized for working a financial hardship on a community. It has been demonstrated, however, that the payment in lieu of taxes usually amounts to more than the taxes actually collected before the project was developed. The local housing authority in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, paid \$11,000 on two projects in October, 1944, as compared with \$1,450 in annual taxes collected from the sites before the projects.

October 18, 1946

In Newark, New Jersey, tax levies on sites before acquisition for six projects amounted to \$76,744, the city never collecting the full amount of the levy. The local housing authority now pays Newark \$74,000 per year.

The Housing situation in Minnesota

1. Rural Areas

A 1935 survey of 17,310 farm homes occupied by 84,094 persons in nine representative Minnesota counties disclosed that 1 out of every 10 such houses was in such bad shape that it should be completely replaced; that over 50% of such houses were overcrowded; that only 1 out of every 10 such houses had a bathroom; that only 1 in 20 had piped hot water; that only 1 in 10 had piped cold water; that the occupants of the remaining 15,559 such dwellings were obliged to carry water by hand an average distance of 267 feet; that only 1 out of every 13 such dwellings had an indoor toilet; that almost 2/3 had only stove or fireplace heat; that only 1/7 had refrigeration; and that approximately 1/3 had no sewage disposal facilities.

At the time this survey was made 52% of the farm families not on relief had incomes of less than \$1,000 per year, including the value of home-grown products; 1/3 of the non-farm families had incomes of between \$750 and \$900 a year and the other 2/3 had barely \$1500 a year. Even though farm and non-farm incomes have increased during the war, there has been little building and repair because of wartime shortages of material and manpower. Consequently conditions with respect to rural housing are worse than they were in 1935.

2. Smaller Cities

The U. S. Public Health service in 1935-36 conducted a survey of housing conditions in some of our Minnesota communities of less than \$25,000 population. The conditions cited for three such communities are representative: In Chisholm 33% of all homes were overcrowded; in Willmar 25% were overcrowded; and in Winona 20% were overcrowded. In Chisholm 2.3% of the homes had no running water; in Willmar 13% had no running water; and in Winona 10% had no running water. In all three communities 1/5 to 1/3 of all homes were substandard.

3. Larger Cities

Duluth A real property inventory (WPA) in 1936 showed that of a total of 27,377 homes 30% had no central heating; 26% had no tub or shower bath; 7% had no running water; 17% had no private indoor toilet; 14% were overcrowded; 12% had no gas or electricity for cooking; 17% needed major repairs; and 334 were totally unfit for use.

St. Paul A real property inventory of the U. S. Department of Commerce disclosed that of a total of 71,570 homes in the city proper 21.6% had no central heating; 12.5% had no tub or shower bath; 21% had cold running water only; 7.2% had no private indoor toilet; 13.9% were overcrowded; 15.8% needed major repairs or were unfit for use.

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Minneapolis A real property inventory of the U. S. Department of Commerce disclosed that of a total of 127,832 homes in the city proper 20.9% had no central heating; 12.3% had no tub or shower bath; 20.8% had cold running water only; 7.1% had no private indoor toilet; 13.7% were overcrowded; 14.8% needed major repairs or were unfit for use.

The fact that conditions which prevailed in 1934, 1935 and 1936 have become worse cannot be overemphasized. Because of the shortage of residential building materials during the war, overcrowding and a shortage of dwellings exists in almost every community. There is scarcely a community in the state that has not felt the housing shortage. There is hardly a farming or rural area without its substandard housing, and even slums. Even the most optimistic appraisal of the means for meeting the housing shortage by private enterprise takes into account the necessity for subsidized housing for our lowest income families.

What effect does the housing shortage in the lower income groups have on the community?

1. Increased cost to the community.

The figures on the cost of slums for Minneapolis are representative of the tax drain imposed on good districts in other cities. The cost of city services in blighted areas in Minneapolis is 4 times the yield in taxes of such areas. The income derived from taxes from the good districts is $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the cost to the city.

2. Increased health hazards.

The communicable disease rates in the poorest districts are 50% higher than for the city as a whole. The death rate of children under five years of age is $2\frac{1}{2}$ times higher in the slum areas than in other sections of the city. Schools in slum areas report 2.3 times more tuberculosis than schools in good areas.

3. Increased juvenile delinquency.

Juvenile delinquency is twice as great in slum areas as in other areas of the city.

What is the history of housing legislation in Minnesota?

The legislation previously proposed for Minnesota under the U. S. Housing Act of 1937 was modeled on that which has operated successfully in 43 other States. It specified that communities of 10,000 or more inhabitants could set up local public housing agencies and that a county, or two or more contiguous counties, could establish a local public housing agency for smaller communities and for farm and rural housing. The agency could be established and the housing commissioners appointed only with the consent of the local governing body. The Act required that subsidized housing be purely local in character. The local agency could not build without the consent of the local governing body; it could not secure federal funds without demonstrating the need for subsidized housing through surveys of local housing conditions, local incomes and prices; it was obliged to employ local labor at pre-

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vailing local wages; it was required to purchase local material as far as possible; it was required to employ local architects and contractors at prevailing local fees.

Enabling legislation has been defeated by the Minnesota State Legislature five successive times. The Minnesota League of Women Voters spent several years studying housing and since 1942 has had Subsidized Housing for Low Income Groups on its State program for legislative support.

What can YOU do to help the housing situation in Minnesota?

Recognize the necessity for and earnestly work for passage by the 1947 legislature of Enabling Legislation to permit the establishment of local housing agencies, through which, and through which alone, communities in Minnesota can share in the Federal subsidized housing program.

Without such enabling legislation Minnesota cannot share in federal funds for the public housing program proposed by the Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill (S. 1592). The enactment of such enabling legislation by the Minnesota legislature would permit the establishment in Minnesota of local public housing agencies, through which federal funds would become available to help decently house low-income families and at the same time clear away existing slum areas. The U. S. Housing Act of 1937 required that states pass enabling legislation to permit the establishment and operation of local public housing agencies. The U. S. Housing Act has not been changed in this respect.

Whether or not Minnesota passes enabling legislation, public housing in both rural and urban areas is going to go forward in 43 other states--and we will help to pay for such housing in those areas which do have enabling legislation, without being able to take advantage of the housing program ourselves.

PROPOSED STATE AID BILL FOR SCHOOLS

A BILL

FOR AN ACT RELATING TO STATE AID FOR SCHOOLS AND AMENDING MINNESOTA STATUTES 1945, SECTIONS 125.06, Subd. 11, 128.01, 128.02, 128.04, 128.05, 128.07, 128.15, 131.01, 131.21 AND 290.62, AND REPEALING SECTIONS 128.015, 128.03, 128.08, 128.09, 128.10, 128.11, 128.12, 128.16, 128.17, 128.20, 128.24, 133.04 AND 290.623.

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

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1945, Section 125.06, Subd. 11, is amended to read:

125.06, Subd. 11. It may provide for the admission to the schools of the district, of non-resident pupils, and those above school age, and fix the rates of tuition for such pupils. In case a person owns 70 acres or more of land and pays the taxes thereon, in a common or an independent school district other than the one in which he resides, then such person or his tenant shall be admitted to all the benefits of the schools of such district, the same as residents therein, and if the owner of less than 70 acres therein he or his tenant shall be admitted to all the benefits of said school the same as residents therein, upon conforming to such reasonable terms for tuition and transportation as the board of education of such school district may have established for non-residents, except that he shall be entitled to have the amount of school taxes which he pays to the support of said district applied in payment of said tuition and transportation fees. Nothing in this subdivision shall be so construed as to authorize any person who may receive any of the benefits or privileges to vote at any school district meeting of the school district within which he may receive such benefits or privileges, but of which he is not a member. In the payment of state aid, the district in which the pupil attends because of the provisions of this subdivision shall be considered the district of his residence.

Section 2. Minnesota Statutes 1945, Section 128.01, is amended to read:

128.01. For the purpose of aid to public schools, ~~there shall be established the following funds~~ these funds are established:

- (1) The endowment fund, which shall consist of the income from the permanent school fund; and
- ~~(2) The current school fund, which shall consist of the amount derived from a state one mill tax;~~
- ~~(3)~~ (2) The special state aid fund, which shall consist of the sums appropriated by the legislature for special aid to public schools; and
- ~~(4) The income tax school fund, which shall consist of the revenues of the state income tax.~~

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 1945, Section 128.02, is amended to read:

128.02. The endowment fund shall be apportioned semiannually by the state board of education, on the first Monday in March and October in each year, to school districts whose schools have been in session at least ~~eight~~ nine months, in proportion to the number of ~~scholar~~ pupils between the ages of five and 21 years who shall have been in average daily attendance during the preceding year, ~~such number to be determined by dividing the aggregate daily attendance in the school by the total number of days the school was actually in session;~~ provided, that apportionment shall not be paid to the district attended for pupils in grades one to eight, for whom tuition is received by such district.

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 1945, Section 128.04, Subdivisions 1 and 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 1. ~~Upon receiving a copy of such apportionments, the state auditor~~ A copy of the apportionment mentioned in section 128.02 shall be furnished by the state board of education to the state auditor, who thereupon shall draw his warrants on the state treasury, payable to the several counties, for the amount due each county. There is hereby annually appropriated from the endowment fund ~~and the current school fund~~ the amount of such apportionments.

Subd. 2. The county auditor, upon receiving the warrant from the state, shall forthwith apportion the amount thereof to the various school districts entitled thereto, and shall at the time of making the March and November tax settlements of each year apportion to the several school districts the amount received from liquor licenses, fines, estrays, and other sources belonging to the general school fund, upon the same basis provided for the state apportionment; ~~and such money shall be used only for the payment of teachers' wages;~~ but no district shall receive any part of the money received from liquor licenses unless all sums paid for such licenses in such district are apportioned to the county school fund. The auditor shall include in such apportionment all amounts received from special state aid to schools not theretofore apportioned.

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 1945, Section 128.05 is amended to read:

128.05. The state board of education shall distribute the special state aid fund, ~~and any other sums which may be appropriated by the state for distribution with the special state aid fund,~~ in such manner and upon such conditions as will enable school districts to perform efficiently the services required by law, and to further the educational interests of the state. ~~To this end, the board shall have power to fix reasonable requirements for receiving and sharing in the state aid, provided, that in no case shall teachers' salaries be made a requirement for such aid.~~ Public schools of any district receiving or seeking to receive special state aid shall at all times be open to the inspection of the state board of education, ~~or its duly authorized agents;~~ and the accounts, records and affairs of any such district shall be open to inspection by the public examiner upon request of the state board of education.

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 1945, Section 128.07 is amended to read:

128.07. Subdivision 1. To receive state aid for transportation, consolidated districts must contain not less than 12 sections of land and schools in such districts shall be in session at least ~~eight~~ nine months in the year and be well organized. They shall have suitable school houses with the necessary rooms and equipment. For transportation or board of resident pupils in consolidated school districts, the state shall reimburse such districts at rates to be determined by the state board of education; provided, that no consolidated school district shall receive annually more than an average of \$36.00 per pupil transported or boarded.

All the provisions of law relating to state aid to consolidated school districts shall be equally applicable to the unorganized territory of any county, to county school districts and also to all school districts of ten or more townships.

Subd. 2. (Repealed by 1945 c.373 s.2)

Subd. 3. For assisting in providing for the school attendance of isolated pupils, the state board of education, ~~at its discretion and under such rules as it may adopt,~~ may assist school districts or the county board of education for unorganized territory in any county in providing for the transportation or board of such children of school age as reside beyond reasonable walking distance from the nearest public school. To this end, the state board may grant to such school districts not to exceed \$50.00 annually for each such pupil transported or boarded.

Subd. 4. The state board of education, ~~at its discretion and under such rules as it may adopt,~~ may assist school districts or the county board of education for unorganized territory in any county in providing for the transportation or board of such crippled children of school age as are unable to walk to school with the exercise of normal effort, but are able to carry the regular courses of study. ~~To this end, the state board~~ It may grant to such school districts not to exceed \$150 annually for each pupil transported or boarded; ~~provided, that~~ The state board may grant such aid to the district of residence when a crippled child is transported to, or boarded at, for the purpose of attending a special class, and provided that the total expenditure under this subdivision shall not exceed the sum of \$40,000 for any one year.

for board and lodging
Subd. 5. A school district which does not maintain a high school shall provide transportation for resident pupils who attend a classified public high school in another district or contribute thereto or to the expense of board and lodging. The state will reimburse the district therefor but not to exceed the rate of \$36.00 per year per pupil.

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 1945, Section 128.15, is amended to read:

128.15. For teacher training in high schools ~~the state~~ such board of education is hereby authorized ~~to establish rules and~~ to determine

the amounts of state aid to be granted to any school district for the maintenance of this work. ~~For the maintenance of high school teacher training departments the state board of education may grant a total state aid of not to exceed \$60,000, or \$1,500 per department, annually. The allowance of such aid for teacher training department shall not in any way reduce the supplemental aid to which the school district concerned shall be entitled under existing law.~~

Sec. ⁸~~7~~. When aid is received through an appropriation by the Congress of the United States conditioned upon the state meeting requirements specified by the government of the United States the state board of education shall allot the necessary funds to be paid by the state out of the basic aid provided in this chapter.

Sec. ⁹~~8~~. Subdivision 1. A pupil unit is the denominator used to compute the distribution of state aid. Pupil units for each resident pupil in average daily attendance shall be counted as follows:

(1) In an elementary school,

~~(a)~~ for kindergarten pupils attending half day sessions throughout the school year, one-half pupil unit.

~~(b)~~ such pupils attending full day sessions throughout the school year and other elementary pupils, one pupil unit,

(2) In secondary schools,

~~(a)~~ pupils in grades seven and eight in a junior high school or a six-year high school, who reside in a district maintaining only an elementary school, and all other pupils in secondary schools, one and one-half pupil units.

Subd. 2. Average daily attendance means the quotient to be obtained by dividing the number which represents the total of all days which all pupils attend school during the school year by the number of days during the school year while the school is in session.

Subd. 3. Basic aid is the sum required to be paid to a school district which, when added to the sum paid to the district as apportionment, shall total a sum equal to \$50.00 multiplied by the total number of pupil units of the district.

Subd. 4. A distressed school district is one which by reason of calamity, high tax delinquency or excessive debt, or a combination thereof, or by other justifiable cause is unable by taxation to collect sufficient revenue to maintain its schools therefrom on minimum standards established by the state board of education.

Subd. 5. Emergency aid is money paid by the state to a distressed school district according to such standards. Such aid will be paid only when directed by the state board of education.

Subd. 6. Equalization aid is money paid by the state to a school district to enable it to maintain such minimum standards when it is without sufficient taxable property to meet them.

Sec. 10. Subdivision 1. The policy is declared that any school district must levy taxes sufficient to produce revenue equal to \$60.00 per pupil unit per annum when the assessed valuation of all taxable property of the district is equal to or exceeds \$2,000 for every resident pupil unit of the district. But when such assessed value is less than that sum, equalization aid will be paid by the state to any district other than the one mentioned in subdivision 2 out of money appropriated for that specific purpose on the basis shown below, upon condition that the school district produces from revenue received from local taxes the sum specified to be produced by local taxation:

ASSESSED VALUE OF DISTRICT PER RESIDENT PUPIL UNIT IN AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE	EQUALIZATION AID PER RESIDENT PUPIL UNIT IN AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE	TO BE PRODUCED BY LOCAL TAXATION PER RESIDENT PUPIL UNIT IN AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE
\$2,000 or over	-	\$60
1900 to 2000	\$ 3	57
1800 to 1900	6	54
1700 to 1800	9	51
1600 to 1700	12	48
1500 to 1600	15	45
1400 to 1500	18	42
1300 to 1400	21	39
1200 to 1300	24	36
1100 to 1200	27	33
1000 to 1100	30	30
900 to 1000	33	27
800 to 900	36	24
700 to 800	39	21
600 to 700	42	18
500 to 600	45	15
400 to 500	48	12
300 to 400	51	9
200 to 300	54	6
100 to 200	57	3
Less than \$100	60	-

Subd. 2. In a school district which maintains no high school but maintains an elementary school of insufficient size to meet graded school standards, equalization aid is paid by the state for high school pupils residing in the district but attending high school in another district upon the following basis:

ASSESSED VALUATION OF DISTRICT PER RESIDENT PUPIL UNIT IN AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE	EQUALIZATION AID PER RESIDENT PUPIL UNIT IN AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE	TO BE PRODUCED BY LOCAL TAXATION PER RESIDENT PUPIL UNIT IN AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE
\$2,000 or over	\$10	\$50
1,500 to 2,000	20	40
1,000 to 1,500	30	30
900 to 1,000	33	27
800 to 900	36	24
700 to 800	39	21
600 to 700	42	18
500 to 600	45	15
400 to 500	48	12
300 to 400	51	9
200 to 300	54	6
100 to 200	57	3
Less than 100	60	-

Subd. 3. Where two or more school districts hereafter unite the state aid shall continue to be paid on the basis of section 9, subdivision 2 of this act for high school pupils from the districts uniting with the district that maintains the high school.

Subd. 4. Every school district which maintains only an elementary school, or has closed its elementary school and provides instruction in other districts and which receives basic aid shall pay \$110.00 per pupil unit per annum or the actual cost of instruction chargeable to maintenance, whichever amount is lower, based on average daily attendance to the district furnishing elementary and high school instruction on account of elementary and high school pupils attending school in another district.

Subd. 5. Every school district which receives special state aid shall (1) maintain school at least nine months in a year, (2) furnish free textbooks to pupils, and (3) when it employs teachers shall expend for maintenance a minimum sum equal to \$110.00 per pupil unit, of which at least 65 per cent per pupil unit is for teachers' salaries. If expenditures fall below \$110 both the basic aid and the amount contributed by the local school district shall be reduced in like proportions.

Sec. 11. In any case when pupils are prevented from attending school because of epidemic, calamity or weather, or other justifiable cause, the state board of education in determining the amount of state aid to be allotted to the district may increase the sum to which the district is otherwise entitled not to exceed ten per cent.

Section 12. Appropriations made for special state aid are for the following purposes:

Basic aid; equalization aid; emergency aid; transportation aid provided in Section 128.07; aid for special classes of handicapped children provided in Section 128.13; teacher training mentioned in Section 128.15; gross earnings tax aid mentioned in Sections 128.22 and 128.23, and summer school for crippled children mentioned in Section 128.13

If the appropriations shall be insufficient to pay all thereof in full, the deficiency shall fall upon basic aid only.

All such aids shall be paid in the order listed and if the appropriation shall be insufficient to pay all thereof in full, the deficiency shall fall upon basic aid only.

Sec. ¹³12. Special state aid shall be paid to school districts in October and March based upon ~~available~~ ^{available} information. In August a final distribution for the previous school year shall be made based upon accurate information.

Sec. ¹⁴15. Minnesota Statutes 1945, Section 131.01 is amended to read:

131.01. Subdivision 1. For the purpose of administration all public schools shall be classified under the following heads:

(1) ~~Graded-Elementary schools,~~

(a) Graded elementary,

(b) Ungraded elementary.

~~(2) Ungraded elementary schools,~~

~~(3) Four-year high schools,~~

~~(4) High school departments,~~

~~(5) Junior high schools~~

~~(6) Senior high schools,~~

~~(7) Six-year high schools, and~~

~~(8) Junior colleges~~

(2) Secondary,

(a) Four-year high,

(b) High school departments,

(c) Junior high,

(d) Senior high,

(e) Six-year high,

(3) Junior Colleges.

~~Schools located in a consolidated school district shall be classified under one or more of the first seven clauses of this section and are entitled to state aid according to such classification.~~

Subdivision 2. (1) An elementary school includes all schools below the grade of a high school.

~~(1)~~ (a) A graded elementary school shall be a school giving instruction in the first six years of the public school course and employing at least three teachers devoting their entire time to elementary school work, or a school giving instruction in the first eight years of the public school course, and employing at least four teachers devoting their entire time to elementary school work. In each such school one teacher may be designated as principal.

~~(2)~~ (b) An ungraded elementary school shall be a school giving instruction in the elementary course and employing one or more teachers but not having the rank of graded elementary school.

(2) A secondary school includes four-year high school; high school department; junior high school; senior high school; and six-year high school.

~~(3)~~ (a) A four-year high school shall be a school giving one or more four-year courses beyond the eight-year elementary course, and which shall employ a superintendent, a high school principal, and one or more high school teachers.

~~(4)~~ (b) A high school department shall be a school giving instruction in high school subjects beyond the eight-year elementary course. Such high school department shall employ two or more qualified high school teachers to give instruction in such high school subjects, one of whom may be the superintendent of the high school department and the elementary school associated therewith.

~~(5)~~ (c) A junior high school shall be a school having a separate organization and employing a principal and two or more teachers giving instruction in the seventh, eighth, and ninth years of the 12 year public school course. It shall be located in a school district which employs a superintendent for the entire system of public schools in such school district.

~~(6)~~ (d) A senior high school shall be a school having a separate organization and employing a principal and two or more high school teachers giving instruction in the 10th, 11th and 12th years of the 12 year public school course. It shall be located in a school district which maintains a junior high school and which employs a superintendent for the entire system of public schools in such school district.

~~(7)~~ (e) A six-year high school shall be a school employing a superintendent, a high school principal, and three or more high school teachers giving instruction in years grades seven to 12 inclusive of the public school course.

~~(8)~~ (3) A junior college shall be a school organized according to sections 131.02 to 131.07.

15
Sec. 14. Minnesota Statutes 1945, Section 131.21 is amended to read:

131.21. The school shall be maintained not less than eight nine months, but this provision shall not apply to night schools or kindergartens. The school month shall consist of four weeks. Every Saturday shall be a school holiday and all legal holidays shall be counted as a part of the school week.

Sec. 15. Minnesota Statutes 1945, Section 133.04 is amended to read:

133.04. The school board of any district shall, when directed by a vote of the district, or when the board deems it advisable, provide for the free use of school text books by the pupils of its schools, or

provide for the sale of them to pupils at cost. No such adoption or contract shall be for less than three, or more than five, years, during which time such books adopted shall not be changed, provided that this section shall not apply to any district receiving special state aid.

Sec. ~~16~~^{16.5} Minnesota Statutes 1945, Section 290.62 is amended to read:

290.62. The revenues derived from the taxes, interest, and penalties under this chapter shall be paid into the state treasury and credited to a special fund to be known as income tax school fund, and be distributed as follows:

(1) There shall be paid from this income tax school fund all refunds of taxes erroneously collected from taxpayers under this chapter as provided herein;

(2) There shall be transferred each year from this fund to the general revenue fund the amount expended from the latter fund for expenses of administering this chapter;

~~(3) Out of the balance in this income tax school fund, after meeting the requirements of clauses (1) and (2), there shall be distributed to each school district of the state, including municipalities operating their own school, an amount equal to \$10.00 per child between the ages of six and 16 years, both years inclusive, residing in such district; provided, that a child in his sixteenth year shall be included only if in actual attendance in school. Providing also that if a child attends another district to obtain a high school education, the \$10 per child shall be paid to the district maintaining such public high school where the child attends, but this shall not apply to any county where the high school district may require the payment of tuition in addition to the state non-resident high school tuition as provided by the terms of Laws 1941, Chapter 328. The school census taken during the fiscal year shall be used as the basis for computing the amount due each school district. Except as otherwise provided by any law heretofore or hereafter passed with respect to particular school districts, the money so distributed shall be used for the following purposes only:~~

~~(a) Payment or providing for the payment of any bonded or other indebtedness of such district outstanding January 1, 1933;~~

~~(b) Providing for the payment of any bonded or other indebtedness thereafter incurred until such debts are fully paid or payment thereof provided for;~~

~~(c) Any such revenue not required to pay or provide for the payment of any such indebtedness shall be used to pay current operating expenses and to reduce and replace levies on real and personal property;~~

~~(d) Where the county auditor is required by any law to levy a tax to pay any interest or principal of any bonded indebtedness of a school district, such district may, on or before October first of any year, pay any of such money available therefor to the county treasurer to pay any interest or principal maturing or becoming due during the next ensuing year, in which case the auditor shall reduce the amount of the levy so required to be made by him by the amount so paid to the treasurer;~~

(4) If any money remains in the income tax school fund after making the distributions specified in clauses (1), (2), and (3), such balance, not in excess of the amount appropriated for such purpose, shall be used to pay special school aid provided by law, and the amount so used shall be deducted from the appropriation therefor;

(5) The money available for distribution under clauses (3) and (4) shall be distributed by the state board of education semiannually, in the same manner, as nearly as practicable, as now provided by law governing the distribution of state funds by the board, except that each school district shall be entitled to receive the money distributable under clause (3) without being subject to any conditions;

(6) All money collected up to and including December 31, 1937, irrespective of the year for which such taxes were assessed and from which have been deducted the sums required for the payment of all costs of administration incurred and paid prior to December 31, 1937, and for the payment of all refunds granted prior to December 31, 1937, and not heretofore distributed, shall be distributed on the basis of school population within such district of compulsory school age and based on the 1936 school census; this distribution shall be additional to the amounts provided in clause (3) hereof and used only for the purposes therein stated;

(7) All money collected on and after January 1, 1938, irrespective of the year for which such taxes were assessed shall be distributed as provided in clause (3) hereof. In common school districts which have no debt and where no school is conducted but where educational facilities are provided by contract with another public school, the income tax accruing to the common school district may, by a majority vote of the governing board of such common school district, be assigned to the public school providing the educational facilities for the pupils of such common school district for the purpose of aiding in the liquidation of bonded indebtedness incurred in construction of school buildings in the district affording such educational facilities under contract with such common school district. The assignment of such income tax shall not be construed as compensation for providing educational facilities for the students of such common school district but in addition thereto, and only for the purpose herein designated.

(3) The balance thereof shall be credited to the special state aid fund to be distributed as in this act provided.

Sec. 17. Minnesota Statutes 1945, Sections 128.015, 128.03, 128.08, 128.09, 128.10, 128.11, 128.12, 128.16, 128.17, 128.20, 128.24 and 290.623 are repealed.

MEMORANDUM

This memorandum relates to a proposed bill amending the present laws relating to state aid and repealing certain sections specified in the bill to which reference is herein made.

No explanation need be made in respect to the sections of the statutes which are proposed to be amended for the reason that the language in the amended sections which is stricken out is indicated in the draft of the proposed bill and the new matter amending such sections is underlined.

Repeals - The sections repealed will be briefly mentioned by number and the reasons for the suggested repeals will be stated.

128.015. The repeal section relates to the income tax proceeds which the present law provides may be used for current maintenance. It will be observed that Sec. 290.62 is amended as shown and all the money available for school purposes in paragraph (3) is credited to the special state aid fund to be distributed as in this act provided. Consequently, there is no need for Section 128.015 which becomes inoperative.

128.03 - This section relates to apportionment of the current school fund. The current school fund is abolished by this act and Sec. 128.01 creates the special state aid fund, which includes the money which formerly would have been included in the current school fund.

128.08 - This section relates to high school tuition. Such form of aid is abolished and provision is made in the proposed new act in Section 8 to cover the subject matter by new provisions.

128.09, 128.10, 128.11, 128.12 - These aids mentioned, library, classification aid, supplemental aid, state aid for vocational education, are all abolished and are covered by Section 8 of the proposed new act.

128.16 - Transfer from current to special state aid funds. The current school fund is abolished and this is not appropriate. See Section I of the proposed new act.

128.17 - Under the new scheme in the proposed act there is no prorating of anything except basic aid in the event that the appropriation by the legislature is insufficient to pay all aid in full.

128.20 - Income tax school fund. This is a matter of terms. The new act proposed, Section 15, provides for the subject matter.

128.24 - This is a state appropriation of \$50,000 in aid of common schools. If the legislature wants to leave this section in force, then some scheme must be devised to give it a new name and properly classify it and include it with other aids so as to harmonize it with the new bill and not have many different kinds of aid as we have in the present system. In the proposed bill, this section is repealed because inconsistent with the plan of the new bill.

133.04. Repealed See Section 9 Subdiv. 4 (2)

290.623 - This relates to income tax school fund distribution. The proposed new bill makes specific provision in Section 15, Subd. 3, which takes care of this money.

CHARLES E. HOUSTON
Assistant Attorney General

9-28-46

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

832-33 LUMBER EXCHANGE BUILDING

MINNEAPOLIS 1, MINNESOTA

Atlantic 0941

December 3, 1946

Dear Legislator:

Anticipating the crowded schedule which will confront you when the legislature convenes in January, we are sending you now a copy of the program of Minnesota League of Women Voters together with literature giving information on the fields in which the league will give sustained support.

We hope that you will have time to look it over before you become too involved and that we shall have your cooperation when the legislature considers these issues.

Sincerely yours,

Irvine McQuarrie

Mrs. Irvine McQuarrie
President

Dorothy M. Anderson

Mrs. Arthur B. Anderson
State Legislative Chrmn.



Affiliated with the
National League of Women Voters

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

832-33 LUMBER EXCHANGE BUILDING

MINNEAPOLIS 1, MINNESOTA

Atlantic 0941

December 4, 1946

Dear Legislator:

One of the items on the Legislative Program of Minnesota League of Women Voters is "Extension of Public Health Services".

At a meeting of the Minnesota Committee on Local Public Health Services to be held at the Women's City Club in St. Paul, at 12:30 P. M. on Saturday, December 7th, an explanation of this item will be given by Elin Anderson, specialist in rural health of the Department of Agriculture; Clarence C. Ludwig, Chief of the Municipal Reference Bureau; and Dr. Donald A. Dukelow, Director of the Health and Medical Care Division, Minneapolis Council of Social Agencies. As this will be a wonderful opportunity to become acquainted with the legislation on this subject to be introduced at the next legislative session, we hope you will find it possible to attend the meeting.

Sincerely yours,

Irvine McQuarrie

Mrs. Irvine McQuarrie
President

VMcQ:s



Affiliated with the
National League of Women Voters

Law Office

Grottum & Winzenburg

First National Bank Building

Jackson, Minnesota

December 11, 1946

B. E. Grottum
Leo G. Winzenburg

DEC 12 1

Mrs. Arthur B. Anderson
State Legislative Chrmn.
Minnesota League of Women Voters
823 Lumber Exchange Building
Minneapolis 1, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Anderson:

I wish to thank you for your letter of December 3rd with the literature enclosed giving information on the fields which the League is supporting. The proposed legislation is very worth while, and I trust that the 1947 Legislature can solve them and that adequate legislation will be passed.

Yours very truly,



B. E. GROTTUM
Senator Elect, 10th
Legislative District

BEG/lh

H. M. CARR
SENATOR 59TH DISTRICT
PROCTOR, MINNESOTA



State of Minnesota
SENATE CHAMBER

DEC 17

Proctor, Minnesota.
December 16, 1946.

Mrs. Dorothy M. Anderson,
State Legislative Chairman,
League of Women Voters,
832 Lumber Exchange Building,
Minneapolis 1, Minn.

Re:- Legislative Research Bill.
Senator Carr, 59th. Dist.

Dear Mrs. Anderson:-

I am in receipt of your form file, dated December 3, 1946, addressed to all Legislators, and I wish to express my sincere appreciation for the information contained therein.

With reference to the program for additional aid to education I am in support to the fullest extent. While some details of the proposed new law may be changed to some small extent, I feel the plan has much merit, and I shall support it, unless amendments destroy the present plan.

In the matter of housing I shall support necessary legislation to enable us to participate in the Federal Housing program. I also favor the Public Health Service proposal, as I have in past sessions.

However, I am opposed to the proposed "Research" bill, in its present form. If you will consult the Senate Journal record in the 1945 session, you will note the amendments proposed by the Senate to H.F. #1, which I favored. However, the House refused to concur, and you will find the Conference Committee Report on page 1594, which amended the Bill in such terms as to cause the Senate to reject the bill by a vote of 36 to 26.

I have a copy of the proposed bill for 1947, and it contains the same provisions as 1945. I have had very friendly relations with your organization, and I value many friends in your membership, and it is because of this that I wish your organization would permit me to discuss this bill with your membership. This bill sets up a "political dictatorship", and I am sure your organization would not favor this. I believe my opposition on the floor of the Senate had some weight in defeating the bill last session. I feel sure your membership would like to know my reasons. We need a "Research Bureau" badly, but this plan is not the kind I can support. I am sorry.

Have you any more copies of "Ninety Days of Law Making In Minnesota" by Miss Ruby Britts, of Duluth. I would like to buy a few copies. It is the finest outline of legislative

sent 3
12-17-46
Bry

H. M. CARR
SENATOR 59TH DISTRICT
PROCTOR, MINNESOTA



State of Minnesota
SENATE CHAMBER

2.

Mrs. Dorothy Anderson,
League of Women Voters.

Re;- Research Bill.

procedure I have ever read. I have recommended it to High School Classes as a "Text" book on this study. I have need for a few copies for just such study.

I am sure you will appreciate my frank statement on the program you propose. If you would support the Senate amendments in the 1945 session, I would support the bill I am sure, but your organization evidently is unaware of the reason why the House opposed the amendments.

No one realizes more than I the need for information on our legislative program, but this information should be with out bias in its recommendations.

I would be very happy to discuss this matter with you personally when we meet in January.

With sincere best wishes for a Happy Xmas, and a prayer that we members of the legislature can join our hands together in a friendly Christian spirit in the coming session to the end that we will meet successfully the demand upon us for a solution to the serious problems that confront us in these trying days of the Post-war period. We need tolerance and cooperation if we will meet this test. I pledge myself before my GOD to follow this way in the coming days of public duty.

Very sincerely yours,

H.M. Carr, Senator,
59th. District.

SUGGESTIONS FOR LOBBYING

1. Know your subject thoroughly.
2. Be brief but not abrupt.
3. Be sure your information is concise and accurate.
Suggestion: Have information typed out, double space, on a single piece of paper if possible. If legislator cannot stop, hand it to him and ask him to read it when he has more time.
4. Realize that there are two sides to any question and listen courteously to other viewpoint when presented.
5. Be friendly but impersonal.
6. Listen attentively at committee meetings. Do not whisper or cause a disturbance. If you wish to speak regarding a bill, be sure you are recognized by the chairman. It is wise to have talked to him before and made sure that he does not object to your speaking (this refers to a regular committee meeting).
7. Do not obligate yourself by allowing the legislator to pay for your lunch or show you any special personal favors.
8. Try to remember the names of the legislators. It is complimentary to be called by name.
9. If a legislator would like further information on your subject, offer to send it to him. Then do not forget to send it.
10. Never try to high-pressure a legislator. He reserves the right to vote as he wishes on a bill.
11. It is helpful to know key people in administrative departments if possible.
12. If you have an appointment, always be on time.
13. DO NOT ARGUE.
14. Become acquainted with employees of cloakrooms, post office, doormen, etc. They can be very helpful.
15. If you can make the legislator think the idea comes from him rather than you, you may be much more successful.
16. Avoid personalities.
17. Never repeat to one legislator what you have heard from another one.
18. Speak with conviction and sincerity.
19. Try to know something about the background of the legislator. A mutual acquaintance or common field of interest is always a help.
20. Never speak for the League without proper authorization.
21. Always remember that you represent the League and the impression you make is the impression made for the League of Women Voters.

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

832-33 LUMBER EXCHANGE BUILDING

MINNEAPOLIS 1, MINNESOTA

Atlantic 0941

December 18, 1946

Dear League President:

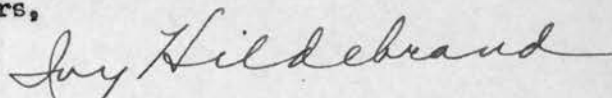
With the legislative session only a few weeks away, it is time to turn part of our League time to our state program. We feel sure that you have already discussed the information given in the legislative kit or plan to do so in the near future. We hope to be able to send out a report on the progress of our legislative items at frequent intervals during the session. This will acquaint you with the status of the bills in which we are interested and give you an idea of how best to contact your legislators.

At the present time we are working out the plans for a laboratory course on the techniques of lobbying. Our basic texts will be "Ninety Days of Lawmaking", written by Ruby Britts of the Duluth League, and the enclosed mimeographed sheet of suggestions for lobbying. This course will be held at the State Capitol in St. Paul on Thursday, January 23rd, and will be open to all league members who are willing to serve as lobbyists for the League's program during the legislative session. If any of your league members wish to attend this meeting, please send their names to the State Office not later than January 10th.

We had originally planned to make this a two-day session but realizing how busy are the lives of League women decided to do an intensive job in one day, with the meeting time set from 10:30 O'clock A. M. to 3:30 O'clock P. M. The discussion leaders will be Mrs. Arthur B. Anderson, of St. Paul, Legislative Chairman on the State Board, and Miss Ivy Hildebrand, State Legislative and Field Secretary. We plan to prepare a transcript of the course for those who are interested but unable to attend.

Full details of the meeting will be sent to those who plan to be present.

Sincerely yours,



Miss Ivy Hildebrand
Field Secretary

Enc.



Affiliated with the
National League of Women Voters

GUY F. JENSEN
Financial Service
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

DEC 16

December 15, 1946

Mrs. Simmons,
League of Women Voters,
Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Mrs. Simmons:

Mrs. MacQuarrie called me and asked if I had any suggestions in connection with lobbying done by the League during the coming Session. I called a former Senator, who had served for some years in the Legislature, and two present members and took notes on what they had to say. For what it is worth I am passing it on to you - exactly as it was told to me.

The Senator -

"The fundamental virtue in lobbying is to give information to the members of the Legislature. Without sources of information the Legislature couldn't function intelligently. In this view, lobbying is absolutely necessary and is welcomed by intelligent members of the Legislature.

"The objectionable element of lobbying is to press members of the Legislature either against their intelligence, or without regard to giving information to aid in intelligent consideration of the question; - such as taking him out to dinner, telling him how well you know his Aunt Susie, or even implying a threat if he doesn't vote as the lobbyist wishes him to.

"Don't ever say, 'Wont you please vote for this bill?' He doesn't want to be importuned, put on the spot or on record in advance. Be sure you know your subject, present it briefly, and if there is any information which he would like and you cannot give, offer to get it for him.

"Sometimes the member is in a hurry and cannot stop to talk to the lobbyist. It is suggested that you have the information typed out, double space, on a single piece of paper, if possible. If he can't stop, hand it to him, and ask him to read it when he has more time. He may throw it away, but chances are he will not and at some later date, when the bill is up, will be glad to have the information.

"Just remember that the Legislator, if he is intelligent and conscientious is glad to get authentic information on the subjects before the Legislature. Just make it brief, thorough, and on a strictly impersonal basis."

One member -

Thought by and large the League lobbyists do a very good job. It is obvious that some of the League program is of a highly controversial nature, and he felt that sometimes the lobbyist doesn't realize that there may be two sides to the question. The education bill is the one he had in mind particularly. Felt that sometimes the League was a little too close to the woods to see the trees. Glad to get information so long as it is presented briefly, and is authentic, and resents ~~xx~~ being "pinned down" as to his vote.

GUY F. JENSEN
Financial Service
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

Other member-

Doesn't feel that the League is always consistent in its stand. Had reference to League's stand on Legislature amending Minneapolis City Charter. Last year against it - this Session for it.

Thought that the League might do better in some of its program if they made some member feel that what they wanted was his own pet idea - that they stay in the background a little more.

His pet gripe against the League, the College Club and the Rep. Woman's club was the questionnaire they send out before election. They do nothing for a candidate, but these questionnaires put the candidate "over a barrel". Felt that many of the questions could not be answered intelligently with a simple "Yes" or "No", many questions being of a nature that could be answered many ways. He felt the women's organizations didn't take into account a man's over-all record or background.

His experience with the lobbyists from the League had been very pleasant and he spoke very highly of the League as an organization.. Did wonder if the League was slightly "pink"!

You may not like some of this, but I took notes on it and am giving it to you exactly as "was told to me".

Excuse typing. This is done hastily and on my son's portable, which I dislike intensely.

Sincerely,

Guy F. Jensen

I am sending this special delivery as Mrs. MacQuarrie asked that I have it to you Monday morning.

Dec. 15, 1946

Dear Mrs. McGinnis:-

Please realize that these thoughts are sketchy and incomplete and are only my personal opinion consequently of small value —

Lobbying for the League is different than lobbying for other groups or interests. We are attempting to support and interpret our conception of good government to the public and our legislative bodies. There are important intangible factors involved in doing this work. Any person acting in this capacity is at the same time herself and the League. When we realize this we see that everywhere and at all times each member is lobbying for the League, which is as it should be. To the public and our officials the person who makes the contact is the League. Any impression she makes is the impression made of the League. She should try always to terminate any contact however slight or however important with a feeling of increased respect of the League on the part of the person interviewed. Her personal reactions, opinions etc. are of no importance in this work and should not be brought into the picture

at all. She must not engage in argument or become involved in any discussion of personalities.

As much a background as possible of information regarding any legislators activities and governmental interests is very helpful. Sometimes a few remarks about something he is interested in or enthusiastic about will show him that you are informed and interested in him, and may arouse his interest in what you are trying to do.

It is important to know thoroughly just what you are after. Very often public officials are too busy to be well informed about something you may be interested in, if you have the opportunity you may be able to furnish them with correct and valuable information and may at the same time get a sympathetic hearing for your point of view.

Patience and courtesy are important, any public official likes to feel that you are aware of his official position and properly respectful of it.

It is important to speak with conviction and sincerity. My sincere best wishes to you,
Rosalie Dabell.

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Handwritten notes:
The League of Women Voters
should be
in the
mind of
the
legislator
1/16/16

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