



League of Women Voters of Minnesota Records

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MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
INSTITUTE ON LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURES
STATE CAPITOL
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

Minnetonka:

Mrs. Lyman Beardsley
Mrs. Philip Duff
Freeburg
Peyton
Eae
Euston
Wiegant
Woodhead (at noon)

White Bear Lake:

Mrs. A. L. Prichard
Mrs. Hayden Straight
Mrs. Maurice Lizee
Mrs. V. E. Sandberg
Mrs. C. W. Lindholm
Mrs. G. B. Gehrenbeck
Mrs. E. F. Michl
Mrs. W. P. Barton
Mrs. L. Houdek
Mrs. E. R. Guthrie

Knollwood Park

Mrs. G. Lynde Leg. Chrm.
Route 18, Minn.

Excelsior

Mrs. Harris Pett (?)

South St. Paul

Mrs. Fallon Kelly (3)

Minneapolis:

Mrs. Frank Beddor
Mrs. Lincoln Thomas
Mrs. Chlefers
Mrs. Howard Nichols
Mrs. Eugene Burgess
Mrs. Livingston (14)
Mrs. H. R. Simmons
Mrs. J. Starkiller

Minneapolis (Continued):

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Mrs. Lyman Beardsley | Mrs. Philip Duff | Freeburg | Peyton | Eae | Euston | Wiegant | Woodhead (at noon) |
| Mrs. A. L. Prichard | Mrs. Hayden Straight | Mrs. Maurice Lizee | Mrs. V. E. Sandberg | Mrs. C. W. Lindholm | Mrs. G. B. Gehrenbeck | Mrs. E. F. Michl | Mrs. W. P. Barton |
| Mrs. L. Houdek | Mrs. E. R. Guthrie | | | | | | |

| | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Mrs. Harry M. Nelson | Mrs. R. Alfred Moore | Mrs. R. W. Beal | Mrs. E. A. Nelson |
|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|

Golden Valley:

Mrs. Harry M. Nelson
Mrs. R. Alfred Moore
Mrs. R. W. Beal
Mrs. E. A. Nelson

RAMSEY COUNTY

Mrs. A. B. Anderson
Miss Ivy Hildebrand

ANOKA

Mrs. C. P. McLean (?)

FILE COPY

HERNIMAN COUNTY LEGISLATORS

1947 SESSION

B. S. Smith

League of Women Voters of Minnesota
84 South Tenth Street, Room 417
Minneapolis 2, Minnesota

SENATORS:

Dist. 28 Raymond J. Julkowski Resides 1929 Third St. N. E. Born Minneapolis. Lawyer. Age 38; married. Democrat. St. Thomas College of Law. Endorsed by the "Big Four" Railroad Brotherhoods. Has served as State Representative and has been State Senator since 1938.

1937 Voted for Civil Service Bill
Voted for County Welfare Board

1941 Voted May on reduction Civil Serv. Appropriation
Voted Aye on abolishment Common Law Marriage

Very good friend of League on Civil Service and Welfare

1945 Voted Yes Public Health Nursing Bill S. F. 31
Voted No on Schuhl Civil Service Bill proposing to remove from Civil Service all Treas. Dept. employees who handled cash or negotiable instruments (S. F. 200)
Voted No on Leg. Research Bill both times.

Dist. 29 Ernest L. Duane Resides 2730 Stinson Blvd. Publisher East Mpls. Argus. Married. Represented Dist. in Legislature, House and Senate, since 1938.

1941 (when in House)
Voted to increase Civil Service Appropriation
Voted to abolish common law marriage
Voted to establish Legislative Council
Voted to increase county Commissioner representation on County Welfare Boards
Voted to discriminate against married women

1943 Voted to establish Legislative Council

1945 (Senate)

Voted Yes on Public Health Nursing Bill S. F. 31
Voted No on Schuhl Civil Service Bill removing certain Treas. Dept. employees from Civil Serv. (S. F. 200)
Absent one vote on Leg. Research Council, Yes on other

SENATORS (Continued)

Dist. 30 Ronald C. Wright Resides 1112 Washburn Ave. S. Lawyer; age 53; born Minneapolis; married. Minnesota House of Representatives 1927-1935; State Senate 1935 to present time.

Introduced and sponsored revision of
Mother's Aid Law - 1935
Voted for 5 day Bill - 1931

1937 Voted for SF 599 Civil Service Bill (author)
1941 Voted May on reduction Civil Service Appropriation
Voted May on abolishing Common Law Marriage
Very rude to Mr. Pennabaker, Civil Service Dept.
Worked hard for absolute Veteran's Preference.
Made a public address in which he said he wished to freeze in salaries, compensation schedules. Didn't believe in Civil Service Board. Vote will not indicate this.
Kept Legislative Council Bill from coming out of his committee. Did allow certain weakening amendments on Civil Service to come out of his Committee.

1943 Chairman, Civil Administration Committee

1945 No Vote on S. F. 31 Public Health Nursing Bill
Voted Yes on Schuhl Bill (S. F. 200) removing certain Trans. Dept. employees from Civil Service
Voted Yes both votes on Leg. Research Council (H. F. 1)

Dist. 31 Elmer L. Mayhood The "Bell Hop" Legislator; resides 1500 Park Ave.; age 37; married; born Nyota; graduate Rochester, Minn. High School and N. W. University where he majored in business administration. Graduate Minn. College of Law. Represented district in the House in 1941 and was elected to Senate in 1942.

1941 Voted to increase Civil Service appropriation
Voted to abolish common law marriage
Voted to establish a Legislative Council
Voted against discrimination against married women

1945 Voted Yes S. F. 31 Public Health Nursing Bill
Voted No on Schuhl Bill (S. F. 200) removing certain employees in Trans. Dept. from Civil Service
Voted Yes both votes on Legislative Research Council

Dist. 32 Marvin H. Anderson Resides at 5529 38th Ave. S.; born Milaca; age 38; unmarried. Endorsed by United Labor Committee, AFL, CIO, RR Brotherhoods and DFL Clubs in the 11th and 12th Wards. Defeated incumbent Henry G. Young.

Dist. 34 Daniel S. Reidt Resides 2430 Clinton Ave.; born Bellefonte, Pa; Lawyer; age 38; married. Graduate U. of Minn. Republican. Member Minn. House of Representatives 1937-1939 and State Senate since 1939. Past Pres. Mpls. Junior Chamber of Commerce. Veteran World War II with 26 months over-seas service.

1937 Voted Yes on Civil Service

1941 Voted May on reduction Civil Service Appropriation

Voted May on abolishment Common Law Marriage

Voted Aye to save Minimum Wage Law

Author of Legislative Council Bill but did not even appear at the hearing.

1945 In armed services

Dist. 35 Gerald T. Hallin Resides 4314 Norwax Ave. N. Born Nebraska; Lawyer; age 46, married. Educated North High School, St. Thomas College and Minnesota College of Law. Represented this District in the house 1929-31 and in the Senate continuously since 1931.

1931 Voted for 5 Day Marriage Bill

1931 Voted for 5 Day Marriage Bill

1933 Voted for Child Labor Amendment

1937 Voted for Civil Service Gill S. F. 599 (Author)

1941 Voted May on reduction Civil Service Appropriation

Voted Aye on abolishment Common Law Marriage

Voted Aye to save Minimum Wage Law

One of very best friends of the League

Fought for Minimum Wage

Spoke for Civil Service

1945 Voted Yes on S. F. 31 Public Health Nursing Bill

Absent on vote on S. F. 200 Schmahl Bill removing cert. employees in Treas. Dept. from Civil Service.

Voted Yes 1st vote on Leg. Research Council; no on second vote.

SENATORS (Continued)

Dist. 36

Archie Miller

Resides Hopkins, Route 2. Lawyer. Born Hopkins; Age 60; married. Republican. Educated local schools and Minn. College of Law. Has represented this district in the Senate the past sixteen years and as President Pro Tem of the Senate served as Lieutenant Governor 1943-44.

1931 Voted for 5 Day Marriage Bill

1933 Voted for 54 ~~Hour~~ Hour Bill.

Voted for Child Labor Amendment

1937 Voted for SF 539 Civil Service Bill

1941 Voted Nay on reduction Civil Service Appropriation

Voted Aye on abolishment Common Law Marriage

Voted Aye on saving Minimum Wage Law

1943 Co-author of Legislative Council measure

1945 Voted Yes on S. F. 31 Public Health Nursing Bill

Voted No on Schuchl Bill S. F. 300 removing
certain employees ~~from~~ in Treasurer's Department
from Civil Service

Voted Yes both votes on Legislative Research
Council Bill.

FILE COPY

B. Linn

LEGISLATIVE:

League of Women Voters of Minnesota
84 South Tenth Street, Room 417
Minneapolis 2, Minnesota

Dist. 28 John J. McNulty Resides at 410 2nd St. N. E. Minneapolis.
Barber. Age 64 Political affiliation "non-partisan". Endorsed by "all labor organizations".
Has served this district the past 18 years.

- 1931 - Voted against 5 Day Marriage Bill
- 1937 Voted for County Welfare Boards
Civil Service (HF 738 vs. HF 710) "Not voting"
- 1941 Voted nay on increase of civil service appropriation
Voted nay to abolish common law marriage
Voted nay to establish Legislative Council
Voted aye to discriminate against married women
- 1943 Voted nay on establishment of Legislative Council
- 1945 Voted nay on Legislative Research Council Bill

X Dist. 28 Art J. Shucky Resides 1605 Second St. N. E. Age 43 Married.
Graduate Minn. College of Law. Political affiliation
"Independent". In 1944 election for this
office was defeated by 1 vote in a recount contest.
When interviewed at that time favored Legislative
Council for both Houses; extension of public
health services.

X Dist. 29 Carl O. Wagner Resides 2727 McKinley St. N. E. Born Iowa
Age 48. Married Law Degree from U. of Minn.

- 1943 Voted to establish a Legislative Council
- 1945 Voted to establish a Legislative Council

X Dist. 29 George Mark Resides at 1819 19th Ave. N. E. Age 53. Married.
Law Degree U. of Minn. Member DFL party. Former
member Charter Commission. When interviewed in
1944 favored establishment of Legislative Council;
favored "any legislation pertaining to improvement
of public health and prevention of epidemics."
1945 Voted ay on Legislative Research Bill.

X Dist. 30 Alf L. Bowers 230 Oak Grove, Minneapolis. Lawyer. Born Fergus
Falls. Age 47; married. U of Minn. Law School graduate.
Has served in legislature two terms. Experience
in employment field, Had Owl Stores. When inter-
viewed in 1944 favored Legislative Council; "general-
ly favorable" to extension of public health services.

1945 Voted yes on establishment of Legislative Council

REPRESENTATIVES (Continued)

- X Dist. 30 Thomas M. Christie Resides 1913 Laurel Ave. Born in Greece. Age 47; married. Endorsed United Labor Committee. Attended U. of Minn. Has never held public office. Was a delegate at large in 1944 to Democratic National Convention.
- X Dist. 31 Carl L. Jorg Resides 1718 Clinton Ave. S. Born Wisconsin. Age 46; married. Republican. Was representative from this district in 1945. Business - Insurance and real estate.
- 1945 Absent on first vote on Legislative Council Bill
Voted yes on second vote.
- 1943 Voted aye on legislative Council bill.
- X Dist. 31 Carl G. Hagedund Resides 1913 South 6th St. Age 47; endorsed by American federation of Labor, CIO and Railroad Brotherhoods. Has represented this district in the legislature 5 terms. Counsellor 7th Service Command U. S. Army during the war.
- 1943 Voted nay on establishment of Legislative Council
- 1945 Voted nay on establishment of Legislative Council
- X Dist. 32 Harold Lundeen Resides 3322 39th Ave. S. Lawyer. Age 46; unmarried. Republican. Law degree U. of Minn. Represented this district in the legislature during 1943 and 1945 sessions.
- 1943 Voted to establish a Legislative Council
1945 Voted to establish a Legislative Council
- X Dist. 32 Edw. J. (Eddie) Volstad Resides 3337 25th Ave. S. Construction Foreman and salesman. Age 50; married. Has served in the Legislature the 1943-45 sessions. Endorsed by M United Labor Committee.
- 1943 Voted Nay on establishment of Legislative Council
- 1945 Voted Nay on establishment of Legislative Council
- X Dist. 33 George A. French Resides 5140 Penn. Ave. S. Lawyer. Born Hartford, Conn. Age 45; married. Republican. Graduate U. of Minn. Law School and Engineering School. Member Young Republican League; Hennepin Co. Republican Club. In active law practice in city since 1925. Has represented this district for six years in State Legislature.
- 1941 Voted aye on increasing civil service appropriation
Voted aye on abolishment of common law marriage
Voted aye on establishment of Legislative Council
Voted nay on discrimination against married women
- 1943 Voted aye on establishment of Legislative Council
- 1945 Voted aye on establishment of Legislative Council

REPRESENTATIVES (Continued)

Dist. 33 Charles W. Root

Resides 5538 Blaisdell Ave. Born Illinois. Lawyer. Age 46; married. Republican. Educated U. of Michigan and Law School U. of Minn. Represented this district in legislature last session. When interviewed in 1944 favored establishment of Legislative Council and Extension of Public Health Services.

1945 Voted yes on establishment of Legislative Council

Dist. 34. P. E. Peterson

Resides at 2305 W. 21st St., Minneapolis. Insurance broker; age 32; unmarried. Republican. Graduate Minnehaha Academy and University of Minn. where he won distinction in oratory and debate. Has never held public office. Endorsed by Veterans Republican League.

Dist. 35 Laverne Noon

Resides 1410 24th Ave. N. Born Minneapolis. Business manager Fur Workers Union. Age 35; widower. Has never held public office. Had endorsement of United Labor Committee and the Democratic Farmer-Labor Committee of the 3rd and 10th wards.

Dist. 35 H. P. (Pat) Goodin

Resides 3415 Knox Ave. N. Born Dayton, Minn. Age 48; married. Endorsed by Political Action Committee and DFL. Automotive Machinist.

REPRESENTATIVES (Continued)

Dist. 36 Lawrence T. Haeg Resides Route 6, Camden Station. Farm Service
Director Radio Station WCCO. Age 38; married.
Has held township offices and has represented
this district in legislature since 1941.

1941 Voted May on increase of civil service appropriation
Voted Aye on abolishment of common law marriage
Voted Aye on establishment of Legislative Council
Voted May on discrimination against married women.

1943 Voted aye on establishment of Legislative Council
(Co-author of Legislative Council measure)

1945 Voted aye on establishment of Legislative Council
(first vote); no vote on second

Dist. 36 George R. Matchen Resides 2832 Kenwood Ave., Mpls. Born Minneapolis.
Age 42; married. Republican. Traffic representative
N W Airlines. Educated public schools, U. of Minn.
and Carleton College. Was representative from this
district in previous sessions.

When interviewed in 1944 said "Yes. I think both
houses should have a Legislative Council. I had
the privilege of speaking for this bill in com-
mittee, of which I was a member, and also voting
for the bill when it came before the house."
Favors extension of public health services (according
to 1944 interview)

1943 Voted aye on establishment of Legislative Council
1945 Absent on first vote on Leg. Council; no vote on
second.

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 basis, 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 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.

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 ABA. That sum would enable most districts in the state to

equated

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.

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.

50

This plan would, it is estimated, cost about twenty eight million dollars if the figures of one hundred and ten, and ~~any~~ ^{any} 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.

There remain certain aids to be considered. ^{support of the 26,000,000.} 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.

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.

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.

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.

To get the mpes figure per annum
multiply 75,000 by 50 plus whatever handicap ^{is decided upon} did

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON PROPOSED STATE AID PLAN

A. Pupil

1. Upon which unit will state aid be paid?

On Average Daily Attendance with allowance for necessary corrections to cover emergencies such as storms and epidemics.

2. Will kindergarten pupils be counted for state aid as elementary pupils?

Yes. See bill, Section 9 (1.), page 4.

3. Will 7th and 8th grade pupils from rural districts attending school in districts maintaining junior or six-year high schools be counted as high school pupils?

Yes, if the high school is approved by the State Board of Education prior to the time of attendance.

4. Will high school pupils in districts maintaining unaccredited high school work be counted for aid?

No.

5. Will high school pupils in 1, 2, or 3 year high school departments be counted for high school aid?

Yes, if the department attended has been approved by the State Board of Education prior to the time of attendance.

6. Will high school post-graduates be counted for basic aid?

No.

7. Will junior college pupils be counted for aid?

No.

8. Will enrollment in unorganized territory districts be counted by school or by district?

By districts.

9. Does the pupil's resident district receive the state aid?

Yes.

10. From whom does the district maintaining a high school receive payment for educating nonresident high school pupils?

The pupil's resident district pays the district educating the non-resident high school pupil \$110 per pupil unit in average daily attendance.

11. How will payment be made for nonresident high school pupils to the district educating such pupils?

In accordance with instruction to be prepared by the State Board of Education.

12. How will payment be made for nonresident elementary pupils?

By a tuition agreement between the two districts which should be based on the cost of educating the pupils.

B. Teacher

1. Will a percentage of the \$110 per pupil unit be earmarked for teachers' salaries?

Yes. At least 65% of the \$110 per equated pupil shall be allocated to teachers' salaries.

C. School Organization

1. Will all districts be required to maintain a school of at least nine months?

Yes.

2. Will free textbooks be required for elementary and high school pupils?

Yes.

D. State Support of Plan

1. Will local school districts be required to raise local funds based on assessed valuation per resident pupil before equalization aid is distributed by the State?

Yes.

2. Will local school districts be required to raise funds based on assessed valuation per resident pupil before basic aid is paid?

Yes.

3. Distribution

- a. Will the State pay the basic aid and equalization aid to the rural district or to the district educating high school pupils?

Basic, and equalization aid if any, will be paid by the State to the rural district and transmitted by that district to the district educating the high school pupils along with the rural district's share of the cost of educating high school pupils.

- b. If the appropriations shall be insufficient to pay all aids in full, upon what aid shall the deficiency fall?

Upon basic aid.

- c. How many times during the school year will state aids be paid?

Three. In October, March, and August.

- d. Will closed schools receive aid?

Yes. Closed schools will maintain their identity as under the present law.

4. Special Aids

- a. Will aid for special classes for handicapped children be paid in addition to the basic and equalization aid?

Yes.

- b. How will emergency aid be paid?

Emergency aid will be paid under standards established by the State Board of Education.

- c. Will there be any aid available for adult education?

No. Not under the proposed plan.

- d. Will there be any aid available for high school teacher training?

Yes. As provided by legislative enactment.

5. Federal Aid

- a. Will schools receive federal aid for which they qualify?

Yes.

- b. How will federal funds be matched?

The State Board of Education will allot the necessary funds to be paid by the State for matching purposes out of the basic aid.

6. Earmarking Funds

- a. Will the income tax receipts be earmarked for education?

Yes.

7. What state aid laws will be repealed if this plan is adopted?

Laws will be repealed which apply to classification aid, special departments, high school tuition, and any others which are not consistent with the proposed plan.

E. Local Expenditure for Education

1. Must the entire \$110 per pupil unit be used for maintenance?

Yes.

2. Will the rural districts be required to pay a share of the cost of education for their high school pupils?

Yes. After receiving the basic aid and such equalization aid as the district is entitled to.

3. Will the transportation of nonresident high school pupils be required in all rural districts at district expense?

Yes. The district, however, will be entitled to reimbursement as transportation aid.

4. Should any of the \$110 per pupil unit be used for capital outlay or debt service?

No.

F. Assessed Valuation - Local Taxation

1. What assessed valuation will be used as the basis for computing valuations per resident pupil?

The most recent assessed valuation on file in the county auditor's office.

2. Will both elementary and high school pupils attending public schools be included in determining the assessed valuation per resident pupil in districts maintaining ungraded schools?

Yes.

3. Will the proposed state aid plan affect the school districts adversely that are operating under a tax limitation law?

No.

G. School District Reorganization

1. Will there be any encouragement for the enlarging of school districts?

Encouragement of larger administrative school units must come through a realization of educational advantages and economic operation.

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

PROGRAM OF WORK

1946 - 1947

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

(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)

Persuasive 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.

Possible items for support.

- 1
A simplification of state aids to education to raise standards and equalize opportunity.
- 2
Reorganization of districts for better education and ^{more} economical administration
- 3
Steps leading towards more unified assessment of property in the state.

1 Provides for support of the plan recommended by the Governor's Committee guaranteeing a basic educational program for all children, and giving a "birthright" to school districts towards the education of each child. Aid to be distributed according to the number of children belonging to a public school rather than on census.

2
A modernized wording of the "larger units of school administration. Because of resistance which has surrounded the old wording, it seems wise to approach the question from a different angle. Other states have accomplished the same purpose by permitting the formation of local groups to discuss and determine the most effective reorganization for their own districts, and through their discussion have come to see the values of larger administrative units.

3
The ideal would be a state wide system of assessment, but resistance is so strong that it seems necessary to proceed a step at a time. The new proposal is for a supervisor of assessments in each county as a step in the right direction. Such supervisors could equalize assessments within counties, without throwing present assessors out of their jobs, and the state office could work more effectively with the smaller number of county supervisors than with the hopelessly large number of assessors.

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE - 2:00 P. M. Wednesday

Mrs. Chas. C. Cooper
1934 Sargent
St. Paul (De 2233)

Mrs. R. C. Brustuen (Grp 20)
1825 Ford Parkway
St. Paul (De 2672) (or ed.)

Ann Tate Kehl
2119 Iglehart
St. Paul 4 (Westor 5909)

Mrs. M. H. Lienan (Senate)
1223 Como Blvd.
St. Paul 3 (Humboldt 2132)

Mrs. William Peet
2166 Iglehart
St. Paul (Prior 1845)

Mrs. Kenneth Pottle
1910 Dayton Ave.
St. Paul (Ne 0558)

Mrs. Lyman B. Warren
2187 Jefferson Ave.
St. Paul (Em. 6784)

*Assigned up
at this
1-23-47*

CIVIL SERVICE

Mrs. M. H. Downey (Grp 9)
1784 Sargent Ave.
St. Paul 5, Minn. (De 4411)

Mrs. J. Marjamas
971 W. Ivy Ave.
E. V. 3548

~~Mrs. M. H. Downey~~

EDUCATION

Mrs. R. B. Beal
3531 Glenwood Ave.
Mpls. 5 (Ma 2533)
(Golden Valley League)

Mrs. Orlin Folwick
4945 16th Ave. S.
Minneapolis (Da 3234)
(College Club)

Mrs. H. W. Hitchcock
(College Club)

Mrs. W. P. Burton
Birchwood, White Bear
(Mahtomedi 3750)

Mrs. Robert Freeman
932 Goodrich
St. Paul 5
(Dale 0497)

Mrs. J. R. Horawill
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OUR SCHOOL NEEDS AND WAYS TO MEET THEM

20,000 printed at a cost of \$89.50

We have distributed all but a few over 2,000

We sent free to each of our 45 leagues double the number required for each member.

Mrs. Keyes mailed to the Presidents of 42 School Boards throughout the State a supply of these leaflets.

We mailed them to prospective league organizers in towns where we have no league.

So far we have collected from leagues and league members

9.48
\$4.38

from other individuals and other
organizations

8.50

\$12.88

7/17.98

We have sent to the Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation
2100 copies of the leaflet for which we billed them. \$10.50

We sent to the Superintendent of Schools at St.
Louis Park 700 for which he asked us to bill him. 3.50

Our School Needs and Ways to Meet Them

One of the Problems Given Highest Priority by Governor Youngdahl in His Inaugural Address

A big step forward is proposed in the revised State Aid for Schools.
It merits your consideration and support.

WHAT ARE STATE AIDS?

They are moneys appropriated by the State to help pay the cost of education throughout school districts of Minnesota (first appropriated in 1881).

These aids give financial help to all school districts to support adequate educational programs, and special aids, such as for the education of handicapped children, transportation, etc.

Since the State has many sources of revenue, such as the income tax, gross earnings tax, etc., and the local districts depend chiefly on the property tax, these aids help to distribute the tax burden.

WHY DOES OUR SYSTEM OF STATE AIDS NEED REVISION?

Because:

Present state aid funds are **not enough**. Most school districts, both urban and rural, are having more and more difficulty making real estate taxes cover the burden of rising costs of education. The State is not contributing its share toward these increased costs.

Because:

The present system is **too complicated**. It is made up of 40 different aids, requiring an immense amount of unnecessary work in local districts and in the State Department of Education. Under it, fair distribution is practically impossible, some districts receiving more than they need, others not enough.

Because:

Under the present set-up, our State is not providing basic educational opportunities for large segments of its **rural youth**. Many of them are being denied a high school education. This is unfair to them and to the state. Only one other state, Kentucky, has fewer farm boys between the ages 16-17 attending high school than Minnesota.

Because:

The problem of securing and retaining **competent teachers** is becoming increasingly urgent. 16,000 Minnesota teachers have left their profession since Pearl Harbor. About 1/3 of these went into military service. Only a few are returning. They are finding more remunerative employment in other fields—this, at a time when enrollments are increasing and educational services must be expanded.

HOW WILL THIS BILL IMPROVE OUR EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM?

1. Does it offer anything new in the way of approach to the problem? . . . Yes, by basing State Aid on actual present costs (\$110) of pupil instruction in average daily attendance (ADA), it guarantees for the first time an opportunity for a basic minimum education to every child in the state.
2. Does it lessen the complexity of our present State Aid Program? . . . Yes, by reducing the number of state aids from 40 to 17.
3. Does it provide for more equitable distribution of state aids? . . . Yes, by giving to school districts a flat sum as a BASIC or "birthright" aid for each child; by giving an additional EQUALIZATION aid to those districts without sufficient taxable property to maintain the minimum standards of education with the help of the basic aid only.

4. Does it offer specific help with rural school problems? . . . Yes, it requires all districts to provide free transportation for non-resident H.S. pupils (the district will be entitled to reimbursement as transportation aid). Each district is made responsible for educating its pupils through high school. The State will give adjusted equalization aid to ungraded rural districts not maintaining high schools for this purpose.
5. Will it raise the general educational standards of the State? . . . Yes, all schools receiving state aid will be required: 1) to be in session at least 9 months, 2) to provide free text books, and 3) to use all of the \$110 for maintenance and none for capital outlay (building program and equipment, etc.) or debt service.
6. Does it make any specific requirement regarding teachers' salaries? . . . Yes, at least 65% of the \$110 per pupil maintenance cost must be allocated to the salaries of instructional staff. This should help provide better salaries for teachers and attract more capable people into the teaching profession.

SOME FACTS AND FIGURES—IF YOU WANT THEM:

1. The average cost of education today is \$110 per pupil in average daily attendance (ADA). Kindergarten costs $\frac{1}{2}$ as much as elementary; H. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ times as much. Therefore, all aids will be based on a so-called "pupil unit."

| | | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| Elementary | = 1 | pupil unit |
| Kindergarten | = $\frac{1}{2}$ | pupil unit |
| H. S. | = $\frac{1}{2}$ | pupil unit |
 2. Basic aid is \$50 per pupil unit in ADA to all public schools in the State meeting minimum standards. (This includes apportionment from interest on Permanent School Fund as provided in State Constitution.)
 3. Equalization aid — In those districts that cannot raise the \$60 difference between the basic aid of \$50 and the required \$110, additional aid will be given, ranging from none in districts with assessed valuation of \$2000 or more per resident pupil unit in ADA — to the entire \$60 in those having less than \$100 such valuation, with a higher adjustment for ungraded elementary districts sending pupils to H. S.
 4. Emergency aid is money paid by the State (upon direction of State Board of Education only) to districts in distress because of calamity, high tax delinquency, excessive debts, etc.
 5. The bill will continue special aid for such things as education of handicapped children, transportation, and the matching of federal funds.
 6. The approximate cost of financing this plan will be a total of \$29,000,000 annually. The amount appropriated for education by the last State Legislature was about \$23,000,000. The estimated income from the Permanent and Income Tax School Funds for the year 1947-48 is \$20,500,000.
- The bill proposes to use all income tax receipts for school aids.

This bill is the result of more than a year's intensive study, debate, and earnest effort on the part of a state-wide committee (made up of educators, public officials, legislators, and representatives of labor and other interested groups) appointed by Governor Thye to work out a simpler and fairer system of state aids for schools. It represents a big step forward. Together with other legislation to revise our assessment system and reorganize school districts, this bill would give us a sound and equitable basis of state support for an improved educational system.

HOW YOU CAN HELP:

Study the bill; understand it; and then write Gov. Luther H. Youngdahl, Hon. A. L. Almen, Chairman of Senate Education Committee, Hon. E. B. Herseeth, House Education Committee (all at the State Capitol, St. Paul), and your own State Legislators. A penny postcard will do the job. DO IT NOW!

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

832 Lumber Exchange Building, Minneapolis 1, Minnesota

JANUARY 20, 1947



THE PLATFORM

The Platform consists of governmental issues and specific legislation to which the League has given sustained attention through the years. The League may resume support of any such issues or specific legislation whenever the State Board shall decide that active work is needed for (a) the preservation, improvement or enforcement of legislation previously enacted into law, or (b) the passage of any such legislation not previously enacted into law.

CHILD WELFARE:

Regulation of employment of children in street trades
Acceptance by legislature of Sheppard-Towner Maternity and Infancy Act
Increased maximum mother's allowance
Reimbursement of counties for 1/3 of their expenditures under Mother's Allowance Law
Raised marriageable age of girls from 15 to 16, except with approval of juvenile court judge
Appropriation of \$43,000 a year for infan-
cy-maternity work, nearly compensating for withdrawal of federal aid
Prohibited theatrical employment of children under 10 years of age (The "Stage Child" Bill)
Ratified Child Labor Amendment
Included girls as well as boys up to age 21 under minimum wage law
Aid to Dependent Children
(Legislation covering all of these items passed)

STATUS OF WOMEN:

Limited Work week of women in industry to 54 hours (Passed)
Made women eligible for jury service (Passed)
Removed discrimination against employment of women in public services because of marital status, through:
(1) Opposition to amendment to Teacher Tenure Law proposing abolition of all married teachers (Killed)
(2) Opposition to 2 bills and 2 resolutions making possible discharge of married women from public employment (Killed)

SOCIAL PROBLEMS AFFECTING GENERAL WELFARE:

Improved marriage laws - 5-day waiting period between application for a marriage license and its issuance (Passed)
Adequate lay representation on Welfare Boards (Passed)

SOCIAL PROBLEMS AFFECTING GENERAL WELFARE

(Continued):

Permissive Legislation to enable Minnesota to participate in the Federal Public Housing Program (Passed)
Extension of Public Health Services, including:
Larger Units of Public Health Services (Passed by Sen. but not by House)
The Public Health Nursing Bill (Passed)
Merit provision in Minnesota Unemployment Compensation Act relating to administration, personnel (Passed)

IMPROVED EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES:

Minimum school year increased from 6 to 8 months (Passed)
Enforced compulsory school attendance (Passed)
Secured physical education in all schools (Passed)
Revised State Aids to Schools (Passed)
Secured Teacher Tenure Law for cities of first class (Passed)
Reorganization of State Teachers' Retirement Fund (Passed)
Reorganization of School Units
Secured survey for reorganization of School Districts in each County (Passed)

INCREASED EFFICIENCY IN ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNMENT:

Appointed Interim Com. on Reorganization of State Departments (Passed)
Established a Legislative Research Committee (Passed)
Provided equitable assessment of property through creation of office of Supervisor of Assessments or County Assessor for each County (Passed)
A State Civil Service System (Passed)
Ratification of "Lame Duck" amendment (Ratification by Minnesota of 20th amendment to Constitution of the United States) (Passed)

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

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1946-1947

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STATE GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH BULLETIN NO. 21—DECEMBER, 1947

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

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JAN 14 1948

The Record of the 1947 Minnesota State Legislature

Issued by

THE MINNESOTA INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH, INC.
SAINT PAUL 1, MINNESOTA



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Section I—Summary Analysis of Appropriations

An important job of every session of the legislature is to authorize the amount of money that each agency of government can spend during the next two fiscal years. This fiscal duty was of great importance in 1947 since the full effects of the post-war needs were present, plus a price level for salaries, supplies and service that was higher than was ever experienced before.

The 1947 Legislature did not disappoint early forecasts of a new high level in proposed spending. In fact, the needs of the various state agencies as to salaries, supplies, equipment, services and buildings were provided for. Many activities were expanded and an unusually large number of new functions of government was assumed by the state.

Appropriations 27.2% Higher

Appropriations from current receipts, surplus funds and from borrowing totaled \$176,064,248 for the next two year period. This total is \$47,960,206 or 27.2% higher than was authorized two years ago. The new appropriation total of \$176,064,248 was made up of \$138,991,544 from tax and surplus revenue sources (includes \$1,839,934 deficiency appropriations) and \$17,972,704 for buildings and improvements from borrowed funds.

Large Building Program Authorized

Appropriations amounting to \$17,972,704 were authorized for buildings and are to be financed by bonds. This building program is \$10,000,000 larger than was authorized two years ago. There was urgent need of many new buildings merely to catch up with improvements that were postponed during the war but some of the increase in amount was due to much higher cost of construction.

The building program included \$6,933,000 for the University, \$2,604,704 for the teachers colleges, \$6,785,000 for various state hospitals and institutions, a second grant of \$750,000 for a Mayo Memorial Medical Research building, \$900,000 in state aid for constructing local airports and \$1,109,704 to supplement appropriations for buildings made in 1941, 1943 and 1945. The latter amount was necessary due to higher building cost. If appropriations of previous legislatures from current tax receipts and bond issues for capital improvements are added to the above allowances, a \$32,026,860 over-all building program is available. See Appendix A for detailed analysis.

Operation Appropriations 31.4% Higher

Total appropriations for current operation other than borrowing, were \$37,790,502 greater than were authorized in 1945 (\$120,301,042 to \$158,091,544). This is an increase of 31.4%.

We have analyzed the six major appropriation and twenty miscellaneous laws which authorized spending. The analysis is presented on a functional basis and is shown in the accompanying Table I. An analysis of appropriations by statutes and funds is shown in a table in the Appendix.

Major Increases

It will be noted from Table I that the large increases in amounts for operation are \$26,538,721 for

"Education", \$2,496,637 for "Development and Conservation of Natural Resources", and \$5,364,113 for "Public Welfare". The largest percentage increases are 68.5% for "Education", 36.9% for "Health and Sanitation" and 31.6% for "Development and Conservation of Natural Resources."

In the following pages we are discussing only the major and significant increases.

HIGHLIGHTS REAPPROPRIATIONS

State Aids Increased Materially

The main factor in the large increase for current operation is due primarily to larger grants or state aids to local units of government. See Table II.

The over-all assistance to local units of government both by appropriation and automatic authorization will be \$123,291,999 for the new two year period as against \$90,741,779 for the last biennial period. This is an increase of \$32,550,220 or 35.9%. In fact 68% of the total increase for all purposes is accounted for by the larger authorization for state aid.

The main items accounting for the big boost in state aids were increases of \$19,681,800 for local schools, \$2,596,175 to counties for social security or public welfare, \$11,200,000 new shared taxes to municipalities.

Large Aids May Create Tax Problems

This expanded aid program, at least for schools, is to be financed quite largely out of surplus funds which will not be available in 1949.

School aids amounting to over \$29,000,000 (apportionment or trust fund aid excluded) per year are to be financed from income tax receipts. Such receipts are estimated by the Department of Taxation at 24 million dollars per year during the next biennial period. It may be necessary to dip into the surplus which was \$28,000,000 on July 1, 1947. This raises some serious problems of taxation since state aids once granted are rarely, if ever, reduced by a legislature. In other words, this new level of spending for state aids may be here to stay. This will create a new tax problem of no small proportions when surpluses have been exhausted.

New School Aid System Provided

State financial assistance for local schools was revamped by the 1947 Legislature. Chapter 633. The number of aids was reduced from 40 to 18, thus greatly simplifying the aid system. School aids were also increased materially being \$19,681,800 higher than for the last two years (\$47,135,540 to \$66,815,340).

There are two continuing appropriations for school aids, namely, the \$10 per child income tax distribution amounting to approximately \$4,970,000 per year and the annual distribution of \$3,500,000 from the school trust funds. The former distribution is based on the school census. With these two items plus the appropriations authorized by the 1947 Legislature, school aids will total \$32,444,600 for 1947-

Table I
FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF APPROPRIATIONS BY THE
54TH AND 55TH LEGISLATURES
Exclusive of Borrowing and Continuing Mill Levy Appropriations

| | Appropriations by the 54th Legislature | 54th Legislature | Increase or Decrease | | Appropriations by the 55th Legislature | 55th Legislature | Increase or Decrease |
|--|--|---------------------|----------------------------|---|--|---------------------|----------------------------|
| General Government | \$ 9,154,447 | \$ 9,394,709 | \$ 240,262 | Maintaining Highway Division | 44,378,187 | 49,742,389 | \$ 5,364,113 |
| Legislature | 1,189,000 | 888,787 | -299,213 | State Highway Department | 686,002 | 1,148,088 | 462,086 |
| Legislative Research Committee | | | | Highway Laboratory Building | 75,000 | — | -75,000 |
| Executive | 64,339 | 67,000 | 2,661 | at University | 300,000 | 100,000 | -200,000 |
| Finance (Auditor, Treasurer, Public Examiner, etc.) | 873,863 | 888,508 | 14,645 | (Highway Expenditures are not from dedicated funds.) | | | |
| Assessment and Collection of Revenue (Dept. of Taxation, Motor Vehicle Division) | 8,151,495 | 4,418,937 | -3,732,558 | Public Welfare | 44,378,187 | 49,742,389 | \$ 5,364,113 |
| Law (Attorney General) | 229,425 | 280,999 | 51,573 | Administration | 486,002 | 1,148,088 | 662,086 |
| Commissioner of Administration | 426,641 | 432,528 | 5,887 | Institution Contingent Fund | — | — | — |
| Civil Service Commission | 275,186 | 335,319 | 60,133 | War Veterans Aid (Soldiers Home, etc.) | 984,182 | 1,180,553 | 196,371 |
| Secretary of State | 45,421 | 60,257 | 14,836 | Support of Aged | 17,055,919 | 18,196,859 | 1,140,940 |
| Judicial | 1,106,430 | 1,518,429 | 411,999 | Aid to Dependent Children | 2,769,505 | 3,115,955 | 346,450 |
| Capitol Approach - Veterans Service Bldg. | 1,000,000 | — | -1,000,000 | Care of the Blind | 821,000 | 711,623 | -109,377 |
| Other General Gov't - Public Building | 760,539 | 1,079,716 | 319,177 | Children under Guardianship | 100,000 | 200,000 | 100,000 |
| Protection to Person & Property | 8,984,331 | 9,479,354 | 495,023 | Care of Dependent and Neglected Children | 113,000 | 219,106 | 106,106 |
| State Police & Fire Marshal | 127,032 | 1,395,085 | 1,268,053 | Special Hospital, etc. | 11,568,459 | 17,077,410 | 5,508,951 |
| Militia and Armories | 1,247,395 | 1,237,372 | -10,023 | Correctional Institutions and Prison | 2,769,023 | 4,965,115 | 2,196,092 |
| Regulation of Financial Institutions and Utilities (Dept. of Commerce, etc.) | 1,116,259 | 1,230,545 | 114,286 | Deferred Building Fund | 5,000,000 | — | -5,000,000 |
| Grain Inspection | 617,845 | 720,448 | 102,603 | Relief - Civilian and Veterans Service Building at State Prison | 2,570,000 | 2,440,000 | -130,000 |
| Protection of Labor (Industrial Com.) | 90,920 | 145,950 | 55,030 | Emergency Flood Relief | — | 25,000 | 25,000 |
| Labor Conciliator | 220,919 | 277,444 | 56,525 | Youth Conservation Commission | — | 125,000 | 125,000 |
| Regulation of Liquor Traffic and Other Activities | 750,000 | 800,000 | 50,000 | Society for Prevention of Cruelty | 6,000 | 4,000 | -2,000 |
| Aid to Fire Departments | 238,858 | 323,737 | 84,879 | Education | 43,296,767 | 71,599,438 | \$ 28,302,671 |
| Drivers License Bureau | 954,915 | 1,174,984 | 219,969 | Department of Education - Administration | 430,400 | 630,515 | 200,115 |
| Forest Fire Protection | 2,811,546 | 2,317,363 | -494,183 | Historical Society | 172,861 | 173,092 | 231 |
| Health and Sanitation | 740,081 | 1,115,623 | 375,542 | Schools Blind and Deaf | 740,813 | 944,558 | 203,745 |
| Department of Health (Administration) | 1,246,600 | 1,816,000 | 569,400 | University of Minnesota - Maintenance | 8,560,000 | 16,174,496 | 7,614,496 |
| Medical Research - University | 1,001,478 | 1,277,230 | 275,752 | University of Minnesota - Institute of Child Welfare and Psychopathic Dept. | 220,000 | 288,000 | 68,000 |
| University Hospital | 261,000 | 281,000 | 20,000 | University of Minnesota - Duluth T. College | 2,512,182 | 2,639,284 | 127,102 |
| Public Health Nursing | 740,000 | 800,000 | 60,000 | Aid to Local Schools | 22,818,902 | 49,569,450 | 26,750,548 |
| Aid to County Sanatoria | — | — | — | Special Aid to School Districts | 210,000 | 213,875 | 3,875 |
| Development and Conservation of Natural Resources | 7,888,000 | 10,394,645 | 2,506,645 | Vocational Rehabilitation of Blind | 18,700 | 27,370 | 8,670 |
| Agricultural Department | 858,642 | 1,118,146 | 259,504 | Vocational Rehabilitation of Deaf | 100,000 | 140,000 | 40,000 |
| University Extension Service | 320,000 | 484,000 | 164,000 | Teachers Retirement Fund | 25,000 | 50,000 | 25,000 |
| — Agriculture | 970,977 | 1,379,550 | 408,573 | Scholarship in High School Interim Commission on Higher Education | 12,500 | 15,000 | 2,500 |
| Livestock Development at University | 80,000 | 84,000 | 4,000 | Research Fund for On-the-job Training Program | — | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Drainage and Waters | 211,244 | 271,244 | 60,000 | Miscellaneous | 1,207,912 | 1,908,561 | -698,649 |
| Conservation of Forests | 237,330 | 306,054 | 68,724 | Support of Semi-State Activities (GAR) | 6,420 | 1,025 | -5,395 |
| Conservation of Game & Fish | 271,677 | 425,153 | 153,476 | Claims-General | 70,778 | 78,419 | 7,641 |
| Conservation of Lands and Minerals | 497,102 | 648,900 | 151,798 | Unclassified | 102,419 | 37,407 | -65,012 |
| Recreation-State Parks | 295,732 | 805,051 | 509,319 | Grants - Expenses Aids to Subdivisions | 250,500 | 188,000 | -62,500 |
| Dept. of Business Research and Development | 141,279 | 168,992 | 27,713 | General Contingent Fund | 60,000 | — | -60,000 |
| Tourist Bureau | 48,000 | 80,541 | 32,541 | Revolving Fund for Publishing Annotations | — | 150,000 | 150,000 |
| Minnesota Resource Commission | 30,000 | — | -30,000 | Celebration of Minnesota Centennial | — | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| General Development and Research at University | 235,000 | 278,000 | 43,000 | Comp. Fixing Boundary of State | 50,000 | 50,000 | — |
| Rural Credit Legislation | 257,882 | 127,450 | -130,432 | Interest - Temporary Borrowing | 6,800 | — | -6,800 |
| Development Aids - Fairs, Livestock, Poultry | 392,245 | 519,222 | 126,977 | Publishing Constitutional Amendments | — | — | — |
| New State Fair Building | 400,000 | — | -400,000 | | | | |
| All Other | 254,915 | 204,993 | -49,922 | | | | |
| Highways and Airways | 484,786 | 322,232 | -162,554 | | | | |
| Development of Aeronautics | 119,836 | 209,171 | 89,335 | | | | |
| Miscellaneous Claims - Highways | 16,122 | 13,161 | -2,961 | | | | |
| | | | | TOTAL | \$120,301,042 | \$158,091,544 | \$ 37,790,502 |

Note: Figures for appropriations by the 54th Legislature are those in Bulletin 17, Table I, plus appropriations contingent on availability of material and manpower. These appropriations were excluded from Bulletin 17 as their use at that time appeared improbable. A part of these appropriations has since been used and so they are included in this table.

A slight variation exists in the figures for welfare aids in Tables I and II as estimated reapportioned balances were used in Bulletin 17 while actual amounts are given in Table II.

*1—Transferred from Department of Conservation to Department of Business Research and Development.

*2—Included in State Teachers College; transferred to University of

Minnesota by the 1947 Legislature.

*3—\$150,000 of this appropriation is for special purposes in the Income Tax Division.

48 and \$34,370,740 for 1948-49. These grants can be compared with the \$24,272,872 paid in 1945-46 New Aid Policy Adopted

The new law embarks on an entirely new state aid policy. In the past the state has assumed its primary responsibility for local education to be that of assisting local school districts that were in financial difficulties and were unable to finance a school that met minimum state-wide requirements.

The new law provides for a basic grant to every child attending public schools irrespective of whether they live in rich or poor school districts. Even the largest city of the state, Minneapolis, will receive \$1,600,000 more state aid than it obtained formerly. This new policy is labelled "foundation aid."

Two Major Aids Provided For

The new aid law provides for two major aids, namely, "basic" and "equalization". The \$10 income tax aid and the distribution of earnings of the trust funds (apportionment aid) are not repealed but are modified in such a way as to make them a part of the \$50 basic aid plan. Aids for transportation were increased to some extent while aids for special classes for handicapped children, aids to the few communities with large holdings of railroad property, high school teacher training and vocational aids were continued. Emergency aid for distressed school districts was increased to \$500,000 per year but its allocation was transferred from the Governor's Advisory Committee to the State Board of Education.

New Qualifications Provided
Three new qualifications for aids are included. All schools must operate for nine months, supply free textbooks and spend 65% of all maintenance costs for teacher salaries, unless these expenditures exceed \$100 exclusive of transportation costs. These provisions will insure to all children a higher minimum type of education.

Basic Aid Equalization Aids

In allocating "basic" and "equalization aids," the denominator used is a pupil unit. Pupil units for each resident pupil in average daily attendance include one-quarter pupil unit for each kindergarten pupil; one pupil unit for each elementary pupil in elementary schools; one and one-half pupil units for each pupil in seventh and eighth grades in secondary schools and in junior high schools or six year high schools and all other pupils in secondary schools.

Basic Aid
Basic aid is a sum obtained by multiplying the total number of pupil units of the district by \$50. "Basic" aid is so defined as to include aid from the school income tax fund for each pupil 6 to 16 years of age attending public schools and the amount distributed from the trust fund income thus in effect making these two aids an actual part of the \$50 basic grant. School districts having a large number of children attending private schools will not be penalized under the new aid law since they will continue to receive the \$10 for such children under the income tax school law.

Equalization Aid

"Equalization" aid is money paid by the state to a school district to enable it to maintain minimum standards when it is without sufficient taxable property to meet these costs. This new aid replaces what was known as "supplemental" aids under the old law. "Equalization" aid is paid only when the

assessed valuation of all taxable property of the district is less than \$2,000 for every resident pupil unit in average daily attendance of the district. Where the valuation falls below \$2,000, the equalization aid varies from \$3 for school districts with an assessed value of from \$1,900 to \$2,000 up to \$60 for school districts with an assessed valuation of less than \$100 per pupil unit. The valuations are based on the 1945 figures for all equalization aids. This was done to prevent schools increasing the amount of aid by inducing assessors to reduce arbitrarily the assessed valuation.

High School Tuition

The new aid law reduces substantially the state's responsibility for high school tuition aid. Under the old law the state granted \$63 tuition aid for all non-resident high school students. Tuition aid now runs from a minimum of \$15 to \$90 in low assessment districts. The local share of this expense will not be borne by the resident district but will be paid by the county auditor from a levy on all property of districts without a high school. In effect this broadens the tax base in the county for this type of aid. This change places urban and rural taxpayers more nearly on the same basis in supporting high school education.

Non-Resident Tuition Fixed By Law

Tuition costs for non-resident elementary pupils was fixed in the law at \$110 and high school pupils at \$165 per school year. These figures are subject to readjustment by following legislatures.

Transportation Aids

Transportation aid for isolated pupils and crippled children was continued. Aid to consolidated districts for transportation or board of resident pupils was raised from \$36 to \$40 per pupil. Counties are authorized to pay transportation or board and lodging not to exceed one and one-half times the amount of state aid. The state will reimburse the county for this transportation not to exceed \$40 per pupil per year. In a district which does not maintain an area technical school or vocational classes a resident pupil may attend such school in another district under the same conditions.

In a school district which transports its elementary pupils to another district and pays tuition for them, the state will reimburse the district for one-half the expense of transporting the pupils, but not more than \$18 per year per pupil. This will cost the state government approximately \$500,000 per year. It is contended that this provision will encourage the closing of hundreds of small schools, thus saving far more than it costs.

Cities Assisted For First Time

The next largest increase in aids shown on the table is for municipalities. Cities, towns and villages are to share approximately one third of the receipts of the new cigarette tax and the enlarged liquor, wine and beer tax. The distribution is made on the basis of population. The amount is estimated at \$11,200,000 for the two year period. This is the first time in many years that the legislature has given any consideration to the fiscal difficulties of the cities. For further discussion see Section II on "Taxation".

Social Security Aids Increased

Grants for old age assistance and dependent children were increased for the biennial period. This was due to raising the limitations on maximum

Table II
COMPARISON OF CURRENT AND CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS FOR GRANTS-IN-AID TO POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS
BY THE STATE OF MINNESOTA
FOR THE 1946-1947 AND THE 1948-1949 BIENNIAL PERIODS

| | 1946 | 1947 | Total | 1948 | 1949 | Total | Increase or Decrease |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|----------------------|
| Protection to Person and Property | \$ 375,000 | \$ 375,000 | \$ 750,000 | \$ 400,000 | \$ 400,000 | \$ 800,000 | \$ 50,000 |
| Aid to fire departments | 250,000 | 250,000 | 500,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 500,000 | 50,000 |
| Surfact, firemen's relief | 125,000 | 125,000 | 250,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 200,000 | 50,000 |
| Health and Sanitation | 424,832 | 370,000 | 794,832 | 335,000 | 325,000 | 660,000 | 114,832 |
| Public health nursing | 171,500 | 171,500 | 343,000 | 214,000 | 214,000 | 428,000 | 85,000 |
| Development and Conservation of Natural Resources | 11,565,423 | 11,565,423 | 23,130,846 | 11,724,750 | 12,147,500 | 23,872,250 | 741,404 |
| County agents | 9,974,161 | 9,974,161 | 19,948,322 | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 20,000,000 | 2,025,678 |
| Game, fish and game grounds | 35,000 | 35,000 | 70,000 | 35,000 | 35,000 | 70,000 | — |
| Wolf and fox | 5,000 | 5,000 | 10,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 10,000 | — |
| Bear bounties | 5,000 | 5,000 | 10,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 10,000 | — |
| Public Welfare | 9,974,161 | 9,974,161 | 19,948,322 | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 20,000,000 | 2,025,678 |
| General Hospital at University | 1,194,771 | 1,194,771 | 2,389,542 | 1,450,000 | 1,450,000 | 2,900,000 | 710,458 |
| Care, relief, and support of dependent children | 7,883,967 | 7,883,967 | 15,767,934 | 800,000 | 800,000 | 1,600,000 | 816,066 |
| Old age assistance (new) | 460,423* | 460,423* | 920,846 | 705,000 | 705,000 | 1,410,000 | 489,154 |
| Direct relief to counties | 460,423* | 460,423* | 920,846 | 705,000 | 705,000 | 1,410,000 | 489,154 |
| Education | 47,133,540 | 47,133,540 | 94,267,080 | 34,444,600 | 34,444,600 | 68,889,200 | 19,851,880 |
| Aid to schools | 11,133,540 | 11,133,540 | 22,267,080 | 24,111,500 | 24,111,500 | 48,223,000 | 16,885,460 |
| Aid to distressed school districts | 80,000 | 80,000 | 160,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 100,000 | — |
| Aid to distressed school districts | 200,000 | 200,000 | 400,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 20,000 | 380,000 |
| Gross earnings tax aid | 178,000 | 178,000 | 356,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 300,000 | 156,000 |
| Summer school for crippled children | 178,000 | 178,000 | 356,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 300,000 | 156,000 |
| Deficiency school aid credits tax | 875,391 | 875,391 | 1,750,782 | 3,375,000 | 3,375,000 | 6,750,000 | 4,974,609 |
| To replace one mill school tax | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 4,900,000 | 4,900,000 | 9,800,000 | 7,800,000 |
| General school fund apportionment | 4,394,655 | 4,394,655 | 8,789,310 | 9,734,532 | 9,734,532 | 19,469,064 | 10,679,754 |
| Replacement of one mill levy for road and bridge | 5,828,373 | 5,828,373 | 11,656,746 | 9,001,000 | 9,001,000 | 18,002,000 | 6,345,254 |
| Highways | 951,985 | 951,985 | 1,903,970 | 1,746,000 | 1,746,000 | 3,492,000 | 1,588,030 |
| One third gas tax | 1,692,838 | 1,692,838 | 3,385,676 | 6,933,450 | 6,933,450 | 13,866,900 | 10,481,224 |
| General | 60,000 | 60,000 | 120,000 | 60,000 | 60,000 | 120,000 | — |
| Gross earnings tax to cities | 25,000 | 25,000 | 50,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 60,000 | 10,000 |
| Gross earnings tax to counties | 48,000 | 48,000 | 96,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 60,000 | — |
| Gross earnings tax to towns | 100,000 | 100,000 | 200,000 | 45,000 | 45,000 | 90,000 | — |
| Aid to distressed towns | 1,695,822 | 1,695,822 | 3,391,644 | 3,375,000 | 3,375,000 | 6,750,000 | 358,356 |
| Cigarette tax apportionment to local subdivision | 842,102 | 842,102 | 1,684,204 | 3,375,000 | 3,375,000 | 6,750,000 | 5,065,796 |
| Liquor tax apportionment to municipalities | 9,785 | 9,785 | 19,570 | 10,400 | 10,400 | 20,800 | 1,225 |
| Cooperative rural electric tax | 30,323 | 30,323 | 60,646 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 30,000 | — |
| Inheritance taxes | 14,232 | 14,232 | 28,464 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 30,000 | 1,536 |
| State forest fund | 2,666 | 2,666 | 5,332 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 4,000 | — |
| State forest fund county portion | 2,666 | 2,666 | 5,332 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 4,000 | — |
| TOTAL | \$42,272,872 | \$46,512,509 | \$88,785,381 | \$61,172,271 | \$62,119,725 | \$123,291,996 | \$32,509,725 |

*Actual expenditures for 1946.

Source: 1947-1949 Budget, State of Minnesota.

grants. This action was to offset higher costs of living and to match higher federal grants.

Maximum Old Age Assistance Grants Increased

The maximum old age assistance limitation was increased from \$40 to \$50 effective July 1, 1947 but continuing only to March 31, 1951. The prohibition against granting relief to a recipient of old age assistance is waived for the same period of time. This state maximum of \$50 compares with the federal maximum of \$45. The federal government agrees to match funds up to \$45 and also pays \$10 of the first \$15 granted. The state and counties now carry any amount in excess of \$45.

The state appropriated \$18,106,859 for this item (\$8,655,724 for fiscal 1948 and \$9,451,135 for fiscal 1949), an increase of \$1,222,892 or 6.6% over appropriations for this item in the preceding biennium. Total payments for old age assistance are estimated at approximately \$27,000,000 for 1948 and \$29,500,000 for 1949, with the federal government paying approximately \$14,300,000 the first year and \$15,600,000 the second, the counties paying approximately \$3,700,000 the first year and \$4,000,000 the second year.

Aid To Dependent Children

The maximum allotment of aid to dependent children was increased from \$40 to \$50 for the first child, from \$16 to \$20 for the second child, and from \$12 to \$15 for each additional child in the same home. These amounts are higher than the matching federal grants. The federal government now pays two-thirds of the first \$9 per child, plus one-half of such additional assistance as does not exceed \$24 for the first and \$15 for each subsequent child in the family. The appropriation for aid to dependent children for the 1948-1949 biennium amounted to \$3,110,900 (\$1,459,000 for 1948 and \$1,651,900 for 1949) which exceeded the appropriation for the preceding biennium by \$346,129 or 12.5%.

Total aid payments for this purpose by all units of government are estimated at approximately \$4,800,000 for 1948 and \$5,500,000 for 1949. Of this amount it is estimated that the federal government will pay \$2,400,000 for 1948 and \$2,700,000 in 1949. The counties' share is estimated at approximately \$1,000,000 each year.

Aid For County Nurses

A new aid law for county nurses was provided involving the payment of \$1,500 per year for partial payment of the cost of a nurse in each county. The payments to the counties are to be made by the State Board of Health and will total \$261,000 for the two year period.

Salary Increases A Large Factor

Higher salaries for state employees totaling \$7,000,000 were authorized for the biennium and this accounts for a large part of the increases listed on Table I. The increase will average 20% over July 1, 1945 salaries. This adjustment is intended to take care of higher costs of living and to equal wage and salary practices in private employment.

The new salary plan was prepared by the Civil Service Department but was liberalized to some extent by the legislature. A provision of the act permits an adjustment upwards and downwards during the next few years as the cost of living shifts upwards or downwards. If the cost of living index rises much more an automatic salary increase will

be due for the next fiscal year. It is believed that sufficient funds were appropriated to take care of this increase.

Salaries Of State Officials Raised

Increases in salaries were also granted for the top administrative offices of the state: the governor, \$8,500 to \$12,000; supreme court chief justice, \$10,000 to \$12,000; associate justices, \$9,500 to \$11,000; district judges, \$7,000 to \$8,000. Most department heads were raised to \$7,500 per year, with the commissioner of taxation, highway and administration (business manager) raised to \$8,500. These salary increases are in recognition of the need for attracting qualified men to the top administrative positions in the state government. These increases are not permanent, being only for the two-year period.

Blind Assistance Liberalized

The requirements for aid to the blind were liberalized in a number of respects. Residence in this state for eligibility is decreased from nine years to one year and the minimum age limit was reduced from 21 to 18 years. The latter provision follows the present practice of other states. The amount of assistance received in the form of public relief is no longer excludable. The state may also pay an amount for reasonable funeral expenses for the blind, not exceeding \$100. There is no maximum limit to the amount of aid a state may grant a recipient but the federal government will match only up to \$45, paying \$10 for the first \$15 granted. The counties do not contribute to this expense. The legislature appropriated \$711,628 for this purpose for the 1948-1949 biennium, an increase of \$190,628 or 36.6% over the appropriation for the preceding biennium.

Rural Credits Reduced

The only important decrease in appropriations occurred in the Rural Credit Department. The Rural Credit appropriation decreased from \$257,853 for the 1946-1947 biennium to \$117,489 for the 1948-1949 biennium, a decrease of \$140,364 or 54.4%. In order to speed its liquidation, this division was transferred to the Banking Department by the legislature which appointed the commissioner of banks ex officio the conservator of rural credit, with all rights, powers, and duties previously vested in the Rural Credit Bureau.

Observance Of Minnesota's Centennial

The 1947 Legislature authorized and directed the Minnesota Historical Society to make plans for the observance and celebration in the year 1949 of the hundredth anniversary of the act establishing the territorial government of Minnesota (March 3, 1849). Chapter 332. Such plans are to include "patriotic and educational meetings, pageants, exhibitions of state resources and products, exhibitions depicting the growth of Minnesota for 100 years, services in the honor of those Minnesotans who have rendered distinguished service to the state in war and peace, entertainments and programs of any nature befitting the occasion and such other means and methods of observing such centennial as the Minnesota Historical Society may see fit." An appropriation of \$50,000 in fiscal 1947-48 and \$100,000 in fiscal 1948-49 was made to the Minnesota Historical Society for this purpose.

Veterans' Relief Broadened

Relief appropriations increased from \$2,270,000 in the preceding biennium to \$2,440,000 for the

1948-1949 biennium. Of this latter amount, \$1,000,000 is for veterans' relief and is to be administered by the Commissioner of Veterans' Affairs.

The Commissioner of Veterans' Affairs is authorized to broaden the requirements for relief to veterans from the \$1,250,000 appropriation of 1945 (continued by Chapter 176, Laws of 1947). He is authorized to grant up to \$250 for tools and equipment for use in trade or business and other rehabilitation expenses. Relief provisions are continued.

The same chapter liberalizes benefits provided from the \$1,250,000 appropriation of 1945 (continued) for education of soldiers by including children of soldiers who died in service. The amount is limited to \$250 in any one calendar year. Federal grants for similar purposes must have been exhausted before state funds are available.

Appropriation For Disaster Relief

Chapter 572 appropriates \$300,000 from the general revenue fund to the governor for expenditure after consultation with the legislative advisory committee as grants to counties, municipalities, towns, and other governmental subdivisions for disaster relief. It may be spent for reconstruction and repair of bridges and highways, public buildings, cleaning out ditches, and other personal relief purposes. This legislation develops a new policy of aiding local units of government in the case of a disaster.

University Of Minnesota

The University of Minnesota received the largest appropriation in its history (\$16,462,496), an in-

crease of \$7,592,496 or 85.6% over the preceding biennial period. This increase took into account an 80% increase in student enrollment. It also permitted the equalization of salaries of the University's civil service with those of the state civil service and provided a 15% increase in salaries for all teaching employees.

New Activities At University

Provision was made for a new veterinary college at the University of Minnesota. An appropriation of \$200,000 for each year of the biennium was authorized for operation and a new building for this college was also authorized.

Many appropriations for research projects were increased and the 1947 Legislature also authorized the establishment of a new agricultural research branch at Rosemount. An appropriation of \$50,000 each year was provided. The Rosemount site was used as a powder plant by the Federal government during the war. It was given to the University by the Federal government about six months ago.

The Duluth Teachers College was made a branch of the University. The property and the current appropriation of \$545,643 were transferred.

Other Significant Increases

There are a few other significant increases that need to be mentioned. Those interested in hunting and fishing will be interested in the \$508,025 increase for game farms and \$808,324 increase to expand fish hatcheries. The Conservation Department is given \$20,000 to employ competent foresters to advise owners of forest lands.

TABLE III
THE TWO YEAR APPROPRIATION FOR NEW SERVICES

| | 1948-1949 Appropriation |
|--|----------------------------|
| Legislative Research Committee | \$ 57,000 |
| Minnesota State Archives Commission | 20,500 |
| Department of Business Research and Development | 70,000*1 |
| Youth Conservation Commission | 125,000 |
| Interim Commission on State Constitution | 12,000 |
| Interim Commission on Highways | 20,000 |
| Commission to study higher education in Minnesota | 10,000 |
| Survey for reorganization of local school districts | 50,000 |
| Collection of cigarette tax. Department of Taxation | 195,000 |
| Rate Division, Commissioner of Insurance | 63,948 |
| Department of Education—visual aids and film service | 10,000 |
| Forestry advice to forest owners | 20,000 |
| State Tree Planting | 42,500 |
| Revolving fund for "on the job" training program for veterans | 15,000 |
| Celebration of Minnesota Centennial | 150,000 |
| Aid to county nurses | 261,000 |
| Agricultural Research at Rosemount—University | 100,000 |
| Highway Laboratory Building at University | 100,000 |
| Training in Conservation at University | 10,000 |
| New University Branch at Duluth | 11,200,000 |
| Aid to municipalities (shared taxes) | 400,000*2 |
| Operating a new Veterinary College—University | 750,000*3 |
| Operating a new Farm School at Waseca—University | 750,000*3 |
| Mayo Memorial Building—University | 85,000*3 |
| Tuberculosis Building at Anoka | 8,295,000*4 |
| New buildings for senile patients at Willmar, St. Peter, Rochester, Fergus Falls, and Moose Lake | 800,000 |
| Emergency Flood Relief | |
| | \$13,113,046 |

Many of these items are discussed at greater length in Section IV while the others are commented on below.

*1—In addition to this amount the appropriation \$165,392 for the Tourist Bureau and \$39,541 for the Minnesota Resources Commission were transferred to this new department.

*2—A new building was authorized for the Veterinary College from bond funds, the amount subject to discretion of Board of Regents.

*3—From borrowing.

*4—From 1945 Deferred Building Fund.

Bang's disease eradication among cattle was increased \$125,000.

Dependent and neglected children will be better taken care of by an increase of \$107,766 or 96.2% for this purpose.

Part of the increase for special state hospitals was due to the addition of 57 attendants, nurses and physicians at the state's seven mental hospitals. This authorization was an initial attempt to improve the medical treatment of the patients of our various state institutions.

Many New Activities Authorized

Although higher salaries, sizable increases for supplies and material, increased aids to local sub-

divisions, and increased welfare aids were large factors accounting for the greatly increased appropriations, an appreciable amount of many increases was due to the entrance of state government into new fields of activities. The 1947 Legislature authorized more new activities than any recent legislature. We are presenting these items in a list in Table III, page 9. They result in a total of \$18,113,046 for the biennial period. A few items are for new buildings out of borrowed funds but as these buildings are completed they will require appropriations for operation and maintenance in the following years. Many of these items are discussed at greater length in Section III.

Section II—Changes in State Tax System

In spite of the increase in appropriations amounting to approximately \$24,000,000 per year no general revision of the tax system of Minnesota was made by the 1947 Legislature, though a new cigarette tax was enacted and liquor taxes more than doubled. It was possible to by-pass the tax problem and still balance the budget, due to the fact that the state treasury finds itself with record receipts from existing tax sources and with sizable surpluses in various funds. In other words, the Legislature determined to finance the spending program for the next two years quite largely by dipping into these surpluses. If these balances are used up during the current biennium and if approximately the same spending level is continued, then an expansion of the tax system of the state is probable in 1949.

Taxation A Major Problem Throughout Session

Taxation was recognized as a major problem during the entire session. So long as the proposed soldiers' bonus bill was alive (and it was not disposed of until the final day) the tax problem was foremost in the minds of the legislators. Many tax proposals were considered to finance the bonus, such as a retail sales tax, a gross income tax similar to that in Indiana, a 5% surtax on all present taxes, a state monopoly on the wholesaling of liquor, and even the old standby—an additional state property tax. A majority in the House agreed on the 5% surtax but this was not acceptable to the Senate since the proposal assumed that the existing state tax system was in proper proportions and entirely equitable. As a result of the disagreement as how to finance a bonus and some doubt as to its constitutionality the bonus issue will be submitted to the voters in November 1948 in the form of a constitutional amendment.

Property Taxes Reduced Slightly

Minnesota (combined state and local levies) places a greater burden on the property taxpayer than most other states. Some progress can be reported in this field as the state rate on property was reduced slightly.

The state rate of 8.05 mills on property for 1946 (collectible in 1947) was reduced to 7.09 mills in 1947. The rate may not exceed 7.50 mills for 1948 or 7.30 mills for 1949. No amount was included in these rates for "general revenue" fund purposes, being re-

served entirely for "debt service" and fixed mill levies. Homestead property will pay only for the rural credit deficiency which was 1.36 mills for the current year and under existing laws will continue at approximately that figure for many years. Chapter 629.

Cigarette Tax Adopted

The 1947 Legislature did make two key changes in the tax structure of the state, one of which was of a temporary nature. In the first place the state took one additional step into the field of sales taxes by enacting a tax of three cents per package of twenty cigarettes. It is estimated that this tax will yield approximately \$6,750,000 per year. The tax is collected through the devices of requiring all wholesalers to affix a tax stamp on each package. The stamps are sold by the Commissioner of Taxation. A wholesaler pays an annual license fee of \$100 and a jobber \$12. There is no license fee for a retailer. A distributor is allowed a discount of five per cent of the stamps purchased in order to reimburse him for the cost of affixing the stamps. Existing local cigarette licenses are not affected by the new law.

Municipalities To Share Cigarette Tax

Revenues from this tax source are shared with local units of government. One-third of the revenue will be distributed to the cities, villages, boroughs and counties according to their respective population. In making the allocation to the county, the population of the county is considered to be the population of the unincorporated portion. The allocation to the county is in lieu of any distribution to the towns due to the fact that the amounts would be too small to handle economically. It is estimated that local units will receive approximately \$2,250,000 or \$.80 per capita from this tax source while the state government will receive \$4,500,000.

Liquor Taxes Increased

Secondly, the Legislature increased the liquor and wine tax rates materially but limited the increase to a two-year period, Chapter 601. The law doubles the tax on most wines and raises the tax on other liquors from \$1 to \$2.50 per gallon. It is estimated that these higher rates will bring into the state treasury \$13,600,000. These increases fix rates higher than any other state in the union and were therefore limited to two years due to the fear that bootlegging might become a serious problem.

In compliance with the demands of the municipalities for a share of various state taxes, the legislature determined to share thirty per cent of the total proceeds of the liquor taxes. Such funds are to be set aside and apportioned semi-annually commencing February 15, 1948 to the towns, cities, villages, and boroughs on the basis of their population. It is estimated that the total amount to be shared will be approximately \$3,356,000 or \$1.20 per capita. The towns were included in this distribution as the amounts were larger than under the cigarette tax distribution.

Income Tax Changes

A few minor changes were authorized for the income tax on corporations which will reduce the revenue receipts by approximately \$175,000. Corporation dividends to another corporation were exempted up to 85%. This will reduce revenue by \$350,000. Half of this loss will be made up by a new provision providing for a maximum tax of \$10, sometimes called a filing fee (estimated to bring in \$35,000), and a reduction of the credit of \$1,000 to \$500 for each corporation. This latter change is estimated to bring in an additional \$140,000. Chapter 635.

Increase in Royalty And Occupation Tax Rates

Chapter 540 increases the royalty tax on iron ore from 10.5 to 11 per cent with the new rate placed on a permanent basis. The previous rate of 10.5 per cent had been imposed on a two-year basis, with a provision for restoration to the original 9 per cent at the end of the biennium. So in effect the legislature increased this tax two percentage points.

Chapter 542 makes a similar change in the occupation tax rate. It is estimated that \$560,000 increased receipts will be obtained from these two ore tax changes.

Labor Credit On Iron Ore Occupation Tax

Minnesota Statutes 1945, Sec. 298.02, has provided that for the purpose of increasing employment and the utilization of low grade underground and high labor cost ores a credit against the occupation tax may be allowed at the rate of 10 per cent of that part of the cost of labor employed at the mine or in the beneficiation of ore at or near the mine in any calendar year in excess of 30 cents and not in excess of 40 cents per ton, and 15 per cent of that part of the cost of labor in excess of 40 cents per ton with a maximum credit of 75 per cent of the total tax. Chapter 541 increases these figures to

40 cents and 50 cents. It also provides that instead of this credit the taxpayer may elect to receive a credit against the occupation tax of two-thirds of one per cent of the amount of tax for each one per cent of the total production of iron ore from the mine which is converted into pig iron, sponge iron, or powered iron within the limits of the state. These changes in respect to labor credits are estimated to increase the revenue by \$400,000 per year.

Auto Licenses Changed Materially

Licenses for passenger cars have been based on manufacturer's price. With rapidly changing manufacturing costs, it became difficult to compute the amount of the license for any length of time. Chapter 551 changed the basis for licensing to weight. Such weights were worked out so no material change occurs in the amount of the license for different makes and types of cars. Classification for trucks, busses, etc., were not disturbed.

Senate Given Little Time to Consider Tax Bills

Again it may be pointed out that the Senate had little opportunity to consider tax bills. The state constitution requires all tax bills to originate in the House and the result that the Senate does not consider tax bills until they have passed the House.

At the end of practically every session of the legislature there is a congestion of bills which cannot be given proper consideration. This year tax bills arrived in the Senate even later in the session than usual. In fact, the soldiers' bonus bill with the 5% surtax on existing state taxes attached to it reached the Senate on the last legal day of the session. There was little or no time for public hearings or consideration. It is not sound legislative procedure to require decision by one house on a tax bill involving many millions of dollars with only one day available for its consideration. Legislative rules and procedure should be amended to provide adequate time for both houses to consider important bills.

Some of the delay in respect to passing on tax bills is due to the late passage of the major appropriation bills. Several states, including our neighbor state of Wisconsin, permit the governor's office to prepare a single appropriation bill based on his budget and submit it to the legislature with his budget message. The bill is automatically referred to both appropriation committees so that they can start to work immediately. This procedure gives the tax committees more definite data as to revenue needs early in the session.

Section III—Legislation Affecting Organization and Methods of Operating State and Local Government in Minnesota

Improvement In Local Assessing System

The 1947 Legislature took a long step forward to improve the local tax assessing system of the state. (Chapter 531). This legislation does not abolish the town or local assessor but does give the county boards authority to improve the assessing system either by the appointment of a supervisor

of assessors or a full time county assessor. In other words, the counties must adopt one or the other system.*

This problem of inadequate local assessments has been called to the attention of the legislature for over a quarter of a century by every survey of

*Ramsey County and City of Minneapolis are excepted.

the Minnesota tax system. The importance of the property tax is apparent when it is realized that over half of the revenue—\$126,000,000 to finance governmental activities in this state comes from this source of taxation.

County Board To Appoint Supervisor

The county supervisor of assessments is to be appointed for a term of four years (the first year to commence October 1, 1947 and expire December 31, 1948). He is appointed by the county board and subject to the approval of the State Commissioner of Taxation. His salary, and that of his assistants, if any, is fixed by the county board. The nominees must be selected on the basis of ability and experience in the field of property taxation.

Powers And Duties Of Supervisor

His powers and duties are to advise, consult and assist local assessors to the end of obtaining a uniform assessment. He shall make the same data available to the boards of review and the county board of equalization. Upon request of the county board or the state commissioner of taxation, he is to make an investigation of applications for reduction of valuations and abatement or settlement of taxes.

In counties having unorganized territory he may act as the assessor for such districts.

County Assessor Position May Be Created

A county board can decide to appoint a county assessor instead of a supervisor of assessment under the same provisions as to term, salary, travel, etc. The county assessor's duties are to make all assessments based upon appraised values reported to him by the local assessors or his assistants and his own knowledge of conditions. The local assessors are not abolished but will be required only to view and appraise the value of the more simple types of property.

After two years' trial with the county assessor, the county board may return to the supervisor of assessment system.

Iowa And Nebraska Adopt County System

It is of special interest to note that the 1947 Iowa Legislature abolished the town assessing system. The new system provides that the elected county auditor shall become ex officio county assessor. Professional assessors working under the county auditor will be chosen on the basis of examinations conducted by the state tax commission. Cities with population in excess of 10,000 are exempt from the plan unless they elect to come under it.

In Nebraska the 1947 legislature abolished 962 precincts-elected assessors and substituted a full time county assessor appointed by county boards.

Local School District Reorganization

The Institute in Bulletin No. 19 had pointed out that the local school system of Minnesota was in need of a complete revision if educational results were to be improved and educational tax dollars made to do a 100% job.

This report found that for the school year ending June 30, 1945 Minnesota had 46 schools enrolling 4 or fewer pupils, 841 or 15.3% enrolling 9 or fewer pupils, 2,386 or 43.3% enrolling 14 or fewer, 3,755 or 68.1% enrolling 19 or fewer. When it is realized that specialists in rural education fix the

standard enrollment at 25 to 35 pupils, it is evident that taxpayers are wasting millions of dollars annually and obtaining a poor educational product from these rural one room schools. The same situation applies to the high schools of the state.

As the new school aid progressed through the legislative mill, members became more concerned with the possible waste of funds if something was not done about the small, wasteful school. Chapter 421 provides machinery for reorganization of school districts of the state. This act is the first positive attempt to reorganize the local school system of the state. It does not automatically reorganize local schools but gives citizens in every county interested in a more effective school system the opportunity to do something about this situation. In other words, the law is not compulsory in any sense.

Survey Committees May Be Organized In Each County

This act authorizes the creation in any county of a school survey committee of nine members. Not later than December 5, 1947, the county superintendent in each county is required to hold a public meeting of all members of the school boards within the county to consider the question of establishing such a committee. This is the only mandatory feature of the law. If a majority of the school board members voting are favorable, a school survey committee is then appointed. Five members are selected from the county commissioner districts not exclusively urban by the school board members of the county from rural school districts. Four members are selected by the urban school board members from the high school districts of the county.

Duties Of Survey Committee

The survey committee is directed to submit a tentative report with recommendations prior to September 1, 1948. After hearings and the securing of suggestions from the state commission provided by the act, a final report is prepared and submitted on or before November 1, 1948. An election on reorganization must be held in the proposed district or in the territory affected.

State Commission To Assist

A state advisory commission on school district organization to assist the county school survey committees is set up by the act. The state commission will consist of nine members appointed by the State Board of Education.

An appropriation of \$25,000 each year was made to the Department of Education to assist in these surveys and county boards are authorized to levy sufficient taxes to defray the necessary expenses of the county superintendent and county survey committee.

Commission To Study Higher Education

An additional effort to improve the educational system of the state was provided in Chapter 603. This legislation empowers the State Commissioner of Education to appoint a commission (to serve without compensation) composed of representatives of public and private colleges, school administration, and the state department of education to study the entire field of higher education, both public and private. Their report is to be filed with the Commissioner of Education.

An appropriation of \$5,000 for each year of the biennium was provided to cover necessary expenses.

Action Improving Legislative Procedure

Two steps were taken to improve the legislative procedure, namely, the creation of the Legislative Interim Committee, and the authorizing of the revisor of statutes to draft legislative bills in advance of the session. Nothing was done about reappointment, though bills were actually prepared this year and hearings were held.

Legislative Research Committee Created

The 1947 Legislature finally created a Legislative Research Committee. Such a bill had been before the legislature for the past three sessions. (Chapter 306).

The Committee is composed of nine senators and nine representatives and will employ a full time research staff who will gather factual information about complex technical problems. Written reports will be presented periodically to the legislature. An appropriation of \$25,000 for each fiscal year is provided. A compromise provision was inserted in the law which prevents the committee from making specific recommendations or actually drafting bills for presentation to the legislature. In addition, the agency is given only four years to prove its value.

New Department Of Business Created

A new department called the Department of Business Research and Development was created by this session of the legislature at the request of the governor. (Chapter 587). The department is headed by a commissioner appointed by the governor for a four year term.

This new law charges the department with the responsibility of conducting research, preparing business statistics and seeking out markets for the purpose of promoting commerce and industry in the state. This service of developing new industry in this state is to be similar in many respects to that now done for agricultural interests.

Assignment Of Police Powers

The Department also has the duty of enforcing the state laws respecting unfair, discriminatory, and other unlawful practices in business and commerce. It is also given many of the duties formerly assigned to the Postwar Council, such as the duty of assembling and coordinating information relating to public works projects, state, county, and municipal, and recommending limitations on these public works. An appropriation of \$35,000 is available for general operation plus \$25,000 transferred from the Resources Commission and \$82,576 for the tourist bureau activities each year.

Youth Conservation Commission Created

A new agency called the Youth Conservation Commission was also created at the urgent request of the Governor. This Commission is charged with the responsibility of preventing delinquency and for the provision of methods of treatment, training and education of young persons found delinquent or guilty of crime.

The Commission is also directed to develop constructive programs involving recreation, health and education for the prevention and decrease of delinquency and crime among youth and to cooperate among all public and private agencies to that end.

Setup Of Commission

The Commission is to consist of five members including the director of the Division of Public Institutions, the chairman of the State Board of

Parole and three others appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate for overlapping terms of four years. The Governor designates one as chairman who is then the full time director of the Commission. An appropriation of \$50,000 is made for this year and \$75,000 for the second year of the biennium.

District Court Commits Youths To Commission

The district court must commit to the Commission every person convicted of a felony or gross misdemeanor who is found to be less than 21 years of age at the time of his apprehension and who is not sentenced to imprisonment for life or in a county jail for ninety days or less or to a fine only. This commitment is to be for the maximum term provided by law for the particular crime. The district court may still stay execution of sentence and place the defendant on probation. If probation is granted, the court in its discretion may place the defendant under the supervision of the Youth Conservation Commission.

Commission To Act As Probation Agency

In addition to powers previously granted the juvenile court judges, any such judge is permitted under the act to place any child who is judged delinquent on probation in the care and custody of the Commission.

The jurisdiction of the Commission over any delinquent child ceases upon his reaching the age of 21. As to others, its control ceases upon the expiration of the term of a sentence.

Rural Credits Department Abolished

Chapter 276 abolishes the Rural Credit Department and shifts the administration of the remaining assets to the Commissioner of Banks. The administration of unsold farm land on the effective date of the act is transferred to the division of Lands and Minerals in the Department of Conservation. This division will handle these properties with other state holdings. This act simplifies the organizational setup of the state.

Refunding Monies Procedure Simplified

Chapter 416 provides for the refundment of money paid to the state treasurer by error or circumstances under which the state is not legally entitled to such funds. Such claims after approval of department head and state auditor can be charged to a continuing appropriation from any fund so involved. Prior to the enactment of this law, legislative action was required to effect a refund in many cases such as for licenses and certain types of taxes. This change will greatly curtail the work of the legislative claims committee.

State To Establish Nurseries

Chapter 94 authorizes the Department of Conservation to produce and sell trees at cost for farm woodlots and other forestry purposes.

State Archives Commission Created

Chapter 547 creates a State Archives Commission composed of the State Auditor, the Attorney General, the Commissioner of Administration, the Public Examiner and the Superintendent of the Minnesota State Historical Society. This commission has power to direct the destruction of valueless state papers and documents and the preservation of essential papers and documents. This step will make possible the destruction of valueless records

which now occupy vital space and save on the purchase of filing equipment.

An appropriation of \$10,000 for the first year and \$10,500 for the second year of the biennium was provided.

State Rent Control Act

Chapter 632 provides for a state rent control system that would be effective when the federal control expires. The state act will expire on January 15, 1949. The administration of the act is assigned to the state commissioner of administration. This provision plus the assignment of the administration of the Housing Act to the commissioner of administration is not in harmony with the 1939 Reorganization Act.

Fifteen Per Cent Increase Authorized

The state authorized an increase of 15 per cent in rent if the landlord offered the tenant a year lease. There is also a provision for adjustment by the court in an eviction action when substantial hardship has resulted. The Governor is directed to appoint a local advisory board in each rent control area to recommend to the commissioner of administration decontrol of the rent control area or any part of it or to recommend to him a general percentage increase in maximum rents in the control area. No appropriation was made to handle this activity.

Interim Commission To Study Revision of Constitution

There was considerable interest in both houses in calling a state constitutional convention. An interim commission to study revision problems was provided by Chapter 614.

A Commission of 21 members was created to study the Constitution in relation to changes and developments which have occurred or which may occur. The Commission will report to the next session on all recommended changes.

This Commission is to consist of eight members of the House of Representatives appointed by the speaker; eight members of the Senate appointed by its Committee on Committees; one member from the Supreme Court appointed by the Chief Justice; one member from the Executive Branch of Government appointed by the Governor; and three public members appointed by the Governor. An appropriation of \$12,000 was authorized for this study.

Convention For Constitutional Revision

The present constitution provides that whenever two-thirds of the Legislature think it necessary to call a convention to revise the constitution, they shall recommend that the electors vote for or against a constitutional convention at the next general election. If a majority of all the electors voting at the election vote for a convention the Legislature shall at the next session provide for one. Chapter 641 proposes to amend this constitutional

procedure so that the Legislature by a two-third vote can call a convention to revise the Constitution without submitting this question to a vote of the people. There is no change in the requirements for approval by the voters of any revision thus suggested.

Submission Of Combined Amendments

Chapter 640 proposes an amendment to the constitution which will strike out the present provision that requires voters to vote for or against each separate amendment. In other words, it will be possible under the proposed change to vote yes or no on a group of amendments.

State Veterans' Bonus Referred To Voters

Chapter 642 proposes an amendment to the constitution specifically authorizing the state to pay an adjusted compensation or bonus to war veterans of World War II from Minnesota. The proposal would authorize the levy of taxes and the incurring of debt to provide funds for the bonus.

The legislature voted a soldier's bonus after World War I and while there is a constitutional restriction on borrowing for other than highway purposes it was held valid as being part of the emergency powers created by the war. There is some question that a soldiers' bonus authorized in 1949 or later might not fall within the so-called war emergencies powers, therefore, an amendment to the constitution would completely clear up this question.

Larger Share Of Gas Tax For Counties

A proposed amendment to the constitution to share the gas tax receipts 50-50 between state and counties is to be voted on in November, 1948. Chapter 173.

Interim Highway Study

An interim legislative commission on highways consisting of five members of the House to be appointed by the speaker and five members of the Senate to be appointed by the committee on committees was created. The commission will analyze the present status of the Trunk Highway System in relation to other highways; existing inadequacies in the Trunk Highway System; materials and equipment to be used in the construction and maintenance of highways; the financing of highway systems and their administration; the justification of extending the state system; interrelationship between the state and local units of government and between the state and federal government with reference to highways; the possibility of revising and recodifying the highway laws pertaining to the control and regulation of traffic. The sum of \$20,000 is appropriated out of the trunk highway fund to make this study and to report their recommendations with appropriate legislation to the next legislature. Chapter 615.

1948-49, revising state highway traffic code (Chapter 428), requiring tests for new auto drivers and for those whose licenses were revoked (Chapter 479) and increasing amount of insurance for automobile transports.

The department of highways was authorized to

purchase a site in the Capitol Approach area for the purpose of erecting a building to house the department.

Labor Legislation

The 1947 Legislature passed a number of laws dealing with labor relations in this state. The two most important acts covered the banning of secondary boycotts and the authorization to sue labor unions for damages arising from labor disputes.

Secondary Boycotts

Chapter 486 covers secondary boycotts. They exist where there is combination, agreement or concerted action to refuse to handle goods or perform services of an employer because of a labor dispute between some other employer and his employees or to cease from or to induce or compel employers or employees to refrain or cease from handling the products of another employer or doing business with another employer because of a dispute or failure of an agreement between another employer and his employees. The above would include causing loss of injury to an employer, his employees or to any other employer or his employees in order to induce or compel the former to refrain from or cease handling the products of or doing business with another employer because of the reason stated above.

A secondary boycott as defined above is "declared to be an illegal combination in restraint of trade and in violation of the public policy of this state". These actions are declared to be an unfair labor practice and an unlawful act.

It is also an unlawful act in the case of the above actions when taken in an attempt to get an employer to persuade, encourage or discourage his employees from joining or refrain from joining any labor union or organization or to coerce such employer's employees into joining or into refraining from joining any labor union or organization.

Any person affected by or threatened with any of the acts which are declared to be unlawful by this law has all the rights and remedies granted by the Minnesota labor relations act. However, he is not restricted to these remedies.

It is specifically stated that its provisions do not prohibit lawful striking, picketing or picketing as defined in the statutes, or refusal by an employee to enter the premises of an employer other than his own where a strike is in process. It is also stated that the act does not require any person to perform services against his will for any other person.

Labor Unions Can Be Sued

Legislation permitting labor unions to be sued was provided for in Chapter 527. The same legislation authorizes a suit against two or more persons acting under a common name, whether for profit or not. Service of process is provided through the Secretary of State's office and such process shall reach unions and all of their members collectively.

Prohibition Of Strikes By Hospital Employees

Chapter 335 prohibits employees of a charitable hospital from striking. A charitable hospital covers all state, university, county and municipal hospitals and any private hospital where no part of the net income inures to the benefit of any member or stockholder. In case of a labor dispute at this type of an institution the Minnesota Labor Relations Act is to be used to conciliate the dispute. It is further provided that in case a settlement is not reached, then

a three man arbitration board is set up whose decision is final.

Other Labor Legislation

Chapter 593 provides that an employer with a valid bargaining agreement with a labor union need not enter into negotiations with any other union so long as the agreement remains in force. Increased amounts paid employees for different kinds of injuries and in case of death were provided in Chapter 611. Occupational diseases are redefined and a new category added in Chapter 612. Chapter 247 provides additional compensation for employees, who by reason of a compensable accident, have been totally and permanently disabled for a period of twenty years. Chapter 90 increases the payments from \$2,500 to \$5,000 for compensation to employees as a result of injuries causing only partial permanent disability but combined with previous disability causes permanent total disability.

Unemployment Compensation

A major change in the unemployment compensation rates was provided in Chapter 482. This act permitted employers to pay 1/10 of 1% or \$300 and to obtain a new experience rating for the years 1946, 1947 and thereafter. This was done by cancellation of benefits charged to his account during the thirty six consecutive month period. This action would have benefitted many of the larger employers by \$5,000,000 for 1946 and 1947. The Federal Social Security Administration has since ruled against the retroactive feature of the law. However, Congress recently passed a law that will validate the Minnesota law.

Other sections of Chapter 482 provide an interstate reciprocal benefit payment plan for Minnesota and other states having a similar law.

Gambling Legislation

Upon the recommendation of the Governor a law (Chapter 586) to increase control over gambling devices was enacted. The law defines more sharply gambling devices to mean slot machines, roulette wheels, punch boards, number jars, and pin ball machines which return coins or slugs, chips or tokens of any kind redeemable in merchandise or cash. Bingo games when played for church and charitable purposes were not disturbed.

The new law also provides that the intentional possession or willful keeping of a gambling device upon any premises licensed for carrying on any business, trade, or commercial enterprise is cause for the revocation of the license. In addition, all other licenses for any purpose are rescinded by the issuing authority. This section provides a new angle for law enforcement.

Appeal To District Court

Proceedings for revocation are taken before the issuing authority which may revoke the license after a hearing upon due notice subject to the right of the licensee or any owner of the licensed premises aggrieved by the order to appeal to the district court within 15 days. The licensee may continue to operate the licensed business until the final disposition of the appeal. The court, notwithstanding the revocation, may in its discretion permit the continuance of the licensed business under a bond in such amount and upon such conditions as are prescribed by it. When revocation is made under the act, no license or licenses for the same business

Section IV—General Legislation

Highway Legislation

Other highway legislation included the regulation of irregular routes for truck operators, requiring the 1949 license plates to bear Minnesota Centennial slogan, providing for the manufacture of auto license plates at the St. Cloud Reformatory in

upon the same premises may be issued for one year thereafter.

Housing And Redevelopment

Proposed housing legislation was a highly controversial subject in the recent legislative session. Upon the recommendation of the Governor the 1947 Legislature passed Chapter 487. This act provides for a program of housing construction for persons of low income and a rehabilitation and redevelopment program for blighted areas in cities. The primary purpose of the legislation is the encouragement of private construction of housing units but governmental action will be permitted under the law where private industry is unable or unwilling to provide proper housing for the redevelopment of blighted areas.

Housing Authority Created

The law creates a housing authority in each city, village, and borough of the state, but such an authority does not come into operation until the council has passed a proper resolution after a public hearing. The authority consists of five commissioners appointed by the mayor with the approval of the governing body, for five-year overlapping terms. Full power is given the housing authority to deal with the federal government and take advantage of any federal aid.

Referendum By People

A housing authority may not embark on the program of providing low cost housing units until after approval by the people at a referendum, and this approval must be renewed each time 1,000 units have been constructed. The local authorities may initiate a low-rent housing project only if private enterprise cannot meet an existing need for low-rent housing.

Restriction As To Tenants

A tenant may not have an annual net income more than five times the annual rent of the quarters. Preference is to be given to persons displaced by the demolition of dwellings for the housing project and also, insofar as practicable, to veterans. Occupancy may not exceed four years with a possible two year extension.

Unsafe Buildings Must Be Replaced

No project for low-rent housing may be undertaken unless a substantially equal number of unsafe or unsanitary buildings has been eliminated. Authorities have power of eminent domain to acquire property for housing purposes.

Housing Property Tax Exempt

Property of an authority is declared public property, exempt from all taxes and special assessments of city, county, or state, with these exceptions: (1) property which an authority leases for development in a redevelopment project will have the same tax status as if it were owned by private individuals; (2) provision is made for payment by authorities on a basis 5 per cent of shelter rentals in lieu of taxes, with provisions for adjustments upward.

Public Or Private Agencies To Develop

A redevelopment project may be instituted by a private redevelopment company, or by the author-

ity itself. An authority may not undertake a redevelopment project without approval of the local governing body. An authority may make any of its land in a redevelopment project available for use by private parties by sale or lease.

Source of Funds

Authorities are granted the power to raise funds by (1) federal aid; (2) local appropriations (if any are voluntarily made by the municipality); (3) issuance of bonds, which may be, with the consent of the city council or other governing body, retired from a special bond fund consisting of the increased tax receipts from a redeveloped area over the taxes paid prior to redevelopment; (4) a tax levy of not more than 10 cents per \$100 of assessed value for the first two years and 5 cents per \$100 thereafter.

Private Groups Encouraged To Enter Field

The last article of the act encourages the entrance into the housing field of private companies, such as life insurance companies. It provides for the organization of limited dividend (six percent) corporations which may issue income debenture certificates and bonds under trust indentures. Such bonds are declared to be instrumentalities of the state government. Their projects must be approved by the council of the municipality. An "authority" may take property by condemnation for a redevelopment company. In order to encourage such redevelopment companies, the city council may exempt from all local taxes (not including special assessments) so much of the value of the property included in the project as represents an increase over the assessed valuation of the property at the time of its acquisition by the redevelopment company. This exemption may not extend more than ten years.

No appropriation for administering the act was made to the Commissioner of Administration but the Governor's Legislative Advisory Committee made \$10,000 available from the "general contingent appropriation" at their June meeting.

MISCELLANEOUS LAWS

Registration of Hospital Superintendents

Chapter 240 requires the registration with the State Board of Health of all superintendents and administrative heads of a hospital or a sanatorium. Minimum requirements as to training and experience are provided. The State Board may revoke registrations under certain conditions.

Other Laws

Chapter 407 provides for the licensing of practical nurses.

Chapter 87 repealed the state law prohibiting sale of liquor to Indians.

County welfare boards may refrain from publishing the names of relief recipients but expenditures therefor must be published. Chapter 235.

Appendix A—Building Program for the Next Biennium

A sizable building program, amounting to \$32,026,860* is available for the next biennial period. This includes \$17,972,704 from new borrowing, \$5,000,000 from a deferred building account authorized by the 1945 Legislature, \$500,000 for a highway laboratory building on the University campus, of which \$200,000 was made available in 1945 and \$100,000 in 1947, a \$50,000 prison service building, and a site and plans for a new office building for the Highway Department in the Capitol Approach area. In addition, unspent balances from appropriations made by legislatures prior to the 1947 session amounting to \$8,704,156, some of which has already been encumbered, are available. This amount includes \$3,149,113 for the Capitol Approach and Veterans' Building, \$1,691,879 for University buildings, \$1,559,869 for state institutions, teachers colleges, the mines and minerals building at Hibbing, and the Anoka Armory, \$1,445,891 for aid to local Minnesota airports, and \$750,000 for the Mayo Memorial Building on the University campus. The latter item is not available to the University until a similar amount has been received from private sources.

New Borrowing Totals \$17,972,704

The 1947 Legislature authorized additional borrowing to the extent of \$17,972,704. The greater part of this amount, \$16,322,704 was for the Minnesota State Building Fund. Chapter 636. Most of this was appropriated to take care of new buildings for the institutions, teachers colleges, and the University. A small amount, \$1,109,704 was included to supplement appropriations made by the 1941, 1943 and 1945 legislatures due to higher building costs. Of the above total \$900,000 was authorized for assistance in building local airports. In addition, a second grant of \$750,000 was authorized for the Mayo Memorial Medical Research Building.

Borrowing For Minnesota State Building Fund

The total authorized for the Minnesota State Building Fund included \$6,933,000 for the University, \$6,785,000 for state institutions, and \$2,604,704 for the teachers colleges.

The bonds are to be financed over an eight year period by means of a 2 mill state property tax levy sufficient to pay off \$2,040,338 a year together with the interest due on the bonds.

University Buildings

A total of \$6,933,000 was appropriated from borrowed funds to the University for buildings. This includes \$4,205,000 for buildings on the Minneapolis campus with priority given to the construction of the Mechanical Engineering, class room, and mechanical aeronautical buildings and the Minneapolis campus heating plant. An additional amount of \$1,560,000 was included for buildings on the St. Paul campus including animal and poultry husbandry, veterinary, and home economics buildings with

priority granted to the first two items over all other university buildings. Further, the sum of \$750,000 was included for a new school of agriculture at Waseca but this expenditure is to be deferred to July 1, 1949 and not later than July 1, 1952. The remainder, \$418,000 was appropriated for branch schools but primarily for the new agriculture experiment station at the former Gopher Ordnance Works in Rosemount.

Institutional Buildings

The total of \$6,785,000 was authorized for new construction, replacements and additions at the various state institutions. This included \$5,700,000 for additions, replacements, and betterments at four state hospitals as follows: Rochester, reconstruction and betterments; Anoka, construction of power plant; St. Peter, replacing buildings; and Fergus Falls, addition to ward building; \$731,000 for sewage disposal plants at the institutions to be allocated by the Commissioner of Administration and \$354,000 for other construction work at the various institutions.

Teachers College Buildings

The \$2,604,704 appropriated to the teachers colleges consisted of \$1,495,000 for construction of dormitories and heating plants including the following: a dormitory for men at Moorhead; land and houses for a men's dormitory, completion of Cooper Hall—women's dormitory and remodeling of library at Mankato; a new heating plant at St. Cloud; concrete bleachers for an athletic field at Winona; a laboratory building, remodeling of dormitory and purchase of land for a dormitory site at Bemidji, and \$1,109,704 to supplement funds which were appropriated for by laws of 1941 and 1945. The latter amount includes allotments for the following items: a new main building and auditorium at the St. Cloud teachers college; a science building at the Duluth teachers college (now a branch of the University); a library building, equipment, and repairs at Bemidji teachers college; and the Mines and Minerals building at Hibbing.

The 1947 Legislature amended laws of 1941 and 1945, respectively, with relation to the appropriations of \$190,000 and \$64,000 made in those years for a new industrial arts building at the Duluth Teachers College (now a branch of the University). These two appropriations are transferred and make available for a new science building rather than an industrial arts building.

Airport Program Further Expanded

New borrowing to the extent of \$900,000 was authorized by the legislature to assist in the construction of local airports. Chapter 585. The 1945 Legislature had authorized borrowing of \$2,000,000 for this purpose together with an \$8,000,000 balance authorized in 1943 which was reapportioned, of which \$1,443,801 remains to be spent. A portion of this amount has already been allocated.

These airport funds are to be disbursed by the governor with the approval of the Legislative Advisory Committee, composed of the chairman of the

*An appropriation of \$750,000 for a new school of agriculture at Waseca is not available until the following biennial period.

House Appropriations and Tax Committees, in the same manner as the \$2,000,000 of borrowing authorized by the 1945 Legislature.

These bonds have a ten year term (1949 thru 1958) and are supported by a state levy on property. However, receipts from the three new taxes on aviation created in 1945 will be credited to such a property levy. These taxes consist of a 4 cent tax per gallon on gasoline used by airplanes, an airplane license tax of 1% on full and true valuation, and a special tax on flight equipment of commercial airline companies. It is estimated that sufficient revenue will eventually be forthcoming from the above taxes so that no property levy for airport bonds will be necessary.

Mayo Memorial Project

An additional grant of \$750,000 was made for the Mayo Memorial Medical Research building, \$750,000 having been already appropriated from borrowed funds for this purpose by the 1945 Legislature. Chapter 514. This grant is to be financed by two year bonds if funds are required immediately, otherwise a levy on property amounting to \$375,000 will be made for each of the next two years. The latter provision in effect places this appropriation on a "cash basis".

New Buildings To Be Financed From Current Funds

In addition to appropriating money for buildings to be financed from borrowed money, appropriations were made from current tax receipts and balances for new construction.

Special Postwar Building Fund

In addition to the \$17,972,704 mentioned above the 1947 Legislature authorized the expenditure by commissioner of administration of \$5,000,000 which was appropriated out of current surplus and credited to the deferred building account by the 1945 Legislature. Chapter 534. The 1945 Legislature had set aside this amount to be used for a building program at the state hospitals and the feeble-minded institutions but deferred the spending of it until the 1947-49 biennium. A legislative interim committee studied the building needs, and recommendations as to the distribution of the funds were followed by the 1947 Legislature.

The money appropriated from this deferred building account was authorized as follows: \$819,000 apiece to St. Peter, Rochester, Pergus Falls, and Moose Lake state hospitals for 2 units of 300 beds each for senile patients; \$280,000 apiece to Anoka and Willmar state hospitals for receiving units of 60 beds each; \$686,000 to Hastings state hospital for a receiving unit of 40 beds, replacement of main center of administration and assembly, and one four plex; \$364,000 to Moose Lake State Hospital for an occupational therapy, recreation and assembly building; \$86,000 to Anoka State Hospital for reconversion of a building for a tuberculosis unit; and \$19,000 to Willmar State Hospital for remodeling two buildings for senile patients.

Highway Department Laboratory Building

The 1947 Legislature also appropriated \$100,000 from the Trunk Highway fund. This amount is to be added to the \$200,000 already appropriated from that fund by the 1945 Legislature for the construction of a highway department laboratory building on the University campus. Chapter 552. The University regents and the commissioner of highways are to cooperate in the construction of the building which is to be maintained from Trunk Highway funds.

Service Building At State Prison

The sum of \$50,000 was appropriated from the prison revolving fund for the year 1948 for the purpose of building a service building at the Minnesota State Prison at Stillwater. Chapter 636.

Other Acts Applying To Building Passed By The 1947 Legislature

The legislature authorized the commissioner of highways to acquire a site within the boundaries of the New Capitol Approach plan for a new office building for the Highway Department. Chapter 557. Such expenditures for site and plans are to be financed from Trunk Highway funds. This action is subject to the approval of the Governor. The Commissioner of Administration with the approval of the Commissioner of Highways and the Governor is to prepare plans and specifications for the new building and submit the same with an estimate of cost to the next legislature for approval.

APPENDIX B APPROPRIATIONS OF THE 55TH LEGISLATIVE SESSION — BY FUNDS EXCLUSIVE OF BORROWING

| Chapter 634 | 1947 Deficiency | 1948 | | 1949 | |
|---|--------------------|----------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| | | General Revenue Fund | Other Funds | General Revenue Fund | Other Funds |
| Legislature | \$ 20,000.00 | \$ 1,000.00 | | \$ 811,000.00 | |
| Supreme Court | | 153,888.62 | | 153,813.62 | |
| District Courts | | 420,500.00 | | 420,500.00 | |
| Retired Sup. & Dist. Ct. Judges | | 30,000.00 | | 30,000.00 | |
| Judicial Council | | 900.00 | | 900.00 | |
| Revisor of Statutes | | 19,240.20 | | 19,240.20 | |
| Board of Law Examiners | | 12,000.00 | | 12,000.00 | |
| State Law Library | | 54,323.32 | | 54,323.32 | |
| Governor | 1,500.00 | 51,900.00 | | 55,692.00 | |
| Lieutenant Governor | | 1,000.00 | | 1,000.00 | |
| Secretary of State | | 41,714.40 | | 55,342.40 | |
| Motor Vehicle Division | | 175,663.00 | | 175,663.00 | |
| State Auditor | | 168,717.00 | 675,413.00H | 168,717.00 | 705,979.00H |
| State Treasurer | 20,000.00 | 164,370.00 | | 146,331.00 | |
| Attorney General | | 142,443.00 | | 148,555.00 | |
| Criminal Apprehension Bureau | | 122,893.00 | | 124,082.00 | |
| State Board of Pardons | | 3,406.00 | | 3,421.00 | |
| State Board of Investment & Executive Council | | 12,826.00 | | 12,874.00 | |
| State Board of Parole | | 117,898.00 | | 120,031.00 | |
| Civil Service Commission | | 166,730.00 | | 169,580.00 | |
| Railroad & Warehouse Commission | | 1,836,513.00 | | 1,785,593.00 | |
| Adjutant General | | 672,193.00 | | 655,679.00 | |
| War Veterans' Affairs | 500.00 | 247,773.00 | | 252,766.00 | |
| Commissioner of Administration | | 236,763.00 | | 245,757.00 | |
| Division of Public Property | 17,900.00 | 510,755.00 | | 494,061.00 | |
| Public Examiner | | 215,668.00 | | 120,656.00 | |
| Department of Agriculture | | 647,441.50 | 15,000.00SP | 635,697.50 | 15,000.00SP |
| Commissioner of Banks | | 173,561.00 | | 178,446.00 | |
| Commissioner of Insurance | | 599,112.00 | | 595,252.00 | |
| Commissioner of Securities | | 40,623.00 | | 41,600.00 | |
| Compensation Insurance Board | | 12,602.00 | | 13,113.00 | |
| Department of Taxation | 46,901 | 171,188.00 | | 170,373.00 | |
| Income Tax Division | | | 601,208.00I | | 598,017.00I |
| Petroleum Division | | 330,072.00*1 | | 339,950.00*1 | |
| State Board of Tax Appeals | | 18,760.00 | | 18,866.00 | |
| Labor and Industry | | 345,483.00 | | 343,250.00 | |
| Liquor Control Commission | | 126,264.00 | | 127,180.00 | |
| Labor Conciliator | | 71,132.00 | | 71,132.00 | |
| Board of Health | | 544,084.00 | 30,000.00G | 493,931.00 | 30,000.00G |
| Livestock Sanitary Board | | 662,729.00 | | 691,821.00 | |
| Department of Conservation | | | | | |
| Administration | | 11,220.00 | 20,664.00G | 11,233.00 | 20,953.00G |
| Bureau of Information | | 18,284.00 | 34,242.00G | 18,420.00 | 34,208.00G |
| Legal Bureau | | 4,322.00 | 8,044.00G | 4,365.00 | 8,107.00G |
| Water Resources & Engineering | | 85,136.00*2 | 95,490.00G | 77,915.00 | 85,548.00G |
| Forestry & Fire Prevention | | 552,093.00 | 25,000.00G | 578,891.00 | 25,000.00G |
| Lands & Minerals | | 202,033.00 | 23,985.00IR | 193,055.00 | 30,467.00IR |
| Parks | | 142,397.00 | | 142,254.00 | |
| Tourist Bureau | | 82,576.00 | | 82,816.00 | |
| Game & Fish | | | 2,195,169.00G | | 1,800,686.00G |
| Surveyor General | | 44,794.00 | | 45,370.00 | |
| Land Exchange Commission | | 11,600.00 | | 11,500.00 | |
| Soil Survey Commission | | 15,500.00 | | 16,000.00 | |
| University of Minnesota | | | 5,000.00G | | 5,000.00G |
| Division of Employment & Security | | 500.00 | | 500.00 | |
| Department of Aeronautics | | 74,768.00 | 31,560.00A | 70,371.00 | \$2,472.00A |
| Minnesota Resources Commission | | 19,654.00 | | 19,887.00 | |
| Dept. of Rural Credits | | | 59,819.00R | | 57,670.00R |
| Drivers' License Division | | 160,951.00 | | 162,776.00 | |
| General Contingent Fund | | 225,000.00 | 75,000.00I | 225,000.00 | 75,000.00I |
| Employees' Compensation | | | | | |
| Relief | 37,407.19 | | | | |
| Welfare | | 720,000.00 | | 720,000.00 | |
| Veterans | | 500,000.00 | | 500,000.00 | |
| Revenue Fund Interest | | 50,000.00 | | | |
| | | \$ 97,354.00 | \$ 12,205,746.94 | \$ 3,895,694.00 | \$ 12,823,234.94 |
| | | | | | \$ 3,532,102.00 |
| | | | \$16,101,440.94 | | \$16,355,836.94 |

| Chapter 559 | 1947 Deficiency | 1948 | | 1949 | |
|--|--------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| | | General Revenue Fund | Other Funds | General Revenue Fund | Other Funds |
| University of Minnesota | | 9,649,248.00 | 60,000.00R | 9,649,248.00 | 60,000.00R |
| Bemidji Teachers College | 1,657.04 | 231,100.00 | | 232,050.00 | |
| Duluth Teachers College | 12.80 | 296,103.00 | | 279,461.00 | |
| Mankato Teachers College | 1,634.16 | 289,020.00 | | 289,020.00 | |
| Moorhead Teachers College | 2,285.77 | 265,674.00 | | 261,895.00 | |
| St. Cloud Teachers College | 12.80 | 327,511.00 | | 333,098.00 | |
| Winona Teachers College | 937.46 | 208,010.00 | | 210,084.00 | |
| Teachers College Board | | 7,500.00 | | 7,500.00 | |
| Aid to Schools | | | 24,116,600.00I | | 25,842,850.00I |
| Traveling Libraries | | 8,200.00 | | 8,200.00 | |
| Vocational Training for Disabled | | 70,000.00 | | 70,000.00 | |
| Revolving Fund for On the Job Training Program | | 15,000.00 | | | |
| Department of Education | 111.47 | 289,504.00 | | 291,100.00 | |
| Special County Aids | | 48,000.00 | | 48,000.00 | |
| | \$ 6,651.50 | \$11,075,636.00 | \$24,176,000.00 | \$11,081,256.00 | \$25,902,850.00 |
| | | \$95,852,236.00 | | \$37,584,106.00 | |

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|--|-------------|-----------------|--|-----------------|--|
| Chapter 535 | | | | | |
| Support of the Aged | | 8,655,724.00 | | 9,481,135.00 | |
| Aid to Dependent Children | | 1,459,090.00 | | 1,651,900.00 | |
| Care of the Blind | | 347,945.00 | | 365,683.00 | |
| Support of Children under Guardianship | | 150,000.00 | | 150,000.00 | |
| Rehabilitation & Training of Blind | | 13,685.00 | | 13,685.00 | |
| Aid to County Sanatoria | | 325,000.00 | | 325,000.00 | |
| Administration of Social Welfare | | 364,515.50 | | 371,150.50 | |
| Care of Dependent & Neglected Children | | 109,879.00 | | 110,087.00 | |
| Sanatorium for Consumptives | 3,117.15 | 633,866.00 | | 635,247.00 | |
| | \$ 3,117.15 | \$12,059,515.50 | | \$13,071,887.50 | |
| | | \$12,059,515.50 | | \$13,071,887.50 | |

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Chapter 582 | | | | | |
| Anoka State Hospital | | 599,156.00 | | 625,493.00 | |
| Hastings State Hospital | | 529,759.00 | | 531,378.00 | |
| Fergus Falls State Hospital | | 884,466.00 | | 910,955.00 | |
| Moose Lake State Hospital | | 522,865.00 | | 545,616.00 | |
| Rochester State Hospital | | 829,772.00 | | 835,806.00 | |
| Wilmar State Hospital | | 599,340.00 | | 625,237.00 | |
| St. Peter State Hospital | | 1,174,754.00 | | 1,187,226.00 | |
| School for Feeble-minded | | 1,409,620.00 | | 1,380,709.00 | |
| School for Epileptics | | 647,615.50 | | 557,330.50 | |
| Braille & Sight-saving School | | 168,158.00 | | 174,212.00 | |
| School for the Deaf | | 312,470.00 | | 314,132.00 | |
| State Training School for Boys | | 398,434.00 | | 388,022.00 | |
| Home School for Girls | | 297,169.00 | | 295,139.00 | |
| Reformatory for Men | | 715,471.00 | (90,000.00H 60,000.00P | 724,708.00 | |
| Reformatory for Women | | 69,001.00 | | 69,849.00 | |
| Hospital for Crippled Children | | 610,926.00 | | 615,216.00 | |
| State Prison | | | 715,970.00P | | 721,862.00P |
| Owatonna State School | 89,019.16 | 417,719.00 | | 433,009.00 | |
| Division of Public Institutions | | 337,051.00 | | 186,231.00 | |
| | \$ 89,019.16 | \$10,423,746.50 | \$ 865,970.00 | \$10,400,868.50 | \$ 721,862.00 |
| | | \$11,289,716.50 | | \$11,122,730.50 | |

| | | | | | |
|---|-------|------------|--------------|------------|--|
| Chapter 539 | | | | | |
| Soldiers' Home | 72.55 | 295,007.00 | 33,960.00SHR | 297,284.52 | |
| GAR Home | | 900.00 | | 125.00 | |
| Disabled American Veterans | | 7,500.00 | | 7,500.00 | |
| U. S. Spanish War Veterans | | 1,000.00 | | 1,000.00 | |
| Aid to County & District Agricultural Societies | | 137,000.00 | | 137,000.00 | |
| Red River Valley Livestock Ass'n. | | 4,700.00 | | 4,700.00 | |
| Aid to Minn. Crop Improvement Ass'n. | | 4,000.00 | | 4,000.00 | |
| State Agricultural Society | | 57,500.00 | | 50,000.00 | |
| State Horticultural Society | | 6,100.00 | | 6,100.00 | |
| Minn. Livestock Breeders' Ass'n. | | 14,000.00 | | 14,000.00 | |
| Livestock Premiums | | 4,500.00 | | 4,500.00 | |
| Junior Livestock Show | | 1,000.00 | | 1,000.00 | |
| Red River Dairyman's Ass'n. | | 1,000.00 | | 1,000.00 | |
| Poultry Improvement Board | | 22,511.00 | | 22,681.00 | |
| Poultry Associations | | 8,000.00 | | 8,000.00 | |
| Sibley House Association | | 2,700.00 | | 2,700.00 | |
| Minnesota Historical Society | | 85,515.00 | | 86,177.00 | |

| Chapter 539—Continued | 1947 Deficiency | 1948 | | 1949 | |
|---|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| | | General Revenue Fund | Other Funds | General Revenue Fund | Other Funds |
| Gross Earnings Aid to Cities | | 60,000.00 | | 60,000.00 | |
| Gross Earnings Aid to Counties | | 30,000.00 | | 30,000.00 | |
| Gross Earnings Aid to Towns | | 3,000.00 | | 3,000.00 | |
| Sharrif's Expenses | | 15,000.00 | | 15,000.00 | |
| Aid to Common School Districts | | 50,000.00 | | 50,000.00 | |
| Tri-State Waters Commission | | 1,000.00 | | 1,000.00 | |
| Upper Mississippi-St. Croix River Improvement Association | | 2,875.00 | | 2,875.00 | |
| Wolf & Fox Bounties | (21,261.87 42,965.63G | 45,000.00 | 45,000.00G | 45,000.00 | 45,000.00G |
| Bear Bounties | | 7,500.00 | | 7,500.00 | |
| Veterans of Foreign War Claims | | 7,500.00 | | 7,500.00 | |
| Interstate Coop. Council & Council of State Governments | | 5,500.00 | | 5,500.00 | |
| Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Com. | | 2,000.00 | | 2,000.00 | |
| Society of Prevention of Cruelty | | 2,000.00 | | 2,000.00 | |
| | \$ 64,400.05 | \$ 884,338.00 | \$ 78,960.00 | \$ 881,142.52 | \$ 45,000.00 |
| | | \$963,298.00 | | \$926,142.52 | |

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|--|--|--|--|
| Chapter 113 | | | | | |
| Anoka State Hospital | 49,713.43 | | | | |
| Fergus Falls State Hospital | 65,843.86 | | | | |
| Hastings State Hospital | 59,506.83 | | | | |
| Moose Lake State Hospital | 28,565.35 | | | | |
| Rochester State Hospital | 89,124.61 | | | | |
| St. Peter State Hospital | 69,675.53 | | | | |
| Wilmar State Hospital | 24,846.56 | | | | |
| Gillette State Hospital | 32,431.65 | | | | |
| School for the Blind | 7,253.40 | | | | |
| School for the Deaf | 12,127.48 | | | | |
| School for the Feeble-minded | 164,356.85 | | | | |
| State Public School | 12,931.03 | | | | |
| Reformatory for Men | 52,469.52 | | | | |
| Reformatory for Women | 3,436.12 | | | | |
| Colony for Epileptics | 36,237.23 | | | | |
| State Training School | 19,395.71 | | | | |
| Home School for Girls | 11,833.03 | | | | |
| Sanatorium for Consumptives | 5,000.00 | | | | |
| Legislative—Printing & Binding | 25,000.00 | | | | |
| Printing Legislative Manual | 737.48 | | | | |
| Motor Vehicle Division | 45,035.00H | | | | |
| Motor Vehicle Division | 20,000.00 | | | | |
| Chaufeurs License Division | 3,500.00 | | | | |
| Department of Health | 15,618.00 | | | | |
| Livestock Sanitary Board | 25,000.00 | | | | |
| Commissioner of Insurance | 8,241.24 | | | | |
| Labor Conciliator | 1,750.00 | | | | |
| Public Examiner | 6,475.00 | | | | |
| Department of Conservation | 2,318.37 | | | | |
| Bemidji Teachers College | 12,105.00 | | | | |
| | \$ 910,837.68 | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|-----------|------------|-------------|--|------------|
| Miscellaneous Bills | | | | | |
| Chapter | | | | | |
| 2 State Treasurer Revolving Fund | 40,000.00 | | | | |
| 54 Public Health Nursing | | 130,500.00 | | | 130,500.00 |
| 179 Acquisition of Lands for Caribou Falls State Park | 1,500.00 | | | | |
| 180 Acquisition of Lands for Kodonice River State Park | 6,000.00 | | | | |
| 267 Teachers' Retirement Fund | 50,000.00 | | | | |
| 306 Legislative Research Committee | 7,000.00 | 25,000.00 | | | 25,000.00 |
| 317 Survey of Underground Water Resources of the Red River Valley | | 2,500.00 | | | |
| 332 Minnesota Historical Society for Celebration of the Minnesota Centennial | 11,500.00 | 50,000.00 | | | 100,000.00 |
| 403 Acquisition of Big Island | | | | | |
| 421 State Department of Education for Survey for Reorganization of School Districts | | 25,000.00 | | | 25,000.00 |
| 480 Minnesota Soldiers Home for Hobby Shop | | | 1,000.00SHR | | |
| 502 Aid to School District 119, Aitkin County | 974.62 | | | | |

| Miscellaneous Bills | 1947 Deficiency | 1948 | | 1949 | |
|---|---|----------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| | | General Revenue Fund | Other Funds | General Revenue Fund | Other Funds |
| 509 Firing Squad at Minnesota Soldiers' Home | | 10,000.00 | 100.00SHR | 10,500.00 | 100.00SHR |
| 547 Minnesota State Archives Com. | | | | | |
| 572 Governor for Emergency Relief | 300,000.00 | | | | |
| 552 Laboratory Building on Univ. Campus for Research on Highway matters | 100,000.00H 6,475.00H | | | | |
| 576 Claims | | | | | |
| 580 Com. of Conservation for Forestry Service | 69,637.95 5,646.80G 54.00SPC 45.00DS 35.00SPR | 10,000.00 | | 10,000.00 | |
| 584 Claims | | | | | |
| 587 Department of Business Research and Development | | 35,000.00 | | 35,000.00 | |
| 589 Interstate Compact with Michigan & Wisconsin — fixing boundaries | 1,000.00 | | | | |
| 594 Claims | 6,685.97H | | | | |
| 595 Youth Conservation Commission | | 50,000.00 | | 50,000.00 | |
| 603 Commission on Higher Education | | 5,000.00 | | 5,000.00 | |
| 614 Interim Com. on State Constitution | 12,000.00 | | | | |
| 615 Interim Com. on Highways | 20,000.00H | | | | |
| 619 Dept. of Taxation for Collection of Cigarette Tax | 30,000.00 | 75,000.00 | | 90,000.00 | |
| 636 Service Building at Minnesota State Prison | 50,000.00P | | | | |
| | \$718,554.34 | \$ 418,000.00 | \$ 1,100.00 | \$ 508,000.00 | \$ 100.00 |
| | | \$419,100.00 | | \$508,100.00 | |
| TOTAL | \$1,839,933.97 | \$47,666,982.94 | \$29,018,324.00 | \$49,364,389.46 | \$30,201,914.00 |
| | | \$76,685,306.94 | | \$79,566,303.46 | |

*1—To be reimbursed later by the Trunk Highway Fund.

*2—This appropriation will be reduced \$10,000 by reimbursement by the Federal government.

| | | |
|----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| A —Aeronautics Fund | I —Income Tax Fund | R —Rural Credits Fund |
| BS —Basic Science Examiners Fund | IR —Iron Range Resources and Rehabilitation Fund | SHR —Soldiers Home Board Relief Fund |
| G —Game and Fish Fund | SPC —Seed Potato Certification Fund | SPR —State Parks Revolving Fund |
| H —Highway Fund | P —Prison Revolving Fund | |

ALLOCATION OF APPROPRIATIONS BY FUNDS AS APPROPRIATED BY THE 55TH LEGISLATURE

| | 1947 Deficiency | 1948 | | 1949 | | Total |
|--|-----------------------|----------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| | | General Revenue Fund | Other Funds | General Revenue Fund | Other Funds | |
| General Revenue Fund | \$1,575,066.47 | \$47,716,982.94 | | \$49,414,389.46 | | \$98,706,438.87 |
| Highway Fund | 171,720.97 | 765,413.00 | | 703,979.00 | | 1,641,112.97 |
| Income Tax School Fund | 48.90 | 626,308.00 | | 623,017.00 | | 1,249,371.90 |
| Special State Aid Fund | | 24,110,000.00 | | 25,845,800.00 | | 49,955,800.00 |
| Game and Fish Fund | 42,965.63 | 2,458,609.00 | | 2,064,497.00 | | 4,566,071.63 |
| Rural Credits Fund | | 59,819.00 | | 57,670.00 | | 117,489.00 |
| Iron Range Resources and Rehabilitation Fund | | 83,985.00 | | 90,467.00 | | 174,452.00 |
| Prison Revolving Fund | 50,000.00 | 775,970.00 | | 721,862.00 | | 1,547,832.00 |
| Soldiers' Home Board Relief Fund | | 35,000.00 | | 100.00 | | 35,100.00 |
| Seed Potato Certification Fund | 54.00 | 15,000.00 | | 15,000.00 | | 30,054.00 |
| Minnesota Aeronautics Fund | | 31,560.00 | | 32,472.00 | | 64,032.00 |
| Basic Examiners Fund | 45.00 | | | | | 45.00 |
| State Park Revolving Fund | 35.00 | | | | | 35.00 |
| TOTAL | \$1,839,933.97 | \$76,685,306.94 | | \$79,566,303.46 | | \$158,091,544.37 |

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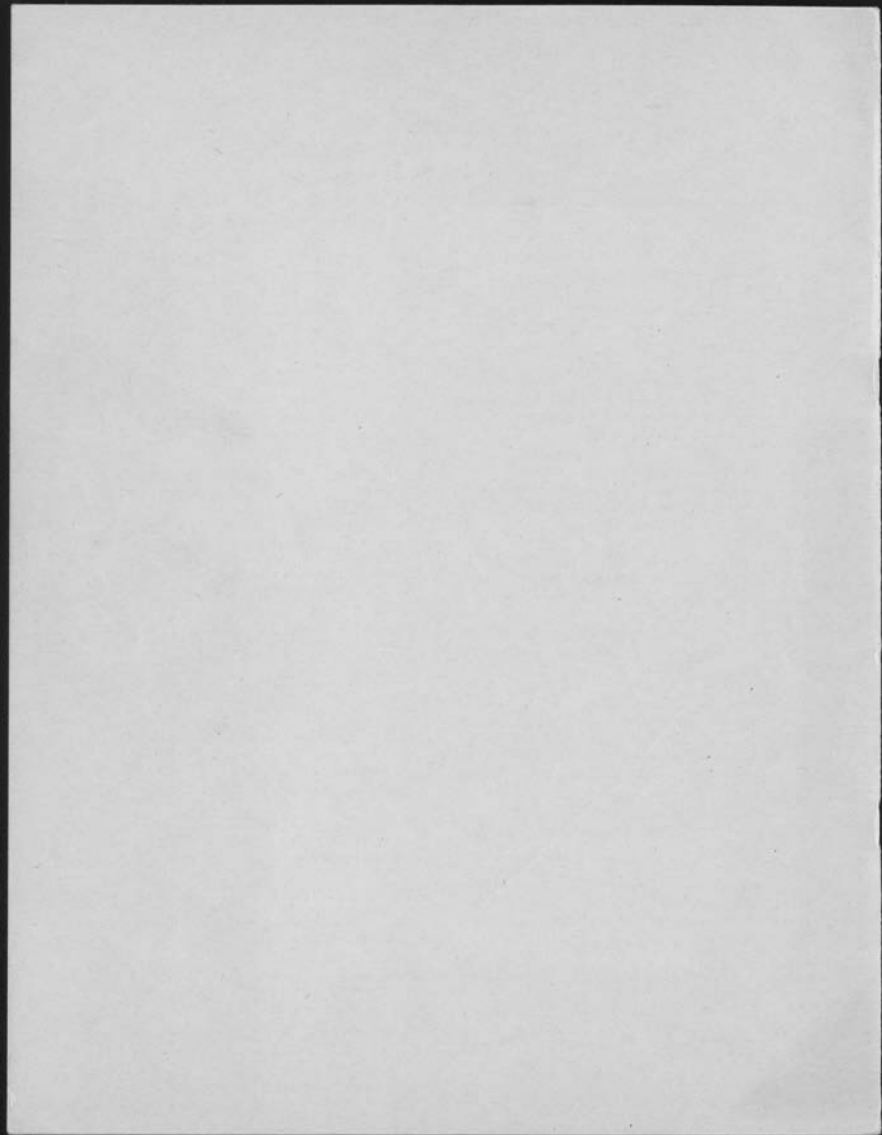
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PUBLICATIONS OF THE MINNESOTA INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH, INC.

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| Bulletin No. 1—December, 1934 | Out of Print | Bulletin No. 11—March, 1941 | Out of Print |
| Feasibility of Blanket Tax Limitation Laws as a means of Reducing the Tax Burden on General Property in Minnesota—Arguments For and Against.—24 pp. | | An Analysis of Minnesota State Fiscal Operations, 1932-1940—Dedication of Revenues and Erroneous Allocation of Accounting Functions as Obstacles to Sound Fiscal Operation.—36 pp. | |
| Bulletin No. 2—January, 1935 | Out of Print | Bulletin No. 12—January, 1943 | Out of Print |
| Sales or Gross Income Taxes—Arguments For and Against.—30 pp. | | Financial Data and Other Factual Information for the State of Minnesota Affecting 1943 Budget.—46 pp. | |
| Bulletin No. 3—February, 1935 | Out of Print | Bulletin No. 13—February, 1943 | Out of Print |
| Estimates of Revenue Yield from a Gross Income Tax and Various Types of Sales Taxes for the State of Minnesota.—19 pp. | | A Factual Analysis of the Money & Credits Tax Problems in Minnesota.—24 pp. | |
| Bulletin No. 4—April, 1935 | Out of Print | Bulletin No. 14—October, 1943 | |
| Minnesota's Tax Picture—A Graphic Study of Minnesota's Tax System, With Special Reference to the Property Tax.—20 charts. | | The Legislative Program for Minnesota State Government 1943-1945.—20 pp. | |
| Bulletin No. 5—July, 1935 | Out of Print | Bulletin No. 15—March, 1944 | |
| The Property Tax Problem and the 1935 Legislative Session.—40 pp. | | Possible Role of the State of Minnesota in Post-War Public Works Program and An Analysis of Minnesota Fiscal Operations, 1934-43.—30 pp. | |
| Bulletin No. 6—October, 1935 | Out of Print | Bulletin No. 16—March, 1945 | |
| The Federal Social Security Act and What It Means to Minnesota. | | Financial Data Affecting 1945-1947 Budget, State of Minnesota—An Analysis of State Fiscal Operations, 1935-1944.—18 pp. | |
| Bulletin No. 7—March, 1937 | Out of Print | Bulletin No. 17—July, 1945 | |
| Revised Analysis of the Effects of Proposed Net Income Tax Bill (House File 275) As Passed by the Minnesota House of Representatives on March 1, 1937, and sent to the Senate.—20 pp. | | The Legislative Program for Minnesota State Government 1946-1947.—22 pp. | |
| Bulletin No. 8—June, 1938 | Out of Print | Bulletin No. 18—February, 1947 | |
| Population Trends in Minnesota and What They Mean.—36 pp. | | Problems of State Aids in Minnesota.—44 pp. | |
| Bulletin No. 9—February, 1939 | Out of Print | Bulletin No. 19—March, 1947 | Out of Print |
| Analysis of Recent Economic Development in Minnesota on the Basis of Occupational Employment Statistics.—31 pp. | | Comparison of Costs of Government in Minnesota and Six Neighboring States.—64 pp. | |
| Bulletin No. 10—April, 1939 | Out of Print | Bulletin No. 20—April, 1947 | |
| Minnesota and the Agricultural Situation.—37 pp. | | Possible Improvements in the Operation of State Government—Ten Year Analysis of State Expenditures.—66 pp. | |
| | | Bulletin No. 21—December, 1947 | |
| | | The Record of the 1947 State Legislature.—24 pp. | |



1947 LEAGUE-SPONSORED STATE LEGISLATION

CURRENT AGENDA ITEMS PASSED BY LEGISLATURE:

1. A bill establishing a Legislative Research Committee to give advance consideration to problems expected to confront the next legislature. This legislation had been supported by the League for four sessions.
2. A bill providing for Revised Distribution of State School Aids.
3. A bill providing for the Municipal Housing Act. This law had a two-fold purpose: (1) To enable our cities to qualify for any Federal Aid to housing that might be available and (2) To encourage private capital to go into housing and redevelopment in blighted areas in our cities by giving various kinds of financial and other aids. As a consequence, the Minnesota Act is usually described as divided into two main parts--the low-rent public housing part and the redevelopment and slum clearance section.

PLAT- A bill for an Act Relating to Public Health Nursing. This act provides
FORM: that the state will pay \$1500 yearly to any county employing a public health nurse.

CURRENT AGENDA ITEM NOT PASSED BY LEGISLATURE:

A bill for an Act to authorize counties to establish and join in establishing County or Multiple County Health Departments. This bill was passed unanimously by the Senate but was referred to the Appropriations Committee in the House on a very technical point of order. It was tabled there in the closing days of the session so did not come to a vote on the floor of the House.

PLATFORM ITEMS PASSED:

1. A Bill for an Act to Provide a Survey for Reorganization of School Districts and Appropriating Money Therefor. Counties which voted to organize the county school survey committees under this law are: Aitkin, Anoka, Becker, Beltrami, Benton, Big Stone, Brown, Carlton, Carver, Cass, Chisago, Clay, Clearwater, Cottonwood, Crow Wing, Dakota, Dodge, Douglas, Faribault, Fillmore, Freeborn, Goodhue, Hennepin, Houston, Hubbard, Isanti, Kanabec, Kandiyohi, Kittson, Lac qui Parle, Lake of the Woods, Le Sueur, Lyon, McLeod, Mahanomen, Marshall, Martin, Mille Lacs, Morrison, Mower, Nicollet, Norman, Olmsted, Pennington, Pine, Polk, Pope, Ramsey, Red Lake, Renville, Rice, Roseau, St. Louis, Scott, Sherburne, Sibley, Steele, Stevens, Traverse, Wabasha, Wadena, Washington, and Wilkin. The counties which did not organize survey committees are as follows: Blue Earth, Chippewa, Grant, Jackson, Lincoln, Meeker, Murray, Nobles, Otter Tail, Pipestone, Redwood, Rock, Stearns, Swift, Todd, Waseca, Watonwan, Winona, Wright and Yellow Medicine.

There are four counties to which the statute is not applicable; namely, Cook, Itasca, Koochiching, and Lake. Special survey committees have been organized in Cook and Itasca counties to study their local school conditions. Lake county is one large district and Koochiching county has only three districts which maintain graded elementary and secondary schools.

2. A Bill for an Act Relating to the Assessment of Property for the Purposes of Taxation; Creating and Establishing the Office of Supervisor of Assessments for each County.

HOUSING SUPPLEMENT

A NATIONAL HOUSING PROGRAM AND POLICY :

The way that the housing program develops during the next ten years will determine whether it will contribute materially to maintaining the prosperity and standard of living of the country; or whether, by adding to inflationary pressures, it will deepen the resultant depression. We may well face the recurrence of the residential building boom which started after World War I; the tragic results of which we are feeling today.

The need for homes is tremendous, over 12,000,000 housing units, exclusive of farm homes, are required during the next ten years. 2,700,000 units are needed to meet the present emergency, of which half a million were completed in 1946. Home building has increased greatly; the present rate is triple that of 1944. But still greater increases must be made to meet the continuing emergency.

A greater effort must be made to build for those who have always had to be content with second-hand housing. This tremendous market falls into the no-man's land of housing: not poor enough to warrant public housing, but too poor to afford the prices of private enterprise. A new approach must be arrived at- a policy aimed at housing for all income groups, rather than one which provides only unsuitable hand-me-down houses for those who can't afford new homes by private builders. A practice that has resulted in the inner decay of our communities, Washington among them.

The last Congress failed to pass the Wagner-Ellender-Taft General Housing Bill which encouraged and stimulated private enterprise to build for this middle income group. The new Congress will undoubtedly see introduced a number of housing bills. That we may understand them in light of the W-E-T Bill (which had League endorsement), we are presenting a brief summary of the provisions of the Bill:

I - Means by which private enterprise is encouraged to build for middle income group:

1. Home Ownership is made possible by extending and improving loaning powers of FHA* for those who can pay from \$20-40 a month by:
 - a) cutting cash down-payment to 5%; interest rate to 4%; period of amortization (paying off) extended to 32 yrs.
 - b) protection of buyer's investment, by permitting extension of mortgage up to 3 yrs., if he must default due to illness, unemployment, etc.
 - c) encouragement of mutual home-ownership projects through mortgages with 5% cash down-payment; 3 1/2% interest rate; amortization of 40 yrs. for non-profit organizations.
 - d) rural or farm housing is helped by loans at 3%; amortization of 40 yrs.
2. Rental Housing for the middle income group is stimulated by:
 - a) improving FHA* loaning power to builders of moderate rental housing: a 90% insured mortgage at 3 1/2% interest; 40 yrs. amortization.
 - b) encouraging direct investment in moderate rental housing of large financial institutions (insurance co., saving banks, etc.) by guaranteeing an annual minimum return of 2 3/4% on their investment.

II - Federal responsibility for low income group:

1. Public low-rent housing is resumed by expanding the program under USHA*. Each community must prove private enterprise is not building for low-income group, before federal aid is extended.
2. Rural and farm-areas would be given public aid for their low-income groups.

III - Federal aid for community planning and slum clearance

1. Cost of land acquisition is helped through 5yr. loans to local land agencies.
2. Write-down of excess land costs through 45yr. loans to communities.
3. Local planning studies aided by federal loans to communities, on a 50-50 basis.

IV - Federal implementation toward a goal of decent housing for all

1. Permanent consolidation of all housing agencies into FHA*, which will administer and coordinate work of FHA*, FHLB*, and FPA*.
2. NEA authorized to carry on extensive research in all phases of housing.
3. NEA required to report annually to Congress on housing needs of the people, and contribution of building industry toward an economy of prosperity.

Such a Bill would greatly assist in our District housing problem; however the 79th Congress did pass the

D. C. URBAN REDEVELOPMENT AND SLUM CLEARANCE ACT

The Act does not provide for any housing; but calls for a \$20,000,000 fund for acquiring high cost slums, clearing them, and then selling or leasing them for proper use in conformity with a comprehensive land-use plan to be drawn up by NCPPC* under authority of the Bill. A five-member Land Agency is established to acquire the slum area after the plans have been approved by NCPPC*, at public hearings, and the Commissioners. The Land Agency then leases or sells the land to private redevelopment companies or to public ones (NCHA* is named such a one), for building in accordance with the approved plans.

Although the Redevelopment Act makes possible an expanding slum clearance program, it does have some serious shortcomings. Among them are:

- 1) An unworkable definition of public low-rent housing limiting it to "families whose net family income does not exceed the maximum net family income within the lowest 20% of all family incomes." This is not relative to housing needs, and is administratively unsound; such a survey calls for extra appropriations.
- 2) No provision is made to bar existing covenants on land acquired by the Agency.
- 3) There is no mandatory re-housing for families displaced by a clearance project. No agency is made responsible for this work and no funds are available.
- 4) Land acquisition powers of NCHA* are terminated in August, 1947 and vested in the Land Agency which will not be in a position for sometime to proceed with its work as needed appropriations must be granted; but the slums won't wait.

The work of clearing Washington of its slums, which are so costly to the community in their resulting social problems of crime and disease, must continue; but the crying need is for homes, homes at prices people can afford (65% of 3,000 D.C. veterans want homes under \$5,000, or \$50 a month rental).

The need for homes for the middle income group—either for purchase or rent—is not only a local problem, but national, and therefore must be met by national legislation. The ITV Current Agenda states that Government for the People requires: "the assumption of responsibility by government for social problems which affect the general welfare; and the mutual responsibility of government, business, agriculture and labor for solving economic problems in the public interest." Do read the excellent Memo: Our Housing Problem; and prepare yourself to judge intelligently what legislation is proposed by the 80th Congress toward a national housing program such as that which was embodied in the W-E-T Bill.

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- FHA*-- The Federal Housing Administration, which insures loans made by private lending institutions, established in 1934.
- NHA*-- National Housing Agency, which consolidated housing activities and functions of other housing agencies as a war-time measure, established 1942.
- FHLE*-- Federal Home Loan Bank, which provides a credit reserve for the thrift and home financing institutions of the country, established 1932.
- FPHA*-- Federal Public Housing Authority, which is responsible for public housing, slum clearance, rural housing, and war housing, established 1942.
- NCPPC*-- National Capitol Park and Planning Commission, which deals with the planning of Washington and its environs, established 1924.
- NCHA*-- National Capitol Housing Authority, the public housing authority for DC., established in 1934 to reclaim slums and assure an adequate supply of low-rental housing for those whose needs are not met by private enterprise.
- USHA*-- United States Housing Act of 1937.

NATIONAL NOTES

Action Assignment marked URGENT calls for all local Leagues and membership to write President Truman re Housing decontrols (see pg. 2).

Dec. 3 letter from Miss Strauss reminds local Leagues of their responsibility under "economic item" on Current Agenda; and asks for concerted effort on all our parts to prepare ourselves by reading the Memo: How the Wheels Go 'Round (see Publications), which is the League's most recent effort to help citizens understand basic economic problems. A slide film on it is being prepared; and soon to come, will be a Memo on tax and fiscal policies.

Present League's position, as expressed by a statement from the Board of Directors, on tax and debt policy is "that personal income taxes should not be reduced now while the US has a large national debt." A national income of one hundred and sixty billion dollars plus a high level of employment indicates now is the time to wipe out part of our national debt accumulated during the war. While emphasizing the need for economy in government, "the League believes it is impossible to meet national (veterans' benefits, etc.) and international (occupation forces, famine relief, etc.) commitments and still reduce taxes, if we are to reduce the debt while national income is high."

FOOD OR FAMINE?

The Dec. 11 joint meeting of the International Relations Committee and the Economic Welfare Committee resulted in sending two resolutions to the Board of Directors of the LWV of US in regard to the world food situation. They were: (1) resolved that, in view of the continuing urgent need of some countries for food and other aid, there should be continuing arrangements on an international basis to meet their needs. (Miss Strauss has since sent a letter to Secy. Byrnes stating this position) (2) resolved that, these committees endorse the principle of the World Food Board as the most desirable solution for the long-term food problem; however, if the adoption of the World Food Board plan becomes impossible, we then would endorse a broadened interpretation of the proposed commodity agreements under ITC to insure more adequate provision for consumer needs as well as producer interests. Your attention is called to the excellent Foreign Policy Report (vol. 22, no. 16) called "World Nutrition and Agrarian Stability- Proposals for a Food Board" by B. Bolles, Dec. 1.

SPEAKERS' BUREAU:

Armstrong Senior High School
Mortar Board Alumnae

"KNOW YOUR CONGRESS" Course:

Feb. 6, 13, 20, 27-Thurs.- 10:30, YWCA
Sign up now at League office.
Special speakers will address each meeting.

Course is open to non-members at a fee of \$1.00 for the four mornings.

RADIO:

A big radio drive from January 15-29 in connection with the School. Keep your radio tuned in for news of the League on the air: Jan. 26, 9:30, League members speak on "D.C. Dateline."

PUBLICATIONS

(obtainable at League office or by calling Mrs. Haggerty at TE 3455)

Memo: How the Wheels Go 'Round (10¢), an economic primer, of vital importance for understanding basic economic problems. Background for the School.

Race Relations Survey (75¢) or a summary of it is available free.

\$3.75 will see that all National Publications are sent to you during 1947. Call Mrs. Haggerty in regard to this.

"LET'S DISCUSS OUR DISTRICT DOLLAR"

Our city, like many cities, has grown in population during the war. Our facilities must be expanded to meet the need of our near million residents. It is estimated that between \$30,000,000 to \$50,000,000 must be added to our present revenue in order to run our city government and to provide for urgently needed capital improvements.

To formulate our D.C. League tax policy we need your answers to these questions:

- (1) Do you think that the Federal Government should pay a larger share of the expenses of the District of Columbia?
- (2) How should the Federal payment be determined?
- (3) Should our property tax rate be increased?
- (4) How can the income tax be made to bring in a larger portion of our necessary revenue?
- (5) Does the unusual situation of the District of Columbia warrant a reconsideration of our stand on it?

? WHAT DO YOU THINK ?

COME TO THE MEETING OF THE D.C. AFFAIRS COMMITTEE ON JANUARY 15 AT 10:00, NYCA
THIS IS THE PROBLEM OF THE D.C. LEAGUE
THIS IS YOUR PROBLEM!

* * * PROGRESS PARADE * * *

MEMBERSHIP

New members, Nov. 25-Dec. 20 : 15

Total paid membership: 520

Delinquents : 160

FINANCIAL

171 members are contributors

THE DIRECTORY

Formation of Naylor Gardens Neighborhood Group:

Mrs. Luther Stambler (LU 8093), temporary Chmn.

A Warm Welcome!

Mrs. John Wilfong (TR 8300x404), Chmn., South East Group

VOTELESS DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
 LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
 1216 Connecticut Avenue
 Washington 6, D. C.

Sec. 562, F.I.R.

Mrs. Irvine McQuarrie

832-33 Lumber Exchange

Hennepin Ave. at 5th St.

Minneapolis, 1, Minn.

MINNEAPOLIS LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
84 S. 10th St.

January 15, 1947

Dear Board Member:

As you recall, several questions were raised at our recent Board meeting concerning the School Aid Bill as proposed by the Governor's Committee. Since we felt a need for clarification, the group in the Minneapolis League who will be in charge of our lobbying during this legislative session met with Mrs. Philip Duff, the State League's representative on the Governor's Committee, to consider the provisions of the bill and to learn from Mrs. Duff why the present proposals were decided upon by the Committee.

As a result of the discussion at this meeting, this note of explanation and the enclosed brochure and League sheet on the bill are being sent to you for your further information on this subject.

You will recall that two main criticisms were made of the Proposals at our meeting. One was that no provision is made in them for the reorganization of school districts which is so badly needed in the state. The second criticism was that payment of the proposed state aids is based on a system of property assessment that is now unequal in different parts of the state and that can become more unequal by manipulation of local property assessments, so that the tax burden for the school aids would not be levied fairly on all communities.

These criticisms were met by Mrs. Duff as follows: The Governor's Committee was appointed to draw up a School Aid Bill. The bill was not intended to be a school district reorganization bill, nor yet was it meant to be a tax assessment reform bill. The complexity of these latter types of legislation, together with the opposition sure to meet attempts at reform in both fields, convinced the Committee that it would be futile and unwise to put all the changes into one bill. All too probably such a bill would be defeated, leaving no gains in any of the fields. The Committee felt that in drafting a bill dealing solely with school aids and in providing a system as fair and far-sighted as possible, it would be tackling one problem and thus taking the first step in what should be a series of changes. The League of Women Voters had previously recognized that this separation of the problems, from a legislative standpoint, was advisable. You will note the marked section on Page 3 of the enclosed League sheet dealing with these considerations.

In drawing up the present proposals, the Governor's Committee wisely decided to write the best state aid bill that its members and their advisors could draw up, regardless of political considerations. It is to be hoped that improvement in the state aid situation will be followed shortly by equally far-sighted measures dealing with reorganization of school districts and with reform of the tax assessment system. Both of these problems have been on the League program in the past, and will continue to merit our support in the future.

As you know, the By-Laws of the State League provide that "The State Board shall decide when the measures adopted in principle by the Convention shall be made subjects for actual legislative work." It has always been the practice of the State Board to wait until a bill was actually introduced in the Legislature before voting whether or not to support it when its subject was on the State Program. Specific action had not, therefore, been taken on the School Aid proposals when our Board discussion was held. Since that time Mrs. McQuarrie has polled the State Board and has found no change in attitude toward the proposals. Under the direction of the State League we will be working in support of the State Aid bill when it comes up for action in the Legislature.

We trust that the above information will answer the questions left in your mind by our previous discussion.

Sincerely,
Doris McNamee
President

P.S. You have noted with interest, I am sure, the Governor's views as expressed in his Inaugural Message as to the urgent need for assessment reform and for the reorganization of school districts in the state.

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
INSTITUTE ON LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURES
STATE CAPITOL
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA
JANUARY 23, 1947

| | |
|-------------|---|
| 10:00 A. M. | Meet in Rotunda of Capitol Visit Senate Session |
| 10:30 A. M. | Meet in Governor's Private Dining Room "Personalities in Legislature - especially chair- men of committees to which our bills are re- ferred" --- Mrs. Arthur B. Anderson State Legislative Chairman |
| 11:00 A. M. | Discussion of Lobbying Techniques --- Miss Ivy Hildebrand State Field and Legisla- tive Secretary |
| 12:00 NOON | Luncheon -- Governor's Dining Room |
| 1:00 P. M. | How a bill becomes a law (Use "Ninety Days of Lawmaking in Minnesota") |
| 2:30 P. M. | Orientation Tour of Strategic Points of Inter- est for Lobbyists |
| 3:00 P.M. | Visit Governor's office |

IF YOU HAVE A COPY OF "NINETY DAYS OF LAWMAKING IN MINNESOTA",
PLEASE BRING IT WITH YOU.

JAN 27

Jan. 25th

JW

Dear Miss Kildebrand,

Just a line from a Leaguer whose experience of Thursday last were most interesting. The Institute was so well handled - and I think of value to all of us, including those of us who may, by reason of our distance from St Paul, & home responsibilities, be unable to commit ourselves to service in lobbying. As such a one - thanks!

The afternoon program was, to me, and to the few other in my car, very interesting. Nice job! Congratulations.

Will be working, in our small corner, to keep as best we may. Our cooperation is yours, if not our

lobbying efforts.

I think you should feel that
the day was most worthwhile.
Our thanks to you, and all who made
it so.

Sincerely -

Ruth B. Striegel

White Bear Lake League

2/20/30, 1987

STATE LEGISLATIVE SET-UP

MISS HILDEBRAND

State League
Office

Mrs. Arthur B. Anderson,
State Legislative Chairman

Local Local League
League Legislative
Presidents Chairmen

SUB-CHAIRMEN

| <u>Legislative</u> <u>Council</u> | Revised Plan For Dis- tribution of State <u>Aids to Schools</u> | <u>Housing</u> | Ext. of Public <u>Health</u> | Pick-up <u>Items</u> |
|---|--|---|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Mrs. Lincoln Thomas 164 Bedford Ave. S.E. Mpls. 14 (Gl. 1760) | Mrs. Philip S. Duff Maplewood Wayzata, Minn. (Wayzata, Minn.) | Mrs. David Shearer 1929 Kenwood Hwy. Mpls. (Ke. 0506) | | |
| | Mrs. J. K. Moen 3432 Holmes Ave. Mpls. (Lo. 9136) | | | |

Minnesota League of Women Voters
State Legislative Set-up
January 30, 1947

MISS IVY HILDEBRAND,
Field Secretary and
Paid Staff Representative

Watches for introduction of all bills on items on our State Program of Work;

Notifies State Office and provides

1. Information on the different bills,
2. Names of Legislative Committees to which bills have been referred,
3. Name of Chairman of Committee,
4. Names of other members of Committee and where they are from.
5. Time and place of all committee hearings;

Decides the right time for State Office to issue CALL FOR ACTION;

Is our "expert" source of information on all items on our Program of Work;

Works with Mrs. Arthur B. Anderson to cover all sessions of the Legislature.

MRS. ARTHUR B. ANDERSON,
State Legislative Chair-
man - 336 Creston Ave. N.,
St. Paul 4 (MA 7308)

Works with Miss Hildebrand to cover all sessions of the Legislature, Public Hearings, etc.;

Substitutes for Miss Hildebrand when she is out on field trips, or otherwise prevented from being at the Capitol;

Secures sub-chairmen to assist her in different fields of State League work;

Works with sub-chairmen to secure observers (lobbyists) for committee hearings, etc.;

Helps all chairmen and observers to know their way around in the State Legislature.

STATE OFFICE

Writes Chairman of Legislative Committee to which bills are referred informing him of league interest, asking for his support, etc.;

Notifies all local leagues (through President or Legislative Chairman) when legislators from their districts are members of the committee to which a bill has been referred and asks them to

1. Write to their legislators for support of the bill, and

Minnesota League of Women Voters
State Legislative Set-up
January 30, 1947

STATE OFFICE (Continued)

2. Help secure letters, telegrams, etc.
from league members and others in
response to CALL FOR ACTION;

Reports to Local Leagues (through President or
Legislative Chairman) progress of all bills on
items on our State Program of Work;

SUB-COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

In cooperation with Mrs Anderson arranges for
observers (lobbyists) at all Committee Hearings
on her particular item on State Program of Work;

Reports to Miss Hildebrand (At. 0941) or to Mrs.
Anderson (Midway 7308) or both, all new develop-
ments on bills on her item on State Program
(amendments, special hearings, etc.);

Promotes wide-spread response to CALL FOR ACTION
when so requested by State Office.

STATE BOARD

Helps with lobbying when necessary;

Issues CALLS FOR ACTION on State Level;

Determines which bills, amendments, etc., the
League will support when more than one bill is
introduced on any item on the State Program of
Work.

Minnesota League of Women Voters
January 30, 1947

HOUSE COMMITTEES

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION -- Meets Room 302 9:00 A. M. THURSDAY

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Address</u> | <u>Leg. District</u> |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| John A. Hartle, Chairman | Route 4, Owatonna, Minn. | 16 |
| Ray B. Aune, Vice Chairman | Parkers Prairie | 50 |
| F. B. Blanchard | Lewiston | 2 |
| Thomas Bondhus | Storden | 10 |
| B. J. Chilgren | Littlefork | 62 |
| Lafayette C. Dixon | Long Prairie | 51 |
| Floyd O. Flom | Glenwood | 47 |
| George A. French | 5140 Penn Ave. S., Minneapolis | 10 |
| Louis W. Hill Jr. | 215 S. Grotto St., St. Paul | 46 |
| John J. Kinzer | Cold Spring | 46 |
| Robert F. Lee | Annandale | 35 |
| Carl L. Iyee | 1728 Second Ave. S., Mpls. | 31 |
| Harold R. Lundeen | 3323 39th Ave. S., Minneapolis | 32 |
| George R. Matchan | 2832 Kenwood Ave., St. Louis Park | 36 |
| Frederick P. Memmer | Route 7, St. Paul | 41 |
| August B. Mueller | Arlington | 16 |
| Luverne Noon | 1410 24th Ave. N., Minneapolis | 35 |
| John H. Nordin | 1027 41st Ave. N. E. Columbia Hgts. | 44 |
| Thomas F. O'Malley | 709 Garfield Ave., Duluth | 58 |
| Alfred J. Otto | 194 Summit Ave., St. Paul | 40 |
| P. K. Peterson | 3305 W. 21st St., Minneapolis | 34 |
| Joseph Prifral, Jr. | 1031 Woodbridge St., St. Paul | 38 |
| Walter F. Rogosheleski | Sauk Rapids | 45 |
| Robert J. Sheran | Mankato | 8 |
| Valdimir Shipka | Grand Rapids | 52 |

EDUCATION -- Meets Room 304 9:00 A. M. WEDNESDAY

| | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|----|
| E. B. Herseth, Chairman | Drayton, N. Dak. | 67 |
| Howard W. Rundquist V. Chron. | Dawson | 24 |
| Roy B. Aune | Parkers Prairie | 50 |
| B. J. Chilgren | Littlefork | 62 |
| Roy H. Cummings | Beaver Creek | 11 |
| Joseph J. Daun | St. Peter, Rte. 1 | 15 |
| Lafayette C. Dixon | Long Prairie | 51 |
| Odean Enestvedt | Sacred Heart | 23 |
| Emil C. Ernst | Lector Prairie | 22 |
| Arthur Gillen | South St. Paul | 20 |
| H. P. Goodin | 3415 Knox Ave. N., Minneapolis | 35 |
| John A. Hartle | Rte. 4, Owatonna | 16 |
| Stanley W. Holmquist | Grove City | 26 |
| Clarence G. Langley | Red Wing | 19 |
| Robert F. Lee | Annandale | 27 |
| Leo D. Madden | Eyota | 4 |
| Frederick P. Memmer | Route 7, St. Paul | 41 |
| Welford V. Oras | Clarkfield | 12 |

Minnesota League of Women Voters
January 30, 1947
House Committees (Continued)

EDUCATION (Continued)

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Address</u> | <u>Leg. District</u> |
|----------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Anthony Podgorski | 642 Van Buren Ave., St. Paul | 38 |
| Walter F. Rogosheske | Sauk Rapids | 45 |
| Charles W. Root | 5528 Blaisdell Ave. S. | 33 |
| Charles Swindells | Laporte | 63 |
| A. O. Thompson | 3224 W. Sixth St., Duluth | 59 |
| Carl O. Wegner | 2727 McKinley N. E. | 29 |
| E. J. Windmiller | Fergus Falls | 50 |

HEALTH - Meets Room 305 9:00 A. M. FRIDAY

| | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|----|
| Ben D. Hughes, Chairman | Mankato | 8 |
| E. B. Ilstrup, V. Chrmn. | Buffalo | 37 |
| Henry Appeldorn | Pipestone | 13 |
| John R. Blomquist | Waubun | 64 |
| Reuben W. Felt | Wilmar, Route 3 | 25 |
| George A. French | 5140 Penn Ave. S., Minneapolis | 33 |
| Ray Gesell | Route 1, Moorhead | 49 |
| John F. Howard | R. F. D. St. Paul Park | 43 |
| F. B. Johnson | 321 N. 5th St., Brainerd | 59 |
| Trigg H. Knutsen | Slayton | 12 |
| Fred T. Lux | Sauk Centre | 46 |
| Leo D. Madden | Eyota | 4 |
| Howard Ottinger | Chaska | 21 |
| Alfred J. Otte | 194 Summit Ave., St. Paul | 40 |
| Joseph Prifrel Jr. | 1031 Woodbridge St., St. Paul | 38 |

WELFARE - Meets Room 302 11:00 A. M. THURSDAY

| | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----|
| Howard Ottinger, Chairman | Chaska | 21 |
| S. Halverson, Vice Chrmn. | Worthington | 11 |
| A. A. Anderson | Beck | 55 |
| John R. Blomquist | Waubun | 64 |
| Thos. H. Christie | 1912 Laurel Ave., Minneapolis | 30 |
| Walter E. Day | Bagley | 65 |
| Thomas S. Dunlap | Austin | 5 |
| L. B. Erdahl | Frost | 7 |
| Ray Gesell | Moorhead | 49 |
| Arthur T. Gibbons | 31 Winter St., St. Paul | 37 |
| Lawrence F. Haeg | Rte. 6, Mpls. Camden Station-Crystal | 36N |
| E. B. Horneath | Drayton, N. Dakota | 67 |
| Louis W. Hill Jr. | 215 S. Grotto St. St. Paul | 40 |
| Ralph H. Illsley | Dundas | 18 |
| E. R. Ilstrup | Buffalo | 27 |
| Wm. Legvold | St. James | 9 |
| Carl L. Lyse | 1728 Second Ave. S., Minneapolis | 31 |
| Edwin Melhoffer | 548 Superior St., St. Paul | 39 |
| George Mark | 1819 19th Ave. N. E., Mpls. 13 | 29 |
| Will H. Nelson | Tracy | 13 |
| P.J.E. Peterson | Truman | 9 |
| Frank J. Pirkel | West Concord | 5 |
| Irvin M. Talle | Albert Lea | 6 |

Minnesota League of Women Voters
January 30, 1947

APPROPRIATIONS

Meets Room 402 8:30 A. M. DAILY

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Address</u> | <u>Leg. Dist.</u> |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Claude H. Allen, Chairman | 909 Lakeview Ave., St. Paul | 42 |
| Carl O. Wegner, Vice Chrmn. | 2727 McKinley N. E., Mpls. 13 | 29 |
| Fred W. Arnoldt | Janesville | 16 |
| F. B. Blanchard | Lewiston | 2 |
| A. L. Boze | Detroit Lakes | 63 |
| Carl Burtness | Caledonia | 1 |
| William E. Carlson | 2033 Fremont Ave., St. Paul | 41 |
| Otto E. Clark | Osakis | 47 |
| Walter E. Day | Bagley | 65 |
| Georgi B. Dickinson | Bemidji | 62 |
| E. B. Erdahl | Frost | 7 |
| E. P. Goodin | 3415 Knox Ave. N., Minneapolis | 35 |
| Lawrence F. Haeg | Route 6, Mpls. Camden Sta-Crystal | 36 |
| John A. Hartle | Route 4, Owatonna | 10 |
| Glarence P. Hartner | Winona | 4 |
| W. B. Herseth | Route 1, Drayton, N. Dak. | 57 |
| John F. Howard | St. Paul Park | 43 |
| Carl M. Iverson | Ashby | 48 |
| O. L. Johnson | McGregor | 54 |
| Robert F. Lee | Annadale | 27 |
| Joe P. Lorentz | Wadena | 51 |
| Ed. Martinson | Ortonville | 48 |
| John H. Nordin | 1027 41st Ave. N. E., Col. Heights | 44 |
| Howard Ottinger | Chaska | 21 |
| A. C. Thompson | 3224 W. 6th St., Duluth | 59 |
| B. M. Thompson | Henning | 50 |
| Edward J. Voletad | 3327 25th Ave. S., Minneapolis | 32 |
| Roy L. Voxland | Kenyon | 19 |

Minnesota League of Women Voters
January 30, 1947

SENATE COMMITTEES

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION

-- Meets Room 328 2:00 P. M. WEDNESDAY

| Name | Address | Leg. District |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------|
| Daniel S. Feidt, Chairman | 2430 Clinton Avenue, Mpls. | 34 |
| A. L. Almen | Balaton | 13 |
| James A. Carley | Plainview | 3 |
| Emmett L. Duemke | 2730 Stinson Blvd, Minneapolis | 29 |
| M. J. Larson | Ada | 64 |
| Karl G. Neumeier | Stillwater | 43 |
| George O'Brien | Grand Rapids | 52 |
| George L. Siegel | 778 E. Sixth St., St. Paul | 41 |
| Julius Spokesly | Crookston | 66 |
| Oscar A. Swenson | Route 2 Nicollet | 15 |
| Thomas D. Vukelich | Gilbert | 61 |
| Harry L. Wahlstrand | Willmar | 25 |
| Magnus Wefald | Hawley | 49 |
| Donald O. Wright | 1112 Washburn Ave. S., Minneapolis | 30 |
| Werner E. Wuertz | Austin | 5 |

EDUCATION

-- Meets Room 236 9:00 A. M. WEDNESDAY

| | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|----|
| A. L. Almen, Chairman | Balaton | 13 |
| Wm. E. Dahlquist | Thief River Falls | 55 |
| Leonard W. Dernek | Winona | 2 |
| Frank E. Dougherty | Fairmont | 9 |
| Harold Harrison | 3525 Irving Ave. S., Minneapolis | 33 |
| Val Imm | Mankato | 8 |
| M. J. Larson | Ada | 64 |
| Milton C. Lightner | 506 Summit Ave., St. Paul | 46 |
| Ancher Nelsen | Hutchinson | 22 |
| George O'Brien | Grand Rapids | 52 |
| Oscar A. Swenson | Route 2, Nicollet | 15 |
| Harry L. Wahlstrand | Willmar | 25 |
| Leo Welle | Albany | 46 |
| Donald O. Wright | 1112 Washburn Ave. S., Minneapolis | 30 |
| John M. Zwach | Milroy | 14 |

PUBLIC HEALTH

-- Meets Room 236 9:00 A. M. FRIDAY

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----|
| Harry L. Wahlstrand, Chrmn. | Willmar | 25 |
| A. L. Almen | Balaton | 13 |
| E. P. Anderson | Wadena | 51 |
| Walter Burdick | Rochester | 4 |
| D. M. Carey | Wells | 7 |
| James A. Carley | Plainview | 3 |
| B. E. Grottum | Jackson | 10 |
| Edward Hagen | Milan | 24 |
| Joseph H. Masek | 217 E. Page St., St. Paul | 39 |
| Ralph L. Mayhood | 1500 Park Ave., Minneapolis | 31 |
| C. C. Mitchell | Princeton | 55 |

Minnesota League of Women Voters
January 30, 1947
Senate Committees (Contd.)

PUBLIC WELFARE

Meets Room 328

2:30 P. M. TUESDAY

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Address</u> | <u>Leg. District</u> |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Donald O. Wright, Chairman | 1112 Washburn Ave. S., Minneapolis | 38 |
| A. B. Almen | Balaton | 13 |
| Claude Baughman | Waseca | 16 |
| Colvin G. Butler | Fergus Falls | 50 |
| William E. Dahlquist | Thief River Falls | 65 |
| Milford Davis | Reading | 11 |
| Grover C. George | Goodhue | 19 |
| B. E. Grottnum | Jackson | 10 |
| Edward Hagen | Milan | 24 |
| Harold Harrison | 3525 Irving Ave. S., Minneapolis | 33 |
| Wendell H. Ledin | Bethel | 44 |
| Milton C. Lightner | 506 Summit Ave., St. Paul | 40 |
| Joseph H. Masck | 217 E. Page St., St. Paul | 39 |
| Gerald T. Mullin | 4314 Xerxes Ave. N., Minneapolis | 35 |
| R. G. Novak | 747 Van Buren Ave., St. Paul | 38 |
| Hans C. Pedersen | Ruthton | 12 |
| Herbert Rogers | 331 West 4th St., Duluth | 58 |
| J. A. Simonsen | Litchfield | 26 |
| Thomas D. Yukelich | Gilbert | 61 |

FINANCE

Meets Room 113

3:00 P. M. FRIDAY

| | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|----|
| Henry H. Sullivan, Chairman | St. Cloud | 45 |
| A. B. Almen | Balaton | 13 |
| Claude G. Baughman | Waseca | 16 |
| H. A. Bridgeman | Bemidji | 62 |
| Colvin G. Butler | Fergus Falls | 50 |
| Howar M. Carr | Proctor | 59 |
| William E. Dahlquist | Thief River Falls | 65 |
| Harold Harrison | 3525 Irving Ave. S., Minneapolis | 33 |
| Val Imm | Mankato | 8 |
| A. R. Johanson | Wheaton | 48 |
| H. A. Larson | Preston | 1 |
| Wendell H. Ledin | Bethel | 44 |
| Milton C. Lightner | 506 Summit Ave., St. Paul | 40 |
| Ralph L. Mayhood | 1600 Park Ave., Minneapolis | 31 |
| Gerald T. Mullin | 4314 Xerxes Ave. N., Minneapolis | 35 |
| Amher Nelsen | Hitchinson | 22 |
| George O'Brien | Grand Rapids | 52 |
| Charles N. Orr | 737 Asbury St., St. Paul | 42 |
| Oscar Swenson | Route 2, Nicollet | 15 |
| Leo Wells | Albany | 46 |

3
Minnesota League of Women Voters
832 Lumber Exchange Building
Minneapolis, Minnesota

January 30, 1947

Questionnaire on Legislative Research Council

1. Do you feel that the Legislative Research Council (or Committee) as set up in your state has been of help to the members of the Legislature? 4-yes
If so, to what extent? _____
2. Have you found it lessened any the number of interim committees needed to study special problems? 4-yes Has the Research Council been of assistance to members of interim committees? 4-yes
3. Has having a Legislative Research Council, in your opinion, resulted in better laws for the people of the State? 4-yes Can you give any specific examples? yes
4. Has it lessened the time previously taken to get desirable legislation through the Legislature? 2-yes, probably 1-probably not
5. Has it tended to usurp any of the legislative powers properly belonging to the Legislature as a whole? 4-no
6. How is your Research Director chosen and for how long a term? _____
How long has each director served under your present set-up? _____
7. How large a staff does he have to assist him? _____
8. Has the having of a Research Council, in your opinion, saved enough money for the State by expediting legislation to warrant the budget required for its running? 4-yes
9. What is your system of appointment of legislative members on the Council?
Under this system, do you find there is a fairly good representation of members with differing political views _____
of members representing different interests of the state (labor, education, industry, etc.)? _____
10. Do you feel that a Legislative Reference Bureau, as a separate State Dept. without a council of legislatures could be as effective or that it might be more effective? 2-no, 1-less effective - much less effect.

Please add any additional comments you care to make in reference to the Legislative Research Council set-up in your State or such councils in general.

PERMISSIVE HOUSING BILL IN BRIEF - House File 293
Senate File 245

The housing bill has two subjects: housing for persons of low income and rehabilitation and redevelopment of blighted areas. It is divided into articles each of which may be considered separately as though it were a separate bill. Present (U. S. Housing Act of 1937) and contemplated (Wagner-Ellender-Taft General Housing Bill) federal legislation has been kept in mind throughout the bill, and, whatever from federal legislation may take, communities will be in a position, without further legislation, to take advantage of federal aid.

ARTICLE I. Contains the short title "Municipal Housing and Redevelopment Act" and definition of terms used.

ARTICLE II. Provides for the creation of housing and redevelopment authorities to administer the act. Before an authority is created the governing body must determine that there is need for an authority. Then - and this is new - there is provision for a referendum to insure public support of the program provided for. No community is required to proceed under the act; action to be taken will be voluntary and subject to a referendum - it is purely an enabling act, permissive.

ART. III. Prescribes the powers of the authorities.

ART. IV. Deals with the matter of low-rent public housing. The primary purpose of the bill is to encourage private enterprise to produce the greatest possible number of houses, and safeguards are provided against competition of public housing. No appropriations for low-rent housing are provided for. Bonds issued by the local housing authority to finance the housing are purchased by the Federal Public Housing Agency and private investors. Frequently private individuals buy the whole bond issue as a safe investment. Rents paid by the tenants pay off the principal and interest on the bonds and for maintenance, management and repair. However, an annual Federal subsidy or gift, in addition to the tax exemption contribution of the community, is needed to reduce the rents to accommodate families of very low income.

ART. V. Provides for temporary housing for veterans and servicemen and their families.

ART. VI. Provides for housing for farmers of low income by county and regional authorities.

ART. VII. Deals with the subject of redevelopment and rehabilitation.

ART. VIII. Deals with the issuance of bonds by authorities and provides that bonds shall be debts of the authority and not of the city, the county or the state.

Larger and smaller cities have felt the housing crisis more keenly than small towns and rural areas but there are in the state families with incomes so low that they cannot afford housing furnished by private enterprise. It has been recognized in 43 other states as a public responsibility to see that these families are decently housed, just as public health services, public schools, public libraries, etc. are accepted as a public responsibility. Because subsidized housing is publicly owned it is tax exempt like schools and libraries and other public buildings. This tax exemption constitutes the annual contribution or subsidy by the community to bring the rents down low enough for low-income families.

Tax-exemption is thought to be a hardship on the taxpayer. It is the taxpayer, however, who pays for slums and blighted areas which cost much more than the good districts. The blighted areas in Minneapolis, for example, cost the city (the taxpayer) more than 4 times the amount of taxes gathered from them. The communicable disease rate in slums is 50% higher than in good areas; poor people who get sick there are public health charges; there is almost 2½ times as much tuberculosis among children in schools in the slums as in other schools and more juvenile and adult crime; police and fire calls are more numerous. The local housing agency is empowered by the federal law (to which a Minnesota law must conform) to make a payment in lieu of taxes for public services rendered to housing projects. In practically every city where projects have replaced slums this payment is greater than the taxes formerly levied or collected and constitutes a steady rather than a declining income to the community.

The amount of subsidized housing authorized is only a small part of that needed to correct the housing shortage. Under the federal law enough funds would not be allocated to any one community to provide housing for the total need of low-income families. Part of this field is open to private enterprise.

Although rural subsidized housing is necessary and is provided for, it is true that slums and blighted areas are concentrated in the cities. They desperately need federal aid to get rid of such districts and to provide sanitary and decent housing. The plight of the cities cannot be remedied without the enabling legislation which Minnesota does not have now. We want such legislation enacted NOW.

Will you see or write your legislators and ask them to vote favorably on the bill? It is important to write to legislators from your district who are on the Welfare Committees of both the House and Senate. Hearings on the bill are held in the Welfare Committees of both houses. Try to interest people outside your League by having a meeting of both men and women to discuss the pending legislation.

See the "Housing" sheet dated October 18, 1946. There may be information in it that could be used in your local newspaper.

Sponsors of Senate File 245 are: Senators Donald O. Wright, Gerald T. Mullin and R. G. Nyvrek. Sponsors of House File 293 are Representatives Charles W. Root, Judeon D. Hilton, Walter Rogosheske and Harold Lundeen.

LEGISLATIVE AND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS
IN WHICH LOCAL LEAGUES ARE SITUATED

| <u>League</u> | <u>Legislative District</u> | <u>Congressional District</u> |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| ANOKA | 44 | 3 |
| ATWATER | 25 | 7 |
| AUSTIN | 5 | 1 |
| BATTLE LAKE | 53 | 9 |
| REMINTI | 52 | 9 |
| CASS LAKE | 52 | 6 |
| COLUMBIA HEIGHTS | 44 | 3 |
| DULUTH | 58 | 9 |
| EXCELSIOR | 36 S $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 |
| FERGUS FALLS | 50 | 9 |
| GLENWOOD | 47 | 7 |
| GOLDEN VALLEY | 36 N $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 |
| GRANITE FALLS | 13 | 7 |
| HIBBING | 60 | 8 |
| HUTCHINSON | 22 | 2 |
| JACKSON | 10 | 2 |
| KASSON | 5 | 1 |
| KNOLIWOOD PARK | 42 | 4 |
| LAKE CITY | 3 | 1 |
| LITCHFIELD | 25 | 6 |
| MAHATO | 8 | 2 |
| MINNEAPOLIS | 29-34 | 3 and 5 |
| MINNETONKA | 36 S $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 |
| NEW PRAGUE | 17 | 2 |
| NEW RICHLAND | 16 | 1 |
| NORTHFIELD | 16 | 1 |
| NEW ULM | 14 | 2 |
| OLIVIA | 23 | 7 |
| OWATONNA | 16 | 1 |
| PARK RAPIDS | 63 | 6 |
| RED WING | 19 | 1 |
| ROCHESTER | 4 | 1 |
| SANDSTONE | 56 | 5 |
| ST. CLOUD | 45 | 6 |
| ST. PAUL | 37-42 | 4 |
| SOUTH ST. PAUL | 20 | 2 |
| TRACY | 13 | 7 |
| TWO HARBOES | 57 | 8 |
| WABASHA | 3 | 1 |
| WASECA | 16 | 1 |
| WEST DAKOTA COUNTY | 20 | 2 |
| WHITE BEAR LAKE | 41 and 43 | 3 |
| WINONA | 2 | 1 |
| WORTHINGTON | 11 | 7 |

LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH COUNCIL SURVEY

On January 30, 1947, Mrs. Lincoln Thomas, State League Legislative Research Chairman, sent out the following items:

1. To states where we understood Legislative Research Councils already to be in operation a copy of the attached questionnaires.
2. To other States a letter (see copy attached) requesting information as to whether or not the need for a Legislative Research Council had ever been discussed in their Legislature or if legislation creating such a Council was likely to come up during the present session.

To date we have received replies from FOUR states having a Legislative Research Council. The following is a brief digest of their replies:

1. All four feel that the Legislative Research Council as set up in their respective states has been of help to members of the Legislature.
2. All four feel that it has lessened the number of interim committees needed to study special problems.
3. All four feel that having such a council has resulted in better laws for the people of their states. All gave examples.
4. Three of the four felt that it has lessened the time previously taken to get desirable legislation through the legislature. The 4th said "probably not".
5. None of the four felt that it had tended to usurp any of the legislative powers properly belonging to the Legislature as a whole.
6. Size of staff varies from 4 to 9.
7. All four feel that having such a Council saved enough money for State by expediting legislation to warrant budget required for its running.
8. None of the four feel that a Legislative Reference Bureau, as a separate State Department without a Council, could be as effective.

These States are: Illinois, Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska
(1937) (1933) (1943) (1937)

To date we have received replies from 19 States not having at present a Legislative Research Council. Of these, eight feel the need of establishing such a Council. In 5 of such States (Arkansas, Idaho, Utah, Washington and Wyoming) bills to establish a Council have already been introduced in this session; in 2 such States (Iowa and Ohio) bills are expected to be introduced this session; 1 such State ~~feels~~ ^{feels} the need of legislation establishing a council but no legislation on subject has been introduced.

One State (Michigan) replied that it had passed in 1941 a law creating a legislative research bureau.

To date we have received replies from 10 States that do not now have a Legislative Council and where no legislation on subject has been introduced. They are:

- Arizona - Speaker feels it would be of great benefit.
Georgia - Our letter has brought matter to attention of speaker and he will discuss it with some of the members of the legislature and it may

result in some form of action being taken.

Massachusetts - No prospect at present - establish recess commissions.

New Mexico - Legislation pending for Legislative Reference Bureau.
Had one previously but law was repealed.

North Carolina- Speaker has talked to Attorney General about securing services of some qualified person to study and examine all bills introduced and make a digest for his personal use or perhaps use of entire Assembly. A digest of all legislation is now made by Institute of Government but it does not go into detail and does not express an opinion as to the legal soundness of the legislation.

Oregon - Need has never been discussed.

Rhode Island - No Legislative Research Council in operation.

South Dakota - Bills establishing such a Council have not been introduced.

West Virginia- We do not have such a bureau and so far are not contemplating up such a bureau.

One - no - Need for Research Council has not been formally discussed before our Legislature. It may be discussed this year.

name -
Jae. E.
Hunter,
Clerk of
House

LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH COUNCIL SURVEY

Replies to letter 1/30/47 (see copy attached):

WHAT IT IS ALL WORKING FOR IT

- ARKANSAS**
(Roy L. Hiales, Speaker)
"A bill to establish a Legislative Council has been introduced here. There is no question but what a properly organized and operated Council is urgently needed in this and practically every other state - during these days of complex legislative problems."
- IOWA**
(G. T. Kuester, Speaker)
"We have no Legislative Research Council set up in this state at this time. However a member of the House has a proposed bill patterned after that of the state of Kansas to set up a council in this state. The bill has not as yet been introduced but in all probability will be before long."
- IDAHO**
(B. G. Gavin, Speaker)
"Enclosed find Senate Bill No. 14, which has passed both houses of our legislature and is now in the hands of the Governor. I trust this is the information requested in your letter above." - S. B. No. 14 - an Act creating the office of Legislative Counsel; providing for selecting the Executive Officer thereof; prescribing the qualifications, powers and duties of said executive officer etc.
- MICHIGAN**
(Victor A. Knox, Speaker)
"Your mimeographed letter of January 30 was received this morning, and in reply beg to inform you that Michigan recognizing the necessity for a legislative research bureau, passed a law in 1941 creating such a bureau." (Act 383 of Public Acts of 1941)
- OHIO**
(C. William O'Neill, Speaker)
"Many of the Leaders of our Legislature recognized the need for a Legislative Research Council. The last day for introduction of bills in the House of Representatives is Monday, February 10th. I have been informed that at least two bills are being prepared creating such a Research Body for the use of the Legislature and that said Bills will be introduced on Monday."
- TEXAS**
(Clarence Jones, Chief Clerk, House of Rep.)
"The need for a research council in our state government has often been discussed by many Members of our Legislative branch but to date no constructive effort has been formally presented. During my twelve years of Clerkship, I sincerely believe such a movement would solve many problems that face the progress of Legislative acts."
- UTAH**
(Leland G. Larsen, Chief Clerk House Chamber)
"At the present time, there is a resolution before the 27th Session of the Legislature of the State of Utah to establish a Legislative Research Council. The bill is already in a Committee. I am enclosing a copy of this bill which is S. B. No. 126. A like measure has also been introduced in the House of Representatives." (S. B. No. 33 introduced by Messrs. Hopkin, Holbrook Hirschi, Melich, Farr, Fowles, Houston and Day - An Act providing for the creation of a Legislative Council; providing for the appointment of a director of the Council; fixing his salary and term of office; providing for the Council's operation, functions and maintenance)
- WASHINGTON**
(Herbert M. Hamblen, Speaker of House)
Mr. Hamblen sent us a copy of House Bill No. 115 read first time January 29, 1947 - referred to Judiciary Committee. - An Act relating to the legislature; creating and establishing a state legislative council from the members thereof; providing for their selection, terms, powers, duties, rules, findings and reports; and regulating the functions, expenditures and other activities of said council.

WYOMING

(Homer Oxley,
Speaker of
House)

"In reply to your letter of January 30 I can only say that Wyoming does not have a legislative research council. We are, however, taking a step in that direction in this Session and have already introduced a bill, establishing an interim committee whose scope we hope will be large enough to assume many of the responsibilities which a research council would consider.

"In the past we have tried to promote interim committees or councils, but in the last Session they were vetoed by the Governor. We hope for better luck this time."

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

832-33 LUMBER EXCHANGE BUILDING

MINNEAPOLIS 1, MINNESOTA

Atlantic 0941

January 30, 1947

Dear Sir:

We wonder if we can enlist your help in the cause of good government by asking your cooperation in filling out the enclosed questionnaire?

Bills establishing a Legislative Research Council have been introduced in both houses of our Minnesota Legislature and are now being discussed in the respective Civil Administration Committees. In these discussions, certain questions have been raised that it seemed to us could best be answered by legislators in those states where Legislative Councils are already in operation.

We realize that this is an extremely busy time for you and hesitate, therefore, to ask this favor. However, we feel that this is a very important question in the State of Minnesota right now, and we feel that we need information from legislators, themselves, as to how such councils work out. Thus, we are taking the liberty of sending these questionnaires to one member of each house of the states where Legislative Research Councils are now in existence.

We are enclosing a self-addressed, air-mail envelope. Since time is very limited, we have attempted to make the questionnaire short and easy to answer, yet leaving room for comment where you wish to make them. We feel it would be presumptuous on our part to press for immediate reply, but we assure you we shall be most grateful for as prompt a reply as you are able to make.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Lincoln Thomas
Chairman, Legislative Research
Minnesota League of Women Voters



Affiliated with the
National League of Women Voters

LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH COUNCIL SURVEY

States having no Council where no legislation on subject has been introduced -
From replies to letter 1/30/47 (see copy attached):

ARIZONA

(E. L. Jameson,
Speaker)

"I personally feel that such a Research Council would be of great benefit in Arizona, but so far as I know no bill or resolution has been offered on the subject. If one comes in during the session I will drop you a line and let you know."

GEORGIA

(Fred Hand,
Speaker)

"There has been no Legislative Research Council established or discussed within the State of Georgia. Your letter has brought the matter to my attention and I will discuss it with some of the members of the Legislature and it may result in some form of action being taken along the line stated in your letter."

MASSACHUSETTS

(John W. Flaisted,
Executive Secy.
15 Ashburton
Place, Boston)
Commission
on Interstate
Cooperation

"Your letter of January 30 has been referred to this Commission by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. This Commonwealth does not have a legislative council for research or other purposes. The establishment of such a council was recommended in the last study of legislative practices and procedure made by a special commission between 1941 and 1943, in its report, Senate Document 50 of the 1943 session. The proposal did not recommend itself to the members of the General Court and was not adopted. The majority of members appeared to consider that the report was not satisfactory so that none of its proposals received favorable consideration. We

have not found any proposals to establish a council among the bills introduced in our General Court during the current session.

"For a long time the practice in our legislature has been to refer specific questions or groups of related questions to recess commissions for study between sessions of the General Court. These commissions, which are similar to so-called interim committees in other legislatures, usually consist of one or more Senators, a larger number of Representatives and some members designated by the Governor. There is no standard membership, but the number of Senators is practically always less than the number of Representatives and the total number is usually five or seven, although in some cases it is larger. In recent years a somewhat increasing practice has been to authorize joint committees of the legislature to make studies between sessions. Sometimes one or more persons designated by the Governor have been added to these committees and sometimes not. A practice of authorizing the Joint Committee on Ways and Means to sit between Sessions to consider financial matters has become fairly well established. On a few occasions recess commissions have been continued from session to session over periods of three to five years, but in most instances they are required to report before or during the session following their establishment. A common practice, however, is for such commissions to make preliminary reports before the next session convenes, asking for extensions of time, which are usually granted. These extensions are almost always until a specified date which may be one to three months after the General Court convenes.

"As might be expected, the quality of work performed by these recess commissions, whose members are unpaid, varies widely. They are usually given rather small appropriations from which they pay the salary of a secretary and sometimes hire other assistants. They often make trips to other States to investigate work being done or procedure followed in those States, and the opportunity to travel is one of the attractions of membership, but the members themselves receive no remuneration except travel and incidental expenses. It seems that an argument for numerous recess commissions as against a legislative council is that more members of the Senate and House can participate, but the results are not always

satisfactory. It does appear to be true that commissions with legislative members are more successful in getting their recommendations adopted by the General Court than commissions without legislative members that have occasionally been established. These non-legislative commissions have often had distinguished members but without access to the sessions of the Senate and House they have not been able to do much to get their proposals adopted.

"We should say that present indications point to a continuance of the practice of establishing recess commissions and that there is little prospect of a legislative council being proposed and even less of such a proposal being adopted."

NEW MEXICO

"We formerly had a Legislative Reference Bureau but the law was repealed. There is another bill now pending for such a bureau. We do not have a Research Council."

NORTH CAROLINA

(Thomas J. Pearsall,
Speaker)

"In reply to your letter of January 30th, I advise there has not been to my knowledge any discussion in the present session of the General Assembly regarding the establishment of a Legislative Research Council. As Speaker of the House, I have talked with the Attorney General about securing the services of a member of his staff or some other qualified person to study and examine all bills introduced and make a digest for my personal use or perhaps the use of the entire Assembly. A digest of all legislation is now made by the Institute of Government, but it does not go into detail and does not express an opinion as to the legal soundness of the legislation."

OREGON

(John E. Hall,
Speaker)

"I received your letter of January 30th asking if the state of Oregon has ever set up by statute a legislative research council. Our state has never set up such a council and I cannot recall that the need for such has ever been discussed in our legislature. At the present time there has been no bill introduced to create such a council."

RHODE ISLAND

"There is no Legislative Council in operation in Rhode Island's Legislative Body."

SOUTH DAKOTA

(W. J. Watson,
Chief Clerk)

"Bills establishing a Legislative Research Council have not been introduced in our Legislature."

WEST VIRGINIA

"We do not have such a bureau and so far as I know, no bill is contemplated setting up such a bureau."

WYOMING

~~RESEARCH COUNCILS HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED IN SEVERAL STATES, HOWEVER,~~
~~RESEARCH COUNCILS HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED IN SEVERAL STATES, HOWEVER,~~

MINNESOTA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

832-33 LUMBER EXCHANGE BUILDING

MINNEAPOLIS 1, MINNESOTA

Atlantic 0941

January 30, 1947

Dear Sir:

We wonder if we can enlist your help in the cause of good government by asking your cooperation in answering a question for us.

Bills establishing a Legislative Research Council have been introduced in both houses of our Minnesota Legislature and are now being discussed in the respective Civil Administration Committees. We know that there are fourteen states which already have such Research Councils, but we do not know how many of the other states have felt the need of some such organization, and if they have, if bills for the same have been or are likely to be considered in such states during the present legislative sessions.

Since your state is not one in which, to our knowledge, a Legislative Research Council has been established, we wonder if you would note at the bottom of this page whether the need for such a council has ever been discussed in your Legislature or is perhaps one of the items which is likely to come up during the present session.

Since time is of essence, we are enclosing a self-addressed air mail envelope. We realize you are very busy at this time, but hope you will find the time to jot down a short answer and return it to us as promptly as you are able. We shall appreciate this very much and will also be glad to have any further comments you might care to make.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Lincoln Thomas
Chairman, Legislative Research
Minnesota League of Women Voters



Affiliated with the
National League of Women Voters

| DATE | TIME | LOCATION | WIND | TEMP | WAVE | SEA | REMARKS |
|----------|------|-----------|-------|------|------|-----|-------------------------|
| 10-11-47 | 0800 | OFF SHORE | 10-15 | 45 | 2-3 | 1-2 | Light breeze, calm sea. |
| 10-11-47 | 0900 | OFF SHORE | 10-15 | 45 | 2-3 | 1-2 | Light breeze, calm sea. |
| 10-11-47 | 1000 | OFF SHORE | 10-15 | 45 | 2-3 | 1-2 | Light breeze, calm sea. |
| 10-11-47 | 1100 | OFF SHORE | 10-15 | 45 | 2-3 | 1-2 | Light breeze, calm sea. |
| 10-11-47 | 1200 | OFF SHORE | 10-15 | 45 | 2-3 | 1-2 | Light breeze, calm sea. |
| 10-11-47 | 1300 | OFF SHORE | 10-15 | 45 | 2-3 | 1-2 | Light breeze, calm sea. |
| 10-11-47 | 1400 | OFF SHORE | 10-15 | 45 | 2-3 | 1-2 | Light breeze, calm sea. |
| 10-11-47 | 1500 | OFF SHORE | 10-15 | 45 | 2-3 | 1-2 | Light breeze, calm sea. |
| 10-11-47 | 1600 | OFF SHORE | 10-15 | 45 | 2-3 | 1-2 | Light breeze, calm sea. |
| 10-11-47 | 1700 | OFF SHORE | 10-15 | 45 | 2-3 | 1-2 | Light breeze, calm sea. |
| 10-11-47 | 1800 | OFF SHORE | 10-15 | 45 | 2-3 | 1-2 | Light breeze, calm sea. |
| 10-11-47 | 1900 | OFF SHORE | 10-15 | 45 | 2-3 | 1-2 | Light breeze, calm sea. |
| 10-11-47 | 2000 | OFF SHORE | 10-15 | 45 | 2-3 | 1-2 | Light breeze, calm sea. |
| 10-11-47 | 2100 | OFF SHORE | 10-15 | 45 | 2-3 | 1-2 | Light breeze, calm sea. |
| 10-11-47 | 2200 | OFF SHORE | 10-15 | 45 | 2-3 | 1-2 | Light breeze, calm sea. |
| 10-11-47 | 2300 | OFF SHORE | 10-15 | 45 | 2-3 | 1-2 | Light breeze, calm sea. |
| 10-11-47 | 2400 | OFF SHORE | 10-15 | 45 | 2-3 | 1-2 | Light breeze, calm sea. |

LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH COUNCIL SURVEY

Questions:

1. Do you feel that the Legislative Research Council (or Committee) as set up in your state has been of help to the members of the Legislature? If so, to what extent?
2. Have you found it lessened any the number of interim committees needed to study special problems? Has the Research Council been of assistance to members of interim committees?
3. Has having a Legislative Research Council, in your opinion, resulted in better laws for the people of the State? Can you give any specific examples.
4. Has it lessened the time previously taken to get desirable legislation through the Legislature?
5. Has it tended to usurp any of the legislative powers properly belonging to the Legislature as a whole?
6. How is your Research Director chosen and for how long a term?
How long has each director served under your present set-up?
7. How large a staff does he have to assist him?
8. Has the having of a Research Council, in your opinion, saved enough money for the State by expediting legislation to warrant the budget required for its running?
9. What is your system of appointment of legislative members on the Council? Under this system, do you find there is a fairly good representation of members with differing political views? of members representing different interests of the state (labor, education, industry, etc.)?
10. Do you feel that a Legislative Reference Bureau, as a separate State Dept. without a council of legislatures could be as effective or that it might be more effective?

STATES ALREADY HAVING A LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH COUNCIL

| | Question 1. | Question 2 | Question 3. | Question 4. | Question 5 | Question 6 | Question 7. | Question 8 | Question 9 | Question 10 |
|---|---|--|--|---------------|---|---|--|--|--|---|
| ILLINOIS (Hugh Green, Speaker of House) | Yes. By Making available to legislature a staff quali- fied to find and marshal necessary facts. | a. Slightly. b. Occasion- ally only in minor ways; some- times on an elabor- ate scale. | a. Yes b. Outstand- ing ex- amples are the revised laws cover- ing property taxation and men- tally ill. | Probably not. | No - Our Coun- cil has carefully avoided any appearance of so doing and does not recommend specific bills. | a. Chosen by Council on merit for indef- inite term. b. First Director served 1 year (on leave of absence from State University. and Direc- tor has served since 1933. | An average of four (4) researchers plus steno- graphic help. | Yes. The budget is modest and the service rendered con- siderable. | a. Speaker & Lt. Gov. Ex officio, with ten (10) members of each house ap- pointed by them. b. Yes c. Yes | No. We have a separate reference bureau and believe a group of legis- lators should head up each legislative staff agency. |
| KANSAS (Frank B. Miller, Speaker of House) | Yes. Legislators now rely heavily on facts presented by the council con- cerning important measures. | a. Yes b. No such committee since 1935 | a. Yes b. Numerous major laws have not re- quired amend- ment in the State & Bldg. next session Com which used to rectify Research Dept. errors ad- quate advance consideration is eliminat- ing many flaws in pro- posed bills. | Yes | No | a. By Council Committee. Serves at pleasure of Council b. 12 - since 1934 when the Research Dept. was first es- tablished. | Minimum of 9 (5 re- search men; 3 steno-clerks; 1 machine operator) | Yes. Far more saved than it costs. | a. By Speaker and Lt. Governor, confirmed by respective house. b. Yes, full rep- resentation of minority. c. Yes | Much less effective. |
| MISSOURI (Murray E. Thompson, Speaker of House) | Yes. For Research Work and In- formation. | a. Yes b. Yes | a. Yes b. Without the Legis- lative Research Council, we would have been unable to rewrite 15,000 sections of our Statutes to comply with the new Con- stitution which was adopted in Missouri in 1945. | Yes | No | a. By the Ex- ecutive Com. on the Leg. Research Com. Indefinite term. b. Dr. Charl- ton Chute, from the Govern- mental Research Inst. of St. Louis, served 2 years. The present direc- tor, William Nelson, from St. Joseph, served as asst. to Dr. Chute and is now Director | Six members now. | Yes | a. By the Executive Committee. b. Yes c. Yes | No |

NEBRASKA
(Robert E.
Crosby, Lt.
Governor)

Quest. 1

- a. Yes
b. To a large extent by providing research facilities, and a means of studying state problems between Legislative Sessions. Nebraska.

Quest. 2

- a. Yes
b. The Legislative Research Council has eliminated interim committees in Nebraska.

Quest. 3

- a. Yes
b. Laws relating to taxation, regulation of water resources, and other problems where research data provided a basis for sound decision.

Quest. 4

5

Probably to some extent.

Question 6

- a. By the Legislative Council for a 2 year term.
b. The same Director has served since the beginning of the Legislative Council in 1939.

Quest. 7

Four permanent employees.

Question 8

Yes

Question 9

- a. Members from each Congressional District caucus and elect three to the Council. Speaker serves ex-officio.

Question 10

Less effective. It is desirable to have the Research Council independent of the Executive Branch of State Government and accountable to the Legislature.

ACTION

March 7, 1947

FILE COPY



Affiliated with the
National League
of Women Voters

Dear League President:

With this session of the state legislature drawing closer and closer to conclusion, three bills covering items on our State Legislative Support Program are endangered. We need your immediate help to ensure passage of these bills without dangerous amendments.

This is the situation:

1. Revised Plan for Distribution of State Aids to Schools
(House File 277, Senate File 256)

As you may have already learned through the newspapers, this Bill is in great danger of being so amended in committee that the purpose of the Bill is defeated before ever reaching the floor of either the House or the Senate.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Have a number of league or non-league people who are sympathetic to the Bill write immediately to your legislators to try to muster some support for the bill and defeat any amendments which destroy its aims.

2. Extension of Public Health Services (County Health Unit Bill)
(House File 150, Senate File 27)

This bill passed out of the House Committee on Health this morning. It is on General Orders in the Senate. The present danger is that an amendment will be proposed on the floor of the Senate (and undoubtedly also on the floor of the House) which would exclude certain counties from the provisions. This is bad because it provides a loophole whereby any county could be excluded by a similar amendment on the floor of the House or Senate. We are not worried about several other amendments which do not endanger the purposes of the bill.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Please write to your State Legislators (or contact them personally if they are home for the week-end) urging that permissive legislation for County Health Units be passed without the amendment excluding certain counties from the provisions.

3. Permissive Legislation to Enable Minnesota to Participate in Federal Housing Program (House File 293, Senate File 245)

We understand that amendments to this bill are being considered which would take out or weaken the provisions for public low-rent housing for families of low income. The bill is going into committee in both houses immediately.

WHAT YOU CAN DO: Write your State Legislators that it is imperative that this bill be enacted without such amendments; also write to Chairman of House and Senate Welfare Committees; get other league members and community leaders to write. The Hon. Howard

League Presidents

- 2 -

March 7, 1947

Ottinger, Chaska, is chairman of the House Welfare Committee. Senator Donald O. Wright, of Minneapolis, is Chairman of the Senate Public Welfare Committee.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Irvine McQuarrie
President



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS



Mrs. Irvine McQuarrie
Minnesota League of Women Voters
832-33 Lumber Exchange Building
Minneapolis 1, Minnesota

Massachusetts League of Women Voters
3 Joy Street, Boston

March 15, 1947

To: Mrs. Irvine McQuarrie, President
From: Martha Ellis, Executive Secretary
Subject: Lobbying Workshop

Martha Ellis

We read about your Lobbying Workshop in our Christian Science Monitor and are very much interested in carrying out a similar project here. We have called all of the Legislative Chairmen together for next week to pursue the idea. I wonder if it would be possible for you to send any outlines or material which you prepared for this to us. This would help us in planning the later sessions of such a workshop.

MAR 17

March 17, 1947

Miss Martha Ellis, Executive Secretary
Massachusetts League of Women Voters
3 Joy Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Miss Ellis:

As yet we have no definite outline worked out for the results of our Institute on Legislative Procedures but the following account may be of help to you.

We held our meeting in the State Capitol building, early in the legislative session. There were two reasons for holding it at that time and place: 1) to give it more meaning for the League members; 2) to call to the attention of the legislators the fact that there are citizens interested in what is happening in the legislative halls. We figured that the very presence of over one hundred public-spirited citizens would have a salutary effect.

The morning session was devoted to a discussion of the committees to which our bills would be referred and the previous records of the chairmen of those committees. Mimeographed sheets containing the personnel of these committees, the time and place of their meetings were distributed to all of those present. This discussion was led by a League member who has had many years of experience in "lobbying for the public interest". We also scheduled a visit to a Senate session.

Lunch was obtained at the Capitol Cafeteria. This helped because much loss of time was avoided.

The afternoon session was divided into two parts also. A discussion of suggestions for lobbying (see enclosed sheet) was led by the legislative secretary. Following that, a bill was taken through all of the stages necessary to secure its passage (in one House) with League members doing all the work. We used "Ninety Days of Lawmaking" (enclosed), a very good pamphlet written by a League member several years ago, as our text. Copies were made available beforehand to all who were planning to attend. No special people were selected to act on the different committees, serve as authors of the bill, etc. They were chosen willy-nilly on the theory that it would be more spontaneous and interesting that way. Also it would make them realize that everyone present had the same responsibility.

Judging from comments we received later on, this was the highlight of the day. Everyone enjoyed it thoroughly and apparently profited by it. One member remarked to me several days later that when she read the newspaper the next day, for the first time she really knew what they meant by General Orders, Committee of the Whole, etc. The entire group acted as a Committee of the Whole and some very spirited debate took place. We purposely used a bill whose provisions were well understood and

March 17, 1947

which had been opposed by some legislators in a previous session. Some members deliberately (and without coaching) took the opposing view to make it more realistic. This also took place in the "hearing" before the committee.

The entire project was an experiment and we were gratified to find it so well received. The group was a little too large perhaps, but that could be taken care of in the future by having two separate days or in some such fashion.

Out of this meeting grew our legislative committees. Those interested in one particular item signed up for it at the meeting, a chairman was appointed, and each committee watches its own legislation with an eagle eye. This is a boon to the legislative secretary, who serves as field secretary as well and has been at a loss to know how to be in two places at once. These committee members are prepared to speak for the League at hearings, having first cleared with the State Office. Thus one of the purposes of the League is achieved--to have citizen participation instead of leaving the bulk of the legislative work to one of the staff members.

If we can be of any further service to you regarding this Institute (or Workshop), please feel free to write to us at any time. We felt that it was very worthwhile and have had many requests that it be repeated.

Sincerely yours,

VMcQ:h

Mrs. Irvine McQuarrie
President

Minnesota League of Women Voters
914 Marquette Avenue
Minneapolis 2, Minn.



Affiliated with the
National League
of Women Voters

ACTION

March 31, 1947

Dear League President:

Housing legislation which includes the item on our state program of work, "Permissive legislation to enable Minnesota to participate in the Federal Public Housing Program", has been reported out of the House and Senate Welfare Committees and is awaiting action on the floor of each House. This bill, known as House File 1172 and Senate File 1050, has been amended in committee but, while the result is not all we had hoped for originally, it still embodies the main provisions of an enabling act for low-cost public housing. Full information on the fundamentals of this legislation has been sent to you during the year.

Write, wire, or call your senators and representatives urging that this bill be passed WITHOUT FURTHER AMENDMENTS. Contact as many other people and organizations as possible suggesting that they do the same. We feel sure that every League member will do her part on this call.

Immediate action is imperative! This bill will probably come up for consideration in the Senate on Thursday of this week. Watch your newspapers. If the bill is not taken up until next week, it would be wise to talk to your legislators during the Easter recess.

Sincerely yours,

VMcQ:h

Mrs. Irvine McQuarrie
President

THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF MICHIGAN



217 WATSON BUILDING, GRAND RAPIDS 2, MICHIGAN

855 Oakdale Road,
Ann Arbor, Mich.

May 7, 1947.

Miss Ivy Heldebrand,
League of Women Voters of Minn.,
832-33 Lumber Exchange Bldg
Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Dear Miss Heldebrand,

The Christian
Science Monitor carried a very
laudatory story on your Lobby-
ing school. Your state President
whom I met at the recent Council
meeting in Washington suggested
I write directly to you for the
materials, outlines and references
which you used. She thought
you might still have some spare
hand to help other leagues.

I would like to
present for the consideration by our

state convention May 20 plans
for a similar project in our
state next fall. Would appreciate
any suggestions of procedure and
materials you could give me.

Cordially,

Fannie Haber

Vice President

Send material to address below:

Mrs. Wm Haber,

855 Oakdale Rd

Ann Arbor, Mich

May 13, 1947

Mrs. William Haber, Vice President
League of Women Voters of Michigan
855 Oakdale Road
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Dear Mrs. Haber:

As yet we have no definite outline worked out for the results of our Institute on Legislative Procedures but the following account may be of help to you.

We held our meeting in the State Capitol building, early in the legislative session. There were two reasons for holding it at that time and place: 1) to give it more meaning for the League members; 2) to call to the attention of the legislators the fact that there are citizens interested in what is happening in the legislative halls. We figured that the very presence of over one hundred public-spirited citizens would have a salutary effect. And I believe it did!

The morning session was devoted to a discussion of the committees to which our bills would be referred and the previous records of the chairmen of those committees. Mimeographed sheets containing the personnel of these committees and the time and place of their meetings were distributed to all of those present. This discussion was led by a League member who has had many years of experience in "lobbying for the public interest". We also scheduled a visit to a Senate session.

Lunch was obtained at the Capitol Cafeteria. This helped because much loss of time was avoided.

The afternoon session was divided into two parts also. A discussion of "Suggestions for Lobbying" (see enclosed sheet) was led by the legislative secretary. Following that, a bill was taken through all of the stages necessary to secure its passage (in one House) with League members doing all the work. We used "Ninety Days of Lawmaking" (enclosed), a very good pamphlet written by a League member several years ago, as our text. Copies were made available beforehand to all who were planning to attend. No special people were selected to act on the different committees, serve as authors of the bill, etc. They were chosen "willy-nilly" on the theory that it would be more spontaneous and interesting that way. Also it would make them realize that everyone present had the same responsibility. The entire group acted as a Committee of the Whole and some very spirited debate took place. We purposely used a bill whose provisions were well understood and which had been opposed by some legislators in a previous session. Some members deliberately (and without coaching) took the opposing view to make it more realistic. This also took place in the "hearing" before the committee.

The entire project was an experiment but it was well received. The group was a little too large but that could be taken care of by having two days and dividing the group or in some such fashion.

May 12, 1947

Out of this meeting grew our legislative committees. Those interested in one particular item signed up for it at the meeting, a chairman was appointed, and each committee watched its own legislation with an eagle eye. This was a boon to me since I act as field secretary as well as legislative secretary and was often at a loss to know how to be in two places at once. These committee members were prepared to speak for the League at hearings, having first cleared with the State Office. Thus one of the purposes of the League was achieved--to have citizen participation instead of leaving the bulk of the legislative work to one of the staff members. The legislators were quite impressed during the session to find so many League members so well informed on important legislation.

Four out of the five items on our legislative program were enacted into law during this legislative session and we feel that our Institute might have been an important contributing factor.

I am enclosing the Agenda of our Institute (or Workshop). If we can be of any further service to you regarding this matter, please feel free to write to us at any time. We felt that it was most worthwhile and have had many requests that it be repeated. It was really a School for Lobbyists but that word (lobbyist) has such an unpleasant connotation that we decided to use another title.

Sincerely,

Ivy Hildebrand
Field Secretary

Enc:3



State of Minnesota

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Saint Paul 1

LUTHER W. YOUNGDAHL
GOVERNOR

May 14, 1947

Mrs. Irvine McQuarrie, President
Minnesota League of Women Voters
832-33 Lumber Exchange Building
Minneapolis 1, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. McQuarrie:

I sincerely appreciate your fine letter of April 30 and the friendly interest and support of the Minnesota League of Women Voters.

I want to extend my sincere appreciation to the members of that organization for the constructive and effective help which they rendered in securing passage of legislation for the betterment of our community.

I assure you that I shall always be eager to secure the suggestions of your splendid organization in connection with any matter that has for its purpose the improvement of our government.

Sincerely yours,

Luther W. Youngdahl
LUTHER W. YOUNGDAHL
Governor

LWY:mb

See by
Mrs. Hargrave
MAY 15 5-23-47
Recd to Mrs. No 2

Minnesota League of Women Voters
832 Lumber Exchange Building
Minneapolis 1, Minn. (At. 0941)
May 16, 1947

LEAGUE ROLL CALL
ON
1947 STATE LEGISLATIVE SESSION

HOUSE FILE 4. providing that the State would pay \$1500 annually to each county which maintains a public health nurse, was passed unanimously by both Houses.

SENATE FILE 14. passed both Houses by large majorities but had to be sent to a Conference Committee because of the following differences in the House and Senate versions:

THE LEGISLATIVE
RESEARCH BILL.

1. Should there be an expiration date for the provisions of the bill?
2. Should the members of the Legislative Research Committee be chosen by a caucus of the Senators and of the Representatives from each Congressional District (this was the method advocated by the Senate) or be appointed by the Speaker of the House and the Committee on Committees in the Senate (the method provided in the House version)?

The Conference Report, which was adopted, provided that the Act should expire as of July 1, 1951, and that the House members of the Committee should be appointed by the Speaker of the House and the Senate members chosen by a caucus of the Senators from each Congressional District. Since these compromises did not affect the substance of the bill, the League did not oppose them.

SENATE FILE 1050. In the Senate the NEUMIER AMENDMENT, providing that this act should be applicable only to cities of the first class, was introduced, and defeated. Because its passage would have prevented most of the Minnesota municipalities from taking advantage of the provisions of the Housing Act, it was considered necessary to include this amendment in the Senate Roll Call.

In the House the MATCHAN AMENDMENT was extremely serious from the League point-of-view because it would have removed all the sections of the Act providing for public low-rent housing projects. It, too, was defeated and the House passed the Senate version of the bill without any changes.

HOUSE FILE 1552
STATE SCHOOL AID
BILL

passed each House in a different form. It was sent to a Conference Committee to iron out the differences. The House of Representatives accepted the Conference Report without any contrary motions. In the Senate Voting Record the NELSEN MOTION refers to the motion of Senator Anchor Nelsen that the Conference Committee Report be NOT adopted and that the Conference Committee be instructed to reconfer to consider the item not in dispute re-stating the figure \$45 for transportation aid. The League felt that this

Minnesota League of Women Voters
League Roll Call on 1947 State Legislative Session - 2

motion was ill-advised because it could have so delayed consideration of the bill that the legislature might have adjourned without taking action upon it. The motion was defeated, however, and the Conference Committee Report was adopted.

SENATE FILE 27,
PROVIDING FOR
COUNTY UNITS OF
PUBLIC HEALTH
SERVICES

was passed unanimously by the Senate but was referred to the Appropriations Committee in the House on a very technical point of order. It was tabled there in the closing days of the session so did not come up for a vote on the floor of the House. Only two members of the Appropriations Committee voted against the motion to table it.

On the whole, it was a most successful session for the League. Four out of the five items on our program of work were passed and two other bills providing for County Reorganization of School Districts and for County Supervisors of Assessments, which were on our pickup list, were passed during this session.

In the following pages of the Voting Record, legislators who answered the day's Roll Call but did not vote on the bill are listed as NV (not voting). In such a case, when you interview or write to the legislators concerning their votes, it might be wise to ask them why they did not vote on the measure. There is always the possibility that they were not in the House or Senate Chamber when the vote was taken. This might be deliberate, so as not to have to be on record, or of necessity because of special meetings or the like. At any rate, it is always well to know their reasons.

If they are listed as ABs. (absent) it means that they were excused for the day. These legislators could be asked how they would have voted had they been present.

While we fully realize how busy you are, we hope you will take the time to get in touch with your legislators and especially to congratulate them for a good voting record. They deserve such recognition. If they did not vote in accord with our program, remember that they voted according to their convictions, which was their privilege, but tell them that we would be glad to learn their reasons for so voting.

This follow-up of the state legislative session is most important and we are sure that you will feel amply paid for the time it takes to do it.

MINNESOTA SENATE
1947 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

NV - Not Voting
ABS - Absent

Hill chairman
aper Anderson vice

| Leg. Dist. | Name and Address | HF 4 3/3 | SF 27 3/26 | S.F. 14 | | S.F. 1050 | | H.F. 1552 | | |
|---------------|-----------------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | | | 1st Vote | Conf. Rep. | Neu- meier Amdt | Fi- nal Vote | Conf. Report | | |
| | | | | 2/27 | 4/3 | 4/3 | 4/3 | 1st Vote | Fi- son Mtn. | Fi- nal Vote |
| | | | | | | | | 4/21 | 4/23 | 4/23 |
| 1 | H. Larson Freston | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | NV | NV | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| * 2 | L. Dernek Winona | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | NV | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| * 3 | J. Carley Plainview | Abs | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | NV | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| * 4 | W. Burdick Rochester | NV | Yea | Yea | Yea | NV | NV | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| * 5 | W. Wuerz Austin | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| 6 | H. Myre Albert Lea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| 7 | D. Carey | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | NV | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| * 8 | Wells Wab Sam | Abs | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | NV | Yea |
| 9 | E. Dougherty Fairmont | Abs | Yea | Yea | Yea | NV | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| * 10 | E. Grottum Jackson | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| * 11 | M. Davis Reading | Yea | Yea | Abs | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| * 12 | H. Pederson Ruthon | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| * 13 | A.L. Almen Belaton | Abs | Yea | Yea | Yea | NV | NV | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| * 14 | J. Zwach Milroy | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| 15 | O. Swenson Nicollet | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | NV | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| * 16 | C. Baughman Waseca | NV | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| * 17 | W. Dietz Montgomery | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| * 18 | R. Goodhue Dennison | Yea | Yea | Abs | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| * 19 | G. George Goodhue | Yea | Yea | Yea | NV | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| * 20 | S. Dennison So. St. Paul | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | NV | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| 21 | H. Wagener Waconia | Yea | NV | Yea | NV | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| * 22 | A. Nelson Hutchinson | Yea | NV | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| * 23 | L. Lauerman Olivia | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| 24 | E. Hagen Milan | Yea | NV | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea |

| | | | | | | S.F.1050 | | H.F.1552 | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|------|-------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | | | S.F.14 | | Non-meier | Fi-nal | Conf. Report | | |
| Leg. | Name and Address | HF 4 | SF 27 | 1st Vote | Conf. 4/3 | Amdmt 4/3 | Vote 4/3 | 1st Vote 4/21 | Fi-nal 4/23 | Report 4/23 |
| *25 | H. Wahlstrom Willmar | Yea | Yea | Yea | Abs | Abs | Abs | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| *26 | J. Simonson Litchfield | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Nay | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| 27 | T. Welch Buffalo | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Nay | Yea | Yea | Nay | Yea |
| NOTE: Senators from Dists. 28-35 have Minneapolis as their address. | | | | | | | | | | |
| *28 | R. Julkowski 1929-3rd St. NE | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Nay | Yea | Yea | Nay | Yea |
| *29 | B. Duemke 2730 Stinson Blvd. | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Nay | Yea | Yea | Nay | Yea |
| *30 | D. Wright 1112 Washburn Ave. S | NV | Yea | Yea | Yea | Nay | Yea | Yea | Nay | Yea |
| *31 | R. Mayhood 1500 Park Ave | Yea | Yea | Yea | NV | Nay | Yea | Yea | Nay | Yea |
| *32 | M. Anderson 5839-38th Ave. S | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Nay | Yea | Yea | Nay | Yea |
| ✓*33 | H. Harrison 3535 Irving Ave. S | Yea | Yea | Abs | Yea | Nay | Yea | Yea | Nay | Yea |
| *34 | D. Feist 2430 Clinton | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Nay | Yea | Yea | Nay | Yea |
| *35 | G. Mullin 4314 Merxessh. | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Nay | Yea | Yea | Nay | Yea |
| *36 | A. Miller Hopkins, Rte. 2 | Yea | NV | Yea | Abs | Abs | Abs | Yea | Nay | Yea |
| NOTE: Senators from Dists. 37-42 have St. Paul as their address. | | | | | | | | | | |
| ✓*37 | E. L. Peterson 1131E, Cook Av. | Yea | NV | Yea | Yea | Nay | Yea | Yea | Nay | Yea |
| ✓*38 | B. G. Novak 747 VanBuren | Yea | Yea | Yea | NV | Nay | Yea | Yea | Nay | Yea |
| *39 | J. Masak 217 E. Page St. | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Nay | Yea | Yea | Nay | Yea |
| *40 | M. Lightner 506 Summit | NV | Yea | Yea | Yea | NV | Yea | Yea | Nay | Yea |
| *41 | G. Siegel 778 E. 6th St. | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Nay | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| *42 | Chas. Orr 737 Asbury St. | Yea | NV | Yea | Yea | Nay | Yea | Yea | Nay | Yea |
| ✓*43 | K. Neumeier Stillwater | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | NV | Yea | Nay | Yea |
| *44 | W. Ledin Bethel | Yea | Yea | Abs | Yea | NV | Yea | Yea | Nay | Yea |
| *45 | H. Sullivan St. Cloud | NV | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Nay | Yea |
| 46 | Leo Welle Albany | Yea | NV | Yea | Yea | NV | Yea | Yea | Nay | Yea |
| *47 | C. L. Cole Alexandria | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Nay | Yea | Yea | Nay | Yea |
| 48 | A. Johanson Whenton | Abs | NV | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| 49 | M. Wefald Hawley | Abs | Yea | Yea | Yea | Nay | Yea | Yea | Nay | Yea |
| *50 | C. Butler Fergus Falls | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Nay | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea |

| Leg. Dist. | Name and Address | H.F. 4 | | S.F. 14 | | S.F. 1050 | | H.F. 1552 | | |
|------------------|------------------------|--------|-------|---------|-------|---------------|------------|--------------|------|------|
| | | HF 4 | SF 27 | S.F. 14 | | Neu- meier | Fi- nal | Conf. Report | | |
| | | | | 1st | Conf. | | | 1st | sen | nal |
| | | 3/3 | 3/26 | Vote | Rep. | Amdmt | Vote | Vote | Mtn | Vote |
| 51 | E. Anderson | Yea | NV | 2/27 | 4/3 | 4/3 | 4/3 | 4/21 | 4/23 | 4/23 |
| | Wadena | | | May | Yea | NV | NV | NV | May | Yea |
| <i>chair</i> *52 | G. O'Brien | Yea | NV | Yea | Yea | May | Yea | Yea | May | Yea |
| | Grand Rapids | | | | | | | | | |
| 53 | G. Rosenmeier | Yea | NV | Yea | Yea | May | Yea | Yea | May | Yea |
| | Little Falls | | | | | | | | | |
| 54 | G. Bushnell | Yea | Yea | May | Yea | May | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| | Tamarack | | | | | | | | | |
| ✓ 55 | C. Mitchell | Abs | Yea | Yea | Yea | NV | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| | Princeton | | | | | | | | | |
| *56 | J. Johnson | NV | Yea | Yea | Yea | May | Yea | NV | NV | Yea |
| | Almelund | | | | | | | | | |
| *57 | C. Dahle | Yea | NV | Yea | Yea | May | Yea | NV | May | Yea |
| | Duluth | | | | | | | | | |
| *58 | H. Rogers | Yea | NV | Yea | Yea | May | Yea | Yea | May | Yea |
| | Duluth | | | | | | | | | |
| ✓ 59 | H. Carr | Yea | NV | Yea | May | May | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| | Proctor | | | | | | | | | |
| *60 | E. Peterson | Yea | NV | Yea | Yea | May | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| | Hibbing | | | | | | | | | |
| 61 | T. Vukelich | Yea | NV | Yea | Yea | May | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| | Gilbert | | | | | | | | | |
| *62 | H. Bridgeman | Yea | Yea | Yea | NV | May | Yea | NV | May | Yea |
| | Bowdji | | | | | | | | | |
| *63 | A. Sletvold | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | NV | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| | Detroit Lakes | | | | | | | | | |
| 64 | N.J. Larson | Abs | NV | Yea | Yea | NV | Yea | NV | Yea | Yea |
| | Ada | | | | | | | | | |
| 65 | W. Dahlquist | Yea | Yea | May | Yea | May | Yea | May | Yea | Yea |
| | Thief River Falls | | | | | | | | | |
| 66 | J. Spokely | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | NV | Yea | NV | Yea | Yea |
| | Crookston | | | | | | | | | |
| ✓ 67 | D. Sinclair | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | May | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| | Stephen | | | | | | | | | |

* Indicates Legislative Districts which have Leagues.

A perfect score from the League's standpoint is:

| | H.F. 4 | | S.F. 27 | | S.F. 1050 | | H.F. 1552 | | |
|--|--------|-------|---------|------|-----------|------|--------------|------|------|
| | HF 4 | SF 27 | Vote | Rep. | Amdmt | Vote | Conf. Report | | |
| | | | | | | | 1st | sen | nal |
| | 3/3 | 3/26 | 2/27 | 4/3 | 4/3 | 4/3 | 4/21 | 4/23 | 4/23 |
| | YEA | YEA | YEA | YEA | NAY | YEA | YEA | NAY | YEA |

IS YOUR SENATOR'S RECORD 100%?

MINNESOTA
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
1947 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

NV -- Not Voting
ABS -- Absent

| Leg. Dist. | Name and Address | HF 4 Feb.7 | - S. F. 14 - Conf. | | - S. F. 1050 - | | - H. F. 1552 - Conf. | |
|---------------|--------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | First Vote March 21 | Rep. Final Vote Apr. 3 | Matchan Amend- ment Apr. 16 | Final Vote Apr. 16 | First Vote Apr. 19 | Final Vote Apr. 23 |
| 1 | J. Johnson Preston | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | NV |
| | A. M. Burnap Spring Valley | Abs | Abs | Abs | Abs | Abs | Abs | Abs |
| | C. Burtness Caledonia | Abs | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| * 2 | C. Hartner Winona | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| ✓ | F. Blanchard Lowiston | Abs | Yea | Yea | NV | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| * 3 | T. Richardson Elgin | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| * 4 | L. Madden Krota | Yea | Yea | NV | Abs | Abs | Abs | Abs |
| * 5 | F. J. Birkel W. Concord | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| | T. S. Dunlap Austin | Abs | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| 6 | L. M. Talle Albert Lea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | NV |
| 7 | L. B. Erdahl Frost | Yea | Yea | Abs | NV | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| * 8 | R. J. Sheran Mankato | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| 9 | P. J. E. Peterson Truman | Yea | Yea | Abs | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| | W. O. Legvold St. James | Yea | Yea | Yea | NV | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| ✓ 10 | T. Bondhus Storden | NV | Abs | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| | H. Frederickson Windom | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| * 11 | S. Halverson Worthington | Yea | Yea | Yea | NV | NV | Yea | Yea |
| | R. H. Cummings Beaver Creek | NV | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | NV | Yea |
| * 12 | W. Holm Tyler | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| | T. H. Knutson Slayton | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| | H. Appeldorn Pipestone | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| * 13 | W. N. Nelson Tracy | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| ✓ | T. V. Orans Clarkfield | NV | Yea | NV | Yea | Yea | Yea | NV |

| Leg. Dist. | Name and Address | HF4 Feb.7 | - S. F. 14 - Conf. First Rep. Vote March 21 Apr. 3 | | - S. F. 1050 - Matchan Amend- Final ment Vote Apr. 16 Apr. 16 | | - H. F. 1552 - Conf. First Rep. Vote Vote Apr. 19 Apr. 23 | |
|---------------|------------------------|--------------|---|-----|--|-----|--|-----|
| | | | | | | | | |
| *14 | W.V. Burroughs | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | NV | Yea |
| | Sleepy Eye | | | | | | | |
| ✓ | A.A. Waibel | Yea | Abs | Yea | Yea | NV | Yea | NV |
| | New Ulm | | | | | | | |
| | A.W. Dirlam | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| | Bedwood Falls | | | | | | | |
| 15 | J.J. Daun | Yea | Yea | NV | Yea | Yea | Yea | NV |
| | St. Peter | | | | | | | |
| | A.B. Mueller | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | NV | Yea | Yea |
| | Arlington | | | | | | | |
| *16 | J.A. Hartle | Abs | Yea | NV | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| | Owatonna | | | | | | | |
| | F.W. Arnoldt | Yea | Yea | Abs | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| | Janesville | | | | | | | |
| *17 | H.F. Miller | Yea | Yea | Yea | NV | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| | Kilkenny | | | | | | | |
| *18 | R.H. Illsley | NV | Yea | Yea | NV | NV | Yea | Yea |
| | Dundas | | | | | | | |
| ✓ 19 | R.L. Voxland | Yea | Yea | Yea | NV | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| | Kenyon | | | | | | | |
| | C.G. Langley | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| | Red Wing | | | | | | | |
| ✓ 20 | A. Gillen | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| | So. St. Paul | | | | | | | |
| 21 | H. Ottinger | NV | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | NV |
| | Chaska | | | | | | | |
| | M. Moriarity | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| | Jordan | | | | | | | |
| *22 | E.C. Ernst | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| | Lester Prairie | | | | | | | |
| ✓ 23 | O. Enstvedt | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| | Sacred Heart | | | | | | | |
| 24 | E.S. Mills | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| | Montevideo | | | | | | | |
| | H. Rundquist | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| | Dawson | | | | | | | |
| *25 | R.W. Felt | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| | Willmar | | | | | | | |
| | A.I. Johnson | Yea | Yea | NV | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| | Benson | | | | | | | |
| *26 | S. Holmquist | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| | Grove City | | | | | | | |
| 27 | E.R. Ilstrup | NV | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| | Buffalo | | | | | | | |
| | Robert Lee | Yea | Abs | Yea | NV | NV | Yea | Yea |
| | Annandale | | | | | | | |

| Leg. and Dist. | Name and Address | HF 4 Feb 7 | - S. F. 14 - Conf. First Rep. Vote Final March Vote Apr. 3 | | - S. F. 1050 - Matchan Amend- Final ment Vote Apr. 16 Apr. 16 | | - H. F. 1552 - Conf. First Rep. Vote Final Apr. 19 Apr. 23 | |
|----------------------|------------------------|---------------|---|-----------------------|---|---------------|--|-----------------------|
| | | | First Vote | Rep. Final Vote | Matchan Amend- ment | Final Vote | First Vote | Rep. Final Vote |

NOTE: Representatives from Dist. 28-36 have Minneapolis as an address.

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----|------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| *28 | A.J. Shasky 1605 NE 2 | Yea | Yea | Yea | May | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| | E.J. Tomczyk 922 Main St. NE | | Yea | May | May | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| *29 | George Murk 1819-19th Ave NE | Yea | Yea | May | May | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| | C.O. Wagner 2727 McKinley NE | Yea | Yea | Yea | NV | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| *30 | A. Bergerud 230 Oak Grove | Abs | Yea | NV | May | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| | T.N. Christie 1912 Laurel Ave. | Yea | Yea | Yea | May | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| *31 | C. Hagland 1913 S. 6th St. | Abs | Yea | May | NV | Yea | Yea | NV |
| | Carl Lyse 1728-2nd Ave. S. | Yea | Yea | Yea | NV | NV | Yea | Yea |
| *32 | H.R. Lundeen 3323-39th Ave.S. | Yea | Yea | Yea | May | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| | E.J. Volstad 3327-25th Ave.S. | Yea | Yea | May | May | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| *33 | G.A. French 5140 Penn Ave. S. | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| | C.W. Root 5528 Blaisdell Ave.S | Yea | Yea | Yea | May | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| *34 | P.K. Peterson 3305 W. 21st St. | Yea | Yea | Yea | May | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| | Vernon Welch 2517 Pleasant Ave. | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| *35 | H.P. Goodin 3415 Knox Ave.N. | Yea | Yea | May | May | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| | L. Noon 1410-24th Ave. N. | Yea | Yea | May | May | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| *36 | L.F. Haag Rte. 6 | Abs | Yea | Yea | NV | Yea | Yea | NV |
| | G.R. Matchan 2832 Kenwood Ave. | Abs | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea |

NOTE: Representatives from Dist. 37-42 have St. Paul as an address.

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----|------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| *37 | E. Johnson 873 E. Hawthorne | Yea | Yea | Yea | May | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| | A. Gibbons 31 Winter St. | Yea | Yea | Yea | May | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| *38 | J. Priffo 1031 Woodbridge St. | Yea | Yea | May | May | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| | A. Podgorski 642 Van Buren Ave. | Yea | Yea | May | May | Yea | Yea | Yea |

| Leg. Dist. | Name and Address | HF 4 Feb. 7 | - S. F. 14 - Conf. First Rep. Vote Final March Vote | | - S. F. 1050 - Matchan Amend- ment Vote | | - H. F. 1552 - Conf. First Rep. Vote Final Vote | |
|---------------|---|----------------|---|------------|--|------------|---|------------|
| | | | 21 | Apr. 3 | Apr. 16 | Apr. 16 | Apr. 19 | Apr. 23 |
| *39 | E. Meihofers 548 Superior St. P.D. Creamer 566 S. Smith Ave. | Yea Yea | Yea Yea | Nay Yea | Nay NV | Yea NV | Yea Yea | Yea Abs |
| *40 | A.J. Otto 194 Summit Ave. L.W. Hill, Jr. 315 S. Grotto | Yea Yea | Yea Yea | Yea Yea | Nay Yea | Yea Nay | Yea Yea | Yea Yea |
| *41 | W.H. Carlson 2033 Fremont Ave F.P. Memmer Route 7 | Yea Yea | Yea Yea | Nay Yea | Nay NV | Yea Yea | Yea Yea | NV Yea |
| *42 | C.H. Allen 909 Lakeview Ave J.D. Hilton 1783 Princeton | Yea Yea | Yea Yea | Yea Yea | NV Nay | Yea Yea | Yea NV | NV Yea |
| *43 | J.F. Howard St. Paul Park J.W. O'Brien Stillwater | Yea Yea | Yea Yea | Yea Yea | Yea Yea | Nay Yea | Yea Yea | Yea Yea |
| *44 | J.H. Nordin Columbia Hts. | Yea | Yea | Yea | Abs | Abs | Abs | Yea |
| *45 | W. Rogosheske Sauk Rapids L.M. Hall St. Cloud | Yea | Yea | Yea | Nay | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| | | | Yea (Speaker-does not usually vote) | | | | | |
| ✓ 46 | F.T. Lux Sauk Centre J.J. Kinzer Cold Springs | Yea Yea | Yea Yea | Yea NV | Nay NV | Yea NV | Yea Yea | Yea NV |
| ✓ *47 | O.E. Clark Osakis F. C. Flom Glenwood | Yea NV | Yea Yea | Yea Yea | Nay Nay | Yea Yea | Yea Yea | Yea Yea |
| 48 | A. Riedner Morris | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Nay | Yea | Yea |
| ✓ | C. Iverson Ashby C.J. Rinke Wheaton | Abs Yea | Yea Yea | NV Yea | Nay Nay | Yea Yea | Yea Yea | Yea Yea |
| | E. Martinson Ortonville | NV | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| 49 | Ray Gesell Moorhead L. Headley Breckenridge | Yea Abs | NV Abs | Yea Abs | Yea Abs | NV Abs | Yea Abs | Yea Abs |
| *50 | R.B. Aune Parkers Prairie R.E. Dunn Pelican Rapids | Yea NV | Abs Yea | Yea NV | NV NV | Yea Yea | Abs Abs | Yea Yea |

| Leg. Dist. | Name and Address | HF 4 Feb 2 | - S. F. 14 - Conf. | | | -S. F. 1050 - | | - H. F. 1552 - | |
|---------------|------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|-------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | First Vote | Rep. March | Final Vote Apr. 3 | Amend- ment | Final Vote Apr. 16 | First Vote Apr. 19 | Rep. Final Vote Apr. 23 |
| *50 | B.M. Thompson | Yea | Yea | Yea | | NV | Nay | Yea | Yea |
| (cont) | Henning | | | | | | | | |
| | E. Windmiller | Yea | Yea | Yea | | Nay | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| | Fergus Falls | | | | | | | | |
| 51 | J.P. Lorentz | Yea | Yea | Yea | | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| | Wadena | | | | | | | | |
| | L.C. Dixon | Yea | Yea | Yea | | Nay | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| | Long Prairie | | | | | | | | |
| *52 | D. Landrigan | Yea | Yea | Yea | | Nay | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| | Walker | | | | | | | | |
| ✓ | V. Shipka | Yea | Nay | Nay | | Nay | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| | Grand Rapids | | | | | | | | |
| 53 | F. Schwanke | Yea | Yea | Yea | | Nay | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| | Deerwood | | | | | | | | |
| | F.B. Johnson | Yea | Yea | Yea | | Nay | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| | Brainerd | | | | | | | | |
| | A. Dominick | Yea | Yea | Yea | | Nay | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| | Pierz | | | | | | | | |
| 54 | O.L. Johnson | Yea | Yea | Yea | | Nay | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| | McGregor | | | | | | | | |
| | H.W. Mattson | Yea | Yea | Yea | | Nay | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| | Cloquet | | | | | | | | |
| ✓ 55 | A.A. Anderson | Yea | Yea | Yea | | Nay | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| | Beck | | | | | | | | |
| | T.C. Swanson | Yea | Abs | Yea | | Nay | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| | Princeton | | | | | | | | |
| *56 | A.F. Oberg | Yea | Yea | Yea | | Nay | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| | Lindstrom | | | | | | | | |
| | G.I. Clem | Yea | Yea | Yea | | Nay | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| | Pine City | | | | | | | | |
| *57 | A.B. Anderson | Yea | Yea | Yea | | Nay | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| | Duluth | | | | | | | | |
| | A. Omtvedt | Yea | Nay | Nay | | Nay | NV | Yea | Yea |
| | Two Harbors | | | | | | | | |
| *58 | T. O'Malley | Yea | Yea | Yea | | Nay | Yea | NV | NV |
| | Duluth | | | | | | | | |
| | A.C. Wanvick | Yea | Abs | Yea | | Nay | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| | Duluth | | | | | | | | |
| *59 | D. Swanstrom | Yea | Yea | Yea | | Nay | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| | Duluth | | | | | | | | |
| | A.C. Thompson | Yea | Yea | Yea | | Nay | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| | Duluth | | | | | | | | |
| *60 | C.M. D'Aquila | Abs | Yea | Yea | | Nay | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| | Hibbing | | | | | | | | |
| ✓ | O. Widstrand | Yea | Yea | Nay | | Nay | Yea | NV | Yea |
| | Hibbing | | | | | | | | |
| 61 | F.A. Cina | Yea | NV | Nay | | Nay | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| | Aurora | | | | | | | | |
| | R.H. Silvola | Yea | Nay | Nay | | Nay | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| | Virginia | | | | | | | | |

| Leg. Dist. | Name and Address | HF 4 Feb.7 | - S. F. 14 - Conf. | | - S. F. 1050 - | | - H. F. 1552 - Conf. | |
|---------------|--------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | | First Vote March 21 | Rep. Final Vote Apr.3 | Matchan Amend- ment Apr.16 | Final Vote Apr.16 | First Vote Apr.19 | Rep. Final Vote Apr.23 |
| 62 | E.J. Childgren Littlefork | Yea | NV | Nay | Nay | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| | L. Dickinson | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | NV | Yea | Yea |
| | Bemidji | | | | | | | |
| 63 | C. Swindells Laporte | Abs | Yea | Yea | Nay | Yea | Abs | Yea |
| | A.L. Boze | Yea | Yea | Yea | Yea | Nay | Yea | NV |
| | Letroit Lakes | | | | | | | |
| 64 | J. Blomquist Waubun | Yea | Yea | Yea | NV | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| 65 | W.E. Day Bagley | Yea | Nay | Nay | Nay | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| 66 | C. McReynolds Clearbrook | Yea | Yea | Yea | Nay | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| | T.A. Letnes | Yea | Yea | Yea | Abs | Abs | Yea | Yea |
| | Nielsville | | | | | | | |
| ✓ | R.H. Tweten Fosston | Yea | Yea | Yea | Nay | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| 67 | E.B. Herseeth Drayton, N.D. | NV | Yea | Yea | Nay | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| | E. Morberg | Yea | Yea | Nay | NV | NV | Yea | Yea |
| | Oslo | | | | | | | |
| | C. Olson | Yea | Nay | Abs | Nay | Yea | Yea | Yea |
| | Roseau | | | | | | | |

* Indicates Legislative Districts which have Leagues

A perfect score from the League's standpoint is:

| HF 4 Feb.7 | - S. F. 14 - Conf. | | - S. F. 1050 - | | - H. F. 1552 - Conf. | |
|---------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | First Vote March 21 | Rep. Final Vote Apr.3 | Matchan Amend- ment Apr.16 | Final Vote Apr.16 | First Vote Apr.19 | Rep. Final Vote Apr.23 |
| | YEA | YEA YEA | NAY YEA | YEA YEA | YEA YEA | |

IS YOUR REPRESENTATIVE'S RECORD 100% ?

92 MAY 26
GLEN LAKE SANATORIUM

HENNEPIN COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM
NEAR MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT
AND MEDICAL DIRECTOR

POST OFFICE ADDRESS, OAK TERRACE, MINN.
EXPRESS & TELEGRAPH ADDRESS, HOPKINS, MINN.
TELEPHONE, HO PKINS 7621

May 23, 1947

*sum
in Mrs. Mrs. 2
5-29-47
Bz*

Mrs. Irvine McQuarrie
Past-President, State League of
Women Voters
832 Lumber Exchange Building
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. McQuarrie:

In the name of the tuberculous-sick of Hennepin County, I would like to thank you and the League of Women Voters of Minnesota for the excellent work the League did in sponsoring legislation during the last session of the Legislature to more adequately finance Glen Lake Sanatorium.

While we did not get everything we asked for, still I think we fared very well. I know from past experience that we would not have done nearly as well if your organization had not backed us so whole-heartedly and so effectively. Therefore, in my opinion, the tuberculous-sick of Hennepin County owe you and the League a great vote of gratitude.

The Sanatorium Commission and the Staff of Glen Lake Sanatorium also wish to thank you. It means a great deal to them to have the backing of such organizations as yours.

Sincerely,

E. S. Mariette
E. S. Mariette, M.D.
Superintendent and Medical Director

ESM:R



Affiliated with the
National League
of Women Voters

ACTION

October 30, 1947

Dear League President:

**WANTED: Equal Educational Opportunities
For All Minnesota School Children!**

If this ad appeared throughout the state most people would think, "How silly! They're all getting the same kind of education." You and I know better, however, and it is our duty as League members to let the people know.

Our State Constitution provides that "it shall be the duty of the Legislature to establish a general uniform system of public schools." To this end the Legislature has passed through the years many progressive education laws culminating in last year's "Revised School Aids Bill" and "The Reorganization of School Districts" (Chapter 421 of the 1947 Session Laws). Both of these 1947 Laws recognize the need expressed in the above ad and the second provides for the first step in the solution of the problem.

Reorganization of school districts under this law is not mandatory, however, and this is where the League must take action. As you know, the County Superintendent of schools must call a meeting of all school board members in his county to vote on whether they desire to set up a county survey committee to study their county school district organization. This meeting must be called before December 15, 1947. To date, thirty-four counties have held meetings and of this number eleven have voted the survey down. What is the situation in your county?

The need for reorganization is urgent and the time for action is now. What can you do? Study! Educate! and Support!!

1. Study the enclosed material from the Minnesota Department of Education and the League material on this subject.

2. Form a Speakers' Bureau and send speakers to P.T.A.'s, Farm Bureau meetings, 4-H Clubs, and local service clubs such as the Lions and Kiwanis.

3. Contact influential members of your community such as the pastors, professional men, your editor, the County Agent and the Home Demonstration Agent.

4. Order additional copies of the League broadside, "Reorganization of School Districts" and distribute them to all school board members of your county and to the above mentioned organizations.

5. Investigate all possible means of getting our broadside into rural homes.

6. Support the recommendations of the nine-man county survey committee when they come up for vote.

These things you can do, but they must be done NOW!!
Make this your local project for November and thus make your League felt in your community. It's a tailor-made opportunity. Take it.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Reuben C. Brustuen

Mrs. Reuben C. Brustuen
State Chairman Equalizing Opportunities

AB:s
Encs.

WHAT'S WHAT WITH THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN

VOTERS !!

Copyright Union, 1947

When the founding fathers made the opening sentence of the Preamble to the Constitution start with the phrase, "We, the people," they laid down a theory—which not all of them accepted—and tried to build a form of government that would represent that theory. The Congress became of necessity the focal point of the frame of government they were instituting. The theory of representative government was not new. How to make it representative though, was a problem. Government by talk and as a result of talk is about the only medium so far invented wherein the ideas of the people can be expressed. Congresses, parliaments, diets have always been unpopular because in them have been represented conflicting views.

We have turned against government by a single will. We brag about our government's being one of law not of men. Yet the persons who make the law have always been unpopular as a group. Someone asks why that is the case. I think it is very, very healthy that it is so. Representatives of the people, who should bespeak the people's will, must enjoy the right of being criticized. That is the only way in which we get two sides.

But we do not get two sides if the criticism is based upon untruth. If the arguments are mere repetitious slogans, or if the freedoms of talking and of writing permit and glory in issues based upon some advantage-taking premise. It is easy to abuse Congress, but are we not attacking the best thing governments have yet invented—the representative system?

Our enemies are fighting for a forced order, for destruction of individual freedoms, for glorification of a single will, and to make men mere cogs in the machine of state. We say we are fighting for democracy, to preserve liberty, to guarantee—and I assume, therefore, to continue the notion of a government based upon law, wherein the people speak through representatives. Now if we are fighting for that, Confess is important. Shall we preserve it by demanding that the members of Congress be true representatives of the people in every sense of the word? Or shall we be indifferent both as to men and as to issues and assume that government and our representatives mean nothing to our lives and to our welfare?

The real genius of the American theory of government rests upon the voting power of the people when indulged in by a trained citizenry.

A group of representatives to make the law and to decide the policy is therefore essential. In America, without a Congress what have we?

—Senator Elbert D. Thomas
(Utah)

Women's Lobby Watches Minnesota Lawmakers

San
1947

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Saint Paul, Minn.

A quiet invasion of the State Capitol by Minnesota women has been going on ever since the 1947 Legislature opened, a few weeks ago. Women fill the galleries during sessions, and are silent on-lookers during committee meetings, but when any of them are asked to speak up, what they say is considered important.

This new type of lobbying grew out of a "Lobbying School" held by the Minnesota League of Women Voters at the Capitol in mid-January, under the leadership of Ivy Hildebrand, state secretary. More than 100 legislative-minded members came in from all over the State to watch the Senate session, and then meet for a discussion of lobbying techniques, most important of which is considered the advice to "know your subject thoroughly." "Where to find the bills so that you can study and clearly understand them before you speak to your own Representative or any committee member, particularly to avoid high-pressure and never to argue, and not to let your legislator take you out to lunch," were pertinent suggestions.

Speakers Chosen Carefully

"Most lobbyists are paid for their work," said Miss Hildebrand. "But the legislators know that League members are here, not for pay but for certain legislative measures that women all over the State are backing. They know we are watching them. And when the appropriate time comes to speak, we have the League member best-informed and best-qualified to speak for us all, rather than having a free-for-all by everybody. We can be most effective by planning our lobbying program carefully. Most important always be able to say 'yes' when the committee chairman asks you suddenly, 'Have you read this bill?'"

The League set up this experimental school as a practical means of following through its initial work on four particular fronts: legislative research council, the recommended state aids to the education plan, enabling legislation for larger public-health units, and enabling legislation for Federal housing aid.

A two-year study of the so-called "Big Four" has included talks to other community groups, publicity and forums at which newly elected Congressmen could make known their positions on the issues.

Now, instead of letting the Legislature carry on from there, Twin Cities members of the League of Women Voters are

keeping each other informed about scheduled committee meetings so that they can know just what is going on in the preliminary stages. They are purposely "keeping quiet" for the most part, but losing no opportunity to see that the uninformed legislator is well supplied with factual material from the League office. And the solons are aware that their words and votes will be faithfully reported back to the 50 home town Leagues throughout Minnesota.

How Legislators Voted

Probably the League's pet baby is the legislative research bill, which they have been urging since its first introduction in the 1939 session. Since then, many other civic groups have followed their lead and backed up the measure which has been successfully adopted by 14 other states. Material supplied on this bill

indicates how thoroughly the women are briefed on it. The history of each research bill at each previous session, and the vote of each legislator in both Houses is reported, as well as answers to such questions as: What is the cost of the Council? How is information on the Council's work disseminated? Who may ask that investigations be made?

The need for the condensed, authoritative information that such a Council would provide is highlighted by the current session which has more than 20 new members, an especially hard financial problem to solve, and several thousand bills coming up during the short three-month session. Its support by both Democratic-Farmer-Laborer and Republican parties gives it a good chance for passage this year.

THREE NEW SENATORS?

County Is Set If Legislators Redistrict State

By M. W. HALLORAN

Minneapolis Star Political Writer

TAKING LEGISLATIVE leaders at their word that they really intend to support the move for reapportionment of the state's 67 districts, Hennepin county members have been forehanded in planning on the new alignment here.

Today, some of them who have been studying the matter came up with two proposals, based on the expectation that Hennepin will gain either two or three additional districts.

Hennepin now has nine districts, eight in Minneapolis and one in rural Hennepin. Each district sends one senator and two representatives to the state legislature.

Under one proposal, the county would gain two additional districts making 11 in all with 11 senators and 22 representatives.

Under the other proposal, Hennepin would gain three new districts, making 12 in all with 12 senators and 24 representatives.

(The total number of representatives at present is 131, of senators 67).

Some of the districts throughout the state have as low as 15,000 population—while one Minneapolis district, the Thirty-third, has four times that many voters (not just population) alone.

In each proposal advanced today, one of the proposed new districts would go to rapidly-growing rural Hennepin. And for the most part, the other new district for the other two if there are to be three new ones) would be carved out of the heavily populated South side, especially out of the present Thirty-third district.

The new districting proposal is based on as even a distribution as may be of the 279,588 voters (not population) who cast ballots in the 1944 election.

If there are to be two new districts in the county, the average number of voters would be 25,417.

divided as follows: 28th, 24,091; 29th, 25,341; 30th, 22,068; 31st, 28,531; 32nd, 29,129; 33rd, 28,534; 34th, 25,265; 35th, 23,184; 36th (rural Hennepin), 22,231; No. 1 new district (in city), 28,970; No. 2 new district (rural Hennepin), 22,231.

If there are to be three new districts, the average number of voters in each would be 23,299, divided thus: 28th, 24,091; 29th, 25,341; 30th, 22,068; 31st, 25,049; 32nd, 23,579; 33rd, 23,184; No. 1 new district (city), 23,037; No. 2 new district (city), 23,609; No. 3 new district (rural), 22,231.

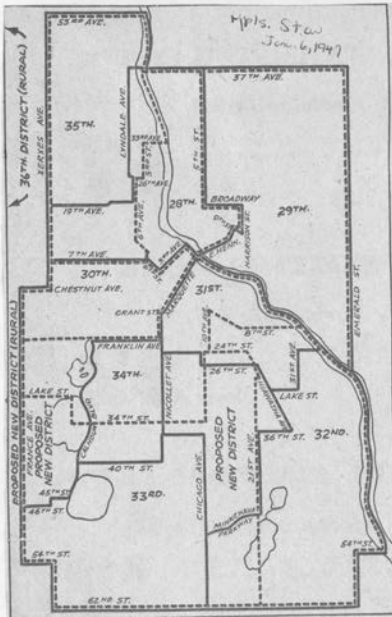
This is how the districts as at present constituted run: 28th, 12,310 voters; 29th, 25,341; 30th, 15,890; 31st, 19,491; 32nd, 35,643; 33rd, 62,745; 34th, 30,958; 35th, 34,958; 36th (rural) 44,462.

Representative George A. French, 33rd district, in backing the idea of having something concrete to present for this county right at the drop of the hat, called attention today to House Majority Leader Roy Dunn's declaration some months ago in the Minneapolis

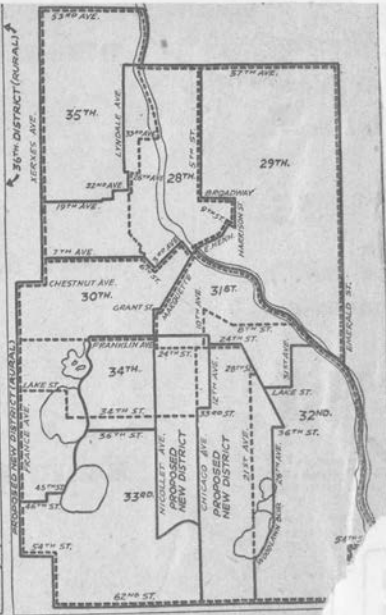
Star that the 1947 session would have to do something about the demand for reapportionment.

It is a constitutional obligation now 27 years delayed—supposed to be done every 10 years following the census—but hasn't been done since 1913.

French made it plain that the proposals worked out are tentative, but should be the basis on which changes can be worked out.



MAP at left shows proposed division if Hennepin county is given two additional districts, that at the right shows the division if given three districts more. Dotted lines show borders



of present nine districts; the solid lines show borders of proposed districts. The redistricting, if approved by voters, means more representation in Hennepin county.

Minnesota Senate Loses No Time In Organization

ST. PAUL, Jan. 14, 1947
The Minnesota Senate lost no time in organization as the 55th Legislature opened today, committees having been selected by the steering committee Monday.

The committee assignments were announced by Sen. Charles N. Orr, majority leader, as the session started.

They follow:

AGRICULTURE: Swenson, chairman, E. P. Anderson, George Dougherty, Goodhue, Hagen, Imm, Johanson, C. E. Johnson, N. J. Larson, Lauerma, Myre, Nelson, Spokely, Wahlstrand, Welle.

AVIATION: Johanson, chairman, Burdick, Carr, Dennison, Duemke, Feidt, Julkowski, Lauerma, E. L. Peterson, Rosenmeier, Sletvold, Welch.

BANKS AND BANKING: H. A. Larson, chairman, Bushnell, Dougherty, Feidt, Harrison, Imm, Lightner, Masek, Miller, H. C. Pedersen, Rogers.

CITIES OF THE FIRST CLASS: Masek, chairman; M. H. Anderson, Carr, Dahle, Duemke, Feidt, Harrison, Julkowski, Lightner, Mayhood, Mullin, Novak, Orr, E. L. Peterson, Rogers, Siegel, Wright.

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION: Feidt, chairman; Almen, Carley, Duemke, M. J. Larson, Neumeier, O'Brien, Siegel, Spokely, Swenson, Vukelich, Wahlstrand, Wefald, Wright, Wuertz.

COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES: Miller, chairman; Dahl, Neumeier, Orr, Sullivan.

DAIRY PRODUCTS, LIVESTOCK: Nelson, chairman; Baughman, Bushnell, Carey, Dahlquist, Davis, Dennison, George, Goodhue, C. E. Johnson, H. C. Pedersen, Swenson, Wagener, Wefald, Welle, Zwack.

DRAINAGE: Wagener, chairman; Bridgeman, Cole, George, Johanson, C. E. Johnson, N. J. Larson, Elmer Peterson, Simonson, Sinclair, Vukelich.

EDUCATION: Almen, chairman; Dahlquist, Dernek, Dougherty, Harrison, Imm, N. J. Larson, Lightner, Nelson, O'Brien, Swenson, Wahlstrand, Welle, Wright, Zwack.

ELECTIONS: Simonson, chairman, Burdick, Cole, Davis, Dougherty, Grottrum, H. A. Larson, Myre, Rosenmeier, Siegel, Sletvold, Sullivan, Wagener.

FINANCE: Sullivan, chairman, Almen, Baughman, Bridgeman, Butler, Carr, Dahlquist, Harrison, Imm, Johanson, H. A. Larson, Ledin, Lightner, Mayhood, Mullin, Nelson, O'Brien, Orr, Swenson, Welle.

GAME AND FISH: Ledin,

chairman, E. P. Anderson, M. H. Anderson, Bridgeman, Bushnell, Dahle, Dernek, Duemke, Carey, Dahlquist, Davis, Mayhood, Mitchell, Nelson, Dougherty, Grottrum, H. A. O'Brien, Elmer Peterson, Rogers, Sletvold, Spokely, Wagener, Welch, Welle.

GENERAL LEGISLATION: Carley, chairman, Almen, E. P. Anderson, M. H. Anderson, Bridgeman, Dernek, Duemke, Hagen, Julkowski, Mitchell, Novak, E. L. Peterson, Rosenmeier, Sinclair, Sletvold.

INSURANCE: Julkowski, chairman, Cole, Dennison, Dougherty, Feidt, Harrison, Lauerma, Myre, Orr, E. L. Peterson, Swenson, Wefald, Welch.

JUDICIARY: Sletvold, chairman, Carley, Dahle, Dougherty, Feidt, Grottrum, Johanson, Julkowski, H. A. Larson, Lauerma, Lightner, Masek, Miller, Mitchell, Mullin, Neumeier, Orr, E. L. Peterson, Rosenmeier, Siegel, Sullivan, Wefald, Welch, Wright.

LABOR: Welch, chairman, Dahle, Goodhue, Julkowski, Lightner, Mullin, Myre, Neumeier, H. C. Pedersen, Siegel, Sinclair, Sletvold, Vukelich, Wefald, Wright.

LIQUOR CONTROL: Butler, chairman, Burdick, Dahlquist, Dennison, Dernek, Julkowski, Miller, Myre, Novak, Rogers, Rosenmeier, Siegel, Spokely, Wahlstrand.

MARKETS AND MARKETING: Baughman, chairman, M. H. Anderson, Butler, Dennison, Ledin, Mayhood, Mitchell, Nelson, Siegel, Simonson, Sinclair, Wagener, Wuertz.

MILITARY AFFAIRS: Rosenmeier, chairman, E. P. Anderson, M. H. Anderson, Baughman, Bushnell, Carr, Grottrum, N. J. Larson, Ledin, Novak, Spokely.

MOTOR VEHICLES, MOTOR TAX LAWS: Miller, chairman, Carey, Carley, Cole, Dahle, Duemke, Goodhue, N. J. Larson, Neumeier, Orr, H. C. Pedersen, Elmer Peterson, Sullivan, Welle, Wright.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS: Rogers, chairman, Bridgeman, Burdick, Bushnell, Dahlquist, Dernek, Imm, Ledin, Miller, Rosenmeier, Simonson, Spokely, Sullivan.

PUBLIC DOMAIN: N. J. Larson, chairman, Baughman, Bridgeman, Butler, Carley, Cole, Davis, Hagen, Johanson, C. E. Johnson, Lauerma, Mayhood, Neumeier, Elmer Peterson.

PUBLIC HEALTH: Wahlstrand, chairman, Almen, E. P. Anderson, Burdick, Carey, Carley, Grottrum, Hagen, Masek, Mayhood, Mitchell.

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS: Dahle

chairman, E. P. Anderson, Baughman, Burdick, Butler, Carey, Dahlquist, Davis, Dougherty, Grottrum, H. A. O'Brien, N. J. Larson, Ledin, Neumeier, Novak, O'Brien, Siegel, Sletvold, Swenson, Wahlstrand, Welch, Welle, Wright.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, BUILDINGS: Imm, chairman, E. P. Anderson, Butler, Dennison, Goodhue, Ledin, Mitchell, O'Brien, Sinclair, Vukelich, Wuertz.

PUBLIC WELFARE: Wright, chairman, Almen, Baughman, Butler, Dahlquist, Davis, George, Grottrum, Ager, Harrison, Ledin, Lightner, Masek, Mullin, Novak, H. C. Pedersen, Rogers, Simonson, Vukelich.

RAILROADS: Goodhue, chairman, Almen, Bridgeman, Carey, Davis, Imm, Lauerma, Myre, Nelson, H. C. Pedersen, Simonson, Sullivan, Welch.

REAPPOINTMENT: O'Brien, chairman, Carr, Dennison, Harrison, Imm, Mitchell, Neumeier, Novak, E. L. Peterson, Sinclair.

RULES AND LEGISLATIVE EXPENSE: Orr, chairman, Dahle, Johanson, H. A. Larson, Miller, Mullin, Nelson, Sletvold, Sullivan.

SOLDIERS WELFARE AND SOLDIERS HOME: Dougherty, chairman, E. P. Anderson, Feidt, Johanson, C. E. Johnson, Masek, H. C. Pedersen, Wahlstrand, Welch, Wuertz, Zwack.

STATE, COUNTY FAIRS: Welle, chairman, M. H. Anderson, Baughman, Butler, Carey, Cole, C. E. Johnson, Elmer Peterson, E. L. Peterson, Wuertz.

TAXES, TAX LAWS: Neumeier, chairman, Carey, Carley, Dahle, Dougherty, Feidt, Goodhue, C. E. Johnson, Julkowski, H. A. Larson, Masek, Miller, Mullin, Myre, Orr, E. L. Peterson, Rogers, Rosenmeier, Simonson, Sletvold, Wahlstrand, Wefald, Welch, Wright.

TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH: Harrison, chairman, Carey, Cole, Dernek, Hagen, Masek, Mayhood, Vukelich, Wagener, Wuertz, Zwack.

TOWNS, COUNTIES: Dahlquist, chairman, Bushnell, Carr, Dahle, George, Goodhue, Hagen, Lauerma, Miller, O'Brien, Rogers, Simonson, Wagener, Wefald, Zwack.

UNIVERSITY: Mullin, chairman, Almen, E. P. Anderson, Burdick, Duemke, Julkowski, Orr, Elmer Peterson, Spokely, Zwack.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION: Lightner, chairman, Carr, Davis, Dernek, Feidt, George, Grottrum, H. A. Larson, Novak, Sinclair, Sullivan, Swenson, Wuertz.

State Budget 109 Million; Up 14 Million, Balance Seen

SCHOOL AID STRESSED IN YOUNGDAHL TALK

APR 15, 1947

By M. W. HALLORAN
Minneapolis Star Staff Writer

GOV. LUTHER YOUNGDAHL, who had legislators gasping at the extent of his ambitious program a week ago, came up with a surprise for the lawmakers today when he told them the 1947-49 biennial state budget could be held to \$109,007,690—just \$14,000,000 in excess of 1945 appropriations of \$94,997,610.

This could be done, the governor said in his budget message delivered in person at a joint session of senators and representatives in the house chamber, and pay for every one of the projects he had asked for in his program.

It could be done, he said, in spite of high costs which have hit the state just as hard as they have hit the individual—including costs of such homely things as butter, blue denim and unbleached muslin.

The governor and the state business manager, T. G. Driscoll, who superintended the preparation of the budget, said at a press conference that "the budget will balance."

This call for \$14,000,000 more for the biennium means \$7,000,000 a year.

The governor told how he figures the \$7,000,000 additional can be raised. He practically repeated his message that the increased costs can be raised through levying "luxury taxes"—with special emphasis on liquor taxes as a rich source of new revenue.

Youngdahl told the press conference his suggestion with respect to higher liquor taxes has been questioned, because he had said the state should move in when the federal government cuts these particular taxes as indicated by the President's "end of hostilities" order.

Critics said, the governor reported, that the federal government was unlikely to relinquish these taxes to any great extent soon.

"Even so," Youngdahl declared, "I still believe the additional liquor and other luxury taxes should be levied by the state."

Of first importance in the governor's view are educational needs and the needs of the state institutions, particularly of those housing the state's unfortunate.

He came out definitely again for the new state educational aid plan, asserted his \$6,000,000 annual additional cost should be met without hesitation; told how it can be financed by drawing upon the income tax surplus, while at the same time the customary "state aid in full" of \$10 per pupil could be met out of that same fund, which has been earmarked for education since establishment.

The governor went to bat for more buildings for the University

of Minnesota and for the state teachers colleges, as well as for increases in the cost of maintenance of these institutions.

"Our university is confronted with a very serious problem," the governor said. "As many of you know, in the fall quarter of this year there was an enrolment of 27,300 students, 60 per cent of whom are veterans. This is a tremendous increase over the prewar peak enrolment and I feel that one of two things must be done."

"EITHER THE ENROLMENT at the university must be limited—which I am sure you will agree with me would be untenable in a democracy.

OR THE MONEY must be made available so that a creditable job can be done in taking care of not only veterans, but of all other students."

The additional amount he urged for the university and teachers college maintenance funds was \$3,390,000, and the additional amount he suggested for university buildings was \$5,000,000 and for the teachers colleges \$2,000,000.

None of the building allotments, he emphasized, are to reckon as current budget requests. It is the policy of the state to finance building projects as capital investments over a period of 10 years.

* * *

However, in this message the



A GIFT FROM THE GOVERNOR—Luther Youngdahl presented State Senator Hans Pedersen, Ruthon, with a pair of wooden shoes today so he can rest his tired feet during long sessions of the legislature. The new governor was moved to be big-hearted about the new senator's feet by the latter's experience as a member of the house of representatives. Pedersen, during previous sessions of the house, used to take off his brogans and dangle his weary "dogs" in the waste basket.

governor suggested that the "present state property tax of 2 1/2 mills now being levied for general revenue be set aside for financing the building program, thus making it possible to pay off bonds and interest without increasing the present tax on property."

This 2 1/2 mills raises approximately \$2,500,000 a year. Hence, the \$5,000,000 thus raised in the biennium may be considered by some in addition to the \$14,000,000 increase as set out by the governor.

Altogether, the governor called for increases amounting to \$19,126,000, exclusive of the \$12,000,000 increase in state aid costs—but funds sufficient to pay part of this already are in the general revenue fund or otherwise available so that the actual increased amount to be raised in additional taxes would still be only \$14,000,000.

Gov. Youngdahl stuck by his guns right down the line and called for funds to finance every project he placed before the legislature in his inaugural message.

He called for \$75,000 for a so far uncreated legislative research council, and \$50,000 to administer his proposed anti-racial discrimination law, and \$100,000 for a state housing commission he asked the legislature to set up.

He said ceilings should be taken off old age assistance and perhaps \$1,000,000 a year additional placed in that fund.

He urged that the compact for salary increases of state employees made in 1945 be kept and, after observing that pay was to come down if living costs came down, went a step further and said they should go up more if living costs went up. Salary adjustments will cost about \$1,500,000 a year, he estimated.

Gov. Youngdahl started his budget address by discussing high costs and their effects. He called attention to the "difficulties involved in preparing a budget in the first postwar session of the legislature."

"During the war," he said, "the state received large income from various tax sources which will naturally decline in the postwar period. Add to this the fact that we are confronted with inflation and we are truly faced with a difficult task in meeting our postwar needs."

"The effect of inflation is apparent in all requests and recommendations."

Then he went on to show how such things as higher prices hit the state, by upping costs of feeding and clothing wards in the state institutions, for instance.

"Since 1940, the population of these institutions has changed very little," he went on, but added "astounding results" can be readily observed by price comparisons

"Actual purchase orders show," the governor explained, "that we paid 20 1/2 cents a pound for top grade butter in October 1940; in October 1946, this same grade was purchased for 78 cents a pound. In October 1940, blue denim cost 13 1/2 cents a yard; in October 1946, we paid 40 1/2 cents a yard for it."

He continued: "Should a price decline occur the commissioner of administration (Business manager) with his close control over allotments, as set up under the 1939 reorganization act, will be vigilant in effecting maximum savings for the state."

However, the governor took due note of increased building costs in particular and he recommended additional appropriations to offset these increases in the building appropriations made two years ago, which had been so far unexpended because of lack of material.

This increase he estimated should be \$850,000.

The governor also spoke up with a demand that action be taken about the sewage disposal problem at the state's institutions and he asked an appropriation of \$731,000 to pay for linking up the institutions with the sewage disposal plants in the communities where located.

After setting out all the requirements—and incidentally he said he had used the knife on requests and slashed them by \$8,512,074—the governor said:

"All recognize the need of additional funds for these and other vital services of the state—the only question has been raised whether we can afford to put through all the important proposals on as ample a basis as we should."

"I have said frankly that the welfare of the boys and girls and the men and women helped through these services mean so much that we cannot hold back, that we have no alternative but to provide the funds required to meet the crucial needs."

Youngdahl went on to cite "a few extenuating circumstances" which he said "fortunately will make the meeting of these needs easier, however, than most persons have realized."

Then he told of the \$8,000,000 slash in requests and continued thus:

"Through careful management of the state's funds and the continuance of an unexpectedly high return from many of the state's earnings taxes, our fiscal officials will be able to close the present biennium on June 30, it is estimated, with a balance in the general revenue fund of approximately \$8,000,000, which will be available to help finance state

service during the coming biennium.

"The income tax school fund will have a balance of \$17,000,000 at the end of the biennium on June 30, which will help materially in financing the increased aid need for schools (the \$12,000,000 item).

"The state debt has been cut \$65,000,000, or 50 per cent, in the last eight years, and smaller and smaller amounts will be required for this purpose."

At the press conference it was admitted the income tax fund—estimated to amount to \$51,000,000 with the \$17,000,000 surplus along with the \$34,000,000 to be collected, will be practically depleted at the end of the biennium. This fund is all earmarked for common and high school education.

The governor said there would be an estimated \$2,500,000 in unappropriated funds available, however, in the general revenue fund to start things off right at the beginning of the next biennium (that of 1949-51).

Coming up to the question "where's the money coming from?" the governor practically repeated his suggestions of his inaugural message respecting luxury tax levies.

"I suggested," he said, "that doubling the present liquor tax would yield \$6,000,000 or \$7,000,000 additional a year, that a 3-cent cigaret tax would yield \$5,500,000 to \$6,000,000 a year, and that an admission tax of 20 per cent would raise up to \$5,000,000 a year dependent on the types of admission included."

"I also suggested the possibility of securing approximately \$1,000,000 a year from a night club or cabaret tax."

When it was suggested at the press conference that these estimates overran the \$14,000,000 he said he needed, the governor replied that in his program he had figured that a part of these taxes should go back to the municipalities where collected.

But, he added, it would be up to the legislature to decide that and also how much.

He recalled that he had suggested also that the legislature "explore the possibility of securing additional revenue from occupational and royalty taxes on iron ore and from gross earnings of utilities and railroads."

Concluding that part of his budget talk, the governor said confidently:

"I think you will have no trouble shaping a tax program from these and other proposals that will provide additional money needed for our vital services without undue hardship."

He did not mention the sales tax, obviously regarding his

rejection of that means of raising revenue in his inaugural message as sufficient.

He reiterated his influential non-committal position with respect to the proposed soldiers bonus, saying "the amount authorized for that purpose, if approved by the legislature, can only be determined after an examination of the needs for schools, hospitals, welfare and other vital services, and a decision by the legislators following this, of how ample a bonus resources of the state will permit."

"Some special revenue, aside from the usual sources, will be needed in any event to make possible payment of the bonus," he added significantly.

Youngdahl, just preceding these observations on the bonus, made a distinct plea for local units of government urging that their financial difficulties, due to rising costs, be considered in arranging special new taxes. He went on to suggest that municipalities be authorized to levy certain new special taxes, but suggested nothing specific.

The governor said the state now has \$10,549,000 available for buildings. He recommended \$5,000,000 for the university, \$2,000,000 for the teachers colleges, \$1,000,000 for the 19 public institutions and \$1,800,000 for airports.

That would make a state building program of \$31,000,000 for the next four years.

GOVERNOR LISTS STATE NEEDS

Following is a summary of the recommendations made by Gov. Luther W. Youngdahl in his inaugural address Wednesday:

EDUCATION—Increase school aid, establish teachers' pay minimums and state-paid scholarships for prospective teachers, and provide greater financial help for the University of Minnesota and teachers' colleges.

HOUSING—Establish a state housing commission, enabling legislation for federal housing, slum clearance, and state rent control if federal control ends.

SOCIAL WELFARE—Abolish or raise maximums on old age assistance and aid to dependent children.

YOUTH CONSERVATION—A youth conservation act to combat delinquency.

LAW ENFORCEMENT—Prohibit consumption or exposure of liquor in 3.2 beer establishments, for betting or gambling information from telegraph or telephone wires, and take away liquor, food, and other licenses of establishments that maintain gambling devices.

VETERANS—Consider proposed bonus only after meeting education, welfare, and public health needs.

MANAGEMENT-LABOR—Continue present labor relations law, with no punitive measures on labor.

MISCELLANEOUS—Elect state legislators on political party ballot, legislative reapportionment and plan for state centennial observance in 1949.

NEW REVENUE—Luxury (liquor, cigaret, theater, night club admissions) taxes and higher taxes on iron ore and railroad and utility gross earnings. Avoid sales taxes as inequitable and raise real estate taxes only as last resort.



Members of the Minnesota League of Women Voters held their first institute of legislative procedure today in the State Capitol and got first-hand information on how a lobbyist works. Pictured are two women conferring with legislators. Left to right are Mrs. John L. Townley, 757 Ridge st.; Mrs. Hugh H. Lankester, 1345 Osceola ave., and Rep. Alfred J. Otto and Rep. Joseph Prifrel, both of St. Paul.—Dispatch Photo.

Women Voters Conduct Third 'Legislative House'

Jan. 23, 1947
A third "legislative house" Office Building auditorium. Sponsoring the session was the Minnesota League of Women

en Voters, which has been conducting its first day-long legislative institute in its history today.

More than 100 women from all sections of the state were participating in the institute, and according to Miss Ivy Hildebrand, of Minneapolis, state field and legislative secretary for the league, had resolved themselves into a "law-making" body.

At the session the women took a bill from the time of its introduction in the House of Senate right through committee hearings, appearance on the floor for debate, passage and final approval by the chief executive.

The morning meeting was devoted to a discussion of legislative procedure and of the various committees of the Senate and House of Representatives. Mrs. A. B. Anderson of St. Paul, league legislative chairman, discussed personnel of legislative committees to which the league's legislative proposals will be directed.

Also discussed were suggestions for "lobbying in the public interest" in behalf of the league bills, Miss Hildebrand said. It was expected that the governor and a member of the Legislature will address the session before adjournment.

man; Donald T. Haupt.

Evening workshop sessions, starting at 7 o'clock, will be as follows:

Co-operatives—Horace Hanson, chairman; Martin Evenson, Andrew Jensen, and Frank Paske-witz.

Veterans—Paul Martin, chairman; Richard Parish, Hubert Schon.

Taxation—Mr. Haselden, chairman; Mrs. Roy G. Blakely, T. C. Driscoll, state business manager; Harry Fitterman, Joseph Vesely.

Sunday workshop sessions, starting at 10 a.m., will be:

Labor—George Phillips, chairman; Carl Carligen, Douglas Hall, William G. Dunn, Adolph Karlsson and Geza Schutz.

Agriculture—Franklin Clough, chairman; Richard Boach and Robert Handschen.

Members of the legislature have been invited to attend the sessions, which will be open to the public. The registration fee is \$1.

Program Set for Parley on Legislation

Jan. 26, 27, 28, 1947
The program for the conference of the Citizens Committee on Progressive Legislation at Hotel Radisson Feb. 1 and 2 was announced today by the Rev. Kyle Haselden, chairman.

Discussions will be in workshop groups and at various times Chairman Haselden will call all participating into summarizing sessions.

The workshop group Saturday, starting at 9:30 a.m., will be as follows:

Education—Mrs. H. King Painter, chairman; Josiah H. Brill, Dean Desley E. Peik, Dean M. Schweickhard, state commissioner of education; Dr. Robert S. Gilchrist.

Youth conservation—Anne Starks, chairman; Prof. Maynard E. Pings.

Research division—Ivy Hildebrand, chairman.

Workshops starting at 2 p.m. will be as follows:

Social welfare—Frank M. Rarig, Jr., chairman; Mrs. Ruth Devny, A. A. Heckman, Ole Pearson.

Health—Dr. Frank M. Hill, chairman; Dr. Frank A. Dukelow, Dr. Ruth C. Groat, Mrs. C. J. Schmitz.

Housing—Henry Shotwell, chair-

Redistricting Delay Is Seen

Many Plans Offered; Old Prejudices Stay

APLS Star-Jorn 27, 1947

By M. W. HALLORAN

Minneapolis Star Political Writer

Signs are not too good for reapportionment by the 1947 state legislature though it does have a look-in.

Reapportionment is a means by which equality of representation would be attained in the state legislature—somewhere near the same population in the different districts. Now it varies from 15,000 to several times that).

Majority Leader Roy Dunn of the house of representatives has repeatedly declared that this year is the time there should be reapportionment, overdue since 1921.

Gov. Luther Youngdahl also has indicated his belief it should be done this year.

As though taking the cue, three members of the legislature already have come up with reapportionment bills. And there is a fourth bill that would make reapportionment necessary, for it would slash the size of the legislature as do two of the reapportionment measures.

The third bill by Representative Arthur Gillen, South St. Paul, leaves the membership the same in numbers, 67 in the senate, 131 in the house of representatives, but re-fingers the districts on the basis of something near equality of population.

The most spectacular proposal is that by Senator Claude G. Baughman, Waseca, which puts "area" into it he picture on almost an equal footing with "population" as a basis of representation. The Baughman scheme created quite a stir over the state when first reviewed in the Minneapolis Star last spring.

Every county, no matter what its population and no matter what its area, would have at least one representative—but the larger counties would have to show 50,000 population for every additional representative allowed it.

(Hennepin county, under the Baughman plan, would thus have 12 representatives where it now has 15.)

Altogether, Baughman would have only 54 senators and 110 house members. That, of course, would require considerable doubling up of present senatorial districts. For instance, Hennepin would have two senators, one from Minneapolis and one from so-called rural Hennepin. The county now has nine.

The Baughman measure has registered with some of the leaders, and it might in the long run be the basis on which a final measure would be put through.

But its supporters will have to overcome the natural reluctance of legislators to see their numbers reduced.

There is difference of opinion

ment committees of the two houses will wrestle with them.

They'll have a tough time agreeing to recommend any one scheme.

And when they do, if they do, the wrestling will start again on the floors of the senate and house, where most of the members will have to make concessions—in some instances actually sacrificing their political futures by losing their districts—if an agreement ever is to be reached.

It's always to be remembered, too, that the senators have just been freshly elected for four-year terms and may be slow about risking a sure tenure. So do not be surprised if this old record is played again: "Reapportionment sure—next time."

Housing Bill Passes Senate Unanimously

Attempt to Limit Act to Major Cities Defeated

APLS Star-Jorn 3, 1947

The state senate unanimously passed the municipal housing and redevelopment bill today, permitting municipalities to set up housing authorities to receive federal funds for housing and slum clearance.

The bill now goes to the house of representatives.

Action came quickly after defeat of an amendment by Senator Karl G. Neumeier, Sullwater, confining the measure to the three big cities—Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth.

The tide was turned against this proposal when Senator Helmer Myre, Albert Lea, declared his city was anxious to come in under provisions of the act.

The Neumeier amendment lost by a vote of 44 to 6. Senators William Dietz, A. R. Johnson, Neumeier, A. O. Sletvold, Henry Sullivan and Henry Wagner were the only ones to vote for it.

In the debate, Sullivan said he did not think there were any cities outside of the three large ones which had slum areas that needed to be cleaned up.

However, several rural senators like Senator William Dahlquist, Thief River Falls, and Senator Hans C. C. Pedersen, Ruthan, came to the defense of the measure and were backed up by Senators Donald O. Wright and Gerald T. Mullin, both of Minne-

apolis, who protested amending the measure.

Pedersen said that he had opposed this legislation while a house member, but now that Gov. Luther W. Youngdahl had made it part of his program he believed the legislature should go along and try out the experiment.

Mullin pointed out that Minnesota was one of the very few states that had failed to take advantage of the federal aid.

He said the cry of socializer housing had been raised against it but that no complaints had been raised against it from a single state where the plan had been adopted.

The similar bill before the house was amended today by the public welfare committee to conform with the senate bill and again was recommended for passage.

The measure was recalled to committee on motion of Representative Chas. W. Root of Minneapolis, who said the principal revision concerned elimination of provisions tying the bill to a companion measure which would create a state housing commission.

In the event the latter bill falls of passage, the housing bill would not be invalidated, he said.

Opponents of the municipal housing and slum clearance bill were planning a last-minute fight to kill the measure in the house by raising a "war chest" to pay for radio and newspaper advertising.

The supposedly solid front of opposition presented by the Minneapolis Contractors and Builders association, Northwestern Lumbermen's association, Minneapolis Board of Realtors and Minne-

apolis Taxpayers association, was split when the latter two groups obtained amendments to the bill which made it satisfactory to them.

The contractors and lumbermen, however, will continue their battle against the public housing features of the bill.

They are in favor of the slum clearance portion and have asked that the bill be divided so that each issued can be decided separately.

R. F. Fritz, chairman of the contractors' legislative committee, charged Wednesday night that "tremendous political pressure is being used to rush the bill through the legislature."