



League of Women Voters of Minnesota Records

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put out by
Main. Citizenship Clearing House

Voters
Service? [1950.2?]

I. Citizenship Training

This bibliography covers the general subject of citizenship training, listing materials which may be of value to an instructor who wishes to assist his students in actively entering politics. It also presents a number of references that describe the elementary aspects of political participation: how to get into politics and how the individual can make his influence felt from the precinct caucus on up through the various levels of party affairs.

Baldwin, Raymond E. Let's Go Into Politics. New York: Macmillan, 1952. 179pp.

An autobiographical account of a former Governor and U.S. Senator of his experiences in politics. Good for elevating the student's respect for practical politics.

Caldwell, Millard F. Honor and Service in Politics. (The 1953 David Levy Yulee Lecture.) Gainesville, Fla.: University of Florida, 1953. 10 pp.

A former Congressman and Governor stresses the necessity for responsible political participation.

Carlson, Oliver and Aldrich Blake. How to Get Into Politics: The Art of Winning Elections. New York: Duell, Sloan & Pearce, 1946. 210 pp.

This book by a public relations expert and a political scientist is an excellent and hard-headed manual of practical suggestions for the candidate and political leader.

The Citizen's Participation in Public Affairs. New York: New York University School of Law, 1948. 176 pp.

Proceedings of the conference inaugurating the Citizenship Clearing House, including texts of addresses by many leading public figures.

Democratic National Committee, Women's Division. The Key to Democratic Victory: A Guidebook for County and Precinct Workers. Washington, 1952. 32pp.

Practical suggestions for county committees on conducting a campaign.

Douglas, Paul H. "Running for Political Office," The New York Times Magazine, Sept. 5, 1948, p.5+.

An interesting personal account of the trials of running for office in a statewide race.

Petridge, William Harrison. The Republican Precinct Worker's Manual. Chicago: The Republican Magazine, 1946. 92pp.

Given in the form of a story, this is an account of some things to watch for in precinct work.

Fisher, Marguerite J. and Edith E. Starratt. Parties and Politics in the Local Community. Washington: The National Council for the Social Studies, 1951. 144pp. (Published for the Maxwell Graduate School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse University.)

Of particular merit; a thorough analysis of the party system, showing the defects and problems of politics at the local level and offering practical reasons for participation.

Gaer, Joseph. The First Round: The Story of the CIO Political Action Committee. New York: Duell, Sloan & Pearce, 1944. 478pp.

Although a spirited and partisan defense of the PAC, this volume includes many good suggestions on campaigning at the local level.

Gauer, Harold. How to Win in Politics. Boston: Bruce Humphries, Inc., 1946. 204pp.

Emphasizes showmanship in successful campaigning.

Keller, James. Government Is Your Business. New York: PermaBooks (Doubleday & Co.), 1952. 383pp.

A non-sectarian appeal for the application of religious principles to politics; emphasizes the influence that one individual can exert.

League of Women Voters. Is Politics Your Job? Washington, 1951. 23pp.

A good, brief account of some elementary points concerning participation.

_____. You Can Be the Life of the Party. Washington, 1950. 16pp.

Stresses fact that politics not necessarily sordid and that individual can have real influence.

McLean, Joseph E. Politics Is What YOU Make It. New York: Public Affairs Pamphlets, 1952. 32pp.

Good for the beginner; emphasizes the importance of participation.

Mellett, Lowell. Handbook of Politics and Voter's Guide. New York: Penguin Books, Inc., 1946. 138pp.

Deals mostly with record of 79th Congress and urges defeat of "bad" legislators.

National Citizens Political Action Committee. Manual of Practical Political Action. New York: NCPAC, n.d. 176pp.

A loose-leaf volume of extremely practical aids to campaign organizers.

Reed, Thomas H. and Doris D. Reed. Preparing College Men and Women for Politics. New York: The Citizenship Clearing House, 1952. 180pp.

The basic study of the present state of citizenship training in American colleges and universities; reviews content and methods of existing courses and offers suggested syllabi for courses in American Citizenship, American Political Parties, and Field Work in Politics. (Available on request from The Citizenship Clearing House, New York University Law Center, Washington Square, New York 3, N.Y.)

Republican National Committee. Republican Campaign Manual. Washington, 1951. 93 pp.

A detailed analysis of the techniques of campaigning, including a week by week time-table of activity for the precinct worker. Probably the best of the Republican manuals stressing techniques for the precinct and county worker.

Riesner, Daniel J. Practical Politics. New York: New York Republican County Committee, 1950. 41pp.

Description of political party machinery tailored almost exclusively to New York state organization and election laws.

Roper, Elmo and Louis Harris. "Crime, Reform and the Voter," The Saturday Review of Literature, April 7, 1951, p.7+.

Findings of a scientific study on extent of voters' activity.

Scott, Hugh D., Jr. How to Go Into Politics. New York: John Day Co., 1949. 197pp.

Party activity as seen by the former Republican National Chairman and Congressman from Philadelphia; aimed at the public-spirited citizen who may feel he is above party participation.

Vanderbilt, Arthur T. "An Example to Emulate," South Atlantic Quarterly, Vol. LII, No. 1, 1953.

An inspiring account of how 50 members of the Phi Beta Kappa society at the College of William and Mary during the Revolutionary War made a contribution "without parallel" to American statecraft. An address by the founder of the Citizenship Clearing House before the Phi Beta Kappa Association, Dec. 5, 1951.

_____. "Better Minds for Better Politics," The New York Times Magazine, March 9, 1947.

Explains the reasons for and the objectives of the Citizenship Clearing House.

Van Riper, Paul P. Handbook of Practical Politics. New York: Henry Holt, 1952. 214 pp.

Covers party campaign practices; techniques are illustrated by extensive quotes from handbooks of both major parties and other political groups.

"Want to Throw the Rascals Out?" Changing Times, The Kiplinger Magazine, April 1952, p.7+.

A breezy but sound exhortation to "get into politics" and how to do it; presents and discounts "nine myths about politics."

Woodward, Julian L. and Elmo Roper. "Political Activity of American Citizens," The American Political Science Review, Vol. XLIV, No. 4, December 1950, pp. 872-85.

Findings in a study of individual citizen participation in politics.

Young, Louise M. Understanding Politics: A Practical Guide for Women. New York: Pellegrini & Cudahy, 1950. 330pp.

Written by a League of Women Voters executive, claims women as a class are still politically immature and for that reason do not get the political recognition or wield influence in the parties that they might. A thorough compilation of statistics on numbers of women legislators, mayors, etc., with extensive case histories.

Voters Service Conference

~~Mrs. J. R. McNamara, 1st Vice Pres. of League of W.V. of Minn.~~
Mrs. W. H. Alderman, Secretary " " " "
myself

I
Voters service has been an integral part of the League program since its earliest beginnings. Having achieved the vote for women, it seemed to the founders of the League that it would now be much easier to speed reforms. Expectation on the part of these women who had worked so hard for the vote must have been that naturally every woman would want to take advantage of her new right. Statistics of the 32 years since the League was founded are shockingly in the other direction. In 1900, 74% of eligible voters went to the polls. In 1948 only 54% went.

So, instead of becoming less important as the years go by, voters service as the League practises it, has become more essential. As government and international relations become more complex, individual understanding of the issues which vitally concern him becomes harder to achieve. Perhaps one cause of apathy is a feeling of frustration on the part of the individual. He feels that government has become so large and so specialized that there is no use for him to try to understand what is going on. So why bother to vote? For these reasons, in recent years, the League voters service job has been considered in a larger sense - not only to get citizens out to vote, but also to inform them about issues all the year round so that they may vote intelligently and in their own interest when they do go to the polls. In fact almost every aspect of League activity can be considered a voters service, and the factor which enables us to attempt our job is our non-partisanship. As Kathryn Stone says in her "History of the League Program", the League from the beginning has been unhampered by the bargaining and patronage problems of the political parties, and free to devote its attention to issues and discover where lies the public interest."

It also assures the public that we have no axe to grind

When I think of the importance of having a voters service committee, I picture on one side one overworked woman trying to do everything alone, and on the other, a group of enthusiastic women who meet regularly and hatch plans together, no one person getting all the work. In the small League especially, and I feel sure that if a year round committee is tried, the results would be amazing. *This is true*

II
Committee
The chairman of course is on the local board. She reports plans and asks for approval of expenditures after meetings of the v.s. committee. She also learns the plans of the board and dovetails these into the v.s. plans for the year. She works closely with the resource chairman of the subject on which action is being taken. For example: Taking information on the amendments to your community next fall. Your state legislative chairman and v.s. comm. can meet and plan the best way to reach other organizations and groups of citizens. Your speakers bureau can be called into action to give talks, your public relations chairman can get information and give articles in the newspaper and perhaps arrange radio time. Members can be used to make posters, distribute broadsides. There are innumerable things we can do if we have a committee at the helm, that would otherwise be impossible.

Also planning ahead is important. It eliminates working from project to project and makes the work easier for both the committee and the members who will carry out the plans. Most of us find that without a plan something important always gets left out. For example suppose we've been working hard on a project and having completed it, are resting on the oars for a few months. Suddenly we remember our municipal elections have come and gone and the vote was the lightest in history!

Scope
One way of defining our job might be to say that we should provide for the community a source of information on issues, candidates, voting and election procedures, on which they can draw all through the year. We need not leave it

leave it up to the public to ask for this information. We can take it to them through all the different mediums, making it interesting enough so that they will want to listen.

One suggestion that has been made points up the problem in larger Leagues which have many units - how to set the issues and voting up to the community. The idea was to give each unit in rotation the ^{responsibility} job of action on a specific issue. It would be studied and discussed of course in every unit, but just one unit would have the responsibility of taking action. If there is any feeling in the larger Leagues that the unit members are not getting the fullest benefit or participating as individuals in League work, this would be dispelled. There is no better way of feeling a part of the League than to do a specific job. Rotation would insure an equal work load on everyone.

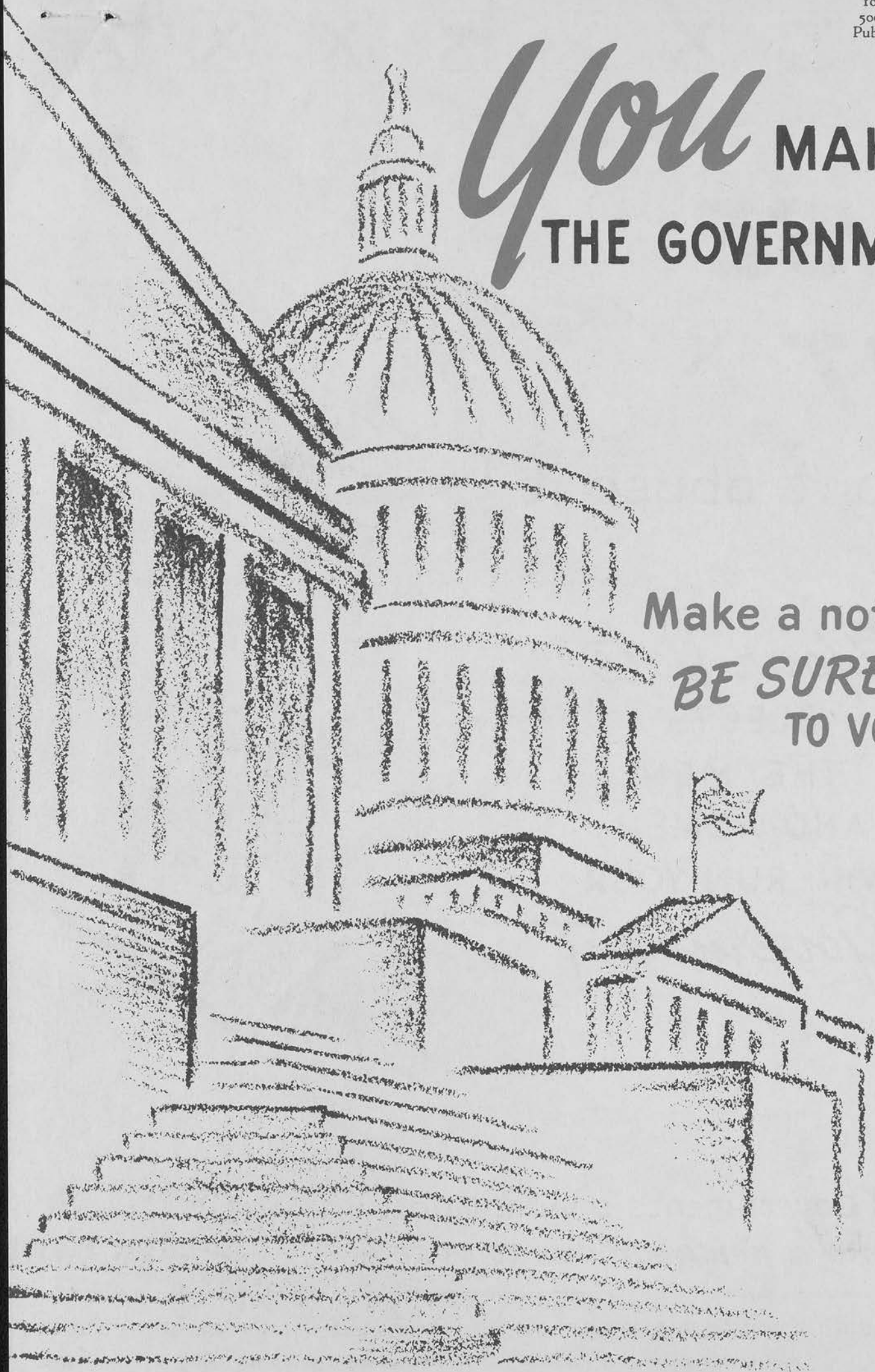
FILE COPY

April 1950
100 copies 90c
1000 copies \$7.50
5000 copies \$35.00
Publication No. 111

You MAKE THE GOVERNMENT

Make a note . . .

**BE SURE
TO VOTE !**





USE

IT



don't abuse it !

Your Vote

ELECTS

THE MEN

AND WOMEN

WHO RUN YOUR

Government

YOUR
BALLOT

Bad Government's only antidote:

Bring a neighbor out to vote!



LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF THE U. S.

726 Jackson Place, Washington 6, D. C.

A non-partisan organization established in 1920 to encourage citizen participation in government.



LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

84 South Tenth Street, Room 406
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Memo to: League of Women Voters of _____

From: Mrs. Frank Chesley, Voters Service Chairman

Subject: Legislative and Congressional Questionnaires

Each League is being assigned certain congressional and/or legislative candidates to interview. We are enclosing 2 questionnaires per candidate so that you can keep one and send a copy to the state office.

After August 3, when filings close, you will be sent the names of any additional candidates who have filed.

Interview only those listed below.

Congressional Candidates

Legislative Candidates

Don't do this way!

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

84 SOUTH TENTH STREET, ROOM 417

MINNEAPOLIS 2, MINNESOTA

Atlantic 0941

July 19, 1950

Dear President:

Voters Service is the most valuable and unusual service the League can give the community. THIS IS OUR BEST OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE THE LEAGUE KNOWN TO THE COMMUNITY.

Summer is the planning period when all arrangements are made. This kit is designed to help you as much as possible.

Please write the state office if you have good ideas, any special community contact problems or are in need of advice.

Sincerely,

(Signed)

Mrs. Frank Chesley
Voters Service Chairman

Enclosures:

Get Out the Vote Broadside.

Letter to local league President with list of enclosures.

Questionnaire assignments attached to letter.

How to Make the Most of Your Candidate Questionnaires.

Two questionnaires for each Congressional candidate assigned.

Two questionnaires for each Legislative candidate assigned.

State legislative roll call for each district, 1949 session.

Congressional roll call, 81st Congress, 1st session.

Voters Service Calendar.

Pre-Election Tips.

Material on Dedicated Taxes.

Bibliography.



Affiliated with the
League of Women Voters of the U.S.

League of Women Voters of Minnesota
84 South Tenth Street, Room 406
Minneapolis 2, Minn.

7-19-50

HOW TO MAKE THE MOST OF YOUR CANDIDATE QUESTIONNAIRES

Your League is being asked to use these questionnaires to interview the candidates whose names appear on the attached sheet. Are you wondering how to go about it or have you had past experience? In order to make it a pleasant and worthwhile experience both for the candidate and the interviewers, it is well to have a few rules in mind:

- 1) By all means have your interviews before the primaries, so that you will have information on all the candidates. This same material will then be pertinent for the general election.
- 2) Arrange the time and place for the meeting in advance. Personal interviews are much more satisfactory than any other kind.
- 3) Send two League members, one a member of the candidate's party, the other familiar with League policy.
- 4) Remember that we are not trying to dictate our opinions, rather to determine the qualifications and trend of thought of the candidate, what he regards as his responsibilities and whether he thinks in terms of public interest.
- 5) Establish a friendly basis for future contacts.
- 6) Ask the candidate to write his own answers on the questionnaire or, if you write them, ask him to sign it so that you may use it for publication. Be sure that he knows you are going to use this information to distribute to the public.
- 7) If he would like to keep the questionnaire for a few days, you can offer to come back for it or arrange with him to mail it to you.
- 8) Send one questionnaire to the state office as soon as completed. Keep a copy for your own use.

USE OF INFORMATION

Our effort in getting this information from the candidates will be wasted if we do not make the fullest possible use of it and get it to the eyes and ears of every potential voter. Some ways are suggested here. You can undoubtedly think of many others.

Your first step would be to ask your newspaper to print the questionnaire information as a public service and non-partisan activity beneficial to the community. Many papers may also be willing to make a large quantity of reprints of the article for you to distribute. If not, perhaps you can get the use of a ditto machine and do it yourselves. Once you have these copies:

- 1) Use them to distribute from your Voters Service Booth.
- 2) League members, or Boy Scouts could distribute them door to door, incidentally good for League public relations.
- 3) Send with the milk deliveries.
- 4) Distribute to farm organizations, PTAs, local clubs, etc.
- 5) Place in library, offices, stores.

If you order as many as you can of the inexpensive Voters Service broadside enclosed, you could distribute these simultaneously. This broadside may also be used as a poster idea for store windows. In short, our job is to reach everyone, with facts about the candidates and the message Be Sure to Vote.

One more note, your interviewers should be at least somewhat informed on the questions. In your League file you will find material on all the different items. In case you are in doubt about the dedicated tax question, a short summary is enclosed for your information.

You will receive after August 15 copies of congressional and legislative questionnaires done by other Leagues in your area.

League of Women Voters of Minnesota
84 South Tenth Street, Room 406
Minneapolis 2, Minnesota

July, 1950

LEGISLATIVE ROLL CALLS 1949 Session

- 1) H. F. No. 1814. A bill for an act creating an interim commission to make a study of the veterans' preference in public employment and civil service laws of this state; requiring the commission to make a report covering recommended amendments to and revisions of existing laws to the next regular session of the legislature and appropriating money therefore. Passed the House by a vote of 80 yeas to 18 nays; passed the Senate by a vote of 63 yeas to 0 nays.
- 2) H. F. No. 810. A bill for an act proposing a convention to revise the Constitution of the State of Minnesota. The bill was lost in the House by a vote of 80 yeas to 40 nays (a two-thirds vote was required).
- 3) Root Amendment to H. F. No. 576. This would have provided that a referendum be required for the construction of more than 1000 family units. This amendment was lost in the House by a vote of 72 nays to 37 yeas. The bill itself covered public housing for low-income groups and provided that no referendum was required for such slum clearance where financial assistance is provided by the federal government or any agency or instrumentality thereof was then passed in the House by a vote of 112 yeas to 0 nays and in the Senate by a vote of 59 yeas to 0 nays.
- 4) S. F. No. 352. A bill for an act relating to public health and to the control of preventable diseases; to authorize counties to establish and join in establishing county or multiple county health departments; to provide for financing by local, state and federal governments and for private gifts; to provide for boards of health and full time health officers; to provide for the suspension under certain circumstances of existing local boards of health and health officers; to provide for promulgation by county boards of regulations for preservation of public health. Passed the House by a vote of 112 yeas to 0 nays; passed the Senate by a vote of 49 yeas to 0 nays.
- 5) H. F. No. 700. A bill for an act relating to state aid for schools, providing tuition for pupils and revenue therefore. In the House, Mr. Shipka moved to amend the bill to include aid for junior colleges. This amendment was defeated by a vote of 80 nays to 23 yeas. In the Senate, there was an effort by city Senators to secure for schools in cities of the first class as a minimum amount for each pupil unit the same proportionate aid per pupil unit as the state wide average aid per pupil unit. Senator Siegel's amendment was lost by a vote of 46 nays to 20 yeas. The bill then passed the House by a vote of 124 yeas to 0 nays; passed the Senate by a vote of 48 yeas to 19 nays.
- 6) S. F. No. 675. A bill for an act relating to the survey for reorganization of school districts. Passed the Senate by a vote of 50 yeas to 0 nays; passed the House by a vote of 108 yeas to 0 nays.

Perfect League score:	1	2	3	4	5	6
Senate	Y			Y	Y	Y
House	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y

Key to Symbols Used

Y - Yea
N - Nay
NV - Not voting
AY - Announced for

League of Women Voters of Minnesota
84 South Tenth Street, Room 406
Minneapolis 2, Minnesota

July, 1950

LEGISLATIVE ROLL CALLS

<u>LEAGUE</u>	<u>LEGIS. DISTRICT</u>	<u>LEGISLATORS</u>	1	2	3	4	5	6
ARFON-LAKELAND	43	Senator Neumeier	Y			Y	Y	Y
		Representatives Howard	NV	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
		O'Brien	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
ANOKA	44	Senator Ledin	Y			Y	Y	Y
		Representative Nordin	Y	Y	Y	NV	Y	Y
ATWATER	25	Senator Wahlstrand	Y			Y	Y	Y
		Representatives Felt	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
		Johnson, A. I.	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
AUSTIN	5	Senator Wuertz	Y			NV	Y	Y
		Representatives Holtan	NV	Y	N	Y	Y	NV
		Herzcg	Y	Y	N	Y	NV	Y
BATTLE LAKE	50	Senator Butler	Y			NV	Y	Y
		Representatives Anderson, J. A.	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
		Aune	Y	N	NV	Y	Y	Y
		Dunn	NV	N	NV	NV	Y	NV
		Windmiller	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
BEMIDJI	62	Senator Bridgeman	Y			Y	Y	Y
		Representatives Chilgren	Y	Y	N	NV	Y	Y
		Dickinson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
BUFFALO	27	Senator Welch	Y			Y	Y	Y
		Representatives Ilstrup	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
		Lee	NV	N	Y	Y	Y	NV
CASS LAKE	52	Senator O'Brien	Y			Y	Y	Y
		Representatives Lundrigan	Y	Y	NV	NV	Y	Y
		Shipka	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y

Legislative Roll Call

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS

DULUTH

EXCELSIOR

FERGUS FALLS

GOLDEN VALLEY

GRANITE FALLS

GROVE CITY

HIBBING

HUTCHINSON

JACKSON

DULUTH 59
 Senator
 Carr
 Representatives
 LaBrosse
 Swanstrom

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Senator Carr	Y			Y	Y	Y
Representative LaBrosse	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Representative Swanstrom	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y

50

Senator
 Butler
 Representatives
 Anderson, J. A.
 Aune
 Dunn
 Windmiller

Senator Butler	Y			Y	Y	Y
Representative Anderson, J. A.	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Representative Aune	Y	N	NV	Y	Y	Y
Representative Dunn	NV	N	NV	NV	Y	NV
Representative Windmiller	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

36 N

Senator
 Miller
 Representative
 Haeg

Senator Miller	Y			Y	Y	NV
Representative Haeg	NV	N	Y	Y	NV	NV

13

Senator
 Almen
 Representatives
 Nelson
 Peterson, O.

Senator Almen	Y			Y	Y	Y
Representative Nelson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Representative Peterson, O.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

26

Senator
 Simonson
 Representative
 Holmquist

Senator Simonson	Y			Y	Y	NV
Representative Holmquist	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y

60

Senator
 Peterson, E.
 Representatives
 D'Aquila
 Rutter

Senator Peterson, E.	Y			Y	Y	Y
Representative D'Aquila	Y	Y	N	NV	Y	Y
Representative Rutter	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y

22

Senator
 Nelsen
 Representative
 Ernst

Senator Nelsen	Y			Y	Y	Y
Representative Ernst	NV	N	NV	Y	Y	NV

10

Senator
 Grottum
 Representatives
 Bondhus
 Frederickson

Senator Grottum	Y			Y	Y	Y
Representative Bondhus	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Representative Frederickson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y

Legislative Roll Calls- 2

July, 1950

			1	2	3	4	5	6
COLUMBIA HEIGHTS	44	Senator Ledin	Y			Y	Y	Y
		Representative Nordin	Y	Y	Y	NV	Y	Y
DULUTH	57 (see two Harbors) 58	Senator Rogers	Y			Y	N	NV
	59 (see attached sheet)	Representatives O'Malley Wanvick	Y NV	N Y	N N	NV Y	Y Y	Y Y
EXCELSIOR	36 S	Senator Miller	Y			Y	Y	NV
		Representative Matchan	NV	NV	NV	Y	Y	Y
FERGUS FALLS	50	Senator Butler	Y			Y	Y	Y
		Representatives Anderson, J. A.	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
		Aune	Y	N	NV	Y	Y	Y
		Dunn	NV	N	NV	NV	Y	NV
		Windmiller	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
GOLDEN VALLEY	36 N	Senator Miller	Y			Y	Y	NV
		Representative Haeg	NV	N	Y	Y	NV	NV
GRANITE FALLS	13	Senator Almen	Y			Y	Y	Y
		Representatives Nelson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
		Peterson, O.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
GROVE CITY	26	Senator Simonson	Y			Y	Y	NV
		Representative Holmquist	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
HIBBING	60	Senator Peterson, E.	Y			Y	Y	Y
		Representatives D'Aquila	Y	Y	N	NV	Y	Y
		Rutter	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
HUTCHINSON	22	Senator Nelsen	Y			Y	Y	Y
		Representative Ernst	NV	N	NV	Y	Y	NV
JACKSON	10	Senator Grottum	Y			Y	Y	Y
		Representatives Bondhus	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
		Frederickson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y

Legislative Roll Calls - 3

July, 1950

			1	2	3	4	5	6
KASSON	5	Senator Wuertz	Y			NV	Y	Y
		Representatives Holtan	NV	Y	N	Y	Y	NV
		Herzog	Y	Y	N	Y	NV	Y
KNOLLWOOD PARK	42 N	Senator Anderson, E. L.	Y			NV	Y	Y
		Representative Allen	NV	N	NV	NV	Y	Y
LAKE CITY	3	Senator Carley	Y			Y	Y	NV
		Representative Richardson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MAHTOMEDI	43	Senator Neumeier	Y			Y	Y	Y
		Representatives Howard	NV	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
		O'Brien	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MANKATO	8	Senator Imm	Y			NV	Y	Y
		Representatives Sheran	NV	Y	N	NV	Y	Y
		Croswell	Y	Y	NV	Y	Y	Y
MINNEAPOLIS	28	Senator Julkowski	Y			Y	N	Y
		Representatives Tomczyk	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
		Biernat	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
	29	Senator Duenke	Y			Y	N	Y
		Representatives Murk	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
		Wegner	Y	NV	N	Y	Y	NV
	30	Senator Wright	Y			Y	N	Y
		Representatives Bergerud	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
		Christie	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
	31	Senator Mayhood	Y			NV	N	NV
		Representatives Hagland	NV	Y	N	Y	Y	NV
		Johnson, L. A.	NV	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
	32	Senator Anderson, M. H.	Y			NV	N	Y
		Representatives Lundeen	Y	Y	Y	NV	NV	Y
		Volstad	NV	Y	N	Y	Y	Y

Legislative Roll Calls - 4

July, 1950

			1	2	3	4	5	6
MINNEAPOLIS (Cont'd)	33	Senator Harrison	NV			NV	N	Y
		Representatives						
		French	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
		Root	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
	34	Senator Fiedt	Y			Y	N	Y
		Representatives						
		Peterson, P. K.	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
		Welch	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
	35	Senator Mullin	Y			Y	N	Y
		Representatives						
		Goodin	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
		Mosier	N	Y	N	NV	Y	Y
	36	Senator Miller	Y			Y	Y	NV
		Representatives						
		Matchan	NV	NV	NV	Y	Y	Y
		Haeg	NV	N	Y	Y	NV	NV
MINNETONKA	36 S	Senator Miller	Y			Y	Y	NV
		Representative						
		Matchan	NV	NV	NV	Y	Y	Y
MOUND	36 S	Senator Miller	Y			Y	Y	NV
		Representative						
		Matchan	NV	NV	NV	Y	Y	Y
NEW PRAGUE	17	Senator Dietz	Y			Y	Y	Y
		Representative						
		Erkel	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW RICHLAND	16	Senator Baughman	Y			NV	Y	Y
		Representatives						
		Hartle	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
		Dahle	Y	Y	N	NV	Y	NV
NEW ULM	14	Senator Zwach	Y			Y	Y	Y
		Representatives						
		Burroughs	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
		Waible	N	N	NV	Y	Y	Y
		Dirlam	NV	Y	NV	NV	Y	Y
NORTHFIELD	18	Senator Goodhue	Y			Y	Y	Y
		Representative						
		Illsley	Y	Y	NV	Y	Y	Y

Legislative Roll Calls - 5

July, 1950

			1	2	3	4	5	6
OLIVIA	23	Senator Lauerman	Y			Y	Y	Y
		Representative: Enestvedt	N	N	NV	NV	Y	Y
OWATONNA	16	Senator Baughman	Y			NV	Y	Y
		Representatives Hartle	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
		Dahle	Y	Y	N	NV	Y	NV
PARK RAPIDS	63	Senator Sletvold	NV			Y	Y	Y
		Representatives Norman	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
		Basford	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
RED WING	19	Senator George	Y			Y	Y	Y
		Representatives Voxland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
		Langley	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
ROCHESTER	4	Senator Burdick	Y			Y	Y	NV
		Representative Madden	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
ST. CLOUD	45	Senator Sullivan	Y			NV	Y	Y
		Representatives Kosloske	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
		Reed	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
ST. PAUL	37	Senator Peterson, E. L.	Y			NV	NV	Y
		Representatives Beanblossom	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
		Gibbons	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
	38	Senator Novak	Y			NV	N	Y
		Representatives Prifrel	NV	Y	N	NV	Y	Y
		Podgorski	NV	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
	39	Senator Masek	Y			NV	N	Y
		Representative Meihofer	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
	40	Senator Lightner	Y			NV	N	NV
		Representatives Otto	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
		Hill	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Legislative Roll Calls - 6

July, 1950

			1	2	3	4	5	6
ST. PAUL (Cont'd)	41	Senator Siegel	Y			NV	N	Y
		Representatives Carlson	Y	AY	N	Y	Y	Y
		Memmer	Y	N	Y	NV	Y	Y
	42	Senator Anderson, E. L.	Y			NV	N	Y
SOUTH ST. PAUL	20	Senator Dennison	Y			Y	N	Y
		Representative Gillen	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	NV
TRACY	13	Senator Almen	Y			Y	Y	Y
		Representatives Nelson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
		Peterson, O.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
TWO HARBORS	57	Senator Dahle	Y			Y	N	NV
		Representatives Omtvedt	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
		Anderson, A. B.	NV	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
WABASHA	3	Senator Carley	Y			Y	Y	NV
		Representative Richardson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
WASECA	16	Senator Baughman	Y			NV	Y	Y
		Representatives Hartle	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
		Dahle	Y	Y	N	NV	Y	NV
WHITE BEAR LAKE	41	Senator Siegel	Y			NV	N	Y
		Representatives Carlson	Y	AY	N	Y	Y	Y
		Memmer	Y	N	Y	NV	Y	Y
	43	Senator Neumeier	Y			Y	Y	Y
		Representatives Howard	NV	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
		O'Brien	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
WORTHINGTON	11	Senator Davis	Y			Y	Y	Y
		Representatives Halverson	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
		Searles	NV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

League of Women Voters of Minnesota
84 South Tenth Street, Room 406
Minneapolis 2, Minnesota

July, 1950

SIGNIFICANT ROLL CALLS 81ST CONGRESS

First Session

A Congressman's voting record is an important yardstick by which to measure his performance in office, even though it gives no picture of his work in Committee, his activity between roll calls, and the extent of his leadership. Inclusion of a roll call here does not necessarily indicate that the League of Women Voters had a position on that issue. In some cases the roll call on an amendment or motion has been recorded rather than the final vote because the action on the amendment or motion, to a large extent, determined the fate of the bill.

Senate

1. Anti-filibuster. To sustain Barkley ruling that cloture may be applied to a motion as well as to a measure. Ruling not sustained March 11, 1949, by vote of 41 yeas to 46 nays.
2. Rent control. Fulbright amendment to permit decontrol upon petition of the local governing body, with the approval of the governor of the state. Adopted March 22, 1949, by vote of 45 yeas to 35 nays.
3. Senate passage of long-range housing bill. Passed April 21, 1949, by vote of 57 yeas to 13 nays.
4. Senate passage of Federal Aid to Education bill. Passed May 5, 1949, by vote of 58 yeas to 15 nays.
5. Taft-Hartley Repeal. Lucas amendment eliminating anti-strike injunction provisions from Taft substitute. Rejected June 28, 1949, by vote of 44 yeas to 46 nays.
6. North Atlantic Treaty. Senate resolution approving ratification of the North Atlantic Treaty. Adopted July 21, 1949, by vote of 82 yeas to 13 nays, two-thirds vote required.
7. European Recovery Program. To sustain point of order that McClellan amendment, designating \$1.5 billion of E.R.P. funds for purchase of surplus U. S. agricultural products, was not germane. Sustained August 3, 1949, by vote of 52 yeas to 32 nays.
8. Reorganization Plan No. 1. Resolution to disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 1, providing for a Department of Welfare. Adopted August 16, 1949, by vote of 60 yeas to 32 nays. A "nay" vote is a vote for the Reorganization Plan.
9. Margarine. Wiley amendment to military appropriations, to bar use of oleo-margarine in the armed services. Rejected August 29, 1949, by vote of 31 yeas to 45 nays.
10. Reciprocal Trade. Millikin amendment to extend Act 2 years instead of 3 years; to retain "peril point" provision of 1948 Act; and to require the President to deposit copies of trade agreements with the House Ways and Means and Senate Finance Committees. Rejected September 15, 1949, by vote of 38 yeas to 43 nays.
11. Military Aid Program. George amendment to reduce authorization by \$200,000,000. Rejected September 22, 1949, by vote of 32 yeas to 43 nays.
12. Displaced Persons. Cain-Eastland motion to recommit H.R. 4567, amending the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary with instructions to report it back not later than January 25, 1950. Adopted October 15, 1949, by vote of 36 yeas to 30 nays.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Humphrey (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
Thye (R)	N	PN	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	PY	Y	N	AN

Significant Roll Calls - 81st Congress - 2

House

1. Rules Committee. Sabbath Resolution to restrict the power of the House Rules Committee and facilitate bringing bills to the floor. Passed January 3, 1949, by vote of 275 yeas to 142 nays.
2. Reciprocal Trade. Simpson (Pa.) motion to send Reciprocal Trade Agreements Extension back to Committee, thus killing or delaying it. Defeated February 9, 1949, by vote of 151 yeas to 241 nays.
3. Rent Control. Williams amendment to Rent Control Extension, providing for de-control of areas when requested by a resolution from any state, county, or city. Adopted March 15, 1949, by vote of 227 yeas to 188 nays.
4. Margarine. Poage amendment to substitute provisions of his bill for those of Granger, thus permitting interstate shipment of colored margarine as well as removing federal taxes and fees on colored and white margarine. Passed April 1, 1949, by vote of 242 yeas to 137 nays.
5. European Recovery Program. Authorize continuation of E.R.P. to June 30, 1950. Passed April 12, 1949, by vote of 354 yeas to 49 nays.
6. Taft-Hartley Repeal. Wood amendment to substitute his bill for Lesinski bill (would have repealed the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 and reenacted the National Labor Relations Act of 1935). Adopted May 3, 1949, by vote of 217 yeas to 203 nays.
7. Housing Act of 1949. Rees amendment deleting low-rent public housing from the bill. Rejected June 29, 1949, by vote of 204 yeas to 209 nays. (A "nay" vote is a vote for public housing.)
8. Anti-Poll Tax. House passage to make unlawful the requirement for the payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting in a primary or other election for federal officers. Passed July 26, 1949, by vote of 273 yeas to 116 nays.
9. Reorganization of the Executive Branch. Hoffman (Mich.) amendment to a bill authorizing the President to delegate certain executive functions; the Hoffman amendment would have limited the delegation of authority to routine administrative duties. Rejected August 12, 1949, by vote of 114 yeas to 162 nays.
10. Military Aid Program. House passage to furnish military assistance to specified foreign nations. Passed August 18, 1949, by vote of 238 yeas to 122 nays.
11. European Recovery Program appropriation. Gary motion to recede from previous House position and concur in Senate amendment increasing appropriation by \$150 million in loan authority. Agreed to September 29, 1949, by vote of 177 yeas to 124 nays.
12. Social Security. House passage of the social security expansion bill. Passed October 5, 1949, by vote of 333 yeas to 14 nays.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7	Andersen (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
1	Andresen (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	PN	Y	N	N	Y
8	Blatnik (D)	Y	N	PN	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	NV	GP
9	Hagen (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
5	Judd (R)	N	PN	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6	Marshall (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
4	McCarthy (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2	O'Hara (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
3	Wier (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y

Key to Symbols Used

Y - Yea
 N - Nay
 AN - Announced against
 PN - Paired against
 PY - Paired for
 GP - General Pair
 NV - Not voting

League of Women Voters of Minnesota
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July, 1950

VOTERS SERVICE CALENDAR

These dates are suggested as guides to work by in this election year.

JULY	Interview candidates who have already filed to get answers to questionnaire.
AUGUST 3	Candidates filing closes. Conclude candidates interviews to get answers to questionnaires. Remind public of registration deadline.
AUGUST 15	Send in one copy of legislative and congressional questionnaires to the state office. Registration campaign.
AUGUST 22	Registration for primaries closes.
AUGUST 22 to SEPTEMBER 12	Make information on candidates available to the public. (See Pre-Election Tips.) Candidates meetings. GET OUT THE VOTE!
SEPTEMBER 12	Primary election.
SEPTEMBER 12 to OCTOBER 12	Registration campaign.
OCTOBER 12	Registration closes.
OCTOBER 12 to NOVEMBER 7	Candidates meetings. GET OUT THE VOTE!!!
NOVEMBER 7	General Election.

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PRE-ELECTION TIPS
FOR THE "DOGGED DAYS" AHEAD

Here's your check-up on how you'll step-up registration and voting!

- CANDIDATES MEETINGS
1. Invite candidates at once
 2. Make plans for hall
 3. Chose moderator immediately
 4. **Plan** questions as basis for speeches so as to limit speakers' subjects and time
 5. Inquire about broadcasting meeting so you can set it up accordingly
 6. Arrange press coverage at meeting
 7. Press stories beforehand (including questions to be answered)
 8. Distribute literature at meeting
 9. Send special invitations to other civic groups, community leaders. Ask party organizations to help get crowd. Have phone committee to see that League members attend.

NEWSPAPERS

1. **News** stories on what information the League has available **the** whereabouts of distribution points, meetings (number of stories will depend on amount of space allowed)
2. Ask for editorial on constitutional amendments with League desire for citizens to take an interest and become informed.
3. Ask for box in newspaper publicizing registration closing date and absentee ballot information....League booth location and phone number
4. Seek cooperation on publicizing candidates questionnaires and voting records
5. Ask for reprint of sample ballot for distribution at booths or meetings or distribution points
6. Ask for cartoons on editorial page

RADIO

1. Arrange for forum-type discussion of League questionnaires
2. Spot announcements on registration, absentee ballot, get out and vote, and League literature distribution points
3. Use radio spots to advertise candidate's meetings

DISTRIBUTION
POSSIBILITIES

1. **Literature** house to house
2. Drug stores, cigar stores, dep't. stores, business offices, Doctors' offices, groceries, restaurants
3. Booths and meetings
4. Contact any local club meeting, offer to bring over literature
5. Try for "inserts" in bills sent out by local merchants or offer to stamp all envelopes "Vote"

POSTER IDEAS

1. "You're the Goat If You Don't Vote"
2. "You Have Two Dates with Democracy - Sept. 12 and Nov. 7"
3. "Are You on the Democratic Offensive? - - Vote"
4. "Your Vote is Your Party Dress"
5. "Little Miss Muffed It Sat on Her Vote"

League of Women Voters of Minnesota
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July 19, 1950

Additional copies 1¢

INFORMATION ON DEDICATED TAX FUNDS

Of the total state income for the fiscal year, 1949, 73% came from state taxes and 27% from other sources such as U.S. grants in aid, departmental earnings, interest earned, etc.

Of this total state income, 77% was dedicated. Of this 77%, 68% came from state taxes and 32% came from other sources mentioned above.

Of this 68% dedicated state tax income:

28% came from the Income Tax:

Distributed as State Aid to Schools. Determined by the Legislature. The 1949 session diverted 7 million (6 to the General Revenue Fund and 1 to pay the expenses of the Education Department).

18% came from the Gasoline Tax:

1/3 to the Road and Bridge Fund for distribution to the counties and 2/3 to the Trunk Highway Fund to build state roads. The 1949 Legislature increased the tax from 3 to 4 cents. Since the distribution is provided for in the Constitution, the people of Minnesota will vote on an amendment in November, 1950 to change the distribution:

50% to the Trunk Highway Fund

44% to the counties

6% to the three first class cities on a per capita basis

5% came from the Property Tax:

School Relief, University, State Employees Retirement, Teachers Retirement, Executive Council, State building, Public relief, Metropolitan airports, Rural credit deficiency and General Revenue Fund.

9% came from the Motor Vehicle Tax:

Trunk Highway Sinking Fund. Balance for state highway construction.

4% came from the Iron Ore Tax:

Occupation Tax distribution:

50% - General Revenue Fund (10% of this to the Iron Range Resources and Rehabilitation Fund).

40% - Permanent School Fund.

10% - Permanent University Fund.

Royalty Tax - General Revenue Fund.

Distribution provided by the Constitution. There will be a vote in Nov., 1950, to put the proceeds of an increase in the Occupation Tax (11 to 12%) in the Veterans Compensation Fund for 10 years to help pay the bonus.

2% came from the Liquor Tax:

3% to the municipalities. The 1949 Legislature enacted a 10% surtax for a 10-year period to go into the Veterans Compensation Fund to help pay for the bonus.

1% came from the Cigarette Tax:

25% to the cities or 1 cent of the tax. Increased from 3 to 4 cents by the 1949 Legislature.

1% came from other taxes:

Game and Fish Tax - Game and Fish Fund - Conservation.

Airplane Registration Tax)

Flight Property Tax) - Minnesota Aeronautics Fund

Airplane Gas Tax)

Bank Excise Tax - Return to counties to apportion to local units.

Inheritance and Gift Tax - 10% to the counties.

Miscellaneous license and privilege fees - dedicated to respective groups.

League of Women Voters of Minnesota
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July 19, 1950

BIBLIOGRAPHY

This bibliography of League materials has been prepared in the event that you might like to review any of the state program items for your Voters Service work.

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1. Proposed State Program. Civil Service by Mrs. T. O. Everson, State Convention, May 16, 1950, 1¢.
2. Statement presented by League of Women Voters of Minnesota before Interim Commission on Veterans Preference, Jan. 14, 1950, 2¢.

CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION

1. Proposed State Program. Constitutional Revision by Mrs. Reuben Brustuen, State Convention, May 16, 1950, 3¢.
2. Discussion Outline on Local Government, Dec. 28, 1949, 5¢.
3. The Minnesota County and Constitutional Revision, Dec. 28, 1949, 4¢.
4. League of Minnesota Municipalities, Some Suggestions About Provisions on Local Government, 4¢.
5. League of Minnesota Municipalities, Advantages and Disadvantages of a Home Rule Charter, 5¢.
6. Suggested Speech on Constitutional Revision, Oct. 1, 1948, 7¢.

ECONOMIC ITEM

1. Proposed State Program. State Tax Structure by Mrs. Gertrude Wallinder, State Convention, May 16, 1950, 2¢.
2. Discussion Outline for State Economic Item Study, 1949, 15¢.

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1. Proposed State Program. Civil Rights by Mrs. Abbott Washburn, State Convention, May 16, 1950, 3¢.
2. Discussion Outline on Civil Rights in Minnesota, 1949, 5¢.

EDUCATION

1. Discussion Outline on Federal Aid to Education, Feb. 24, 1950, 5¢.
2. Toward Arriving at a League Position on Education Problems in Minnesota for 1950-1951, March 15, 1950, 10¢.

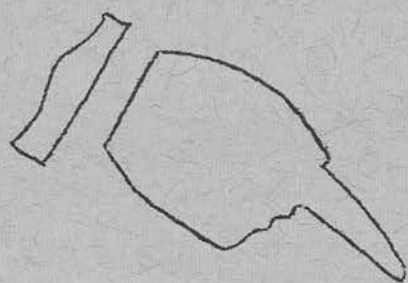
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1. Report on the Activities of the League of Women Voters at the 1949 Session of the Minnesota Legislature, June 9, 1949, 15¢.

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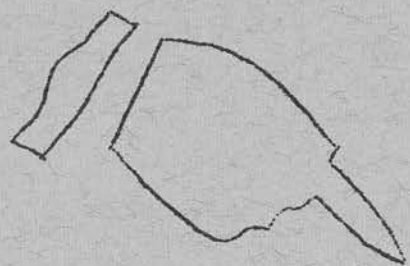
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INVITE THE



VOTER

TO MEET THE



CANDIDATE

This Candidates Meeting Manual has been prepared for your convenience in planning candidates meetings. Judging from the many queries coming to the state Board, the help most wanted was on this particular phase of Voters Service. We hope you will find your questions answered in this small handbook which you can easily insert into your Give The Voter A Hand.

The best help we can give is that which is passed from one League to another, based upon the successful experience of individual Leagues, using the basic, accepted League principles and policies.

* * *

When we cook, we insure a successful recipe by using careful preparation, the necessary and proper ingredients, and an appealing service. In the League, we may use this same formula for a successful candidates meeting.

The PREPARATION is made by the Board of Directors and the Voters Service Committee pooling their experience and resources.

The INGREDIENTS are an interested audience, a convenient and adequate meeting place, an able moderator, the candidates and the important issues of the election that are of interest to the public.

The final step is the SERVING...the meeting itself which may be garnished to taste to stimulate hearty appetites.

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- A. Values
- B. Pitfalls
- C. Some considerations

II. PREPARATION AND INGREDIENTS

- A. Early preparation
- B. Ingredients
 - 1. The meeting time and place...when and where shall we serve the dish?
 - 2. Publicity
 - 3. Inviting the primary ingredient...the candidates
 - 4. The moderator...choosing the person who can best prevent the dish from being unpalatable

III. THE MEETING ITSELF...The Serving

- A. Suggested program
- B. Order of presentation of candidates
- C. Non-appearance of a candidate
- D. A "write-in" candidate
- E. Time limits and question period
- F. Radio, TV

IV. THE GARNISH...To Add Interest

What can be done to stimulate interest and add variety?

I. WHY HAVE A CANDIDATES MEETING?

A. VALUES

The purpose of the League of Women Voters is to promote political responsibility through informed and active participation of citizens in government. A candidates meeting is an excellent way to carry out this purpose.

A Candidates Meeting is a place where the citizen may meet the man who is asking for his vote. It gives the citizen the opportunity to become informed both on the qualifications of his prospective governmental officials and on the important issues of the election. The League, with its impartial and non-partisan policies, is in an excellent position to render this service.

A by-product of the candidates meeting, of great value to the League, is the public relations aspect of bringing the League and its purpose to the community.

B. PITFALLS

The meeting must be carefully planned and carried through, after thorough and realistic discussion by the entire Board.

The League works for good government but never supports a candidate or a political party.

We must be constantly on the alert that we give no impression of supporting one candidate or party; that we give no preferential consideration to any candidate or party.

Precautions are ever necessary to maintain the non-partisan policy of the League. Unless precautions are taken a poorly organized meeting could result in ill-feelings toward the League and could be more harmful than no meeting at all.

These precautions are discussed more thoroughly in the sections on meetings, candidates and moderating.

C. SOME CONSIDERATIONS

When you are deciding whether you should have a candidates meeting, ask yourselves, "Are we duplicating a service some other organization offers?" (This does not include the neighborhood "Come over and meet Joe" sort of thing.) We must be aware that more and more organizations are forming their own political action committees and do have meetings where they present all candidates. If you learn there will be duplication, you may want to join with the other group; but be sure that your cooperation will result in a truly non-partisan meeting. There are many organizations that are happy to cooperate with the League for such a meeting and if you accept such cooperation, it will swell the attendance.

You might also ask, "Do we have the energy and manpower to insure a well-attended meeting?" A successful meeting means many hard hours of work. Occasionally the candidates are all unopposed and there are no controversial issues in the election. This puts an even greater challenge to your imagination, in thinking of unique ideas for arousing interest in the election.

II. PREPARATION AND INGREDIENTS

A. Early preparation

When planning a candidates meeting, it is wise to make an outline of the work to be done and to set deadlines on the steps of the outline. Early plans mean better opportunities to secure a date before the candidates' calendars become too crowded, to engage the meeting place you think most desirable, to give the Public Relations Committee time to make its plans for publicizing the meeting. In your planning, think about these things: When and where shall we hold the meeting? What type of publicity will bring a crowd? Which candidates shall be invited? Who shall be the moderator? In what order shall the candidates speak? What time limits shall we have? Shall we allow time for rebuttal? How shall we handle questions from the audience?

B. THE INGREDIENTS

1. The Meeting Time and Place

After the decision is made to hold the meeting, a time and place for the meeting should be chosen. You will have to decide whether you will hold your meeting before the primary or the general election. Bear in mind that the pre-primary meeting offers the voters a wider choice of candidates and emphasizes the importance of the primary election where the nominees are chosen.

Set your meeting date as soon after the closing of filing as possible. Keep in mind the publication date of your paper if it is a weekly.

Some Leagues have had the experience that it is "fatal" to set the date on the evening prior to the opening of hunting or fishing seasons, or on a night when there is a championship sports event on TV. It is wise to clear your dates with the heads of the party organizations and to solicit their cooperation.

It may be good psychology to hold the meeting in a place that it is too small, rather than one in which the candidates find themselves speaking to empty seats. (This is not defeatist, but if this is your first candidates meeting, you are bringing a new idea to your community; after the first meeting you may need to find larger facilities for future meetings.) Past experience will be a practical guide to a decision on the meeting place. Inexperienced Leagues will find more encouragement if they start small.

2. Publicity

Stimulating interest in the meeting is a challenge for the Public Relations Committee and work should be started early. There should be eye-appealing early announcements in the newspapers, publicity on radio and TV; distribution of flyers naming time, date, place, candidates to be present and the pertinent issues to be discussed.

3. Inviting the Candidate

Before the invitations are sent out, you will have decided whether to have all candidates or candidates for only certain offices. Be certain all opposing candidates for the same office are invited and that invitations are extended at the same time. Invitations may be made by letter or telephone. If by telephone, the invitation should be confirmed in writing. Many Leagues send the invitation by registered mail so that there can be no question as to whether it was received. Include in the invitation information on the purpose of the meeting; the date, time and place; any rules which the candidate should know such as time limits, whether he may send a substitute, whether questions from the audience will be permitted, whether he may bring campaign literature, the questions to which all candidates will speak. It is a good idea to enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope for the candidate's convenience in replying.

Some Leagues plan their meetings so that questionnaires (see pages 10 - 13 in Give the Voter A Hand for information on use and purpose of questionnaires) may be sent with the invitations. This means only one mailing for the candidate, to whom time and energy are most important during the campaign.

4. The Moderator

The choice of a moderator is very important. Best of all is a League member because she is thoroughly familiar with the non-partisan principles of the League and will deal with the candidates in an impartial manner. If you feel it is necessary to go outside of the League, choose a person who commands the respect of the community and one conversant with the non-partisan principles of the League.

The moderator should be someone who can make the meeting fun as well as informative and who is firm enough to keep the meeting controlled without being severe. It must be made clear to the candidates and audience that this is an opportunity for constructive discussion of the candidates' qualifications and stands on issues, not for personal disputes.

III. THE MEETING ITSELF...The Serving

A. Suggested program form for the meeting

1. Welcome by League President stating League purpose and policies and introducing moderator.
2. Rules of the meeting given by moderator.
3. Speeches by opposing candidates for the same office.
4. Rebuttals.
5. Questions from the floor.
6. Thanks by the League president.
7. Social time after the meeting for the citizens to meet and converse informally with the candidates.

B. Order of presentation of candidates

The order in which the candidates are to be presented must be determined first according to office and then according to candidate for that office.

The decision as to office may be made arbitrarily by putting the major candidates first or last, by their position on the ballot, or by lot. The presentation of candidates may be done in alphabetical order or determined by lot.

C. Non-appearance of a candidate

An announcement should be made at the beginning of the meeting that invitations were extended to all opposing candidates for the same office.

It is judicious to refuse permission to the candidate to send either a substitute or a letter if he cannot attend. This is not considered fair to those who have made the effort to come.

If a major candidate is unable to attend and the League knows far enough in advance, it is wise to cancel or change the date of the meeting. The importance of the office and the number of candidates invited are factors to be considered before you cancel or change the date. If a candidate does not attend after accepting the invitation, you will have to make the explanation to the audience.

D. A "write-in" candidate

A write-in candidate is one who has not filed for election and qualified in the regular manner but is nominated or elected by the voters' writing his name on the ballot. Once the candidate has qualified through nomination in the primary, he is treated in the same manner as others. Before he has qualified, however, you will have to give him special treatment. If people are aware of a campaign for him, you may feel the voters are interested in his qualifications. At your meeting, rather than to permit the write-in candidate to appear on the platform with candidates who have paid filing fees and expended their own energy in the campaign, it might be better to permit him to rise from his place in the audience to make a brief statement, but not to participate in rebuttal or dominate discussion.

E. Time Limit and question period

It is advisable to set a time limit for speeches, giving equal time to opposing candidates for the same office. The time limit should be based on the number of candidates to be presented and the importance of the office for which they are running. It is better to plan a short meeting and allow more time at the end for informal visiting with the candidates.

A system should be devised for signalling the expiration of time. A bell or minute-minder has been used. Also effective is a person standing when time is up, continuing to stand until the speaker stops. Some Leagues have used cards on which the number of remaining minutes are indicated to the speaker.

The moderator will announce that the meeting is open for questions if such has been your decision. Questions may be oral or written or both. If written questions are used, pencils and paper should be passed. Ask the questioner to include with the question the name of the person to whom the question is directed. League members should stand ready to carry the questions to the moderator or her assistant.

The moderator should make clear that questions, not speeches, are permitted by the audience.

F. RADIO AND TV

Radio and TV programs are becoming more popular as a means of presenting the candidates and the issues and do materially increase the number of people reached. If you plan this type of meeting, explain to your candidates the importance of exact timing. Radio and TV require a more careful working out of each detail so the program will move smoothly within the allotted time. Be certain the moderator has the complete script or plan for the program, the names of the candidates, the issues to be discussed and short preliminary and closing paragraphs. A statement on non-partisanship should be made at both beginning and end of each program.

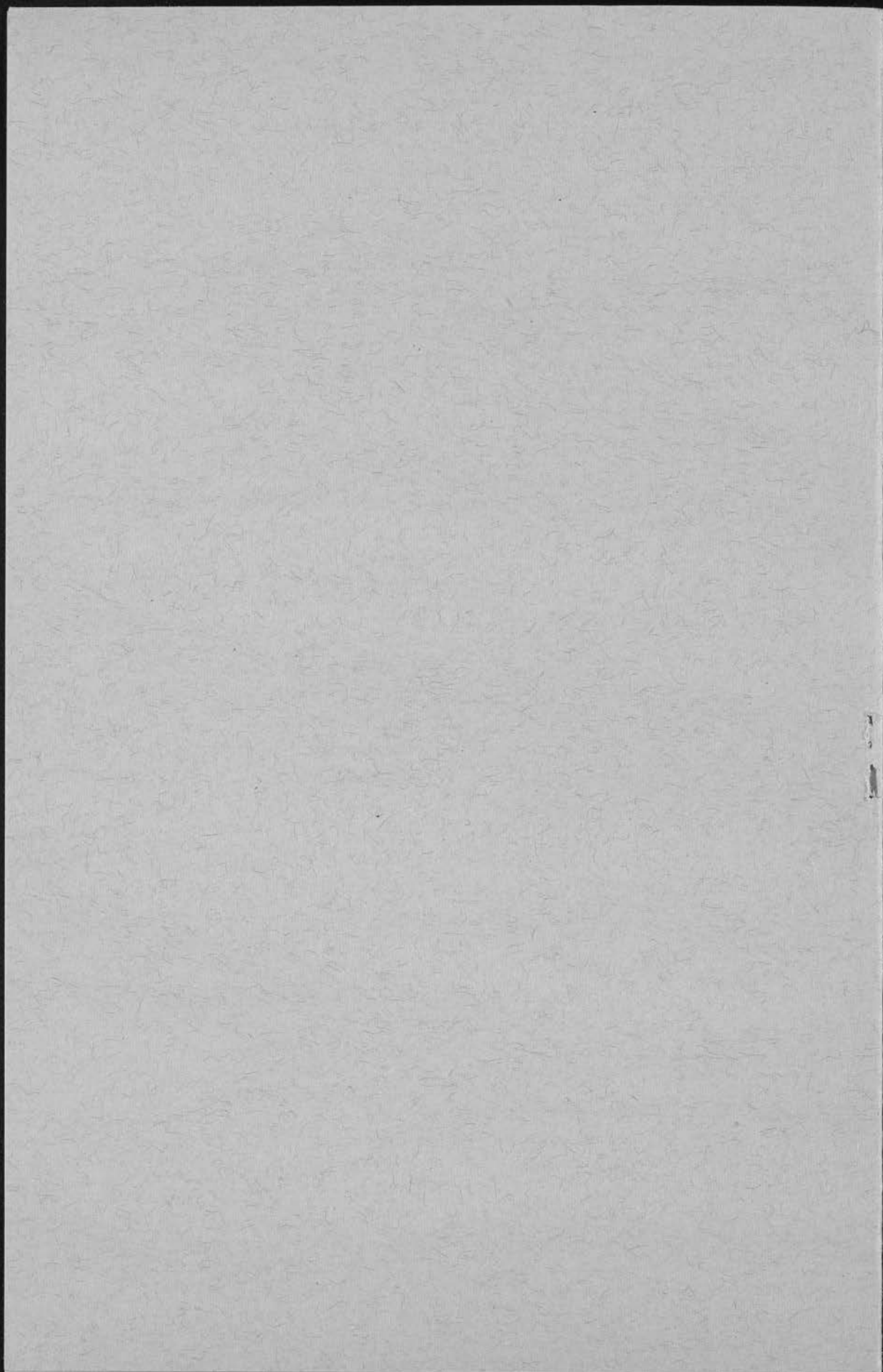
Though these two media reach more citizens, they lack the personal meeting with the candidate and the opportunity of spontaneous questioning afforded by audience participation. The lack of audience participation can be counteracted by various techniques such as 1) asking the citizens to send in questions they would like used; 2) allowing citizens to call in questions during the program; 3) setting up listening groups to continue the discussion after the program is over; 4) taping or filming a regular candidates meeting.

IV. THE GARNISH

What other Leagues have done to add spice:

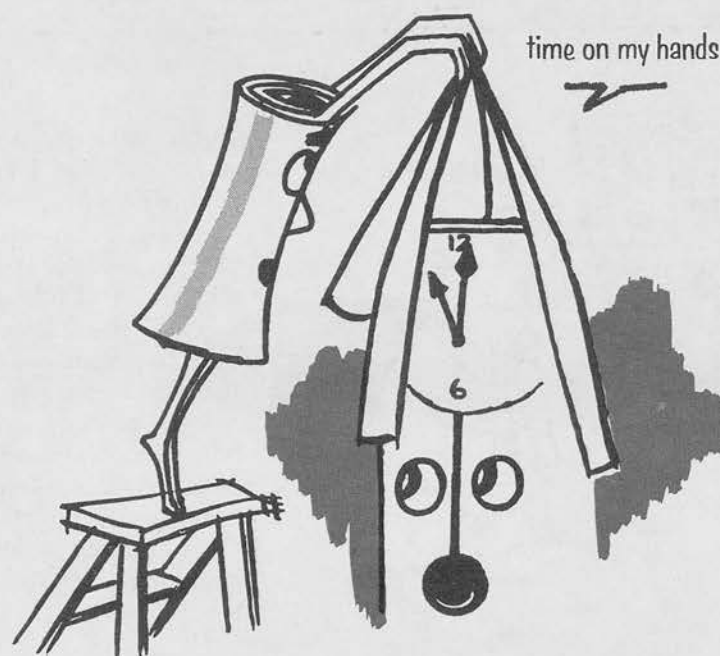
- a. A parade with posters announcing date, time and place of meeting, preceded by the local Drum and Bugle Corps. This might be done a few hours before the scheduled meeting as a reminder.
- b. A high school band concert in the business district.
- c. A Theatre-in-the-Round meeting. This setting is very conducive to informality. The citizens sit on the same floor level as the candidates. (This type of meeting would not work well with a large audience.)

- d. A County Fair type of meeting using the idea of booths, with all opposing candidates for the same office sharing a booth or each candidate having his own booth. If possible, obtain pictures of the candidates to place in the booths. The Fair type of meeting gives the voters an opportunity to meet personally with their candidates and discuss issues in which they are interested. You may want to set a time limit for the voters' visits in the booths. You could also set up a League booth with League publications, where coffee could be served.
- e. An informal coffee party and discussion meeting is particularly good for local or school board candidates where the election is not a controversial one. This can promote better relations between the voter and the candidate.
- f. A Progressive Candidates Meeting in which the candidates move from one coffee party to another. You would have to set time limits and be sure that the candidates arrived at all parties so that all candidates were heard.
- g. A panel of questioners might be used to bring out the issues at a candidates meeting where only a few candidates were present. Later, questions might be asked from the audience.
- h. The moderator could introduce the candidate with biographical information obtained from him, thus saving much valuable time that can better be spent on issues.
- i. Large brightly painted posters taped to the trunks of members' cars, announcing the meeting have been used to stimulate interest in the meeting.





Governor's Action—The governor may sign a bill, veto it or refer it back to the house in which it originated with his objections. It may be passed over his veto by a two-thirds vote of each house. If he does not sign a bill within three days or return it, it becomes a law, unless the legislature by adjournment prevents its return, thus causing a "pocket veto."



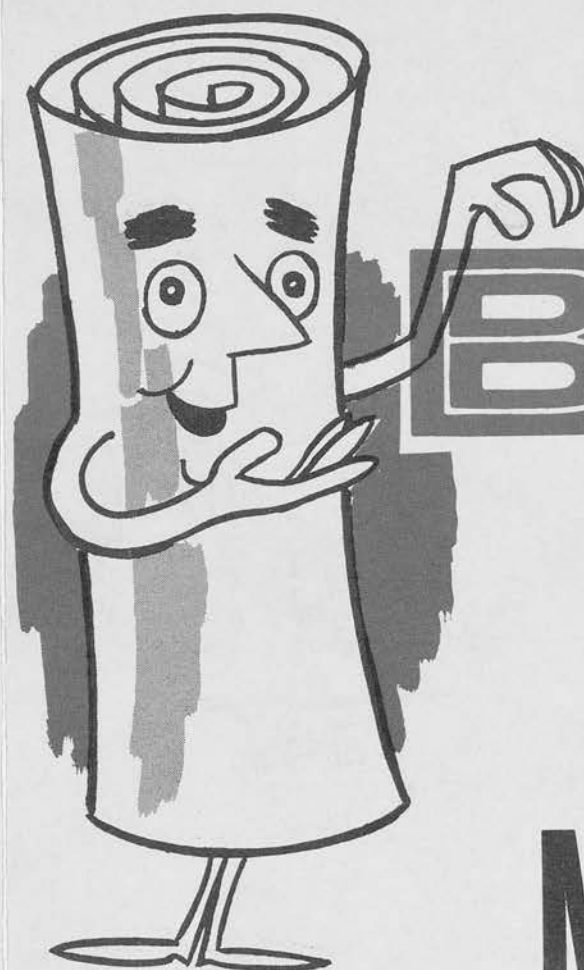
No bill may be passed on the ninetieth day of the session. It is the custom to "cover the clock" and prolong the eighty-ninth day if there are important bills still under consideration.

For greater detail see: STATE OF MINNESOTA LEGISLATIVE MANUAL

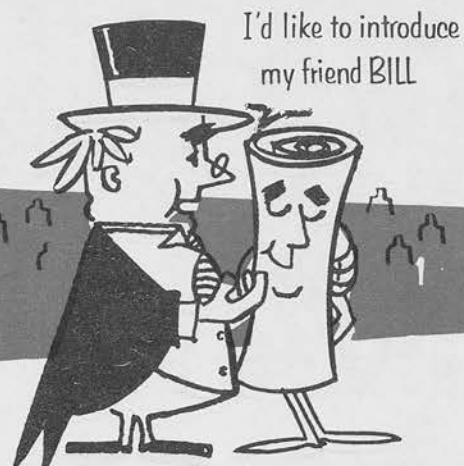
LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

15th & Washington Avenue S.E.
Minneapolis, Minn.

[1950-7]



**HOW A
BILL
BECOMES
A
MINNESOTA
STATE LAW!**



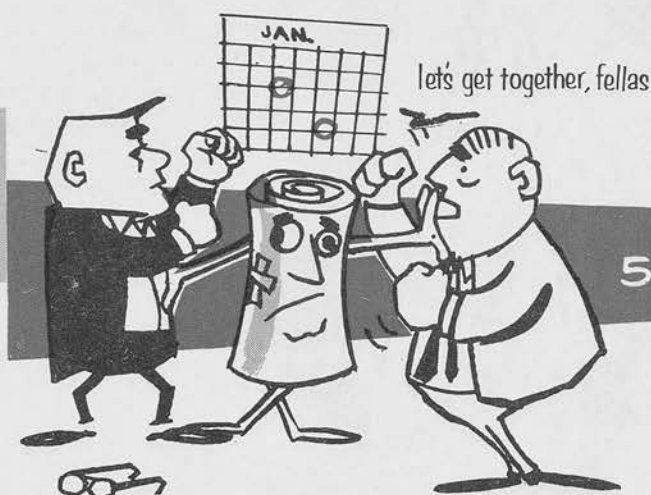
Introduction and First Reading—A bill may be introduced in the House or the Senate (except tax bills providing for raising revenue which must originate in the House). After the first reading (by title, author and summary of contents) it is given a number and referred to the proper committee.

Committee Consideration — All committee meetings are usually open to the public. When there is sufficient interest, a public hearing is held. It may be recommended for passage, with or without amendments, returned to its author or indefinitely postponed. The committee can kill a bill by simply ignoring it.



Second Reading—Committee of the Whole—Reports of committees are subject to approval by the full House or Senate. When a bill is reported favorably it is given its second reading and placed on a list known as "General Orders of the Day."

General Orders—This is the stage at which the fate of a bill is usually decided. Action may be to amend or to recommend that the bill be passed, postponed indefinitely, or sent back to committee. To make sure no important bill dies, legislative rules provide a device known as the SPECIAL ORDER. A motion for a Special Order requires a two-thirds vote. Bills coming from the Finance and Appropriations Committees and from the Rules Committees receive special priority without Special Orders. When reported out by committees, NON-CONTROVERSIAL BILLS are considered and passed, after brief explanation but without debate, in rapid order. Any which receive objection are shifted to General Orders.



Calendar — Third Reading — Approval by the Committee of the Whole advances the bill to the Calendar (the list of bills ready for third reading). On third reading a recorded and final vote is taken on whether the bill is to pass. Every bill requires a majority vote of the full membership to pass. If the two houses cannot agree on identical bills, the differences must be reconciled by a conference committee representing the House and Senate. Compromises agreed upon by this committee are subject to approval by both houses.

this will take some doing



Engrossing—When passed by both houses in identical form, a bill is carefully copied by the Enrollment and Engrossing staff of the house in which it originated, signed by the presiding officer of each body, and sent to the governor.

now don't change a thing



Candidate Meetings - Results of discussion at national convention

Reaching the community - It was agreed that size of the meeting is not always the criterion of success. A good meeting should have a cross section of population in attendance. The League should try to reach people that are not reached by other organizations. Media, Pa., co-sponsored a county-wide candidate meeting with 12 other organizations invited to participate; seven accepted, DAR, Chamber of Commerce AAUW, CIO, AFL, PTA Amvets. In another city an adult education group used the issues to be brought up in the candidate meeting as the subject for study at their monthly session before the meeting.

Moderating the Meeting - It was thought wise that the League reserve the right to moderate candidate meetings, but it is not against League policy to have another organization do it in a co-sponsored meeting, provided the policy of non-partisanship is clearly understood by all. In large cities a popular person in radio or TV as moderator often brings crowds to the meeting. Members of other organizations can act as timekeepers, welcome committee, questioners, etc.

Position of the candidate - In a partisan election should we go to the candidate himself with an invitation to appear or to party headquarters? Many thought the latter would result in better cooperation of the candidate who is antagonistic to appearing. Stress was laid on maximum League attendance for success. For the candidate who does not appear when invited, an empty chair behind his nameplate is just, provided all places are designated with a name card.

Does a candidate have a chance to prove his worth in a 5 or 10 minute appearance? One League suggested two good prepared questions, followed by questions from the audience. In this case questions, or some explanation of the general area in which the questions will be asked, should be sent to the candidate before the meeting. Better than this would be a personal delivery of the questions and an opportunity to get acquainted. Some felt a candidate can best prove his worth by answering specific questions, while others found value in sight, appearance and a short biographical speech stressing education, civic work, and analysis of the office sought. One League suggested biographical sheets passed out to the audience as they arrive. Newspapers often are willing to reprint biographies cheaply or free, or they could be mimeographed.

A question was raised whether it is better in partisan elections to let the political party hold the candidate meeting. It was agreed that in such meetings the public does not have a chance to get the over-all view that a League non-partisan meeting gives.

Questions raised were: Are we giving candidates in office, incumbents, an unfair advantage by our questions? Might not a new unsuccessful candidate feel he lost because he did not have the experience to answer the questions?

Written questions submitted to the moderator were thought to be the best policy. If questions are called out from the audience the moderator should give advance notice that the League reserves the right to reject all personal or impertinent questions.

It was suggested that Leagues might try the Citizens' View idea -- find out through advance publicity what people want discussed at the meeting, what are the major issues in the campaign. The League could publish a sample question and ask "What do you, the reader, want discussed?"

One small League advises caution in the use of controversial or loaded questions to be sent to minor candidates before the meeting. Such may scare them away. Large Leagues suggested that candidate meetings be broken up into wards to get maximum good results, since different areas have different problems to discuss.

The question was raised but not discussed - Can candidate meetings compete with TV, Radio?

PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY

- WHAT** A law passed by the state legislature in 1949
- WHY** So that you can help choose the man you want to run for President of the U. S.
- HOW** Vote in the Presidential Primary
- WHEN** Tuesday, March 18, 1952
- WHERE** At your regular polling place

This Is How It Works

In July the Democratic and Republican parties will hold their national conventions in Chicago. Delegates from all over the country will decide who will be each party's candidate for President of the United States.

Minnesota will send 28 delegates to the Republican convention and 26 to the Democratic convention. (The national parties decide the number for each state according to the state's voting strength.)

Delegates will be chosen as follows:

Two delegates to be elected by the voters in each of the 9 congressional districts

Delegates-at-large to be elected by the voters all over the state

Delegates-at-large to be elected by the state convention of each party after the primary

Republican	DFL
18	18
7	5
3	3
<hr/> 28	<hr/> 26

This Is What You Should Do

1. Be sure you are registered if that is required where you live.
2. Go to the polls March 18. Unless you have voting machines, ask for a DFL or Republican ballot. (You do not have to be a party member. You do not have to vote for this party in future elections.)
3. Vote for the candidate of your choice. Opposite his name will be the names of 2 delegates from your congressional district and the delegates-at-large (7 on the Republican ballot, 5 on the DFL ballot). You will be voting for a total of 9 or 7 delegates depending on which ballot you choose. You vote for the candidate and his delegates, all in one operation.

How Delegates Vote at Convention

The 2 delegates from each congressional district are pledged to vote for the candidate who got the largest number of votes in that district.

The 5 (DFL) and 7 (Republican) delegates-at-large are pledged to vote for the candidate who got the largest number of votes in the whole state.

The 3 delegates-at-large, elected by the state convention of each party after the primary, are pledged to vote for the candidate who got the largest number of votes in the whole state.

At the national convention, each delegate is pledged to keep voting for his candidate until released by the candidate or until the candidate receives less than 10% of the votes of the convention. After that each delegate has the right to vote according to his own judgment.

The League of Women Voters has taken no stand for or against this law. This broadside has been prepared as a voters' information service by the

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

84 South Tenth Street, Room 406

Minneapolis 3, Minnesota

May 19, 1952 - Jean M. Chesley
Copy sent to Margaret Morris
Mpls. Star Tribune

Voters Service, League of Women Voters of Minnesota

On the program adopted last month by the League of Women Voters of the U.S., there is a statement which reads:

"The League of Women Voters, a non-partisan organization, is dedicated to the principles of self-government established in the Constitution of the U.S. The League works through its Voters Service and its Program to promote political responsibility through informed and active participation of citizens in government.

Voters Service is a year round activity to help the individual citizen to be politically effective. It develops understanding of the essentials of individual liberty and representative government; it provides non-partisan factual information on candidates and issues; it increases citizen participation in political processes in the interest of responsible and responsive government."

The League may take action on governmental issues. Action may include 1) providing information 2) building public opinion 3) supporting legislation.

League members are encouraged to work as individuals in the political party of their choice, but the organization as a whole shall not support or oppose any political party or candidate.

Voters Service is a unique service offered by the League to the public. Its goal is to reach the maximum number of potential voters with information that will make them want to vote and help them to vote intelligently.

Voters Service has been an integral part of the League program since its earliest beginnings, 32 years ago. The founders of the League had worked very hard to achieve the vote for women. Their expectations naturally were that every woman would want to take advantage of her new right. However a smaller percentage of eligible voters went to the polls in 1948 than in 1900. Instead of becoming less important as the years go by, voters service as the League practises it has become more essential. As government and international affairs become more complex, individual understanding of the issues which vitally concern him become harder to achieve. Apathy on the part of voters could be the result of individuals feeling that their voice cannot be heard, that government has become so specialized that he cannot understand it so why bother to vote? For these reasons, in recent years, the League voters service job has been considered in a larger sense - not only to get citizens out to vote but also to inform them about issues all the year round so that they may vote intelligently and in their own interest when they do go to the polls. In fact almost every aspect of League activity can be considered a voters service, and the factor which enables us to attempt our job is our non-partisanship. As Kathryn Stone says in her "History of the League Program", the League from the beginning has been "unhappened by the bargaining and patronage problems of the political parties and free to devote its attention to issues and to discover where lies the public interest".

In the group conference we will also discuss ways of improving and making more efficient our local voters service committees. The League accomplishes its voters service by having a year round committee, the chairman of which is on the local board. The committee dovetails its plans for the year with those of the board, working hand in hand with the resource chairmen on the board, ~~who~~ each of whom has a specific area of the current state, national and local programs as her field. The v. s. committee works closely with the chairman of the subject on which action is being taken at the time. They plan how best to take the issue to the community, and their action can take many forms, such as calling the speaker's bureau into action to give talks to organizations or groups of citizens, educational articles in the newspaper ~~or~~ or on the radio, public meetings, perhaps a publication financed by the local League and distributed free of charge to the community, sometimes state and national publications are distributed widely. Voters booths are another medium of reaching the public.

Our tools in this work are the League publications: Memos and Briefs prepared by resource chairmen of the national board on subjects which are related to the national program items.

Educational booklets on party procedures, election laws, individual liberty, essentials of representative government, etc. Significant roll calls - voting records of each session of congress and state legislature

Broadsides - condensed information on a specific subject to be distributed in large quantities. For ex: broadside on amendments which will be on the ballot.

Candidate questionnaires - could be thought of as our most effective pre-election tool. Information is compiled from these questionnaires by the state office and sent back to all the local Leagues so that they may distribute the data to the public.

Posters and window display materials.

Also from time to time special material is published by the state, national or local League on specific subjects.

To sum up, one way of defining our job might be to say that we should provide for the community a source of information on issues, candidates, voting and election procedures, on which they can draw all through the year. The League does not necessarily leave it to the public to come and ask for this service. We try to take it to the public through as many mediums as are available, making it interesting enough so that the public will want to listen.

note: in speaking of taking issues to the public, it should not be thought that the League in any one year tries to cover all the issues which it considers in the public interest. Our self-assumed program commitments are necessarily limited by the amount of time and work which it takes to study thoroughly a subject before taking action on it, which is a basic League principle.

VOTERS SERVICE

Group Conference at Rochester, Minn.
May 21, 1952.

Leader - Mrs. Frank G. Chesley

- I. Mrs. Chesley gave brief history and role of voters service in the League.
- II. Mankato - Does year round job of voters service; Have elections every year. Have radio program every Saturday; 3 yrs. ago only 1/3 of registered voters voted; last year better than 1/2 of registered voters voted and Leaguers felt responsible for getting out the additional vote. Had several additional radio programs before last election, sound car and candidates meeting. Put Pres. Primary Broadside in grocery bags, put "Vote Today" on grocery bags (rubber stamped) and stamped store statements.
- III. Hutchison - Conducted series of meetings open to the public, brought interesting programs to Hutchison and community such as - Sally Luther, Mrs. Gruner on FEPC, had Political Clinic, had Mr. Clay of Hoover Com. put on program, all County Commissioners on program on taxation, had City Council put on program and gave everyone chance to meet councilmen and commissioners after model council and commissioners' meeting.
- IV. St. Paul - Mrs. Alderman said their voters service committee works hand in hand with the Resource Chairmen and meet together. Resource Chairmen condense the material, Voters Service Committee goes into action and sees how best to get this material to the public.
- V. Minneapolis - Resource Chairmen on Natl., State and Local levels advise and prepare material; distributed to different heads thru PTA, Industry, Labor, Churches, Unions, etc.; have booths, give out Voters Guide pamphlet, have Voters Information service; Publicity thru radio and telephone.
- VI. Red Wing - Asked how to stimulate interest in local elections when there is no competition and no issues involved.
- VII. Austin - Sent out about 8,000 light bill enclosures "Be Sure to Register" and gave 4 or 5 reasons why a person should register.
- VIII. Hibbing - Felt their calling list had increased the vote.
- IX. Owatonna - Used a calling list; had candidates meeting; "Vote" signs on outside of buses; and had whistle blow every hour on voting day to remind people to go to polls.
- X. Golden Valley - Concentrated on registration, many new people in town, sent cards to non-registered people and got 400 new registrations.
- XI. COUNCIL MEETINGS - Worthington - visits every Board Meeting (Council, Library, Educ., Hospital) and "Learn what makes them tick"; Hibbing - Like soap operas, hate to miss the next series; Mankato - Radio broadcast every meeting; Golden Valley - attending council meetings helped clear up misunderstandings.
- XII. Mrs. Chesley summed up the meeting by saying that each League should have year round program; plan ahead for elections; candidates meetings very good; each Board should define its own Voters Service Work as there is too much difference between the large leagues and small leagues where each person has to do several jobs. Mrs. Wallinder (Duluth) suggested that next year Voters Service Group Conferences be divided, one group for large leagues over 200 membership, and another group for small leagues.

Kertrude M. Wallinder
Secretary

Discussion Outline for Group Conference on Voters Service
May 21, 1952

I. Role of Voters Service in the League

Brief history

Objective now far greater than pre-election work

Year round job of taking the program to the community

Voters service our best public relations effort

Non-partisanship the factor which makes our voters service possible

II. Implementation of our Voters Service Plans

Voters Service Committee

Importance of having a year round committee

Relation to board

Working hand in hand with resource chairmen

Planning of year's activities

Scope of Job

Pre-election - getting out the vote and registration

Information on candidates

Information on issues

Ways to Achieve Results

Speakers Bureau

Newspaper, radio

Public meetings

Publications by local Leagues

Use of State and National publications

Booths

Cooperation with other organizations

Tools available - suggestions for use

III. Plans for the Year Ahead

Tentative plans for material to go to local Leagues

1952-53 outline of voters service work

Broadside and information on amendments, suggested speech

Pre-election suggestions

Candidate questionnaires

Ideas for wide distribution

Information on municipal elections

How to make better contact with our legislators

Discussion and suggestions from this conference for tools and ideas
they would like from the state board.

MRS. FRANK G. CHESLEY

May 31

Dear Luella,

I have written Mrs Wallender to tell her we need the notes on the U.S. Conference so I hope it won't be long before she sends them.

I am working on the questionnaire and have written Mrs Mc Namara, Mrs Guthrie and Mrs Gruner for suggestions on questions concerning Civil Service, Const. Convention, and Civil Rights respectively. I recall we did that before when making up the questions.

As far as plans for pre-election work go, I would appreciate suggestions from the board at the next meeting. We should have a definite program of work laid up for the local Leagues before long I think so that they will know what to expect. At the conference I proposed some tentative plans for

material (see enclosed outline I used at the conference) but everyone was so busy talking we didn't get down to discussing each one individually.

Just before the convention Mrs Field asked me to send Margaret Morris of the Star Tribune something about V.S. in the League, which I did, and am enclosing a copy of what I sent her.

Also enclosed is the Confidential report which Grace sent me. I am sorry I forgot to give it to her at the convention and hope I have not kept it too long.

Best regards,

Jean Chesley

File Copy

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

84 SOUTH TENTH STREET, ROOM 406

MINNEAPOLIS 3, MINNESOTA

Atlantic 0941

June 27, 1952

To: Voters Service Chairmen
From: Mrs. Frank Chesley, state Voters Service Chairman

As the first step in our intensified voters service work this year, you will find enclosed a sample copy of the questionnaire for state legislative candidates. They are available at the state office. It has been found in previous years that most candidates file in their own county, at the office of the county clerk. For this reason the state office is leaving it up to you to get the names of the candidates from your legislative district and start your interviews as soon as the filings close (July 21). It is most important that the questionnaires be filled out by all candidates well before the primary election (Sept. 9), so that the information may be relayed to as many voters as possible before they go to the polls. The questionnaires of the winning candidates may be used again before the general election in November.

The procedure, then, is as follows:

1. Obtain names of all candidates from your district
2. Send to the state office for twice as many questionnaires as you have candidates
3. Obtain answers to the questionnaires preferably by personal interview (see page 19 of Give the Voter A Hand) or if this is not possible, then by mail, from all candidates
4. Send one copy of each questionnaire to the state office
5. Keep one copy for use in your district

Informing the public of the qualifications of candidates is one of the League's most vital jobs. Therefore, it is of the utmost importance that we get this information to as many people as possible. Local newspapers are usually glad to print this nonpartisan material. Contact your editor and ask for his cooperation. Sometimes newspapers will run off reprints of the article for your voters booth. In addition, many Leagues make the small expenditure necessary to mimeograph the answers in large quantities to be distributed in grocery boxes, voters booth, doctor's and dentist's offices, help-yourself boxes, to clubs, etc. See your booklet Give the Voter A Hand for further suggestions on distributing this important information and also for ideas on other aspects of pre-election work.

Forthcoming will be the replies to congressional questionnaires. Also forthcoming in early fall will be an informational broadside on the five amendments which will be on the ballot in November. This will be designed for wide public distribution. Another broadside, specifically on Amendment No. 2 which the League strongly supports, will be available in quantity from the Citizens Committee for a Constitutional Convention. (We hope in time for use at your county fair booths.)

Dates to Remember

June 11-Filings open for Primary
July 21-Filings close
July 26-Last day for withdrawal
Aug 19-Registration closes
Sept 9-PRIMARY ELECTION

Sept 10-Voters may circulate petition for nomination beginning this date and file not later than Oct 4
Oct 14-Registration closes
Nov 4-GENERAL ELECTION

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF _____

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR LEGISLATIVE CANDIDATES 1952

Name of Candidate _____

Address _____

Legislative District _____

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

A. EDUCATION

B. OCCUPATION

C. WHAT PARTICULAR TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE HAVE YOU HAD THAT WOULD QUALIFY YOU
FOR THIS OFFICE? (Please limit your answer to fifty words.)

Legislative Questionnaire - 2

CANDIDATE'S STAND ON ISSUES

I. CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION

Would you support a bill calling a constitutional convention? YES ___ NO ___

Comments:*

II. CIVIL RIGHTS

Would you support a law against racial and religious discrimination in employment which provided for adjustment of complaints by education and conciliation, and vested ultimate enforcement powers in the state courts? YES ___ NO ___

Comments:*

III. CIVIL SERVICE

Would you support legislation which would provide that:

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| a. Veterans receive a passing grade in examinations before preference be granted. | YES ___ NO ___ |
| b. Preference be limited to 5 and 10 points. | YES ___ NO ___ |
| c. Absolute preference be abolished. | YES ___ NO ___ |
| d. No preference be given in promotional examinations. | YES ___ NO ___ |

Comments:*

IV. PARTY DESIGNATION

Would you support a bill providing election of our state legislators with party designation? YES ___ NO ___

Comments:*

*Please limit your comments to fifty words.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

84 SOUTH TENTH STREET, ROOM 406

MINNEAPOLIS 3, MINNESOTA

Atlantic 0941

July 31, 1952

Dear Candidate:

Before each election the League of Women Voters of Minnesota disseminates to state voters information regarding candidates for office. We would very much appreciate your filling in and returning to our office the enclosed questionnaire. Your answers will then be forwarded to our forty-eight Leagues throughout the state for distribution to our 4300 members and other citizens.

In order that this information may be properly reprinted and distributed, we would like your answers by August 10th. The enclosed envelope is for your convenience in replying.

Sincerely,

Helen McMillan

Mrs. K. K. McMillan
President

File Copy

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

84 SOUTH TENTH STREET, ROOM 406

MINNEAPOLIS 3, MINNESOTA

Atlantic 0941

July 31, 1952

RE: VOTERS SERVICE

Dear Local League President:

Good news! Beginning around August 1 and continuing through Election Day, November 4, a Voter's Primer will appear on the editorial page of the daily and Sunday editions of the Minneapolis Morning Tribune. The Primer will consist of one question and answer a day. Questions will be answered about registration, absentee ballots, elected officials and other pertinent information designed to help the voter.

The questions and answers have been prepared by the Minneapolis League. Each day the following phrase will appear at the bottom of the box enclosing the Voter's Primer: "If you have a question, send it in or call your League of Women Voters." In order to let the people in your community know whom to call, how about putting a story in your local paper about your own voters service activities? Alert your community to this Primer and include the name or names and telephone numbers of your members who will answer questions. It is probably the most important service that you can render, and every effort should be made to publicize it and to do the job well.

Now, most of the questions you are likely to receive will be about registration. Should you get any questions which you cannot answer, send them in to the state office for a reply. Should you think of any questions which you feel are especially important or are often asked in your local community, send those in, too. If the question is not already included in the Primer, there is a good chance that it will be.

It would be extremely valuable if your Voters Service Chairman or a member of her committee clipped the question and answer of the day so that your League will have a complete Voter's Primer at the conclusion of the series.

This is a great opportunity for your League. Make the most of it.

Sincerely,

/s/ Barbara Stuhler

Barbara Stuhler
First Vice President

P.S. Your Legislative Questionnaires should be in the mail to candidates, have you sent yours?

FROM PRECINCT CAUCUS TO NATIONAL CONVENTION

PRECINCT CAUCUS (Sometimes combined with Ward Meetings, though this is discouraged in Republican party.)

WHO All voters affiliated with the party may attend. (For eligibility see 4, below)

WHY Purpose is to elect delegates to county convention (and ward meeting if in city).

WHERE & WHEN The party's State Central Committee, through the State Chairman, issues the call for caucuses. At least 20 days before time fixed for the caucus, two weeks' published notice and at least six days' posted notice (at regular polling place) must be given. Check date, time and place with ward or precinct chairman or chairwoman.

HOW General rules for conduct of meeting are laid down by state law. Briefly:

1. Precinct chairman or secretary, or if neither is present, some member of the party who is a voter in the district, calls the meeting to order.
2. Nomination for caucus chairman is called for and one is elected by voice vote or by ballot if demanded.
3. Chairman calls for nomination of clerk and two judges; elected.
4. Oath is administered to clerk and judges by chairman, and, in turn, to chairman by clerk. Chairman may also administer oath to those whose right to vote is challenged (rarely occurs). Only those shall vote who affiliated with the party at the preceding general election; but if any voter shall satisfy the judges by his oath that he did not vote at the last general election or voted and affiliated with the party holding the caucus at the last general election and intends to so vote and affiliate at the ensuing election, his vote shall be received. No person shall vote for the delegates of more than one political party in any calendar year.
5. Delegates are nominated (from the floor or by nominating committee if provided by motion of the meeting) and elected by ballot. Ballots bearing more names than the number to be elected are void. Number of delegates allowed at all levels is based on party voting strength. (Republican basis: votes cast for governor at last presidential election. DFL basis: votes cast for leading DFL candidate at last general election.) Those nominees receiving the highest number of votes are declared elected delegates, and if there is a tie, the judges and clerk determine it by lot. The clerk keeps a record of the proceedings. The judges receive and count the ballots. They record the names and addresses of all persons voting. At the official closing of the polls and after the ballots are counted, the chairman publicly announces the result. The chairman and clerk furnish each delegate elected with a certificate of his election. These and a list of those who voted go to the County Chairman.
6. Precinct officers may be elected.
7. General discussion of party matters may follow.

WARD MEETING

This occurs only in cities and is sometimes combined with precinct caucuses. When ward meetings are held separately delegates to county convention who were elected at precinct caucuses attend in their ward. Purpose is to elect ward officers, discuss issues and strengthen party organization generally.

COUNTY CONVENTION

Delegates elected at precinct caucuses attend. Purpose is to elect delegates to state convention, elect county officers, discuss issues; also to elect additional representatives to State Central Committee from those counties entitled to them - 1 additional for each 10,000 votes above first 10,000 (in DFL, votes cast for DFL candidate for President at last presidential election; in Republican, votes cast for Republican candidate for Governor at last national election).

DISTRICT CONVENTION

Delegates to state convention elected at county conventions attend in their districts. Purpose is to elect district officers, consider party matters pertaining to the district and in presidential election years to elect alternate delegates to the national convention. DFL usually endorses a candidate for Representative to Congress from that district. In general election years, DFL recommends to State Chairman one person to serve on pre-convention committees (see below).

STATE CONVENTION

Delegates elected at county conventions attend. Purpose is to adopt state platform and in presidential election years to elect delegates at large and alternates to national convention. DFL state convention also endorses candidates, elects state officers and elects national committeeman and committeewoman. In Republican party the county chairmen and chairwomen elect the state officers after the state convention; the state delegation to the national convention elect the national committeeman and committeewoman.

State Convention Committees: In the Republican party the State Chairman has the responsibility for appointing the important committees - Credentials, Rules, Platform, Constitution, Resolutions, etc. The process used is that delegates from each Congressional District caucus before the state convention opens and name a man and a woman from each district for each committee, who are appointed.

In the DFL party the State Chairman, subject to the advice and consent of the State Executive Committee, appoints these committees at least 15 days prior to the state convention. All these appointments are made after consideration of recommendations made by the district convention (see above). The committees are subject to confirmation of the state convention and are often enlarged at that time.

NATIONAL CONVENTION (every 4 years)

Delegates who attend are: 2 from each Congressional District, elected in Congressional District Primary; 3 delegates at large, elected by state convention; remaining delegates to which each party is entitled elected at large in statewide Primary. Alternates who attend are: alternates to all delegates at large, elected by state convention; alternates to congressional district delegates, elected by district conventions. Purpose is to nominate Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates, elect national officers, adopt national platform.

This procedure for choosing delegates and alternates to conventions of national political parties was established for Minnesota by the presidential primary law passed by the 1949 Legislature (Chapter 433 - H.F. 1435) and therefore is new. In the affidavit to be signed by each proposed delegate on the Primary ballot is the following pledge: "I pledge myself that if I am selected at the presidential primary as a delegate to the national party convention, as a delegate pledged to the candidacy of (insert here the name of the candidate for whose candidacy the delegate has been filed) as a candidate for the nomination of the said party for president, that I will, until released by said candidate, vote for his candidacy on all ensuing ballots, provided, however, that if on any ballot said candidate shall receive less than ten per cent of the total vote cast on such ballot, I am released from this pledge and shall thereafter have the right to cast my ballot according to my own judgment."

COMPOSITION OF STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEES

<u>Republican</u>		<u>Democratic-Farmer-Labor</u>	
State Executive Committee (see below)	58	State Party Officers, who shall be the officers of the Committee (see below)	10
		All Congressional District Chairmen and Chairwomen	18
All County Chairmen & Chairwomen (Those for Hennepin County in- cluded in Executive Committee)	172	All County Chairmen & Chairwomen	174
Additional County Representatives- 1 for each 10,000 votes over 10,000. (14 from Hennepin County)	24 <u>254</u>	Additional County Representatives- 1 for each 10,000 votes over 10,000. (10 from Hennepin County)	20 <u>222</u>
*Immediately after each primary each successful Republican candidate may appoint a representative who shall be a member of the State Central Committee and the Executive Committee and who shall serve until the next following general election.		During period in each election year between Primary and General Elections, a representative appointed by each successful nomi- nee of the Party at that year's Primary Election for state offices and for Senator and Representative in Congress.	

COMPOSITION OF STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES

<u>Republican</u>		<u>Democratic-Farmer-Labor</u>	
State Party Officers, who shall be officers of the State Executive Committee and State Central Commit- tee: Chairman, Chairwoman; Vice- Chairman, Vice-Chairwoman; Secretary; Treasurer	6	State Party Officers, who shall be the officers of the Committee: Chairman, Chairwoman; 1st, 2nd & 3rd Vice-Chairman; 1st, 2nd & 3rd Vice-Chairwoman; Secretary; Treasurer	10
All District Chairmen and Chairwomen	18	National Committeeman & Committee- woman	2
Additional District Representatives (1 man and 1 woman from each Con- gressional District elected by District committees after each state convention)	18	Chairman & Chairwoman of each of the Congressional Districts	18 —
			30
6 Men appointed by State Chairman	6		
6 Women appointed by State Chairwoman	6		
National Committeeman & Committeewoman	2		
Hennepin County Chairman & Chairwoman	<u>2</u>		
*Above are also members of the State Executive Committee	58		

Series: League of Woman Voters
Section: MUA
Pro. Title:
Date: Monday, September 4, 1950

SOUND: ALARM CLOCK RINGING

ANNCR: Hear that alarm clock? It signals the beginning of a brand new series of programs over KUOM -- programs planned to wake us up to the possibilities of active citizenship. And here's the keeper of the alarm clock -- Mary Louise Palmer.

MARY LOU: Well, today our alarm clock rings amid the hustle and bustle of the Minnesota State Fair. Yes, we're broadcasting right from the Fair Grounds, so maybe we should have opened the program with a prize rooster crowing. But from here on in, when you hear that alarm clock over KUOM, you'll know it's time for citizenship -- time to learn more about what we all can do toward becoming active, alert, well-informed citizens.

You can't be out here at the State Fair for five minutes without feeling the influence of the female sex. Over at the Women's Building...in the competitions up at the 4-H building -- in the public school displays, in the restaurants, even along the Midway, you soon realize that the Minnesota woman of 1950 is a very vital, busy person. And believe me, her activities are not restricted to the kitchen or the sewing room. Actually, if I were to give a real bang-up State Fair demonstration of Mrs. Minnesota of 1950, my Exhibit A would be the League of Woman Voters. Because women all over Minnesota are taking an active part in the welfare of their community -- and they count their membership one of the most important things in their lives.

As you may know already, the League believes that the success of democratic government rests right on the shoulders of the individual citizen -- and that includes you and me. Ever since 1920 -- that's for 30 years -- the League of Women Voters has

MARY LOU: been following an active plan to inform people about their government and to encourage them to personally take an active part in that government.

To give you an idea of the size of our organization, there are over 90,000 members organized in 720 cities and towns all across the country. That's a lot of women -- 90,000 -- and all with a single aim -- to make democracy work better.

Well, today we're going to find out what some of those 90,000 women are doing. And here to tell us about their activities is Mrs. Reynold Jensen, executive secretary of the Minneapolis League. It's a great pleasure having you with us, Mrs. Jensen.

MRS. J: Well, I always enjoy talking about the League, Mary Lou... but I'm apt to get too enthusiastic and talk your arm off if we're not careful!

MARY LOU: Oh, I know we could fill a two-hour program easily with information on the League of Women Voters -- but let's start with the League's annual program. With so much going on in the world today -- just how does the League decide what to concentrate on for study and action each year?

MRS. J: Well, first of all, we should mention that the league is a strictly non-partisan organization, with an open membership -- ^{and} /with no single group, political or social group predominating. And since we do work hard at democracy within our own organization, our annual programs are based on the needs of our community and the requests of our membership.

Actually, we try not to spread ourselves too thin. Our idea is to choose a few governmental issues -- study the facts about those issues -- and then get that information to the public, in various ways -- public forums, panel discussions, community meetings, -- radio programs like this one -- and films and

MRS. J: newspapers and so forth.

MARY LOU: All designed to make the individual citizen more aware of what's going on.

MRS. J: Exactly. And our program each year includes topics on three levels -- national (and that includes international questions), state, and local. But you know what League meetings are like.

MARY LOU: I surely do. They're always stimulating, and I'm always amazed at how much we really learn. For instance, a little over a year ago, our neighborhood League group studied the United Nations -- the charter and the organization. Well, during the past few weeks I've been listening to the Security Council broadcasts from Lake Success -- and I'm surprised at how much I already knew about what goes on in the U.N., just from that one week's study. And it's fun learning, too.

MRS. J: Yes, it's actually lots of fun to belong to the League. The women are always alert and interesting -- and the reports are always carefully prepared, whether the topic is international, national, state, or local.

MARY LOU: I like the discussions, too. They're always exciting.

MRS. J: They certainly are. And afterwards, over a cup of coffee, it's fun to hash your ideas out informally. There's one thing about League women -- no matter what their politics or their religion, they have one ~~big~~ thing in common. They're really aware of what's going on in the world. And they aren't content to just sit on the sidelines and watch.

MARY LOU: One thing I'd like to know, Mrs. Jensen -- if the League is non-partisan, how can they take any definite stand on the various issues?

MRS. J: Well, it's true that the League does take a stand on the more important issues. But because we're a non-partisan organization, the League does not support or oppose individual candidates for public office.

MARY LOU: Is taking a stand all that the League is interested in when the big issues come up.

MRS. J: No, the really big job for us -- the job that goes on year in and year out -- is simply to get people to vote, and vote intelligently. We ring millions of doorbells and print thousands of words every year, just to provide accurate information for anybody who wants it, and to get people out to the polls.

MARY LOU: Then this must be one of your busiest seasons, isn't it? With a primary election coming up?

MRS. J: A week from tomorrow, September 12th.

MARY LOU: That soon? And here I don't even know what a primary involves!

MRS. J: Well, it's important that we do know -- because the purpose of the primary is to nominate our candidates for Congress -- and for the important State offices such as the Governor, the Supreme Court Justices, Lieutenant governor -- Secretary of State -- all important county officers like county auditor, sherriff, county

(More)

(cont)

MRS. J: treasurer. There's no use trying to list all the others. But there are many other offices that will be listed on the ballot. And of course, in Minneapolis, we'll have a very important school referendum to vote on, too.

MARY LOU: Well, where have I been? An important thing like that happening just a week from tomorrow! All I can say is, it's a good thing the League has been ringing doorbells!

MRS. J: We've done more than just doorbell-ringing in Minneapolis. For instance, the League has figured out the questions that the voters would most likely ask the representatives from their particular districts. In other words, if you had a chance to talk politics with the state senator or representative from your district, we think these are the questions you might ask him...

DAWSON: Do you favor giving any new tax power to the cities of Minnesota.... How would you improve the tax structure of the state...What improvements in the program of state aid to schools would you work for...Would you support a single relief system for Hennepin County and Minneapolis public relief...Do you favor or oppose spending more money on the prevention of mental illness...Do you have any suggestions for improving the state mental health program...What do you think are the major problems now facing Minnesota, and what solutions do you suggest?

MARY LOU: Well, those are certainly pertinent questions. But how many of us get a chance to have a bull-session with our legislators? Seeing and hearing the candidate and personal contact with him makes such a difference. What can I do, and our listeners do, about getting together with our legislators?

MRS. J: Well, the League of Minneapolis Women Voters feels that we all are entitled to talk politics with our legislator before he's elected. So we're holding legislative candidate meetings all

(More)

(cont)

MRS. J:

over Hennepin County -- this coming Wednesday night, September the 6th. There you can see and hear the candidates from your districts answering these questions and any other questions you might want to ask.

MARY LOU:

That's only two days away! And it certainly sounds like a new twist on the old town meeting idea. Will there be a different meeting for each legislative district in Hennepin County? There are several districts, aren't there?

MRS. J:

Well, there are nine, all told...and there'll be one meeting in each district. In Districts 28 through 36, they'll all be held simultaneously. And we've tried to get centrally-located places for each meeting.

MARY LOU:

That's a wonderful idea, getting all the candidates together so we can compare their ideas and qualifications. By all means, let's repeat that date, and what's the time.

MRS. J:

This coming Wednesday night at eight o'clock.

MARY LOU:

I think now we should take time to find out where these meetings are going to be. Will you oblige us again, Mr. Dawson?

DAWSON:

Certainly. Districts 28 and 29 will meet at the Labor Temple, on southeast Fourth Street...District 30 at Douglas School...District 31 at Elliot Park Neighborhood House...District 32 at Hiawatha school....33 at Ramsey Junior High...District 34 at Calhoun School...District 35 at Penn School....and District 36 in the Red Owl out in Hopkins.

MARY LOU:

Well, that puts me in the Red Owl Auditorium Wednesday night at eight. Oh, by the way, though -- how can people find out what district they're in?

MRS. J:

They can phone the League office at ATLANTIC 6319, or after today, visit the League booth in the lobby of the Northwest Bank Building.

- MARY LOU: Just for fun, do you have any idea how many people voted in the last primary election?
- MRS. J: I know how many voted in Minneapolis. Only thirty-six percent of the registered voters! And of course, not all eligible voters are registered.
- MARY LOU: That makes your percentage worse than ever! You mean to say, then, that over sixty-four percent of all registered voters had absolutely nothing to say about who was nominated for the general election that followed?
- MRS. J: That's right. It's pretty nonsensical to complain about your elected representatives when you never bothered to vote in the primaries. That's missing your big chance to see to it that good candidates get on the ballot for the general elections in November. And incidentally, this coming primary election is especially important to us in Minneapolis, because of that school referendum.
- MARY LOU: Yes, we're going to hear more about that school referendum next week on this program --when another League member, Mrs. Irvine McQuarrie, is going to drop in and tell us about the Minneapolis school situation.
- MRS. J: She's just the person to tell you about that important problem... There isn't anybody who knows more about the ins and outs of school finance -- and she has that knack for making it all sound as simple as A.B.C., even if you have no head for figures.
- MARY LOU: Well, it was grand of you, Mrs. Reynold Jensen, to come over today and tell us about the League. I'll be back on KUOM at 11:15 next Monday, when we'll ring the old alarm clock to remind all of us about the Minneapolis school referendum. Meantime, if you don't know what legislative district you're in, phone the

(cont)

MARY LOU: League office at Atlantic 6319 -- or visit the League booth in the lobby of the Northwest Bank Building, which opens tomorrow. And don't forget those get-togethers with your candidates this coming Wednesday night. We'll just repeat those meeting-places for you...

DAWSON: Districts 28 and 29 at the Labor Temple on southeast Fourth street...District 30, Douglas School...District 31 at Elliot Park Neighborhood House...District 32 at Hiawatha School...District 33 at Ramsey Junior High...District 34, Calhoun School...District 35 at Penn School...and District 36 at the Red Owl Auditorium, Hopkins.

MARY LOU: And now this is Mary Lou Palmer saying goodbye until next Monday at 11:15.

SOUND: ALARM CLOCK RINGING

ANNCR: You have just heard Mary Louise Palmer and her alarm clock in the first of a new series of programs designed to wake us up to our duties as members of a democratic society. The alarm clock will ring again next week, same time, same station. This program is presented through the cooperation of the Minneapolis League of Women Voters.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

84 SOUTH TENTH STREET, ROOM 417

MINNEAPOLIS 2, MINNESOTA

Atlantic 0941

October 3, 1950

Dear Voters Service Chairman:

There will be three amendments to the State Constitution on the ballot November 7th. A broadside explaining these amendments has been prepared by the State League but the League has not taken a stand on any of the three. Here is a real service we can do for the voters of Minnesota, many of whom may not understand the legal terminology of the amendments on the ballot. As you know, the passage of an amendment requires a Yes vote by the majority of all voters in the election, otherwise it is defeated. The more people are informed about the amendments, the more intelligently they will vote.

Wide distribution of this broadside is of the utmost importance and we are sending you in the near future a number of them for your League to distribute to the voters. You will be billed through your literature bill at 50¢ per hundred and the State League hopes you will order more copies than we are sending. In larger quantities the broadsides will be \$4 per thousand.

How to distribute?

Pass them out at your candidates meeting (this can be your big event in October - get out the town and hear what your nominees have to say and let the citizens ask them questions).

Also have lots of broadsides at your voters booth on the busiest street in town.

Ask your county agricultural agent to get them to rural meetings.

Send them home with your school children, put under plates at club luncheons, give to church groups, drop in cars, leave at doors, put a stack in the drug store, copies in grocery boxes, send out with the paper boys.

Ask your newspaper to print the amendments and also the explanation on the broadside.

These are concrete ways to carry out one of the purposes of the League - to help the people act.

You will also receive in the near future, a sheet of information on the state judicial candidates. Since these men interpret the laws of Minnesota, it is important that you give careful consideration to their qualifications and experience. With this will be information on the gubernatorial candidates, which you will want to pass on to voters in your community.

This is your big chance to do something in your community before the November election which will really prove the worth of the League of Women Voters. Don't let it slip by. Good luck!



Affiliated with the
League of Women Voters of the U.S.

Sincerely,

Jean Chesley
Mrs. Frank Chesley
Voters Service Chairman

League of Women Voters of Minnesota
84 South Tenth Street, Room 406
Minneapolis 3, Minnesota

[Oct. 9, 1950]

M E M O R A N D U M

To: Voters Service Chairmen

Subject: Awards for voting campaigns.

The American Heritage Foundation, the group which sponsored the Freedom Train, is conducting a voting campaign on the theme "Voting is Everybody's Job". As a group which has a long and distinguished record in non-partisan Voters Service work, the League has been invited to compete for the awards "which will be offered to communities, counties and organizations conducting outstanding non-partisan community-wide voting campaigns."

From the records in this year's bulletins and reports, we are confident that many local Leagues have done jobs worthy of such acknowledgment, and you may wish to enter the competition.

To be eligible for one of these awards, your League must fulfill the following two requirements:

1. Mail to the American Heritage Foundation, 25 West 45 St., New York 19, New York, not later than November 20, a scrapbook or other evidence of non-partisan community-wide voting effort to get out the vote.
2. At the same time submit to the Foundation an official report of the 1950 vote (community or county totals).

League of Women Voters

of the United States

FILE COPY
Memorandum

1026 17th Street, N. W. - Washington 6, D. C.

October 9, 1950

Subj: Voters Service

To: State Presidents

From: National Office

The American Heritage Foundation, the group which sponsored the Freedom Train, is conducting a voting campaign on the theme "Voting is Everybody's Job". As a group which has a long and distinguished record in non-partisan Voters Service work, the League has been invited to compete for the awards "which will be offered to communities, counties and organizations conducting outstanding non-partisan community-wide voting campaigns".

From the records in this year's bulletins and reports, we are confident that many local Leagues have done jobs worthy of such acknowledgment, and some may wish to enter the competition. To be eligible for one of these awards a community or organization must fulfill the following two requirements:

1. Mail to the American Heritage Foundation, 25 West 45 Street, New York 19, N. Y., not later than November 20, a scrapbook or other evidence of non-partisan community-wide voting effort to get out the vote.
2. At the same time submit to the Foundation an official report of the 1950 vote (community or county totals).

You may want to see that this information reaches the Leagues in your state.

League of Women Voters of Minnesota
84 South Tenth Street, Room 406
Minneapolis 3, Minnesota

November 10, 1950

M E M O R A N D U M

To: Voters Service Chairmen

Subject: Congressional Interviews

Now that the dust of our pre-election work has settled and since the Minnesota congressmen will be returning to Washington on November 27th or before, it is important that League members interview these men, find out their views on the legislation coming up and their attitude in general toward the League.

Congressmen should be interviewed by League members who are well acquainted with League history and policy. Since we do not at this time have a large number of bills which we are supporting or opposing, this would seem an excellent occasion on which to have a "public relations" interview with the members of Congress, explaining the League purpose and program, and urging their backing of the issues on which we will be working from 1950 to 1952. Those making the interviews also should present appropriate recent League publications to their Congressmen. For example, the March 1950 Brief, "ERP in Midpassage", the October 1949 Memo "You Pay the Taxes, You Call the Tune", recent "Trends", and the new October 1950 Brief, "The U. N. and Aggression".

The Congressmen are interested to know what the people in their districts are thinking, and we in turn are interested in their views. As far as current legislation is concerned, the issues to be stressed in your interviews are:

1. D. C. Home Rule - the unfortunate withdrawal of names from the D. C. Home Rule Petition means even greater efforts will have to be made in order to reach the total of 218 names necessary to bring the bill to the floor of the House for a vote. Perhaps your congressman was one of those who retracted his signature or did not sign it.
2. Equal Rights Amendment (League opposed)
3. Federal Aid to Education
4. Point Four Investment
5. ITO Ratification
6. Strengthening the U.N.
7. Equal Pay for Equal Work of Men and Women

These legislative items are all covered in the October 2 issue of Trends and should be studied before making the interviews.

This is a good way to wind up our fall election work and to make ourselves known to our congressmen. We will want their attitude toward us to be a favorable one while they are in Washington, and a personal interview is the best way to achieve a mutual friendliness.

Enclosed is an interview form. When completed will you please send it to the national office and send a copy to the state office.

Congratulations on your good pre-election work!

FILE COPY

Voters Service

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

OF THE UNITED STATES

1026 17TH STREET, N. W.



WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

MRS. JOHN G. LEE
President

August 22, 1951

Mrs. Kenneth McMillan
President, League of Women Voters
of Minnesota
84 South 10th Street - Room 406
Minneapolis 2, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. McMillan:

How can we strengthen Voters Service on the state Board? At the national Board meeting in April, this question was discussed in the light of the tremendous Voters Service activity foreseen in 1952. In a sense, the answer lies with the individual state Voters Service chairman and the state Board. We see some of the answers ourselves but we hope that we will hear more from you about what your needs are and how the national office can help you better to service local Leagues.

The nation-wide Voters Service Reports for 1950 were very revealing. In all states there seemed to be a need for greater advance Board planning. Too often the year round job was not accomplished because "we didn't start early enough". The reports showed strengths and weaknesses, spots where help could be given and spots where additional thinking was needed. We hope this letter of analysis of last year's Voters Service will point up some of these spots in your state, and enable us to work together to make Voters Service more effective.

An extra copy of this letter is enclosed for your state Voters Service Chairman. Please see that she gets the letter and one copy of the enclosed green sheet as quickly as possible. ✓

20 Leagues in Minnesota returned Voters Service reports. Their average membership was 100 and the average percentage of members who worked on Voters Service was 35%. As you can see by the enclosed green sheet this is well above the national average even though the average membership was lower.

There was good variety in the types of Voters Service publications issued by the Minnesota local Leagues. For the most part Leagues concentrated on candidates information sheets. 11 Leagues issued such information and in every case it was distributed free of charge! In addition the pattern seems well established for using other organizations as distribution outlets. There also seems to be

August 21, 1951

an increased interest in the publication of simple election calendars. We hope that by 1952 additional help can be given to Leagues in increasing their distribution and improving the format and readability of their publications. In addition to the general publications, 16 Leagues worked to explain local ballot issues and 15 to explain state issues.

Candidate meetings are well liked in some Leagues and are terrible problems for others. Knollwood Park evaluated their meeting as "disappointing". Austin, Fergus Falls, and Mankato were disturbed over both the techniques of handling candidates meetings and the public reaction to them. Here is an obvious area for help from the state Voters Service chairman. Where the League has failed to do a good job in planning and organization, the failure of a candidates meeting can be solved by guidance and specific suggestions for improvement. However it is also true that in some communities candidates meetings, no matter how well planned, simply are not a successful technique. Together with the state Voters Service chairman, Leagues that are having difficulty should be encouraged to review such meetings to determine whether the time and effort spent on them are in proper proportion to the results achieved. It is completely disheartening to work hard and be faced with an annual flop. Where this is true, it certainly would seem much wiser to explore other means of getting information on candidates to the public. Often recorded question sessions which can be replayed on local radio stations are the answer. In some cases, it means more emphasis on a published record of candidates' stands. It would seem very worthwhile for the state Voters Service chairman to lend particular assistance to the Leagues which are having difficulty in this field. They should not feel that it is necessary to go on practicing a technique which is getting them nowhere. If we can be of any help, do let us know.

One of the most disturbing items which showed up on the Minnesota Voters Service reports was the almost complete absence of any work with the "Quiz". Only 4 of the 20 Leagues reported using it. There have been so many splendid reports from Leagues which have actually used the "Quiz" to full advantage that we hope other Leagues can be encouraged to at least try some of these techniques which have proved so successful in other communities. The January 1 letter on "How to Use the Quiz" contains many practical suggestions which, with the help of the state Voters Service chairman, can be adapted to almost any League. For example, 10 Minnesota Leagues indicated that they do special work for new citizens, and a number of Leagues held workshops on the political parties. In these two areas alone the potentialities of the "Quiz" are so extensive that it would seem too bad not to take advantage of them.

18 of the Minnesota Leagues worked on get-out-the-vote drives and 9 worked on registration. A feather in your cap was the fact that 16 of the Leagues were definitely working to encourage League members to be active in the political parties. With this fact, there seemed to come an increasing interest in the nonpartisanship policy of the League.

All of the Minnesota Leagues indicated that their relationships with newspaper and radio were splendid. Hutchinson is having problems with

Mrs. Kenneth McMillan

-3-

August 21, 1951

publicity which are of a technical nature, but all Leagues seemed well aware of the direct connections between public relations and Voters Service.

Plans for the following year seemed rather sketchy and would lead us to believe that this is one area where help from the state board could be well directed. Only 3 of the Leagues indicated any advance planning and these were not in too great detail. This lack of planning may be the answer to some of the difficulties which showed up on the reports. Many of the Leagues seemed to be working from project to project rather than establishing a year round plan for Voters Service. We realize that this is a goal which will not easily be achieved, but the understanding of Voters Service as more than an election job is basic and should be the spot to receive first and most emphasis from the state Board.

In general, the Minnesota Leagues did a fine job on Voters Service. There are a few spots where techniques need brushing up, but the greatest need for guidance by the state Voters Service chairman seems to be in the more basic areas of Voters Service; 1) a fuller understanding of the whole Voters Service job and the need for careful planning; 2) a review of ways in which we reach the community with election information - especially to determine whether candidates meetings are efficient and useful in each situation; 3) more help on the format and distribution of Voters Service publications. I am sure that you are already aware of and working on many of these problems and, if you feel that we could be of any help to you we are certainly at your service.

The potential of the Minnesota Leagues is great, both from the standpoint of enthusiasm about Voters Service and the number of members who are willing to pitch in and do it. This is certainly an advantage point from which to start.

Sincerely yours,



Mrs. Fritz R. Kahn
Voters Service

APK:ab
Enclosures

FILE COPY

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

84 SOUTH TENTH STREET, ROOM 406

MINNEAPOLIS 3, MINNESOTA

Atlantic 0941

September 20, 1951

Dear Voters Service Chairman:

How do we in the League arrive at a decision on whether or not we support a certain issue? Simply by learning the facts and weighing the pros and cons until we are entirely familiar with the subject. Not until then have we the ability to decide for ourselves whether or not the issue is in the public interest. No one wants to be told how to vote. For this reason the League feels it important above all to inform the public of the facts and let people decide for themselves. Often by election time it is too late. Voters are bombarded from all sides with words and all too often the real facts have been lost in the shuffle. Our course of action should be, therefore, to start early so that by the time elections and the next state legislative session arrive, the issues which the League wants supported will be familiar to everyone, through a gradual but persistent policy of education on the part of the League. This idea also pertains to the national and international issues which the League supports.

Therefore as a supplement to the Suggested Calendar for a Local League which you received in July, there is here enclosed a Voters Service Outline. This outline has been prepared in an attempt to help you correlate your Program work with your service to voters. This approach gives an added purpose to our efforts, which are too great to be in vain. It may sound impossible and like too great an endeavor to you to do all that has been suggested. The secret lies in board planning, for with good organization and direction, woman-power is practically limitless. The secret of board planning lies in your Local Leader's Handbook and in the new sheet "Program Organization", September, 1950. This may be pared down or enlarged upon, depending on the size of your League. As the Voters Service Chairman, you will find it necessary to work closely with the resource chairman of the item which you are working on at the time, and with your public relations and legislative chairman. The plans which the three or more of you make can then be discussed by the entire board. The success of the suggestions in this outline depends largely on the ability of your League members to work and plan together effectively. Remember that the League is flexible and should be thought of in that way. There are many different ways to approach a job. Each League knows its own way the best.

If each local League in Minnesota can adapt these suggestions to the needs and requirements of its own community, by next fall we should feel the gratification which comes with good work, and a more informed electorate should reflect this work on the ballots and in its support of the issues in which we are interested.

Sincerely,

Jean M. Chesley
Mrs. Frank Chesley
Voters Service Chairman

League of Women Voters of Minnesota
84 South Tenth Street, Room 406
Minneapolis 3, Minnesota

Additional copies - 5¢

September 20, 1951

VOTERS SERVICE OUTLINE

Supplement to Suggested Calendar for a Local League

• SEPTEMBER

1. Orientation

Many Leagues find that after a successful fall membership meeting, some would-be members drop out and do not come again. Voters Service is a particularly good medium to interest these new members, some of whom may hesitate to enter into Program discussion immediately. An orientation meeting should be held very soon after the membership meeting, introducing your new members to the history and purpose of the League. At this same meeting, the specific ways in which the League works in the community should be discussed and followed up by setting the new members to work on a definite assignment, perhaps a voters service project which has been planned in advance. The results are well worth the individual attention which the membership chairman must give to each new member, for interest will grow only when worthwhile work is being done.

An idea for a project would be a party for new voters - 21 year olds and newcomers. For this type of party, the Quiz What's the U.S. to You? is the perfect answer. It gets the points across which you wish to make in a social and friendly way, appealing to young and old alike. After you have used the Quiz in this way, you will want to urge its use at meetings of other organizations, many of which are grateful for good program ideas. You can use your new members to help plan the party, find the answers to the Quiz, locate all the new voters in your town and chances are they will be much more interested League members because of this experience.

Make available to new members some of the tools of Voters Service: You Are the Government, You Can Be the Life of the Party, Self Government USA, How a Bill Becomes a Law; besides the following - Twenty Five Years of a Great Idea and History of the League Program.

2. Organization

While getting your board into running order for the coming months, one of the most important departments to be considered will be your voters service chairman and her committee. This committee, using the new national publication Give the Voter a Hand, can correlate the needs of your community for the important election year ahead and your past experience of what has been the most successful, with the wealth of ideas in this booklet. When making their plans, the voters service committee should keep in mind that a technique which might work splendidly in one community, might never work in another. As an example, if year after year your League has attempted to hold a candidate's meeting and your efforts have been fruitless, abandon this technique and explore other means of getting information on candidates to the public. Be realistic and work hard on the projects that you yourselves feel sure will be the most effective.

3. Legislative Review and Party Designation

As part of your specific fall voters service work and as a foundation for later work on state legislative issues, it would be interesting to interview your legislators on their views on the past session. This could be done on the radio if you have a local station. At this time you could also ask him his opinions on party designation for members of the legislature. Perhaps your newspaper would also write an article using the facts compiled by the League: sheet from state office, July 20, 1951, "Party Designation for Legislators". If not, a letter to the editor would be timely, even as early as this fall.

OCTOBER

Essential to all public education projects is a Speaker's Bureau. Even if not formally labelled as such, in every League there are some members who would rather speak to groups than, say, work on a finance drive or do typing. These speakers need not be walking encyclopedias. The League has a fund of excellent material on program items, which may be compiled and condensed by the resource chairman in the field, for the speaker. All she need do then, is to acquaint herself with it, put it into her own words and go out. The League should be considered by the public as a place to which they can come for information, and as an organization which will provide speakers on subjects of government for interested groups. You will find greatly increased respect in the community for your League if you will provide this service. Incidentally, educational speaking can be a source of great satisfaction for the League members who do it, as it is a concrete accomplishment in the field of non-partisan public service.

International Item

In taking this national Program item to the community, the voters service chairman should work closely with the resource chairman in charge of international affairs, and also with the public relations chairman, because the speaker's bureau is in her department.

The international item, falling in the month with U.N. Day, should make your job easier because the two can be interrelated, and groups of all kinds will be eager to bring the UN closer to their members. Ideas from the UN Day kit sent to you from the Citizens Committee on the UN should be used fully, and advantage taken of all the material which is offered in the kit. In addition, League material can be used as the basis for talks by League members to groups. Often times a simple explanation of what the UN is, how it operates, and what it has accomplished, will be all that certain groups will want, such as auxiliaries, church groups, PTAs, etc. When you have made known your readiness to speak on a certain subject, you will see an enthusiastic response from the community.

In addition to the United Nations, the League has supported and sent out excellent material on the North Atlantic Pact, ECA, our Military Aid Program, Reciprocal Trade Agreements, Point Four and the Mutual Security Program. League material is too good to keep to ourselves - we should use some of the money we collect from our citizens to give back something to the town. League material on these subjects may be placed in your public and high school libraries, dentist's and doctor's offices, the depot, in Help Yourself boxes (see June 15, National Voter for poster with pocket for League literature).

NOVEMBERNational Economic Item

Both the National board and Council feel that our main emphasis this fall should be on Anti-Inflation. Therefore, you have received two publications: "What Sense Does Your Dollar Make", a workshop tool, and a Leader's Guide for the Anti-Inflation Project. As inflation affects every man, woman and child in the country, this project must of necessity be more than just a League workshop. The Leader's Guide explains in detail how to plan, publicize, and hold a workshop with the cooperation of all segments in the community. After the workshop is held, the guide shows you how to do the all-important job of following up. This can definitely be considered in the voters service field, as it is educating the public through enlightened discussion, resulting in a more informed electorate. Follow these suggestions, using "What Sense Does Your Dollar Make", and the material referred to therein, as your basic pattern for November, and you will find that the League and the community both have profited greatly by the effort.

In some counties, the county agricultural agent is the leader of a representative discussion group. If this is the case in your county, perhaps this group which is already established would welcome the League workshop idea and be willing to work jointly on the project.

DECEMBER

Most Leagues find it difficult to arrange December meetings. For this reason a subject which the League is interested in studying but on which it is not contemplating any immediate action, has been suggested. By December, the Memo of January, 1951, Big Government and the Citizen and the Tips for Resource Chairmen of January, 1951, will be joined by a new Memo describing the organization of the federal government conservation program. These three publications, accompanied by suggestions on putting them to use, will form a good outline for studying Administration of Conservation. This study will give you an excellent background for future action in this field in the community.

JANUARYCivil Rights

1952 is the year when the League should be taking advantage of the time between legislative sessions to create interest and sympathy in the minds of the citizens of Minnesota for FEPC. It was decided at the recent state convention to concentrate our study this year on the Indian and migratory workers in Minnesota, in order to get a complete picture of our minority problem. You will be receiving material on these. After using this and reviewing the material on Civil Rights which you have in your file, you will be well equipped to start immediately to take this information to the community. Make full use of your speaker's bureau. People are much more apt to retain and be convinced by the spoken word than by any amount of reading on a subject which they may be prejudiced against to begin with. However, letters to the editor and articles on how FEPC has worked in other states will also help to present the facts. Facts are our best weapon against the scare stories of FEPC opponents.

In this program of educating the public to Civil Rights, opinion surveys taken by the League in schools, business groups, church circles, and labor unions are an excellent device. However, a successful survey depends on careful planning. Therefore do not undertake such a project without the advice and suggestions which you will receive in your Civil Rights kit in December. Such an activity can serve to make use of your new members as it will involve typing, compiling and tabulating results. If these polls are favorable to FEPC, the results can be used to convince opponents and to influence your representatives to the next legislative session. Both parties have advocated the passage of FEPC. We can convince the individual legislators that the public really is behind it by proving it to them. Next year will be too late; the only way to ever get it passed is through a gradual educational process. As was brought out by League members from all parts of the state at convention time, we in Minnesota can do our part to combat the communist propaganda which creates resentment in other would-be friendly countries due to our treatment of our minorities. Every League should have a committee working on this and start taking it to the community in January.

Elections

Perhaps your League is thinking about putting out a publication for the citizens of your community, such as a calendar of important election dates, a political directory, or a voter's handbook. If so, a committee should be organized in January to start work on this so that it will be ready in plenty of time to contain the dates of party caucuses, county, district and state party conventions, primary and general elections, perhaps information on candidates and issues, information on registration and voting, etc. See your Give the Voter A Hand for suggestions on election publications and if you have any further questions, the state office will be glad to be of assistance. Perhaps we could help you with ideas on the format or with suggestions for distribution.

FEBRUARY

Registration for Presidential Primary closes February 26

Publicize this widely, by radio and newspaper. Many Leagues offer their services to help with the actual registration, by aiding in telephoning and cooperating with the city clerk. See Give the Voter a Hand for excellent ideas on registration of voters.

Local Government

In July, 1951, you received a pamphlet How to Do a Know Your Town Government Survey. This is a valuable project, not only to educate yourselves, but as public relations for the League. As is every other aspect of League activity, informing citizens of their local government is indirectly voters service. The more the public knows about the requirements and qualifications needed for the specific public positions, the better able it will be to elect persons to fill these positions adequately. If your municipal elections fall in this period, this project will fit in well with the pre-election work at that time. You will receive material on the president primary and on municipal elections in January.

Interviews of your public officials are a service and of interest to your citizens. These can be done on the radio, perhaps by a tape recording or by newspaper interviews, or even a public meeting, stressing such local problems as taxes, town boards, police discipline, assessments, welfare, etc. Some Leagues have used a story-form script to give added interest and variety to the usual interviews. For example, the story of a family which has just moved into the community and gradually learns all about its local government, recreation, fire-prevention, the schools, libraries, industries, etc.

MARCH

Presidential Primary - March 18

Much of your Voters Service effort in March will necessarily concern getting information on candidates, issues, and voting to the public and finally getting out the vote for the primary. See Voters Service Check List (national, August, 1951) for good suggestions.

Constitutional Convention

The remainder of the month should be used to review the abundant League material which you already have and the new material which you will receive, on Constitutional Revision, and immediately start to take this to the community. A large percentage of your membership can be put to work on this. As with FEPC, only familiarity and knowledge about the need for constitutional revision will bring the citizens of Minnesota to insist on being allowed to vote on whether or not they want a constitutional convention called. The same tactics could be used as for FEPC mentioned in January. Visit and talk with business men and labor leaders in your town. They may have some excellent ideas on how to conduct your educational campaign. Use your speakers bureau again, the radio, the newspaper. A series of newspaper boxes highlighting certain undesirable aspects of the present constitution might be an idea to keep public interest focused on the subject. Forethought now will make our work before the next legislature that much easier, and building of public opinion on this item should be continuous. The easiest way to accomplish this end is to have a committee which meets regularly, knows the subject thoroughly, and which is constantly thinking of new ways to reach the public ear on constitutional revision. You will receive more ideas on this later.

APRILState Economic Item

The state economic item is a study item in the Current Agenda. However, some factual aspects of state revenue requirements and sources with which the League has already become familiar, may be taken to the community. One possibility would be to take advantage of the number of good outside speakers on the subject. The state office can suggest names of speakers for you. This could be a public meeting, heralded by well-planned publicity. You will find people are vitally interested when it concerns their tax dollar, and a lively question and answer period after the talk is the most informative time of the evening. A meeting of this kind is truly a service to the community and is appreciated as such.

You will be receiving resource material and ideas from your state Board on the subject of state taxes, which should also provide good study material for your League meetings in April.

MAY AND JUNE to OCTOBER

Voters Service should continue during these months in the following ways:

- 1) Continue to stress FEPC and Constitutional Revision. Use the results of your winter work on these to convince your legislators and more citizens.
- 2) Keep up on developments concerning mutual security and anti-inflation measures and take helpful, factual information on these and Point IV to the public through the libraries (make League material available) and by letters to the editor.
- 3) Summarize your local government study and survey and present it to the community in a simplified form, perhaps by a publication.
- 4) Stress pre-election activity: registering new voters, explanation of absentee and soldier voting, plan your get-out-the-vote campaign for the general election in November. Work on candidate questionnaires and plan wide distribution.
- 5) Examine your budget to see just how much voters service material you can make available to the public. For example, How a Bill Becomes a Law, the quiz, You Can Be the Life of the Party, a calendar or election hand-book put out by your own local League (see January), etc.

League of Women Voters
of the United States

L to P FILE COPY
Memorandum

1026 17th Street, N. W. - Washington 6, D. C.

Copy sent to Mrs. Chesley

October 26, 1951

This is not going out
on Standing Orders

To: State Presidents

From: National Office

RE: DRAFT OF VOTERS SERVICE REPORT FORM

Enclosed is the draft Voters Service report form for 1951-52. The replies to this report form last year were both revealing and very encouraging. We hope they made it possible to strengthen both local and state Voters Service committees.

We would like, first of all, your comments and suggestions on the questions themselves. Could they be rephrased or changed in any way to make them clearer and more useful? We would appreciate your help.

The report form will be sent to all local League presidents on November 30, unless you indicate that you would prefer to have your State Voters Service Chairman take the responsibility of compiling and sending this information to the national office. If you do so desire, we would appreciate a detailed rather than a summary report (i.e., in answering question 1, we would want to know the percentage for each League included in the report, rather than a statewide average. Without such individual figures, it will not be possible to give an accurate report to the Convention). If you choose to have the reports sent from the national office, they will be sent in triplicate, with the request that the second copy be sent to the State President, and the third be kept as a local League file copy.

Our deadline date for hearing from you is November 23 and we would appreciate your letting us know by then (1) if you have any changes to suggest in the questions, or (2) if you prefer that the report forms not be sent to local Leagues in your state.

Red Wing, Minnesota
November 2, 1951

Mrs. John G. Lee
League of Women Voters
1026 17th St. N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Lee,

I have on hand a copy of your letter requesting suggestions for the 1952 Questionnaire for Congressional Candidates.

In my opinion, the changes from the 1950 questionnaire are good: the substitution of "age" for "telephone no.", and the new wording of Part C in place of Civic Activities and Public Offices.

In regard to the candidates' stand on issues, my reactions to the questions were as follows:

1) I feel that under A, the issues should be stated a little more specifically, insofar as almost any candidate, good or bad, would almost certainly not oppose the U.N. or Internat. Trade, and could easily make rather vague statements in regard to these. Also if stated more in detail, the answers would mean more to the average citizen and give him something concrete by which to judge the candidate. For these reasons I would suggest the following:

What should U.S. policy be with respect to:

1. Continued economic and military aid to Western European countries
2. Economic aid to underdeveloped countries
3. An international trade policy which would enable the free nations to expand their exports and stabilize their economies

2) B and C are very well stated as is.

3) Instead of D and E, my feeling is that perhaps a more pertinent question could be

How do you think an understanding of democracy can be spread throughout the world more effectively than we have been able to accomplish this so far?

Very sincerely,

Mrs. Frank G. Chesley,
Voters Service Chairman
League of Women Voters of Minn.

Red Wing, Minnesota
November 2, 1951

Mrs. Fritz R. Kahn
League of Women Voters
1026 17th St. N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Kahn,

I have your letter regarding the draft of the Voters Service Report Form. I would like to say that I thought the results which came from the use of this form last year were very enlightening, and I appreciated very much the comments and helpful suggestions which you wrote to us in August. The Minnesota League has tried to put these ideas into use by issuing a Voters Service Outline in September, which attempts to correlate V.S. into the planning and activities of the local boards, and thus expand its possibilities beyond pre-election work. I think perhaps one reason for our local Leagues' lack of definite plans for their 1951 work was the fact that it is not an election year, and it may have been difficult for them to visualize what could be done before the early part of '52. I am in hopes that the above mentioned outline will help them to see the great potentialities of Voters Service between elections.

In regard to the 1951-52 report form, I am of the opinion that it is a very good one and that it covers almost every aspect which the national office needs to be informed on. My only suggestion might be that insofar as we are now thinking of Voters Service in a larger sense, namely taking the national, state, and local programs to the community by board planning between the V.S. chairman and the resource chairmen, we could perhaps have a question, the answer to which would indicate how far the local boards have gone along this line. Perhaps it could be a question of this general nature:

How successful do you feel your board has been in coordinating the activities of your voters service committee and your resource chairmen, in taking the issues in which the League is interested, to the community?

After consulting with our state office, I think that the Minnesota League would much prefer to have the reports sent from the national office directly to the local presidents, in triplicate.

Very sincerely,

Mrs. Frank G. Chesley, Voters Service
League of Women Voters of Minnesota

U.S. - Report

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXX

1026 17th St. N.W.

November 7, 1951

Mrs. Frank G. Chesley
R.D. # 2
Red Wing, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Chesley:

C
O
P
Y

I was just about to write you about how fine I thought your Voters Service material for local Chairmen (September 20) was when along came your letter in regard to the Voters Service Report Form...I guess I will be able to kill two birds with one stone! I did think your Voters Service outline was splendid and I was particularly pleased at the way you have integrated Voters Service with the other program items. Would it be possible for you to send me a few extra copies? I think we will be doing more and more of this and it always helps Voters Service Chairmen to "see how someone else does it". I am pleased as can be that you issued this sheet in response to the Voters Service analysis which we did of the 1950 reports - it makes all that work very much worth while!

We will send the 1951 reports directly to the local Leagues as you request, and I will certainly see that the Board members see your suggestion for an added question.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Fritz R. Kahn
Voters Service

APK:ab

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

84 SOUTH TENTH STREET, ROOM 406
MINNEAPOLIS 3, MINNESOTA

Atlantic 0941

December 12, 1951

Dear Local League President:

CONGRESSIONAL INTERVIEWS. As you know, Congress is not now in session but will convene again January 8th. In the meantime most of your Congressmen are at home. This is a wonderful opportunity for a "public relations" interview with them. They are interested in knowing what people at home are thinking and, of course, we are interested in their views. The November 1st issue of The National Voter summarizes the status of federal legislation on which the League is working and some non-League bills of interest. This Voter, plus the booklet "Give the Voter A Hand" will provide the necessary information you need for an interview. We would like to have a report on any interviews that are made.

PROGRAM SUGGESTIONS. According to our By-Laws the Board of Directors must consider recommendations for the state Program four months previous to the state Convention. This means you have to plan now to have your League coordinate its thinking on state Program in order to get it into concrete form for presentation to the Board by January 21st. Please see that every member of your League has a chance to discuss items they would like to have on the state Program. It is absolutely necessary they understand that every member is responsible for the Program.

LITTLE HOOVER REPORTS. Enclosed is a copy of the Minnesota Efficiency in Government (Little Hoover) Commission's report. Your League will want to study the Commission's recommendations regarding items on the League program. A limited number of the reports were printed and we were very lucky to receive enough copies for each local League. You will, therefore, want to find a safe place for this precious report - your public library might be a good spot.

LEGISLATION. In answer to Mrs. Donohue's letter to you this fall, regarding your appointing a legislative chairman, we have heard from about half of our 47 Leagues. This is wonderful and the plans that are being suggested for their work next year are exciting! Will the other half of you let us know your appointments as soon as you can, at least by February, so that they can begin receiving the material which will be sent out at that time?

St. Paul is the most important chairman and committee, since they are in the capitol city. Minneapolis and the suburbs must also be depended upon heavily for the actual daily lobbying. All other local Leagues are important, way out of proportion to their actual size (because our legislature is over represented in the rural areas), so that every bit of lobbying that they can do, in person or by letter, is 100 times more effective than that done by the twin city League members. You can see the predicament. We all have a very important job to do next year and we need to start getting ready for it now. And remember! 95% of lobbying is just informal, friendly, person to person conversation with legislators. 5% is testifying before committees. So don't be scared! Come in, the water's fine!

PUBLICITY. We thought you would like to know that the St. Paul Pioneer Press is publishing a full Rotogravure page on the activities of various Leagues throughout the state. It will appear in a late December or early January Sunday issue. The Pioneer Press has been doing a superb job of publicity for the League; we are very grateful to them.

December 12, 1951

PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY. Because the Presidential Primary is new to Minnesota and because other organizations know that the League of Women Voters will be thoroughly versed on the subject, you will undoubtedly receive calls to explain the "set-up". Full information will be sent you by January 1st. This is an opportunity to do a fine community service so be prepared!

AREA CONFERENCES. Although the details of the Area Conferences will be published in the next Articulate Voter, I would like to tell you how much the state Board members enjoyed meeting with you. They were very enthusiastic in their reports. While reading these reports it became immediately apparent that local Leagues wanted two copies of all material printed in the state office - one for the president and one for the chairman in charge of the subject concerned. We have already carried this out in the last material sent to you. It is up to you to see that the additional material gets into the right hands.

If you have several units within your League, you may wish to receive more than two copies of state Program material. If so, we will be glad to send you as many as you like and will bill your League for the number - minus the two which will be sent you without charge. It will not always be possible for us to get extra copies of non-League material so you may have to order these from other offices. Unlike the national standing order system all copies will be sent to the president and all will be sent at one time. Copies of all material may, of course, be ordered at any time.

NATIONAL PUBLICATION SERVICE. You have already received a letter from National saying that they have re-instated the Publication Service. This will be good news to many members. I wonder if everyone in your League knows about this service? Give them a chance to subscribe if they wish.

It doesn't seem possible that the Holidays are already here and that our League year is almost half over ---- This will be the last letter to you before Christmas so the state Board, the office staff and I wish you a very Merry Christmas. Have fun, relax and be ready for the New Year.

Sincerely,

Mrs. K. K. McMillan

Mrs. K. K. McMillan
President

MINNESOTA PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY LAW

I. INTRODUCTION

On the third Tuesday of March (March 18), 1952, Minnesota will hold its first Presidential Primary. The law which provides that this primary be held was enacted by the 1949 state Legislature, (Ch. 433 Laws '49). The law reads as follows:

"There shall be held, on the third Tuesday of March of each year in which a president and vice-president of the United States are to be nominated and elected, a presidential primary, at which election the several political parties recognized by the laws of this state shall express their popular choice for the party nomination for the president of the United States and shall select delegates to their national conventions."

II. ANALYSIS OF LAW

A. Delegates

1. The DFL Party in Minnesota is allotted 26 delegates to the national convention of the Democratic Party, of which 18 will be selected by the congressional districts, 5 at large, and 3 by party convention after the primary. Party convention delegates will be pledged to candidate who receives largest vote in primary.

2. The Republican Party in Minnesota is allotted 28 delegates to the national convention of the Republican Party, of which 18 will be selected by congressional districts, 7 at large, and 3 by party convention after the primary. Party convention delegates will be pledged to candidate who receives largest vote in primary.

Therefore the selection of the delegates will be as follows:

	Rep.	DFL
Two delegates to be elected by the voters in each of the 9 congressional districts	18	18
Delegates-at-large to be elected by the voters on a statewide basis	7	5
Delegates-at-large to be elected by the state convention of each party after primary	$\frac{3}{28}$	$\frac{3}{26}$

Alternates shall be selected for the delegates as follows:

Alternates to congressional district delegates to be elected at district party conventions after the primary	18	18
Alternates to delegates-at-large elected at primary, to be elected by state party conventions after primary	7	5
Alternates to delegates-at-large elected by state party conventions, to be elected also by state party conventions after primary	$\frac{3}{28}$	$\frac{3}{26}$

Qualifications of Delegates:

At the time of filing, each candidate must present his slate of delegates (2 from each congressional district, and 7 (Republican) or 5 (DFL) at-large.)

Whenever filings are made by petition or by the candidate himself, an affidavit must be filed by each of the proposed delegates in which he states his name, residence, that he is a qualified voter, that he will not withdraw his name before the primary, that he is affiliated with the political party and intends to vote for the nominee for President of that party. He also gives the following pledge:

"I pledge myself that if I am selected at the presidential primary as a delegate to the _____ national party convention, as a delegate pledged to the candidacy of _____ as a candidate for the nomination of the said party for president, that I will, until released by said candidate, vote for his candidacy on all ensuing ballots, provided however, that if on any ballot said candidate shall receive less than 10% of the total vote cast on such ballot, I am released from this pledge and shall thereafter have the right to cast my ballot according to my own judgment."

The 3 delegates-at-large which are chosen by each state party convention after the primary must make a pledge to the candidate who won the state-wide vote. All alternates for these delegates-at-large and for those delegates-at-large elected by state-wide primary vote must also be pledged to the winning state-wide candidate. Alternates to the congressional district delegates chosen in the primary must pledge their support to the candidate who won in that congressional district. If any delegate or alternate fails to make this pledge, the State Central Committee of the party is authorized to fill his place.

B. Candidates

1. Any person may become a candidate for the nomination of his party for president of the United States by filing with the Secretary of State of Minnesota an affidavit of candidacy accompanied with filing fee of \$25 requesting that his name be entered on the presidential primary ballot of his party. This filing must take place between January 15 and February 15, 12 o'clock noon. His affidavit must state:

The name of his party

Names of two delegates from each congressional district

Names of all other delegates-at-large to make up the total number of delegates (less 3 who are chosen at state party convention)

2. Presidential Candidate Named by Petition: The name of any person as a candidate for the nomination for president of the United States may be placed on the ballot by petition by filing with the Secretary of State between February 1 and February 15. At least 100 qualified petitioners from each congressional district in Minnesota must sign of their own free will and under oath, and the petition must be accompanied by a filing fee of \$25. It must include:

Name of candidate and party

Complete list of delegates (see above)

Statement that filing is made in good faith and for the purpose of advancing candidacy of said person

The first petition filed on behalf of any candidate is the only petition accepted for that candidate. Petitioners need not have the consent of the individual whose name they are putting on the ballot. However, any person whose name is filed may withdraw his name simply by an affidavit to the Secretary of State saying if nominated by the party he will not accept. In this case the filing fee will be returned to the person who paid it. A candidate filed by petition cannot later substitute his own delegate slate.

III. CONDUCT OF PRIMARY ELECTION

The Presidential Primary is conducted under the general election laws covering primary elections.

A. Ballots

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B. Counting of Votes

1. The votes will first be tallied for each congressional district. The candidate who receives the plurality of votes in each congressional district will be declared to be the endorsed candidate of that district, and the two delegates whose names appear on his ballot from that district will be the selected delegates of the party from that district to the party's national convention.
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Minnesota Presidential Primary Law - 4

40 days prior to party - Last day for holding congressional district party con-
national conventions ventions to name alternates

30 days prior to party Last day for holding state party conventions to elect
national conventions 3 delegates-at-large and 3 alternates

2 weeks prior to Last day for delegates to file pledges in support of
national conventions presidential candidates selected at the primary

V. PARTY STATEMENTS CONCERNING VALUE OF PRIMARY

Republican:

"Minnesotans can be proud of their presidential primary law. It is a more democratic and representative method of nominating a presidential candidate, because it gives the rank and file citizens a chance to have a voice in choosing the candidate."

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(State Central Committee, DFL)

F2D5-45

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

84 SOUTH TENTH STREET, ROOM 406

MINNEAPOLIS 3, MINNESOTA

Atlantic 0941

December 20, 1951

To: Voters Service Chairmen
From: Mrs. Frank Chesley, state Voters Service Chairman

ENCLOSED:

1. Minnesota Presidential Primary Law - a four-page explanation for your use before March 18. This material may be used for study by your League members during February and as a basis for talks by your speaker's bureau. PTA's, Service Clubs, church groups, almost any organization in your community will appreciate a clear explanation of the primary law, an entirely new law for Minnesota voters.
2. From Precinct Caucus to National Convention - a three-page explanation on party activities. If you are considering an election pamphlet or directory for distribution in your community, this information may prove valuable in the preparation. All your League members should be acquainted with the procedure. This will be helpful in your pre-election activity. An understanding of the workings of the political parties will encourage more participation in the parties by League members and all citizens.
3. The Precinct Caucus - a six-page skit on a party caucus. This is an idea for a clever and educational meeting, stressing the function and importance of the caucus.

All of the above may be ordered from the state office.

TO BE ORDERED:

1. Broadside on the Presidential Primary - to be used for wide distribution to the public. The cost of these will be approximately 50¢ per hundred and they may be ordered by returning the enclosed postcard to the state office by January 20th. Refer to your "Give the Voter A Hand" for ideas on getting one to every family in your area. The broadsides will be sent out from the state office by February 15th.

Use of these materials will not only increase your understanding of the first steps leading to the November election but will furnish a real service to the voters in your community.

MINNESOTA PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY LAW

I. INTRODUCTION

On the third Tuesday of March (March 18), 1952, Minnesota will hold its first Presidential Primary. The law which provides that this primary be held was enacted by the 1949 state Legislature, (Ch. 433 Laws '49). The law reads as follows:

"There shall be held, on the third Tuesday of March of each year in which a president and vice-president of the United States are to be nominated and elected, a presidential primary, at which election the several political parties recognized by the laws of this state shall express their popular choice for the party nomination for the president of the United States and shall select delegates to their national conventions."

II. ANALYSIS OF LAW

A. Delegates

1. The DFL Party in Minnesota is allotted 26 delegates to the national convention of the Democratic Party, of which 18 will be selected by the congressional districts, 5 at large, and 3 by party convention after the primary. Party convention delegates will be pledged to candidate who receives largest vote in primary.

2. The Republican Party in Minnesota is allotted 28 delegates to the national convention of the Republican Party, of which 18 will be selected by congressional districts, 7 at large, and 3 by party convention after the primary. Party convention delegates will be pledged to candidate who receives largest vote in primary.

Therefore the selection of the delegates will be as follows:

	Rep.	DFL
Two delegates to be elected by the voters in each of the 9 congressional districts	18	18
Delegates-at-large to be elected by the voters on a statewide basis	7	5
Delegates-at-large to be elected by the state convention of each party after primary	$\frac{3}{28}$	$\frac{3}{26}$

Alternates shall be selected for the delegates as follows:

Alternates to congressional district delegates to be elected at district party conventions after the primary	18	18
Alternates to delegates-at-large elected at primary, to be elected by state party conventions after primary	7	5
Alternates to delegates-at-large elected by state party conventions, to be elected also by state party conventions after primary	$\frac{3}{28}$	$\frac{3}{26}$

Qualifications of Delegates:

At the time of filing, each candidate must present his slate of delegates (2 from each congressional district, and 7 (Republican) or 5 (DFL) at-large.)

Whenever filings are made by petition or by the candidate himself, an affidavit must be filed by each of the proposed delegates in which he states his name, residence, that he is a qualified voter, that he will not withdraw his name before the primary, that he is affiliated with the political party and intends to vote for the nominee for President of that party. He also gives the following pledge:

"I pledge myself that if I am selected at the presidential primary as a delegate to the _____ national party convention, as a delegate pledged to the candidacy of _____ as a candidate for the nomination of the said party for president, that I will, until released by said candidate, vote for his candidacy on all ensuing ballots, provided however, that if on any ballot said candidate shall receive less than 10% of the total vote cast on such ballot, I am released from this pledge and shall thereafter have the right to cast my ballot according to my own judgment."

The 3 delegates-at-large which are chosen by each state party convention after the primary must make a pledge to the candidate who won the state-wide vote. All alternates for these delegates-at-large and for those delegates-at-large elected by state-wide primary vote must also be pledged to the winning state-wide candidate. Alternates to the congressional district delegates chosen in the primary must pledge their support to the candidate who won in that congressional district. If any delegate or alternate fails to make this pledge, the State Central Committee of the party is authorized to fill his place.

B. Candidates

1. Any person may become a candidate for the nomination of his party for president of the United States by filing with the Secretary of State of Minnesota an affidavit of candidacy accompanied with filing fee of \$25 requesting that his name be entered on the presidential primary ballot of his party. This filing must take place between January 15 and February 15, 12 o'clock noon. His affidavit must state:

The name of his party

Names of two delegates from each congressional district

Names of all other delegates-at-large to make up the total number of delegates (less 3 who are chosen at state party convention)

2. Presidential Candidate Named by Petition: The name of any person as a candidate for the nomination for president of the United States may be placed on the ballot by petition by filing with the Secretary of State between February 1 and February 15. At least 100 qualified petitioners from each congressional district in Minnesota must sign of their own free will and under oath, and the petition must be accompanied by a filing fee of \$25. It must include:

Name of candidate and party

Complete list of delegates (see above)

Statement that filing is made in good faith and for the purpose of advancing candidacy of said person

The first petition filed on behalf of any candidate is the only petition accepted for that candidate. Petitioners need not have the consent of the individual whose name they are putting on the ballot. However, any person whose name is filed may withdraw his name simply by an affidavit to the Secretary of State saying if nominated by the party he will not accept. In this case the filing fee will be returned to the person who paid it. A candidate filed by petition cannot later substitute his own delegate slate.

III. CONDUCT OF PRIMARY ELECTION

The Presidential Primary is conducted under the general election laws covering primary elections.

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(State Central Committee, DFL)

THE PRECINCT CAUCUS

Members of the cast should be scattered among the audience to give impression of audience participation. At the most only 2 reading rehearsals are necessary. Each person can read his lines from a script.

TIME: Caucus Night

PLACE: Any Public meeting place - no private living room is large enough to hold all of the people who should attend a precinct caucus. Room is arranged with a table for the chairman and secretary.

PROPS: Ballots, Pencils, Ballot box, official roll-call sheet, sign placed conspicuously should read "Volunteer Workers Sign Here " with pencil and sheet of paper near.

CAST:

1 Ben Washington-Precinct chairman	8 Mrs. Wm Ellery-Teller
2 Roger Sherman--Former ward chairman	9 Mr. Robert Morris-Teller
3 Mrs. John Adams-Precinct chairwoman	10 Mr. Richard Lee-Nominee
4 Mrs. Stockton-Secretary	11 Rev. Mr. Wm Floyd-Nominee
5 Mrs. Steve Hopkins-Nominee for delegate	12 Frank Lewis-Nominee
6 Mrs. Matt Thornton-Stranger	13 Mrs. Joe Bartlett-Nominee
7 Mrs. Betty Paine-L. W. V. Member	14 John Hart-Nominee
1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, Voters	

Prologue by
Chairman: Because the well organized block workers have urged every party member to attend the caucus over 100 people are present. The entire community co-operated by not calling other meetings on either party's caucus night...

Ben Washington: I am Ben Washington, your Precinct Chairman. May I introduce Mrs. John Adams, your precinct chairwoman, whom I have asked to be your temporary secretary. Our block workers certainly deserve a vote of thanks for getting so many of you people here tonight.. For the benefit of those who are attending their first caucus, may I explain that the number of delegates we may elect to the county convention is based on our party's vote for it's chief candidate in our Precinct the last time we had a presidential election. At that time 369 of us voted. We are entitled to 1 delegate for each 100 votes or major fraction, so tonight we elect 4 delegates and 4 alternates. These delegates will also attend a ward caucus in order to elect delegates to the State Convention. All of you are welcome as spectators at either of these meetings. Why not plan to go and see how you like the way your party runs its business... Another part of our work tonight is to elect a precinct chairman and chairwoman for the coming 2 years. These offices may be filled either by election or by appointment, and some of you may remember we decided several years ago that we preferred election.. By law the polls remain open 1 hour and in our county it is from 8 to 9 p.m...May we start now by nominating a chairman of the caucus. Any person present is eligible. May I recommend that you select a good parliamentarian so we will conduct the meeting with fairness and dispatch.

1st Voter: I nominate Roger Sherman our former ward chairman.

2nd Voter: I move the nominations be closed.

- Ben Washington: Whoa! Just a minute before anyone seconds that motion, we would like to have a reasonably short meeting but remember we want every person to feel he has a chance to participate and ask questions. Will you please stand Mr. Sherman so the newcomers may see who has been nominated. (Pause) Now I will entertain a second to that motion.
- 3rd Voter: As a former ward chairman Mr. Sherman should know the red tape involved in this process---I second the motion.
- Ben Washington: Any discussion? All in favor say "Aye". Contary? Mr. Sherman, the chair is yours.
- Sherman: Thank you, Ben. I hope anyone of you will feel free to correct me if I get off the beam on Robert's Rules. The next order of business is the election of a secretary and 2 tellers. Nominations are now in order for secretary.
- 4th Voter: Mr. Chairman, I nominate Mrs. Stockton. She has a note-book and pencil going already.
(Pause)
- 1st Voter: I move the nominations be closed.
- 5th Voter: I second the motion.
- Sherman: All in favor say "Aye". Opposed? Motion carried. Nominations are now in order for two tellers.
- 6th Voter: I nominate Mrs. Wm. Ellery who has been active in our P. T. A.
- 7th Voter: Mr. Chairman, I nominate Mr. Robert Morris who is an attorney.
- Sherman: Any further nominations? (Pause) If not, there being only 2 nominated I'll entertain a motion that Mrs. Ellery and Mr. Morris be considered elected tellers.
- 8th Voter: I so move.
- 4th Voter: Second the motion.
- Sherman: All in favor say "Aye". Opposed? If Mrs. Ellery, Mr. Morris and Mrs. Stockton will step up to the table I'll administer the oath of office. Raise your hands---
Do you solemnly swear that you will perform the duties of clerk and judges respectively according to the law, to the best of your ability and will studiously endeavor to prevent fraud, deceit and abuse in conducting this election, so help you God!
- Mrs. Ellery
Mr. Morris
Mrs. Stockton (in unison) I do.
- Sherman: Now Mrs. Stockton if you will do the same for me.
- Mrs. Stockton: Raise your hand---Do you solemnly swear that you will perform the duties of chairman according to the law, to the best of your ability, and will studiously endeavor to prevent fraud, deceit and abuse in conducting this election, so help you God!

- Sherman: I do. Now we come to the nominations for delegates. For the past several weeks your block workers have been meeting informally discussing possible delegates, if they didn't do this preliminary work we might be here all night trying to find out if certain people could attend the convention if elected. They have kept in mind that a good slate of candidates should include: 1st, both men and women, 2nd, at least one experienced delegate, 3rd, people with no personal axes to grind, 4th, various age groups and last, but not least delegates whose political philosophy and preference for candidates represents the majority opinion of our precinct.
- 1st Voter: Mr. Chairman, I'd like to know how the delegates find out what the majority opinion and preference for candidates^{is} in our neighborhood.
- Sherman: I'll refer that question to Mr. Washington.
- Ben Washington: It isn't usually done, but out of curiosity in our area we asked the block workers to conduct a straw vote and opinion poll on issues as they made their calls. The preference was overwhelmingly in favor of the policies of Truman MacArthur and Humphrey Taft.
- Sherman: Any other questions? If not, nominations are now in order for delegates and alternates.
- Mrs. Adams: I should like to place in nomination the following names. All of these people are available to attend the necessary meetings if elected. For delegates-Mr. Ben Washington, Pct. Chairman
(Stand as Mrs. John Adams, Pct. chairwoman
nominated) For Alternates-Mr. Richard Lee, a block worker
Mrs. Joe Bartlett, former member of our county executive committee.
- We don't want anyone to feel that the precinct committee is forcing a preselected slate upon you so we have deliberately not suggested names for all of the vacancies and we earnestly request nominations from the floor.
- Mrs. Bartlett: Mr. Chairman, I would like to say that I consented to serve as an alternate if elected, but as I told Mr. Washington, I have attended many conventions and I am more than willing to withdraw in favor of some newcomer who is anxious to learn more about the workings of our party.
- Sherman: Thank you, Mrs. Bartlett, may I hear further nominations?
- 2nd Voter: Mr. Chairman, the main industry here in our precinct is the Coca Cola Bottling Works. It seems to me it would be a good idea to have some one from there at least as an alternate. Sitting beside me here is Frank Lewis, their foreman, he is a former G.I. and well known in the neighborhood. I nominate Frank, he says he'd like to go.
(There is a knock at the door-enter a strange woman)
- Stranger: Excuse me, is this the caucus? I mean (refers to slip of paper) the 6th precinct caucus.
- Sherman: Yes, this is the caucus. I am Roger Sherman the caucus chairman.
- Stranger: Oh, how do you do! I'm Mrs. Matt Thornton. I read an editorial in the paper saying we should attend our caucus and I didn't have anything else to do. I'm citizenship chairman of our study club and I just thought I'd come so I could have a report to make at the next meeting. I hope I'm not too late to vote.

-4-

Sherman: Not at all--we are just accepting nominations for delegates and alternates to the county convention. If you are qualified to vote in this precinct, and if you subscribe to the principles of this party, you are welcome to take part in the meeting.

Mrs. Thornton: Oh, indeed I do. How thrilling! This is the real grass roots they always talk about isn't it? We always say at my study club we really should do something civic minded but we've been studying Inca civilization this year so we're rather far behind on current events. So fascinating tho.

Sherman: Won't you have a chair and we'll go on with our meeting.

Mrs. Ellery: Mr. Chairman, I should like to nominate Mr. Roger Sherman, our chairman as a delegate. He has had years of experience in party affairs and knows how anxious we are to get the Legislature to call a Constitution Convention for our state. Mr. Sherman would undoubtedly be chosen as a member of the Resolutions Committee and could work there to get a plank in our party platform calling for such a move. Our horse and buggy constitution is a disgrace to our state!

(Turns to meeting to say this)

Sherman: Thank you, Helen, I should be delighted to be a delegate. In fact, I was hoping I wouldn't have to nominate myself. This might be a good spot right here to remind you that the precinct caucus is the one place in our political structure where it's legal to campaign at the polls. Please don't hesitate to speak up if you'd like to go to the convention.

Mrs. Paine: My name is Betty Paine. I have been active in the League of Women Voters for several years. The League urges its members to get into active work in the party of their choice, and so I came tonight to learn how to get started. I would appreciate very much being nominated as a delegate and if I am elected I shall serve to the best of my ability.

9th Voter: I nominate Mrs. Paine.

5th Voter: I'd like to nominate the Rev. Mr. Wm. Floyd, the pastor of my church. He has recently returned from an extended trip abroad and has always taken an active part in civic affairs.

3rd Voter: I'd like to place in nomination the name of Mrs. Steve Hopkins, a member of our state central committee.

8th Voter: May I nominate Mr. John Hart a veteran of both world wars and district commander of the American Legion.

Mrs. Thornton: I'd just love to be a delegate to a real convention. Of course, I wouldn't know what to do but it would make a simply fascinating report for my study club.

2nd Voter: I nominate Mrs. Thornton.
(Pause)

Sherman: Anymore nominations?
(Pause)

3rd Voter: I move the nominations be closed.

5th Voter: Second.

Sherman:

All in favor say "Aye". Opposed? Motion carried. Will the tellers pass out the ballots. Any ballot with more than 8 votes will be marked void. Remember that 11 people have been nominated. You may vote only for 8. Remember that all of you who vote must sign the official roll call before you leave. If you are here merely as a spectator and not as a party member who intends to abide by majority decisions in our party will you please refrain from voting. This is a matter between each individual and his conscience. If before you vote you have any questions to ask the nominees, please feel free to go and talk with them....While the tellers are passing out the ballots I'd like to ask that any of you who have ideas or suggestions you think should be brought before the county committee or any convention committee to submit them in writing to the secretary before you leave. I assure you they will be welcome.

(Pause while ballots are being collected)

Do you have any resolutions to propose to the convention.

Mrs. Bartlett: I'd like to see this caucus go on record favoring a constitution convention.

Sherman: Any discussion?

4th Voter: We've been discussing a new constitution for years. I'm sure the majority here is in favor of going on record.

Sherman: Shall we put it to a vote? Those in favor of submitting a resolution to the convention calling for a constitution convention plank in our state platform say "Aye". Opposed? Madame Secretary, will you please draw up a resolution for us?

Mrs. Paine: I'd like to know how this caucus feels about party designation in the legislature?

Ben Washington: We've carried a strong plank in our platform for several years now urging party designation for our legislators. I think it's a fine idea to keep repeating our stand and I'd like to move we submit a resolution again to the convention.

Mrs. Paine: I'll second that.

Sherman: All in favor "Aye". Opposed? There's another resolution for you to draw up Madame Secretary. Are there any other suggestions?
(Pause)
Well, I think we can now move on to the election of our precinct chairman and chairwoman for the next two years.

6th Voter: Everything in our precinct has gone so well under the fair and efficient guidance of Mr. Washington and Mrs. Adams that I'd like to nominate them to serve another 2 years if they are willing.

Ben Washington: Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Adams and I were asked if we would be willing to continue in office. We are willing, provided a vice chairman and vice chairwoman are also elected to train for the future.

9th Voter: I nominate Mrs. Betty Paine for vice chairwoman.

2nd Voter: I nominate Mr. Frank Lewis for vice chairman.

Sherman: Any more nominations?

3rd Voter: I move that since there is only one nomination for each vacant office that the 4 nominees be considered duly elected.

5th Voter: Second.

Sherman: You have heard the motion. Any discussion? All in favor say "Aye". Opposed? Motion carried.....At this point I'd like to say "Thank you" to Mrs. Adams and Mr. Washington from all of us for the hard work they have done so well. It is people like you in our political parties all over the U. S. who are keeping the power of government where it belongs.

While we are waiting for the time to close the caucus, is there anything that you would like to say to the group, Mr. Washington, as the newly re-elected precinct chairman?

Ben Washington: For the benefit of those who came in late, we might summarize what we have done this evening.... We met tonight to take the first step toward the election of a president of the United States. We voted for our delegates to the county convention of our party, and we passed resolutions which we want considered by our party for its platform. The district, and state and then the national conventions follow. And the grand finale, of course, is the election by the American people of the president of the United States.

Those who go to conventions have an important work to do. Those who stay home, also have a great variety of jobs to work at from now until election time--So let no one here forget that sign over there on the table that says "Volunteer Workers Sign Here!" Can you type? Can you address envelopes? Can you write publicity? Can you ring doorbells? If so, sign up. (Sits down)

Sherman: Perhaps you have heard the story of the old preacher and his wife who were caught in a storm in the middle of a lake. He was struggling with the oars when he saw his wife on her knees in the bottom of the boat. "We'll get home faster, Rachel," he said, "if you'll pray up here with your hand on the oar". Our ship of state needs your hand on the oar, too.....It is now nine o'clock, and time to count the ballots. May I have a motion to adjourn?

Mr. Lewis: I so move.

3rd Voter: Second the motion.

Chairman: All in favor say "Aye". Meeting adjourned.

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TIME: Caucus Night

PLACE: Any Public meeting place - no private living room is large enough to hold all of the people who should attend a precinct caucus. Room is arranged with a table for the chairman and secretary.

PROPS: Ballots, Pencils, Ballot box, official roll-call sheet, sign placed conspicuously should read "Volunteer Workers Sign Here " with pencil and sheet of paper near.

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1st Voter: I nominate Roger Sherman our former ward chairman.

2nd Voter: I move the nominations be closed.

- Ben Washington: Whoa! Just a minute before anyone seconds that motion, we would like to have a reasonably short meeting but remember we want every person to feel he has a chance to participate and ask questions. Will you please stand Mr. Sherman so the newcomers may see who has been nominated. (Pause) Now I will entertain a second to that motion.
- 3rd Voter: As a former ward chairman Mr. Sherman should know the red tape involved in this process---I second the motion.
- Ben Washington: Any discussion? All in favor say "Aye". Contary? Mr. Sherman, the chair is yours.
- Sherman: Thank you, Ben. I hope anyone of you will feel free to correct me if I get off the beam on Robert's Rules. The next order of business is the election of a secretary and 2 tellers. Nominations are now in order for secretary.
- 4th Voter: Mr. Chairman, I nominate Mrs. Stockton. She has a note-book and pencil going already.
(Pause)
- 1st Voter: I move the nominations be closed.
- 5th Voter: I second the motion.
- Sherman: All in favor say "Aye". Opposed? Motion carried. Nominations are now in order for two tellers.
- 6th Voter: I nominate Mrs. Wm. Ellery who has been active in our P. T. A.
- 7th Voter: Mr. Chairman, I nominate Mr. Robert Morris who is an attorney.
- Sherman: Any further nominations? (Pause) If not, there being only 2 nominated I'll entertain a motion that Mrs. Ellery and Mr. Morris be considered elected tellers.
- 8th Voter: I so move.
- 4th Voter: Second the motion.
- Sherman: All in favor say "Aye". Opposed? If Mrs. Ellery, Mr. Morris and Mrs. Stockton will step up to the table I'll administer the oath of office. Raise your hands--
Do you solemnly swear that you will perform the duties of clerk and judges respectively according to the law, to the best of your ability and will studiously endeavor to prevent fraud, deceit and abuse in conducting this election, so help you God!
- Mrs. Ellery
Mr. Morris
Mrs. Stockton (in unison) I do.
- Sherman: Now Mrs. Stockton if you will do the same for me.
- Mrs. Stockton: Raise your hand---Do you solemnly swear that you will perform the duties of chairman according to the law, to the best of your ability, and will studiously endeavor to prevent fraud, deceit and abuse in conducting this election, so help you God!

- Sherman: I do. Now we come to the nominations for delegates. For the past several weeks your block workers have been meeting informally discussing possible delegates, if they didn't do this preliminary work we might be here all night trying to find out if certain people could attend the convention if elected. They have kept in mind that a good slate of candidates should include: 1st, both men and women, 2nd, at least one experienced delegate, 3rd, people with no personal axes to grind, 4th, various age groups and last, but not least delegates whose political philosophy and preference for candidates represents the majority opinion of our precinct.
- 1st Voter: Mr. Chairman, I'd like to know how the delegates find out what the majority opinion and preference for candidates^{is} in our neighborhood.
- Sherman: I'll refer that question to Mr. Washington.
- Ben Washington: It isn't usually done, but out of curiosity in our area we asked the block workers to conduct a straw vote and opinion poll on issues as they made their calls. The preference was overwhelmingly in favor of the policies of Truman MacArthur and Humphrey Taft.
- Sherman: Any other questions? If not, nominations are now in order for delegates and alternates.
- Mrs. Adams: I should like to place in nomination the following names. All of these people are available to attend the necessary meetings if elected. For delegates-Mr. Ben Washington, Pct. Chairman
(Stand as Mrs. John Adams, Pct. chairwoman
nominated) For Alternates-Mr. Richard Lee, a block worker
Mrs. Joe Bartlett, former member of our
county executive committee.
- We don't want anyone to feel that the precinct committee is forcing a preselected slate upon you so we have deliberately not suggested names for all of the vacancies and we earnestly request nominations from the floor.
- Mrs. Bartlett: Mr. Chairman, I would like to say that I consented to serve as an alternate if elected, but as I told Mr. Washington, I have attended many conventions and I am more than willing to withdraw in favor of some newcomer who is anxious to learn more about the workings of our party.
- Sherman: Thank you, Mrs. Bartlett, may I hear further nominations?
- 2nd Voter: Mr. Chairman, the main industry here in our precinct is the Coca Cola Bottling Works. It seems to me it would be a good idea to have some one from there at least as an alternate. Sitting beside me here is Frank Lewis, their foreman, he is a former G.I. and well known in the neighborhood. I nominate Frank, he says he'd like to go.
(There is a knock at the door-enter a strange woman)
- Stranger: Excuse me, is this the caucus? I mean (refers to slip of paper) the 6th precinct caucus.
- Sherman: Yes, this is the caucus. I am Roger Sherman the caucus chairman.
- Stranger: Oh, how do you do! I'm Mrs. Matt Thornton. I read an editorial in the paper saying we should attend our caucus and I didn't have anything else to do. I'm citizenship chairman of our study club and I just thought I'd come so I could have a report to make at the next meeting. I hope I'm not too late to vote.

- Sherman: Not at all--we are just accepting nominations for delegates and alternates to the county convention. If you are qualified to vote in this precinct, and if you subscribe to the principles of this party, you are welcome to take part in the meeting.
- Mrs. Thornton: Oh, indeed I do. How thrilling! This is the real grass roots they always talk about isn't it? We always say at my study club we really should do something civic minded but we've been studying Inca civilization this year so we're rather far behind on current events. So fascinating tho.
- Sherman: Won't you have a chair and we'll go on with our meeting.
- Mrs. Ellery: Mr. Chairman, I should like to nominate Mr. Roger Sherman, our chairman as a delegate. He has had years of experience in party affairs and knows how anxious we are to get the Legislature to call a Constitution Convention for our state. Mr. Sherman would undoubtedly be chosen as a member of the Resolutions Committee and could work there to get a plank in our party platform calling for such a move. Our horse and buggy constitution is a disgrace to our state!
- (Turns to meeting to say this)
- Sherman: Thank you, Helen, I should be delighted to be a delegate. In fact, I was hoping I wouldn't have to nominate myself. This might be a good spot right here to remind you that the precinct caucus is the one place in our political structure where it's legal to campaign at the polls. Please don't hesitate to speak up if you'd like to go to the convention.
- Mrs. Paine: My name is Betty Paine. I have been active in the League of Women Voters for several years. The League urges its members to get into active work in the party of their choice, and so I came tonight to learn how to get started. I would appreciate very much being nominated as a delegate and if I am elected I shall serve to the best of my ability.
- 9th Voter: I nominate Mrs. Paine.
- 5th Voter: I'd like to nominate the Rev. Mr. Wm. Floyd, the pastor of my church. He has recently returned from an extended trip abroad and has always taken an active part in civic affairs.
- 3rd Voter: I'd like to place in nomination the name of Mrs. Steve Hopkins, a member of our state central committee.
- 8th Voter: May I nominate Mr. John Hart a veteran of both world wars and district commander of the American Legion.
- Mrs. Thornton: I'd just love to be a delegate to a real convention. Of course, I wouldn't know what to do but it would make a simply fascinating report for my study club.
- 2nd Voter: I nominate Mrs. Thornton.
(Pause)
- Sherman: Anymore nominations?
(Pause)
- 3rd Voter: I move the nominations be closed.
- 5th Voter: Second.

Sherman: All in favor say "Aye". Opposed? Motion carried. Will the tellers pass out the ballots. Any ballot with more than 8 votes will be marked void. Remember that 11 people have been nominated. You may vote only for 8. Remember that all of you who vote must sign the official roll call before you leave. If you are here merely as a spectator and not as a party member who intends to abide by majority decisions in our party will you please refrain from voting. This is a matter between each individual and his conscience. If before you vote you have any questions to ask the nominees, please feel free to go and talk with them....While the tellers are passing out the ballots I'd like to ask that any of you who have ideas or suggestions you think should be brought before the county committee or any convention committee to submit them in writing to the secretary before you leave. I assure you they will be welcome.

(Pause while ballots are being collected)

Do you have any resolutions to propose to the convention.

Mrs. Bartlett: I'd like to see this caucus go on record favoring a constitution convention.

Sherman: Any discussion?

4th Voter: We've been discussing a new constitution for years. I'm sure the majority here is in favor of going on record.

Sherman: Shall we put it to a vote? Those in favor of submitting a resolution to the convention calling for a constitution convention plank in our state platform say "Aye". Opposed? Madame Secretary, will you please draw up a resolution for us?

Mrs. Paine: I'd like to know how this caucus feels about party designation in the legislature?

Ben Washington: We've carried a strong plank in our platform for several years now urging party designation for our legislators. I think it's a fine idea to keep repeating our stand and I'd like to move we submit a resolution again to the convention.

Mrs. Paine: I'll second that.

Sherman: All in favor "Aye". Opposed? There's another resolution for you to draw up Madame Secretary. Are there any other suggestions?
(Pause)

Well, I think we can now move on to the election of our precinct chairman and chairwoman for the next two years.

6th Voter: Everything in our precinct has gone so well under the fair and efficient guidance of Mr. Washington and Mrs. Adams that I'd like to nominate them to serve another 2 years if they are willing.

Ben Washington: Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Adams and I were asked if we would be willing to continue in office. We are willing, provided a vice chairman and vice chairwoman are also elected to train for the future.

9th Voter: I nominate Mrs. Betty Paine for vice chairwoman.

2nd Voter: I nominate Mr. Frank Lewis for vice chairman.

Sherman: Any more nominations?

3rd Voter: I move that since there is only one nomination for each vacant office that the 4 nominees be considered duly elected.

5th Voter: Second.

Sherman: You have heard the motion. Any discussion? All in favor say "Aye". Opposed? Motion carried.....At this point I'd like to say "Thank you" to Mrs. Adams and Mr. Washington from all of us for the hard work they have done so well. It is people like you in our political parties all over the U. S. who are keeping the power of government where it belongs.

While we are waiting for the time to close the caucus, is there anything that you would like to say to the group, Mr. Washington, as the newly re-elected precinct chairman?

Ben Washington: For the benefit of those who came in late, we might summarize what we have done this evening.... We met tonight to take the first step toward the election of a president of the United States. We voted for our delegates to the county convention of our party, and we passed resolutions which we want considered by our party for its platform. The district, and state and then the national conventions follow. And the grand finale, of course, is the election by the American people of the president of the United States.

Those who go to conventions have an important work to do. Those who stay home, also have a great variety of jobs to work at from now until election time--So let no one here forget that sign over there on the table that says "Volunteer Workers Sign Here!" Can you type? Can you address envelopes? Can you write publicity? Can you ring doorbells? If so, sign up. (Sits down)

Sherman: Perhaps you have heard the story of the old preacher and his wife who were caught in a storm in the middle of a lake. He was struggling with the oars when he saw his wife on her knees in the bottom of the boat. "We'll get home faster, Rachel," he said, "if you'll pray up here with your hand on the oar". Our ship of state needs your hand on the oar, too.....It is now nine o'clock, and time to count the ballots. May I have a motion to adjourn?

Mr. Lewis: I so move.

3rd Voter: Second the motion.

Chairman: All in favor say "Aye". Meeting adjourned.